



**Preparation of the 6th National Report to the
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
and
Localization of the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action
Plan (PBSAP)**

Documentation Report

**South Luzon (CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, R5)
Consultation/Workshop
14-16 August 2018
Hotel St. Ellis, Legazpi City**

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1.0 Introduction

The Philippines has been a member-party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) since June 12, 1992. In 2010, member-parties adopted in Nagoya, Japan, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 with the purpose of inspiring broad-based action in support of biodiversity by all countries and stakeholders over the next decade. The Strategic Plan is comprised of a shared vision, a mission, strategic goals, and 20 ambitious yet achievable targets, collectively known as the Aichi Targets. It serves as a flexible framework for the establishment of national and regional targets and promotes the coherent and effective implementation of the three objectives of the CBD. The 20 Aichi Targets are grouped into five strategic goals with each goal addressing the different challenges facing biodiversity conservation.

Target 17 obliges all Parties to formulate their national biodiversity strategy and action plans (NBSAP). The Philippines has achieved this Target and has submitted the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028 in June 2016. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) has adopted the PBSAP through Administrative Order 2016-143.

Member-parties to the CBD are likewise required by Article 26 of the CBD to submit national reports to the Conference of the Parties (CoP) on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and their effectiveness in meeting its objectives. The national report should provide a final review of progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs). This includes relevant targets of NBSAPs and other actions taken to implement the Convention. Parties should provide updates since the last national report, including information on new or recently completed actions or efforts, and recent changes to the status and trends of biodiversity and to the pressures on it.

Parties are encouraged to involve relevant stakeholders in the preparation of their national report. This includes national focal points for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization as well as the national focal points for the biodiversity-related Conventions, the Rio Conventions and other relevant international and regional conventions. Representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as representatives from relevant sectors, business, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations should also be involved in the preparation of the national report.

The Philippines is expected to submit in December 2018 its Sixth National Report (6NR) to the CBD. The Report will focus on: 1) assessing progress towards meeting the 20 targets and related indicator/s in the PBSAP 2015-2028, the country's roadmap for conserving and managing biodiversity resources and integrating biodiversity objectives into national development and sectoral planning frameworks; 2) evaluating the effectiveness of the measures taken, identifying lessons learned, the technical, scientific and capacity needs, as well as needs for implementation support; and, 3) describing the

national contribution, including those of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities towards achievement of ABTs, and the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. The CBD has provided the Guidelines for the preparation of the Report – the process, structure and format, suggested approaches and proposed stakeholders.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), through the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) is leading the conduct of Consultation/Workshops nationwide for the preparation of the 6NR back-to-back with the localization of the PBSAP. The process in preparing the Report is participatory and involves various stakeholders nationwide. About ten regional Consultation/Workshops covering all regions in the country were initially scheduled, however this has been reduced to six in accordance with available budget.

The fourth Consultation/Workshop, covering CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, and Region 5 was held on August 14-16, 2018 at Hotel St. Ellis, Legazpi City. The Program of Activities is attached as Annex 1.

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Consultation/Workshop are to: (1) discuss the accomplishments of CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, and Region 5 in meeting the targets of the PBSAP and report on these accomplishments using the 6NR Matrix Template; and, (2) discuss and set the 2019-2028 Regional targets and identify major activities to be implemented from 2019-2020.

1.2 Participants

A total of 174 participants attended the Consultation/Workshop representing various offices such as government, civil society organizations (CSOs), research and academic institutions, and the private sector. The DENR was represented by its Bureaus, namely: the BMB, Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (ERDB), Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), EMB - Region 5 and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Staff Bureaus. It was also represented through its field offices, namely: the DENR - CALABARZON, DENR - MIMAROPA, and DENR - Region 5. Other government agencies that were represented include the: Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Department of Agriculture (DA) - Region 5, DA - Bureau of Agricultural Research (BFAR), BFAR - Region 5, DA - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Research (BFAR), DA - Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) - MIMAROPA, DOLE - Region 5, Department of Science and Technology (DOST) - MIMAROPA, DOST - Region 5, Department of Tourism (DOT) - Region 5, Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) - MIMAROPA, Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) - CALABARZON, HLURB - Region 5, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) - Region 5, National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) - CALABARZON, NEDA - MIMAROPA, NEDA - Region 5,

National Irrigation Administration (NIA) - Region 5, and the National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR).

The research and academic institutions were represented by Occidental Mindoro State College - Murtha Campus, Ateneo de Naga University, Camarines Norte State College, Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges, Catanduanes State University, Partido State University, and the Ateneo de Manila University - Institute of Social Order. The Local Government Units were represented by the Province of Quezon, Municipality of Majayjay, Municipality of Tanay, Municipality of Boac, Province of Albay, Province of Sorsogon, Municipality of San Lorenzo Ruiz, and Ligao City. CSO representatives include the following: Real Advocates for the Restoration of Environment Inc. (RARE, Inc.), Tao-Kalikasan Foundation of the Philippines, Inc. (TKFPI), Alliance of Young Professionals for Social and Environmental Development, Bicolandia Greenfields Development Organization, Inc. (BIGFIS, Inc.), Bicolwide Green Growers Association, Inc. (BIGGRASS, Inc.), World Wide Fund for Nature - Donsol, Catanduanes Sustainable Ecosystems Development, Malampaya Foundation, Inc., Haribon Foundation, and the Center for Conservation Innovations PH, Inc.

Also in attendance were the members of the 6NR Project Team. The breakdown of participants is seen below.

Composition	Number Invited	Number Attended
NGAs	157	130 (83%)
• DENR	106	96 (90%)
• Others (BAR, BFAR, BPI, DAR, DILG, DOLE, DOST, DOT, DPWH, DTI, HLURB, NCIP, NEDA, NIA, NAPOCOR)	51	34 (67%)
Academe	21	8 (38%)
LGUs	72	12 (17%)
NGOs/CSOs	22	12 (54%)
Others (BMB 6NR Organizers and Consultants)	12	12 (100%)
TOTAL	284	174 (61%)

Of the 174 who attended the Consultation/Workshop, 78 participants were female while 96 participants were male. The Directory of Participants is attached as Annex 2.

2.0 Opening Session

2.1 Welcome Message

The Welcome Address was given by Atty. Antonio A. Abawag, OIC Regional Director (RD) of DENR - Region 5. In his address, RD Abawag welcomed the participants to Legazpi City and thanked the DENR - BMB for choosing Region 5 to host the

Consultation/Workshop. He invited all the participants to take the opportunity to review policies on biodiversity conservation and institute biodiversity-related programs.

As the lead agency for environmental protection, the DENR can become more relevant if it strengthens its activities in biodiversity conservation. He stressed the importance of inculcating in the minds of youth the value of biodiversity so that they will be more respectful of the environment. He also encouraged the participants to be more conscious of their role in conserving and protecting the environment even outside the context of national and international commitments.

According to RD Abawag, the DENR cannot address the issue of biodiversity loss alone. It is important to collaborate with LGUs, CSOs and other government agencies especially the Department of Education. It is unfortunate that there were previously limited resources nor initiatives protecting biodiversity resulting in the poor and unsustainable use of environmental resources. As the Philippines grows, pressures to biodiversity will increase. This should serve as a wake-up call and driving force to conserve and protect biodiversity because it is a treasure that the Philippines can be proud of.

In closing, RD Abawag said that the workshop would allow the participants to share their accomplishments in biodiversity conservation. Thus, everyone should actively participate in recommending strategies to strengthen biodiversity conservation efforts.

2.2 Workshop Overview

Ms. Socorro Feliciano (UNDP Consultant/Lead Facilitator) provided the Workshop Overview and explained the role of the Philippines as a member-party to the CBD. She stressed that the 6NR is not just a report for submission but is also a way for regions to highlight their accomplishments towards the conservation of biodiversity. Afterwards, she presented the objectives and expected outputs, namely to: (1) discuss the accomplishments of regions in meeting the targets of the PBSAP and report on these accomplishments using the 6NR Matrix Template; and, (2) set the 2019-2028 Regional targets and specify major activities to be implemented from 2019-2020. She also shared the Discussion Flow and Process for the entire Consultation/Workshop. The Workshop Overview is attached as Annex 3.

3.0 The Philippine Development Plan (PDP), PBSAP, and the 6NR

In order to contextualize the Consultation/Workshop, BMB Assistant Director (AD) Armida Andres presented the PBSAP 2015-2018 and its alignment to the ABTs and the current PDP. AD Andres expressed that, as one of 17 megadiverse countries in the world, it is important for the Philippines to conserve its biodiversity not just for biodiversity alone but also for the ecosystem services that it provides. She cited that fish stocks, carbon sequestration and climate regulation, ecotourism, and seed dispersal are just some of the ecosystem services that we benefit from. Yet, conservation activities still lack funding. It is important to note, however, that the latest PDP with the overarching goal to

improve human well-being includes, for the first time, the sustained diversity and functioning of ecosystem services as an integral part of achieving this goal.

The PBSAP framework is linked to the improvement of human well-being and aims to improve the state of the country's biodiversity and enhance ecosystem services. The PBSAP also shares the goals of the ABTs in: a) addressing causes of biodiversity loss; b) reducing pressures that threaten biodiversity; c) improving the conservation status of species and protected areas; d) enhancing ecosystem services and benefits; and e) enhancing implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. With the inclusion of biodiversity conservation in the PDP, biodiversity conservation is to be included in all development projects as stipulated in Section 40 of the General Appropriations Act (GAA). This is to ensure compliance by the DENR and LGUs in the implementation of the PBSAP.

In June 2018, President Rodrigo Duterte signed into law RA 11038 or the E-NIPAS Act of 2018. AD Andres shared that the landmark law declares 94 protected areas as national parks under the protection and management of the government. With the enactment of the E-NIPAS is the need to recognize emerging PA governance types, namely: 1) governance by government; 2) shared governance; and, 3) governance by indigenous peoples (IP) and local communities. Since Mindanao Island is home to several IPs, other effective area-based conservation measures include the declaration of local conservation areas, critical habitats, and indigenous community conserved areas (ICCA). She also stressed the importance of the role of LGUs in biodiversity conservation. Mainstreaming biodiversity in the land use and development planning processes of LGUs is key for the preparation of and updating of management plans for PAs and key biodiversity areas (KBAs).

AD Andres also presented the regional context of the PBSAP and discussed the 20 targets of the PBSAP. She emphasized that, more than a country obligation as party to the CBD, the 6NR is also a means for the regions to highlight their accomplishments and best practices in biodiversity conservation. The full presentation is attached as Annex 4.

4.0 Overview of the 6NR

Dr. Mary Jean Caleda (UNDP Consultant/6NRWriter) gave a brief overview on the 6NR. She cited Article 26 of the Convention which states that Parties shall report their progress in the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of the CBD. This includes monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the NBSAP. In the Philippines, this involves reporting on the country's accomplishments in meeting the 20 Targets of the PBSAP.

Dr. Caleda showed the various iterations of the Philippine National Reports and mentioned that it will be the first time for the Philippines to submit its report online. She mentioned that the results the 6NR would feed into sub-regional and global biodiversity assessments.

The 6NR consists of seven sections. Section I includes information on the 20 Targets in the PBSAP. Section II delves into the implementation measures, assessments, obstacles, and scientific and technical needs of the 20 Targets. Section III consists of the assessment of progress towards meeting each national target. Dr. Caleda stated that the Consultation/Workshop mainly focuses on acquiring data for Sections II and III. Section IV relates to the contribution of the country in meeting the ABTs. Section V describes the contributions of the country towards the Global Plant Conservation Strategy, while Section VI provides additional information on the contribution of the IPLCs in meeting the ABTs. Lastly, Section VII involves the updating of the biodiversity country profiles.

Dr. Caleda emphasized that the 6NR intends to capture the best practices and accomplishments of CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, and Region 5 from 2014-2017.

The Overview of the 6NR is attached as Annex 5.

5.0 Community-based Ecotourism

Mr. Allan L. Leuterio, Assistant Regional Director (ARD) for Technical Services of DENR - Region 5, gave a presentation on Community-based Ecotourism. Through a video, he presented the ecotourism projects in Bulusan Lake, Sorsogon and Buntod Reef Marine Sanctuary and Sandbar, Masbate City. These ecotourism activities provided the residents of these areas alternative sources of livelihood and increased their incomes.

ARD Leuterio then expounded on sustainable tourism and its types, namely ecotourism and community-based ecotourism. Sustainable tourism is any kind of travel for business or leisure that minimizes the costs of tourism activities but maximizes the benefits for natural environments and local communities. Activities can be carried out indefinitely and ensures the enjoyment of future generations without harming the resources on which it depends.

Ecotourism is a form of sustainable tourism which involves visiting fragile, pristine, and relatively undisturbed areas where flora, fauna, and cultural areas are the main attractions. Tourists learn about socially responsible travel, environmental sustainability, and respect for local culture. Community-based ecotourism, on the other hand, emphasizes the development of local communities. Residents are guided by their collective responsibility to ensure sustainable local development. Through community-based ecotourism, local residents are able to highlight the ethnic background of their population while promoting ecological consciousness.

In closing, ARD Leuterio mentioned the importance and benefits of community-based ecotourism, namely: 1) provides jobs and alternative sources of income; 2) promotes better management of resources leading to the better conservation of an area; 3) increases education and awareness of environmental issues and develops community pride in the environment; 4) strengthens traditional knowledge including environmental management techniques; and, 5) provides income for sustained conservation of an area.

The full PowerPoint presentation is attached as Annex 6.

In the Open Forum that followed, the following issues and concerns were raised, and inputs were provided:

- Mr. Danilo Intong (Director, DOT - MIMAROPA) expressed that the definition of tourism must be universal. Through Executive Order (EO) 111, the DENR and the DOT have established convergence programs on ecotourism. However, the DOT has standards and regulations that must still be consulted for all ecotourism or tourism activities. He also shared that Bicol region is one of the pioneers of community-based ecotourism. First was the whale shark watching in Donsol, Sorsogon, followed by the activities in Bulusan Lake and Buntod Reef in Masbate.

5.1 Small Group Meeting on Biodiversity Conservation-related Jobs

A small group side meeting followed the discussion on Community-Based Ecotourism. The meeting was attended by 23 participants. The objectives of the small group meeting were to define biodiversity conservation-related jobs, decide on a fair income for these jobs, and identify the data sources for baseline data on biodiversity conservation-related jobs.

The group agreed that it will adopt DOLE's definition of a job and that incomes will be based on the minimum wage of concerned regions. Nevertheless, jobs that earn Php 35,000 yearly may already be considered fair income jobs. The group also identified the following groups as main sources of data on biodiversity conservation-related jobs:

1. The DOT will be the main source of data for all ecotourism activities.
2. The BFAR will be the main source of all coastal and marine-related biodiversity friendly jobs.
3. The DTI will be the main source of data for green industries. However, the industries listed in their master database will still need to be classified into green industries or non-green industries.
4. The DOLE will be the main source of data on biodiversity-friendly enterprises.
5. The Agricultural Training Institute (ATI) and the DA will be the main source of data on farm schools, farm training centers, and agrobiodiversity activities.
6. The LGUs will be the main source of data for activities with Green, Green, Green components such as environmental management programs.

The group also agreed that, since baseline data is lacking, ecotourism data will serve as baseline data for now.

The list of participants is attached as Annex 7.

6.0 Workshop 1 Mechanics: 6NR Matrix

Dr. Caleda gave a brief presentation on the Workshop 1 Mechanics for the preparation of the 6NR, which focuses on the identification of regional accomplishments to meet the PBSAP targets for the period March 2014- December 2017. She encouraged participants to share the accomplishments that their regions are proud of so that these can be included in the 6NR and stressed that the regions should report on outcomes and results, where available.

Dr. Caleda explained how to fill up the matrix. She emphasized that, for the accomplishments, it was important to include information on the overall impact of the measure in meeting the target, changes in status and trends of biodiversity, changes to the pressures on biodiversity or the drivers of its loss, and changes in socio-economic conditions (awareness of biodiversity, changes in resource availability, changes in government policies, changes in the behavior of major sectors in the region). For targets that are quantitative in nature, it was important to report the extent of the achievement in relation to the target value in percentages.

Once the accomplishments have been identified, the progress towards meeting the target, effectiveness of the measure, level of confidence in reporting the measure, and adequacy of monitoring are to be reported. She also asked participants to identify the challenges, obstacles, and barriers in achieving target outcomes and the scientific, technical, and capacity needs (programs, equipment, experts, etc.) for implementation of conservation programs. She also asked the participants to list down all their references (reports, publications, scientific articles, etc.).

The participants were grouped according to regions and asked to assign a Rapporteur to report the results in plenary. The Workshop Groups were instructed to discuss Targets 1-20 and report in plenary only the top three accomplishments of their region. A Facilitator and Documenter were assigned per group.

The Workshop 1 Mechanics is attached as Annex 8 and the 6NR Matrix is attached as Annex 8A.

6.1 Workshop 1: Plenary Presentation of Results

Three regions (CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, and Region 5) submitted their accomplishments for Targets 1-20 and reported their top three accomplishments for possible inclusion in the 6NR. The full Workshop results and the PowerPoint presentations highlighting the targets and accomplishments are shown in Annexes 9A to 9C-1.

Table 1 shows the summary of the top three accomplishments reported by the regions.

Region	Target	Summary of Accomplishments	Progress	Effectiveness	Confidence	Monitoring
CALABARZON	10A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two ecosystems were found during monitoring to have invasive alien species such as the janitor fish, flower horn, knife fish, and the Chinese softshell turtle in Laguna Lake and mahogany in protected areas 	3	2	2	3
	10B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the annual water monitoring, 10 KBAs (7 Lakes of San Pablo, Lumot Lake, Taal Protected Landscape, and La Laguna Marsh) passed the minimum criteria for water quality of Class C waters under the provisions of DAOs 34 and 35 	2	1	1	2
	10F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two fuelwood collection hotspots in San Jose, Antipolo and Rodriguez, Rizal were recorded during regular patrolling and LAWIN 	2	2	2	1
	10G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six illegal cutting of trees hotspots (General Nakar, Mauban, Marikina-Infanta Road, Rodriguez, Kalayaan and Cavinti, Laguna) were determined during regular patrolling and LAWIN 	2	1	1	1
	10J	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three hotspots for residential and commercial development (Mts. Palay-palay Mataas na Gulod, Mt. Banahaw, and Taal Volcano Protected Landscape) were identified during regular patrolling and LAWIN 	2	2	2	1
	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70,172 hectares were reforested through the National Greening Program and Barangay Forest Program 	1	2	2	1
	16A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven caves with management partnerships and engagements 	1	2	2	2
	16B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 57 caves have been officially recognized 	1	2	2	2
MIMAROPA	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS) conducted regularly, Biodiversity Assessment and Monitoring System (BAMS) introduced in PAs, BMS and BAMS results presented to the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) Capacity building for paralegals and wildlife law enforcement officers LAWIN Patrolling in PAs with the blue and green brigade, forest protection officers (FPO), IPs, local communities, LGUs, and the wildlife traffic monitoring units (WTMU) Biodiversity survey in Bulanjao and Rizal, conduct of research at Mt. Guiting-guiting (Conservation Value Assessment), annual tamaraw count at Mts. Iglit-baco, and 	3	2	2	2

Region	Target	Summary of Accomplishments	Progress	Effectiveness	Confidence	Monitoring
		annual water bird count at Naujan Lake National Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of task force Marine and Apo Reef Law Enforcement for Nature (MARLEN) • Crafting of IEC programs, ecotourism and business plan, and PA Management Plan 				
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of annual water bird count 	2	2	1	1
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 500 youth leaders participated in the annual environmental youth camps conducted at Verde Island Passage, Northern Palawan coastal municipalities, and the El Nido and Malampaya Sound Protected Landscape and Seascape from 2014 to 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Basic lessons of the camp were on coastal and marine ecosystems, marine protected areas, and the impacts of pollution and climate change, ○ Key message: “CORALS are ANIMALS” • Dalaw turo in Public & Private Schools • 34 people’s organizations (POs) with 1,517 members were engaged in a marine biodiversity conservation program under the conservation agreement to help conserve coastal and marine resources at Verde Island Passage, Northern Palawan coastal municipalities, and the El Nido and Malampaya Sound Protected Landscape and Seascape from 2014 to 2017 • 5,000 kids benefitted from school-based IEC initiatives with environmental messages about ecosystems, marine protected areas, and the ill effects of plastics 	2	2	2	2
Region 5	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual water bird census in Cabusao Critical Habitat (CCH) from 2014 to 2017 • Created and institutionalized the CCH Council • Crafted the CCH Management Plan • Promoted ecotourism activities (e.g. bird watching and tour guiding) • Enforcement on the protection and conservation of CCH 	2	2	2	2
	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOLE – 812 short term direct employments for CY 2016 • DOLE – 1,807 direct employment for CY 2017 • Hired 10 conservation officers 	2	2	3	2

Region	Target	Summary of Accomplishments	Progress	Effectiveness	Confidence	Monitoring
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DENR – NGP jobs generated (125,962): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014 – 38,945 2015 – 33,919 2016 – 23,005 2017 – 30,093 				
	10I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of the International Plan of Action (IPOA)/National Plan of Action (NPOA) on Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing Implementation of RA 10654 Use of Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite and adoption of the Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management 	2	2	2	2

Challenges and needs

The Workshop Groups identified the need for financial and technical assistance in the conduct of research on invasive alien species and capacity building for forest rangers and wildlife enforcement teams. In relation to enforcement, the groups also shared the need for paralegal training, drafting of legislations, and review of existing biodiversity-related policies. High-end equipment for monitoring such as binoculars, vehicles, GPS, locus cameras, and SCUBA diving gear are also needed. Lastly, they stressed the need to update Communication, Education, and Public Awareness (CEPA) materials and regularly conduct CEPA activities to ensure a strong and unified message on biodiversity conservation.

6.2 Open Forum

In the Open Forum, the following issues and concerns were raised, and inputs were provided:

CALABARZON

- Ms. Anabelle Plantilla asked what species were planted for the National Greening Program (NGP) in CALABARZON. Mr. Herminigildo Jocson (OIC-Chief of the Conservation and Development Division, DENR - CALABARZON) responded that timber species were planted in production areas, fruit trees in areas with existing fruit tree cultivations, and indigenous trees in protected areas. Indigenous trees, pioneer trees, and climax trees were planted in open canopy forests. Mangroves were also planted.
- Ms. Virginia Agcopra (National Project Coordinator, Rice Plus) asked about the problem on the sustainability of the NGP. Mr. Jocson responded that the NGP is only being implemented for three years in a particular site. The NGP has three phases, namely: planting, management, and maintenance. The issue on sustainability is on the maintenance of an NGP site. If the area remains untenured, it will be turned over to the DENR for supervision. If the land is tenured, holders of a community-based forest management agreement (CBFMA) will manage or supervise the plantation. However, since these areas are so large, they are not maintained well. He suggested that there should be a policy extending the NGP to five years so that forests will no longer be vulnerable to natural threats by the time they are turned over. There should also be a policy that untenured areas are to be sustained by CSOs and the private sector.
- Ms. Agcopra further asked whether the marketability of commodities was determined before the planting of trees. Mr. Jocson responded that, during the survey and planning for the NGP, the primary concern was whether the species that will be planted were the best for the site. The economic value of the species was second priority. Communities expressed their preference for certain species, but the DENR informed them of the species that would still be best for the community in the long run.
- In relation to the NGP, Mr. Chris Rivero (LGU, Camarines Sur) suggested that LGUs should prepare their CLUPs and the FLUP should be incorporated into the CLUP. This could address the sustainability issue of the NGP. The plantations can be turned over to the LGUs for protection, however, assistance must be given to the LGUs to help

them understand the surveys, maps, and species. There are also several CSOs that want to conduct planting activities, but this approach is currently disorganized. Perhaps, certain areas can be allocated to CSOs. This will make it easier to track the entities responsible for maintaining the sites. Mr. Jocson responded that partnerships with the LGUs are tricky because the processes can take very long.

- Ms. Grace Cariño (Chief of the Conservation and Development Division, DENR - Region 5) shared that, when the policies for the NGP were crafted, there were already provisions for untenured areas. These areas are open to willing entities such as LGUs, NGOs, and POs. In fact, these can be bidded out to interested groups. There are also tenurial instruments that may be renewed for another 25 years. There is also a road map of commodities that considers the economic value of species planted such as coffee and cacao.
- As previous regional coordinator of the NGP for MIMAROPA, Mr. Ronilo Salac (PENRO, Laguna) shared that, since 2011, the NGP has planted trees in over 1.7 billion hectares of land. This covers untenured areas. There is no problem integrating policies on untenured areas into the FLUP. The question is whether LGUs are willing to take on the management of these untenured areas once the NGP is over.

MIMAROPA

- Mr. Salac asked how the lack of regional representatives for MIMAROPA would be addressed by the DENR-BMB. AD Andres responded that a focus group discussion with the missing regional representatives could be organized.
- Mr. Danilo Intong asked why there was a lack of regional representatives from MIMAROPA. He shared that there are several exploitative activities going on in MIMAROPA. While the Center for Conservation Innovations Philippines, Inc. (CCI-PH) has several projects in MIMAROPA, these projects are only limited to certain parts of Mindoro and Northern Palawan. He stressed that zonation should not destroy biodiversity but must enhance it.
- Atty. Rhodex Valenciano (NCIP - Region 5) expressed that sometimes conservation projects that are intrusive. He shared that IPs in Buhi, Camarines Sur are being directed by some groups to uproot wildling trees for selling. He stressed that there must be respect for Section 51 of Republic Act (RA) 8371 which states that IPs have rights over the conservation of biodiversity in specific areas.
- Mr. Pacifico Beldia (Project Manager, Malampaya Foundation) added that all projects involving IPs must go through the NCIP and the IPOs.

Region 5

- Mr. Salac shared that PENRO Laguna had a meeting with prosecutors in the region on the loss of biodiversity and fisheries. He hoped that laws would also target the confiscation of conveyances used in illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUUF) instead of just confiscating gear used in the activity. Ms. Nonie Evolva (BFAR - Region 5) responded that the suggestion would be taken into consideration in the next review of policies on IUUF. She shared that fishery vessels are also impounded by the region. In fact, these are often what are used to pay for the fines of those caught engaging in IUUF. She reported that the region has conducted 52 apprehensions and

has gained Php 6.7 million in administrative fines from January to July 2018. This amount will be used for the fisheries fund.

- Mr. Juan Belardo (PASu, Chico Island Wildlife Sanctuary) asked why Masbate was reported to have the most unregulated fishing activities and what steps the BFAR is taking to address this. Ms. Evolva clarified that the detections presented were of all boat-like detections. Masbate has the most boat-like detections, so it is assumed that it is the province with the highest possible number of IUUF activities. However, it does not necessarily mean that all detections were of boats conducting IUUF activities.
- Mr. Intong commented that Bicol Region seems to no longer have an issue of employment because it was able to generate 38,000 jobs from 2014 to 2017. Ms. Cariño clarified that the 38,000 jobs created by the DENR referred to activities as defined by the DOLE.

Region 5

- Mr. Ely Andrew Manly (EMB - Region 5) presented the classified water bodies and water quality management programs of EMB - Region 5. The programs include the Sagip-Ilog Program, Adopt-an-Estero/Waterbody Program, and the Recreational Waters Monitoring Program. The map of the classified water bodies and programs is attached as Annex 10.

6.3 Recap of Day 1

Mr. Raquel Bacud (BMB) gave a recap on the events of Day 1 and provided the highlights of the day through a video presentation. The workshop began with RD Antonio A. Abawag (DENR - Region 5) encouraging the participants to recommend strategies that will strengthen biodiversity conservation efforts. This was followed by a photo session and the presentation of the workshop overview and objectives by Ms. Feliciano. Afterwards, AD Andres gave an overview of the PBSAP 2015-2028 and ARD Allan L. Leuterio (DENR - Region 5) gave a presentation on community-based ecotourism activities in Region 5. This was followed by an open forum. Thereafter, Dr. Caleda gave an overview of the 6NR and briefed the participants on the steps in filling up the 6NR Matrix.

The Recap of Day 1 is attached as Annex 11 and 11A.

7.0 Workshop 2 Mechanics: Regional Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (RBSAP) Matrix

Ms. Feliciano oriented the participants on the drafting of the RBSAP. She reiterated that Workshop 1 was retrospective, while Workshop 2 is prospective. She asked the participants to use the 6NR Matrix, particularly the lessons learned and needs identified, as a guide to identify the next steps that each region can take to meet the PBSAP targets.

The participants were tasked to: 1) identify the national targets relevant to their regions; 2) craft regional targets that could allow the region to meet the national target and accompanying time frame (short-term (2019-2020), medium-term (2021-2024), and long-

term (2025-2028); 3) identify major activities to be implemented and persons responsible, the resources needed (technical, financial, material), and possible sources of needs; and 4) identify immediate next steps to undertake after the Consultation/Workshop. The participants were asked to break out in Workshop Groups per region to work on Targets relevant to their respective regions, and to report in plenary the top three targets and activities planned for the incoming years, and immediately after.

The Workshop 2 Mechanics is attached as Annex 12.

Other inputs

- Mr. Nelson Orfiano (Assistant Professor, Occidental Mindoro State College) asked why there is a need to indicate funding sources in the RBSAP when the PBSAP has an allotted budget. Ms. Anabelle Plantilla clarified that the value indicated in the PBSAP is the value needed to implement the plan. There is a need to indicate funding sources so that funds can be obtained for the PBSAP's implementation.
- AD Andres asked to what extent the Regional Development Councils (RDC) could be used for research and development. Ms. Susan Sumbeling (ARD, NEDA - MIMAROPA) responded that the RDC has special committees mandated to conduct research and development activities. She suggested that provincial and regional agencies review their investment programs so that these can be included in the annual budget.

7.1 Small Group Meeting on IP Issues and Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (NHIAS)

A small group side meeting followed the presentation of the Workshop 1 results. The meeting was attended by 18 participants. The agenda of the small group meeting was to examine and address the issues experienced by IPs in PAs and KBAs and discuss the status of the nationally important agricultural heritage sites (NIAHS) in the Philippines. The list of participants is attached as Annex 13.

Specific Issues of Indigenous Peoples (IP) in PAs and KBAs

Atty. Rhodex Valenciano (NCIP - Region 5) shared that IP communities in Buhi, Camarines Sur are being directed to uproot wildlings so that these can be sold. During the discussion, the participants agreed that the rationale behind this activity still needs verification and settled on two possibilities:

1. Positive possibility: These wildlings will be replanted to propagate indigenous species in other areas.
2. Negative possibility: Greater value is given for cash income instead of the cultural and environmental value of the species.

The group agreed that concerned stakeholders should convene to identify the purpose of the activity, the buyers and price of the wildlings to help inform appropriate actions to be taken.

Another issue that was raised was the overlapping forest tenure instruments i.e. Certificate of Ancestral Domain (CADT), Protected Areas (PA), Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), and the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP). Through Joint Administrative Order (JAO) DAR-DENR-LRA-NCIP 01-12, the DENR and NEDA have initiated rectification of maps, but progress has been slow. While rectification of land policies continues at the national level, the group agreed that sustainable resource use should be the focus at local site levels. NCIP - Region 5 and DENR - Region 5 also agreed to seek the approval of concerned offices for the development of a joint or coordinated workplan to support the IPs in Buhi, Camarines Sur. The NCIP will share their shape files while the DENR will help delineate the CADT areas.

Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Sites

The main issue discussed was how the Philippines was going to meet Target 10 of the PBSAP which states that by 2028, there will be at least 10 nationally recognized agricultural heritage systems (NIAHS).

Ms. Virginia Agcopra (FAO Consultant and Project Manager of FAO-GEF Project on Dynamic conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity in rice-based farming systems of the Philippines) shared that in 2013, 75 sites have already been identified as potential agricultural heritage sites. Within the PBSAP timeframe, more than 10 will be validated with the LGUs concerned. Currently, the FAO-GEF Project is supporting two sites in Hingyon, Ifugao and Lake Sebu, South Cotabato. The project will also call for an inter-agency meeting aimed at drafting the criteria for the validation process. At least two potential sites per region will be validated.

7.2 Workshop 2: Plenary Presentation of Results

Three regions (CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, and Region 5) submitted their plans to meet Targets 1-20 or those relevant to their regions and reported their top three targets and activities for 2019 and beyond. The full Workshop results and the separate power point presentations highlighting regional targets and activities are shown in Annexes 14A to 14C-1. The top three targets and activities are highlighted in yellow.

Table 2 shows the summary of top three targets and activities reported by the regions.

PBSAP Target	Regional Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
CALABARZON								
2	Relocation of informal settlers				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creation of task force for the relocation of informal settlers• Identification of relocation sites• Livelihood identification	Convergence of different agencies	Technical, financial, and legal inputs and resolution of “political will”	LGU and other funding institutions
14	50,000 has of degraded ecosystems will be restored or under various stages of restoration	x10	x20	x20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5,000 hectares of ecosystems will be under restoration annually through the E-NGP	DENR - CALABARZON (PENRO and CENRO)	Financial assistance	DENR - BMB
16A	50 caves with management partnership and engagement	x16	x17	x17	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitate the formulation or creation of Co-management Agreement and Partnership (Tripartite MOAs) for 16 caves	DENR, LGUs, land owners, and other stakeholders	Financial assistance	GAA
16B	41 caves with management plan	x14	x13	x13	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preparation of 14 Caves and Cave Resources Management Plan	Regional Cave Committee (RCC), Regional Cave Assessment Team (RCAT)	Financial assistance	GAA
MIMAROPA								
3	PENRO Marinduque – conduct of Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA) in 2,351.4369 hectares of marine and coastal ecosystems in Marinduque (CY 2019), assessment of 1,000 hectares of coastal habitats in 40 coastal barangays of Marinduque, and conduct of a mangrove rehabilitation program in 25 hectares of Marinduque province				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mapping and assessment of coastal habitats for potential livelihood opportunities and appropriate management interventions• Activation of multi-sectoral Forest Protection Committees (MFPC) and Anti-Illegal Logging Task Force (AILTF)• Establishment of baseline information on marine resources and fisheries• Rehabilitation of mangrove,	DENR, BFAR, LGUs	Financial, technical, and logistical assistance; propagules; GPS, tablets, laptops; diving equipment	DENR, BFAR, LGUs

PBSAP Target	Regional Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
					beach forest, seagrass, coral reef areas			
7A	PENRO Romblon – study on carbon stocks in Mt. Guiting-Guiting National Park (MGGNP) and CALSANAG Tablas Island, Romblon				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory of carbon stocks of MGGNP and CALSANAG Data analysis of carbon stocks 	DENR, PAMB, IPs, LGU, NGO, academe	Financial and technical assistance, equipment, facilities	DENR
7B	PENRO Romblon – water system for domestic use in Calicoan and San Fernando				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey and identification of proposed area/site Construction of water system 	DENR, PAMB, LGU, DILG	Financial and technical assistance	MGGNP
7C	PENRO Romblon – 4 sites in MGGNP and 2 sites in CALSANAG				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey and identification of proposed area/site PAMB deliberation and approval 	DENR, PAMB, private sector	Financial and technical assistance	DENR, DOT, LGU
9	Hiring of green brigade/Bantay Gubat, Blue Brigade/Bantay Dagat, mountaineering guides, and tamaraw rangers				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct of patrolling and monitoring activities within PAs and MPAs Capacity building in tour guiding and mountaineering Patrolling and monitoring of the tamaraw and its habitat 	DENR, LGU, NGOs, MBCFI, DOT, OMSC	Capacity building for the guides, tour guide tools and equipment, paralegal training, binoculars, android phone with applications (locus map, cyber tracker, GPS)	DENR, LGU, NGO, DOT, OMSC, MBCFI
Region 5								
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement, assessment and maintenance of threatened species Propagation and seedling production for national and globally threatened native species Conduct LAWIN patrol for threatened species. Establishment of biodiversity 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct of BMS Conduct of IEC activities Submission of Biodiversity Assessment Report Seedling production plantation, establishment of nursery and operation and maintenance (approx. 40 ha) Maintenance and protection of established plantation 	PGPC, APRI, NPC-TWAT, DA, LGU, DENR, BMB, PENRO, CSO/NGO, Academe, BFAR, DOST	Updated database; technical researches; forest rangers; bunkhouse or nursery staff house; technical expertise for working team; standard/high end equipment for data gathering, documentation, and reporting purposes; funds;	PGPC, APRI, LGU, ERC, DENR, DOST, DA, academe, WWF, other funding agencies

PBSAP Target	Regional Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
	database • Threatened species inventory assessment				• Foot patrolling, replanting, and maintenance of established plantation. • Appointment and deputation of Bantay Gubat/Dagat • Capacity building		local ordinance for the protection of threatened species	
2	• Protection and conservation of natural forests • No net loss in natural forest cover • Establishment of baseline data of forest cover • Establishment of mechanized nursery • Rehabilitation of natural forest • Enforcement activities				• Rehabilitation of natural forest • Maintenance, monitoring and protection of natural forest • Identification of site species matching • Construction of a nursery establishment • Law enforcement activities • CEPA • Hiring and deputation of Bantay Gubat • Seedling replacement for trees to be cut for DPWH infrastructure projects (1:100 ratio of seedling/sapling for every tree cut) • Investigation and filing of criminal complaints (act: apprehension) • Involvement of community in forest fire prevention and suppression, • Identification, survey and mapping and monitoring of fire prone areas • Ground truthing and validation • Report drafting	DENR, PENRO, PAMB, CSOs, POs, PNP/AFP, DILG, CIDG, PCG, DPWH, LGUs, academe, other forest protection officers	Technical equipment; bunkhouse/staff house; capacity building for Bantay Gubat; technical assistance in monitoring; training on nursery management; DENR licensed chainsaw/hand tools provided by DPWH (budget for seedlings and tree cutting will be included in the program of works contract)	DENR, LGUs, DILG, PFMB, DPWH, ERC, academe

PBSAP Target	Regional Targets	TIMEFRAME			Major Activities 2019-2020	Responsible Entities	Resources Needed (Technical, Financial, Material) e.g. Equipment, facilities	From Whom/ Sources
		ST	MT	LT				
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination 			
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and development • IEC and capacity building of patrollers and nearby communities • Coastal habitat assessment • Technical assistance for resource assessment and maintenance and protection of live coral cover, mangrove and seagrasses 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of biodiversity in the Regional R&D Agenda • Establishment of baseline data and identification of gaps • Consolidation of available data on live corals, mangroves and seagrasses per province • CEPA • Monitoring and expansion of mangrove area • Coral rehabilitation • Crown of thorns removal • Mangrove plantation and rehabilitation • Establishment of coral nursery unit and mangrove nursery • Conduct of habitat assessment for mangrove, seagrass, and corals • Periodic monitoring and evaluation of target species 	BFAR, DENR, LGUs, POs/NGOs, academe, other partner agencies	Technical assistance; capacity building for working team; standard/ high end equipment for data gathering, documentation, and reporting purposes; availability of programs/applications for documentation, report preparations, etc.; motor boats for monitoring; additional funding	BFAR, DENR, LGUs, POs/NGOs, academe, other funding agencies

7.3 Open Forum

In the Open Forum, the following issues and concerns were raised, and inputs were provided:

MIMAROPA

- Ms. Susan Sumbeling asked how MIMAROPA could have regional outputs on biodiversity when the targets reported were provincial targets. She raised this concern because there will be an updating of the regional development plan in 2019 and an updating of the inter-investment program in 2020. It would be good to integrate the biodiversity targets so that a budget allocation can be made. AD Andres responded that BMB would try to consolidate all matrices and call for a focus group discussion before October. Currently, Occidental and Oriental Mindoro are pilot sites of BIOFIN so the targets and indicators for these two provinces may be consolidated for Mindoro Island. Palawan already has an existing action plan, but the targets and indicators need to be improved. She added that BMB would like to take advantage of this updating so that funds can be accessed for the targets. Ms. Sumbeling responded that, if the RBSAP is ready by the end of the quarter, then it could be endorsed to the RDC so that it will not be difficult to suggest biodiversity projects for inclusion in the investment program. AD Andres encouraged all the regions to endorse their BSAPs to their RDCs so that the councils will be sensitized to include the PBSAP targets in their future plans.
- Mr. Pacifico Beldia commented that some priority sites for conservation, such as the Verde Island Passage (VIP) and the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape, were not included in the RBSAP of MIMAROPA. Since these large areas are protected through Executive Orders, it would be best to prioritize their conservation. Another concern that Mr. Beldia raised was the mismatch of data on threatened species between outsourced consultants and those working in the field. An example is Oriental Mindoro which was not reflected as a nesting site for turtles. Lastly, he shared that, based on studies done by the Malampaya Foundation, Bantay Dagat receive an average of 40 cents per hectare while Park Rangers receive an average of 50 cents per hectare for their honorarium. Typically, each Park Ranger covers 10,000 hectares. He hoped that the regional targets would also address the issue of working conditions of the Bantay Dagat and Park Rangers. He suggested moving away from the concept of volunteerism and, instead, properly compensating these workers. AD Andres responded that the VIP and the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape would be included as priority sites for conservation. She agreed that it is still important to collect data on threatened species from those working in the field despite having national teams. On the incentives for Bantay Dagat and Park Rangers, she said that this issue is being examined and discussed. However, existing models on volunteerism show that it is effective, so it would be better to revisit and build on the good experiences in volunteerism to improve the conditions of the Bantay Dagat and Park Rangers. She assured the group that all the recommendations would be considered in the review of the RBSAPs and the PBSAP.
- Ms. Yole Palmiano (NEDA - Region 5) expressed that all the targets must be quantifiable. She also suggested that inter-agency meetings be included in the activities of Region 5 since many of the targets of the region are dependent on other

agencies. Lastly, she suggested that the provinces cascade the PBSAP to the LGUs so that the LGUs can identify which activities to develop and implement. This is important because each province has specific biodiversity. Funding should not be a concern as long as project proposals are prepared on time. AD Andres agreed that the PBSAP needs further cascading. She shared that some regions have requested for an Order from the BMB and have already began cascading the PBSAP and their RBSAPs. She added that regions submit proposals for funding but often find it difficult because of the feasibility study requirement.

- Ms. Sumbeling shared that a feasibility study is not necessary. A project profile may also be accepted as long as the LGU certifies it and the concerned agency endorses it. She suggested that the DENR regional offices should consolidate outputs for the region and approach the NEDA technical secretariat for their inputs.
- Mr. Giovanni Gamo (Chief of the Enforcement Division, DENR - CALABARZON) pointed out that one of the pillars of the PBSAP is enforcement. However, the DENR cannot effectively conduct enforcement if there is a lack of enforcers. He hoped that more funds would be allotted for personnel who manage and protect KBAs. AD Andres agreed and shared that the results of the DENR Rationalization Plan showed that there really is a lack of manpower complement at the lower levels of the DENR structure. This needs to be addressed since there is a need for more Park Rangers and personnel for PAs and KBAs. She added that this would be subject to review in the E-NIPAS which also states that Park Superintendents and Park Rangers will have dedicated remuneration and capacity building.

CALABARZON

- Mr. Marcelo Cesar Palacio (NEDA - CALABARZON) shared that this will be the first time that CALABARZON will have an RBSAP. He suggested that, in the next steps of the RBSAP, an advocacy and communication plan be drafted so that inter-agency collaborations will become possible and successful.
- Mr. Jonathan Matienzo (LGU Tanay) shared that last 2009, based on the reports of Mr. Danilo Balete, there were sightings of several species of rats and *Tetrastigma sp.* at the Kaliwa Watershed Reserve. This has already been reported to BMB. He asked what the BMB could suggest for the conservation and protection of these species. AD Andres responded that BMB has several committees and technical experts that can assist the LGU. This can also be integrated into the management plan of the watershed.
- Mr. Palacio shared that CALABARZON and MIMAROPA should have a local multi-stakeholder workshop for the RBSAP. This is because CALABARZON has some big-ticket infrastructure projects that could impact biodiversity. These include the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewage System Project and the Calapan-Batangas Watershed that will cut through the VIP. It would be best to involve all relevant government agencies so that the objectives of the RBSAP are harmonized among the agencies.

7.4 Recap of Day 2

Mr. Raquel Bacud (BMB) gave a recap on the events of Day 2 and provided the highlights of the day through a video presentation. He then presented the PBSAP targets that were adopted by the regions in their RBSAPs. He also presented the results of the small group side meeting on the issues of IPs in KBAs and the status of NIAHS. On the IPs, it was agreed that stakeholders would be convened to ascertain the motives behind the uprooting of wildlings and to rectify overlapping forest tenurial instruments. On NIAHS, the FAO-GEF is currently preparing to validate 75 potential sites and will call for an inter-agency meeting to discuss the validation process and these sites.

The Recap of Day 2 is attached as Annex 15 and 15A.

8.0 Closing Message (BMB Ms. Nancy Corpuz)

On behalf of the BMB, Ms. Nancy Corpuz (OIC Chief of the Biodiversity, Planning and Knowledge Management Division, DENR - BMB) thanked all the participants who attended the workshop. She especially thanked the DENR - Region 5 for their assistance that was instrumental to the success of the event. She encouraged everyone to continue their support for the many programs and activities that are crucial to the implementation of the PBSAP. These activities include but are not limited to the National Greening Program (NGP), biodiversity-friendly enterprises, the research framework on biodiversity, community-based ecotourism programs, and technical assistance provided for the preparation of the CLUP.

She then recognized the contribution of the participants, citing that a lot of information were gathered from the Consultation/Workshop, including from discussions in the small group side meetings. The information gathered will further enrich existing information and establish baselines for some of the PBSAP targets. She particularly thanked the participants for the following: 1) DOT - Region 5 for the information that they shared on their ecotourism activities in Donsol and in Bulusan; 2) DTI for their tracking system on biodiversity-friendly jobs; 3) DOLE for offering a definition on jobs as it relates to biodiversity; 4) BFAR for their data on coastal and marine livelihoods; 5) EMB - Region 5 for their maps on their water quality program; 6) DTI for their information on green industries; 7) DA for sharing their agrobiodiversity projects; 8) NCIP for their inputs on how to better involve IPs in biodiversity programs; 9) the academe for their research on caves and wetlands and inventory of flora and fauna; 10) the CSO community for their continued collaboration in the implementation of the PBSAP; 11) POs for their innovative products such as the abaca slippers manufactured by the members of Tao Kalikasan; and, 12) LGUs for their efforts in implementing biodiversity projects at the national, regional, and local levels.

She also thanked the participants for their clarifications and insights on tenured and untenured areas, the coverage of green jobs, the IP concept of conservation and protection of biodiversity, the conditions of the Bantay Dagat and Park Rangers, and the need for a communication and advocacy plan for the implementation of the PBSAP.

On baselines and reporting systems, Ms. Corpuz acknowledged the difficulty that the lack of baseline data presents in measuring progress towards meeting the PBSAP targets. She said that data generated for the 6NR may be used as a basis for future reports, but regions still need to conduct further baselining. She hopes that a database and reporting system for all the targets will be developed by the end of year.

In closing, Ms. Corpuz emphasized that each has a niche and a role to play in ensuring that the PBSAP vision is attained. Biodiversity conservation and protection cuts across sectors and levels of governance and thus needs to be mainstreamed in all the existing and planned projects of stakeholders. She cited President Rodrigo Duterte who said in his latest State of the Nation Address that, “I exhort all concerned agencies and local government units to uphold the concept of intergenerational responsibility in [the exploration] and utilization of our mineral wealth, the protection and preservation of our biodiversity, anchored on the right to a balanced and healthy ecology.”

8.1 Closing Message (DENR - 5 Ms. Grace Cariño)

Ms. Grace Cariño thanked the BMB for selecting Region 5 to host the Consultation/Workshop. She congratulated the participants for their accomplishments that will be included in the 6NR and for successfully developing their RBSAPs. The Consultation/Workshop was a success because there was good sectoral representation. In closing, she hoped that the Consultation/Workshop signified the beginning of a strong partnership among the regions of Southern Luzon. She called on everyone to increase their efforts in protecting biodiversity for the present and future generations.