NATIONAL ECOTOURISM STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN 2013-2022

Goal
Environmentally and socially responsible ecotourism development that safeguards the integrity and diversity of its natural resources, provides education and enjoyment to visitors, and delivers larger and more widely distributed income and employment opportunities to the local communities and their constituents, especially the women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups.

Vision
The Philippines as a globally-competitive ecotourism destination with its wealth of natural beauty and cultural richness, conscious of the need to conserve, enhance, sustain and develop these assets and ensure equitable sharing of benefits among its people.
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Strategy 1: Developing and marketing diversified and competitive ecotourism products

Strategy 2: Creating conducive environment for ecotourism investments

Strategy 3: Maximizing economic benefits for the host communities

Strategy 4: Promoting and developing a culture of ecotourism

Strategy 5: Strengthening institutional capacity

Strategy 6: Developing and strengthening partnerships

Strategy 7: Establishing mechanisms for sustainable financing

Strategy 8: Monitoring outcomes and impacts
### ACTION PLAN

#### Strategy 1. Developing and marketing diversified and competitive ecotourism products

**Objective:** To diversify and build viable high quality ecotourism products within the TDAs

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<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Lead/Responsible agency(ies) and partners</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecotourism Standards and Accreditation</td>
<td>1. Review and update national standards for ecotourism entities and front liners (ecolodge, ecotour operator and ecoguides)</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>• Revised accreditation standards for ecotourism formulated and published</td>
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<td>2013-2018</td>
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<td>2013-2022</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Orientations on the updated standards for ecolodge, ecotour operator and ecoguides</td>
<td></td>
<td>DOT, DENR</td>
<td>• Number of orientations conducted</td>
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<td>Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Accreditation</td>
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<td>2013-2016 2013-2018 2013-2022</td>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>• Number of accredited ecotourism lodge, ecotour operators and ecoguides</td>
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<td>4. Monitoring and enforcement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DOT, DENR</td>
<td>• Number of accredited ecotourism lodge, ecotour operators and ecoguides found to be compliant with standards</td>
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<td>Program</td>
<td>Activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Product Development</td>
<td>1. Establish system on ecotourism planning and development</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>DOT, DENR, DILG</td>
<td>• Guidebook/guidelines adopted and disseminated</td>
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<td>2013-2018</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Develop new and enhance current ecotourism products that are environmentally-sustainable</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>REC, TIEZA, DENR, DOT, DPWH, NEDA</td>
<td>• Sites prioritized and developed</td>
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<td>2013-2018</td>
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<td>3. Develop support infrastructure/facilities</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>DENR, DOT/TIEZA, LGU, DOH</td>
<td>• Infrastructure/facilities established and maintained</td>
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<td>2013-2018</td>
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<td>2013-2022</td>
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<td>4. Visitor management</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>DENR, DOT, REC, LGU, DOH</td>
<td>• Carrying capacity for ecotourism</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2013-2018</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Site development plan</td>
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<td>2013-2022</td>
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<td>• Zoning plan</td>
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<td>Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td></td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>DOT, DTI</td>
<td>• Marketing strategic plan prepared</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Develop ecotourism marketing strategic plan</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>DOT, DTI</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Develop ecotourism destination brand</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>• Ecotourism destination brand established</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Establish access to market information on ecotourism products</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>• website established; multimedia</td>
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<td>4. Engage champions for ecotourism</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>• Ecotourism products endorsed and promoted</td>
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<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Activities</td>
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<td><strong>Strategy 2. Creating conducive environment for ecotourism investments</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 1. To establish a sustainable investment framework for ecotourism</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 2. To develop confidence of the business sector on ecotourism investment</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Objective 3. To contribute to financial sustainability of protected areas</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Objective 4. To encourage creative and innovative community-based ecotourism enterprises</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Investment Promotion</strong></td>
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<td>• Guidelines re TEZ designation in PAs</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Guidelines on incentive for ecotourism investments developed</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Identify and promote ecotourism sites for PPP</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>2013-2018</td>
<td>2013-2022</td>
<td>TIEZA, DOT, DENR, LGUs</td>
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<td>• PPP projects initiated</td>
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<td>• Ecotourism sites managed under PPP</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• One-stop-shops established</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Strategy 3. Maximizing economic benefits to the host communities

Objective 1. To provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the local stakeholders through ecotourism

Objective 2. To optimize the economic value of protected areas and other natural areas

Program: Economic/enterprise development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Lead/Responsible agency(ies) and partners</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Develop ecotourism enterprise</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>REC, LGU, DENR, DOT, DTI, DOLE, DBP, DSWD and other financing institutions</td>
<td>• Ecotourism Business Plans developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1. Promote and facilitate ecotourism enterprise development at the local level</td>
<td>2013-2018</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Ecotourism enterprise developed in partnership with LGUs/private sector</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2013-2022</td>
<td></td>
<td>• No. of households provided with ecotourism-related livelihood</td>
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<td>• Increase in income of households</td>
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</table>
### Strategy 4. Promoting and developing a culture of ecotourism

**Objective 1.** To foster environmental awareness among host communities, local government, business sector and visitors

**Objective 2.** To integrate ecotourism into local tourism plans and programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Lead/Responsible agency(ies) and partners</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education and Advocacy</td>
<td>1. Information Education and Communication Campaign</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Formulation and implementation of Communication plan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b. Formulation and implementation of Advocacy Plan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c. Production and dissemination of IEC materials</td>
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<td>2. Mainstreaming NES in the national and local tourism plans</td>
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<tr>
<th>Program</th>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DenR, DOT, DILG, LGUs</td>
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</table>
## Strategy 5. Strengthening institutional capacity

**Objective 1.** To establish capability building program for ecotourism services (e.g. tour guiding, catering, etc.), local ecotourism planning, product development and management

**Objective 2.** To improve management of data and information for easy access by stakeholders

**Objective 3.** To provide a policy environment conducive to ecotourism development

### Support Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Lead/Responsible agency(ies) and partners</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
• Implementors, REC, Ecotourism Technical Working Group (ETWG) and stakeholders capacitated  
• Training Needs Assessment |
| 2. Knowledge management | a. Baseline data gathering  
b. Establish database for ecotourism | | DENR, DOT | • Baseline information (both primary and secondary)  
• Database on ecotourism  
• Number of visitors /ecotourists recorded |
<p>| 3. Development and adoption of policies | | | NESC, NEDC, REC, LGU | • Policies formulated |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Lead/Responsible agency(ies) and partners</th>
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**Strategy 6. Developing and strengthening partnership**

**Objective 1. To engage community and other stakeholders in ecotourism**

**Objective 2. To provide equitable access to ecotourism opportunities**

**Partnership and Linkages**

1. Mobilize ecotourism bodies (NEDC, NESC, REC)

2. Engage other stakeholders (LGUs, PAMB, private sector, NGOs, academe and other agencies, women, youth, and indigenous people)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Lead/ Responsible agency/ies and partners</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable financing</td>
<td>1. Facilitate/initiate access to funding sources</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>NESC, REC, DENR, DOT, TIEZA</td>
<td>• Projects endorsed to and/or approved by funding sources e.g. TIEZA, IPAF</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2013-2018</td>
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<td>• Guidelines on the mechanism for the utilization of 5% of travel tax</td>
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<td>2013-2022</td>
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<td>2. Establish Benefit-sharing scheme between and among concerned partners</td>
<td>2013-2022</td>
<td>DENR, DOT, LGU</td>
<td>• Guidelines developed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Timeframe</td>
<td>Lead/Responsible agency/ies and partners</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Access Overseas Development Assistance fund</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>DENR, DOT, NESC, REC</td>
<td>Funding assistance accessed</td>
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<td>2013-2018</td>
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<td>2013-2022</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Develop and implement Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) for ecotourism</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>DENR, NEDA, Research institutions</td>
<td>Fees and charges for ecotourism</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Conduct ecotourism resource valuation</td>
<td>2013-2018</td>
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<td>2013-2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy 8. Monitoring outcomes and impacts</td>
<td><strong>Objective 1. To establish a monitoring and evaluation system for ecotourism policies and programs based on the NES</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Objective 2. To monitor visitor impact of ecotourism activities on biodiversity</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td>1. Develop Monitoring and Evaluation System (program and impact)</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>DENR, DOT, REC</td>
<td>• Monitoring and Evaluation tools and standards developed</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Conduct Program Monitoring</td>
<td>2013-2018</td>
<td>DENR, DOT, REC</td>
<td>• Status report of ecotourism program implementation</td>
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<td>3. Conduct Mid-term assessment of NES implementation</td>
<td>2013-2022</td>
<td>DENR, DOT, REC</td>
<td>• Mid-term report on NES implementation</td>
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<td>5. Conduct biodiversity monitoring</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>DENR</td>
<td>• Biodiversity monitoring system report (water quality, habitat, wildlife)</td>
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</table>
ECOTOURISM COMMITTEES

(BASED ON EO III)

ECOTOURISM COMMITTEES

National Ecotourism Development Council
Composition: Secretaries of DOT, DENR, DILG, DTI, DOF, DepEd, NEDA and representatives from NGOs and Private Sector

National Ecotourism Steering Committee
Composition: Undersecretaries of DOT and DENR, Directors of DOT-OTDP, DOT-OPRD, DOT-OTS, PAWB, DILG and representatives from NGOs and Private Sector

Ecotourism Technical Working Group

Regional Ecotourism Committee
Composition: Regional Directors of DOT and DENR, Director of DENR-Protected Area Sector, NEDA-PCSD and representatives from NGOs, Private Sector and concerned LGU

Note: Chairmanship of Ecotourism Committees is three years, rotated between the DOT and the DENR
FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ECOTOURISM COMMITTEES

NEDC
- Policy-making

NESC
- Formulate and develop a National Ecotourism Strategy and Program
- Formulate and recommend policies, guidelines and programs for the promotion and development of ecotourism
- Devise an accreditation and incentive mechanism for ecotourism projects
- Review, evaluate and approve major ecotourism proposals
- Monitor the implementation of policies, guidelines and programs on ecotourism
FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ECOTOURISM COMMITTEES

REC

- Prepare action plans for ecotourism development at ecotourism sites for approval of the NESC;
- Advocate and promote the ecotourism sites in coordination with concerned agencies/institutions/organizations;
- Provide advice and assistance in the development of ecotourism sites;
- Network with other RECs in joint product development and marketing within and along the network of ecotourism sites;
- Approve ecotourism projects;
- Recommend legislation, agenda and proposal to the NESC in support of ecotourism development;
- Lobby for the enactment of ordinances and resolutions in support of ecotourism at the local levels;
KEY PLAYERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Donor Agencies
GFIs, Private Banks, Funds, Loans, Grants, Technical Assistance

National Government
Policies, Regulations, Plans, Programs, Projects, Trainings

Private Sector
Transport, Accommodation Services, Food and Beverages, Entertainment, Shopping

Local Government Units
Regulations, Plans, Programs, Projects, Trainings

Non-Government Organizations
WWF, CI Technical Assistance, Programs, Projects, Trainings

Academe
Trainings, Education

Host Communities
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Government agencies, LGUs, Communities, Private Sector, Academe, NGOs

EO 111 BODIES
- NEDC
- NESC
- ETWG
- BMB
- RETWG

DOT
- Tourism Development Planning
- Regional Office

DENR
- Donor agencies
- Regional Office

Priority Ecotourism sites

Ecotourism expands through product development and promotion of ecotourism sites, training and networking

For PAs, PAMBs provide policy and management inputs

Non PA ecotourism sites activities often led by LGUs and Government Agencies

Implementation assistance from relevant agencies/institutions

PA ecotourism sites activities led by DENR with conservation partners
OTHER RELATED POLICIES

Executive Order No. 111
Establishing the Guidelines for Ecotourism Development in the Philippines

Republic Act No. 9593, otherwise known as Tourism Act of 2009 and its implementing rules and regulations.

DENR Administrative Order No. 2016-05
Guidelines on Ecotourism Planning and Management in Protected Areas.

National Tourism Development Plan 2011-2016
DENR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
2009-09

STANDARD DESIGN AND SPECIFICATION OF SIGNS, BUILDINGS, FACILITIES AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE THAT MAY BE INSTALLED AND/OR CONSTRUCTED WITHIN PROTECTED AREAS
STANDARD DESIGN AND SPECIFICATION OF SIGNS, BUILDINGS, FACILITIES, AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE THAT MAY BE INSTALLED AND/OR CONSTRUCTED WITHIN PROTECTED AREAS

Establish uniform signs for PAs including appropriate distinctive symbols for each category

Provide design & specifications including materials to be used for buildings, facilities and any infrastructure within PAs

Set standards for planning ecotourism facilities within buffer zone of a PA and other ecotourism areas.

Enhance visitor management program for ecotourism and conservation purposes.

Apply to all signs, buildings, facilities and any infrastructure that may be installed or constructed within multiple-use zone and buffer zone of a protected area and other ecotourism areas.
SIGNs

- **Administrative signs** - includes the construction of a protected area information board, boundary markers and signs for facilities

- **Directional signs** - to be installed in strategic places

- **Interpretive signs** – the use of different signs such as drawings of species, unique natural features should be in accordance with international or national standards

- **Restrictive signs** - should be visible in areas highly for protection and conservation
DESIGN AND SPECIFICATIONS OF BUILDINGS, FACILITIES AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURES

- Infrastructure should comply with the following laws:
  
  - **PD 1096** – National Building Code of the Philippines
  - **PD 1586** – Philippine Environment Impact Statement System Law
  - **BP 344** – An Act to Enhance the Mobility of Disabled Persons by Requiring Certain Buildings, Institutions, Establishments and Public Utilities to Install Facilities and Other Devices
  - **RA 7277** – Magna Carta for Disabled Persons
  - **RA 386** – New Civil Code of the Philippines
  - And other applicable provisions of existing laws and local ordinances, including existing MOA if any
DESIGN AND SPECIFICATIONS OF BUILDINGS, FACILITIES AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURES

- Design requirements
  - Consider minimal cost for operation and maintenance
  - Any infrastructure must integrate harmoniously with the natural and cultural environment. Natural contour of the environment should not be significantly altered
  - Flooring of vertical infrastructure shall be of suspended type and style, elevated by at least 1.0m from the ground, for flat areas. The flooring hall adjust to the contour in the case of sloping ground. There shall be no alteration of ground contour to accommodate floors of structures on sloping ground
  - The facade should blend with the surrounding area to complement the natural landscape
  - Architectural design should blend with the surroundings
Design requirements

- Color used on exterior of the structures and facilities should blend, not contrast with the colors of the natural environment.

- Major facilities should be placed only in appropriate management areas prescribed by the management plan and after consideration of carrying capacities.

- The main characteristics of the landscape (site topography) should be recorded. The nature of site boundaries with the characteristics of adjoining development will determine the points of access to the site and will influence the road planning and laying out of infrastructure within the site. They will also determine the degree to which the site can be linked to or separated from adjoining development. The facade should blend with the surrounding area to complement the natural landscape.
Design requirements

- Color used on exterior of the structures and facilities should blend, not contrast with the colors of the natural environment.
- Major facilities should be placed only in appropriate management areas prescribed by the management plan and after consideration of carrying capacities.
- The main characteristics of the landscape (site topography) should be recorded.
- Any infrastructure should follow the policies on easements, i.e., they should be at least 40m away from the highest high water mark; 20m from the edge of the riverbank or 3m from the edge of any existing creek.
DESIGN AND SPECIFICATIONS OF BUILDINGS, FACILITIES AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURES

Construction and Installation

- Construction of high structures should be avoided. The maximum height of any building or structure shall be 10 m from the Natural Ground Line (NGL) to the roof lop or highest part of the building infrastructure. Said structure should not interfere with the profile of the landscape.
- Construction processes should combine traditional and modern technologies.
- Excavation of septic tank, foundation/footings, compost pit and the like shall be limited to a maximum depth of 3m below NGL.
- New construction should, as much as practicable, take place in areas where infrastructure already exist or previously existed or in areas with degraded vegetation to avoid opening of new spaces.
- The materials to be used should be indigenous, durable and fire resistant, however, concrete with simulated finish and steel reinforcement shall be considered when necessary.
PROTECTED AREA INFORMATION CENTER

- Should be constructed at a strategic point within the multiple use zone. Near the access points for easy reach of visitors.

- The area of the building shall depend on its intended use and the number of tile expected occupants. An ideal office floor area is 2.70 sq m (1.50m x 1.80m) per staff. The size of the other rooms could be adjusted according to its use.

- Vertical structure

- Should have space for the following:
  - Office for PASU and staff
  - Reception area
  - Display / exhibit area
  - Audio-visual room Utility area (laundry, kitchen, toilet and bath)
  - Sanitary system
ENTRANCE/EXIT GATES

- There should be provision of entrance/exit gates to control the vehicles and pedestrians.
- Sally ports could also be provided for the gates.
- Security lighting should be provided if electric power is available.
- The width of the entrance gate should be at least 8m for two way traffic.
- If the ticket booth would be placed in the middle of the entrance gate, the width of each lane should be 4m at the minimum.
- If an arch would be constructed it should have a vertical clearance of 4m to 6m.
TICKET BOOTH

- The ticket booth is for the issuance of tickets and collection of identification papers for incoming visitors,
- For collection of ticket stubs and return of identification papers to outgoing visitors and clients
- It should be placed along the entrance gate
- A floor space of at least 2.70 sq m should be allocated for each ticket booth ticket occupant plus additional space for cabinets, safe deposit boxes and lockers for the ticket collectors
- The booth should be well illuminated and ventilated.
- Toilet facilities should also be provided
GUARD/RANGER STATION

- The location of the guard station should be at a point where the guard can control entry and exit of pedestrians, vehicles, preferably at the entrance gate before the ticket booth.

- The size would depend on the number of expected guards on duty; allocating 1.50 m x 2.00 m per occupant.
VIEW DECK

- For protected areas with plain or flat terrain, the elevated or "tower" type view deck may be considered.
- For protected areas with hilly topography, the "veranda" type view deck is suggested so as not to alter the natural profile of the area.
- The recommended size of a Tower" or "veranda" type view deck will depend on the carrying capacity of the area;
- it should not be so big or too imposing as to attract attention to itself.

NAUJAN LAKE NATIONAL PARK

BALINSASAYAO TWIN LAKES NATURAL PARK
BOARDWALK

- essential for minimizing impact of protected area usage on the plants, animals or other ecologically sensitive resources
- It should be above the highest water level during high tide or flood period
- Wave action (this depends on the fetch or length of water over which the wind acts) and storm surge should also be considered especially if it occurs during the highest tide.
- For caves which have been classified as Class 2 and 3 (Refer to DENR MC 2007-04 on "Procedure in Cave Classification), it should be located where construction will not damage the stalagmites, stalactites or other cave resources
LODGING FACILITY/COTTAGE

- This should be placed at strategic locations but not in ecologically sensitive areas, accessible to visitors.
- It should have access to water and other basic utilities.
- For plain cottage, the living room should have a minimum area of 6 sq m.
- There should be 1 room for men and 2 rooms for women, with a minimum area of 6.00 sq m per bedroom. A bath and toilet should have a minimum area of 1.20 sq m.
- For dormitory type, the living room, common for both men and women, should have a minimum area of 18 sq m. There should be 1 room for men and 1 room for women with a space allocation of 2 sq m per bed.
TOILETS

- The toilets should be with good water supply, illumination and ventilation.
- Sanitary system with two-chamber septic tank should be provided for cottages or lodging facilities that are not located in coastal areas. Cottages or lodging facilities located in coastal areas should be provided with 3-chamber septic tank
- The toilet must be installed at strategic places within the protected area and accessible to persons with disability and should provide the comfort required by visitors.
Parking spaces should be allocated near the entrance gate or provided as adjunct to lodging facilities. Can be designated in other locations depending on the size of the protected area and if vehicles would be allowed inside. The regular space per parking slot is 3.20 m x 6.50 m and 3.70m x 5m for differently-abled persons. For bus and trailer-van, 4.0m x 15.0 m should be allotted.
TRAILS

- Trails should be designed for safe and convenient access and as a means for environmental and cultural interpretation aside from other recreational purposes. It also directs foot traffic over a designated route away from ecologically sensitive areas.

- Trail can be a foot or a built-up trail. In areas where trails are present, it shall be maintained to avoid creating new trails. Introduce built-up trails for areas where there are heavy flow of visitors or heavy traffic.

- The trails should preferably pass through natural places of attraction.
CAMPING AREA

- Camping area should be provided where there are no lodging facilities or as an alternative for such facilities.
- The area should be away from natural drainage system and not flood prone.
- It should be near or adjacent to toilet, laundry and kitchen facilities.

TIMPOONG HIBOK-HIBOK NATURAL MONUMENT

MT. PULAG NATURAL PARK
LANDSCAPING

- Landscaping enhances the appearance of facilities and infrastructure as well as soften the overall impact of development.
- The use of native perennial species of evergreen trees and shrubs and that can be more attractive and functional with age should be considered.
- Nursery should be provided to sustain the source of planting materials.
- The use of waste water from shower drainage and kitchen sinks should be considered for watering plants. This way, water is recycled and conserved.
The MRF and the composting facilities should be located in areas not prone to flooding, far from water supply to prevent its contamination, and should be kept in such a way that it will not create an eye-sore.

The size of MRF should depend on the volume of wastes generated inside the park; the diameter of compost pit should not be more than 2 meters; depth will depend on the volume of waste generated.
ENERGY CONSERVATION SYSTEM

- Low energy consumption technologies for lighting (e.g. compact fluorescent lamps, smart light bulbs with time switches) should be used.
- Solar energy and/or biogas should be considered as source of energy.
- The potential for passive ventilation and natural lighting (skylight) should be maximized to avoid the need for air conditioning and excessive artificial lighting.
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

- Water system should be provided in the basic facilities to provide water for washing drinking

- For mechanical pump, ordinary size (e.g. artesian wells) should be mounted on a concrete slab 1m x 1m in size as flooring
MONITORING

- The PASu shall conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation in coordination with the CENRO, and concerned stakeholders, and shall submit reports to the Office of the RED for proper actions.

- BMB shall establish the monitoring parameters.
THANK YOU!!!