



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
Tel Nos. (632) 929-66-26/28; 929-6635/929-3618/929-4028
IP Phone Trunkline No. 988-3367
Website: <http://www.denr.gov.ph/> E-mail: web@denrgov.ph



MEMORANDUM

FOR/TO : **The Undersecretary**
Finance, Information Systems and Climate Change

The Directors
Environmental Management Bureau
Biodiversity Management Bureau
Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau
Forest Management Bureau
Climate Change Service
Policy and Planning Service
Legal Affairs Service

FROM : **The Assistant Secretary**
Field Operations- Mindanao and Legislative Affairs

SUBJECT : **INVITATION FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

DATE : 12 October 2021

This pertains to the letter dated 09 October 2021, received by this Office on 12 October 2021, from Representative EDGAR M. CHATTO, Chairperson, Committee on Climate Change, inviting DENR to attend and participate in a **virtual meeting via ZOOM on 13 October 2021 (Wednesday) at 2:00pm**, to continue the discussions on the consolidation of the National Coastal Greenbelt Program Bill (HB Nos. 539,1554, and 5543) to the Integrated Coastal Management Bill (HB Nos. 3136, 3315, and 5353). Meeting link details to follow.

Kindly inform this Office the name/s and email address/es of your duly authorized representatives, and submit a copy of your position paper at the Legislative Liaison Office, telephone number 8920-1761 and e-mail address denrlegislative@yahoo.com, for consolidation.


JOAN A. LAGUNDA, DM, DPA, MNSA

MEMO NO. 2021 - 695

Encls: As stated.
/juo076

Invitation/Small Group Meeting on 13 October 2021 at 2PM via Zoom re Consolidation of National Coastal Greenbelt Program and ICM Bill

From: legis lative (denrlegislative@yahoo.com)

To: ouart.denr20@gmail.com; od@emb.gov.ph; oad.emb@gmail.com; recordsco@emb.gov.ph; fatima_millan@emb.gov.ph; director@bmb.gov.ph; adirector@bmb.gov.ph; wrd@bmb.gov.ph; cmd@bmb.gov.ph; fmb@denr.gov.ph; denrfmb.ad@gmail.com; fmbpolicysection@gmail.com; ccs.denr@gmail.com; cco.denr@yahoo.com; las.denr@gmail.com; odpps@yahoo.com; odpps@denr.gov.ph; elenbasug17@gmail.com

Date: Tuesday, October 12, 2021, 04:59 PM GMT+8

Dear Sir/Mam,

Good Day!

Please find attached letter invitation from the Committee on Climate Change for your perusal.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this email.

Thank you and stay safe.

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Legislative Liaison Office

Visayas Avenue, Diliman, 1100 Quezon City, Philippines

denr.gov.ph

Tel: 9201761



Memo Invite Climate Change Natl Coastal_Integrated Coastal.pdf

89kB



DENR_Small GroupMtg_13Oct2021.docx

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Consolidated ICM and NCGP_v2_081021.docx

56.8kB



Republic of the Philippines
House of Representatives
Quezon City

COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

09 October 2021

HON. ROY A. CIMATU

Secretary

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

Dear **Sec. Cimat**:

The Committee on Climate Change of the House of Representatives will hold a **Small Group Meeting** to continue the discussions on the consolidation of the National Coastal Greenbelt Program Bill (HB Nos. 539, 1554, and 5543) to the Integrated Coastal Management Bill (HB Nos. 3136, 3315, and 5353) on **13 October 2021 (Wednesday), 2:00 P.M.** via Zoom video conferencing platform.

In line with this, we would like to invite you or your representative to share your valuable insights on the proposed legislation. Your comments and position paper will be highly appreciated.

Attached is the latest working draft of the Consolidated Bill on the above-stated measures for your reference.

The meeting will be opened as early as 1:45 P.M. For any clarification, please contact the Committee Secretariat, Ms. Binky Abaya at 0942-2929-933 or Ms. MeAnne M. Ordovez at 09154448595.

The Committee looks forward to a fruitful discussion with you. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

REP. EDGAR M. CHATTO

Chairperson

FOR THE HONORABLE CHAIRPERSON:

Glenda A. Daco

GLEND A. DACO

Acting Committee Secretary

ZOOM LOG-IN DETAILS:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81037800064?pwd=QkV3YUhyOWEweWlzWkR6RldhbWE2QT09>

Meeting ID: 810 3780 0064 Passcode: 919312

*****Note:**

BLUE highlight – from the provisions of NCGAP

RED highlight – agreed provisions in the ICM

**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS
Third Regular Session**

House Bill No. _____

(In substitution of House Bills No. 3136, 3315, 5353, 539, 1554, and 5543)

Introduced by

AN ACT

ADOPTING INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT AS A NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE HOLISTIC AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AND RELATED ECOSYSTEMS AND THE RESOURCES THEREIN FROM RIDGE TO REEF, ESTABLISHING SUPPORTING MECHANISMS FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION, AND PROVIDING FUNDS THEREFOR

Note: DOST, ERDB, and BMB will suggest the definition of “Holistic and Sustainable Management”.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. Short Title. – This Act shall be known as the “Integrated Coastal Management Act.”

SEC. 2. Policy Statement. – It shall be the policy of the State to ensure THE sustainable MANAGEMENT of THE COUNTRY’S coastal and marine ENVIRONMENT AND resources BY LOOKING AT THE INTERCONNECTIVITY OF ECOSYSTEMS FROM THE WATERSHEDS TO THE COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS. Towards this end, it shall adopt integrated coastal management, hereinafter referred to as ICM, as a framework in regulating different human activities AND ENSURING A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER AND RIDGE-TO-REEF APPROACH TO ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT, WITH DUE CONSIDERATION TO ECOLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY and their impact on social and ecological systems. THE FRAMEWORK SHALL SUPPORT THE COUNTRY’S ACHIEVEMENT OF sustainable development, food security, JUST TRANSITION TO

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD, POVERTY ALLEVIATION, AND ITS VULNERABILITY AND RISK REDUCTION, while respecting the traditional resource rights of indigenous peoples AND GENDER EQUALITY.

SEC. 3. Scope and Coverage. – INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED IN ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (LGUs) ADDRESSING THE INTER LINKAGES AMONG ECOSYSTEMS FROM RIDGE-TO-REEF, BY ALL RELEVANT GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS IN CONSULTATION AND PARTNERSHIP WITH ALL STAKEHOLDERS THROUGH PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE.

SEC. 4. Definition of Terms. – As used in this Act:

- (a) *Adaptation* refers to the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.
- (b) *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. Biodiversity consists of variety of species, their genetic make-up, and the communities to which they belong.
- (c) *CLIMATE CHANGE* REFERS TO CHANGES IN THE MEAN AND/OR VARIABILITY OF CLIMATE PROPERTIES THAT PERSIST FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD TYPICALLY DECADES OR LONGER, WHETHER DUE TO NATURAL VARIABILITY OR AS A RESULT OF HUMAN ACTIVITY.
- (d) *COASTAL AREA OR ZONE* REFERS TO A BAND OF DRY LAND AND ADJACENT OCEAN SPACE (WATER AND SUBMERGED LAND) IN WHICH TERRESTRIAL PROCESSES AND USES DIRECTLY AFFECT OCEANIC PROCESSES AND USES, AND VICE VERSA; ITS GEOGRAPHIC EXTENT MAY INCLUDE AREAS WITHIN A LANDMARK LIMIT OF ONE (1) KILOMETER FROM THE SHORELINE AT HIGH TIDE TO INCLUDE MANGROVE SWAMPS, BRACKISH WATER PONDS, NIPA SWAMPS, ESTUARINE RIVERS, SANDY BEACHES AND OTHER AREAS WITHIN A SEAWARD LIMIT OF 200 METERS ISOBATH TO INCLUDE CORAL REEFS, ALGAL FLATS, SEAGRASS BEDS AND OTHER SOFT-BOTTOM AREAS. **(Reference: Sec. 4, Par. 9, RA 8550 as amended by RA No. 10654)**
- (e) *COASTAL GREENBELTS* IS A STRIP OF NATURAL OR ARTIFICIALLY CREATED COASTAL VEGETATION INCLUDING MANGROVES, BEACH FOREST, PHYTOPLANKTON AND SEAGRASSES, STRETCHING AT LEAST 100 METERS IN WIDTH FROM THE MEAN TIDAL LEVEL SEA TOWARDS LAND, DESIGNED TO PREVENT COASTAL EROSION, AND MITIGATE THE

ADVERSE IMPACTS OF NATURAL COASTAL HAZARDS ON HUMAN LIVES AND PROPERTY.

- (f) *COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CDP)* REFERS TO A DOCUMENT THAT PERTAINS TO THE MULTI-SECTORAL PLAN FORMULATED AT THE CITY OR MUNICIPAL LEVEL, WHICH EMBODIES THE VISION, SECTORAL GOALS, OBJECTIVES, DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICIES WITHIN THE TERM OF LGU OFFICIALS AND THE MEDIUM-TERM. (**Reference: As per DILG-DBM-NEDA-DOF JMC 2016-01**).
- (g) *COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN (CLUP)* REFERS TO THE DOCUMENT FORMULATED BY THE CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES IN CONSULTATION WITH ITS STAKEHOLDERS, THAT DEFINES OR PROVIDES GUIDELINES ON THE ALLOCATION, UTILIZATION, DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ALL LANDS WITHIN A GIVEN TERRITORY OR JURISDICTION ACCORDING TO THE INHERENT QUALITIES OF THE LAND ITSELF AND SUPPORTIVE ECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES AS DEFINED IN R.A. 11201, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT".
- (h) DESIGNATED AREA FOR COASTAL GREENBELTS REFERS TO SITE SPECIFIC STRETCH OF VEGETATION IN AREAS WITH ABANDONED FISHPONDS REQUIRING THE REVERSION THEREOF TO MANGROVES THROUGH NATURAL REGENERATION OR REPLANTING WITH LOCALLY APPROPRIATE SPECIES. DESIGNATED AREAS WITH ILLEGAL STRUCTURES, SUCH AS BREAKWATERS, PERMANENT RESIDENTIAL OR COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES, AND THE LIKE, REQUIRE REMOVAL OF SUCH STRUCTURES.
- (i) *DISASTER RISK REDUCTION* REFERS TO THE CONCEPT AND PRACTICE OF REDUCING DISASTER RISKS THROUGH SYSTEMATIC EFFORTS TO ANALYZE AND MANAGE THE CAUSAL FACTORS OF DISASTERS, THROUGH REDUCED EXPOSURE TO HAZARDS, LESSENERED VULNERABILITY OF PEOPLE AND PROPERTY, WISE MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND THE ENVIRONMENT; AND IMPROVED PREPAREDNESS FOR ADVERSE EVENTS.
- (j) *ECOSYSTEMS SERVICES* REFER TO THE BENEFITS PEOPLE OBTAIN FROM THE ECOSYSTEMS SUCH AS:
- 1) PROVISIONING WHICH REFERS TO THE SERVICES THAT PROVIDE FOOD, WATER, TIMBER, AND FIBER;
 - 2) REGULATING WHICH REFERS TO THE SERVICES THAT AFFECT CLIMATE, FLOODS, DISEASE, WASTES, AND WATER QUALITY;

- 3) CULTURAL WHICH REFERS TO THE SERVICES THAT PROVIDE RECREATIONAL, AESTHETIC, AND SPIRITUAL BENEFITS; AND
 - 4) SUPPORTING WHICH REFERS TO THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES SUCH AS SOIL FORMATION, PHOTOSYNTHESIS, AND NUTRIENT CYCLING.
- (k) *Integrated Coastal Management* refers to a natural resource and environmental ecosystem-based management framework which employs an integrative, holistic management approach and an interactive planning process in addressing the complex management issues of the coastal area, and the major goal of which is to attain sustainable coastal development, including the maintenance of the functional integrity of ecosystems through effective coastal and ocean governance.
- (l) MANGROVE FOREST REFERS TO THE FORESTED WETLAND GROWING ALONG TIDAL MUDFLATS AND ALONG SHALLOW WATER COASTAL AREAS EXTENDING INLAND ALONG RIVERS, STREAMS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES WHERE THE WATER IS GENERALLY BRACKISH AND COMPOSED MAINLY OF *RHIZOPHORA*, *BRUGUIERA*, *CERIOPS*, *AVICENNIA*, AND *AEGICERAS*.
- (m) BEACH FOREST REFERS TO A NARROW STRIP OF WOODLAND ALONG THE SANDY AND GRAVELLY BEACHES OF THE SEACOAST DOMINATED BY *TERMINALIA CATAPPA*, *CASUARINA EQUISETIFOLIA*, *BARRINGTONIA ASIATICA*, *SONNERATIA CASEOLARIS*, *ACACIA FARNESIANA*, AND *ERYTHRINA ORIENTALIS*.
- (n) *Municipal waters* refer not only to streams, lakes, inland bodies of water, and tidal waters within the municipality which are not included within the protected areas as defined under Republic Act No. 11038, otherwise known as the "Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 2018", public forest, timber lands, forest reserves, or fishery reserves, but also marine waters included between two (2) lines drawn perpendicular to the general coastline from points where the boundary lines of the municipality touch the sea at low tide and a third line parallel with the general coastline including offshore islands and fifteen (15) kilometers from such coastline. Where two (2) municipalities are so situated on opposite shores and when with less than thirty (30) kilometers of marine waters between them, the third line shall be equally distant from opposite shore of the respective municipalities.
- (o) *PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PHYSICAL FRAMEWORK PLAN* REFERS TO THE PLAN DOCUMENT FORMULATED AT THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL THAT MERGES THE TRADITIONALLY SEPARATE PROVINCIAL PHYSICAL FRAMEWORK PLAN AND PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO ADDRESS THE DISCONNECT BETWEEN SPATIAL AND SECTORAL FACTORS AND BETWEEN MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM CONCERNS. IT CONTAINS THE LONG-TERM VISION OF THE PROVINCE, AND IDENTIFIES DEVELOPMENT GOALS, STRATEGIES, OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS AND CORRESPONDING PPAS WHICH SERVE AS PRIMARY INPUTS TO PROVINCIAL INVESTMENT

PROGRAMMING AND SUBSEQUENT BUDGETING AND PLAN IMPLEMENTATION. (**Reference: DILG, NEDA, DBM AND DOF JMC 1, S. 2007**)

(p) *State of the Coasts reporting system* refers to an assessment tool for LGUs to be used in measuring the progress and benefits of ICM implementation. It allows the LGUs to document and measure the effectiveness and impacts of policy and management interventions in support of sustainable coastal development and evaluate progress towards local, national, and international targets for sustainable development.

(q) *WATERSHED* REFERS TO A LAND AREA DRAINED BY A STREAM OR FIXED BODY OF WATER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES HAVING A COMMON OUTLET FOR SURFACE RUN-OFF. IT IS TOPOGRAPHICALLY DELINEATED AREA OF LAND FORM WHICH RAINWATER CAN DRAIN AS SURFACE RUN-OFF, VIA A SPECIFIC STREAM OR RIVER SYSTEM TO A COMMON OUTLET POINT.

WATERSHEDS ENCOMPASS RIDGE TO REEF AREAS AND MAY INCLUDE THE UPLANDS, LOWLANDS, AND COASTAL AREAS. (**References: PD 1559 AND 705**)

(r) *WETLANDS* REFER TO A WIDE VARIETY OF INLAND HABITATS SUCH AS MARSHES, PEATLANDS, FLOODPLAINS, RIVERS AND LAKES, AND COASTAL AREAS SUCH AS SALT MARSHES, MANGROVES, INTERTIDAL MUDFLATS AND SEAGRASS BEDS, AND ALSO CORAL REEFS AND OTHER MARINE AREAS NO DEEPER THAN SIX (6) METERS AT LOW TIDE, AS WELL AS HUMAN-MADE WETLANDS SUCH AS DAMS, RESERVOIRS, RICE PADDIES AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PONDS AND LAGOONS. (**Reference: RA 11038**)

CHAPTER II INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

SEC. 5. National Coordinating Committee on ICM. – There is hereby established a National Coordinating Committee on ICM, hereinafter referred to as the National Coordinating Committee, to coordinate the review and implementation of the National ICM Framework.

The National Coordinating Committee shall be composed of the following CORE MEMBERS:

- (a) the Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) who shall act as Chairperson;
- (b) the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture (DA) as CO-CHAIRPERSON;

- (c) SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AS VICE CHAIRPERSON;
- (d) VICE CHAIRPERSON OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION AS VICE CHAIRPERSON;
- (e) THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (DILG);
- (f) the SECRETARY of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA);
- (g) THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DHSUD);
- (h) a representative from the academe who specializes in ICM;
- (i) a representative from non-government organizations dealing with coastal management or fisheries;
- (j) A representative from the private sector;

THE MEMBERS OF THE NCC MAY BE EXTENDED TO INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- (a) SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM;
- (b) CHAIRPERSON OF THE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NDRRMC); OR SECRETARY OF THE DND
- (c) THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS (DPWH);
- (d) CHAIRPERSON OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (NCIP);
- (e) DIRECTOR OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE MARITIME GROUP;
- (f) THE COMMANDANT OF THE PHILIPPINE COAST GUARD;
- (g) THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION ON WOMEN (PCW);
- (h) A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE NATIONAL FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL REPRESENTING THE MUNICIPAL FISHERFOLK;

- (i) A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE PHILIPPINE ASSOCIATION OF MARINE SCIENCE (PAMS) OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY RELATED TO COASTAL MANAGEMENT;
- (j) GOVERNMENT AGENCIES THAT HAVE JURISDICTION OVER THE MILITARY ZONES, SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES, PUBLIC PORTS, AND RECLAMATION AREAS:
 - i. ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES;
 - ii. PHILIPPINE ECONOMIC ZONE AUTHORITY;
 - iii. PHILIPPINE PORTS AUTHORITY; AND
 - iv. PHILIPPINE RECLAMATION AUTHORITY.
- (k) REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE LGU LEAGUES; AND
- (l) A REPRESENTATIVE FROM ANY OTHER ORGANIZATION NOT MENTIONED ABOVE AS THE COMMITTEE MAY DEEM NECESSARY.

The designated permanent representatives shall be chosen in a process to be determined in the implementing rules and regulations of this Act.

The *ex-officio* members of the Committee may designate their permanent representatives to the National Coordinating Committee.

THE REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE ACADEME, CIVIL SOCIETY, AND OTHER SECTORS SHALL SERVE FOR A TERM OF SIX (6) YEARS WITHOUT REAPPOINTMENT AND SHALL PERFORM THE DUTIES APPURTENANT THERETO UNLESS THEY RESIGN OR THEIR REPRESENTATION IS WITHDRAWN BY THE SECTOR THEY REPRESENT. APPOINTMENT TO ANY VACANCY SHALL BE FOR THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF THE PREDECESSOR.

THE NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE SHALL SUBMIT AN ANNUAL REPORT TO THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT ON ITS COMPLIANCE WITH ITS FUNCTIONS UNDER THIS ACT, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ICM FRAMEWORK, AND THE STATE OF THE COASTS REPORT ON OR BEFORE MARCH 30 OF EVERY YEAR FOLLOWING THE EFFECTIVITY OF THIS ACT. **(Suggested provision for the annual report.)**

SUGGESTION: It is recommended to include a provision for the meeting schedule of the NCC. In the said meeting, the Core members, as well as the extended members, if necessary, shall convene, discuss, and prepare NCGAP.

SUGGESTED PROVISION:

“SEC. 6. MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE. – THE COMMITTEE SHALL MEET ONCE EVERY SIX (6) MONTHS, OR AS OFTEN AS MAY BE DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE CHAIRPERSONS.”

SEC. 6. Secretariat. – The DA and the DENR shall provide Secretariat support to the National Coordinating Committee and shall create a composite team among their bureaus and offices.

SEC. 7. Powers and Functions of the National Coordinating Committee on ICM. – The National Coordinating Committee shall exercise and perform the following powers and functions:

- (a) formulate, adopt, institutionalize, and amend, if necessary, the National ICM Framework, in consultation with other concerned agencies, sectors, and stakeholders, within six (6) months from the effectivity of this Act;
- (b) identify COASTAL AND MARINE and other resources shared by two or more LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS and RECOMMEND AND PROVIDE GUIDANCE ON MAINSTREAMING ICM INTO EXISTING LOCAL PLANS AND PROGRAMS THROUGH THEIR RESPECTIVE REGIONAL/PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS, AND HELP RESOLVE ANY CONFLICTS ARISING FROM ICM BETWEEN OR AMONG LGUS IN COORDINATION WITH RELEVANT AUTHORITIES;

Suggestion: NEDA suggested to delete Section 29 pertaining to NCGAP or merge the said provision with Section 9 (Elements of the National ICM Framework). If the members of the small group will agree, Section 29 will be included in the functions of the NCC:

- (c) assess and designate priority areas for coastal greenbelts that are already included either as a protected area under RA No. 11038 amending RA NO. 7586, or as a fish refuge or sanctuary under RA No. 10654 as amended, otherwise known as “The Philippine Fisheries Code of The Philippines”, or as a local marine protected area as may be declared by municipalities and cities through ordinances. The designation shall be completed within six (6) months from the completion of the assessment. Designation shall also be done through a proposal to the appropriate agency, municipality or city as may be deemed necessary. If an area is designated as a priority area, no structure shall be allowed therein unless it is approved by the National Coordinating Committee;

- (d) develop and formulate operational plan for the rehabilitation, reforestation, or afforestation of designated priority coastal greenbelts with ecologically appropriate mangrove and beach forest species, not less than 100 meters minimum target area of twenty percent (20%) of the designated priority areas in the first five (5) years for maximum protection of the most vulnerable communities in the city or municipality. The remaining priority areas must be completed within ten (10) years, the designation of the priority area;
- (e) develop and formulate operational plan for the reversion of all abandoned fishponds to mangroves through natural regeneration or replanting with locally appropriate species. The NCGAP shall indicate that the identification and recovery of possession from the delinquent fishpond lease agreement holders shall be completed within twelve (12) months from the adoption thereof. All fishpond areas to be reverted to mangroves shall form part of the minimum target for the first year of implementation of the Action Plan: *Provided, That* the reversion shall be in accordance with RA No. 8550, as amended by RA No. 10654, as well as existing rules and regulations;
- (f) develop and formulate operational plan for the removal of illegal structures (such as breakwaters, permanent residential/commercial structures, and the like), in the identified priority coastal greenbelts. The NCGAP shall indicate that the declaration of and notice to persons responsible for removal of illegal structures shall be completed within twelve (12) months thereof. The removal of illegal structures in and start of rehabilitation, reforestation or afforestation of these areas shall form part of the minimum target for the first year of implementation of the Action Plan;
- (g) UNDERTAKE BASELINE AND PERIODIC ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING OF THE STATE OF COASTAL AND MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE LEVEL OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADJACENT COMMUNITIES, GOVERNANCE/MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS, AND RELEVANT INFRASTRUCTURES IN PLACE, AMONG OTHERS;
- (h) CONDUCT CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, LGUS, AND STAKEHOLDERS, AND PURSUE INFORMATION, EDUCATION, AND COMMUNICATION (IEC) CAMPAIGNS ON ICM, AND DEVELOP GUIDELINES FOR MAINSTREAMING THE ICM INTO THE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND INVESTMENT PROGRAMMING PROCESSES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS;
- (i) DEVELOP GUIDELINES FOR PROVINCES SHARING THE SAME RESOURCES AND INFLUENCE FOR THE INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION, CONSERVATION, AND RESTORATION OF THE SHARED COASTAL AND MARINE ECOSYSTEMS, AND REDUCE OR ELIMINATE THE IMPACTS OF ACTIVITIES ORIGINATING FROM UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM SOURCES;

- (j) ENSURE DOCUMENTATION, PROMOTION, AND DISSEMINATION OF LEARNINGS AND BEST PRACTICES ON ICM IMPLEMENTATION;
- (k) FACILITATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INTEGRATED DATA AND MONITORING SYSTEMS USING INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND DEVELOP A NATIONAL ICM DASHBOARD AS THE REPOSITORY OF DATA ON ICM;
- (l) PURSUE THE MOBILIZATION OF SUSTAINABLE FINANCING MECHANISMS FOR ICM FROM BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS;
- (m) ENSURE ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT TO CONSIDER NEW THREATS AND EMERGING ISSUES ARISING FROM CHANGES IN SOCIOECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE; AND
- (n) recommend the issuance or passage of policies or legislations to the appropriate agency or the legislature.

SEC. 8. National ICM Framework. – The National ICM Framework shall provide direction, support, and guidance to the LGUs AND SHALL ADHERE TO THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT; ECOSYSTEM-BASED MANAGEMENT THAT FOCUSES ON THE INTERCONNECTIVITY OF ECOSYSTEMS AND MAINTAINING THEIR HEALTH AND RESILIENCY TO DELIVER THE GOODS AND SERVICES; POLICY AND FUNCTIONAL INTEGRATION, COORDINATION, AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT THAT GUIDE THE ICM PRACTICE. The National Coordinating Committee shall finalize the National ICM Framework within twelve (12) months from the effectivity of this Act.

The National ICM Framework shall include the following components of the framework for sustainable development of coastal areas:

- (a) goals and objectives;
- (b) strategies and action plans;
- (c) required policy or legislation;
- (d) information and public awareness campaign;
- (e) financing mechanisms;
- (f) MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS, WITH APPROPRIATE TARGETS AND INDICATORS, TO REVIEW AND TRACK THE PROGRESS OF ICM IMPLEMENTATION AND SUPPORT EVIDENCE-BASED PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING;

- (g) LGU leagues;
- (h) MAINSTREAMING OF THE ICM PLANNING INTO THE DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT PLANNING PROCESSES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS;
- (i) ICM AS AN INTEGRATING MECHANISM THAT ALLOWS CONSOLIDATION OF STRATEGIC ACTIONS FROM VARIOUS AREA-BASED PLANS SUCH AS FOREST LAND USE PLANNING (FLUP), ANCESTRAL DOMAIN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION PLAN (ADSPP), INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT (IWMP), INTEGRATED RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT MASTERPLAN (IRBMDMP), AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) AS WELL AS OTHER SECTORAL AND THEMATIC PLANS;

NOTE: Include the relocation of the affected families either in the ICM framework or ICM functions.

- (j) Coordination with the local government units and appropriate government agencies in the implementation of complimentary programs for the relocation of the affected families in the Designated Areas.
- (k) capacity building and National ICM Training Program.

SEC. 9. Elements of the National ICM Framework. – The implementation of ICM-RESPONSIVE plans shall take into account the following ELEMENTS IN LINE WITH THE ICM PRINCIPLES:

- (a) an inter-agency, multi-sectoral mechanism to coordinate the efforts of different agencies, sectors, and administrative levels;
- (b) peoples' participation in the formulation and implementation of the National ICM Framework while upholding and respecting their right to a balanced and healthful ecology, especially those of the poorest communities and the most vulnerable to climate change and other hazards;
- (c) coastal strategies and action plans that provide a long-term vision and strategy for sustainable development of the coastal areas; and a fixed-term program of actions specifying responsible agencies or institutions for addressing priority issues and concerns including improving existing endeavors to protect marine protected areas and other protected areas on or near coastal zones, as defined under Republic Act No. 7586 and Republic Act No. 11038, otherwise known as "Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 2018";
- (d) public awareness programs to increase the level of understanding of and appreciation for the coastal and marine resources of the area; and to promote a

shared responsibility among stakeholders in the planning and implementation of the National ICM Framework;

- (e) mainstreaming the National ICM Framework into the national and local government planning and socio-economic development programs; and allocation of adequate financial and human resources for its implementation;
- (f) capacity building programs to enhance required human resource skills, scientific input to policy and planning processes; and enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance with adopted rules and regulations;
- (g) integrated environmental monitoring for the purpose of measuring, evaluating, and reporting the status, progress, and impacts of management programs against established sustainable development indicators and for use in decision-making, public awareness, and performance evaluation;
- (h) investment opportunities and sustainable financing mechanisms for environmental protection and improvement; resource conservation; AND ECOSYSTEM BASED ADAPTATION AND OTHER NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS;
- (i) disaster risk reduction and management as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation programs, AND VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT; and
- (j) knowledge management, research, and development programs in such areas as carrying capacity, limits to acceptable change, and enhancement of the analytical and predictive value of scenarios for protecting sustainable futures.

SEC. 10. *Coordination of ICM Matters at the Regional Level.* – The Regional Development Councils shall mainstream ICM in the formulation of Regional Development Plans and Priority INVESTMENT PROGRAMS, among other related documents.

SEC. 11. *Coordination of ICM Matters at the Provincial Level.* – The Provincial Development Council (PDC) established under Section 107 (c) of Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the “Local Government Code of 1991”, shall be responsible for the formulation of the ICM plan at the Provincial level, including the implementation and coordination necessary therefor: *Provided, however,* That the chairperson of the ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN shall serve as the second member of the PDC. In addition to its members, the following offices and sector shall be represented thereto for the purpose of FACILITATING THE MAINSTREAMING of ICM PLANNING in the formulation OF THE PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PHYSICAL FRAMEWORK PLAN, AMONG OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS IN LINE WITH THE ICM PRINCIPLES:

- (a) the Provincial Fisheries Office or Office of the Provincial Agriculturist;
- (b) the Provincial Tourism Office;

- (c) THE DENR PROVINCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES OFFICER;
- (d) THE BOARD MEMBER OF MARINE PROTECTED AREA NETWORKS, WHERE THEY EXIST;
- (e) THE REGIONAL OFFICE OF DHSUD; and
- (f) the private sector.

In cases where two or more provinces share a common resource such as bays, gulfs, river basins, lakes, watersheds, marine protected areas, marine biodiversity corridors, and upland ecosystems, the coordination support and assistance for the formulation, establishment, and implementation of the Inter-Provincial ICM Plan shall be provided by the concerned Regional Development Council established under Executive Order No. 325, series of 1996.

However, this provision shall not apply to provinces or common resources shared by several LGUs which have an existing ICM coordinating mechanism at the time of the effectivity of this Act.

SEC. 12. *Additional Functions of the Provincial Development Council.* – In addition to the functions as provided in Section 109 of Republic Act 7160, the PDC shall:

- a) coordinate the efforts of provinces sharing a resource to address issues that cut across their political boundaries;
- b) coordinate the establishment and consolidation of baseline data on ICM especially in relation to biodiversity; and
- c) resolve conflicts arising from ICM between or among municipalities or cities, or between an LGU and a body managing a specially administered area within the province.

SEC. 13. *Coordination of ICM Matters at the City and Municipal Levels.* – The City or Municipal Development Council (CDC or MDC) established pursuant to Section 107 (b) of Republic Act No. 7160 shall be responsible for INTEGRATION OF NATIONAL ICM STRATEGIES WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE DEVELOPMENT PLANS, LAND USE PLANS, AND OTHER RELEVANT PLANS, whether highly urbanized city (HUC), independent component city (ICC), component city, or municipal levels, including the implementation and coordination necessary therefor: *Provided, however,* That the chairperson of the ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE OF THE *SANGGUNIANG PANGLUNGSOD* OR *BAYAN* shall serve as the second member of the CDC or MDC. In addition to its members, the following offices and sector shall be represented thereto for the purpose of coordinating the formulation and implementation of the ICM Plan:

- (a) the city or municipal fisheries office or office of the city or municipal agriculturist;
- (b) the city or municipal Tourism Office; and
- (c) the private sector.

A POSITION FOR A CITY ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL OFFICER (CENRO) OR A MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL OFFICER (MENRO) MAY BE CREATED OR DESIGNATED FOR THE COORDINATION AND MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ICM-RESPONSIVE CLUP, CDP, AND LCCAP PLANS.

However, this provision shall not apply to cities or municipalities which have an existing ICM coordinating mechanism at the time of the effectivity of this Act.

SEC. 14. ICM Office. – Each province may establish an ICM Office to act as the secretariat to the Provincial Development Council with regard to ICM matters and to monitor the implementation of the Provincial ICM Plan in consonance with the National ICM Framework. An office or section under the Provincial Planning and Development Coordination Office focused solely on matters or tasks relating to ICM may serve as ICM Office. Otherwise, the Provincial Planning and Development Coordination Office shall serve as the secretariat to the Provincial Development Council.

EACH LGU MAY ALLOCATE FUNDS IN COORDINATION WITH DBM FOR THE CREATION OF A PLANTILLA POSITION FOR CENRO OR MENRO WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY TO COORDINATE AND MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ICM-RESPONSIVE CLUPS, AND CDPS, LCCAPS, LDRRMPs AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS AT THE MUNICIPALITY OR CITY LEVEL.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ENRO SHALL ACT AS THE ICM OFFICER AT THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF COORDINATING, MONITORING, AND REPORTING ON THE PROGRESS OF ICM IMPLEMENTATION AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS.

SEC. 15. Additional Functions of the City or Municipal Development Council. – In addition to the functions provided in Section 109 of Republic Act No. 7160, the City or Municipal Development Council shall:

- (a) ENSURE THAT THE FORMULATION OF CLUPS, CDPS, ANNUAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMS (AIPS), AND LOCAL CLIMATE ACTION PLAN (LCCAP) PURSUANT TO SEC. 14 OF R.A. 9729 OR THE “CLIMATE CHANGE ACT OF 2009” ARE GUIDED BY THE ICM PRINCIPLES AND INCORPORATE THE ELEMENTS OF ICM PLANNING AND SHALL BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES OR COMMITTEES;

- (b) COORDINATE THE EFFORTS AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ICM-RESPONSIVE LOCAL PLANS AMONG RELEVANT BARANGAY to address issues that cut across their boundaries;
- (c) coordinate the establishment and consolidation of baseline data on ICM especially in relation to biodiversity AND ECOSYSTEMS GOODS AND SERVICES;
- (d) resolve conflicts arising from ICM between or among barangays or between a barangay and a specially managed or administered area within the city or municipality.

SEC. 16. *Representation of Other Agencies and Stakeholders.* – Local government units may consider the representation in their respective development councils of other national agencies and stakeholder groups in ICM PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND REPORTING PROCESSES, AS THEY MAY DEEM NECESSARY.

SEC. 17. *Assistance from LGUs and National Agencies.* – The local development councils may call upon any local official or any official of national agencies or offices within the LGU to assist in the formulation of local ICM plans.

In providing technical assistance and other forms of support related to coastal management and the implementation of development plans, national government agencies shall give priority to FIFTH- AND SIXTH-CLASS MUNICIPALITIES AND OTHER LGUs with approved or existing ICM plans.

SEC. 18. *Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting of ICM Program Framework.* –The National Coordinating Committee shall coordinate the preparation, consolidation, and submission of an initial State of the Coasts Report, one (1) year after the effectivity of this Act, based on A MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM THAT WILL BE DEVELOPED TO TRACK THE PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY'S ICM IMPLEMENTATION. Every FIVE (5) years thereafter, the National Coordinating Committee shall coordinate the preparation, consolidation, and submission of State of the Coasts Report on the implementation of the local ICM-RESPONSIVE LOCAL PLANS SUCH AS CLUP, CDP, LCCAP, AND LDRRMP PURSUANT TO R.A. 10121 OR "THE PHILIPPINE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2010", in line with the National ICM Framework to the President. The LGUs shall submit their respective progress reports on the implementation of their respective ICM-RESPONSIVE LOCAL plans to the National Coordinating Committee.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WHICH ARE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE SHALL UPDATE THEIR EXISTING MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT MECHANISMS RELEVANT TO ICM TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE OF THE LGUS.

SEC. 19. ICM Best Practices. – The National ICM Framework and local ICM plans shall promote the application of best learnings which include the following:

- (a) coastal and marine use classification, marine spatial planning, and harmonization of comprehensive land and water use plan as management tools;
- (b) sustainable fisheries and conservation of living resources;
- (c) protection and rehabilitation of coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass, estuaries, and other habitats, particularly through establishment of marine protected areas, nature reserves, and sanctuaries;
- (d) development of management approaches for the conservation of upland watershed, catchment areas, and river basins;
- (e) integrated waste management, including sewage and solid, hazardous, toxic, and other wastes by major sources;
- (f) natural and man-made hazards management;
- (g) water use and supply management;
- (h) payment for ecosystem services and equitable allocation of costs and benefits;
- (i) integrated and bay wide law enforcement;
- (j) disaster risk reduction and management in coastal areas;
- (k) climate change adaptation and mitigation in coastal areas;
- (l) community-led natural resource management; ~~and~~
- (m) recognition of indigenous peoples' concerns;
- (n) INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF PORT SAFETY, HEALTH, SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION; AND
- (o) INVOLVEMENT OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR/BUSINESS SECTOR AS A PARTNER IN ICM.

SEC. 20. Incentives. – The National Coordinating Committee, SHALL DEVELOP A NATIONAL INCENTIVE AND RECOGNITION SYSTEM TO ENCOURAGE AND MOTIVATE THE LGUS TO DILIGENTLY AND EFFICIENTLY IMPLEMENT, AND MONITOR THEIR ICM RESPONSIVE LOCAL PLANS.

IN ADDITION TO THE CRITERIA PROVIDED IN SECTION 7 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 11292, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS "THE SEAL OF GOOD LOCAL GOVERNANCE ACT OF 2019", THE LGU MAY BE GRANTED THE SEAL OF THE GOOD LOCAL GOVERNANCE IF ITS EXEMPLARILY IMPLEMENTED AND SUSTAINED THE ICM-RESPONSIVE LOCAL PLANS.

The details of the recognition and reward system shall be provided in the implementing rules and regulations of this Act.

Sec. 21. Scientific Advisory Group. – Each province shall, as far as practicable, establish a Scientific Advisory Group which shall ensure that ICM interventions have sound scientific basis. It shall be composed of the following:

- (a) a representative from the academe who specializes in ICM or any related discipline;
- (b) a representative from the Department of Science and Technology;
- (c) a representative from the DENR;
- (d) a representative from the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources;
- (e) a representative from the Philippine Association of Marine Science (PAMS) or other professional society related to coastal management; and
- (f) A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE PHILIPPINE COAST GUARD'S MARINE SCIENCE INVESTIGATION FORCE.

THE SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE SHALL ALSO CONVENE AS THE NATIONAL TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE WHICH WILL SERVE AS THE EXPERTS DISCUSSING AND ADVISING ON THE TECHNICAL AND SCIENCE-BASED ISSUES RELATED TO ARTICLE III OF THIS ACT. **(NOTE: The last paragraph may be deleted if Article III will be incorporated in other provisions of this Bill.)**

SEC. 22. Role of National Government Agencies. – All concerned national agencies shall support the implementation of the National ICM Framework and ICM-RESPONSIVE LOCAL plans, and promote ICM best learnings that fall within their respective mandates. They shall identify, prepare, and provide policy guidance and technical resource assistance to the DENR, the development councils, and the LGUs in the implementation of the National ICM Framework and ICM-RESPONSIVE LOCAL plans and in the enforcement of relevant coastal and marine policies and regulations; and regional and international commitments or treaties. These agencies shall directly consult with concerned LGUs in the development and implementation of the National ICM Framework and ICM-RESPONSIVE LOCAL plans affecting coastal and marine areas in their respective localities.

All government contracts entered into and permits issued by the government such as foreshore lease agreements, forest management agreements, special land use permits, and mining permits shall be entered into or issued by the government and its instrumentalities in conformity with the National ICM Framework and ICM-RESPONSIVE LOCAL plans.

Sec. 23. Specially Managed or Administered Areas. – Specially managed or administered areas such as river basins, Water Quality Management Areas (WQMAs) established under Republic Act No. 9275, otherwise known as the “Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004”, special economic and freeport zones, and protected areas, whether established under Republic Act No. 7586 or by virtue of an ordinance, shall prepare their management plans in consonance with the ICM National Framework and relevant ICM-RESPONSIVE LOCAL plans. Their management plans shall incorporate ICM principles and best practices taking into account the interlinkages between and among associated watersheds and wetlands.

Sec. 24. Review of Existing ICM or Related Programs and Plans. –Provinces, cities, municipalities, especially managed or administered areas such as special economic zones or freeport zones, bays, lakes or marine protected areas (MPAs) shall review, revise, reconcile, and harmonize their EXISTING ICM OR RELATED PROGRAMS OR PLANS based on the National ICM Framework within three (3) years from the effectivity of this Act. Actual use shall be preferred over future or reserve use: *Provided*, That all existing locational clearances and zoning permits issued by the LGUs prior to the effectivity of this Act shall remain valid pending review of existing programs and plans and zoning ordinances (ZOs), and they shall not be invalidated because of the new and approved programs and plans and ZOs which determined proper location in a different coastal use zoning area: *Provided, further*, That appropriate measures shall be adopted by the LGU concerned, the landowner, and the developer in the event that any existing structure and facility are found to be properly covered by a different coastal use zoning category in the areas where they are currently located: *Provided, finally*, That existing structures and facilities within extremely hazardous and high risk danger zones which cannot be addressed by any mitigating or protective measures shall be required to relocate.

Sec. 25. Role of LGUs. – All LGUs shall act as the frontline agencies in the formulation, planning, and implementation of ICM programs in their respective municipal waters. The local ICM Plan shall be supportive of and compliant with the National ICM Framework and shall be prepared in consultation with the stakeholders. The LGUs shall regularly update their ICM-responsive CLUPs, CDPs, LCCAP, and LDRRMP to reflect emerging needs, and changing social, economic, and environmental conditions. The LGUs shall also ensure that their annual work and investment plans are aligned based on their ICM-responsive CLUPs, CDPs, LCCAP, and LDRRMP. The LGUs shall furnish the NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE their respective ICM-responsive LOCAL plans and all subsequent amendments, modifications, and revisions. LGUs shall mobilize and allocate the necessary personnel, resources, and logistics to effectively implement

their respective ICM-RESPONSIVE LOCAL plans. Barangays shall be directly involved with municipal and city governments in prioritizing coastal issues and identifying and implementing solutions. Municipal and city governments shall consider ICM as one of their priority programs.

Provincial governments shall provide technical assistance, enforcement, and information management in support of Municipal and City ICM Plans. Inter-LGU collaboration shall be encouraged in the conduct of activities related to protecting the country's coastal and marine resources.

SEC. 26. Roles of Civil Society and the Private Sector. – In the development and implementation of the ICM program, the NGOs, civic organizations, people's organizations, the academe, the private sector, and other concerned stakeholder groups shall be engaged in activities such as planning, community organizing, research, technology transfer, information sharing, investment, training programs, and monitoring; and evaluation, response, and feedback systems.

SEC. 27. Supporting Activities. – The following activities shall be undertaken in support of the implementation of ICM programs:

- a) ICM Education – The Department of Education and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) shall integrate the concept and basic principles of ICM into the primary, secondary, and tertiary education curricula, as well as in the textbooks, primers and other educational materials. THE DOST SHALL, LIKEWISE, INCLUDE INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT, TROPICAL MARINE ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT, AND OTHER RELATED STUDIES IN THEIR SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS FOR GRADUATE STUDIES;
- b) ICM Training Program for LGUs – The DENR and the DILG, through the Local Government Academy, shall develop and provide ICM training programs for LGUs. For this purpose, LGUs may allocate funds for scholarships on tertiary and graduate courses relating to ICM or source funds for such scholarships other than LGU funds;
- c) Environmental and Natural Resource Accounting and Valuation for ICM Planning – The NEDA and the National Statistics Coordination Board (NSCB) shall incorporate coastal and marine resource accounting as well as estimates of their carrying capacity in the national and regional accounts;
- d) Coastal and Marine Environmental Information Management System – The DENR shall oversee the establishment and maintenance of a coastal and marine environmental information management system and network, in collaboration with other concerned national government agencies, institutions, LGUs, civil society organizations and other academic institutions. The DENR shall promote the documentation and information dissemination of good practices as well as initiate replication and scaling up of ICM programs in the country. The concerned

agencies, however, shall review the coastal and marine data prior to their public dissemination.

CHAPTER III
NATIONAL COASTAL GREENBELT ACTION PLAN

~~SEC. 29. NATIONAL COASTAL GREENBELT ACTION PLAN. — The DENR shall, within six (6) months, identify, and convene all national agencies responsible for foreshore management, mangrove and beach forest protection and utilization, coastal land and sea-use planning, coastal tourism development, social welfare of coastal communities, and other relevant mandates, to prepare an integrated NCGAP.~~

The NCGAP shall, at the minimum, contain the following:

- ~~(a) Spatial representation, or if feasible, quick/rapid inventory of the status of coastlines and foreshores, including the status of mangroves, beach forests, settlements, structures and fishponds within 100 meters therein;~~
- ~~(b) Assessment of priority area to be declared as coastal greenbelts, for each coastal province, city and municipality, to protect by means of mangroves and beach forests, based on vulnerability to storm surges, waves, tsunami and the like. The action plan shall indicate that the assessment of priority areas shall be completed within twelve (12) months from the adoption of the NCGAP;~~
- ~~(c) Designation of priority areas for coastal greenbelts that are already included as either AS a protected area under RA No. 11038 amending RA No. 7586, otherwise known as the "Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System", or as a fish refuge or sanctuary under RA No. 10654 as amended, otherwise known as "The Philippine Fisheries Code of The Philippines", or as A local marine protected area as may be declared by municipalities and cities through ordinances. The designation shall be completed within six (6) months from the completion of the assessment. Designation shall also be done through a proposal to the appropriate agency, municipality or city as may be deemed necessary. If an area is designated as a priority area, no structure shall be allowed therein unless it is approved by the National Coordinating Committee;~~
- ~~(d) Operational plan for the rehabilitation, reforestation, or afforestation of designated priority coastal greenbelts with ecologically appropriate mangrove and beach forest species, not less than 100 meters minimum target area of twenty percent (20%) of the designated priority areas in the first five (5) years for maximum protection of the most vulnerable communities in the city or municipality. The remaining priority areas must be completed within ten (10) years, the designation of the priority area;~~

~~NOTE: FOR THE SMALL GROUP MEETING, THE AGENCIES WITH EXPERTISE ON THE MATTER MUST GIVE A SUGGESTION ON HOW~~

~~THEY WILL DEFINE THE 100M, AS SUGGESTED BY BMB. THE 100M MAY EITHER BE PERPENDICULAR TO THE SHORELINE OR ONLY FOR ECOLOGICALLY FEASIBLE SITES FOR PLANTING OF MANGROVES AND BEACH FORESTS.~~

~~WORTHY TO NOTE THAT IT IS MENTIONED IN THE DEFINITION OF COASTAL GREENBELT: "100 METERS WIDTH FROM THE SEA TOWARDS LAND".~~

- ~~(e) Operational Plan for the reversion of all abandoned fishponds to mangroves through natural regeneration or replanting with locally appropriate species. The NCGAP shall indicate that the identification and recovery of possession from the delinquent fishpond lease agreement holders shall be completed within twelve (12) months from the adoption thereof. All fishpond areas to be reverted to mangroves shall form part of the minimum target for the first year of implementation of the Action Plan: *Provided, That* the reversion shall be in accordance with RA No. 8550, as amended by RA No. 10654, as well as existing rules and regulations;~~
- ~~(f) Operational Plan for the removal of illegal structures such as breakwaters, permanent residential/commercial structures, and the like, in the identified priority coastal greenbelts. The NCGAP shall indicate that the declaration of and notice to persons responsible for removal of illegal structures shall be completed within twelve (12) months thereof. The removal of illegal structures in and start of rehabilitation, reforestation or afforestation of these areas shall form part of the minimum target for the first year of implementation of the Action Plan; and~~

~~**NOTE: THE REMOVAL OF THE STRUCTURE MUST BE AT THE EXPENSE OF THE OFFENDER IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 87 OF RA NO. 10654.**~~

- ~~(g) Monitoring and evaluation plan, with quantitative and qualitative targets consistent with (d), (e), and (f) above, appropriate indicators and reasonable means of verification. The plan shall become an integrated part of the Action Plan and Annual Report to Congress.~~

~~The DENR shall be responsible for consolidating the NCGAP not later than twelve (12) months from the date this Act takes effect.~~

~~**SEC. 30. DESIGNATED AREAS FOR COASTAL GREENBELT.** — TO ENSURE A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO REHABILITATE COASTAL GREENBELT AREAS THAT ARE RESILIENT TO PREVENT OR MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF NATURAL CALAMITIES, LANDSCAPE TYPES MUST BE CLASSIFIED INTO:~~

- (a) NATURAL AREAS REFER TO THOSE WHICH ENCOMPASSES ALL AREAS RELATIVELY UNAFFECTED BY HUMAN ACTIVITY, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHICH ARE ALREADY DESIGNATED AS NATIONAL PARKS AND OTHER CATEGORIES OF RESERVES;
- (b) RURAL AREAS REFER THE IMMEDIATE HINTERLAND OF THE COASTLINE WHEREIN DESPITE A SIMILAR VARIATION IN LANDFORM TO THAT IN NATURAL AREAS, THE NATURAL VEGETATION HAS BEEN LARGELY REPLACED BY NON-INDEGENOUS AGRICULTURAL SPECIES; AND
- (c) URBAN AREAS REFER TO THOSE COASTAL STRIPS WITHIN OR BORDERING URBAN SETTLEMENTS, USUALLY INCLUDING SEASIDE PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, ESPLANADES, AND MARINE DIVES, SOMETIMES WITH SEASIDE RETAINING WALLS AND OFTEN BORDERED BY ARTIFICIAL COASTAL PROTECTION STRUCTURES SUCH AS ROCK REVETMENTS. **(Reference for the classification of landscapes**
<https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2007-020.pdf>)

~~SEC. 34. KEY IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES. — IN ADDITION TO THE FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON ICM IN SECTION 5 OF THIS ACT, THEY SHALL TAKE THE LEAD IN IMPLEMENTING COMPONENTS OF THE NATIONAL COASTAL GREENBELT ACTION PLAN THAT ARE RELEVANT TO THEIR MANDATES.~~

~~THE DHSUD SHALL PROVIDE APPROPRIATION FOR THE RELOCATION OF THE FAMILIES OR INDIVIDUALS WHO WILL BE AFFECTED BY THE DESIGNATED AREAS. THE RELOCATION OF THE AFFECTED FAMILIES OR INDIVIDUALS SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE LOCAL SHELTER PLAN OF THE LGUS IN ACCORDANCE WITH RA NO. 7150 OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES" AND RA NO. 7279, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS "URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING ACT OF 1992", AS AMENDED BY RA NO. 10884.~~

~~NOTE: The second clause was included based on the comment of the BMB. The DILG has Local Shelter Plan which they coordinate with the DHSUD.~~

~~THE OTHER AGENCIES THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE ACTION PLAN SHALL IMPLEMENT THEIR COMMITMENTS, AS PROVIDED THEREIN. THE ACTIONS REQUIRED OF IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES ARE IMMEDIATELY EXECUTABLE BASED ON THE AGREED NATIONAL COASTAL GREENBELT ACTION PLAN, AND ON THEIR EXISTING MANDATES, PROGRAMS OR BUDGETS THAT ARE ALIGNED WITH THE ACTION PLAN, WITHOUT NEED FOR FORMULATING IMPLEMENTING GUIDELINES, RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THIS ACT.~~

~~SEC. 32. Local Coastal Greenbelt Action Plan.~~—Each coastal municipality and city in the identified priority coastal greenbelt areas shall prepare a Local Coastal Greenbelt Action Plan (LCCGAP) WHICH MAY BE INTEGRATED WITH THE CDP AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S PLANS, for the facilitation of the implementation of mandated actions in the ICM **(NEDA suggested to integrate LCCGAP with other LGU's development plans.)**

~~to facilitate the implementation of mandated actions in the NCCGAP. The roles of the municipality or city, as provided in the local LCCGAP shall be to:~~

- ~~(a) Facilitate the implementation of the mandates of the national agencies under Section 4, by providing local data and other supporting measures;~~
- ~~(b) Implement complimentary programs to assist the local communities and local businesses that are affected by the actions under Section 4, such as relocation sites with basic services such as livelihood and transportation programs, zoning or re-zoning of the priority coastal greenbelt areas, as appropriate, and the like;~~
- ~~(c) Provide the actual inventory of affected families in Designated Areas and to ensure that a just and humane process of relocation done;~~
- ~~(d) Lead in the actual implementation of rehabilitation, reforestation and afforestation, through the coastal barangays;~~
- ~~(e) Integrate the identified coastal greenbelts in the Comprehensive Land-Use Plan;~~
- ~~(f) Provide data and qualitative feedback to the Key Implementing Agencies, as may be relevant.~~

~~The provincial government shall provide the technical and budgetary support to component coastal cities and municipalities sharing a common priority coastal greenbelt area.~~

~~SEC. 33. Annual Report to Congress.~~—ASIDE FROM THE STATE OF THE COASTS REPORT IN SECTION 17 OF THIS ACT, the Key Implementing Agencies shall report to Congress on their progress in meeting the quantitative and qualitative targets under Action Plan for each fiscal year. The reports shall be consolidated by the Climate Change Commission for the presentation to the appropriate Committee in Congress at a meeting called for the purpose.

CHAPTER III IV FINAL PROVISIONS

~~SEC. 34. Enforcement Actions PROHIBITED ACTS. —~~

- (a) In addition to the penalties provided under existing law, any person who obstructs the DENR in the removal of illegal structures, or BFAR in the process of reversion of abandoned fishponds, shall be liable to that agency for an administrative fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (PhP50,000) per day that the agency is prevented from performing its function.
- (b) No structures shall be built within the identified coastal greenbelts without a permit from DENR or BFAR, consistent with their mandates. Any person who violates this prohibition shall be liable to the agency for an administrative fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (PhP50,000) per day from the time the structure was built until its removal.
- (c) ANY VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT, INCLUDING THE VIOLATIONS OF THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN DULY PROMULGATED AND PUBLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 37 OF THIS ACT, SHALL BE SUBJECT TO AN ADMINISTRATIVE FINE OF FIFTY THOUSAND PESOS (PHP50,000).
- (d) Proceeds from the administrative fines under this Section shall be retained by the agency imposing such fines and used exclusively for the implementation of its mandate under this Act. **(Suggestion: The fines may be remitted to the Bureau of the Treasury.)**

Legal actions filed in the exercise of rights and enforcement of obligations under this Act shall be covered by the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases.

SEC. 35. Appropriations. – All concerned government agencies and LGUs shall allocate from their annual appropriations adequate funds for the implementation of the ICM-responsive CLUP, CDP, LCCAP, AND LDRRMP. In subsequent budget proposals, the concerned offices and units shall appropriate funds for program or project development and implementation including continuing ICM capacity building, training, and education. LGUs shall pool their resources in establishing inter-LGU alliances in the management of shared resources such as bays, gulfs, lakes, rivers, watersheds, marine biodiversity corridors, and marine protected area networks within their jurisdiction.

SEC. 36. Other Funding Options. – The National Coordinating Committee, the local development councils, the LGUs, and the national government agencies may source local and international grants, bequests, and donations in support of ICM implementation.

The Land Bank of the Philippines, the Development Bank of the Philippines, the People's Credit and Finance Corporation, and other relevant government financial institutions shall formulate and identify loan and financing mechanisms that will be made available to support local ICM programs, including alternative livelihood projects for small-scale fisherfolks and cooperatives.

SEC. 37. Tax exemption. – All grants, bequests, endowments, donations, and contributions made to the National Coordinating Committee, the local development councils, the LGUs, THE DA and the DENR to be used actually, directly, and exclusively for the implementation of the ICM shall be exempted from donor's tax and shall be allowed as deduction from the gross income for purposes of computing the taxable income of the donor in accordance with the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended.

NOTE: AS SUGGESTED BY NEDA, FOR REVIEW BY THE DOF.

SEC. 38. Implementing Rules and Regulations. – The DA and DENR, in consultation with concerned agencies and stakeholders, shall promulgate the implementing rules and regulations of this Act within one hundred eighty (180) days from the effectivity of this Act.

SEC. 39. Capacity Building. – The National Coordinating Committee shall develop capacity building programs and activities for Inter-Provincial alliances to establish a resilient marine protected area networks; to address problems of habitat degradation, overfishing, and other impacts of climate change; and to utilize the best practices in planning and development of marine protected area networks.

SEC. 40. Joint Congressional Oversight Committee. – There is hereby created a Joint Congressional Oversight Committee (JCOC) to monitor the implementation of this Act and to review the implementing rules and regulations promulgated by the DENR for a period not exceeding five (5) years from the effectivity of this Act. The Committee shall be composed of five (5) Senators and five (5) Representatives to be appointed by the Senate President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The Oversight Committee shall be co-chaired by the Chairpersons of the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Climate Change of the House of Representatives.

The secretariat of the JCOC shall be drawn from existing personnel of the Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources and Committee on Climate Change of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 41. Separability Clause. – If any of the sections or provisions of this Act is held invalid, all other provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid.

SEC. 42. Repealing Clause. – Section 107 of Republic Act No. 7160 is hereby amended. All other laws, decrees, orders, resolutions, instructions, rules and regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

SEC. 43. Non-impairment Clause. – Nothing in this Act shall be construed as to diminish, impair, or repeal the prohibited acts under existing laws, presidential decrees,

executive orders, ordinances, rules and regulations, and other issuances, including Republic Act No. 7586 and Republic Act No. 8550 otherwise known as , “The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998”.

SEC. 44. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,