



MEMORANDUM

FOR : The Directors
Biodiversity Management Bureau
Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau
Environmental Management Bureau
Forest Management Bureau
Land Management Bureau
Mines and Geosciences Bureau

FROM : The OIC-Director, Policy and Planning Service

SUBJECT : **REQUEST FOR CONCURRENCE TO THE DRAFT DA-DENR
JOINT ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER RE: MAINSTREAMING
BIODIVERSITY-FRIENDLY AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES
IN AND AROUND PROTECTED AREAS AND PROMOTING
THE SAME IN WIDER AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES**

DATE : 15 SEP 2020

This refers to the revised draft DA-DENR Joint Administrative Order (JAO) re: *“Mainstreaming Biodiversity-Friendly Agricultural Practices in and Around Protected Areas and Promoting the Same in Wider Agricultural Landscape.”*

BACKGROUND

1. Agricultural expansion is a major cause of the fragmentation and loss of biodiversity. According to the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028, agrochemicals like fertilizers and pesticides are still used widely among farmers which results to soil degradation. Furthermore, these agrochemicals find their way into waterbodies as agricultural runoff, thus contributing to the pollution and eutrophication of waterbodies. Moreover, the impact of agrochemicals may also be detrimental to wildlife and human health. With a burgeoning population to feed, there is a need to balance the impacts of agriculture against biodiversity.
2. The draft JAO is one of the enabling policies crafted by the BMB, with the support of the Biodiversity Partnerships Project (BPP). The BPP is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Partner agencies involved in the BPP include, among others: DA, DILG, DTI-Board of Investments, DOT, HLURB, NCIP, and UP ISSI.
3. The proposed JAO is intended to address the expansion of agricultural activities in and around protected areas, and other areas with high biodiversity values by encouraging and enabling farmer communities to adopt more sustainable practices.

SALIENT FEATURES

1. The draft JAO prescribes the principles to be followed in promoting biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices. It will be implemented within multiple-use zones and buffer zones of terrestrial and Marine Protected Areas, including cultivated areas and forestlands. Farmers and fisherfolks in wider agricultural landscapes are encouraged to adopt the biodiversity-friendly practices as contained in the draft JAO.
2. It enumerates strategies and approaches to mainstream biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices, such as the identification of agricultural practices that are biodiversity-friendly, consultation of farmers on their biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices, the incorporation of biodiversity-friendly farming systems in land-use or protected area management plans, and extension of technical assistance by the DA and DENR.
3. Also included are the biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices classified according to the type of farm, whether in Terrestrial Farms, Aquatic Farms, or Marine and Coastal Ecosystems.
4. In addition, the JAO details specific activities to be done in support of biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices.
5. Lastly, the implementation of the draft JAO will be part of the function of the National Convergence Initiative – Technical Working Group and its Regional counterparts. A regional core group composed of representatives from the DA, DENR, PAMBs, FARMCs, People’s Organizations, NGOs, CSOs and SUCs will also be formed for the operationalization of the draft JAO.

ACTIONS TAKEN

1. The draft JAO has been discussed in multiple Policy Technical Working Group (PTWG) meetings in 2015, 2016, 2017, and in 2018. In 2016, the policy was circulated to the Bureau Directors for vetting and the comments that were submitted by the bureaus have already been incorporated.
2. The policy was also endorsed to DA by BMB even before the vetting of Usecs/Asecs. It was signed by then DA Secretary Proceso Alcala.
3. However, during the PTWG meeting in 2017, there were objections to the use of the term “Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs),” due to its extensive coverage.
4. In the most recent PTWG Meeting held on 10-11 January 2018, the issues raised on the draft JAO were resolved. The PTWG also made additional major recommendations such as the tapping of the National Convergence Initiative for the operationalization of the policy. Moreover, a representative from the DA’s Policy Research Service was also invited as Resource Person.

REQUESTED ACTION

The draft JAO has been revised by the proponent after taking into consideration the comments of the PTWG. In view of this, may we request **for your concurrence to the said draft JAO, which we would appreciate receiving your concurrence on or before 25 September 2020. Otherwise, we will take it to mean as concurrence on your part if we fail to receive feedback on the said date.**

For your preferential and appropriate action.



MELINDA C. CAPISTRANO



DA-DENR JOINT ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
No. 2020- ____

SUBJECT : MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY-FRIENDLY AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES IN AND AROUND PROTECTED AREAS AND PROMOTING THE SAME IN WIDER AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Pursuant to Article II, Section 16 of the 1987 Constitution on the policy of the State to protect and advance the right of the people to an ecologically balanced environment; Republic Act (RA) 7586 or the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act as amended by RA 11038 or the Expanded NIPAS Act of 2018; Republic Act 10068 or the Organic Agriculture Act of 2010, RA 8435 or the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997; RA 10816 or the Farm Tourism Development Act of 2016; RA 10771 or the Philippine Green Jobs Act of 2016; DA-DAR-DENR-DILG Joint Administrative Order No. 01 s. 2015 on Strengthening the Implementation Framework for the DA-DAR-DENR-DILG National Convergence Initiative for the Sustainable Rural Development; Executive Order (EO) No. 578 Establishing the National Policy on Biodiversity; DENR Administrative Order No. 2016-12 Adopting the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028; General Appropriations Act Section 40 – Protection of Biodiversity; and in compliance with the country's commitments to international agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Cartagena Protocol on the Reporting System for Biosafety, and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA); this Order is hereby issued.

Section 1. Statement of Policy.

It is the policy of the State to protect, conserve, and sustainably use biological diversity for agriculture development to ensure and secure the well-being of present and future generations of Filipinos. This Joint Administrative Order is anchored on the Sustainable Development (SD) Framework and Goals, particularly on:

- a) SD Goal No. 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture;
- b) SD Goal No. 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;
- c) SD Goal No. 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources; and
- d) SD Goal No. 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss.

Section 2. Objectives and Principles

Specifically, the objectives of this Order are as follows:

1. To promote agricultural development that is compatible with the conservation of the ecosystem in areas where agricultural and fisheries activities are carried out.
2. To ensure judicious use of the country's natural resources for sustainability and to conserve genetic diversity of biological resources used for food and agriculture.
3. To initiate/strengthen the institutionalization of biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices in multiple use and buffer zones of protected areas, and tenured areas within key biodiversity areas through the mainstreaming of its use by occupant-tiller/farmers and tenured migrants;
4. To provide the framework as basis for the future formulation of standards on biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices and relevant certification and recognition systems;
5. To provide framework for covering the wider agricultural landscapes including those covered by Ancestral domains and private estates.

Section 3. Scope and Coverage

This Order shall apply to allowable biodiversity-friendly and sustainable agricultural practices within the multiple use zones and buffer zones of terrestrial and marine Protected Areas (PAs) including cultivated areas and tenured areas in forest lands

In wider agricultural landscapes, farmers and fisher folks may adopt and implement the biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices. This also covers aquaculture activities in freshwater, coastal and marine production areas.

In order to have optimal use of the available resources for the development of the BDFAP area, it is encouraged that an appropriate crop suitability assessment and farm

planning should be conducted prior to the full blown development of the area. Such plan shall be included as part of the protected area management and forest land use plans.

Section 4. Definition of Terms

As used in this Order, the following terms shall mean as follows:

1. *Agriculture-Important Species* – relevant harvested and non-harvested species that contributes to or supports food production on-site (e.g. vegetables) and off-site (e.g. grass for livestock) in the wider environment. They are also known as Sustainable Crops for Food Production.
2. *Agricultural Biodiversity or Agro-biodiversity* - refers to the variety and variability of animals, plants and micro-organisms that are used directly and indirectly for food and agriculture, including crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries. It comprises the diversity of genetic resources (varieties, breeds and species used for food, fodder, fiber, fuel and pharmaceuticals). It also includes the diversity of non-harvested species that support production- soil microorganisms, predators, pollinators, and those in wider agriculture environment that support agro-ecosystems i.e. agricultural, pastoral, forest and aquatic as well as the diversity of each of the agro-ecosystem. Considered as a vital subset of biodiversity, it is also a result of natural selection processes and the careful selection and innovative developments of farmers, herders and fishers over the millennia.
3. *Aquatic farms*- refer to waters and surrounding terrestrial areas used for commercial production of fishes and other aquatic resources. Waters in these farms can be characterized based on their salinity/salt content (i.e.freshwater, brackishwater, and saltwater). Aquatic farms situated in inland (i.e. ponds, lakes, streams, and rivers) and estuarine bodies of water are categorized as inland aquaculture types while aquatic farms located on coastal and marine waters are considered marine aquaculture (mariculture) types.
4. *Biological diversity or Biodiversity* – refers to the variability among living organisms from all sources including, *inter alia*, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between different species and various ecosystems.
5. *Biodiversity-friendly Agricultural Practices* – within the context of PAs and KBAs, are the practices that use traditional and modern technologies, and agriculture, fishery, agroforestry and multi-cropping management techniques to contribute in

the maintenance of ecosystem resilience; protect biodiversity reserves and sanctuaries including agriculture-important species, habitat networks and biological corridors; facilitate regeneration of natural habitat; protect watersheds and wild habitat against conversion to other uses; using low-input or less environmentally damaging systems that reduce soil erosion and water run-off; and adopt the principles of sustainable livestock and poultry production and use of water, and fishery resources. These practices also aim to increase soil fertility and productivity, balance insect population and reduce air, soil and water pollution that affect important habitats of plants and animals.

6. *Buffer zones* - are identified areas outside the boundaries of and immediately adjacent to designated protected areas pursuant to Section 4c of the NIPAS Act that need special development control in order to avoid or minimize harm to protected areas.
7. *Ecosystem* – a dynamic complex of plant, animal, microorganism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.
8. *Indigenous species* – is a species which naturally exists at a given location or in a particular ecosystem (i.e. it has not been moved there by humans). It refers to species native to a given territory that has been observed in the form of naturally-occurring and self-sustaining population in historic times; “species” in the sense of this recommendation refers to both species and the lower taxonomic categories, subspecies, varieties, etc.
9. *Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)* – are sites of global significance for biodiversity conservation. They are identified using globally standardized criteria and thresholds, based on the needs of biodiversity requiring safeguards at the site scale. These criteria are based on the framework of vulnerability and irreplaceability widely used in systematic conservation planning.
10. *Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)* – areas of marine waters set aside by reason of their unique physical and biological significance and/or natural associated cultural resources, governed by the national and local government with active participation of stakeholders. These sites for protection may be fish sanctuaries, fish refuges, marine reserves, marine parks or mangrove reserves.
11. *Multiple-use zone* – pertains to the management zone of protected areas where settlements, traditional and/or sustainable land uses including agriculture, agro-forestry and other income-generating and livelihood activities may be allowed as long as these are consistent with the protected area management plan.

12. *National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS)* – is the classification and administration of all designated protected areas to maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems, to preserve genetic diversity, to ensure sustainable use of resources found therein, and to maintain their natural conditions to the greatest extent possible.
13. *Non-tenured occupants* - refer to occupants in PAs and KBAs without tenure instruments from DENR and NCIP.
14. *Occupant-tiller/farmer* – refers to Integrated Social Forestry (ISF) contract dwellers, Community Based-Forest Management (CBFM) organizations, tenured migrants of protected areas, and indigenous peoples and non-tenured occupants.
15. *Protected Area Management Board (PAMB)* – refers to the multi-sectoral overseer policy-making body created in accordance with the NIPAS Act of 1992 as amended by ENIPAS Act of 2018 for each protected area.
16. *Protected Area* – refers to identified portions of land and water set aside by reasons of their unique physical and biological significance, managed to enhance biological diversity and protected against human exploitation.
17. *Sustainable Use* – refers to the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.
18. *Tenured migrant* – refers to a protected area occupant who has been actually, continuously and presently occupying a portion of the protected area for five (5) years before the proclamation or law establishing the same as a protected area, and are solely dependent therein for subsistence.
19. *Terrestrial farms* – refer to ground-based agriculture areas deriving its main resources for production from the soil, where water needs are derived from rain-fed or irrigated supply. These farms can be situated within the multiple-used zone of protected areas, key biodiversity areas; and the wider agricultural landscapes.
20. *Wider agricultural landscapes* – refer to agricultural areas and landscapes, which may or may not share similar physical characteristics with PAs and KBAs. It is where biodiversity friendly practices may be voluntarily adopted by farmers/farm owners.

Section 5. Principles of Biodiversity-Friendly Agricultural Practices

In the promotion of biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices, the following principles shall be observed:

1. **Balance of Production and Conservation:** Agriculture production shall be in harmony with natural resource conservation. Agriculture practices shall integrate best practices in both indigenous and modern technologies;
2. **Sustainable Use of Resources:** Rational use of land and water shall take into consideration the bio-physical characteristics of the PAs, Buffer Zones and forest lands to include, among others, slope, elevation, soils, climate, and vegetative cover;
3. **Sensitivity to the Local Needs, Culture and respect the rights of farmers and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:** Biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices shall be sensitive to the local needs, aspirations, gender considerations and condition and customary practices of the local communities and indigenous peoples;
4. **Responsiveness to Ecosystems Requirements:** Biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices shall support and sustain the integrity and viability of ecosystems;
5. **Responsiveness to Biodiversity Conservation Goals:** Biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices shall promote the biological diversity of species, genes and ecological systems including the protection of soil, water and air;
6. **Multiplicity of Biodiversity Benefits:** Biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices shall adopt a production system that is supportive of both biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation and mitigation in preventing land and water degradation. Alternative biodiversity-friendly practices should be sought and promoted to replace harmful technologies;

Section 6. Strategies and Approaches for Mainstreaming Biodiversity-Friendly Agricultural Practices

Guided by the principles herein, the DENR and DA shall encourage the adoption and application of biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices by PA and forest lands occupants through the following strategies and approaches:

1. Identification of relevant and applicable biodiversity-friendly agriculture practices, by taking into account the physical conditions of their areas and their farming experiences and/or the recommended best practices as mentioned in Section 7

2. Consultation of occupants-tillers/farmers and tenured migrants with their respective Protected Area Management Boards (PAMBs) and Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) organizations on their biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices for approval and incorporation into their Protected Area Management and Community Resource Management Plans
3. Provision of technical assistance by the DA, DENR, and in coordination with relevant LGUs for the:
 - 3.1 Identification of tenured holders or occupants/tillers/farmers engaged in farming in and around the concerned PAs
 - 3.2 Promotion of a farming systems that are friendly to biodiversity which will be applied and/or incorporated in their land-use or protected area management plans through communities
 - 3.3 monitoring the implementation of biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices and their impacts through the PAMBs and CBFM organizations
4. Extension of technical assistance by DA and DENR to stakeholders for the promotion of biodiversity-friendly practices in the wider agriculture landscapes

Section 7. Technical Considerations for a Biodiversity-Friendly Agricultural Practices

A biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices may incorporate any of the following considerations, as appropriate and applicable:

Terrestrial Farm

The terrestrial farm consideration will cover both (i) “above the ground” (otherwise known as farm level) and (ii) below the ground biodiversity.

1. The farm is following biological or integrated pest control protocols through parasite and weed control methods that have no or minimal impacts to the animal and plant species living in the agroecosystem.
2. The farm applies methods of soil amelioration that cause no or minimal impacts to the animal and plant species living in the agroecosystem by using organic matter, fertilizers and agronomic practices suitable to restore soil fertility.
3. The farm has permanent woodland or hedge areas that minimize soil erosion and covers slope surfaces.
4. The farm helps the activity of pollinators such as bees and bats and supports the widespread propagation of endemic and indigenous flowering plants.
5. The farm employs a diversified farming and cropping system taking into consideration native/indigenous species of plants.

6. The soils of the farm are biologically active in contributing to the stability and resiliency of the agricultural system. This can be indicated by rich soil fauna.
7. The amount of soil organic matter shall be indicated by one or more of the following microbial indicators: microbial diversity, microbial abundance, soil biomass/density, and soil respiration.
8. The water source that supplies the farm has good surface water quality as indicated by live biological indicators. The quality of surface water shall also apply to on-farm water supply.
9. The air quality of the farm and its neighbouring areas should be categorized as good, following the metrics/standards set by DA-BAFPs based on the presence of biological indicators like epiphytes (small harmless plants that live on bigger plants e.g. tree trunks/barks and are dependent on moisture and nutrients from the air).
10. The farm employs water resources conservation and management including rainwater harvesting, taking into consideration the water requirement of each crop.
11. The farm employs recycling of agricultural wastes for reuse and/or generation into other farm inputs.
12. The energy used by the farm is derived from renewable sources of energy such as biomass, that are produced partially inside the farm.
13. The farm contributes to the biological complexity of the agro-ecosystem and has positive influence on conservation and biodiversity increase through the use of practices such as the utilization of indigenous species.

Aquaculture or Aquatic Farm

Aquaculture farms shall cover: aquatic biodiversity areas within the farm, and terrestrial areas surrounding the aquatic farm.

Freshwater Ecosystems

1. The farm conserves the integrity of aquatic communities and ecosystems by controlling non-native/invasive species in waters considered as critical habitats of endemic species.
2. The farm prevents the escape of farmed fish to prevent genetic contamination and spread of invasive species and diseases.
3. The farming practices regulate the production, sale, transport of eggs, larvae/fry, and other live fish stocks (broodstock) to minimize risk of disease and other adverse effects on farmed stocks.
4. The farm supports the conduct of researches on the development of culture techniques for endangered species to protect, rehabilitate and enhance their stocks to conserve genetic diversity of endangered species.

5. The farm promotes the selection and use of appropriate feeds, feed additives and fertilizer (including manure) inputs consistent with conservation principles.
6. The farming practice ensures the safe, effective and minimal use of therapeutants, hormones and drugs, antibiotics and other disease-control chemicals for farm and fish health management.
7. The use of farm inputs (e.g. feeds, fertilizers and fry or fingerling) results in minimal impacts to the environment.
8. The farm ensures proper disposal of aquaculture wastes (e.g. feeds, sludge, dead or diseased fish, excess veterinary drugs and other hazardous chemical inputs) to avoid hazard to human health and biodiversity.
9. The farm promotes the conservation of native cultured species including the indigenous aquatic plants.
10. The farm ensures unhampered recovery of fish stocks including aquatic plants.
11. Aquaculture activities do not obstruct and ensure that migratory species are able to migrate free from man-made infrastructures.

Marine and Coastal Ecosystems

1. The quality and type of fishing gears and practices conform to the Fisheries Code or R.A. 8550 and promote sustainable fishing.
2. The health and resilience of coastal ecosystems (e.g. seagrass beds, mangrove areas, soft bottom and even plankton community) are maintained.
3. The managed area is established with defined “no-take zones” to protect the minimum critical spawning stock biomass of fish.
4. There are spatial closures to allow fish to recover its stock.
5. Access to fishing areas, where there is spill-over from fish recovery zones or marine protected areas, (MPAs) is in accordance with the management plan.

Section 8. Support to Biodiversity-Friendly Agricultural Practices in Protected Areas and Forest Lands

1. Institutional Support to On-farm Conservation

The DA and the DENR shall develop and adopt protocols for on-farm conservation of biological diversity, particularly for indigenous species with counterparts found in the wild (i.e. in PAs and forest lands).

2. Standards Development

The DA and DENR shall formulate standards for biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices based on technical considerations and experience gained from

implementing these. The standards shall serve as the basis for future recognition and certification system of biodiversity-friendly terrestrial farms and aquatic farms.

3. Capacity Building

The DENR and the DA shall lead: (1) the conduct of training needs assessment; (2) module development; (3) communication, education and public awareness (CEPA); (4) conduct of training of trainers for PAMB, LGUs and other stakeholders on biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices.

4. Extension Support through the Establishment of Demo Farms

The DA and the DENR shall pursue CEPA and provide technical assistance to LGUs in the establishment of demo farms. Demo farms will be established to showcase biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices in and around PAs and will serve as farmers' learning centers. A demo-farm will integrate various technologies suitable to specific bio-physical land characteristics. The establishment of demo farms shall cover the identification, selection, and generation of baseline data and information needed for conservation farm planning. Demo-farms shall be community-based or established in partnership with duly organized and registered farmer groups/associations.

5. Local Policy Support

The LGUs adopting biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices will be assisted towards the formulation of their respective biodiversity-friendly agriculture development plans including the crafting of relevant biodiversity-friendly ordinances/resolutions e.g. LGUs to allot funds and incentives on the adoption of biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices (BDFAP) in the LGU's Annual Investment Plan. The local policy adopting BDFAP can also be strengthened by a Biodiversity-mainstreamed Local Environment Code (LEC), which contains provisions and incentives for biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices and wise use of agricultural resources (e.g. soil and water).

6. Research and Development

The DA and the DENR shall support the conduct of research and development on biodiversity-friendly technologies and practices.

7. Incentives

The DA and the DENR shall formulate criteria for the provision of incentives including recognition for farmers, fishers, and other stakeholders observing biodiversity-friendly agriculture practices. The DA and the DENR shall nominate biodiversity-friendly farms to local and international recognition bodies.

Section 9. National and Regional Technical Support

At the national level, the BDFAP implementation shall be part of the functions of the National Convergence Initiatives- Technical Working Group (TWG) and its Regional counterparts.

The NCI-TWG and its Regional Counterparts shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

1. Provide overall direction and guidance to the operationalization of the BDFAP
2. Ensure that the duties and responsibilities of the partner National Government Agencies (NGAs) and other stakeholders are realized;
3. Ensure that NGAs involved will provide leverage/counterpart funding (in-cash or in-kind, whichever is available);
4. Identify on-call representatives from other NGAs, Non-Government Organizations and the Academe to be part of the TWG, if needed.
5. Provide inputs to the Regional Core Group on the Feedback Mechanism to monitor the implementation of BDFAP.

The DENR and DA will create a joint team or Regional Core Group composed of members from DA, DENR, Protected Area Management Boards (PAMBs), Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (FARMCs), farmer/people's organizations, and other stakeholders (e.g. non-government organizations, civil society groups and state universities and colleges).

The Regional Core Group will regularly monitor and assess the implementation of BDFAP. The Regional Core Group shall have the following specific duties and responsibilities:

1. Provide assistance in the operationalization of the BDFAP through the 1) conduct of assessment of the BDFAP using the Assessment Tool; 2) Ensure that the farms/farmers, fisherfolks adhere to BDFAP principles; 3) Assist in the market-linkage and promotion of BDFAP products; and 4) Initiate the identification of potential BDFAP areas.
2. Conduct the local monitoring and assessment activities;
3. Assist in the inter-agency coordination works; and
4. To provide feedback on the implementation of BDFAP.

Section 10. Funding

The DA and DENR shall provide funds for the implementation of this Order.

Section 11. Separability Clause

If any provision of this Order is declared unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, the remaining provisions shall not be affected and shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 12. Repealing Clause

The provisions of Department Orders, Memoranda, Circulars and other issuances of the DENR and the DA which are inconsistent with this Order are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

Section 13. Effectivity Clause

This Order shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in a newspaper of general circulation and upon acknowledgment of receipt of a copy thereof by the Office of the National Administrative Registrar (ONAR), UP Law Center.

WILLIAM D. DAR
Secretary
DA

ROY A. CIMATU
Secretary
DENR