



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
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MEMORANDUM

FOR : **The Directors**
Legal Affairs Service
Policy and Planning Service
Climate Change Service

The Bureau Director
Biodiversity Management Bureau
Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau
Land Management Bureau
Forest Management Bureau
Mines & Geosciences Bureau
Environmental Management Bureau

The Executive Director
Manila Bay Coordinating Office
Palawan Council for Sustainable Development

FROM : **The Director**
Legislative Liaison Office

SUBJECT : **NOTICE OF ADVANCE MEETING FOR 2ND TWG VIRTUAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

DATE : 07 October 2022

In reference to the invitation from the Committee on Climate Change of the House of Representatives dated 07 October 2022, for a virtual meeting to discuss bills on Integrated Coastal Management (ICM), National Coastal Greenbelt Program and its consolidation, the Office of the Undersecretary for Finance, Information Systems and Climate Change (OUFISCC) has requested to meet in advance and thereafter attend the scheduled committee meeting.

In this regard, may we request your attendance for the **advance meeting and the 2nd TWG Meeting on Tuesday, October 11, 2022 at 8:00 AM to be held at the OUFISCC, 2nd Floor, DENR Building, Visayas Ave., Diliman, Quezon City.**

We would also like to **request for your comments and recommendations on the consolidated HBN 3136 on or before October 10, 2022 5PM via email at denrlegislative@yahoo.com to be deliberated on the said advance meeting.**

Further, we are furnishing you the invitation letter and the copy of HBN 3136 with consolidated comments and suggestions from resource persons for your reference.

For information and action, please.

ROMIROSE B. PADIN

*cc: Undersecretary for Legal, Administration, Human Resources and Legislative Affairs
Undersecretary for Policy, Planning and International Affairs
Undersecretary for Finance, Information Systems, and Climate Change
Assistant Secretary for Administration and Legislative Affairs*

MEMO NO. 2022 - 692



Republic of the Philippines
House of Representatives
Quezon City

COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

October 6, 2022

HON. MARIA ANTONIA YULO LOYZAGA

Secretary
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City

Dear Sec. Loyzaga:

The **Committee on Climate Change** will hold its **2nd TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG) MEETING** via virtual conference through **Zoom** application with details indicated hereunder:

DATE/TIME	October 11, 2022 (Tuesday)/ 9:30 A.M.
ZOOM LOG-IN DETAILS	Meeting ID: 893 3150 0570 Passcode: 872628 By clicking this link, you will be redirected to Zoom Meeting Room https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89331500570?pwd=N2t2aU9Md29CZlZqcUFvMHExeWlFdz09
AGENDA	Continuation of Consolidation of the Integrated Coastal Management bills (House Bills Numbered 3136 and 4496) and the National Coastal Greenbelt Program bill (House Bill Numbered 3303)

In this regard, we wish to invite your representative (preferably the same one who attended the first TWG meeting) to participate in the said meeting to share comments and insights on the proposed legislation.

Attached are the agenda and the working draft substitute bill of the above-stated measures for your easy reference.

Also, as heads up, we wish to inform you that the succeeding TWG meetings are **tentatively** set on **(Friday) 14 and (Tuesday) 18 October**, all at **9:30 am**.

Should you need more information, please contact the Committee Secretary at 09277193534 or Ms. MeAnne Ordovez at 09154448595.

Thank you and we look forward to seeing and hearing from you at the meeting.

Very truly yours,

HON. ANNA VICTORIA VELOSO-TUAZON

TWG Chairperson

For the TWG Chairperson:

ROMMEL M. REYES
Committee Secretary

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
19TH Congress
First Regular Session

**2ND TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG) MEETING
COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

11 October 2022, 9:30 AM
Virtual Conference through Zoom Application

AGENDA

I. **ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF AUTHORS, GUESTS, & RESOURCE PERSONS**

II. **OPENING REMARKS OF THE TWG CHAIRPERSON**

III. **CONTINUATION OF CONSOLIDATION OF THE FOLLOWING MEASURES:**

1. Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)

- **House Bill No. 3136**, "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," authored by Representative Jose Manuel F. Alba
- **House Bill No. 4496**, "AN ACT ADOPTING INTEGRATED COASTAL ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT AS A NATIONAL STRATEGY TO ENSURE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S COASTAL AND MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND ESTABLISHING SUPPORTING MECHANISMS FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION," authored by Representative Raymond Democrito C. Mendoza

2. National Coastal Greenbelt Program (NCGP)

- **House Bill No. 3303**, "AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL COASTAL GREENBELT PROGRAM, PROVIDING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND OTHER PURPOSES," authored by Representative Rufus B. Rodriguez

IV. **OTHER MATTERS**

V. **ADJOURNMENT**

RESOURCE PERSONS

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

- Climate Change Commission
- Department of Agriculture
 - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)
 - Climate Resilient Agriculture Office (CRAO)
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources
 - Biodiversity Management Bureau
 - Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau
 - Land Management Bureau
 - Forest Management Bureau
 - Manila Bay Coordinating Office
 - Mines and Geosciences Bureau
- Department of Budget and Management
- Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development
 - Environmental, Land Use & Urban Planning Development Bureau (ELUPDB)
- Department of Interior and Local Government
 - Bureau of Local Government Development (BLGD)
 - Local Government Academy (LGA)
- Department of Public Works and Highways
- Department of Science and Technology
 - Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCAARRD)
 - National Academy of Science and Technology (NAST)
 - National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP)
- National Economic and Development Authority
- Office of Civil Defense
 - National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
- Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD)
- Philippine Coast Guard
- Philippine National Police – Maritime Group
- Philippine Ports Authority
- Philippine Reclamation Authority

LGUs

- League of Cities of the Philippines
- League of Provinces of the Philippines
- League of Municipalities of the Philippines
- Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines

ACADEME

- UP Institute for Maritime Affairs and Law of the Sea
- UP Institute of Environmental Science and Meteorology
- UP Marine Science Institute

CIVIL SOCIETY GROUPS/NGOs

- Aksyon Klima Pilipinas
- German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)
- Greenpeace Philippines
- Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities

- NGOs for Fisheries Reform (NFR)
- OCEANA Philippines
- Partnership in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)
- RARE-Philippines
- The Climate Reality Project Philippines
- Zoological Society of London-Philippines

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. _____
(In substitution of House Bills Numbered _____)

Introduced by **REPS.**

1 **AN ACT**
2 **ADOPTING INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT AS A NATIONAL**
3 **STRATEGY FOR THE HOLISTIC AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF**
4 **COASTAL AND RELATED ECOSYSTEMS AND THE RESOURCES THEREIN**
5 **FROM RIDGE TO REEF, ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL COASTAL**
6 **GREENBELT ACTION PLAN, OTHER SUPPORTING MECHANISMS FOR**
7 **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

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

10
11 **SEC. 2. Policy Statement.** – It shall be the policy of the State to ensure the
12 sustainable management of the country’s coastal and marine environment and
13 resources by looking at the interconnectivity of ecosystems from the watersheds to the
14 coastal and marine areas. Towards this end, it shall adopt integrated coastal
15 management, hereinafter referred to as ICM, as a framework in regulating different
16 human activities, restoring or rehabilitating **ECOSYSTEMS**, and ensuring a multi-
17 stakeholder and ridge-to-reef approach to ecosystem management, with due
18 consideration to ecological connectivity and their impact on social and ecological
19 systems. The framework shall support the country’s achievement of sustainable
20 development, food security, just transition to sustainable livelihood, poverty alleviation
21 **AND ITS RESILIENCE AND RISK REDUCTION** ~~its vulnerability and risk reduction,~~
22 **FROM SEA- LEVEL RISE AND OTHER COASTAL STRESS**, and resilience, while
23 respecting the traditional resource rights of indigenous peoples and gender equality.
24 *(As suggested by the CCC.)*

25
26 **SEC. 3. Scope and Coverage.** – Integrated Coastal Management shall be
27 implemented in all local government units (LGUs) addressing the inter linkages among
28 ecosystems from ridge-to-reef, by all relevant government structures at the national

1 and local levels in consultation and partnership with all stakeholders through
2 participatory governance.

3
4 **SEC. 4. Definition of Terms.** – As used in this Act:

- 5
6 a. *Adaptation* refers to the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to
7 actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or
8 exploits beneficial opportunities.
9
10 b. **ANNUAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM (AIP) REFERS TO THE ANNUAL SLICE**
11 **OF THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (LDIP), WHICH**
12 **CONSTITUTES THE TOTAL RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL**
13 **PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES (PPAS) CONSISTING OF THE**
14 **ANNUAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND REGULAR OPERATING**
15 **REQUIREMENTS OF THE LGUS.** (As suggested by the CCC.)
16
17 c. *Beach Forest* refers to a narrow strip of woodland along the sandy and gravelly
18 beaches of the seacoast dominated by *Terminalia catappa*, *Casuarina*
19 *equisetifolia*, *Barringtonia asiatica*, *Sonneratia caseolaris*, *Acacia farnesiana*,
20 and *Erythrina orientalis*. (DR. PRIMAVERA WILL SUBMIT A MORE
21 SCIENTIFIC DEFINITION.)
22
23 a. *Biological Diversity or Biodiversity* refers to the variability among living
24 organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine, and other
25 aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part.
26 Biodiversity consists of variety of species, their genetic make-up, and the
27 communities to which they belong. (Suggested to use the CBD definition –
28 INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGY/UPD-NRCP.)
29
30 b. *Climate Change* refers to changes in the mean and/or variability of climate
31 properties that persist for an extended period typically decades or longer,
32 whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity. (MR. NEIL
33 SILVA shared the UNFCCC definition.)
34

35 **From the CCC:**

36
37 *Article 1, par. 2, UNFCCC): Climate change means a change of climate which is*
38 *attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of*
39 *global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed*
40 *over comparable time periods.*

- 41
42 c. *Coastal Area or Zone* refers to a band of dry land and adjacent ocean space
43 (water and submerged land) in which terrestrial processes and uses directly
44 affect oceanic processes and uses, and *vice versa*; its geographic extent may
45 include areas within a landmark limit of one (1) kilometer from the shoreline at
46 high tide to include mangrove swamps, brackish water ponds, nipa swamps,
47 estuarine rivers, sandy beaches and other areas within a seaward limit of 200
48 meters isobath to include coral reefs, algal flats, seagrass beds and other soft-
49 bottom areas.
50

1 d. *Coastal Greenbelts* refers to a strip of natural or artificially created coastal
2 vegetation including mangroves, beach forest, phytoplankton and seagrasses,
3 stretching at least up to 1.5 meters above towards land and up to 1.5 meters
4 below towards the ocean from mean sea level, designed to prevent coastal
5 erosion, and mitigate the adverse impacts of natural coastal hazards on human
6 lives and property. (DR. PRIMAVERA will send a revised definition and the
7 references.)
8

9 e. *Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP)* refers to a document that pertains to
10 the multi-sectoral plan formulated at the city or municipal level, which embodies
11 the vision, sectoral goals, objectives, development strategies and policies
12 within the term of LGU officials and the medium-term.
13

14 **From the DILG BLDG:**
15

16 *Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) – a six-year multi-sectoral plan*
17 *formulated at the city or municipal level embodying the vision, sectoral goals,*
18 *objectives, development strategies and policies within the terms of LGU officials*
19 *and the medium-term. The CDP contains: (i) Ecological Profile; (ii) Sectoral*
20 *Development Plan; and (iii) Implementation Instruments.*
21

22 f. *Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)* refers to the document formulated by
23 the cities and municipalities in consultation with its stakeholders, that defines or
24 provides guidelines on the allocation, utilization, development and
25 management of all lands within a given territory or jurisdiction according to the
26 inherent qualities of the land itself and supportive economic, demographic,
27 socio-cultural and environmental objectives as defined in Republic Act No.
28 11201, otherwise known as the “Department of Human Settlements and Urban
29 Development Act”.
30

31 **From DHSUD:**
32

33 *The definition of CLUP is the same as in the R.A. No. 11201, except the law*
34 *speaks of local government and in this house bill, it is replaced with cities and*
35 *municipalities.. but it is acceptable with us..*
36

37 g. *Designated Area for Coastal Greenbelts* refers to site specific stretch of
38 vegetation in areas with abandoned fishponds requiring the reversion thereof
39 to mangroves through natural regeneration or replanting with locally
40 appropriate species. designated areas with illegal structures, such as
41 breakwaters, permanent residential or commercial structures, and the like,
42 require removal of such structures. (DR. PRIMAVERA will submit a revised
43 definition with more clarity and not contradicting with BFAR and DA
44 administrative orders.) (Consider the definition provided in the NCGP –
45 OCEANA)
46

47 h. *Disaster Risk Reduction* refers to the concept and practice of reducing disaster
48 risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of
49 disasters, through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of

1 people and property, wise management of land and the environment; and
2 improved preparedness for adverse events.

3
4 i. *Ecosystems Services* refer to the benefits people obtain from the ecosystems
5 such as:

6
7 (1) provisioning which refers to the services that provide food, water, timber,
8 and fiber;

9
10 (2) regulating which refers to the services that affect climate, floods,
11 disease, wastes, and water quality;

12
13 (3) cultural which refers to the services that provide recreational, aesthetic,
14 and spiritual benefits; and

15
16 (4) supporting which refers to the essential services such as soil formation,
17 photosynthesis, and nutrient cycling, **AND CARBON**
18 **SEQUESTRATION.** (UPMSI – MS. DAVID)

19
20 j. *Holistic and Sustainable Management* refers to the management of all
21 components of the ecosystem and the services it provides in a way at a rate
22 that maintains and enhances its current state and resilience, thereby
23 maintaining its potential to meet the needs of the aspirations of present and
24 future generations. This approach involves all stakeholders in collaborative
25 decision-making, including scientists, national and local government, private
26 sector, local residents, and the public towards the protection, conservation,
27 restoration, and sustainable use of the ecosystem and the resources therein.

28
29 k. *Integrated Coastal Management* refers to a natural resource and environmental
30 ecosystem-based management framework which employs an integrative,
31 holistic management approach and an interactive planning process in
32 addressing the complex management issues of the coastal area, and the major
33 goal of which is to attain sustainable coastal development, including the
34 maintenance of the functional integrity of ecosystems through effective coastal
35 and ocean governance. (As suggested by the DOST: Definition of ICM can
36 incorporate the components of the holistic management such as the
37 assessment of drivers.) (Try to incorporate ecosystems, issues, drivers, various
38 institutions, various management planning framework, stakeholders – MR.
39 JONATHAN, INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGY/NRCP [SEE WRITTEN POSITION].)

40
41
42
43 I. **LOCAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN (LCCAP) REFERS TO THE**
44 **ACTION PLAN FORMULATED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO ADDRESS**
45 **CLIMATE CHANGE CONCERNS. IT FOCUSES ON BOTH CLIMATE**
46 **CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION AND DESCRIBES HOW LGUS**
47 **PLAN TO RESPOND TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND**
48 **MAINSTREAM THEM INTO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS (I.E. LAND**
49 **USE PLAN, SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, INVESTMENT**

1 **PROGRAM), PURSUANT TO SECTION 14 OF R.A. NO. 9729 AS AMENDED**
2 **OR THE “CLIMATE CHANGE ACT OF 2009”.** (As suggested by the CCC.)
3

- 4 m. *Mangrove Forest* refers to the forested wetland growing along tidal mudflats
5 and along shallow water coastal areas extending inland along rivers, streams
6 and their tributaries where the water is generally brackish and composed mainly
7 of *Rhizophora*, *Bruguiera*, *Ceriops*, *Avicennia*, and *Aegiceras*.
8
- 9 n. **MITIGATION, IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE, REFERS TO**
10 **HUMAN INTERVENTION TO ADDRESS ANTHROPOGENIC EMISSIONS BY**
11 **SOURCES AND REMOVALS BY SINKS OF ALL GREENHOUSE GASES,**
12 **INCLUDING OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES AND THEIR**
13 **SUBSTITUTES.** (As suggested by the CCC.)
14
- 15 o. *Municipal waters* refer not only to streams, lakes, inland bodies of water, and
16 tidal waters within the municipality which are not included within the protected
17 areas as defined under Republic Act No.11038, otherwise known as the
18 “Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 2018”, public
19 forest, timber lands, forest reserves, or fishery reserves, but also marine waters
20 included between two (2) lines drawn perpendicular to the general coastline from
21 points where the boundary lines of the municipality touch the sea at low tide and
22 a third line parallel with the general coastline including offshore islands and
23 fifteen (15) kilometers from such coastline. Where two (2) municipalities are so
24 situated on opposite shores and when with less than thirty (30) kilometers of
25 marine waters between them, the third line shall be equally distant from opposite
26 shore of the respective municipalities.
27
- 28 p. *Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP)* refers to the
29 plan document formulated at the provincial level that merges the traditionally
30 separate provincial physical framework plan and provincial development plan to
31 address the disconnect between spatial and sectoral factors and between
32 medium and long-term concerns. It contains the long-term vision of the province,
33 and identifies development goals, strategies, objectives or targets and
34 corresponding Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) which serve as primary
35 inputs to provincial investment programming and subsequent budgeting and
36 plan implementation.
37
- 38 q. *State of the Coasts Reporting System* refers to an assessment tool for LGUs to
39 be used in measuring the progress and benefits of ICM implementation. It allows
40 the 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
43 sustainable development.
44
- 45 r. *Watershed* refers to a land area drained by a stream or fixed body of water and
46 its tributaries having a common outlet for surface run-off. It is topographically
47 delineated area of land form which rainwater can drain as surface run-off, *via* a
48 specific stream or river system to a common outlet point. It encompasses ridge
49 to reef areas and may include the uplands, lowlands, and coastal areas.
50

- 1 s. *Wetlands* refer to a wide variety of inland habitats such as marshes, peatlands,
2 floodplains, rivers and lakes, and coastal areas such as saltmarshes,
3 mangroves, intertidal mudflats and seagrass beds, and also coral reefs and
4 other marine areas no deeper than six (6) meters at low tide, as well as human-
5 made wetlands such as dams, reservoirs, rice paddies and wastewater
6 treatment ponds and lagoons.
7
8 t. **OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES (OECMS)**
9 (*FROM RARE*)

10
11 CHAPTER II
12 INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

13
14 **SEC. 5. National Coordinating Committee on ICM.** – There is hereby
15 established a National Coordinating Committee on ICM, hereinafter referred to as the
16 National Coordinating Committee (NCC), to coordinate the review and implementation
17 of the National ICM Framework.
18

19 The NCC shall be composed of the following members:

- 20
21 a. the Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources
22 (DENR) who shall act as Chairperson;
23
24 b. the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture (DA) as Co-chairperson;
25
26 c. the Secretary of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) as
27 Vice Chairperson;
28
29 d. the Vice Chairperson of the Climate Change Commission (CCC) as Vice
30 Chairperson;
31
32 e. the Secretary of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG);
33
34 f. the Secretary of the National Economic and Development Authority
35 (NEDA);
36
37 g. **SECRETARY OF DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM (DOT)** (*AS SUGGESTED*
38 *BY DPWH - MS. FRANCESCA MAE DEL MUNDO*)
39
40 h. **SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND**
41 **HIGHWAYS (DPWH)** (*AS SUGGESTED BY DPWH - MS. FRANCESCA*
42 *MAE DEL MUNDO*)
43
44 i. **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON**
45 **WOMEN**
46
47 j. **SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT AND**
48 **URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DHSUD)** (*FROM NEDA*)
49

1 k. **CHAIRPERSON OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS**
2 **PEOPLE (NCIP) (FROM PCSDS)**

- 3
4 l. a representative from the academe who specializes in ICM;
5
6 m. a representative from non-government organizations dealing with coastal
7 management or fisheries;
8
9 n. a representative from the private sector;
10
11 o. **A REPRESENTATIVE FROM ASSOCIATIONS OR COOPERATIVES OF**
12 **FISHER FOLK FROM LUZON, VISAYAS, AND MINDANAO. (As**
13 **suggested by the DENR.) (RARE AGREED)**
14
15 p. **REPRESENTATIVES FROM NATIONAL/MUNICIPAL FARMCS AND**
16 **FMA MANAGEMENT BOARDS (FROM NFR); and**
17
18 q. a representative from any other organizations not mentioned above as the
19 NCC may deem necessary.
20

21 *(NEDA suggested to add a provision allowing the NCC to invite other concerned*
22 *agencies/organizations as resource persons as deemed necessary during Committee*
23 *meetings and other activities.)*
24

25 *(DENR requesting for clarification:*

- 26
27 *(i) On the uncertainty as to the relevance of the National Coast Watch Council*
28 *(NCWC) chaired by the Executive Secretary since it has similar composition to*
29 *the proposed NCC.*
30
31 *(ii) Whether the NCC has the absolute jurisdiction over LGU decisions such as when*
32 *coastal greenbelts are designated.*
33
34 *(iii) The ICM Committee has important tasks of monitoring, assessment of coastal*
35 *resources and research on ICM but does not provide any additional funding for*
36 *such work.)*
37

38 The designated permanent representatives shall be chosen in a process to be
39 determined in the implementing rules and regulations of this Act.
40

41 The *ex-officio* members of the Committee may designate their permanent
42 representatives to the NCC: *Provided That*, the permanent representatives may
43 designate their authorized representatives whose ranks shall in no case be lower than
44 the undersecretary and whose acts shall be considered as that of the permanent
45 representatives: *Provided however*, That the duly authorized representatives have no
46 voting right unless authorized in writing. *(DENR requesting for clarification on the rank*
47 *of the permanent and authorized representatives of the NCC.)*
48

49 The representatives from the academe, civil society, and other sectors shall
50 possess experience and training in disciplines related to climate change, disaster risk

1 reduction, natural resource management, or coastal management which shall be
2 appointed by the NCC based on the suggestions provided by the member agencies.
3 They shall serve as members of the NCC until expiration or termination of their term
4 of office in such capacities subject for renewal to be decided by the majority of the
5 members of the NCC and shall perform the duties appurtenant thereto unless they
6 resign or their representation is withdrawn by the sector that they represent.
7 Appointment to any vacancy shall be for the unexpired term of the predecessor.
8

9 **SEC. 6. Meetings of the National Coordinating Committee.** – The NCC shall
10 meet once every three (3) months, or as often as may be deemed necessary.
11

12 **SEC. 7. Secretariat.** – The DA and DENR shall provide Secretariat support to
13 the NCC and shall create a composite team among their bureaus and offices. The
14 DENR shall head the Secretariat which shall have an administrative control and
15 supervision: *Provided That, the DA shall provide the necessary complementary*
16 *manpower as may be determined by the NCC. (DBM – limit the operational cost of the*
17 *proposed NCC – organic personnel of DA and DENR to provide technical support to*
18 *the NCC. Will submit a position paper.)*
19

20 **SEC. 8. Powers and Functions of the National Coordinating Committee on**
21 **ICM.** – The NCC shall exercise and perform the following powers and functions:
22

- 23 a. formulate, adopt, institutionalize, and amend, if necessary, the National
24 ICM Framework, in consultation with other concerned agencies, sectors,
25 and stakeholders, within six (6) months from the effectivity of this Act;
26

27 *(From the DENR – Reconcile the inconsistency in the number of months*
28 *for the formulation, adoption, institutionalization, and amendment of the*
29 *National ICM Framework under Sec. 8 and Sec. 9.)*
30

- 31 b. identify coastal and marine and other resources shared by two or more
32 LGUs, recommend and provide guidance on mainstreaming ICM into
33 existing local plans and programs through their respective regional or
34 provincial development councils, and assist the relevant authorities in
35 resolving conflicts arising from ICM between or among LGUs;
36

- 37 c. undertake baseline and periodic assessment and reporting of the state of
38 coastal and marine environment and natural resources and the level of
39 socioeconomic development of the adjacent communities, governance or
40 management interventions, and relevant infrastructures in place, among
41 others;
42

- 43 d. conduct capacity building programs and activities for national government,
44 LGUs, and stakeholders, and pursue information, education, and
45 communication (IEC) campaigns on ICM, and develop guidelines for
46 mainstreaming the ICM into the development planning and investment
47 programming processes of local governments;
48

- 49 e. develop guidelines for provinces sharing the same resources and influence
50 for the integrated management, protection, conservation, and restoration of

1 the shared coastal and marine ecosystems, and reduce or eliminate the
2 impacts of activities originating from upstream and downstream sources;

3
4 f. ensure documentation, promotion, and dissemination of learnings and best
5 practices on ICM implementation;

6
7 g. facilitate the establishment of integrated data and monitoring systems using
8 innovative technologies and develop a national ICM dashboard as the
9 repository of data on ICM;

10
11 h. pursue the mobilization of sustainable financing mechanisms for ICM from
12 both public and private sectors;

13
14 i. ensure adaptive management to consider new threats and emerging issues
15 arising from changes in socioeconomic and technological landscape; and

16
17 j. recommend the issuance or passage of policies or legislations to the
18 appropriate agency or the legislature.

19
20 **SEC. 9. Elements of the National ICM Framework.** – The implementation of
21 ICM-responsive plans shall take into account the following elements in line with the
22 ICM principles:

23
24 a. an inter-agency, inter-LGU alliances, multi-sectoral mechanism to
25 coordinate the efforts of different agencies, sectors, and administrative
26 levels;

27
28 b. peoples' participation in the formulation and implementation of the National
29 ICM Framework while upholding and respecting their right to a balanced
30 and healthful ecology, especially those of the poorest communities and the
31 most vulnerable to climate change and other hazards;

32
33 c. coastal strategies and action plans that provide a long-term vision and
34 strategy for sustainable development of the coastal areas; and a fixed-term
35 program of actions specifying responsible agencies or institutions for
36 addressing priority issues and concerns including improving existing
37 endeavors to protect marine protected areas and other protected areas on
38 or near coastal zones, as defined under R.A. No. 11038;

39
40 d. public awareness programs to increase the level of understanding of and
41 appreciation for the coastal and marine resources of the area; and to
42 promote a shared responsibility among stakeholders in the planning and
43 implementation of the National ICM Framework;

44
45 e. mainstreaming the National ICM Framework into the national and local
46 government planning and socio-economic development programs; and
47 allocation of adequate financial and human resources for its
48 implementation;

49

- 1 f. capacity building programs to enhance required human resource skills,
2 scientific input to policy and planning processes; and enforcement
3 mechanisms to ensure compliance with adopted rules and regulations;
4
5 g. integrated environmental monitoring for the purpose of measuring,
6 evaluating, and reporting the status, progress, and impacts of management
7 programs against established sustainable development indicators and for
8 use in decision-making, public awareness, and performance evaluation;
9
10 h. investment opportunities and sustainable financing mechanisms for
11 environmental protection and improvement; resource conservation; and
12 ecosystem based adaptation and other nature based solutions;
13
14 i. disaster risk reduction and management as well as climate change
15 adaptation and mitigation programs, and vulnerability and risk assessment;
16
17 j. knowledge management, research, and development programs in such
18 areas as carrying capacity, limits to acceptable change, and enhancement
19 of the analytical and predictive value of scenarios for protecting sustainable
20 futures; and
21
22 k. development of a national coastal greenbelt action plan for the protection
23 of biodiversity and coastal areas.
24
25 l. **CONDUCT OF COMMUNITY-BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION**
26 **FRAMEWORK AND DEVELOPMENT OF REPORTING SCHEME TO**
27 **TRACK THE PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION THAT ALLOWS**
28 **RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT, LEARNING, AND EVIDENCE-**
29 **BASED DECISION-MAKING.** *(As suggested by the CCC.)*
30

31 The National ICM Framework shall provide direction, support, and guidance to
32 the LGUs and shall adhere to the principles of sustainable development; ecosystem-
33 based management that focuses on the interconnectivity of ecosystems and
34 maintaining their health and resiliency to deliver the goods and services; policy and
35 functional integration, coordination, and adaptive management that guide the ICM
36 practice. The NCC shall finalize the National ICM Framework within twelve (12)
37 months from the effectivity of this Act.
38

39 **SEC. 10. Coordination of ICM Programs, Plans, and Activities at the**
40 **Regional Level.** – The Regional Development Councils shall mainstream ICM in the
41 formulation of Regional Development Plans and Priority Investment Programs, among
42 other related documents which shall be reviewed and approved by the NCC.
43

44 **SEC. 11. Coordination of ICM Programs, Plans, and Activities at the**
45 **Provincial Level.** – The Provincial Development Council (PDC) established under
46 Section 107 (c) of Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the “Local Government
47 Code of 1991”, shall be responsible for the formulation of the ICM-responsive local
48 development plans at the Provincial level, including the implementation and
49 coordination necessary therefor which shall be reviewed and approved by the NCC.

1 (DENR requesting for clarification whether the ICM plan at the provincial level and/or
2 implementation and coordination, which is to be reviewed by the NCC.)
3

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

- 8 a. the Chairperson of the Environment Committee of the *Sanggunian*
9 *Panlalawigan*;
- 10 b. the Provincial Fisheries Office or Office of the Provincial Agriculturist;
- 11 c. the Provincial Tourism Office;
- 12 d. the DENR Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer;
- 13 e. the Board Member of Marine Protected Area Networks, where they exist;
- 14 f. the Regional Office of DHSUD; and
- 15 g. the private sector.

16 In cases where two or more provinces share a common resource such as bays,
17 gulfs, river basins, lakes, watersheds, marine protected areas, marine biodiversity
18 corridors, and upland ecosystems, the coordination support and assistance for the
19 formulation, establishment, and implementation of the Inter-Provincial ICM Plan shall
20 be provided by the concerned Regional Development Council established under
21 Executive Order No. 325, series of 1996.
22

23 However, this provision shall not apply to provinces or common resources
24 shared by several LGUs which have an existing ICM coordinating mechanism at the
25 time of the effectivity of this Act.
26

27 **SEC. 12. Additional Functions of the Provincial Development Council.** – In
28 addition to the functions provided in Section 109 of Republic Act No. 7160, the PDC
29 shall:
30

- 31 a. coordinate the efforts of provinces sharing a resource to address issues
32 that cut across their political boundaries;
- 33 b. coordinate the establishment and consolidation of baseline data on ICM
34 especially in relation to biodiversity; and
- 35 c. resolve conflicts arising from ICM between or among municipalities or cities,
36 or between an LGU and a body managing a specially administered area
37 within the province: *Provided*, That boundary disputes between and among
38 the LGUs shall be settled in accordance with Sections 118 and 119 of
39 Republic Act No. 7160 and its implementing rules and regulations.
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- 1 d. COORDINATE THE EFFORTS OF PROVINCES, CITIES, AND
2 MUNICIPALITIES WITH SHARED COASTAL ECOSYSTEM,
3 RESOURCE, AND JURISDICTION TO ADDRESS ISSUES THAT CUT
4 ACROSS THEIR POLITICAL BOUNDARIES;
5
6 e. CONSULT CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF
7 THE PROVINCIAL ICM PLAN;
8
9 f. PROVIDE TECHNICAL ADVISORY AND ASSISTANCE TO CITY AND
10 MUNICIPAL LGUS IN THE FORMULATION OF ICM PROGRAMS,
11 PLANS, AND ACTIVITIES THAT ARE ALIGNED TO THE PDPFP,
12 PROVINCIAL ICM PLAN/STRATEGY, AND CLUP AND CDP. (As
13 suggested by the CCC.)
14

15 **SEC. 13. Coordination of ICM Programs, Plans, and Activities at the City**
16 **and Municipal Levels.** – The City or Municipal Development Council (CDC or MDC)
17 established pursuant to Section 107 (b) of Republic Act No. 7160 shall be responsible
18 for the mainstreaming of national ICM elements and strategies within their respective
19 development plans, land use plans, and other relevant plans, whether highly urbanized
20 city (HUC), independent component city (ICC), component city, or municipal levels,
21 including the implementation and coordination necessary therefor which shall be
22 reviewed by the NCC. In addition to its members, the following offices and sector shall
23 be represented thereto for the purpose of coordinating the formulation and
24 implementation of the ICM-responsive local development plans:
25

- 26 a. the chairperson of the Environment Committee of the *Sangguniang*
27 *Panglungsod* or *Bayan*;
28
29 b. the city or municipal fisheries office or office of the city or municipal
30 agriculturist;
31
32 c. the city or municipal Tourism Office; and
33
34 d. the private sector.
35

36 A position for a City Environment and Natural Resources Officer (CENRO) or a
37 Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer (MENRO) shall be created or
38 designated for the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the ICM-
39 responsive local development plans such as Local Climate Action Plans (LCCAPs),
40 CLUP, and CDP.
41

42 However, this provision shall not apply to cities or municipalities which have an
43 existing ICM coordinating mechanism at the time of the effectivity of this Act.
44

45 (As suggested by the MGB-DENR: provide the minimum qualifications for the positions
46 of CENRO and MENRO.)
47

48 (As suggested by NEDA: merge similar provisions in Sections 13 and 14 that can be
49 streamlined further to avoid duplication or functions among offices involved. For
50 instance, **the institutional arrangements and proposed functions at the city and**

1 **municipal levels concerning the coordination and monitoring of ICM-related**
2 **activities, plans, and programs as espoused under Section 13 of HB 3136 may**
3 **be combined with the proposed similar functions of the ICM Office that will be**
4 **established under the Provincial Development Council as indicated under**
5 **Section 14 of the same bill.)**
6
7

8 **SEC. 14. ICM Office.** – Each province may establish an ICM Office to act as
9 the secretariat to the PDC with regard to ICM programs, plans, and activities, and to
10 monitor the implementation of the Provincial ICM-responsive local development plans
11 in consonance with the National ICM Framework: *Provided*, That where PENRO is
12 already established it **will SHALL** act as the secretariat to the PDC: *Provided Further*,
13 That an office or section under the Provincial Planning and Development Coordination
14 Office focused solely on matters or tasks relating to ICM may serve as the ICM Office.
15 Otherwise, the Provincial Planning and Development Coordination Office shall serve
16 as the secretariat to the PDC. *(As suggested by the DENR.)*
17

18 *(DENR requesting clarification: Whether the “PENRO” is the DENR Provincial*
19 *Environment and Natural Resources Officer or the Provincial Government*
20 *Environment and Natural Resources Officer.)*
21

22 Each LGU shall allocate funds in coordination with the Department of Budget
23 and Management for the creation of a *plantilla* position for CENRO or MENRO with
24 the responsibility to coordinate and monitor the implementation of ICM-responsive
25 local development plans, and other related matters at the municipality or city level.
26

27 The provincial government ENRO shall act as the ICM officer at the provincial
28 level with the responsibility of coordinating, monitoring, and reporting on the progress
29 of ICM implementation and other related matters.
30

31 **SEC. 15. Additional Functions of the City or Municipal Development**
32 **Council.** – In addition to the functions provided in Section 109 of Republic Act No.
33 7160, the CDC or MDC shall:
34

35 m. ensure that the formulation of LCCAPs, CLUPs, CDPs, and Annual
36 Investment Programs (AIPs) ~~pursuant to Section 14 of Republic Act No.~~
37 ~~9729 or the “Climate Change Act of 2009”~~ are guided by the ICM principles
38 and incorporate the elements of ICM planning and shall be reviewed and
39 approved by the appropriate government agencies or committees; *(As*
40 *suggested by the CCC.)*
41

42 a. coordinate the efforts and the implementation of ICM-responsive local plans
43 among relevant barangay to address issues that cut across their
44 boundaries;
45

46 b. coordinate the establishment and consolidation of baseline data on ICM
47 especially in relation to biodiversity and ecosystems goods and services;
48

- 1 c. resolve conflicts arising from ICM between or among barangays or between
2 a barangay and a specially managed or administered area within the city or
3 municipality.
4

5 **SEC. 16. Representation of Other Agencies and Stakeholders.** – Local
6 government units may consider the representation in their respective development
7 councils of other national agencies and stakeholder groups in ICM planning,
8 implementation, monitoring, and reporting processes, as they may deem necessary.
9

10 **SEC. 17. Assistance from LGUs and National Agencies.** – The local
11 development councils may call upon any local official or any official of national
12 agencies or offices within the LGU to assist in the formulation of local ICM-responsive
13 local development plans.
14

15 In providing technical assistance and other forms of support related to coastal
16 management and the implementation of development plans, national government
17 agencies shall give priority to fifth- and sixth-class municipalities and other LGUs with
18 approved or existing ICM-responsive local development plans.
19

20 **SEC. 18. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting of ICM Framework.** –The
21 NCC shall coordinate the preparation, consolidation, and submission of an initial State
22 of the Coasts Report, one (1) year after the effectivity of this Act, based on a monitoring
23 and evaluation mechanism that ~~will~~ **SHALL** be developed to track the progress of the
24 country's ICM implementation. Every five (5) years thereafter, the NCC shall
25 coordinate the preparation, consolidation, and submission to the President of the State
26 of the Coasts Report on the implementation of the local ICM-responsive local
27 development plans such as LCCAPs, CLUPs, and CDPs, in line with the National ICM
28 Framework. The LGUs shall submit their respective progress reports on the
29 implementation of their respective ICM-responsive local development plans to the
30 NCC. *(As suggested by the DENR.)*
31

32 National government agencies which are members of the NCC shall update
33 their existing monitoring and assessment mechanisms relevant to ICM to ensure
34 compliance of the LGUs.
35

36 **SEC. 19. ICM Best Practices.** – The National ICM Framework and local ICM-
37 responsive development plans shall promote the application of best learnings which
38 include the following:
39

- 40 a. coastal and marine use classification, marine spatial planning, and
41 harmonization of comprehensive land and water use plan as management
42 tools;
43
44 b. sustainable fisheries and conservation of living resources;
45
46 c. protection and rehabilitation of coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass, estuaries,
47 and other habitats, particularly through establishment of marine protected
48 areas, nature reserves, and sanctuaries;
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- 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;
 - m. recognition of indigenous peoples' concerns;
 - n. integrated management of port safety, health, security and environment protection; and
 - o. involvement of the private sector or business sector as a partner in ICM.

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SHOULD THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS BE INCLUDED IN THIS ENUMERATION?

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- p. **PROMOTE BLUE ECONOMY** (*As suggested by the DENR. It is the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and jobs while preserving the health of ocean ecosystem.*)
 - q. **ADOPTION OF NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS** (*Adoption of adaptive management to consider new threats and emerging issues arising from changes in socioeconomic, technological and ecological landscape is critical to address the impact of climate change.*)
 - r. **MANAGEMENT OF POLLUTION IN THE COASTAL AREAS** (*Solid waste management, particularly, on marine litter should be expressed as an indispensable role of the government, the communities and other stakeholders. Tools and technologies for enhanced environmental monitoring system in the coastal areas should be developed and adopted.*)
 - s. **DEVELOPMENT OF SPATIAL PLANNING TOOL** (*Which can bring together multiple users of the ocean – including energy, industry, government, conservation, and recreation – to make informed and coordinated decisions about how to use marine resources sustainably.*)

1
2 **SEC. 20. Incentives.** – The NCC shall develop a national incentive and
3 recognition system to encourage and motivate the LGUs to diligently and efficiently
4 implement, and monitor their ICM-responsive local development plans.
5

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

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

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

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

21 It shall be composed of the following:
22

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

32 The Scientific Advisory Group shall also convene to serve as the experts in
33 discussing and advising on the technical and science-based issues related to Article
34 III of this Act.
35

36 **SEC. 22. Role of National Government Agencies.** – All concerned national
37 agencies shall support the implementation of the National ICM Framework and ICM-
38 responsive local development plans, and promote ICM best learnings that fall within
39 their respective mandates. They shall identify, prepare, and provide policy guidance
40 and technical resource assistance to the DENR, the development councils, and the
41 LGUs in the implementation of the National ICM Framework and ICM-responsive local
42 development plans, and in the enforcement of relevant coastal and marine policies
43 and regulations; and regional and international commitments or treaties. These
44 agencies shall directly consult with concerned LGUs in the development and
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1 implementation of the National ICM Framework and ICM-responsive local
2 development plans affecting coastal and marine areas in their respective localities.
3

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

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

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

38 **Sec. 25. Role of LGUs.** – All LGUs shall act as the frontline agencies in the
39 formulation, planning, and implementation of ICM programs in their respective
40 municipal waters. The ICM-responsive local development plans shall be supportive of
41 and compliant with the National ICM Framework and shall be prepared in consultation
42 with the stakeholders. The LGUs shall regularly update their ICM-responsive local
43 development plans such as LCCAPs, CLUPs, and CDPs to reflect emerging needs,
44 and changing social, economic, and environmental conditions. The LGUs shall also
45 ensure that their annual work and investment plans are aligned based on their ICM-
46 responsive LCCAPs, CLUPs, and CDPs. The LGUs shall furnish the NCC their
47 respective ICM-responsive local development plans and all subsequent amendments,
48 modifications, and revisions thereto. LGUs shall mobilize and allocate the necessary
49 personnel, resources, and logistics to effectively implement their respective ICM-
50 responsive local development plans. Barangays shall be directly involved with

1 municipal and city governments in prioritizing coastal issues and identifying and
2 implementing solutions. Municipal and city governments **WITH COASTAL AREAS**
3 **OR ZONES** shall consider ICM as one of their priority programs. *(As suggested by the*
4 *CCC.)*
5

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

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

17 **Sec. 27. Supporting Activities.** – The following activities shall be undertaken
18 in support of the implementation of ICM programs:
19

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

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2
3 **Sec. ____.** **ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL DATABASE ON**
4 **COASTAL RESOURCES.** *(As suggested by the DENR. This will serve as a platform*
5 *for the planning and implementation of integrated strategies for inter-agency and multi-*
6 *sectoral collaboration.)*

7
8 **Sec. ____.** **ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATURAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTING**
9 **SYSTEM.** *(As suggested by the DENR. This will include the (i) valuation of coastal*
10 *and marine resources and the ecosystem services that they provide, and (ii) costs*
11 *resulting from unsustainable economic activities, over-exploitation of natural*
12 *resources, loss of habitats and biodiversity, and environmental degradation have to*
13 *be analyzed since these are not explicitly measured in the national income accounts.)*

14
15 **CHAPTER III**
16 **NATIONAL COASTAL GREENBELT ACTION PLAN**
17

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

24
25 *(DENR and NEDA suggested to incorporate the NCGAP and LCGAP to the CDP or*
26 *CLUP being developed by the LGUs.*

27
28 *(NEDA further suggested: (i) in building on existing tools/guidelines on planning at the*
29 *local level; (ii) integrating the elements/expected contents of the NCGAP into the*
30 *elements of the National ICM Framework; and (iii) including a provision clarifying how*
31 *the national ICM framework will complement existing legal frameworks and*
32 *instruments related to coastal resource management.)*

33
34 The NCGAP shall, at the minimum, contain the following:

- 35
36 a. Spatial representation, or if feasible, quick or rapid **NATIONAL** inventory of
37 the status of coastlines and foreshores **OFFSHORES**, including the status
38 of mangroves, beach forests, settlements, structures and fishponds within
39 100 meters therein; *(As suggested by the CCC.)*
40
41 b. Assessment of priority area to be declared as coastal greenbelts, for each
42 coastal province, city and municipality, to protect by means of mangroves
43 and beach forests, based on vulnerability to storm surges, waves, tsunami
44 and the like. The action plan shall indicate that the assessment of priority
45 areas shall be completed within twelve (12) months from the adoption of
46 the NCGAP;
47
48 c. Designation of priority areas for coastal greenbelts that are already included
49 as either as a protected area under Republic Act No. 11038 or as a fish
50 refuge or sanctuary under Republic Act No. 8550, otherwise known as “The

1 Philippine Fisheries Code of The Philippines”, as amended by Republic Act
2 No. 10654, or as a local marine protected area as may be declared by
3 municipalities and cities through ordinances. The designation shall be
4 completed within six (6) months from the completion of the assessment.
5 Designation shall also be done through a proposal to the appropriate
6 agency, municipality or city as may be deemed necessary. If an area is
7 designated as a priority area, no structure shall be allowed therein unless it
8 is approved by the DENR or DA through the BFAR;
9

- 10 d. Operational plan for the rehabilitation, reforestation, or afforestation of
11 designated priority coastal greenbelts with ecologically appropriate
12 mangrove and beach forest species, not less than 100 meters minimum
13 target area of twenty percent (20%) of the designated priority areas in the
14 first five (5) years for maximum protection of the most vulnerable
15 communities in the city or municipality. The remaining priority areas must
16 be completed within ten (10) years, the designation of the priority area;
17
- 18 e. Operational Plan for the reversion of all abandoned fishponds to mangroves
19 through natural regeneration or replanting with locally appropriate species.
20 The NCGAP shall indicate that the identification and recovery of possession
21 from the delinquent fishpond lease agreement holders shall be completed
22 within twelve (12) months from the adoption thereof. All fishpond areas to
23 be reverted to mangroves shall form part of the minimum target for the first
24 year of implementation of the NCGAP: *Provided, That* the reversion shall
25 be in accordance with Republic Act No. 8550 as amended by Republic Act
26 No. 10654, as well as existing rules and regulations;
27
- 28 f. Operational Plan for the removal of illegal structures such as breakwaters,
29 permanent residential or commercial structures, and the like, in the
30 identified priority coastal greenbelts. The NCGAP shall indicate that the
31 declaration of and notice to persons responsible for removal of illegal
32 structures shall be completed within twelve (12) months thereof. The
33 removal of illegal structures in and start of rehabilitation, reforestation or
34 afforestation of these areas shall form part of the minimum target for the
35 first year of implementation of the NCGAP; and
36
- 37 g. Monitoring and evaluation plan, with quantitative and qualitative targets
38 consistent with (d), (e), and (f) above, appropriate indicators and
39 reasonable means of verification. The plan shall become an integrated part
40 of the NCGAP-responsive LCCAP.
41

42 **Sec. 29. Designated Areas for Coastal Greenbelt.** – In designating areas for
43 coastal greenbelts, landscape types **SHALL** be classified into natural, rural and urban
44 areas including mangrove areas, areas previously vegetated with mangroves, or
45 mangrove areas converted into fishponds and other uses. *(As suggested by the*
46 *DENR.)*
47

48 **Sec. 30. Implementation of the NCGAP.** – In addition to the functions of the
49 NCC in Section 5 of this Act, the NCC shall take the lead in implementing the
50 components of the NCGAP.

1
2 The DHSUD shall provide appropriation for the relocation of the families or
3 individuals who will be affected by the designated areas. The relocation of the affected
4 families or individuals shall be included in the Local Shelter Plan of the LGUs in
5 accordance with Republic Act No. 7160 and Republic Act No. 7279, otherwise known
6 as "Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992", as amended by Republic Act No.
7 10884.

8
9 Other agencies that participated in the preparation of the NCGAP-responsive
10 LCCAP shall implement their commitments thereto. The actions required of the NCC
11 are immediately executable based on the agreed NCGAP-responsive LCCAP, and on
12 NCC members existing mandates, programs or budgets that are aligned with the
13 action plan, without need for formulating implementing guidelines, rules and
14 regulations for this Act.

15
16 All existing laws, rules, and regulations providing protection to coastlines,
17 foreshores, and priority areas shall remain in full force and effect, and shall supplement
18 the provisions of this Act unless otherwise terminated, modified or amended.

19
20 **Sec. 31. Local Coastal Greenbelt Action Plan.** – Each coastal municipality
21 and city in the identified priority coastal greenbelt areas shall prepare a Local Coastal
22 Greenbelt Action Plan (LCGAP) which shall be integrated with the LCCAP, investment
23 program, or other local government's development plans, for the facilitation of the
24 implementation of mandated actions in the NCGAP. The roles of the municipality or
25 city, as provided in the local LCGAP-responsive LCCAP shall be to:

26
27 *(DENR and NEDA suggested to incorporate the NCGAP and LCGAP to the CDP or*
28 *CLUP being developed by the LGUs.)*

- 29
30 a. Facilitate the implementation of the mandates of the national agencies under
31 Section 28, by providing local data and other supporting measures;
- 32 b. Implement complimentary programs to assist the local communities and local
33 businesses that are affected by the actions under Section 28, such as
34 relocation sites with basic services such as livelihood and transportation
35 programs, zoning or rezoning of the priority coastal greenbelt areas, as
36 appropriate, and the like;
- 37 c. Provide the actual inventory of affected families in the designated areas and
38 to ensure that a just and humane process of relocation done;
- 39 d. Lead in the actual implementation of rehabilitation, reforestation, and
40 afforestation, through the coastal barangays;
- 41 e. Integrate the identified coastal greenbelts in the LCCAP;
- 42 f. Provide data and qualitative feedback to the NCC, as may be relevant.

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

4
5 The CCC shall evaluate, review, and assess the LCGAP-responsive LCCAP
6 submitted by the LGUs which must be consistent with Section 9 and Section 28 of this
7 Act on the elements of the National ICM Framework and the NCGAP. The CCC shall
8 also make the necessary recommendations for compliance by the LGUs on matters
9 pertaining thereto.

10
11 CHAPTER IV
12 FINAL PROVISIONS
13

14 **SEC. 32. Prohibited Acts.** – In addition to the acts and omissions prohibited
15 under existing environmental laws, the following shall constitute prohibited acts:
16

- 17 a. In addition to the penalties provided under existing law, any person who
18 **UNJUSTLY** obstructs the DENR in the removal of illegal structures, or DA
19 through the BFAR in the process of reversion of abandoned fishponds, shall
20 be liable to the agency for an administrative fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos
21 (₱50,000.00) per day that the agency is prevented from performing its
22 function. *(As suggested by the CCC.)*
23
- 24 b. No structures shall be built within the identified coastal greenbelts without a
25 permit from DENR or DA through the BFAR, consistent with their mandates.
26 Any person who violates this prohibition shall be liable to the agency for an
27 administrative fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (₱50,000.00) per day from the
28 time the structure was built until its removal.
29
- 30 c. Any violation of the provisions of this Act, including the violations of the
31 implementing rules and regulations which have been duly promulgated and
32 published in accordance with Section 36 of this Act, shall be subject to an
33 administrative fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (₱50,000.00) upon any person
34 or entity found guilty thereof.
35

36 Proceeds from the administrative fines under this Section shall be retained by
37 the agency imposing such fines and used exclusively for the implementation of its
38 mandate under this Act.
39

40 **SEC. 33. Appropriations.** – All concerned government agencies and LGUs
41 shall allocate from their annual appropriations adequate funds for the implementation
42 of the ICM-responsive local development plans such as LCCAP, CLUP, and CDP. In
43 subsequent budget proposals, the concerned offices and units shall appropriate funds
44 for program or project development and implementation including continuing ICM
45 capacity building, training, and education. LGUs shall pool their resources in
46 establishing inter-LGU alliances in the management of shared resources such as
47 bays, gulfs, lakes, rivers, watersheds, marine biodiversity corridors, and marine
48 protected area networks within their jurisdiction.
49

1 **SEC. 34. Other Funding Options.** – The NCC, the local development councils,
2 the LGUs, and the national government agencies may source local and international
3 grants, bequests, and donations in support of ICM implementation.
4

5 The Land Bank of the Philippines, the Development Bank of the Philippines, the
6 People's Credit and Finance Corporation, and other relevant government financial
7 institutions shall formulate and identify loan and financing mechanisms that **SHALL**
8 be made available to support local ICM-responsive programs, including alternative
9 livelihood projects for small-scale fisherfolks and cooperatives. *(As suggested by the*
10 *DENR.)*

11
12 *(From the DENR: Mobilization of sustainable financing mechanisms for ICM*
13 *from public and private sectors, and funding institutions need to be highlighted as well*
14 *in the proposed legislative measures on ICM.)*

15
16 **SEC. 35. Tax exemption.** – All grants, bequests, endowments, donations, and
17 contributions made to the NCC, the local development councils, the LGUs, the DA
18 and the DENR to be used actually, directly, and exclusively for the implementation of
19 the ICM shall be exempted from donor's tax and shall be allowed as deduction from
20 the gross income for purposes of computing the taxable income of the donor in
21 accordance with the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as
22 amended.
23

24 **SEC. 36. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** – The DA, DENR and CCC,
25 in consultation with concerned agencies and stakeholders, shall promulgate the
26 implementing rules and regulations of this Act within one hundred eighty (180) days
27 from the effectivity of this Act.
28

29 *(DENR suggested to include DHSUD and DILG in the formulation of the IRR*
30 *since they have the mandate over LGUs in the formulation of ICM-responsive CLUP*
31 *and its monitoring.)*
32

33 **SEC. 37. Annual Report.** – The NCC shall submit an annual report to the
34 Congress of the Philippines and the Office of the President on its compliance with its
35 functions under this Act, the implementation of the ICM Framework, and the State of
36 the Coasts Report on or before March 30 of every year following the effectivity of this
37 Act.
38

39 **SEC. 38. Joint Congressional Oversight Committee.** – There is hereby
40 created a Joint Congressional Oversight Committee (JCOC) to monitor the
41 implementation of this Act and to review the implementing rules and regulations
42 promulgated by the DA, DENR and CCC for a period not exceeding five (5) years
43 from the effectivity of this Act. The Committee shall be composed of five (5)
44 Senators and five (5) Representatives to be appointed by the Senate President
45 and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The Oversight
46 Committee shall be co-chaired by the Chairpersons of the Senate Committee on
47 Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change of the Senate and the
48 House of Representatives Committee on Climate Change.
49

1 The secretariat of the JCOC shall be drawn from existing personnel of the
2 Senate Committee on Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change and
3 House of Representatives Committee on Climate Change.
4

5 **SEC. 39. Separability Clause.** – If any of the sections or provisions of this Act
6 is held invalid, all other provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid.
7

8 **SEC. 40. Repealing Clause.** – All other laws, decrees, orders, resolutions,
9 instructions, rules and regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof which are
10 inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed, amended, or modified
11 accordingly.
12

13 **SEC. 41. Non-impairment Clause.** – Nothing in this Act shall be construed as
14 to diminish, impair, or repeal the prohibited acts under existing laws, presidential
15 decrees, executive orders, ordinances, rules and regulations, and other issuances,
16 including Republic Act No. 11038 and Republic Act No. 8550, as amended by Republic
17 Act No. 10654. *(Delete this provision as suggested by the DENR since Sec. 32 already*
18 *provides that "in addition to the acts and omissions prohibited under existing*
19 *environmental laws, the following shall constitute prohibited acts.")*
20

21 **SEC. 42. Effectivity.** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its
22 publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.
23

24 Approved,