

Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand (SCS SAP Project)







### SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

#### Key achievements

- Approval of the Philippine-authored CMS and Ramsar Resolutions on promoting the conservation and wise use of intertidal wetlands and ecologically associated habitats (CMS Res. 12.25 and Ramsar Res. XIII.20)
- Approval of a national policy on biological diversity in the Verde Island Passage Marine Corridor by virtue of Executive Order 578, and technical guidelines on the Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program through the DENR Administrative Order 2016-26
- Development and implementation of the National Wetlands Action Plan 2011-2016 and the Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program
- Legislation of 5 protected areas with intertidal wetlands along and draining into the West Philippine Sea in 2018 through the Expanded-National Integrated Protected Areas System Act (RA 11038)
- Establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and MPA Networks (MPANs)

### **Progress towards achieving SAP targets**

- Development of management plan for the Malampaya Sound Protected Landscape and Seascape (MSPLS)
- Development of the Manila Bay Sustainable Development Master Plan

### Status of SAP sites

- Declaration of protection status for priority wetland areas 2 Ramsar Sites in 2012 (Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park & Las Piñas-Parañaque Wetland Park); and 1 in 2021 (Sasmuan Pampanga Coastal Wetlands)
- Continually managing the country's first locally managed Wetland and Nature Park in Balanga, Bataan





### SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

SAP Output/Target	Implication at the national level	Details at sites		
Outcome 1.4 Integrated management of 783,900 ha of coastal wetland at 19 sites, including habitat restoration and protection strengthened at priority locations 1.4.1 Integrated management plans developed and under implementation for at least 3 lagoons 9 estuaries, 5 tidal flats, 1 peat swamp and 1 non-peat swamp and associated policy, legal & institutional reforms	102,990.73 ha 102,990.73 ha	<ul> <li>Malampaya Sound PLS - 52,112 ha</li> <li>Manila Bay - 34,674 ha</li> <li>Sasmuan Bangkung Malapad CHEA – 405.5 ha</li> <li>Apo Reef Natural Park – 15,799.23 ha</li> <li>Malampaya Sound Protected Landscape and Seascape - 52,112 ha</li> <li>Manila Bay - 34,674 ha</li> <li>Sasmuan Bangkung Malapad CHEA – 405.5 ha</li> <li>Apo Reef Natural Park – 15,799.23 ha</li> </ul>		
1.4.2 Declaration of at least 7 wetland areas with protection status (i.e., non-hunting area, nature reserves, protected areas, Ramsar Sites).	8 sites	<ul> <li>Declared as Ramsar Sites:</li> <li>Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park – 22,202 ha</li> <li>Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat Ecotourism Area - 181.63 ha</li> <li>Sasmuan Pampanga Coastal Wetlands – 3,667.3 ha</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Proclaimed as PAs (E-NIPAS):</li> <li>Agoo Damortis PLS – 10,774.68 ha</li> <li>Masinloc and Oyon Bay PLS – 7,558 ha</li> <li>LPPCHEA/Las Piñas-Parañaque Wetland Park – 181.63 ha</li> <li>Taal Volcano PL – 62,292.16 ha</li> <li>Apo Reef Natural Park – 15,799.23 ha</li> </ul>	
1.4.3 Adoption of a regional estuary monitoring scheme and its national implementation [based on SAP results framework]	1 site	Malampaya Sound Protected Lands	scape and Seascape	





## SAP Implementation: Best Practices



- Institutionalization of Local Coastal Resource Management Plans
- **Recognition of good practices in managing marine protected areas** through performance-based mechanisms
- Empowering and engaging local communities



# SAP Implementation: Challenges

### Gaps or challenges that should be prioritized to achieve long-term sustainability of actions

- Weak enforcement of easement regulations and foreshore policies resulting to lack of or premature issuances of certifications to uncontrolled reclamation projects, development activities/economic expansion
- Weak consideration of biodiversity concerns in the environmental impact system of development projects along intertidal wetlands
- Inadequate knowledge on the ecological importance of intertidal wetlands such that their conversion is usually not given much attention in risk assessment processes
- Sedimentation and pollution from land-based activities and mining/dredging activities
- Reduced water retention capacity of estuaries and other aquatic ecosystems resulting to an increased retention time of sediments and pollutants in its system





## SAP Implementation: Consultations

### National consultations, site visits, data and information gathering conducted and key findings

- Submissions of data from the DENR Regional Offices of the project demonstration sites through usual reporting
- Regular Asian Waterbird Census all over the country every January
- Validation and mapping of Maragondon Estuary from upstream to coastal areas on 7-9 May 2021
- National Consultation-Workshop to gather initial site information from the local wetland managers and to identify activities and targets under the program, held on 10-11 June 2021
- **Planning-Workshop** for the Designation of Critical Habitat within Manila Bay on 12-13 July 2021
- Consultation-Workshop on the Development of the Biodiversity Off-Set Management Plan for the New Manila International Airport in Bulacan on 3-4 November 2021, including site validation of possible off-set areas and site visit to proposed critical habitat











## SAP Implementation: Site selection

### Change in sites and rationale

Initial Sites	Area (ha)		Final Sites	Area (ha)
Pansipit River Estuary	24,515		Maragondon River Estuary	10,759
Malampaya Sound Protected Landscape and Seascape Estuary			Malampaya Sound Protected Landscape and Seascape Estuary	52,112
Manila Bay Tidal Flats	30,000		Manila Bay Tidal Flats	34,674
Total Area	54,515		Total Area	97,545





## SAP Implementation: Activities

### **Proposed activities to achieve the projects outputs** How do they build upon best practices within the region?

- Assessment and mapping of biodiversity and habitats of the intertidal wetlands
- Capacitation of key stakeholders
- Development and/or updating of management plans
- Awareness campaigns and public consultations
- Participation in the development and implementation of regional estuary monitoring scheme
- Designation of Malampaya Sound Protected Landscape and Seascape as a Ramsar Site, and establishment of a coastal wetlands in the municipality of Bulacan along Manila Bay, as Critical Habitats



## Final considerations

### *Final considerations How can lasting and sustainable change be achieved?*

- COVID-19 restrictions might lead to delay of execution of activities and/or extension of project duration
- Sustainability may be achieved through:
  - Adoption of the Integrated Management Plan of the Local Government Units
  - Inclusion of sustainable financial schemes in the management plan
  - Budget sourcing from external sources (e.g. Integrated Proteceted Area Fund, donors, grants)
  - Digitized campaigns and call for actions
  - Capacitation of the Peoples Organizations on technical writing and grant proposal writing
  - Reform of local policies and laws including formulation and enactment of municipal ordinances for coastal habitat management
  - Incorporation of regulations in the management plans for coastal and marine habitats



# Thank You!



**Biodiversity Management Bureau** Department of Environment and Natural Resources Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Center Diliman, 1100 Quezon City T. +(63 2) 9246031-35; F. +(63 2) 9240109 www.bmb.gov.ph; bmb@bmb.gov.ph cawed@bmb.gov.ph

