



OCT 14 2021

**BMB Technical Bulletin**  
No. 2021 - 05

**SUBJECT: GUIDE IN THE FORMULATION OF LOCAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN**

Pursuant to Section 41 of RA 11518, the General Appropriations Act of 2021, on the Protection of Biodiversity, Executive Order No. 27 directing all government agencies and instrumentalities, including local government units, to implement the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022, DENR Administrative Order 2016-12 adopting the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028 and DENR Memorandum Circular 2016-745 on the Integration of Biodiversity in the Planning, Implementation and Monitoring of Development Projects and Tenorial Instruments Issued by the DENR, the attached Guide on the Formulation of Local BSAP (LBSAP), or Guide as referred to in this Technical Bulletin, is hereby issued for the guidance of all concerned.

**Section 1. Objective**

The Technical Bulletin aims to provide the DENR field offices, provincial local government units (PLGU) and municipal local government units (MLGU) and other concerned agencies/offices and stakeholders a standard procedure in preparing LBSAP.

**Section 2. Scope and Coverage**

This Guide shall apply to PLGUs, MLGUs and councils with biodiversity resources in various land classifications, especially National Parks, protected areas and forestlands. This shall be used in conjunction with other related planning guidelines and local plans with biodiversity conservation component. The Guide may also serve as reference for other planning bodies/agencies and sectors.

**Section 3. Localization of Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP)**

Localization of PBSAP will ensure that biodiversity is mainstreamed and integrated into relevant local sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programs and policies.

The six (6) steps shall serve as guide in the formulation of LBSAP, namely: preparatory stage, data gathering stage, consultation workshop/s, writing stage, presentation of draft LBSAP and adoption of LBSAP.

**Section 4. Creation of the Local Technical Working Group (LTWG)**

The LTWG is established to prepare the LBSAP and its adoption. LTWG shall also ensure the implementation and prepare monitoring reports. At the minimum, as it applies to local level operationalization of the LBSAP, the LTWG is composed of the following:

- a. Governor, Chair
- b. DENR PENRO, co-chair
- c. National Economic Development Agency (Regional Level);
- d. Planning and Management Division, DENR Regional Office;
- e. Conservation and Development Division, DENR Regional Office;
- f. Planning Section, DENR PENRO;
- g. Conservation and Development Section, DENR PENRO;
- h. Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO);
- i. Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO);
- j. Province Agriculture Office (PAO);
- k. City/Municipal Local Government Units (MENRO and MPDC);
- l. Other government agencies concerned (Regional and Provincial Offices), such as Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, and NCIP among other institutions;
- m. Academe; and
- n. local CSO(s)/NGO(s)

The DENR PENRO Technical Staff shall act as the Lead Secretariat together with DENR Regional Office, PPDO and NEDA

#### **Section 4. Monitoring and Reporting**

The DENR Regional and Field Offices in collaboration with the PLGU Office shall conduct periodic monitoring and assessment of the implementation of Local BSAP. All information shall be uploaded into the PBSAP M&E Platform to be developed for the purpose. Likewise, they shall prepare and submit semi-annual progress reports on the implementation of LBSAP to the Office of the DENR Secretary through the Biodiversity Management Bureau.

#### **Section 5. Funding**

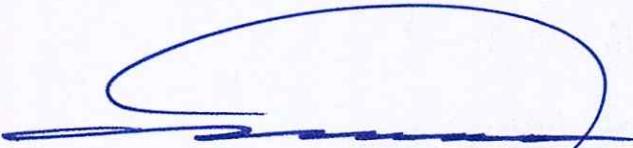
The DENR Regional and Field Offices shall promote and assist the LGU concerned in the localization of PBSAP and allocate funds for this purpose.

For PLGU with approved LBSAP, the DENR Regional and Field Offices may assist the PLGU in identifying possible sources of funds from various entities such as national government agencies, private organizations, civil society organizations and other interest groups.

#### **Section 6. Effectivity**

This Technical Bulletin and the attached Guide shall take effect immediately and shall be circulated for the information and guidance of all concerned.



  
**DATU TUNGKO M. SAIKOL**  
Director

# GUIDE IN THE FORMULATION OF LOCAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) is the operative document of the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) at the provincial and municipal levels. The LBSAP is where investments of funds and non-monetary resources by participating parties (government and non-government) are committed to deliver LBSAP targets on time and of the quality desired.

Localizing the BSAP is one of the avenues for national PBSAP targets to get delivered, and a practical means to engage the provincial and municipal local government units (LGU) in attaining the targets and deliverables under the PBSAP.

It is the objective of the DENR-Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) that participating Provinces/LGUs will develop LBSAPs, and take pride in claiming voluntary partnership with the DENR in the pursuit of the national government's commitment and contribution to the global thrust of conserving biodiversity and sustaining local benefits from various ecosystem goods and services that flow from biodiversity resources.

It is for this purpose that this "easy-to-use" guide for the preparation of the LBSAP is provided. The rubric for its preparation is to help and encourage LGUs and DENR field offices to formulate LBSAPs with ease and speed. It is written in "cookbook" style. For instance, activity designs are provided in detail in **Chapter IV**, or *Steps in Preparing LBSAP*, serving as a template to be used. Attention was paid in ensuring the user-friendliness of this guide. Hence, professionals working at the provincial and municipal LGUs, civil society and national government agencies may have easy and better comprehension of the contents of this "cookbook."

## II. OBJECTIVES

1. To provide standard procedure in the formulation of LBSAP to DENR Regions and Provincial/Municipal Local Government Units.
2. To identify specific targets, activities, strategies and corresponding funding requirements for the LBSAP.
3. To strengthen and solicit support from other stakeholders on the development and implementation of LBSAP.

## III. LBSAP Technical Working Group

The LTWG is established to prepare the LBSAP and its adoption. LTWG shall also ensure the implementation and prepare monitoring reports. At the minimum, as it applies to local level operationalization of the LBSAP, the LTWG is composed of the following:

- a. Governor, Chair
- b. DENR PENRO, co-chair
- c. National Economic Development Agency (Regional Level);
- d. Planning and Management Division, DENR Regional Office;
- e. Conservation and Development Division, DENR Regional Office;

- f. Planning Section, DENR PENRO;
- g. Conservation and Development Section, DENR PENRO;
- h. Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO);
- i. Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO);
- j. Province Agriculture Office (PAO);
- k. City/Municipal Local Government Units (MENRO and MPDC);
- l. Other government agencies concerned (Regional and Provincial Offices), such as Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, and NCIP among other institutions;
- m. Academe; and
- n. local CSO(s)/NGO(s)

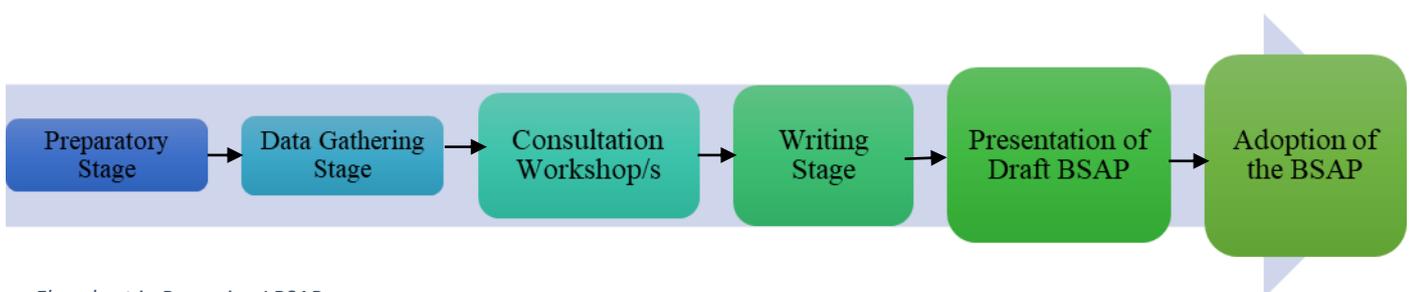
The DENR PENRO Technical Staff shall act as Lead Secretariat together with DENR Regional Office, PPDO and NEDA

The responsibilities of the LTWG are as follows:

- a. Gather and consolidate data regarding the biodiversity of the province;
- b. Prepare LBSAP based on the targets and indicators of the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and other local plans such as Regional Development Plan (RDP), Regional Development Investment Plan (RDIP) and Provincial Development Plan (PDP).
- c. Conduct of stakeholder analysis and consultation workshops with various national/local agencies, organizations and stakeholders;
- d. Facilitate adoption of the LBSAP through Sangguniang Panlalawigan/Panlungsod or Regional Development Council;
- e. Monitor LBSAP implementation; and
- f. Submit semi-annual report to DENR Regional Office and provincial government on the status of LBSAP implementation.

#### IV. STEPS IN PREPARING THE LBSAP

Figure below shows the sequential steps in the formulation of the LBSAP. Specific activities under each step are also provided to guide the LTWG. This is to ensure that each critical step is accomplished, and needed inputs are provided to finalize and adopt the LBSAP. Following are the details of each step:



*Flowchart in Preparing LBSAP.*

##### 1. Preparatory Stage

- a. Meeting with the PLGU to discuss the plan of developing the local BSAP.

- b. Presentation to the PLGU and key officials on the PBSAP and the localization process.
- c. Creation and mobilization of the LTWG possibly through a local ordinance/issuance. Sample ordinance/issuance is provided as Annex 1.

## **2. Data Gathering Stage**

The LTWG, in cooperation with the PLGU and DENR PENRO/CENRO, starts the collation of relevant data in the Region, Province and LGUs, including but not limited to the following:

- a. Local and Sectoral Plans such as;
  - i. Regional Development Plan;
  - ii. Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan;
  - iii. Comprehensive Land Use Plan;
  - iv. Protected Area Management Plan;
  - v. Indigenous People (IP)-related plan;
  - vi. Integrated Coastal Management Plan;
  - vii. Watershed Management Plan;
  - viii. Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) studies and assessments;
  - ix. Local Conservation Area Plan;
  - x. Cave Management Plan;
  - xi. Inland Wetland Management Plan
  - xii. Critical Habitat Plan;
  - xiii. Tourism/Ecotourism Plan;
  - xiv. Marine Protected Area (MPA) Management Plan;
  - xv. Forest Land Use Plan;
  - xvi. National/Local Climate Change Action Plan (N/LCCAP)
  - xvii. National/Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (N/LDRRMP)
  - xviii. Biodiversity Monitoring Data; and

- xix. Ordinances related to biodiversity.
- d. Spatial data analysis to determine areas for production, protection and conservation.

## **2. Consultation Workshop**

The LTWG leads the conduct of workshop or series of workshops to gather and validate relevant information and data for the formulation of the LBSAP. Sample consultation workshop design is attached as Annex 2. Specifically, it aims to:

- a. Discuss the objectives and process of the localization to the stakeholders concerned
- b. Present the initial analysis based on the result of data gathering
- c. Completion of Table 1. The LBSAP Matrix which includes the following:
  - i. Local BSAP Baselines, Priority Targets and Activities
    - a. Baseline data
    - b. Selection of applicable PBSAP targets for the area and setting specific provincial/city targets
    - c. Identification of major strategies and activities to achieve the provincial/city targets
    - d. Timeline of implementation of activities
    - e. Identification of responsible entities who will be the lead and supporting implementers of the activities
  - ii. LBSAP Costing
    - a. Cost Description
    - b. Unit Cost
    - c. Quantity
    - d. Frequency
    - e. Cost per year
    - f. Total Cost
  - iii. Possible/Potential Sources of Funds or Support to the LBSAP
    - a. Identification of possible strategies and finance solutions. Table 2 provides the list of the potential finance solutions for the Philippines.

## **3. Writing Stage**

The LTWG facilitates the writing of LBSAP based on the outputs of the consultation workshop/s with stakeholders. At this stage, the vision, mission and goals and objectives of the LBSAP will be finalized as well as the accomplished LBSAP Matrix.

Short narratives are suggested in describing each part of the LBSAP. The LBSAP should show the strategies and actions and implementation timelines both for funded and unfunded activities. For the unfunded activities, the LBSAP should describe how funds and resources will be generated, and those responsible.

The LBSAP is composed of three parts. Part 1 covers the profile of the locality in terms of its biodiversity resources. Part 2 covers the goals and objectives, management strategies and corresponding activities per strategy, all presented in tabular form. Part 3 details the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system. Table 3 shows the suggested outline of the LBSAP.

#### **4. Presentation of the Draft LBSAP**

Before the LBSAP is made final, the LTWG will present the completed draft to key stakeholders of the province for deliberation. It shall be reviewed and validated to make sure that the plan will be able to meet the desired targets to attain its goals

#### **5. Adoption of the LBSAP**

The final LBSAP shall be presented to the concerned P/MLGU and shall be adopted through a local ordinance. Moreover, it may also be adopted by other concerned authorities such as the NEDA RDC through resolution or other similar instruments.

Sample of the Local Ordinance adopting the LBSAP is provided as Annex 3.

### **V. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

The LTWG will promote the LBSAP and its implementation to generate funds from the various national government agencies, private organizations, civil society organizations and other interest groups.

### **VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATING IMPLEMENTATION**

The LTWG must ensure that the planned activities of the LBSAP are incorporated and/or in line with their respective annual work and financial plans and/or succeeding proposed programs.

The LTWG Lead Secretariat (DENR PENRO) will collate all progress reports/accomplishments and prepare semi-annual progress reports on the implementation of the LBSAP. The report will be presented to the LTWG for review and approval. The approved report shall be endorsed to the Office of DENR Secretary through the Biodiversity Management Bureau.

All information shall be uploaded into the PBSAP M&E Platform to be developed for the purpose.

**Table 1. The LBSAP Matrix**

NATIONAL TARGETS		LOCAL BSAP BASELINES, PRIORITY TARGETS AND ACTIVITIES						ACTIVITY COSTING													POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT TO THE LBSAP			
PBSAP TARGETS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	LOCAL (PROVINCIAL/CITY) TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE			RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES	COST DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	QUANTITY	FREQUENCY	TIMELINE									TOTAL	POTENTIAL FUND SOURCES	
					ST	MT	LT						SHORT TERM			MEDIUM TERM			LONG TERM					
					Y1-Y3	Y4-Y6	Y7-Y9						Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9			
1. By 2028, the conservation status of nationally and globally threatened species in the country from 2016 levels is maintained or improved.	Number of critically endangered (CR), endangered (EN), vulnerable (V) species whose status have not been upgraded in the Philippines List of Threatened Species								Personnel services															
2. By 2028, there will be no net loss in natural forest cover	Area of land covered in natural forests (closed, open and mixed forests based on National Mapping								MOOE															
									Capital Outlay															



NATIONAL TARGETS		LOCAL BSAP BASELINES, PRIORITY TARGETS AND ACTIVITIES							ACTIVITY COSTING													POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT TO THE LBSAP					
	along the EAAF																										
6. By 2028, there will be a 5% increase in the proportion of green spaces in the five largest cities.	a) Proportion of green spaces in Philippine cities																										
	b) Proportion of cities that have adopted the City Biodiversity Index																										
7. By 2028, as a result of improved conservation, ecosystem services provided by key biodiversity areas will be enhanced.	a) Amount of estimated carbon stocks in forest areas in the Philippines																										
	b) Number of irrigation systems and water systems for domestic use that are sourced from KBAs and volume and quality of water from these sources																										
	c) Number of sites in KBAs																										

NATIONAL TARGETS		LOCAL BSAP BASELINES, PRIORITY TARGETS AND ACTIVITIES							ACTIVITY COSTING												POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT TO THE LBSAP			
	that serve as ecotourism destinations																							
	d) Number of IP communities with identified sacred places and/or ICCAs within KBAs																							
8. By 2028, fish stocks of economically important species will be maintained.	Abundance and biomass of fish species recorded in national stock assessments and other local stock assessment initiatives																							
9. By 2028, there will be an annual increase of at least 5% in biodiversity conservation related jobs (ecotourism, sustainable agriculture, ecosystem restoration).	Number of people employed in biodiversity conservation-related jobs annually																							
10. By 2028, the key threats to	a) Number of IAS hotspots																							

NATIONAL TARGETS		LOCAL BSAP BASELINES, PRIORITY TARGETS AND ACTIVITIES							ACTIVITY COSTING												POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT TO THE LBSAP				
biodiversity will be reduced, controlled or managed	b) Number of coastal and fresh surface water systems in KBAs that pass the minimum criteria for water quality under the provisions of DAOs 34 and 35																								
	c) Number of agricultural, including fisheries, expansion hotspots in KBAs																								
	d) Number of energy production and mining hotspots in KBAs																								
	e) Number of fuelwood collection hotspots that source raw materials from sustainable																								



NATIONAL TARGETS		LOCAL BSAP BASELINES, PRIORITY TARGETS AND ACTIVITIES							ACTIVITY COSTING											POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT TO THE LBSAP			
capacity for biodiversity conservation of public and private sector groups in terrestrial and marine PAs/KBAs will be strengthened.	PA management structures with high management effectiveness assessment scores																						
	b) Number of private companies, POs/NGOs, communities involved in biodiversity conservation (those that are implementing biodiversity related projects)																						
13. By 2028, 50% of LGUs will have formulated and adopted the enhanced CLUP using revised HLURB framework.	Number of LGUs with enhanced CLUPs based on the revised HLURB framework (guidebook)(data from BPP)																						
14. By 2028, 1 million ha of	Number of ha of degraded																						

NATIONAL TARGETS		LOCAL BSAP BASELINES, PRIORITY TARGETS AND ACTIVITIES							ACTIVITY COSTING											POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT TO THE LBSAP					
degraded ecosystems will be restored and/or will be under various stages of restoration.	ecosystems placed under restoration programs																								
15. By 2028, there will be at least 10 nationally recognized agricultural heritage systems.	Number of nationally recognized agricultural heritage sites																								
16. By 2028, there will be improved conservation management of caves.	a) Number of caves with functional conservation/ management partnerships or engagements																								
	b) Number of caves that have been officially classified																								
17. By 2028, relevant biodiversity conservation policies to address existing gaps are in place.	Number of RAs, EOs, implementing rules and regulations (IRR), DAOs, Memorandum Circulars, local																								

NATIONAL TARGETS		LOCAL BSAP BASELINES, PRIORITY TARGETS AND ACTIVITIES							ACTIVITY COSTING											POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT TO THE LBSAP			
	ordinances, policy review/studies enforced or implemented																						
18	By 2028, there will be a 10% annual increase from the 2015 baseline in the number of schools, POs, media organizations, LGU, private companies, policy makers, government offices that are aware and supportive of biodiversity, its importance, threats, and benefits of protecting it.	Number of stakeholder groups that are aware of biodiversity, its importance, benefits, and threats to it																					
19.	By 2028, there will be a 10% increase in total area from 2015 levels of terrestrial including inland wetlands PAs managed through	Proportion of total area of terrestrial PAs in relation to KBAs																					

NATIONAL TARGETS		LOCAL BSAP BASELINES, PRIORITY TARGETS AND ACTIVITIES							ACTIVITY COSTING												POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT TO THE LBSAP				
NIPAS and other conservation measures (indigenous community conserved areas, local conservation areas, critical habitats) that overlap with KBAs.																									
20. By 2028, there will be a 20% increase from 2015 levels in the coverage of established MPAs/sanctuaries across various aquatic habitats.	Proportion of area established MPAs/sanctuaries against total area of aquatic habitats																								

**Table 2. List of Potential Finance Solutions for the Philippines**

Finance Solution	Description
Government budget allocation	<p>Government budget allocations are and shall remain to be the major source of funding to biodiversity. There are at least 60 national government agencies contributing to biodiversity spending based on their mandates. These can still be increased through mainstreaming, lobbying for additional allocations (or retention of current allocations in case of public cuts), and/or enhancing national and local budget execution or delivery.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase expenditures on biodiversity among national government agencies and state colleges and universities by aligning their work programs to PBSAP.</li> <li>▪ Increase allocation to Protected Area (PA) management through the development of an investment program for PAs sourced from the national budget allocation.</li> </ul>
Lobbying for public budget allocations	<p>National budget allocations are, and shall remain to be the major source of funding to biodiversity. Unless a performance-based/results-based budgeting system is in place, budgets are linked to previous expenditures and political prioritization objectives. Lobbying for additional allocations (or retention of current allocations in case of public cuts) towards conservation and biodiversity by line ministries, as well as national, regional and local authorities require a profound understanding of the budgeting process, a strong business case and awareness raising, advocacy and communication efforts. Lobbying strategies may target both earmarked and non-earmarked resources (e.g. emergency funds, special funds).</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rule 11.12 of ENIPAS IRR provides for, among others, the creation of a Committee on Project Development and a Committee on Sustainable Financing. Both Committees can formulate proposals that can be presented to provincial and local governments and to the Regional Development Councils for consideration.</li> <li>▪ Sec 26 of ENIPAS IRR provides for participation by local government units (LGU) in the management of protected areas through representation in the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB). Said LGUs may appropriate portions of their share from the annual internal revenue allotment and other income for use of the protected area and these funds are exempt from the 25% remittance requirement for the Integrated Protected</li> </ul>

Finance Solution	Description
	Area Fund (IPAF).
Expenditure tagging	<p>Accurate biodiversity expenditure tagging contributes to biodiversity awareness and serves as entry point to reverse negative expenditures. Proper biodiversity attribution helps in the realignment of non-biodiversity to biodiversity expenditures and in identifying projects/programs where biodiversity can be highlighted.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2014-18 biodiversity expenditure tagging revealed that contributions to meet biodiversity goals go beyond the DENR as other agencies as the DA, DAR, DILG, DOT, DPWH, DSWD, and PCARRD can be sources of biodiversity financing which can even surpass financing of the DENR.</li> </ul>
Mainstreaming	<p>There are more than 30 national agencies indirectly supporting biodiversity but are unaware or are not reporting as such. Biodiversity encompasses broad aspects, for instance, sustainable consumption and production, green economy, and access and benefits sharing, which are shared by a host of other agencies. Results of biodiversity expenditure tagging aids in the identification of mainstreaming activities. Section 37 of the 2020 General Appropriations Act provides that all government agencies integrate biodiversity in their plans and programs.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2014-18 biodiversity expenditure tagging revealed that contributions to meet biodiversity goals go beyond the DENR as other agencies as the DA, DAR, DILG, DOT, DPWH, DSWD, and PCAARRD can be sources of biodiversity financing which can even surpass financing of the DENR. In DA, the contribution of agrobiodiversity and how it can be streamlined is proposed. In DSWD, the year-on-year rally in Social Protection Services (MFO 2) expense such as the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) has propelled the budget of DSWD past the PhP100billion mark since 2015. Now, the households and communities residing within the Manila Bay area covered under the 4Ps are being targeted to be involved in biodiversity conservation through the inclusion of the Citizen Science module on Marine Litter in its Family Development Sessions.</li> </ul>

Finance Solution	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mainstreaming biodiversity in the regional programs of the DENR by aligning work programs of the bureaus, regional offices and relevant national agencies and local government units to PBSAP.</li> <li>▪ The formulation of localized biodiversity strategy and action plans provides an opportunity for local investments in biodiversity plans and programs (i.e. Negros Island Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan). It also identified prospects for financing (e.g. imposition of a LGU tourism tax, earmarking a portion for biodiversity from quarrying revenues) their plans and programs.</li> <li>▪ Sec 9 of ENIPAS IRR provides for the harmonization of the Protected Area Management Plan (PAMP) with the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan, the respective Comprehensive Land Use Plans of local governments encompassed by the protected area and other local plans.</li> <li>▪ Sec 11-B of ENIPAS IRR instructs the Park Superintendent to ensure integration of the protected area management plans, programs, projects and policies with relevant national and LGUs' plans and programs. S/he is also authorized to request for and receive any technical assistance, support or advice from any agency or instrumentality of the government as well as academic institutions, NGOs and the private sector, as may be necessary for the effective management, protection and administration of protected areas.</li> <li>▪ Sec 26 of ENIPAS IRR indicates that LGUs with territory inside protected areas shall align their CLUPs, local development plans, disaster risk reduction management plans and other required plans according to the objectives of the ENIPAS and in the protected area management plans.</li> </ul>
Earmarked funds	<p>Earmarked funds are huge amounts stranded at national level due to lack of capacity to access. Improving the access to earmarked funds for biodiversity can lead to increased funding availability and timely funding streams.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ LGUs may access financial benefits generated under Energy Regulation 1-94 (ER 1-94), as amended, which requires a generation company and/or energy resource developer to set aside one centavo per kilowatt hour</li> </ul>

Finance Solution	Description
	<p>(P0.01/kWh) of the total electricity sales as financial benefits to host communities. The P0.01/kWh is monitored through trust accounts established specific for Electrification Fund, DLF (Development and Livelihood Fund) and RWMHEEF (Reforestation, Watershed Management, Health and/or Environmental Enhancement Fund) in the name of Department of Energy (DOE) and the generation company. Environmental enhancement projects such as construction of wastewater management facilities, material recovery facilities, purchase of dump trucks and the like, as well as reforestation activities and response to the pandemic may be funded herein.</p>
<p>Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF)</p>	<p>Sec 16 of NIPAS provides for the establishment of a trust fund known as the Integrated Protected Area Fund for purposes of financing the projects and sustaining the operation of protected areas and the System. Income generated from the operation and management of the protected area shall accrue to the IPAF. The income shall be derived from fees and charges from the use of resources and facilities of protected areas; contributions from industries and facilities directly benefitting from the protected area; and such other fees and income derived from the operation of the protected area.</p> <p>The PAMB shall retain 75% of all revenues raised through the above means which shall be deposited in the Protected Area-Retained Income Account (PA-RIA) and shall be used solely for the protection, maintenance, administration and management of the protected area and implementation of duly approved projects of the PAMB.</p> <p>Voluntary or legislated payments for ecosystem goods and services, including fines, penalties and compensation for damages from protected area offenses shall accrue fully to the PA-RIA and shall be managed by the PAMB.</p> <p>Example</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sec 10 of ENIPAS IRR authorizes the DENR to perform the following acts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ determine a system-wide set of fees and charges to ensure sustainable financing of protected areas and the System;</li> <li>○ impose administrative fines and penalties;</li> <li>○ call on any agency or instrumentality of the Government as well as academic institutions, NGOs and the private sector as may be necessary to accomplish the objectives and activities of the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Finance Solution	Description
	<p style="text-align: center;">System</p> <p>Sec 25 of ENIPAS IRR allows the PAMB to issue a Special Use Agreement in Protected Areas (SAPA) to a proponent for the use and development of land, water and ecosystem resources or facilities within the multiple use zones of the protected area, subject to compliance with requirements of the PAMP, the EIS system and the payment of annual development fees.</p>
<p>User fees and other charges (outside NIPAS)</p>	<p>User fees are charges imposed by management authorities on particular types of activities. Imposition of user fees is supported by various laws and regulations both at national and local levels. Revenues generated can contribute to biodiversity by retaining fees, revenue sharing agreements, and receiving earmarked transfers from the central government.</p> <p>Other types of charges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mooring fees</li> <li>▪ Tourism, real estate, and commercial concessions</li> <li>▪ Camping fees</li> <li>▪ Filming and photography fees</li> <li>▪ Diving fees</li> <li>▪ Climbing fees</li> </ul> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increasing LGU's own sources of revenues for locally managed PAs based on the existing mandates of local governments by imposing new and/or adjusting existing user charges for biodiversity resources.</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>
<p>Public-Private Partnership (PPP)</p>	<p>PPP can be broadly defined as a contractual agreement between the government and a private firm targeted towards financing, designing, implementing, and operating infrastructure facilities and services that were traditionally provided by the public sector.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sec 10 of ENIPAS IRR authorizes the DENR to enter into contracts and/or agreements with private entities or public agencies as may be necessary to carry out the objectives of the System</li> <li>▪ Rule 11.12 of ENIPAS IRR provides for, among others, the creation of a Committee on Project Development and a Committee on Sustainable Financing. Both Committees can formulate proposals that can be presented to the private sector.</li> </ul>

Finance Solution	Description
Environmental Trust Funds	<p>An environmental trust fund (EF) can be a vehicle to mobilize additional resources from donors, national governments, the private sector as well as private citizens by providing assurance about the effective allocation of resources. If well-designed and capitalized, they become a driver for improving the effectiveness and scale of environmental and climate projects. EFs do not carry out interventions (i.e. environmental projects) directly, but they manage a grant portfolio that is allocated to eligible implementing agencies such as NGOs, community-based organizations, government agencies, and in some cases private sector entities. EFs need more alignment with the PBSAP.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE) and the Forest Foundation Philippines (FFP) are examples of environmental trust funds. They provide grants to non-government organizations to fund relevant projects aligned to their mandates and to the PBSAP.</li> </ul>
Crowdfunding	<p>Approach for projects, organizations, entrepreneurs, and startups to raise money for their causes or campaigns from multiple individual donors or investors. It takes place via online platforms that connect the investor or the donor with the project owner without the intermediation of a financial organization. Crowdfunding campaigns earn from Php 500,000 to 2,000,000 per campaign depending on the target audience and videos/stories that are shared with the public. The content must be defined by storytelling and high visual impact.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “Together for Tamaraws” crowdfunding campaign was launched to raise funds to cover six months’ salaries (July – December 2020) and food packs for 33 furloughed tamaraw frontliners due to Mts. Iglit-Baco Natural Park’s closure in March 2020 because of COVID-19 pandemic and to immediately disburse proceeds to beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
Diaspora funding	<p>Similar to crowdfunding, diaspora funding is a broad term used for all manners of donations, remittances, and investments coming from overseas Filipinos which may include migrants and overseas Filipino workers. To maximize diaspora giving, a reliable feedback mechanism (reporting of achievements/milestones of programs/projects including financial and management audits) should be present and functional to keep Filipinos overseas interested and always engaged.</p>

Finance Solution	Description
	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Diaspora giving was also into play for “Together for Tamaraws” crowdfunding campaign. Filipinos living abroad made up an estimated 11% of donors giving USD 2,900.</li> <li>▪ Utilizing Commission on Filipinos Overseas’ Lingkod sa Kapwa Pilipino or Link for Philippine Development (LINKAPIL) program which provides a menu of various types of assistance for overseas Filipinos to donate to by realigning existing donation pool towards biodiversity programs can also be explored.</li> </ul>
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	<p>Corporations provide support to organizations implementing sustainable development including nonprofits through direct-giving programs, private foundations, and/or public charities. Companies can also offer their employees' time by encouraging employee volunteerism. A foundation can be established as part of a company's corporate social responsibility (CSR) strategy and be funded via the allocation of a percentage of accrued profits, an endowment or other means. They may or may not have a specific mandate or geographic coverage. Some focus on biodiversity and conservation. Attracting more CSR funds to biodiversity and matching available funds to PBSAP priority actions can contribute to overall biodiversity finance needs.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As part of their CSR program, Coffee Bean and Tea Leaf Philippines’ Caring Cup and Faber Castell Philippines provided assistance to the “Keep Them Wild” awareness-raising and fundraising activity for the construction of the pasture area for herbivores in the Ninoy Aquino Parks Wildlife Rescue Center. The former provided snacks and refreshments, while the latter provided art materials and hosted a watercolor and calligraphy session.</li> <li>▪ Team Energy Foundation, Inc. (TEFI) provided grants to Manleuag Spring Protected Landscape and Mts. Banahaw-Cristobal National Park for the construction of their information center and kiosk.</li> <li>▪ Sec 10 of ENIPAS IRR authorizes the DENR to accept in the name of the Philippine Government and in behalf of NIPAS funds, gifts or bequests of money for immediate disbursements or other property in the interest of the NIPAS, its activities or its services</li> <li>▪ Rule 11.12 of ENIPAS IRR provides for, among others,</li> </ul>

Finance Solution	Description
	<p>the creation of a Committee on Project Development and a Committee on Sustainable Financing. Both Committees can formulate proposals that can be presented to CSR programs of corporations located within their vicinities or dependent on the ecosystem services of the PAs.</p>
<p>Financial Technology (FinTech)</p>	<p>Financial technology (Fintech) refers to the integration of technology into offerings by financial services companies to improve their use and delivery to consumers usually through the use of mobile devices. Fintech now describes a variety of financial activities, such as money transfers, depositing a check with your smartphone, bypassing a bank branch to apply for credit, raising money for a business startup, or managing investments. Payment platforms can be used to solicit individual donations to support biodiversity actions thus having some characteristics of crowdfunding also.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DENR-BIOFIN partnered with Mynt, a Financial Technology (fintech) partnership between Ayala Corporation, Globe Telecom, and Ant Financial, affiliate of Jack Ma’s Alibaba, together with WWF in the GCash Forest Application, where GCash users can plant an actual tree by using GCash features within the app. It is a feature that tracks how much carbon footprint are lessened via the usage of the app.</li> <li>▪ Crowdfunding activities can maximize digital fintech services with local mobile wallets such as GCash and PayMaya in soliciting individual donations.</li> </ul>
<p>Ecological fiscal transfers (EFT)</p>	<p>Intergovernmental fiscal transfers redistribute tax revenues across government levels-from national and regional to local jurisdictions-according to agreed principles and priorities. Integrating ecological services means making conservation indices (e.g. size of protected areas) part of the fiscal allocation formula to reward investments in conservation. EFT supports realignment solutions and is consistent with the devolution per the Local Government Code. The implementation of the Mandanas decision by 2022 is an opportunity to promote increased investments in biodiversity conservation.</p>
<p>Sales receipts from gaming apps</p>	<p>Gaming applications pose large opportunities for financial revenues and can be designed focusing on biodiversity.</p>

Finance Solution	Description
	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DENR-BIOFIN developed a game application named Animal Town which utilized information about Philippine endangered species while at the same aiming to generate funds through sales receipts. It is a simple, casual, simulation game where the user plays as a new recruit in a biodiversity advocates team to help a group of talking animals manage town/company to efficiently preserve biodiversity. The objective is to generate resources through in-app purchases and ads that will be directed to biodiversity conservation projects included in the PBSAP.</li> </ul>

**Table 3. Suggested Outline of the Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan**

<b>I.</b>	Acknowledgement
<b>II.</b>	Definition of Terms
<b>III.</b>	List of Acronyms
<b>IV.</b>	Executive Summary
<b>V.</b>	Introduction <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Rationale for localization (protected and conservation areas in the province and EGS)</li> <li>b. Process of localization and prospects down to municipal LGU, barangay LGU and tenure levels</li> </ol>
<b>PART I.</b>	
<b>VI.</b>	Biodiversity Resources (Province/City) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Terrestrial (NIPAS and non-NIPAS-PCAs, LCA, critical habitat, mangrove areas), A and D, ancestral domain, ICCA, agricultural lands, caves, wetlands (inland and coastal), marine ecosystem, mineral lands, urban forest, etc.</li> <li>b. Species (Endemic and/or Threatened)</li> <li>c. Geographic distribution of biodiversity resources</li> </ol>
<b>VII.</b>	Ecosystem Goods and Services (EGS) from the Biodiversity Resources <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Renewable ecosystem goods (plants, water, fauna, soil, etc.)</li> <li>b. Non-renewable ecosystem goods (minerals, fossil fuels, etc.)</li> <li>c. Ecosystem services               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Provisioning Services</li> <li>ii. Regulating Services</li> <li>iii. Cultural Services</li> <li>iv. Supporting Services</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<b>VIII.</b>	Biodiversity Issues, Needs/Gaps, Problems and Threats <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Institutional (on-site mgt.)</li> <li>b. Land uses</li> <li>c. Finance</li> <li>d. Enforcement</li> <li>e. Tenure</li> </ol>
<b>PART II.</b>	
<b>IX.</b>	Vision, Mission, Objectives

<b>X.</b>	(Name of Province/City) Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan a. Synthesis of the Plan and analysis of costing for all intervention according to categories i. Conservation Targets ii. Ecosystem services provided iii. Human wellbeing target iv. Results related to reducing threats to biodiversity v. Results addressing drivers of threats b. Financing the Implementation of LBSAP
<b>PART III.</b>	
<b>XI.</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>XI.</b>	Annexes
<b>XII.</b>	References

ANNEX 1. SAMPLE EXECUTIVE ORDER FOR THE CREATION OF LOCAL  
BSAP TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP



Republic of the Philippines  
**PROVINCE OF ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY**  
Capitol Hill, Ipil Heights  
Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay  
Tel/Fax No. : (062) 333-5557  
000000

**OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR**

---

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 1011-06-15-2020-015, Series of 2020**

**AN ORDER CREATING A TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG) FOR THE  
FORMULATION OF LOCALIZED BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION  
PLAN OF ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY**

**WHEREAS**, the Local Government Code of 1991 (Republic Act No. 7160) provides the local government units the power, authority, responsibility and resources to be able to enjoy and attain their fullest development as self-reliant communities and be effective partners in the attainment of national goals;

**WHEREAS**, Section 16 of the Local Government Code provides that “every local government unit shall exercise the powers expressly granted, those necessarily implied therefrom, as well as powers necessary, appropriate, or incidental for its efficient and effective governance, and those which are essential to the promotion of the general welfare.” Within their respective territorial jurisdictions, local government units shall enhance the right of the people to a balanced ecology;

**WHEREAS**, the Philippine Government pursued an initiative of having a long term National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. This resulted in the formulation of the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028 which was officially adopted by virtue of DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2018-12 issued last June 13, 2018. However, the DAO requires that the PBSAP be cascaded to Provincial/City and Municipal levels;

**WHEREAS**, The Protect Wildlife and the Biodiversity Management Bureau, DENR are partners in the implementation of the PBSAP Project. Institutional support to BMB is one of the assistance areas under strengthening from 2019 to 2020, and support to the localization of the PBSAP is one of them. Four pilot sites to implement the process framework developed by the Project and BMB (and BioFIN) include Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Sibugay, South Cotabato and Aurora Province;

**WHEREAS**, a follow through of the workshop was conducted on August 1-2, 2019 involving DENR IX and field offices (PENRO Zamboanga Sibugay and CENRO Zamboanga City) and a Consultation Workshop was conducted last October 28-30, 2019 involving DENR IX key Officials, concerned LGUs, Academe, CSOs and private/business sector representatives;

**WHEREAS**, the outputs during the Oct. 28-30, 2019 workshop are incomplete and need collegial review for refinements. The review is necessary to solidify conservation concerns. Given the limited time and the tedious tasks involved to prepare a clean draft of the local BSAP, there is a need to Create a Technical Working Group (TWG) in order to formulate the BSAP

of Zamboanga Sibugay and to complete it up to its legitimization by the Provincial Development Council and the Sangguniang Panlalawigan;

**NOW THEREFORE, I ATTY. WILTER PALMA**, Provincial Governor of the Province of Zamboanga Sibugay, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby create and establish the Technical Working Group (TWG), tasked to take the lead in the formulation of Localized Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Zamboanga Sibugay. The TWG to be composed of the following:

Chairperson	Atty. Wilter Palma Provincial Governor	Office of the Provincial Governor
Co-Chairperson	Hon. Jonathan Yambao Provincial Board Member	Office of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan (SP)
Co-Chairperson	For. Edgardo Montojo PENRO	DENR-PENRO Zamboanga Sibugay
Co-Chairperson	Engr. Venancio Ferrer III Provincial Planning & Development Coordinator	PPDO-Zamboanga Sibugay
Secretariat	Mr. Michael dela Cruz Chief, Technical Services Division Ms. Medarlene Perez PLGU-PENRO	DENR-PENRO Zamboanga Sibugay Office of the Provincial ENRO, Provincial Govt. of Zamboanga Sibugay
Member	MS. Diana T. Palanas Provincial Agriculturist	Office of the Provincial Agriculturist
	Dr. Elmer E. Nueva Provincial Veterinarian	Office of the Provincial Veterinarian
	For. Pilarito B. Montebon CENRO	DENR-CENRO Imelda, ZS
	For. Deomides Pablo CENRO	DENR-CENRO Kabasalan, ZS
	Mr. Cidur Julsadjiri Chief, CDD	DENR-IX
	Ms. Wirlyn B. Ladores Protected Area Superintendent	Buug Natural Biotic Area
	Representative	Universidad de Zamboanga-Ipil
	Representative	BFAR-Provincial Office
	Representative	NCIP-Provincial Office

Representative

Accredited CSO

All MENROs

All Component  
Municipalities

Representative

Protect Wildlife

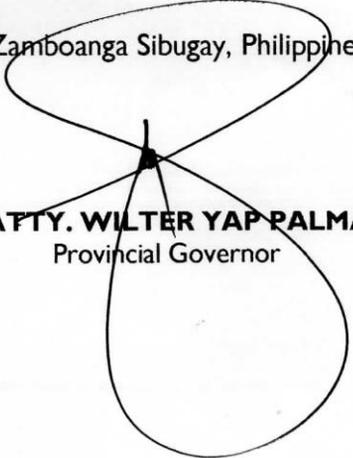
The TWG shall meet regularly to formulate and complete the Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Zamboanga Sibugay in collaboration with USAID funded Protect Wildlife. Likewise, the TWG shall actively participate in the write shops, drafting and ensure the flow of legitimization process of the Localized BSAP Plan of Zamboanga Sibugay up to the final approval of the plan by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan.

This Executive Order shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

Let copies of this Executive Order be furnished to all members of the TWG and the Secretariat, USAID funded Protect Wildlife Project for their information, guidance and appropriate action.

**SO ORDERED.**

Done in the Capital Town of Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay, Philippine, this 15<sup>th</sup> day of June 2020.



**APTY. WILTER YAP PALMA**  
Provincial Governor

## ANNEX 2. SAMPLE ACTIVITY DESIGN AND PROGRAM

### Consultation Workshop

<p><b>Rationale</b></p>	<p>With rising concerns on the status of the biodiversity in the country the Philippines became a party to, and ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1993. The Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) was formulated with the ratification of the CBD by the country. The PBSAP aims to integrate and mainstream biodiversity into the objectives of national development and the sectoral planning framework of the country which includes measurable targets. The PBSAP is the country’s roadmap to improve and conserve its biodiversity and achieve its mission:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>“By 2028, biodiversity is restored and rehabilitated, valued, effectively managed and secured, maintaining ecosystem services to sustain healthy, resilient Filipino communities and delivering benefits to all.”</b></p> <p>The aims to contribute to the reduction of threats to biodiversity, reduction of poaching and use of illegally harvested wildlife and wildlife products, and the improvement of ecosystem goods and services that will benefit wildlife conservation initiatives and human well-being.</p>
<p><b>Objectives</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To present the outcomes of the various FGDs and the initial BSAP matrix for improvement and enhancement.</li> <li>2. To present the PBSAP targets and the identified provincial targets and allow relevant parties to validate, amend, enhance, and improve the details of the targets.</li> <li>3. To review and enhance the targets based on spatial data and decision maps that show the geographic distribution of biodiversity areas and assets, identify doable strategies, and secure commitments of the various stakeholders in the implementation and funding of priority strategies.</li> <li>4. To determine the cost, financing requirements, strategies, and solutions for the identified PPAs.</li> <li>5. To come up with a final and completed BSAP matrix.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Expected Outputs</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accomplished and Finalized BSAP matrix and other required outputs of the workshop.</li> <li>2. Stakeholders are informed on the contents of the localized BSAPs based on the details agreed on the targets.</li> <li>3. Stakeholders’ commitment obtained to implement the local BSAP and the next steps to effect the commitments (funds, resources, etc.) agreed.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Target Participants</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DENR Regional Representatives             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Planning and Management Division</li> <li>○ Conservation and Development Division</li> </ul> </li> <li>• PENRO</li> <li>• CENROs of the Province</li> <li>• Provincial ENRO</li> <li>• PPDO</li> <li>• Provincial Agriculture Office</li> </ul>

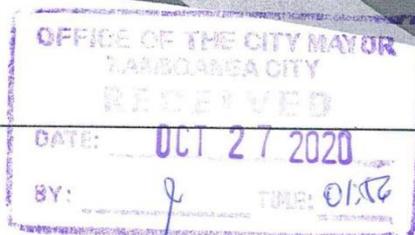
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provincial Tourism Office</li> <li>• BFAR</li> <li>• DILG</li> <li>• NEDA</li> <li>• DHSUD</li> <li>• NCIP</li> <li>• Academe</li> <li>• POs</li> <li>• PASus of Protected Areas</li> <li>• MPDO</li> <li>• MENRO</li> <li>• MAO</li> <li>• Representatives of the Congressional District</li> <li>• Representatives of the SP and SP Environment Head</li> </ul>
--	--

### Program of Activities

<b>Day 1</b>	<b>Pre-Consultation Workshop</b>
8:30-9:00	Workshop Overview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objectives</li> <li>• Process Framework</li> <li>• Discussion Process</li> </ul>
9:00-11:00	Presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity and PBSAP             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ PBSAP background</li> <li>○ Requirements for joint planning</li> <li>○ Requirements for implementation</li> <li>○ Funding guidelines</li> <li>○ Monitoring and Evaluation</li> <li>○ Reporting</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Overview of the Biodiversity Assets in the Province</li> <li>• Presentation and Final Validation of the Spatial Data of the Province</li> </ul>
11:00-12:00	Plenary Discussion (Open Forum)
<b>12:00-1:00</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>
1:00-2:00	Presentation of the Annotated Outline of the Local BSAP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BSAP Matrix</li> <li>• Key Performance Indicators</li> <li>• Implementation Arrangement</li> </ul>
2:00-4:30	Workshop 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recording the baseline data</li> <li>• Setting the local/provincial BSAP targets</li> <li>• Identifying the programs, projects, and activities</li> <li>• Implementation time frame</li> </ul>
4:30-5:00	Closing and Wrap-up
<b>DAY 2</b>	
8:30-9:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recap of Day 1 Workshop</li> <li>• Overview of Workshop for Day 2</li> </ul>

9:00-10:30	Presentation of Workshop 1 Output
10:30-11:00	Plenary Discussion (Open Forum)
11:00-12:00	Presentation on Financing Options, Requirements, and Initiatives
<b>12:00-1:00</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>
1:00-4:30	Workshop 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specifying the local/provincial BSAP cost requirements</li> <li>• Identifying financing strategies</li> </ul>
4:30-5:00	Closing and Wrap-up
<b>DAY 3</b>	
8:30-9:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recap of Day 2 Workshop</li> <li>• Overview of Workshop for Day 3</li> </ul>
9:00-10:30	Presentation of Workshop 2 Output
10:30-11:00	Plenary Discussion (Open Forum)
11:00-12:00	Presentation on Financing Solutions
<b>12:00-1:00</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>
1:00-2:30	Workshop 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying finance solutions for the identified programs, projects, and activities</li> </ul>
2:30-3:30	Presentation of Workshop 3 Output
3:30-4:30	Next steps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commitments of the key stakeholders</li> <li>• Commitments of BMB and the DENR Regional Office</li> <li>• Commitments of the Province</li> <li>• Assessment and review of the workshop Outputs</li> <li>• Feedback from the participants</li> <li>• Schedule of additional activities needed</li> </ul>
4:30-5:00	Closing

**ANNEX 3. SAMPLE RESOLUTION ADOPTING BSAP**



Republica de Filipinas  
Ciudad de Zamboanga

**OFICINA DEL SECRETARIO DEL CONSEJO LOCAL** *Coj 202009577*

**MEMORANDUM ORDER**

No. 1281, Series of 2020

DATE : October 20, 2020

FOR : **MARIA ISABELLE G. CLIMACO**  
City Mayor  
This City

FROM : The Secretary to the Sangguniang Panlungsod

SUBJECT : Transmittal of SP Resolution No. 1388 dated October 6, 2020

We respectfully transmit Resolution No. 1388, duly adopted by the Sangguniang Panlungsod of this city, during its Regular Session held on October 6, 2020, for consideration and appropriate action.

*Kenneth Vincent P. Beldua*  
**ATTY. KENNETH VINCENT P. BELDUA**  
*kbw*

Copy furnished:

The City Planning and Development  
Coordinator \_\_\_\_\_  
The City Environment and Natural  
Resources Officer \_\_\_\_\_



Republica de Filipinas  
Ciudad de Zamboanga

## OFICINA DEL CONSEJO LOCAL

### EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD OF ZAMBOANGA HELD AT ITS SESSION HALL ON OCTOBER 06, 2020

**PRESENT:**

Hon. Rommel S. Agan, City Vice Mayor	Presiding Officer
Hon. John M. Dalipe	Floor Leader
Hon. Josephine E. Pareja	Member
Hon. Juan Climaco P. Elago II	Member
Hon. Elbert C. Atilano, Sr.	Member
Hon. Lilibeth M. Nuño	Member
Hon. Miguel C. Alavar III	Member
Hon. Al-Jihan R. Edding	Member
Hon. Jimmy B. Villaflores	Member
Hon. Rogelio L. Valesco, Jr.	Member
Hon. Vincent Paul A. Elago	Member
Hon. Cesar M. Jimenez	Member
Hon. Crisanto B. Dela Cruz	Member
Hon. Cary John O. Pioc	Member

**VIA ZOOM:**

Hon. Benjamin B. Guingona IV	Assistant Floor Leader
Hon. Khymer Adan T. Olaso	Member
Hon. Joselito A. Macrohon	Member
Hon. El King K. Omega	Member
Hon. Tungkuh B. Hanapi	Member

**ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE:**

Hon. Jerry E. Perez	Member
---------------------	--------

### RESOLUTION NO. 1388

In connection with the Report of the Committee on Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of this August Body, per meeting held on September 14, 2020, relative to, among others, the Zamboanga City Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2028, as referred to the said Committee per SP Resolution No. 1011, dated July 28, 2020, Honorable Benjamin B. Guingona IV, Chairman of the said Committee, moved for the approval of the same.

Honorable Cesar M. Jimenez took the privilege to be co-movant of the resolution, to which the proponent acceded.

After due consideration, on motion by Honorable Benjamin B. Guingona IV, co-moved by Honorable Cesar M. Jimenez, jointly and severally seconded by all Members present, it was

**RESOLVED**, To approve/adopt the Zamboanga City Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2028, transmitting this resolution to the City Mayor and as Chairperson of the City Development Council, for appropriate action, and furnishing



Republica de Filipinas  
Ciudad de Zamboanga

## OFICINA DEL CONSEJO LOCAL

Page 2 of Res. No. 1388, dtd. 10/06/20

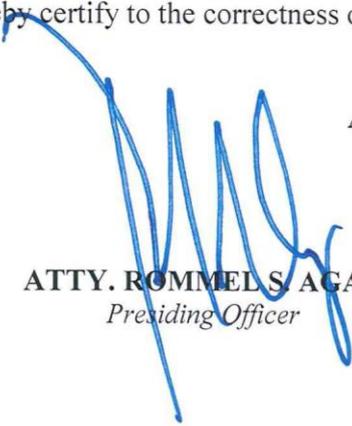
copies hereof to the City Planning and Development Coordinator, City Environment and Natural Resources Officer, and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources-IX, thru the Regional Director, for information.

Carried unanimously.

I hereby certify to the correctness of the resolution.

  
ATTY. KENNETH VINCENT P. BELDUA  
Secretary to the Sangguniang Panlungsod

ATTESTED:

  
ATTY. ROMMEL S. AGAN  
Presiding Officer

Chito