



Republic of the Philippines  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
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## MEMORANDUM

TO : **THE DIRECTORS**  
Biodiversity Management Bureau  
Forest Management Bureau  
Land Management Bureau  
Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau  
Policy and Planning Service

**THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**  
Manila Bay Coordinating Office

FROM : **THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY**  
Field Operations- Mindanao and Legislative Affairs

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

DATE : 10 December 2021

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This pertains an email dated 08 December 2021, from Representative **EDGAR M. CHATTO**, Chairperson, Committee on Climate Change, inviting DENR to a meeting via ZOOM video Conferencing platform on **14 December 2021 (Tuesday) at 9:30AM**, for comments and insights re: **Approval of the Consolidated Bill on Integrated Coastal Management and National Coastal Greenbelt Program**.

Kindly inform this Office of your attendance and please submit presentation, comments and/or position paper in hard and soft at the Legislative Liaison Office, e-mail address [denrlegislative@yahoo.com](mailto:denrlegislative@yahoo.com) and telephone number 8920-1761, for our reference..

For information and appropriate action.

  
**JOAN A. LAGUNDA, DM, DPA, MNSA**

MEMO NO. 2021 - 846

Encls: As stated.  
/juo100

# Invitation/Meeting on 14 Dec 2021 at 9:30AM via Zoom re Approval of the Consolidated Bill on Integrated Coastal Management and National Coastal Greenbelt Program

From: legis lative (denrlegislative@yahoo.com)

To: director@bmb.gov.ph; adirector@bmb.gov.ph; odir.erdb@gmail.com; erdb.legal.office@gmail.com; wrd@bmb.gov.ph; denrlmb@yahoo.com; lmb.oad@yahoo.com; lmblegaldivision@gmail.com; fmb@denr.gov.ph; denrfmb.ad@gmail.com; fmbpolicysection@gmail.com; mbco\_2011@yahoo.com; mbco.central@gmail.com; odpps@yahoo.com; odpps@denr.gov.ph

Date: Saturday, December 11, 2021, 02:00 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.

Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
Legislative Liaison Office

Visayas Avenue, Diliman, 1100 Quezon City, Philippines

[denr.gov.ph](http://denr.gov.ph)

Tel: 9201761



Memo Invite-CChange\_-ICM-and-NCGPrev (1).pdf  
241.1kB



Invite\_DENR\_14Dec2021.pdf  
299.5kB



AGENDA\_14Dec2021.pdf  
402.6kB



Consolidated ICM and NCGP\_v6\_231121.docx  
58.9kB



Republic of the Philippines  
**House of Representatives**  
Quezon City

**COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

08 December 2021

**HON. ROY A. CIMATU**

Secretary  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Dear **Sec. Cimat**:

We wish to inform you that the Committee on Climate Change of the House of Representatives will hold a meeting via Zoom video conferencing platform with details as follows:

Date/Time : **14 December 2021 (Tuesday), 9:30 A.M.**  
Agenda : **Approval of the Consolidated Bill on Integrated Coastal Management and National Coastal Greenbelt Program (House Bill Numbered 3136, 3315, 5353, 539, 1554, and 5543)**

In line with this, we would like to invite you or your representative to share your valuable comments and insights on the proposed legislation during the meeting.

We have attached herewith the Agenda and the Consolidated Bill on the above-stated measures for your reference.

The meeting will be opened as early as 9:00 A.M. For any clarification, please contact the Committee Secretariat: Ms. Binky Abaya at 09422929933 or Ms. MeAnne 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/86260409601?pwd=MIZ2RlQrbsS9CRHFXZVM0SIFBTXBjdz09>

Meeting ID: 862 6040 9601      Passcode: 637715



Republic of the Philippines  
**House of Representatives**  
Quezon City

**COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

**COMMITTEE MEETING**

**A G E N D A**

DATE : 14 December 2021 (Tuesday)

TIME : 9:30 A.M.

**VIA ZOOM VIDEO CONFERENCE**

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86260409601?pwd=MIZ2RIQrbS9CRHFXZVM0SIFBTXBjdz09>

Meeting ID: 862 6040 9601      Passcode: 637715

- I. Call to Order/Roll Call
- II. Recognition of Resource Persons and Guests
- III. Approval of the Minutes of the Previous Meeting
- IV. Opening Remarks of the Chair
- V. Approval of the Consolidated Bill on Integrated Coastal Management and National Coastal Greenbelt Program (House Bill Numbered 3136, 3315, 5353, 539, 1554, and 5543)
- VI. Other Matters
- VII. Adjournment

**Resource Persons**

➤ **Government Agencies**

- Climate Change Commission
- Department of Agriculture
  - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources
  - Biodiversity Management Bureau
  - Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau
  - Land Management Bureau
  - Forest Management Bureau

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 REPS. MARIA LOURDES ACOSTA-ALBA, CAMILLE A. VILLAR,  
PRECIOUS HIPOLITO CASTELO, ARGEL T. CABATBAT, ALFREDO A. GARBIN,  
JR., ELIZALDY S. CO, RUFUS B. RODRIGUEZ, AND EDGAR M. CHATTO

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 THE NATIONAL COASTAL GREENBELT ACTION PLAN, OTHER  
SUPPORTING MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTATION, AND PROVIDING FUNDS  
THEREFOR

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, restoring or  
rehabilitating, 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) *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*.
- (c) *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.
- (d) *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.
- (e) *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)**
- (f) *Coastal Greenbelts* refers to a strip of natural or artificially created coastal  
vegetation including mangroves, beach forest, phytoplankton and seagrasses,  
stretching at least up to 1.5 meters above towards land and up to 1.5 meters below  
towards the ocean from mean sea level, designed to prevent coastal erosion, and  
mitigate the adverse impacts of natural coastal hazards on human lives and  
property.
- (g) *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

1 term of LGU officials and the medium-term. **(Reference: As per DILG-DBM-**  
2 **NEDA-DOF JMC 2016-01).**  
3  
4 (h) *Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)* refers to the document formulated by the  
5 cities and municipalities in consultation with its stakeholders, that defines or  
6 provides guidelines on the allocation, utilization, development and management of  
7 all lands within a given territory or jurisdiction according to the inherent qualities of  
8 the land itself and supportive economic, demographic, socio-cultural and  
9 environmental objectives as defined in Republic Act No. 11201, otherwise known  
10 as the "Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development Act".  
11  
12 (i) *Designated Area for Coastal Greenbelts* refers to site specific stretch of vegetation  
13 in areas with abandoned fishponds requiring the reversion thereof to mangroves  
14 through natural regeneration or replanting with locally appropriate species.  
15 designated areas with illegal structures, such as breakwaters, permanent  
16 residential or commercial structures, and the like, require removal of such  
17 structures.  
18  
19 (j) *Disaster Risk Reduction* refers to the concept and practice of reducing disaster  
20 risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of  
21 disasters, through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people  
22 and property, wise management of land and the environment; and improved  
23 preparedness for adverse events.  
24  
25 (k) *Ecosystems Services* refer to the benefits people obtain from the ecosystems such  
26 as:  
27  
28 1) provisioning which refers to the services that provide food, water, timber,  
29 and fiber;  
30  
31 2) regulating which refers to the services that affect climate, floods, disease,  
32 wastes, and water quality;  
33  
34 3) cultural which refers to the services that provide recreational, aesthetic, and  
35 spiritual benefits; and  
36  
37 4) supporting which refers to the essential services such as soil formation,  
38 photosynthesis, and nutrient cycling.  
39  
40 (l) *Holistic and Sustainable Management* refers to the management of all components  
41 of the ecosystem and the services it provides in a way at a rate that maintains and  
42 enhances its current state and resilience, thereby maintaining its potential to meet  
43 the needs of the aspirations of present and future generations. This approach  
44 involves all stakeholders in collaborative decision-making, including scientists,  
45 national and local government, private sector, local residents, and the public  
46 towards the protection, conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of the

1 ecosystem and the resources therein. **(Suggested definition of DOST-**  
2 **PCAARRD.)**  
3  
4 (m) *Integrated Coastal Management* refers to a natural resource and environmental  
5 ecosystem-based management framework which employs an integrative, holistic  
6 management approach and an interactive planning process in addressing the  
7 complex management issues of the coastal area, and the major goal of which is to  
8 attain sustainable coastal development, including the maintenance of the  
9 functional integrity of ecosystems through effective coastal and ocean governance.  
10  
11 (n) *Mangrove Forest* refers to the forested wetland growing along tidal mudflats and  
12 along shallow water coastal areas extending inland along rivers, streams and their  
13 tributaries where the water is generally brackish and composed mainly of  
14 *rhizophora, bruguiera, ceriops, avicennia, and aegiceras*.  
15  
16 (o) *Municipal waters* refer not only to streams, lakes, inland bodies of water, and tidal  
17 waters within the municipality which are not included within the protected areas as  
18 defined under R.A. No.11038, otherwise known as the "Expanded National  
19 Integrated Protected Areas System Act 2of 2018", public forest, timber lands, forest  
20 reserves, or fishery reserves, but also marine waters included between two (2) lines  
21 drawn perpendicular to the general coastline from points where the boundary lines  
22 of the municipality touch the sea at low tide and a third line parallel with the general  
23 coastline including offshore islands and fifteen (15) kilometers from such coastline.  
24 Where two (2) municipalities are so situated on opposite shores and when with less  
25 than thirty (30) kilometers of marine waters between them, the third line shall be  
26 equally distant from opposite shore of the respective municipalities.  
27  
28 (p) *Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP)* refers to the plan  
29 document formulated at the provincial level that merges the traditionally separate  
30 provincial physical framework plan and provincial development plan to address the  
31 disconnect between spatial and sectoral factors and between medium and long-  
32 term concerns. it contains the long-term vision of the province, and identifies  
33 development goals, strategies, objectives or targets and corresponding Programs,  
34 Projects and Activities (PPAs) which serve as primary inputs to provincial  
35 investment programming and subsequent budgeting and plan  
36 implementation. **(Reference: DILG-NEDA-DBM-DOF JMC 1, S. 2007)**  
37  
38 (q) *State of the Coasts Reporting System* refers to an assessment tool for LGUs to be  
39 used in measuring the progress and benefits of ICM implementation. It allows the  
40 LGUs to document and measure the effectiveness and impacts of policy and  
41 management interventions in support of sustainable coastal development and  
42 evaluate progress towards local, national, and international targets for sustainable  
43 development.  
44  
45 (r) *Watershed* refers to a land area drained by a stream or fixed body of water and its  
46 tributaries having a common outlet for surface run-off. it is topographically

1 delineated area of land form which rainwater can drain as surface run-off, via a  
2 specific stream or river system to a common outlet point. It encompasses ridge to  
3 reef areas and may include the uplands, lowlands, and coastal areas. **(References:**  
4 **PD 1559 AND 705)**

5  
6 (s) *Wetlands* refer to a wide variety of inland habitats such as marshes, peatlands,  
7 floodplains, rivers and lakes, and coastal areas such as saltmarshes, mangroves,  
8 intertidal mudflats and seagrass beds, and also coral reefs and other marine areas  
9 no deeper than six (6) meters at low tide, as well as human-made wetlands such as  
10 dams, reservoirs, rice paddies and wastewater treatment ponds and lagoons.  
11 **(Reference: RA 11038)**

12  
13 **CHAPTER II**  
14 **INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

15  
16 **SEC. 5. National Coordinating Committee on ICM.** – There is hereby  
17 established a National Coordinating Committee on ICM, hereinafter referred to as the  
18 National Coordinating Committee (NCC), to coordinate the review and implementation of  
19 the National ICM Framework.

20  
21 The NCC shall be composed of the following members:

- 22  
23 (a) the Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)  
24 who shall act as Chairperson;  
25  
26 (b) the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture (DA) as Co-chairperson;  
27  
28 (c) the Secretary of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) as Vice  
29 Chairperson;  
30  
31 (d) the Vice Chairperson of the Climate Change Commission (CCC) as Vice  
32 Chairperson;  
33  
34 (e) the Secretary of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG);  
35  
36 (f) the Secretary of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA);  
37  
38 (g) a representative from the academe who specializes in ICM;  
39  
40 (h) a representative from non-government organizations dealing with coastal  
41 management or fisheries;  
42  
43 (i) a representative from the private sector; and  
44  
45 (j) a representative from any other organizations not mentioned above as the NCC  
46 may deem necessary.

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

3  
4 The *ex-officio* members of the Committee may designate their permanent  
5 representatives to the NCC: *Provided* That, the permanent representatives may  
6 designate their authorized representatives whose ranks shall in no case be lower than  
7 the undersecretary and whose acts shall be considered as that of the permanent  
8 representatives: *Provided* however, That the duly authorized representatives have no  
9 voting right unless authorized in writing.

10  
11 The representatives from the academe, civil society, and other sectors shall  
12 possess experience and training in disciplines related to climate change, disaster risk  
13 reduction, natural resource management, or coastal management which shall be  
14 appointed by the NCC based on the suggestions provided by the member agencies. They  
15 shall serve as members of the NCC until expiration or termination of their term of office in  
16 such capacities subject for renewal to be decided by the majority of the members of the  
17 NCC and shall perform the duties appurtenant thereto unless they resign or their  
18 representation is withdrawn by the sector that they represent. Appointment to any  
19 vacancy shall be for the unexpired term of the predecessor.

20  
21 **SEC. 6. Meetings of the National Coordinating Committee.** – The NCC shall  
22 meet once every three (3) months, or as often as may be deemed necessary.

23  
24 **SEC. 7. Secretariat.** – The DA and DENR shall provide Secretariat support to the  
25 NCC and shall create a composite team among their bureaus and offices. The DENR  
26 shall head the Secretariat which shall have an administrative control and supervision:  
27 *Provided* That, the DA shall provide the necessary complementary manpower as may be  
28 determined by the NCC.

29  
30 **SEC. 8. Powers and Functions of the National Coordinating Committee on**  
31 **ICM.** – The NCC shall exercise and perform the following powers and functions:

- 32  
33 (a) formulate, adopt, institutionalize, and amend, if necessary, the National ICM  
34 Framework, in consultation with other concerned agencies, sectors, and  
35 stakeholders, within six (6) months from the effectivity of this Act;  
36  
37 (b) identify coastal and marine and other resources shared by two or more LGUs,  
38 recommend and provide guidance on mainstreaming ICM into existing local plans  
39 and programs through their respective regional or provincial development councils,  
40 and assist the relevant authorities in resolving conflicts arising from ICM between  
41 or among LGUs;  
42  
43 (c) undertake baseline and periodic assessment and reporting of the state of coastal  
44 and marine environment and natural resources and the level of socioeconomic  
45 development of the adjacent communities, governance or management  
46 interventions, and relevant infrastructures in place, among others;

- 1  
2 (d) conduct capacity building programs and activities for national government, LGUs,  
3 and stakeholders, and pursue information, education, and communication (IEC)  
4 campaigns on ICM, and develop guidelines for mainstreaming the ICM into the  
5 development planning and investment programming processes of local  
6 governments;  
7  
8 (e) develop guidelines for provinces sharing the same resources and influence for the  
9 integrated management, protection, conservation, and restoration of the shared  
10 coastal and marine ecosystems, and reduce or eliminate the impacts of activities  
11 originating from upstream and downstream sources;  
12  
13 (f) ensure documentation, promotion, and dissemination of learnings and best  
14 practices on ICM implementation;  
15  
16 (g) facilitate the establishment of integrated data and monitoring systems using  
17 innovative technologies and develop a national ICM dashboard as the repository  
18 of data on ICM;  
19  
20 (h) pursue the mobilization of sustainable financing mechanisms for ICM from both  
21 public and private sectors;  
22  
23 (i) ensure adaptive management to consider new threats and emerging issues arising  
24 from changes in socioeconomic and technological landscape; and  
25  
26 (j) recommend the issuance or passage of policies or legislations to the appropriate  
27 agency or the legislature.  
28  
29 **SEC. 9. Elements of the National ICM Framework.** – The implementation of ICM-  
30 responsive plans shall take into account the following elements in line with the ICM  
31 principles:  
32  
33 (a) an inter-agency, inter-LGU alliances, multi-sectoral mechanism to coordinate the  
34 efforts of different agencies, sectors, and administrative levels;  
35  
36 (b) peoples' participation in the formulation and implementation of the National ICM  
37 Framework while upholding and respecting their right to a balanced and healthful  
38 ecology, especially those of the poorest communities and the most vulnerable to  
39 climate change and other hazards;  
40  
41 (c) coastal strategies and action plans that provide a long-term vision and strategy for  
42 sustainable development of the coastal areas; and a fixed-term program of actions  
43 specifying responsible agencies or institutions for addressing priority issues and  
44 concerns including improving existing endeavors to protect marine protected areas  
45 and other protected areas on or near coastal zones, as defined under R.A. No.  
46 11038;

- 1  
2 (d) public awareness programs to increase the level of understanding of and  
3 appreciation for the coastal and marine resources of the area; and to promote a  
4 shared responsibility among stakeholders in the planning and implementation of  
5 the National ICM Framework;  
6  
7 (e) mainstreaming the National ICM Framework into the national and local  
8 government planning and socio-economic development programs; and allocation  
9 of adequate financial and human resources for its implementation;  
10  
11 (f) capacity building programs to enhance required human resource skills, scientific  
12 input to policy and planning processes; and enforcement mechanisms to ensure  
13 compliance with adopted rules and regulations;  
14  
15 (g) integrated environmental monitoring for the purpose of measuring, evaluating, and  
16 reporting the status, progress, and impacts of management programs against  
17 established sustainable development indicators and for use in decision-making,  
18 public awareness, and performance evaluation;  
19  
20 (h) investment opportunities and sustainable financing mechanisms for environmental  
21 protection and improvement; resource conservation; and ecosystem based  
22 adaptation and other nature based solutions;  
23  
24 (i) disaster risk reduction and management as well as climate change adaptation and  
25 mitigation programs, and vulnerability and risk assessment;  
26  
27 (j) knowledge management, research, and development programs in such areas as  
28 carrying capacity, limits to acceptable change, and enhancement of the analytical  
29 and predictive value of scenarios for protecting sustainable futures; and  
30  
31 (k) development of a national coastal greenbelt action plan for the protection of  
32 biodiversity and coastal areas.  
33  
34 The National ICM Framework shall provide direction, support, and guidance to the  
35 LGUs and shall adhere to the principles of sustainable development; ecosystem-based  
36 management that focuses on the interconnectivity of ecosystems and maintaining their  
37 health and resiliency to deliver the goods and services; policy and functional integration,  
38 coordination, and adaptive management that guide the ICM practice. The NCC shall  
39 finalize the National ICM Framework within twelve (12) months from the effectivity of this  
40 Act.  
41  
42 **SEC. 10. Coordination of ICM Programs, Plans, and Activities at the Regional**  
43 **Level.** – The Regional Development Councils shall mainstream ICM in the formulation of  
44 Regional Development Plans and Priority Investment Programs, among other related  
45 documents which shall be reviewed and approved by the NCC.  
46



1 **SEC. 11. Coordination of ICM Programs, Plans, and Activities at the Provincial**  
2 **Level.** – The Provincial Development Council (PDC) established under Section 107 (c) of  
3 R.A. No. 7160, otherwise known as the “Local Government Code of 1991”, shall be  
4 responsible for the formulation of the ICM plan at the Provincial level, including the  
5 implementation and coordination necessary therefor which shall be reviewed and  
6 approved by the NCC.

7  
8 In addition to its members, the following offices and sector shall be represented thereto  
9 for the purpose of facilitating the mainstreaming of ICM planning in the formulation of the  
10 provincial development and physical framework plan, among other related documents in  
11 line with the ICM principles:

- 12 (a) the Chairperson of the Environment Committee of the *Sanggunian Panlalawigan*;
- 13
- 14 (b) the Provincial Fisheries Office or Office of the Provincial Agriculturist;
- 15
- 16 (c) the Provincial Tourism Office;
- 17
- 18 (d) the DENR Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer;
- 19
- 20 (e) the Board Member of Marine Protected Area Networks, where they exist;
- 21
- 22 (f) the Regional Office of DHSUD; and
- 23
- 24 (g) the private sector.
- 25

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

32  
33 However, this provision shall not apply to provinces or common resources shared  
34 by several LGUs which have an existing ICM coordinating mechanism at the time of the  
35 effectivity of this Act.

36  
37 **SEC. 12. Additional Functions of the Provincial Development Council.** – In  
38 addition to the functions provided in Section 109 of R.A. No. 7160, the PDC shall:

- 39
- 40 a) coordinate the efforts of provinces sharing a resource to address issues that cut  
41 across their political boundaries;
- 42
- 43 b) coordinate the establishment and consolidation of baseline data on ICM especially  
44 in relation to biodiversity; and
- 45

- 1 c) resolve conflicts arising from ICM between or among municipalities or cities, or  
2 between an LGU and a body managing a specially administered area within the  
3 province: *Provided*, That boundary disputes between and among the LGUs shall  
4 be settled in accordance with Sections 118 and 119 of R.A. No. 7160 and its  
5 implementing rules and regulations.
- 6

7 **SEC. 13. Coordination of ICM Programs, Plans, and Activities at the City and**  
8 **Municipal Levels.** – The City or Municipal Development Council (CDC or MDC)  
9 established pursuant to Section 107 (b) of R.A. No. 7160 shall be responsible for the  
10 integration of national ICM strategies within their respective development plans, land use  
11 plans, and other relevant plans, whether highly urbanized city (HUC), independent  
12 component city (ICC), component city, or municipal levels, including the implementation  
13 and coordination necessary therefor which shall be reviewed by the NCC. In addition to its  
14 members, the following offices and sector shall be represented thereto for the purpose of  
15 coordinating the formulation and implementation of the ICM Plan:

- 16
- 17 (a) the chairperson of the Environment Committee of the *Sangguniang Panglungsod*  
18 or *Bayan*;
- 19
- 20 (b) the city or municipal fisheries office or office of the city or municipal agriculturist;
- 21
- 22 (c) the city or municipal Tourism Office; and
- 23
- 24 (d) the private sector.
- 25

26 A position for a City Environment and Natural Officer (CENRO) or a Municipal  
27 Environment and Natural Officer (MENRO) shall be created or designated for the  
28 coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the ICM-responsive Local Climate  
29 Action Plans (LCCAPs), CLUP, and CDP.

30  
31 However, this provision shall not apply to cities or municipalities which have an existing  
32 ICM coordinating mechanism at the time of the effectivity of this Act.

33  
34 **SEC. 14. ICM Office.** – Each province may establish an ICM Office to act as the  
35 secretariat to the PDC with regard to ICM programs, plans, and activities, and to monitor  
36 the implementation of the Provincial ICM Plan in consonance with the National ICM  
37 Framework: *Provided*, That where PENRO is already established it will act as the  
38 secretariat to the PDC: *Provided Further*, That an office or section under the Provincial  
39 Planning and Development Coordination Office focused solely on matters or tasks  
40 relating to ICM may serve as ICM Office. Otherwise, the Provincial Planning and  
41 Development Coordination Office shall serve as the secretariat to the PDC.

42  
43 Each LGU shall allocate funds in coordination with the Department of Budget and  
44 Management for the creation of a *plantilla* position for CENRO or MENRO with the  
45 responsibility to coordinate and monitor the implementation of ICM-responsive LCCAPs,  
46 CLUPs, CDPs, and other related matters at the municipality or city level.

1  
2 The provincial government ENRO shall act as the ICM officer at the provincial level  
3 with the responsibility of coordinating, monitoring, and reporting on the progress of ICM  
4 implementation and other related matters.

5  
6 **SEC. 15. Additional Functions of the City or Municipal Development Council. –**  
7 In addition to the functions provided in Section 109 of R.A. No. 7160, the CDC or MDC  
8 shall:

- 9  
10 (a) ensure that the formulation of LCCAPs, CLUPs, CDPs, and Annual Investment  
11 Programs (AIPs) pursuant to Section 14 of R.A. No. 9729 or the "Climate Change  
12 Act of 2009" are guided by the ICM principles and incorporate the elements of ICM  
13 planning and shall be reviewed and approved by the appropriate government  
14 agencies or committees;  
15  
16 (b) coordinate the efforts and the implementation of ICM-responsive local plans  
17 among relevant barangay to address issues that cut across their boundaries;  
18  
19 (c) coordinate the establishment and consolidation of baseline data on ICM especially  
20 in relation to biodiversity and ecosystems goods and services;  
21  
22 (d) resolve conflicts arising from ICM between or among barangays or between a  
23 barangay and a specially managed or administered area within the city or  
24 municipality.

25  
26 **SEC. 16. Representation of Other Agencies and Stakeholders. –** Local  
27 government units may consider the representation in their respective development  
28 councils of other national agencies and stakeholder groups in ICM planning,  
29 implementation, monitoring, and reporting processes, as they may deem necessary.

30  
31 **SEC. 17. Assistance from LGUs and National Agencies. –** The local  
32 development councils may call upon any local official or any official of national agencies  
33 or offices within the LGU to assist in the formulation of local ICM-responsive local plans.

34  
35 In providing technical assistance and other forms of support related to coastal  
36 management and the implementation of development plans, national government  
37 agencies shall give priority to fifth- and sixth-class municipalities and other LGUs with  
38 approved or existing ICM-responsive local plans.

39  
40 **SEC. 18. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting of ICM Framework. –**The NCC  
41 shall coordinate the preparation, consolidation, and submission of an initial State of the  
42 Coasts Report, one (1) year after the effectivity of this Act, based on a monitoring and  
43 evaluation mechanism that will be developed to track the progress of the country's ICM  
44 implementation. Every five (5) years thereafter, the NCC shall coordinate the preparation,  
45 consolidation, and submission to the President of the State of the Coasts Report on the  
46 implementation of the local ICM-responsive local plans such as LCCAPs, CLUPs, and

1 CDPs, in line with the National ICM Framework. The LGUs shall submit their respective  
2 progress reports on the implementation of their respective ICM-responsive local plans to  
3 the NCC.

4  
5 National government agencies which are members of the NCC shall update their  
6 existing monitoring and assessment mechanisms relevant to ICM to ensure compliance  
7 of the LGUs.

8  
9 **SEC. 19. ICM Best Practices. –** The National ICM Framework and local ICM plans  
10 shall promote the application of best learnings which include the following:

- 11  
12 (a) coastal and marine use classification, marine spatial planning, and  
13 harmonization of comprehensive land and water use plan as management  
14 tools;  
15  
16 (b) sustainable fisheries and conservation of living resources;  
17  
18 (c) protection and rehabilitation of coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass, estuaries,  
19 and other habitats, particularly through establishment of marine protected  
20 areas, nature reserves, and sanctuaries;  
21  
22 (d) development of management approaches for the conservation of upland  
23 watershed, catchment areas, and river basins;  
24  
25 (e) integrated waste management, including sewage and solid, hazardous, toxic,  
26 and other wastes by major sources;  
27  
28 (f) natural and man-made hazards management;  
29  
30 (g) water use and supply management;  
31  
32 (h) payment for ecosystem services and equitable allocation of costs and benefits;  
33  
34 (i) integrated and bay wide law enforcement;  
35  
36 (j) disaster risk reduction and management in coastal areas;  
37  
38 (k) climate change adaptation and mitigation in coastal areas;  
39  
40 (l) community-led natural resource management;  
41  
42 (m) recognition of indigenous peoples' concerns;  
43  
44 (n) integrated management of port safety, health, security and environment  
45 protection; and  
46

1 (o) involvement of the private sector or business sector as a partner in ICM.

2  
3 **SEC. 20. Incentives.** – The NCC shall develop a national incentive and recognition  
4 system to encourage and motivate the LGUs to diligently and efficiently implement, and  
5 monitor their ICM-responsive local plans.  
6

7 In addition to the criteria provided in Section 7 of R.A. No. 11292, otherwise known  
8 as “The Seal of Good Local Governance Act of 2019”, the LGU may be granted the Seal  
9 of the Good Local Governance if its exemplarily implemented and sustained the ICM-  
10 responsive local plans.  
11

12 The details of the recognition and reward system shall be provided in the  
13 implementing rules and regulations of this Act.  
14

15 **Sec. 21. Scientific Advisory Group.** –The NCC shall establish a National  
16 Scientific Advisory Group to ensure that ICM interventions have sound scientific basis.  
17

18 The Scientific Advisory Group shall provide advice to the LGUs in relation to  
19 technical documents, new scientific developments and policies in climate science and  
20 coastal management, and in achieving their environmental goals.  
21

22 It shall be composed of the following:

- 23  
24 (a) a representative from the academe who specializes in ICM or any related  
25 discipline;  
26  
27 (b) a representative from the DOST;  
28  
29 (c) a representative from the DENR;  
30  
31 (d) a representative from the BFAR;  
32  
33 (e) a representative from the PAMS or other professional society related to natural  
34 resource management and coastal management; and  
35  
36 (f) a representative from the PCG’s Marine Science Investigation Force.  
37

38 The Scientific Advisory Committee shall also convene to serve as the experts in  
39 discussing and advising on the technical and science-based issues related to Article III of  
40 this Act.  
41

42 **SEC. 22. Role of National Government Agencies.** – All concerned national  
43 agencies shall support the implementation of the National ICM Framework and ICM-  
44 responsive local plans, and promote ICM best learnings that fall within their respective  
45 mandates. They shall identify, prepare, and provide policy guidance and technical  
46 resource assistance to the DENR, the development councils, and the LGUs in the

1 implementation of the National ICM Framework and ICM-responsive local plans and in  
2 the enforcement of relevant coastal and marine policies and regulations; and regional and  
3 international commitments or treaties. These agencies shall directly consult with  
4 concerned LGUs in the development and implementation of the National ICM Framework  
5 and ICM-responsive local plans affecting coastal and marine areas in their respective  
6 localities.  
7

8 All government contracts entered into and permits issued by the government such  
9 as foreshore lease agreements, forest management agreements, special land use  
10 permits, and mining permits shall be entered into or issued by the government and its  
11 instrumentalities in conformity with the National ICM Framework and ICM-responsive  
12 local plans.  
13

14 **Sec. 23. Specially Managed or Administered Areas.** – Specially managed or  
15 administered areas such as river basins, Water Quality Management Areas (WQMAs)  
16 established under R.A. No. 9275, otherwise known as the “Philippine Clean Water Act of  
17 2004”, special economic and freeport zones, and protected areas, whether established  
18 under R.A. No. 11038 or by virtue of an ordinance, shall prepare their management plans  
19 in consonance with the ICM National Framework and relevant ICM-responsive local  
20 plans. Their management plans shall incorporate ICM principles and best practices taking  
21 into account the interlinkages between and among associated watersheds and wetlands.  
22

23 **Sec. 24. Review of Existing ICM or Related Programs and Plans.** – Provinces,  
24 cities, municipalities, especially managed or administered areas such as special  
25 economic zones or freeport zones, bays, lakes or marine protected areas (MPAs) shall  
26 review, revise, reconcile, and harmonize their existing ICM or related programs or plans  
27 based on the National ICM Framework within three (3) years from the effectivity of this  
28 Act. Actual use shall be preferred over future or reserve use: *Provided*, That all existing  
29 locational clearances and zoning permits issued by the LGUs prior to the effectivity of this  
30 Act shall remain valid pending review of existing programs and plans and zoning  
31 ordinances (ZOs), and they shall not be invalidated because of the new and approved  
32 programs and plans and ZOs which determined proper location in a different coastal use  
33 zoning area: *Provided, further*, That appropriate measures shall be adopted by the LGU  
34 concerned, the landowner, and the developer in the event that any existing structure and  
35 facility are found to be properly covered by a different coastal use zoning category in the  
36 areas where they are currently located: *Provided, finally*, That existing structures and  
37 facilities within extremely hazardous and high risk danger zones which cannot be  
38 addressed by any mitigating or protective measures shall be required to relocate.  
39

40 **Sec. 25. Role of LGUs.** – All LGUs shall act as the frontline agencies in the  
41 formulation, planning, and implementation of ICM programs in their respective municipal  
42 waters. The local ICM Plan shall be supportive of and compliant with the National ICM  
43 Framework and shall be prepared in consultation with the stakeholders. The LGUs shall  
44 regularly update their ICM-responsive LCCAPs, CLUPs, and CDPs to reflect emerging  
45 needs, and changing social, economic, and environmental conditions. The LGUs shall  
46 also ensure that their annual work and investment plans are aligned based on their ICM-

1 responsive LCCAPs, CLUPs, and CDPs. The LGUs shall furnish the NCC their respective  
2 ICM-responsive local plans and all subsequent amendments, modifications, and revisions  
3 thereto. LGUs shall mobilize and allocate the necessary personnel, resources, and  
4 logistics to effectively implement their respective ICM-responsive local plans. Barangays  
5 shall be directly involved with municipal and city governments in prioritizing coastal issues  
6 and identifying and implementing solutions. Municipal and city governments shall  
7 consider ICM as one of their priority programs.  
8

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

13 **Sec. 26. Roles of Civil Society and the Private Sector.** – In the development  
14 and implementation of the ICM program, the NGOs, civic organizations, people's  
15 organizations, the academe, the private sector, and other concerned stakeholder groups  
16 shall be engaged in activities such as planning, community organizing, research,  
17 technology transfer, information sharing, investment, training programs, and monitoring;  
18 and evaluation, response, and feedback systems.  
19

20 **Sec. 27. Supporting Activities.** – The following activities shall be undertaken in  
21 support of the implementation of ICM programs:  
22

- 23 a) ICM Education – The Department of Education (DepEd) and the Commission on  
24 Higher Education (CHED) shall integrate the concept and basic principles of ICM  
25 into the primary, secondary, and tertiary education curricula, as well as in the  
26 textbooks, primers and other educational materials. The DOST shall, likewise,  
27 include integrated coastal management, tropical marine ecosystem management,  
28 and other related studies in their scholarship programs for graduate studies;  
29
- 30 b) ICM Training Program for LGUs – The DENR and the DILG, through the Local  
31 Government Academy, shall develop and provide ICM training programs for LGUs.  
32 For this purpose, LGUs may allocate funds for scholarships on tertiary and  
33 graduate courses relating to ICM or source funds for such scholarships other than  
34 LGU funds;  
35
- 36 c) Environmental and Natural Resource Accounting and Valuation for ICM Planning  
37 – The NEDA and the National Statistics Coordination Board (NSCB) shall  
38 incorporate coastal and marine resource accounting as well as estimates of their  
39 carrying capacity in the national and regional accounts;  
40
- 41 d) Coastal and Marine Environmental Information Management System – The DENR  
42 shall oversee the establishment and maintenance of a coastal and marine  
43 environmental information management system and network, in collaboration with  
44 other concerned national government agencies, institutions, LGUs, civil society  
45 organizations and other academic institutions. The DENR shall promote the

1 documentation and information dissemination of good practices as well as initiate  
2 replication and scaling up of ICM programs in the country. The concerned  
3 agencies, however, shall review the coastal and marine data prior to their public  
4 dissemination.  
5

### 6 CHAPTER III 7 NATIONAL COASTAL GREENBELT ACTION PLAN 8

9 **Sec. 28. National Coastal Greenbelt Action Plan.** – The NCC shall identify and  
10 convene all national government agencies responsible for foreshore management,  
11 mangrove and beach forest protection and utilization, coastal land and sea-use planning,  
12 coastal tourism development, social welfare of coastal communities, and other relevant  
13 mandates, to prepare an integrated National Coastal Greenbelt Action Plan (NCGAP).  
14

15 The NCGAP shall, at the minimum, contain the following:  
16

- 17 (a) Spatial representation, or if feasible, quick or rapid inventory of the status of  
18 coastlines and foreshores, including the status of mangroves, beach forests,  
19 settlements, structures and fishponds within 100 meters therein;  
20
- 21 (b) Assessment of priority area to be declared as coastal greenbelts, for each  
22 coastal province, city and municipality, to protect by means of mangroves and  
23 beach forests, based on vulnerability to storm surges, waves, tsunami and the  
24 like. The action plan shall indicate that the assessment of priority areas shall  
25 be completed within twelve (12) months from the adoption of the NCGAP;  
26
- 27 (c) Designation of priority areas for coastal greenbelts that are already included  
28 as either as a protected area under R.A. No. 11038 or as a fish refuge or  
29 sanctuary under R.A. No. 10654 as amended, otherwise known as "The  
30 Philippine Fisheries Code of The Philippines", or as a local marine protected  
31 area as may be declared by municipalities and cities through ordinances. The  
32 designation shall be completed within six (6) months from the completion of  
33 the assessment. Designation shall also be done through a proposal to the  
34 appropriate agency, municipality or city as may be deemed necessary. If an  
35 area is designated as a priority area, no structure shall be allowed therein  
36 unless it is approved by the DENR or DA through the BFAR;  
37
- 38 (d) Operational plan for the rehabilitation, reforestation, or afforestation of  
39 designated priority coastal greenbelts with ecologically appropriate mangrove  
40 and beach forest species, not less than 100 meters minimum target area of  
41 twenty percent (20%) of the designated priority areas in the first five (5) years  
42 for maximum protection of the most vulnerable communities in the city or  
43 municipality. The remaining priority areas must be completed within ten (10)  
44 years, the designation of the priority area;  
45

1  
2 (a) In addition to the penalties provided under existing law, any person who  
3 obstructs the DENR in the removal of illegal structures, or DA through the BFAR  
4 in the process of reversion of abandoned fishponds, shall be liable to that  
5 agency for an administrative fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (PhP50,000) per day  
6 that the agency is prevented from performing its function.  
7  
8 (b) No structures shall be built within the identified coastal greenbelts without a  
9 permit from DENR or DA through the BFAR, consistent with their mandates.  
10 Any person who violates this prohibition shall be liable to the agency for an  
11 administrative fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (PhP50,000) per day from the time  
12 the structure was built until its removal.  
13  
14 (c) Any violation of the provisions of this Act, including the violations of the  
15 implementing rules and regulations which have been duly promulgated and  
16 published in accordance with Section 37 of this Act, shall be subject to an  
17 administrative fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (PhP50,000) upon any person or  
18 entity found guilty thereof.  
19  
20 Proceeds from the administrative fines under this Section shall be retained by the  
21 agency imposing such fines and used exclusively for the implementation of its mandate  
22 under this Act.  
23  
24 **SEC. 33. Appropriations.** – All concerned government agencies and LGUs shall  
25 allocate from their annual appropriations adequate funds for the implementation of the  
26 ICM-responsive LCCAP, CLUP, and CDP. In subsequent budget proposals, the  
27 concerned offices and units shall appropriate funds for program or project development  
28 and implementation including continuing ICM capacity building, training, and education.  
29 LGUs shall pool their resources in establishing inter-LGU alliances in the management of  
30 shared resources such as bays, gulfs, lakes, rivers, watersheds, marine biodiversity  
31 corridors, and marine protected area networks within their jurisdiction.  
32  
33 **SEC. 34. Other Funding Options.** – The NCC, the local development councils,  
34 the LGUs, and the national government agencies may source local and international  
35 grants, bequests, and donations in support of ICM implementation.  
36  
37 The Land Bank of the Philippines, the Development Bank of the Philippines, the  
38 People's Credit and Finance Corporation, and other relevant government financial  
39 institutions shall formulate and identify loan and financing mechanisms that will be made  
40 available to support local ICM-responsive programs, including alternative livelihood  
41 projects for small-scale fisherfolks and cooperatives.  
42  
43 **SEC. 35. Tax exemption.** – All grants, bequests, endowments, donations, and  
44 contributions made to the NCC, the local development councils, the LGUs, the DA and  
45 the DENR to be used actually, directly, and exclusively for the implementation of the ICM  
46 shall be exempted from donor's tax and shall be allowed as deduction from the gross

1 income for purposes of computing the taxable income of the donor in accordance with the  
2 provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended.  
3  
4 **SEC. 36. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** – The DA, DENR and CCC, in  
5 consultation with concerned agencies and stakeholders, shall promulgate the  
6 implementing rules and regulations of this Act within one hundred eighty (180) days from  
7 the effectivity of this Act.  
8  
9 **SEC. 37. Annual Report.** – The NCC shall submit an annual report to the Congress  
10 and the Office of the President on its compliance with its functions under this Act, the  
11 implementation of the ICM Framework, and the State of the Coasts Report on or before  
12 March 30 of every year following the effectivity of this Act.  
13  
14 **SEC. 38. Joint Congressional Oversight Committee.** – There is hereby  
15 created a Joint Congressional Oversight Committee (JCOC) to monitor the  
16 implementation of this Act and to review the implementing rules and regulations  
17 promulgated by the DA, DENR and CCC for a period not exceeding five (5) years  
18 from the effectivity of this Act. The Committee shall be composed of five (5) Senators  
19 and five (5) Representatives to be appointed by the Senate President and the  
20 Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The Oversight Committee  
21 shall be co-chaired by the Chairpersons of the Committee on Environment, Natural  
22 Resources and Climate Change of the Senate and the Committee on Climate  
23 Change of the House of Representatives.  
24  
25 The secretariat of the JCOC shall be drawn from existing personnel of the Senate  
26 Committee on Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change and Committee on  
27 Climate Change of the House of Representatives.  
28  
29 **SEC. 39. Separability Clause.** – If any of the sections or provisions of this Act is  
30 held invalid, all other provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid.  
31  
32 **SEC. 40. Repealing Clause.** – All other laws, decrees, orders, resolutions,  
33 instructions, rules and regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof which are  
34 inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed, amended, or modified  
35 accordingly.  
36  
37 **SEC. 41. Non-impairment Clause.** – Nothing in this Act shall be construed as to  
38 diminish, impair, or repeal the prohibited acts under existing laws, presidential decrees,  
39 executive orders, ordinances, rules and regulations, and other issuances, including R.A.  
40 No. 11038 and R.A. No. 8550, as amended by R.A. No. 10654.  
41  
42 **SEC. 42. Effectivity.** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its  
43 publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.  
44  
45 Approved,