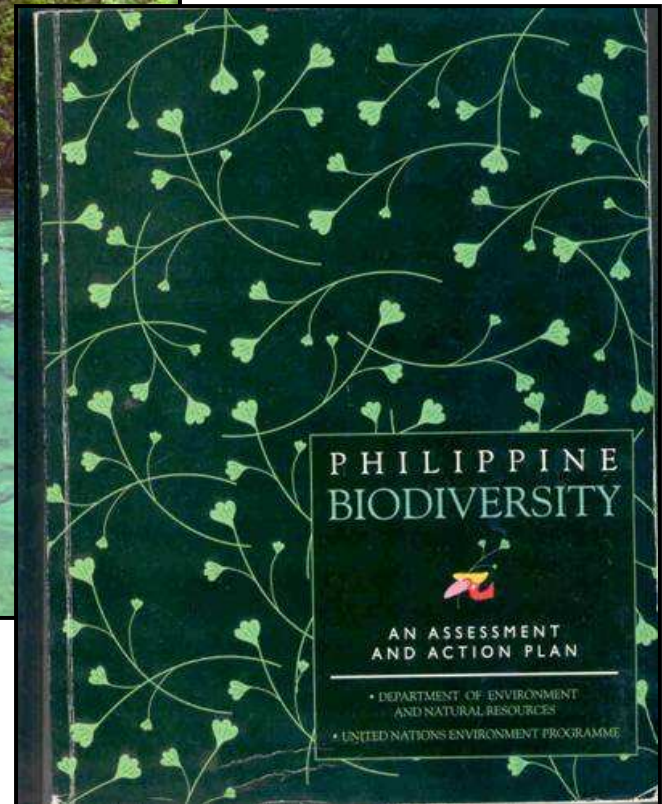
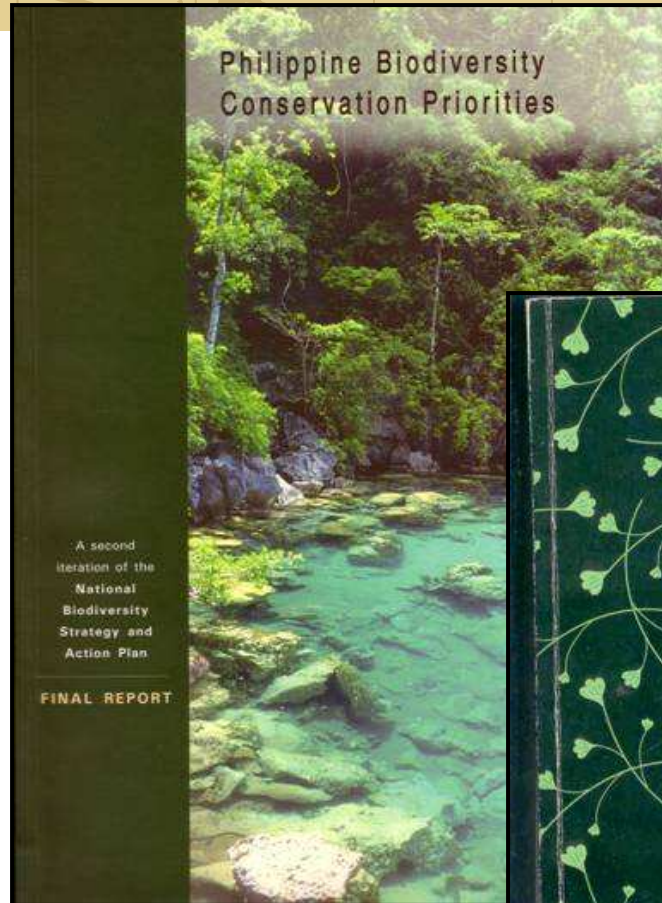
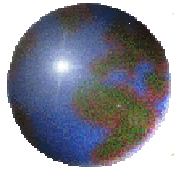


PHILIPPINES: NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (NBSAP)



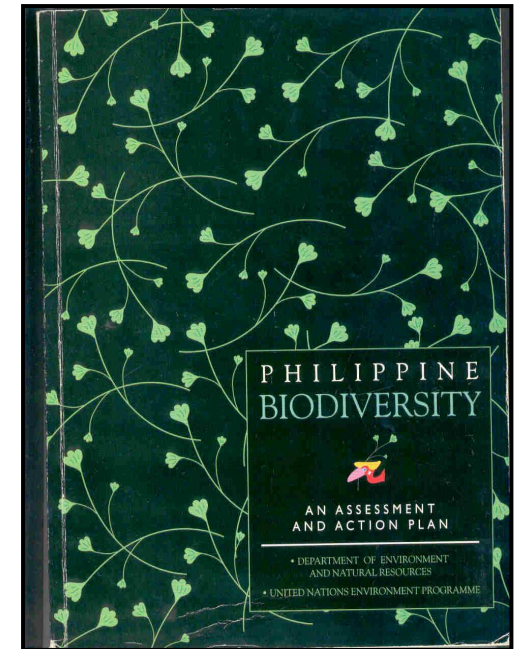
PHILIPPINES

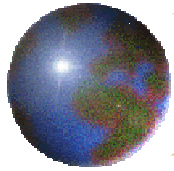




National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

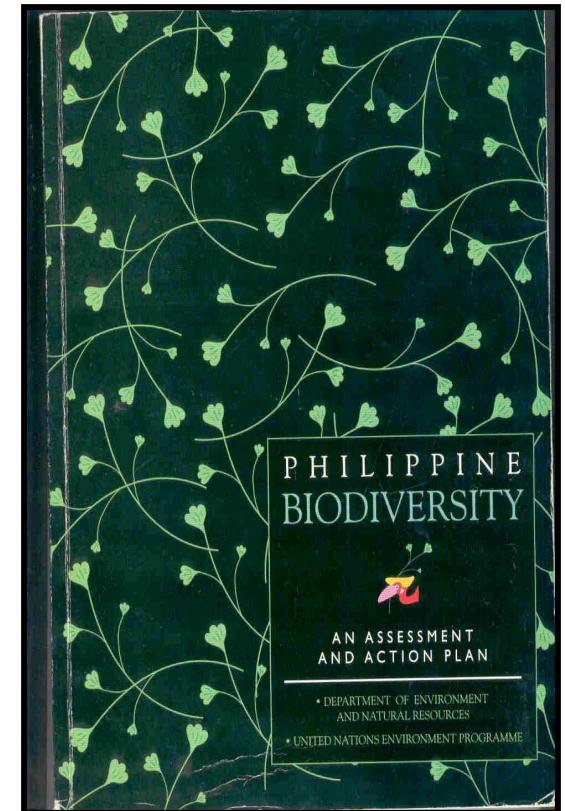
- **formulated in 1997**
- **major output of the UNEP-assisted Philippine Biodiversity Country Study Project & published as the **Philippine Biodiversity: An Assessment and Action Plan****
- **based on the comprehensive assessment of the status of the Philippine biodiversity, the principal problems, threats, issues, and gaps confronting biodiversity conservation**
- **preparation involved a broad range of stakeholders**
- **publication had two parts- the output of Study and the recommended strategies and action plan**

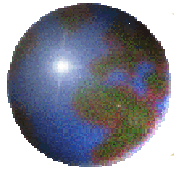




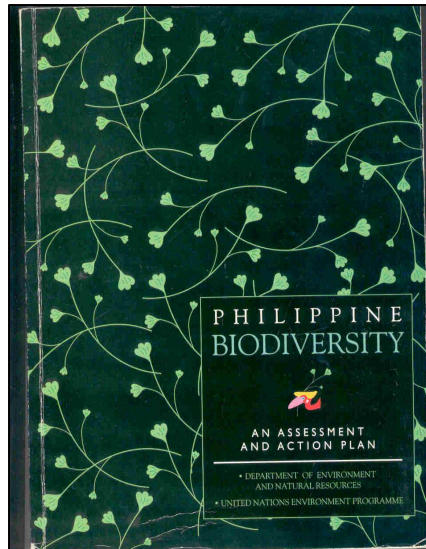
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

- ✦ **Consists of six strategies**
- ✦ **anchored on the framework of man being at the center of ecosystems and resource interaction, and**
- ✦ **the need to BALANCE UTILIZATION driven policy which entails modification of biodiversity for human needs**
with CONSERVATION driven policy for maintaining natural biodiversity





NBSAP



STRATEGY 1:

Expanding and improving knowledge on the extent, characteristics, uses and values of biodiversity (inventories, priority conservation areas, socio-economic studies)

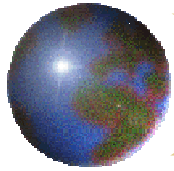
STRATEGY 2:

Enhancing existing and planned biodiversity conservation efforts with emphasis on in-situ conservation activities (establishment & management of protected areas)

STRATEGY 3:

Formulating an integrated policy & legislative framework for the conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits of biodiversity (NIPAS Act, Wildlife Act, Cave Act, IPRA, Fisheries Act, National Ecotourism Strategy)

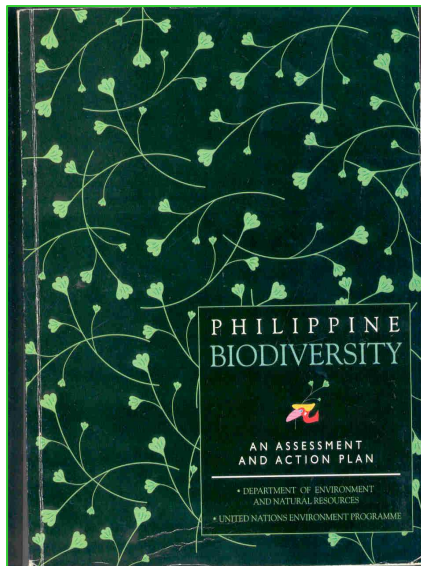




NBSAP

STRATEGY 4:

Strengthening capacities for integrating & institutionalizing biodiversity conservation & management (PA managers, wildlife law enforcers & monitoring units, technical staff)



STRATEGY 5:

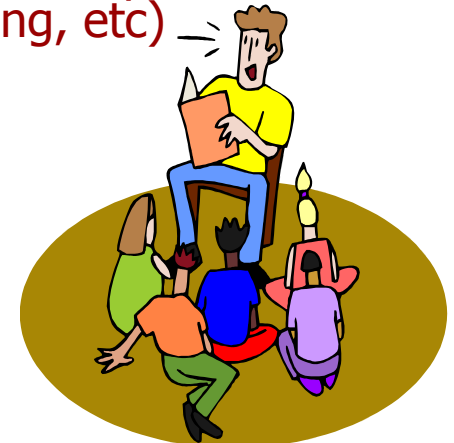
Mobilizing an Integrated Information, Education and Communications (IEC) for biodiversity conservation

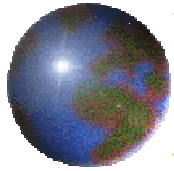
(Implementation of the Dalaw-turo Program - environmental awareness raising strategy that employs non-traditional, non-formal teaching techniques such as environmental skits, games, role playing, etc)

STRATEGY 6:

Advocating stronger international cooperation on biodiversity conservation

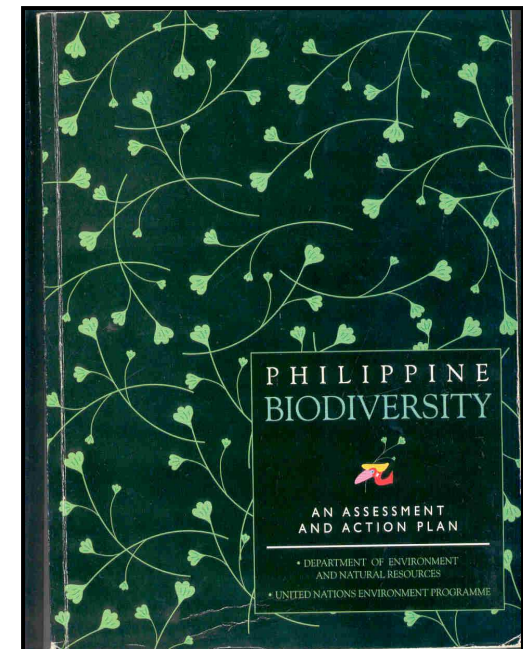
(ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity/ACB)

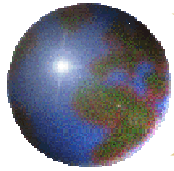




Mainstreaming of the NBSAP

- **The NBSAP was approved in 1997 by then President of the Philippines Fidel V. Ramos and its institutionalization was mandated thru Malacanang Order No. 289 dated June 4, 1997.**
- **The NBSAP has been included in the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan.**

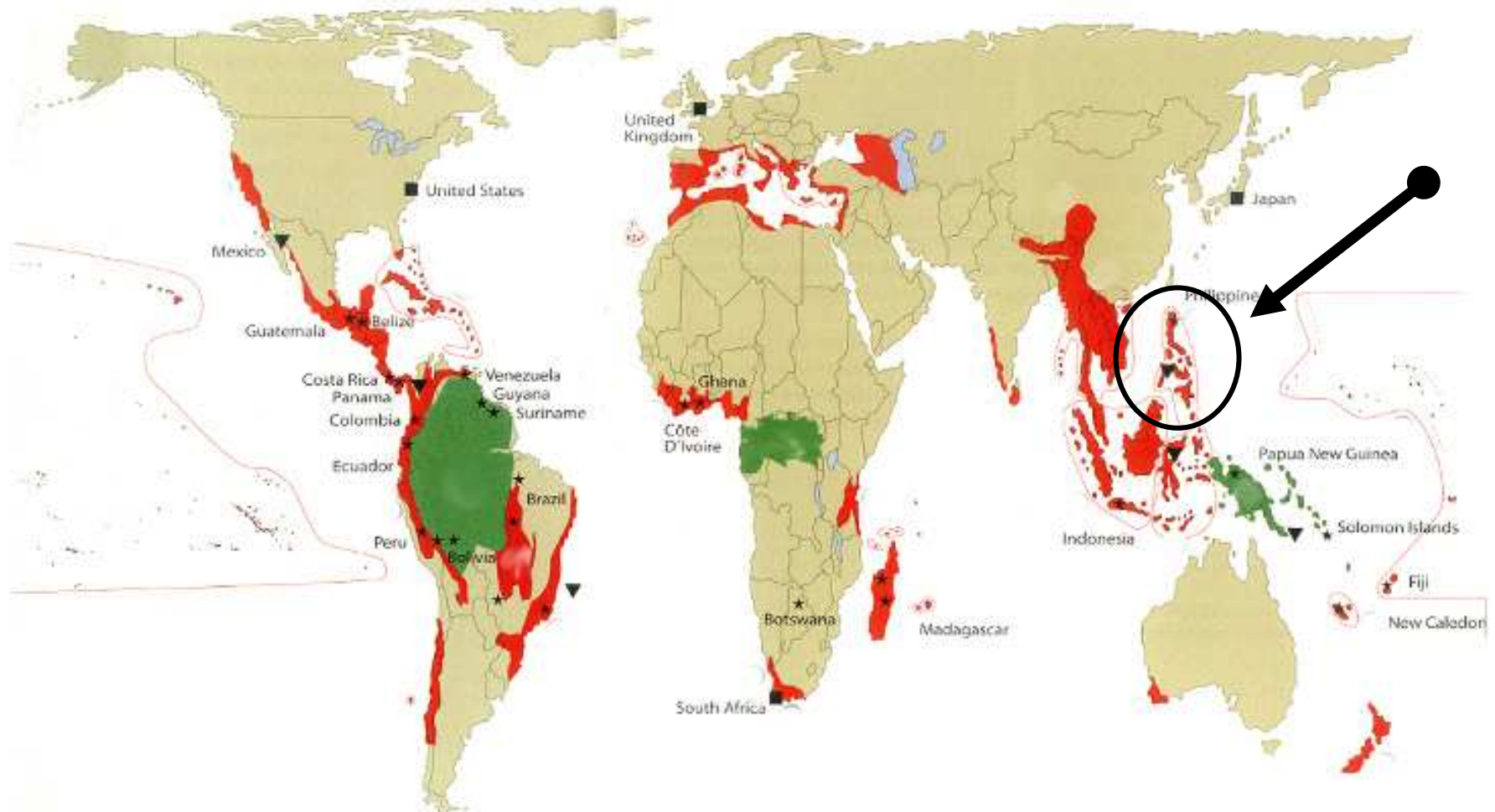




CONSTRAINTS in the IMPLEMENTATION of the NBSAP

- ❖ **Lack of clear-cut implementing mechanism that defines tasking, source of funding, institutional arrangements, indicators for monitoring, and monitoring scheme**
- ❖ **Inadequate capacity to implement biodiversity conservation initiatives (funding, overlapping jurisdictions, conflicting policies, lack of implementation support from some sectors, etc.)**
- ❖ **Lack of geographically specific priorities**

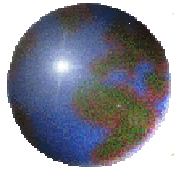
- **In 1999, CI identified the Philippines as one of the 25 global hotspots**





- **On a per unit area basis, the Philippines was considered as the top megadiversity country and hottest of the hotspots**
- **In 2000, new information, approaches & analysis from various initiatives indicated the need to revisit the NBSAP**





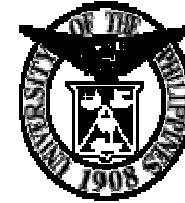
EVALUATION AND UPDATING of the NBSAP



DENR- PAWB



CI PHIL



UP CIDS

- **The PHILIPPINE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PRIORITY-SETTING PROGRAM was jointly organized/implemented by the DENR, CI-Phils. & UP in 2000.**
- **On Dec. 4 – 8, 2000, the NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PRIORITY SETTING WORKSHOP was convened.**

Planning

Data Collection

Define Priorities

Products

Planning Workshop
2 days

Working Groups

Regional Consultations

Information System

National Workshop
5 days

Final Report

Priorities Map

Database on CD-ROM

Network for Nature

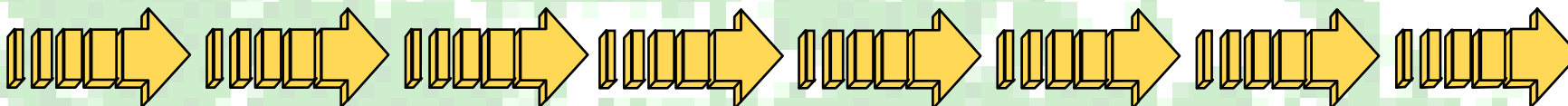
Information System

January 2000

February - November 2000

December 4-8, 2000

March 2002



PARTICIPANTS

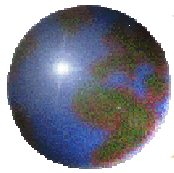


300 INDIVIDUALS

100 LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS



**(GOVERNMENT, CIVIL SOCIETY, ACADEME,
DONORS AND PRIVATE SECTOR)**



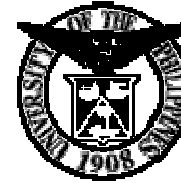
CONVENORS



DENR- PAWB

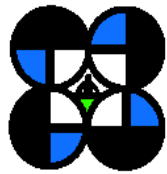


CI PHIL



UP CIDS

PARTNERS AND DONORS



PCAMRD



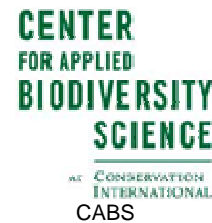
ESSC



WCSP



PNM



CABS



HARIBON



PCARRD



FPE



CEPF



USAID



ADB



UNDP



ARCBC



SIEMENS



FPCI

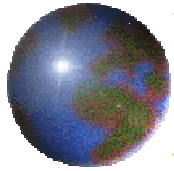


First Philippine Holdings Corporation

FPHC

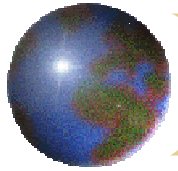


INTEL



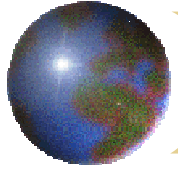
THE PHILIPPINE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PRIORITY-SETTING PROGRAM (PBCPP)

- ❖ **Involved sharing and consensus among strategic stakeholders of the best scientific knowledge available**
- ❖ **Planted the seeds in the development of a national constituency for biodiversity conservation in the country**
- ❖ **Prioritized biodiversity conservation efforts in the country necessary to maximize the limited budget allocation**



5 MAJOR OUTPUTS

- 1. The re-assessment and updating of the terrestrial (16) and marine (6) biogeographic regions. Each representing unique assemblages of flora and fauna that cannot be found elsewhere. The results would be useful for both national and regional planning.**
- 2. A map of the Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priorities that depicts areas that must be conserved to prevent extinction of species and those needing immediate protection.**
- 3. FIVE STRATEGIC ACTIONS that need to be implemented in the priority conservation areas to address the biodiversity crisis in the country.**



5 MAJOR OUTPUTS . . .

- 4. Biodiversity corridors identified for both marine and terrestrial ecosystems as focal areas for broader scale conservation actions.**
- 5. A state-of-knowledge assessment of each thematic group.**

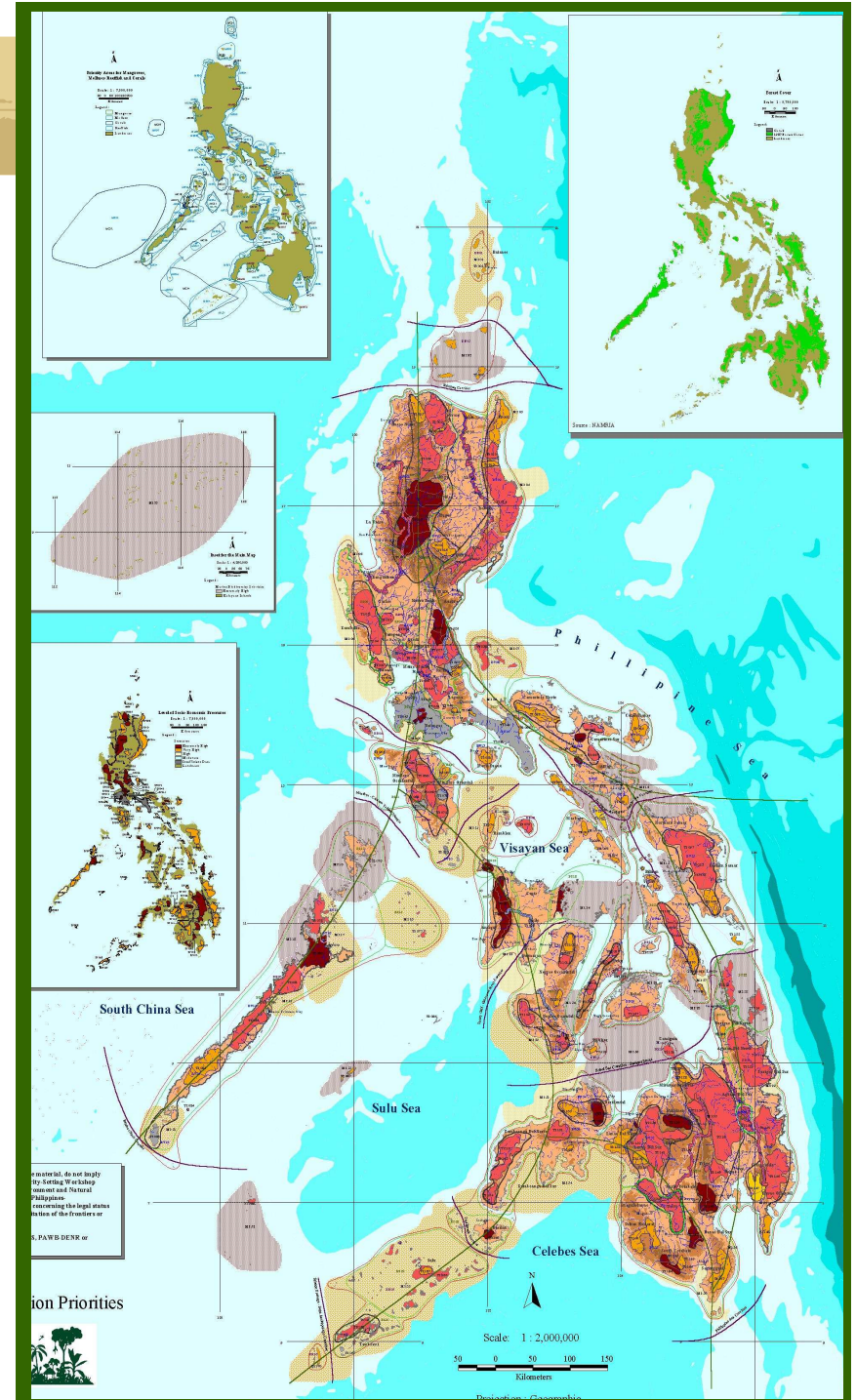
Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priority Areas

Terrestrial	170
Marine	36
TOTAL	206

PRIORITIES:

Extremely High =	106
Very High =	72
High =	13
Insufficient Data* =	15

* No data on socio-econ pressures



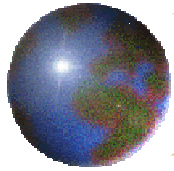
Terrestrial and Inland Waters

Extremely High urgent (EHu)	-	19
Extremely High critical (EHc)	-	73
Very High	-	60
High	-	3
Insufficient Data (ID)	-	15

Terrestrial Biological Priorities	SOCIO-ECON PRESSURES				
	EHP (42)	VHP (105)	HP (5)	MP (3)	ID (15)
EHB (74)	EHu (19)	EHc (50)	VH (2)	VH (0)	(3)
VHB (96)	EHc (23)	VH (55)	VH (3)	H (3)	(12)

Marine

Extremely High (EH)	-	14
Very High (VH)	-	12
High (H)	-	10



5 STRATEGIC ACTIONS

1. Harmonizing Research with Conservation Needs (Strategies 1- improving knowledge)

- to address gaps in knowledge thru basic research incorporating formal science with local knowledge
- role of academe, importance of publication to be emphasized

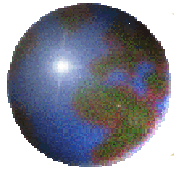
2. Strengthening of the Protected Areas System (Strategies 2 – In-situ activities & 3 – integrating policies)

- PBCP results to be considered in the expansion of the PA system
- focus on capacity building of PA managers

3. Institutionalizing innovative but appropriate biodiversity conservation approaches: The Biodiversity Corridors (Strategies 2 & 3)

- to address the problem of fragmentation of ecosystems
- 19 terrestrial & 9 marine corridors identified





5 STRATEGIC ACTIONS

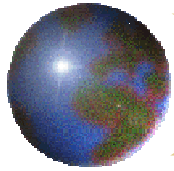
4. Institutionalizing monitoring and evaluation systems of projects and of biodiversity (Strategy 4 – Strengthening capacities)

- many research & conservation projects do not include M & E systems
- some that were developed are useful for specific taxa or require expensive equipment

5. Developing a national constituency for biodiversity conservation in the country (Strategies 5 - IEC)

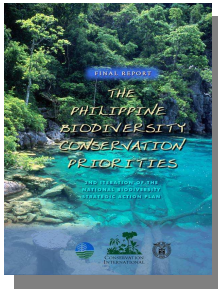
- conservation is not the responsibility of only a few govt agencies, environment groups & concerned individuals
- people's participation is a critical element





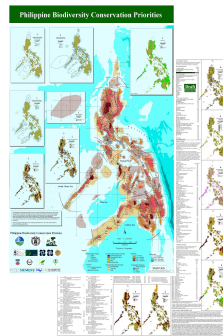
PRODUCTS (launched in 2002)

FINAL REPORT



- major outputs of the entire conservation priority-setting process

TWO SIDED COLORED MAP

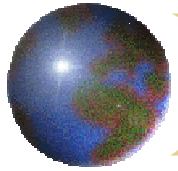


- summarizes the outputs of the priority-setting process

CD-ROM



- detailed information w/c includes GIS maps, white papers, a collection of images, sounds, tables and other info. on Philippine Biodiversity that can be accessed using PRISMA



NEXT STEP

For 2008, a national biodiversity plan that will redefine/update specific activities/targets to be pursued by the different sectors within the next 25 years will be developed, taking into consideration also the 2010 targets

THANK YOU AND GOOD DAY

