

Ramsar National Report to COP13

Section 1: Institutional Information

Important note: the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at <http://www.ramsar.org/search-contact>.

Name of Contracting Party

The completed National Report **must be accompanied by a letter** in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP13 National Report. It can be attached to this question using the "Manage documents" function (blue symbol below)

> Philippines

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Ltr to Ramsar Submission of the COP13 NRF Philippines.pdf](#) - Submission Letter

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority

> Biodiversity Management Bureau - Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Head of Administrative Authority - name and title

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Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

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Designated Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title

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Name and title

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Name of organisation

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Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP12 reporting)

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

- 1)
 - › “Wetlands” have been given the recognition and greater importance in conservation
- 2)
 - › A Division in the Biodiversity Management Bureau was created to cater to the conservation needs of wetlands
- 3)
 - › The Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program (CMEMP) formulation and implementation
- 4)
 - › Financial allocation to wetland conservation has been increased
- 5)
 - › Increase in participation in capacity building activities

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

- 1)
 - › Monitoring the ecological character of wetlands, particularly the sites of international importance
- 2)
 - › Loss of wetlands in favor of economic pursuits: coastal wetlands, in particular, have been degraded due to tourism development, while inland freshwater wetlands, lakes in particular, have become production areas for introduced food fish
- 3)
 - › Although wetlands that are included in the National Integrated Protected Area System and are Ramsar Sites, are governed by multi-sectoral management bodies, meaningful people’s participation in management could still be improved
- 4)
 - › The management effectiveness of sites assessed through the use of the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) show very low scores
- 5)
 - › Management plans have failed to give the guidance in the management of conservation areas, particularly in addressing threats to the ecological character of the sites

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

- 1)
 - › Monitoring the ecological character of wetlands
- 2)
 - › Addressing the threats
- 3)
 - › Stricter and harmonized legislation in favor of wetland conservation
- 4)
 - › Designation of more Ramsar Sites
- 5)
 - › Valuation of wetland benefits; concrete demonstration of wetland benefits; management of invasive species, particularly in inland wetlands

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar

Secretariat?

- › For the Ramsar Secretariat to continue extending assistance to the Philippines
- as resource person/s in local and international conferences that might be organized by the Philippines
- to offer advise on complex wetland issues that might arise
- to offer financial assistance for unforeseen but critical wetland-related activities that might arise
- to provide technical support for restoration of Ramsar sites that might exhibit change in ecological character

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

- › The IOPs may be requested to:
 - drum up international support for region-wide or international conservation initiatives
 - provide support on the side of conservation in cases of conflicts in wise use of wetlands
 - lend expertise on areas of wetland conservation where local expertise might be wanting
 - serve as link to non-contracting parties in the implementation of the Ramsar Convention

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

- › These have been addressed in the formulation of the Philippine (National) Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan where the development of the document provided an overview of the major ecosystems (forest, inland wetland, coastal and marine), species (marine and terrestrial), discussion on thematic areas of concern (urban and agricultural areas, as well as cross cutting concerns), the "Policy, Governance and Financing of Biodiversity Conservation in the Philippines", and the "Main Pressures of Biodiversity Loss in the Philippines".

G. How can implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?

- › This is best coordinated through the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). It is the country's premier socio-economic planning body, highly regarded as the authority in macro-economic forecasting and policy analysis and research. It provides high-level advice to policymakers in Congress and the Executive Branch. Its key responsibilities include: (a) Coordination of such activities as the formulation of policies, plans and programs to efficiently set the broad parameters for national and sub-national (area-wide, regional and local development); and, (b) Undertaking of short-term policy reviews to provide critical analyses of development issues and policy alternatives to decision-makers.

There is a Philippine Council on Sustainable Development which is chaired by the head of NEDA, the Socio-Economic Planning Secretary and a Sub-committee on Biodiversity which could be the proper forum for raising awareness on wetland conservation, and the Ramsar Convention, the national water policy and strategy and links to other policies and strategies.

H. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

- › There is still growing awareness on the implementation of the Convention but better success is somewhat held back due to overpopulation and widespread poverty. There is generally spatial competition such that even if the average individual is aware of the negative effects of some action on conservation, the person has no other recourse but to proceed with the activity that negatively affects wetlands for economic reasons and survival.

I. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report

- › Various officers and staff of the Biodiversity Management Bureau, particularly Ms. Marlynn Mendoza, Ms. Maritess Agayatin, Ms. Joy Navarro, Ms. Nancy Corpuz, Ms. Winniever Balillia, Mr. Kelvin Balaquit, Ms. Pat Labitoria, Ms. Ofel Espayos and Mr. Anson Tagtag, Dr. Jurgene Primavera of the Zoological Society of London, the Site Managers of the seven (7) Ramsar Sites, the Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands, National Economic Development Authority, National Water Resources Board, Mines and Geosciences Bureau, Lands Management Bureau, National Irrigation Authority, National Power Corporation, Bureau of Soils and Water Management, Metro Manila Development Authority, Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau, Forest Management Bureau, Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic Resources Research and Development, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, River Basin Control Office, Philippine Reclamation Authority, World Wide Fund, Conservation International, University of the Philippines College of Engineering, Wetlands International, Philippine Water Partnership, Laguna Lake Development Authority

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

Target 1

Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

1.1 Have wetland issues/benefits been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i

Please select only one per square.

a) National Policy or strategy for wetland management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
b) Poverty eradication strategies	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
f) National forest programmes	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
i) National policies on energy and mining	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

j) National policies on tourism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
k) National policies on urban development	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
l) National policies on infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
m) National policies on industry	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

1.1 Additional information

> There are existing policies on waste water management and water quality but they are given less priority in terms of fund allocation and therefore are not implemented to achieve the desired outcome.

Target 2

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone

2.1 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.

A=Yes

2.1 Additional Information

> The Environmental Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources has been doing water quality monitoring in 127 freshwater bodies and 75 frequently visited beaches. The supply of water required by wetlands has not been assessed.

2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)

B=No

2.2 Additional Information

> The allocation of water for different users has been given attention but not for wetlands in particular.

2.3 Have Ramsar Sites improved the sustainability of water use in the context of ecosystem requirements?

X=Unknown

2.4 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12) been used/applied in decision-making processes. (Action 3.4.6.)

B=No

2.5 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix.)

B=No

2.5 Additional Information

> Water allocation has been mainly observed for irrigating rice fields and maintaining water reservoirs such as dams but not Ramsar Sites, specifically

2.6 How many household/municipalities are linked to sewage system? SDG Target 6.3.1.

F=Less than (households/municipalities)

> 74 % or 74million or 16,818, 181.82 households

2.6 Additional Information

> The Philippine population in 2015 was 100 million; 74% of the total population had access to "improved" sanitation, or 78% in urban areas and 71% in rural areas. In 2015, there were still 27 million without access to "improved" sanitation. The average household size in 2015 was 4.4.

2.7 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country? SDG Target 6.3.1.

E=Exact number (percentage)

> 10 percent

2.8 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine? SDG Target 6.3.1.

E=Exact number (percentage)

> 87 percent

2.8 Additional Information

> The 2015 Philippine population was 100 million at an average household size of 4.4. The estimated number of households was 22, 727, 272.73; households with access to septic tank/ pit latrine was 19.7 million

2.9 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG Target 6.3.1.

C=Partially

2.9 Additional Information

> Constructed wetlands for wastewater treatment are not commonly used in the Philippines but one was made in Bayawan City, Negros Oriental which was good for 600 families and another one was made to reduce acidity and remove heavy metals from acid mine drainage (AMD) water for use at the Canatuan Copper and Zinc Project located in Zamboanga del Norte, Mindanao.

The Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands has a "Green Filters" pilot project in Calauan, Laguna, a town in the periphery of Laguna de Bay. It is a showcase for the Pilot Implementation of a Constructed Wetland as Natural Treatment for Domestic Waste in the Philippines

2.10 How do the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology perform? SDG Target 6.3.1.

C=Functioning

2.11 How many centralised wastewater treatment plants exist at national level? SDG Target 6.3.1.

X=Unknown

2.11 Additional Information

> There are at least four (4) known waste water treatment plants operating at a wide scale such as the Techno Hub at the University of the Philippines in Diliman, Quezon City, the University of the Philippines in Los Baños in Laguna, the Bonifacio Global City in Taguig City and part of the water concession area of the Manila Water Company Inc. in Metro Manila. However, it is a requirement for big commercial establishments, residential condominiums and other development projects to have their own wastewater treatment facilities

2.12 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? SDG Target 6.3.1.

X=Unknown

2.13 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG Target 6.3.1.

X=Unknown

2.14 Is there a wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.

C=Partially

2.15 What Is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.

R=Agriculture

2.15 Additional Information

Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information.

> R=Agriculture; S=Landscape; T=Industrial

The wastewater reuse system is not known to be taxed.

Target 3

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}

3.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i

B=No

3.1 Additional Information

> The answer is "NO" if the question is specific to the application of the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance. However, the intent of the principle and guidance are practiced.

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
b) Wetlands in general	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

3.2 Additional information

> The private sector is part of the multi sectoral management bodies of Ramsar Sites. There are also commercial entities supporting the management of wetlands, aside from Ramsar Sites. Many non-government organizations, both international and national have been undertaking actions for the wise use and management of wetlands.

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i

A=Yes

3.3 Additional information

> There are awards for Marine Protected Area or MPA Awards and Para el Mar which are given in recognition of good practices in managing marine protected areas. Livelihood support activities are also given to stakeholders of wetlands. One of these is the "Trepreneurship Project" of the Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands where stakeholders are supported for the maintenance of tree nursery and for the reforestation of Mt. Arayat. Mt Arayat is part of the watershed providing water to Candaba Swamp. Candaba Swamp in turn is an important wintering site for migratory ducks and other waterbirds. The stakeholders are also trained in other livelihood activities such as tour guiding for Mt. Arayat.

3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i

A=Yes

3.4 Additional Information

> Conversion of mangroves to fishponds has been banned; setting a limit to the percentage of surface area of freshwater or inland wetlands, especially lakes, that can be occupied by fishcages at 10%

Target 4

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.

4.1 Does your country have a comprehensive national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i

A=Yes

4.1 Additional information

> The Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources is maintaining a database primarily of inland wetlands invasive species .

4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii

A=Yes

4.2 Additional information

> A National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) has been formulated and published.

4.3 How many invasive species are being controlled through management actions.

C=Partially

4.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the year of assessment and the source of the information

> The control of water hyacinth, *Eichhornia crassipes*, has been initiated in various places, particularly in Laguna de Bay and Agusan Marsh where the dried stalks of the plant are used in the manufacture of various handicrafts. Physical removal of the invasive plant has also been resorted to in some places.

The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources with assistance from the Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCAARRD) has been implementing a program for the control of knife fish, *Chitala ornata*.

The control of janitor fish (*Pterygoplichtys* sp.) has been mainly through harvest and the captured fish are paid for and then destroyed. Attempts have also been made to produce fish meal out of the invasive species.

The golden apple snail (*Pomatia canaliculata*) is the worst of all invasive species and has caused billions of pesos of losses to agriculture. The control of the snail has mostly been through the use of molluscicides.

Biological control has been resorted to in some cases. Any method of control has so far been ineffective against the snail.

4.4 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?

B=No

4.4 Additional information

> No systematic evaluation of the effectiveness of IAS control programmes has been made except for some cursory evaluation.

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

Target 5

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}

5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i

B=No

5.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii

A=Yes

5.2 Additional information

> The Ramsar Site Information Service has been used mainly in the identification and nomination of Ramsar Sites.

5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have an effective, implemented management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i

F=Less than (sites)

> Less than 7

5.4 For how many of the Ramsar Sites with a management plan is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i

F=Less than (sites)

> Less than 7

5.5 For how many Ramsar Sites is effective management planning currently being implemented (outside of formal management plans ? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i

F=Less than (sites)

> Less than 7

5.3 - 5.5 Additional information

> The only site that has been managed better than the others is the Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park. This Ramsar Site has been cited as the best effectively managed marine protected area, if not the best among all protected areas in the Philippines.

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (through formal management plans where they exist or otherwise through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

C=Partially

5.6 Additional information

> The Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area as new Ramsar Site has not been assessed as to management effectiveness

5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv

E=Exact number (sites)

> 7 sites

5.7 Additional information

If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites

> Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary (RSN0656)

Naujan Lake National Park (RSN1008)

Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary (RSN1009)

Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (RSN1010)

Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park (RSN2084)

Las Piñas- Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (RSN2124)

Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area (RSN2271)

5.8 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared (see Resolution X.15)? {2.4.5} {2.4.7} KRA 2.4.v

E=Exact number (sites)

> 7 sites

5.8 Additional information

If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites

> The ecological character description of the sites are mainly in the Ramsar Information Sheets for:

Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary (RSN0656)

Naujan Lake National Park (RSN1008)

Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary (RSN1009)

Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (RSN1010)

Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park (RSN2084)

Las Piñas- Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (RSN2124)

Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area (RSN2271)

5.9 Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management been made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i

C=Some Sites

5.9 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15, and the source of the information

> Ramsar Site Assessment tool Year assessed Score Source of information

Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary (RSN0656) METT 2017 78 Site Manager

Naujan Lake National Park (RSN1008) METT 2013 40 Site Manager

2016 56.2

Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary (RSN1009) METT 2008 51.9 Site Manager

2011 67

Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (RSN1010) MEAT 2011 96 Site Manager

METT 2014 95

Las Piñas- Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (RSN2124) METT 2014 69 Site Manager

Target 7

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.

7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i

A=Yes

7.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established

> The Ramsar Site Managers under the supervision of the DENR are required to submit monthly reports to the Biodiversity Management Bureau, the Administrative Authority

7.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i

C=Some Cases

7.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made

> Articles 3.2 reports have been sent to the Secretariat for:

• Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary (RSN0656)

• Las Piñas- Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (RSN2124)

7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii

B=No

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

Target 8

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

C=In Progress

8.1 Additional information

> An Atlas of Philippine Inland Wetlands and Classified Caves has recently been published and there is an on-going updating of the inventory of coastal wetlands.

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?

A=Yes

8.2 Additional information

> The Atlas of Philippine Inland Wetlands and Classified Caves and the on-going inventory of coastal wetlands

8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

C=Partially

8.3 Additional information

> There is a database for inland wetlands and the database for coastal wetlands is being developed.

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

A=Yes

8.4 Additional information

> The wetland inventory data and information are available in hard copies and soft copies are made available upon request.

8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3}

Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).

* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved
b) Wetlands generally	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved

8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b)

> There has been no official assessment of the condition of wetlands but general reports have indicated the deterioration of wetlands

8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a baseline figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2017. SDG Target 6.6

E=Exact Number (km²)

> 10, 830 Km²

8.6 Additional information

If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years.

> There are approximately 1 083 000 ha or 10 830 sq km of wetlands. The percentage of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years has not been ascertained.

Target 9

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.

9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i

If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box

B=No

9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments?

{1.3.5}{1.3.6}

A=Yes

9.2 Additional information

> There are three (3) bills pending in the Philippine Congress reflecting Ramsar commitments: they are the Integrated Coastal Management bill, the bill providing for the conservation, reforestation and rehabilitation of mangrove forests and a bill providing for the establishment of the National Coastal Greenbelt Program

9.3 Do your country's water governance and management systems treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA

1.7.ii

A=Yes

9.3 Additional information

> The country's water governance and management systems treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins are enshrined in the mandate of the National Water Resources Board and provisions of the Clean Water Act.

9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2}{1.7.3}

A=Yes

9.4 Additional information

> Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools have been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management particularly as an initiative of the Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands whose Executive Director is also the NGO CEPA Focal Point for the Philippines.

9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3} {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii

C=Partially

9.5 Additional information

> The Philippines has formulated the National Climate Change Action Plan as well as the recently updated Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. The on-going National Greening Program has a component on mangrove restoration and reforestation

The Philippines is included among the countries implementing the Blue Carbon Initiative. The International Blue Carbon Initiative is a partnership among Conservation International, IUCN and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO) it is an integrated program focused on mitigating climate change by conserving and restoring coastal marine ecosystems globally.

9.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4} {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v

A=Yes

9.6 Additional information

> There are generally two types of farming systems in the Philippines. They are either the rain-fed or the irrigated system. The irrigated farming system relies heavily on water from wetlands for irrigation. However, the water comes mainly from dams built across rivers or from small water impounding projects (SWIP).

9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:

{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

Please select only one per square.

a) agriculture-wetland interactions	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
b) climate change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
c) valuation of ecosystem services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned

9.7 Additional information

› For valuation of ecosystem services the following projects have been implemented:

- The Economics of Ecosystem and Biodiversity (TEEB) in the Philippines for Manila Bay
 - Philippine Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) project for Laguna de Bay
- There are many research undertakings on climate change

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?

B=No

Target 10

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.

10.1 Have the guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19) been used or applied?.(Action 6.1.2/ 6.1.6)

B=No

10.1 Additional information

› The Guidelines, in particular, have not been used but the DENR management planning guidelines for protected areas emphasize the respect for indigenous rights.

10.2 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21? (Action 6.1.6)

C=In Preparation

10.2 Additional information

If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands

› The Conflict Sensitive Resource and Asset Management (COSERAM) Program supports an integrated approach of poverty reduction and peace building in the region of Caraga, Mindanao. The COSERAM Program is a joint undertaking of the Philippine and German Governments, implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), GmbH, the German Development Bank (KfW) and the local partners. COSERAM aims to ensure that governance of natural resources and assets is implemented in a peaceful and sustainable manner, benefiting the community conflicts, Indigenous Peoples and women. The program adopts an integrated approach to peace building and poverty reduction. The multi-level strategy includes the use of various methods to promote the non-violent transformation of conflicts and improvement of service delivery. The Project is implemented in the Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary (RSN1009)

10.3 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied. (Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)

A=Yes

10.3 Additional information

If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines

› The Guidelines have not been used in particular and not specifically for wetlands alone . This is embodied in the management planning guidelines for all protected areas within the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) that include wetlands.

10.4 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)

A=Yes

10.4 Additional information

› COSERAM (See item 10.2) has a IP4Biodiv-Module of the Program which brings together conflict sensitive resource management and biodiversity conservation by strengthening indigenous rights and supporting the use of indigenous knowledge systems and practices. The Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary (RSN1009) is the project area.

(IP4Biodiv means Indigenous People for Biodiversity Conservation)

Target 11

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii

C1=Partially

11.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> The implementation of "The Economics of Ecosystem and Biodiversity "(TEEB) in the Philippines for Manila Bay includes the Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (LPPCHEA) (RSN2124)

The rapid assessment of candidate sites for setting aside as protected areas, including Ramsar sites, includes an assessment of ecosystem services and benefits.

11.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i

C=Partially

11.2 Additional information

> The "Trepreneurship Project" of the Society for the Conservation of Phiippine Wetlands is an example of poverty alleviation program. The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources has an indigenous fish re-stocking program for inland freshwater bodies to increase fish catch of small fisherfolks.

The Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program of the DENR also has a component for provision of livelihood support to coastal communities.

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

C=Partially

11.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> The Management Planning guidelines as provided for in the National Integrated Protected Areas System Act specifies that socio-economic values be taken into account:

Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary (RSN0656)

Naujan Lake National Park (RSN1008)

Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary (RSN1009)

Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (RSN1010)

Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park (RSN2084)

Las Piñas- Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (RSN2124)

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

A=Yes

11.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> The Management Planning guidelines as provided for in the National Integrated Protected Areas System Act specifies that cultural values be taken into account:

Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary (RSN0656)

Naujan Lake National Park (RSN1008)

Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary (RSN1009)

Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (RSN1010)

Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park (RSN2084)

Las Piñas- Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (RSN2124)

Target 12

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}

12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i

C=Partially

12.1 Additional information

> The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources has a Program called Balik Sigla sa Ilog at Lawa (BASIL) which

aims to re-stock inland freshwater bodies with indigenous fish.

12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented?

{1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i

A=Yes

12.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored

> The Zoological Society of London (ZSL) started its mangrove rehabilitation work in 2007 through the Community-based Mangrove Rehabilitation Project (CMRP), with the aim of increasing coastal protection, food resources and diversifying livelihood options. This was achieved through empowering local communities to protect remaining mangrove forests and developing science-based methods for communities to rehabilitate lost forest sites. Over a four year period, close to 100,000 mangroves were planted, with the rehabilitation of 107.8 hectares of mangrove forest well underway. The project is led by Dr. Jurgene Primavera
The rehabilitation of the Taft River in Samar is another mangrove rehabilitation project.

Target 13

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods

13.1 Have actions been taken to enhance sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands?

A=Yes

13.1. Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken

> Water - The sustainability of water is ensured by the implementation of the policies of the National Water Resources Board.

Energy - The energy from wetlands is mostly through hydropower generation. The sustainability of water supply for the energy generation plants is ensured by the protection and rehabilitation of watersheds providing water for the dams

Mining - The management of mining operations is guided by the Environmental Compliance Certificate issued by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources based on the result of the Environment Impact assessment conducted for mining projects.

Agriculture - the role of wetlands in agriculture is mainly on the supply of water for irrigation which comes mainly from dams that are also used for hydropower energy generation.

Tourism - Coastal wetlands as well as lakes, both man-made and natural, have been drawing majority of tourists going to the Philippines. Policies, rules and regulations on the protection of coastal resources, such as corals and beaches are in place.

Aquaculture and fisheries - the sustainability of freshwater aquaculture is ensured by limiting to 10 % of the water surface which can be occupied or covered by fish cages; Some fresh water lakes such as Laguna de Bay has a zoning plan.

13.2 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3} {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii

B=No

13.3 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands?

{1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii

A=Yes

13.3 Additional information

> Development projects are subjected to Environmental Impact Assessment

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

Target 15

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

15.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i

A=Yes

15.1 Additional information

If ‘Yes’ or ‘Planned’, please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative

> Examples of regional initiatives with Philippine are the:

- East Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership
- The Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia (IOSEA)
- The Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs (Dugon dugong) and their Habitats throughout their Range.

15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}

B=No

Target 16

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i

Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below

Please select only one per square.

a) At the national level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
b) Sub national level	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
c) Catchment/basin level	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
d) Local/site level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned

16.1 Additional information

If ‘Yes’ or ‘In progress’ to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs

> A National CEPA Action Plan has been developed.

There are many local or site-specific CEPA activities led by the Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands (SCPW) headed by the CEPA NGO Focal Point Amy Lecciones. These activities are in relation to the celebration of World Wetlands Day, World Water Day and Earth Day. SCPW also has continuing activities such as the “Youth-In-Action for Disaster Risk Preparedness and Reduction: Resilience and Adaptation Strategies” and Youth Ecological Camps, where participants:

- a) learn about the basic ecological principles, wetland conservation concepts, Disaster Preparedness and Response/Disaster Reduction and Risk Management (DPR/DRRM) and Climate Change Adaptive Management (CCAM) concepts, and how it is intricately connected to wetland conservation.
- b) learn about the environmental status of the municipality, the pressures and problems besetting it and identify solutions that they can implement at their level.
- c) Can appreciate the value of camaraderie and partnerships in working towards wetland conservation, CCAM and DPR/DRRM.

SCPW forged a tripartite partnership known as CLEAR (Conservation of Laguna de Bay’s Environment and Resources) with the Laguna Lake Development Authority (government) and Unilever Philippines. The overall goal of CLEAR is to safeguard the ecological integrity of Laguna de Bay. It was formally organized on 07 June 2001.

16.2a How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

a) at Ramsar Sites

F=Less than (centres)

> 6 centers

16.2b How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

b) at other wetlands

F=Less than (centres)

> Malasi Lake in Isabela Province and Lake Balinsasayao in Negros Oriental Province

16.3 Does the Contracting Party {4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii

Please select only one per square.

a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned

16.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved

> a) Management planning guidelines for conservation areas emphasize stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management. The management bodies of the Ramsar Sites and other conservation areas are composed of representatives of stakeholders from various sectors. Consultations and workshops are held during wetland management planning and they also have roles in the management of sites.

b) Stakeholders are consulted when candidate sites are made known and also at various stages before the official recognition of the Ramsar Site.

16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

B=No

16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

A=Yes

16.5 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

> There is a National Technical Working Group (NTWG) on Inland Wetlands

Roles And Responsibilities

- Hold meetings twice a year, or as often as may be deemed necessary;
- Coordinate all efforts in the conservation and wise use of the country's inland wetlands and their resources;
- Provide oversight in the implementation of activities identified under Thematic Area on Inland Wetlands of the PBSAP,
- Recommend policies for the conservation and wise use of the country's wetlands and its resources based on each of the agency's mandates
- Establish linkages and networking with concerned national and international organizations and commitment, as well as relevant local government units, to promote information exchange and synergies on wetland conservation;
- Submit a triennial report, through its Secretariat, on the status of the Philippine inland wetlands and the progress of implementation of the PBSAP with focus on thematic area on Inland Wetlands;
- The Biodiversity Management Bureau shall act as Secretariat of the NTWG on Inland Wetlands.

The following are the member-agencies of the Group:

1. National Economic and Development Authority
2. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) - Policy and Planning

3. Department of Agriculture (DA)- Policy Research Service
 4. DENR - Biodiversity Management Bureau
 5. DENR - Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau
 6. DENR - Environmental Management Bureau
 7. DENR - Forest Management Bureau
 8. DENR - River Basin Control Office
 9. National Water Resources Board
 10. Laguna Lake Development Authority
 11. DA - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
 12. DA - Bureau of Soils and Water Management
 13. Department of Science and Technology (DOST) - Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development
 14. Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) –Bureau of Local Government Supervision
 15. Department of Public Works and Highways - Environmental and Social Safeguards Division, Planning Service
 16. NGO Partner: Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands, Inc.
- The NTWG has had two meetings: On 20 April 2017 and 01 December 2017

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and a), b) or c) below? {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi:
 Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Site managers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
b) other MEA national focal points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
c) other ministries, departments and agencies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned

16.6 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place

> The CEPA Action Plan is the main mechanism used to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information with Ramsar Site managers. Notices, bulletins and advisories are regularly shared with the Ramsar Site Managers.

There is a Sub-committee on Biodiversity under the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development which is composed of implementing agencies of MEAs and other partners which periodically meet and is the main vehicle for information sharing.

The membership of the Sub-committee on Biodiversity includes representatives of other government agencies, especially those with shared responsibilities. Consultations are also held with them as the need arises.

16.7 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP12? {4.1.8}

A=Yes

16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP12 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}

A=Yes

16.8 Additional information

If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this

> The Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands is the main NGO partner for wetlands conservation. It also undertakes activities to raise awareness of Ramsar Convention implementation in the Philippines.

The Villar Sipag Foundation leads the regular clean-up drive of the Las Piñas- Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (LPPCHEA) in consonance with the regular clearing Manila Bay of tons of garbage and other debris.

The Community Organized Resource Allocation (CORA) promotes the use of reusable tumblers instead of plastic cups as well as the use of non-plastic straws.

Target 17

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}

17.1a Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2015, 2016 and 2017? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i

A=Yes

17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i

B=No

17.3 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i

Z=Not Applicable

17.4 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii

Z=Not Applicable

17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}

A=Yes

17.5 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12

> Development assistance have been received from:

- GIZ for the projects: Protected Area Management Program (PAME) and Adaptation to Climate Change in Coastal Areas (ACCCoast).
- Global Environment Fund (GEF) through World Bank: Capturing Coral Reef Related Ecosystem Services (CCRES)
- UNEP-The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB): Policy and Management Decisions Related to Trade-offs of Coastal Development Particularly Reclamation Versus Ecosystem Conservation
- US Agency for International Development (USAID) and National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (with Philippine Government counterpart): NIPAS Marine Protected Areas Capacity Building Program
- Smithsonian Institute (with Philippine Government counterpart): Autonomous Reef Monitoring System
- Zoological Society of London (ZSL): Eels-A Flagship Species for Freshwater Conservation in the Philippines
- UNDP: Strengthening the Marine Protected Areas to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas Project (Smart Seas)

Assistance also came from the Ramsar Regional Center – East Asia, Ministry of Environment Korea through funding of:

- GIS-Based Mapping and Inventory of Inland Wetlands in Mainland Luzon, Philippines
- Mapping and Inventory of Coastal Wetlands in Maniland Luzon (c/o CMD)
- Mapping Wetland Priorities for Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adapatation in the Philippines
- World Wetlands Day celebration in Sasmuan Wetland Area

17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?

A=Yes

17.6 Additional information

If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities

> 2015 2016 2017

DENR-Biodiversity Management Bureau

Wetland Conservation and Management Program (Inland wetlands) PhP 646, 000.00 PhP 770,000.00 PhP 590,000.00

Capacity Building PhP 550,000.00 PhP 400,000.00

Database management and mapping PhP 216,000.00 PhP 170,000.00 PhP 216,000.00

Management of coastal and marine resources/areas PhP 8,633,000.00

Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program PhP 138,838,000

1. policy formulation:

outputs: 9 technical bulletin approved;

4 draft technical bulletins;

2. Support to project implementation:

Sulu Sulawaesi Seascape Project;

Benham Rise Project;

Autonomous Reef Monitoring System; Protected Area Management Effectiveness; Smart Seas Project; Ocean Conference; National Bioiversity Conference; Green Fins; ICM, etc.

3. Capacity Building:

CMEMP Orientations/ Trainings; Scuba training; Capacity Building of Protected Areas Superintendent;

Etc

4. Social Mobilization/ IEC:

5. International commitments:

CMS. CTI. AWGCME, TEEB, Ramsar, etc.

6. Capital Outlay:

7. Program Management:

Target 18

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv

A=Yes

18.1 Additional information

> The National Technical Working Group (NTWG) for Inland Wetlands serves as the equivalent of the National Ramsar/ Wetland Committee. The membership of the NTWG include the focal points of other MEAs.

The Sub-Committee on Biodiversity under the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development also includes the focal points of MEAs in its membership

18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv

C=Partially

18.2 Additional information

> There is no formal organization among the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies which includes the Ramsar Administrative Authority. Lines of communication are open between the Administrative Authority and other global or regional bodies and agencies. The Administrative Authority can always request meetings with other agencies bilaterally or multi-laterally. On the other hand such bodies can also always request the presence of the Administrative Authority in meetings or consultations.

18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii.

The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).

A=Yes

18.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received

> Birdlife - waterbird counts in wetlands through Haribon Foundatiobn, the local partner

Wetlands International - evaluation of Asian Waterbird Census data, Avian flu updates and other interventions directed to wetlands

WWF - marine turtle and dugong conservation

WWT - assistance in the conduct of surveys and research on wetland dependent birds such as the streaked-reed warbler (*Acrocephalus sorghophilus*) and other migratory species.

18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}

B=No

18.5 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made

public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv

A=Yes

18.5 Additional information

- > • Wetlands inventory data
- Atlas of Inland Wetlands in Mainland Luzon, Philippines (2014)
- Atlas of Philippine Inland Wetlands and Classified Caves (2016)
- The National Wetland Action Plan
- National Action Plan for the Protection and Sustainable Use of Peatlands in the Philippines
- Notebooks with inserts of information on wetlands and Philippine Ramsar Sites

18.6 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? {3.4.3} KRA 3.4.ii

C=Partially

18.6 Additional Information

> The information about the country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites have been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination mainly in the form of the RIS.

Soft copies of the Atlas of Philippine Inland Wetlands and Classified Caves (2016) and the Atlas of Inland Wetlands in Mainland Luzon, Philippines (2014) have been sent to the Ramsar Secretariat for posting in the Ramsar website

18.7 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

Z=Not Applicable

18.8 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

Y=Not Relevant

18.9 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii

A=Yes

18.9 Additional information

> The Regional Networks where the Philippines participate are:

- East Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership
- The network of country coordinators for the conduct of the Asian Waterbird Census organized by Wetlands International
- The Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI)-Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME)
- CMS initiatives:
 - o The Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia (IOSEA)
 - o The Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs (Dugon dugong) and their Habitats throughout their Range.

Target 19

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.

19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii

B=No

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?

B=No

19.3a How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP12? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

a) at Ramsar Sites

E=Exact number (opportunities)

19.3b How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP12? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

b) at other wetlands

G=More than (Opportunities)

19.3 Additional information

including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training

> Trainings attended by wetland site managers:

a) from Ramsar Sites:

- 8th Asian Wetland Symposium (AWS) and 6th Wetland Link International (WLI) – Asia Conference, held from 6 to 11 November 2017 in Saga, Japan
- 9th Regional Training Workshop for Wetland Managers in South, East, and Southeast Asia” held on 24-28 April 2017 at the Suncheon Bay International Wetland Center, Suncheon City, Republic of Korea
- Regional Symposium on Sustainable Urban Wetlands”, organized by the Ramsar Regional Center – East Asia (RRC-EA) and the Ministry of Environment of Cambodia, held on 29-31 August 2017 in Siem Reap, Cambodia
- Short Course on Wetlands, Integrated Water Resources Management and Food Security on May 30- June 17, 2016 and in 2017 in The Netherlands;
- 8th Regional Level Training Workshop for Wetlands Managers in East and Southeast Asia last October 10-14, 2016 in Suncheon City, South Korea
- Training Workshop on the Draft Rapid Assessment Tool for the Ecosystem Services of Wetland Ecosystems on 24-26 October 2016 in Suncheon, Republic of Korea
- 5th Wetland Link International-Asia Conference (RRC-EA Information Sharing and Training Workshop for Wetland Managers) on 24-28 August 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand

b) from other wetlands

- 8th Asian Wetland Symposium (AWS) and 6th Wetland Link International (WLI) – Asia Conference, held from 6 to 11 November 2017 in Saga, Japan
- Short Course on Wetlands, Integrated Water Resources Management and Food Security on May 30- June 17, 2016 and in 2017 in The Netherlands;
- 8th Regional Level Training Workshop for Wetlands Managers in East and Southeast Asia last October 10-14, 2016 in Suncheon City, South Korea
- Training Workshop on the Draft Rapid Assessment Tool for the Ecosystem Services of Wetland Ecosystems on 24-26 October 2016 in Suncheon, Republic of Korea
- 5th Wetland Link International-Asia Conference (RRC-EA Information Sharing and Training Workshop for Wetland Managers) on 24-28 August 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand.

19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii

B=No

Section 4. Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on those

Goal 1

Target 1: Wetland benefits

Wetland benefits are featured in national / local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level. Contributes to Aichi Target 2

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Priority

A=High

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 1: Wetland benefits - National Targets

> The National Inland Wetlands Conservation Program and Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program is implemented

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Planned activity

- > 1. Conduct of consultation workshops for the updating and implementation of the National Inland Wetlands Conservation Plan
- 2. Sustainably manage important coastal and marine ecosystems through the implementation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program
- 3. Develop and adopt effective biodiversity responsive guidelines for mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into national and local planning process.

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

- > 1. The final draft of the National Inland Wetlands Conservation Plan has been finished but the document is yet to be approved.
- 2. The CMEMP is yet on its first year of implementation and it has not been assessed whether it has led to the sustainable management of coastal and marine ecosystems.
- 3. The Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan has been cascaded to down to the work plans of various offices aside from that of the DENR.

Target 2: Water Use

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone. Contributes to Aichi Targets 7 and 8 and Sustainable Development Goal 6.3.1

Target 2: Water Use - Priority

A=High

Target 2: Water Use - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 2: Water Use - National Targets

> To enhance ecosystem services provided by wetlands.

Target 2: Water Use - Planned activity

- > 1. Strict enforcement of easement and buffer zone regulation
- 2. Promoting the use of environmental friendly alternatives for aquaculture activities

Target 2: Water Use - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

- > 1. No report on the enforcement of easement and buffer regulations has been received from DENR field offices.
- 2. The imposition of the 10% limit of the surface area that can be occupied by fish cages has been strictly enforced.

Target 3: Public and private sectors

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8.

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Priority

B=Medium

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 3: Public and private sectors - National Targets

> Capacity for biodiversity conservation of public and private sector groups in wetlands will be strengthened.

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Planned activity

- > 1. Adopt green technology to promote sanitation in wetlands
2. Develop incentives to mobilize mangrove rehabilitation

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

- > 1. The SCPW has a pilot program in Laguna de Bay for the use of constructed wetlands for treating wastewater
2. The National Greening Program has a mangrove reforestation component where stakeholders are given cash incentives for maintaining nurseries and reforesting target areas.

Target 4: Invasive alien species

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment. Contributes to Aichi Target 9.

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Priority

A=High

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 4: Invasive alien species - National Targets

> Mainstreaming of the National Invasive Species Strategic Action Plan (NISSAP).

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Planned activity

- > 1. Reduce the entry and new introduction of IAS as the first line of defence
- 2. Strengthen the technical and management capacities of relevant government units at the national and local level as well as concerned stakeholders in implementing National Invasive Species Strategic Action Plan NISSAP
- 3. Reduce the impact of widespread IAS by containing and reducing the spread of populations and minimizing their harmful effects
- 4. Promote better and broader understanding and awareness of the threats of IAS

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

- > 1. The roll out of the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) has been delayed and the document has just been printed for dissemination

Goal 2

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}. Contributes to Aichi Target 6,11, 12.

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Priority

A=High

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - National Targets

> Ramsar Sites are effectively manage and monitor using appropriate methods, tools and technologies.

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Planned activity

- > 1. Methods, tools and technologies for wetland management developed and implemented
- 2. Monitoring of Ramsar Sites using the Draft Rapid Assessment Tool on the Ecosystem Services of Wetlands
- 3. Adopt appropriate watershed protection and plantation management by mainstreaming native species in reforestation projects especially in Ramsar Sites and other priority wetlands such as Agusan Marsh
- 4. Conservation management plans for Ramsar Sites are implemented

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

- > 1. The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool has been the most commonly used tool in assessing management effectiveness. The locally developed Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) for marine protected areas was also used in one case.
- 2. The Draft Rapid Assessment Tool on the Ecosystem Services of Wetlands was not yet used for assessment.
- 3. The National Greening Program has focused on the use of indigenous and endemic species in the reforestation of protected areas.
- 4. Conservation management plans for Ramsar Sites are implemented although the Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat and Conservation Area only has a Framework Management Plan

Target 7: Sites at risk

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12.

Target 7: Sites at risk - Priority

A=High

Target 7: Sites at risk - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 7: Sites at risk - National Targets

> The key threats to wetlands will be reduced, controlled or managed.

Target 7: Sites at risk - Planned activity

- > 1. Rehabilitate/Restore priority wetlands using ecological based, appropriate site specific technology
- 2. Implement zoning policies
- 3. Implement bioremediation/phytoremediation technologies to address pollution
- 4. Integrate effects of climate change impact in plans and programs for wetlands conservation

Target 7: Sites at risk - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

- > 1. A portion of the peat swamp forest in Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary is undergoing rehabilitation using species that are indigenous to the locality.
- 2. Wetlands, including Ramsar Sites that are part of the National Integrated Protected Areas System have management zones and the zoning policies are observed within.
- 3. The only place where bioremediation has been resorted to is in the pilot constructed wetland in Laguna de Bay which is implemented by the SCPW.
- 4. Trainings on the integration of effects of climate change impact in plans and programs for wetlands conservation have been held but the updating of management plans have not been done.

Goal 3

Target 8: National wetland inventories

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i. Contributes to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19.

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Priority

A=High

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 8: National wetland inventories - National Targets

> Enhanced and updated the inventory of wetlands.

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Planned activity

- > 1. GIS based mapping of inland wetlands including hazard susceptible areas in priority wetlands
- 2. Mapping of coastal resources (corals, seagrass, mangroves) using Remote Sensing
- 3. Identification of degraded marsh area
- 4. Improve the site specific inland wetland assessment forms
- 5. Establishment of baseline data through assessment of wetlands

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

- > 1. The GIS-based mapping of inland wetlands including hazard susceptible areas is on-going where maps of hazard prone areas and wetlands are superimposed to be able to come up with the desired maps.
- 2. The mapping of coastal resources (corals, seagrass, mangroves) using Remote Sensing has not been done.
- 3. The peat forests from various places in the Philippines such as in Agusan Marsh, Sab-a Basin in Leyte, Mt. Pulog in the Cordilleras of northern Luzon and Mindoro Oriental were assessed in connection with the Sustainable Use and Protection of Peatlands in Southeast Asia and their condition were noted.
- 4. The site specific inland wetland assessment form cannot be "improved" since it is a standard Ramsar form
- 5. Baseline assessments are conducted for some wetlands that are included in the NIPAS

Target 9: Wise Use

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7.

Target 9: Wise Use - Priority

A=High

Target 9: Wise Use - Resourcing

B=Adequate

Target 9: Wise Use - National Targets

> Sustainably managed wetlands through implementation and harmonization of relevant action/management plans.

Target 9: Wise Use - Planned activity

> 1. Mainstreaming/implementation of the Philippine Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan complementing the following plans and programs: Comprehensive Land Use Plan Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program National Inland Wetlands Conservation Program Integrated Coastal Management Plan Integrated River Basin Management Plan Integrated Water Resources Management Plan National Invasive Species Strategic Action Plan National Ecotourism Strategy Action Plan National Climate Change Action Plan National Action Plan to Combat Dessertification, Drought and Poverty Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy Revised Master Plan for Forestry Development.

Target 9: Wise Use - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> The Biodiversity Management Bureau organized multi-sectoral and inter-agency workshops to ensure complementation with other plans and programs.

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels. Contributes to Aichi Target 18.

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Priority

A=High

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - National Targets

> Best practices in wetlands conservation that include experiences of indigenous people, women, youth, and other concerned stakeholders are documented.

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Planned activity

- > 1. The "Philippine Wetlands Conservation Award" is implemented
2. Implementation of "Para El Mar: Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Awards" every two years
3. Working models of sustainable wetland management are identified, documented and compiled

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

- > 1. The giving out of the "Philippine Wetlands Conservation Award" was shelved in the last triennium for lack of funds.
2. The giving out of "Para El Mar: Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Awards" has been consistently practiced.
3. Working models of sustainable wetland management have not been identified, documented and compiled.

Target 11: Wetland functions

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4}.
Contributes to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14.

Target 11: Wetland functions - Priority

A=High

Target 11: Wetland functions - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 11: Wetland functions - National Targets

> Conduct scientific studies of priority wetlands focusing on vulnerability and climate risk.

Target 11: Wetland functions - Planned activity

- > 1. Conduct vulnerability assessment of inland wetlands and wetland species to climate change and development studies on specific climate change mitigation functions of inland wetlands
2. Update national baseline data of the state of coastal wetlands as well as quantitative assessment of the factors/pressures contributing to the state and health of our coastal wetlands for identifying site-specific management
3. Assess vulnerability and climate risk of coastal areas to storm surge, flooding, coastal erosion, and sea level rise increase in surface and sea temperature and ocean acidification due to climate change
4. Conduct monitoring of migration patterns of birds vis-à-vis their established migration usage

Target 11: Wetland functions - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

- > 1. The vulnerability assessment of inland wetlands and wetland species to climate change and development studies on specific climate change mitigation functions of inland wetlands have not been done.
2. The baseline data of the state of coastal wetlands as well as quantitative assessment of the factors/pressures contributing to the state and health of our coastal wetlands for identifying site-specific management is on-going with the implementation of the CMEMP
3. The vulnerability of only a few coastal areas have been assessed to include Masinloc-Oyon Bay, Hundred Islands National Park, El Nido Managed Resource Protected Area, Malampaya Sound Protected Landscape and Seascape and others.

Target 12: Restoration

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}.
Contributes to Aichi Targets 14 and 15.

Target 12: Restoration - Priority

A=High

Target 12: Restoration - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 12: Restoration - National Targets

> Degraded wetlands will be restored and/or will be under various stages of restoration.

Target 12: Restoration - Planned activity

> 1. Restore/Rehabilitate degraded wetland ecosystems using site appropriate methods

Target 12: Restoration - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> 1. Part of the degraded portions of the peat dome forest of Agusan Marsh is being restored through the use of indigenous plant species

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods. Contributes to Aichi Targets 6 and 7.

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Priority

A=High

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - National Targets

> Benefits provided by wetland ecosystems increased.

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Planned activity

- > 1. Promote ecotourism as a conservation strategy for wetlands
- 2. Promote biodiversity friendly products provided by wetlands
- 3. Improve management of Marine Protected Areas to increase the benefits from coastal ecosystems

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

- > 1. The Biodiversity Management Bureau has a program promoting ecotourism especially in protected areas.
- 2. The dried stalks of *Eichhornia crassipes* an invasive species are manufactured into handicrafts in Agusan Marsh and Laguna de Bay. Edible wild fruits that abound in Agusan Marsh are made into jams and other sweets. The leaves of *Fimbristylis globulosa*, a sedge that abounds in the wetlands of Leyte are manufactured into sleeping mats, place mats, bags, hats and other articles.
- 3. One of the objectives of CMEMP is the improved management of Marine Protected Areas to increase the benefits from coastal ecosystems. It is only on its first year of implementation such that there cannot be any conclusion yet what it would contribute to improved management

Goal 4

Target 15: Regional Initiatives

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Priority

A=High

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Resourcing

B=Adequate

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - National Targets

> Implementation of Ramsar Regional Center – East Asia funded Projects.

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Planned activity

- > 1. Publication and enhancement of Philippine Inland Wetlands Atlas previously funded by the RRC-EA
- 2. Facilitate the approval of the RRC-EA awarded Project entitled 'Mapping Wetlands Priorities for Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation'
- 3. Implementation of the RRC-EA awarded Project entitled 'Inventory of Coastal Wetlands particularly the Seagrass and Tidal Flats Areas in Mainland Luzon, Philippines

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> 1 to 3 are all on-going

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}. Contributes to Aichi Target 1 and 18.

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Priority

A=High

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - National Targets

> Increase awareness of various stakeholders on wetlands, its importance, threats and benefits of protecting it.

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Planned activity

> 1. Implement CEPA activities for various stakeholders at different levels to effect behavioural change.

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> The CEPA Action Plan has just been recently drafted and it has not been implemented at the field level

Target 17: Financial and other resources

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 - 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}. Contributes to Aichi Target 20.

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Priority

A=High

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 17: Financial and other resources - National Targets

> Adopt the Philippine Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028.

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Planned activity

> 1. Coordinate the implementation and mainstreaming of the PBSAP with the plans and programs of concerned national government agencies and local government units, including government-owned and controlled corporations and government financial institutions, and state universities and colleges.

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> The formulation of the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan was guided by the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals.

Workshops for the integration of the PBSAP in the work plans of government agencies and the civil society have been conducted at the national level as well as the regional subdivisions of the Philippines.

Target 18: International cooperation

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

Target 18: International cooperation - Priority

A=High

Target 18: International cooperation - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 18: International cooperation - National Targets

> Strengthen the role of the Philippines in meeting its commitments to international treaties, agreements, etc.

Target 18: International cooperation - Planned activity

> 1. Regular and active participation to biodiversity related bilateral and multilateral environment arrangements/agreements

2. Compliance on the submission of the national reports and other related documents to the Ramsar Convention

Target 18: International cooperation - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), East Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP), Dugong MOU, Marine Turtle MOU, Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES), United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)

Target 19: Capacity Building

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced. Contributes to Aichi Targets 1 and 17.

Target 19: Capacity Building - Priority

A=High

Target 19: Capacity Building - National Targets

> Improved/Build capacity and capability of wetland managers on the implementation of the Ramsar Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024.

Target 19: Capacity Building - Planned activity

- > 1. Conduct of learning events relevant to the implementation of Ramsar Convention and Strategic Plan
- 2. Attendance to trainings and workshops of the Ramsar Convention

Target 19: Capacity Building - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

- > 1. No learning events relevant to the implementation of Ramsar Convention and Strategic Plan was organized
- 2. Attendance to trainings and workshops of the Ramsar Convention (refer to item 19.3)

Section 5: Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any of all of its designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

Guidance for filling in this section

1. Contracting Parties can provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites, given that the situation and status of individual Ramsar Sites can differ greatly within the territory of a Contracting Party.
 2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP13 NRF which directly concern Ramsar Sites.
 3. In some cases, to make them meaningful in the context of reporting on each Ramsar Site separately, some of these indicator questions and/or their answer options have been adjusted from their formulation in Section 3 of the COP13 NRF.
 4. Please include information on only one site in each row. In the appropriate columns please add the name and official site number (from the Ramsar Sites Information Service).
 5. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the legend.
 6. A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.
- A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

Philippines

Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary (1009)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> METT, (2008=51.9); (2011=67); Site Manager

Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (2124)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> METT, 2014 = 69, Site Manager

Naujan Lake National Park (1008)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> METT, (2013 =40);(2016 = 56.2), Site Manager

Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary (656)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> METT, 2017 = 78, Site Manager

Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park (2084)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (1010)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> [MEAT:2011=96]; [METT:2014=95]

Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area (NOCWCA) (2271)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

B=No

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes