



**MEMORANDUM**

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

**The Bureau Directors**  
Biodiversity Management Bureau  
Land Management Bureau  
Forest Management Bureau  
Environmental Management Bureau

**The Officer-in-charge**  
Mines and Geosciences Bureau

**The Executive Directors**  
Manila Bay Coordinating Office  
Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff

**FROM :** **The Director**  
Legislative Liaison Office

**SUBJECT :** **INVITATION AND REQUEST FOR COMMENTS RE:  
DELIBERATION ON SUBSTITUTE BILL TO HOUSE BILL NO.  
3136 IN CONSOLIDATION WITH HOUSE BILLS NUMBERED  
3303, 4496, AND 5677 FROM THE COMMITTEE ON  
APPROPRIATIONS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**DATE :** 15 March 2023

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In reference to the electronic mail on 14 March 2023, the Committee on Appropriations invites the Department to a meeting on **March 20, 2023 (Monday), at 9:00 A.M. via Zoom Video Conferencing**, to deliberate on several measures, including Substitute Bill to House Bill No. 3136, in consolidation with House Bills Numbered 3303, 4496, and 5677, titled: "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", introduced by Representatives Jose Manuel F. Alba, Rufus B. Rodriguez, Raymond Democrito C. Mendoza, et al.

In this regard, we respectfully request **comments/recommendations on the above-mentioned House Bill, if any**. Kindly send them on or before **March 16, 2023, at 5 PM** via email at [denrlo@denr.gov.ph](mailto:denrlo@denr.gov.ph). Further, kindly inform us of the name/s of the representative/s from your office who will participate in the meeting so we may include him/her/them as resource person/s.

Attached is the invitation letter, and a copy of the Substitute House Bill for your reference.

For information and action, please.

**ROMIROSE B. PADIN**

cc: Undersecretary for Special Concerns and Legislative Affairs



Republic of the Philippines  
House of Representatives  
**COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS**  
Quezon City, Metro Manila

March 13, 2023

**HON. ANTONIA "TONI" YULO-LOYZAGA**

Secretary  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City  
[budget@denr.gov.ph](mailto:budget@denr.gov.ph)

**Dear Secretary Yulo-Loyzaga:**

The Committee on Appropriations will hold a meeting via the Zoom Video Conference on Monday, March 20, 2023 at 9:00 A.M. to deliberate on several measures, including Substitute Bill to House Bill No. 3136, in consolidation with House Bills Numbered 3303, 4496, and 5677, titled: **"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"**, introduced by Representatives Jose Manuel F. Alba, Rufus B. Rodriguez, Raymond Democrito C. Mendoza, et al.

In this regard, may we respectfully request your participation, as a resource person, in the said meeting. Should you have any clarification and for confirmation of your attendance, please contact the Committee Secretariat at +63 939 831 5386.

The Zoom Meeting ID and Passcode are as follows:

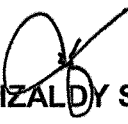
Type text here

Meeting ID: 925 7647 7575  
Passcode: APPRO2023

Attached is the electronic copy of the Substitute Bill for your reference.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

  
**REP. ELIZALDY S. CO**  
Chairperson

Republic of the Philippines  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
Quezon City

**NINETEENTH CONGRESS**  
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILLS NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
(In substitution of House Bill No. 3136, in consolidation with House Bills Numbered  
3303, 4496, and 5677)

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Introduced by REPS. JOSE MANUEL F. ALBA, RUFUS B. RODRIGUEZ,  
RAYMOND DEMOCRITO C. MENDOZA, EDGAR M. CHATTO, ANNA  
VICTORIA VELOSO-TUAZON, CHRISTIAN TELL A. YAP, GABRIEL H.  
BORDADO, JR., ALLEN JESSE C. MANGAOANG, RICARDO T. KHO,  
ALFRED C. DELOS SANTOS, JOCELYN SY LIMKAICHONG, RICHELLE  
SINGSON, JONATHAN KEITH T. FLORES, STEVE CHIONGBIAN SOLON,  
FERNANDO T. CABREDO, and MA. ALANA SAMANTHA T. SANTOS

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**AN ACT**

1  
2 **ADOPTING INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT AS A NATIONAL STRATEGY**  
3 **FOR THE HOLISTIC AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AND**  
4 **RELATED ECOSYSTEMS AND THE RESOURCES THEREIN FROM RIDGE-TO-**  
5 **REEF, ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL COASTAL GREENBELT ACTION PLAN,**  
6 **OTHER SUPPORTING MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTATION, AND PROVIDING**  
7 **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 resources  
13 by looking at the interconnectivity of ecosystems from the watersheds to the coastal and  
14 marine areas. Towards this end, it shall adopt Integrated Coastal Management as a  
15 framework in regulating different human activities, restoring or rehabilitating ecosystems,  
16 and ensuring a multi-stakeholder participation and ridge-to-reef approach to ecosystem  
17 management, with due consideration to ecological connectivity and their impact on social  
18 and ecological systems. The framework shall support the country’s achievement of

1 sustainable development, promotion of blue economy, food security, just transition to  
2 sustainable livelihood, poverty alleviation and its resilience and risk reduction, from sea-  
3 level rise and other coastal stresses, while respecting the traditional resource rights of  
4 indigenous peoples and gender equality.  
5

6 **SEC. 3. Scope and Coverage.** – Integrated Coastal Management shall be  
7 implemented in all local government units (LGUs) addressing the inter-linkages among  
8 ecosystems from ridge-to-reef, by all relevant government structures at the national and  
9 local levels in consultation and partnership with all stakeholders through participatory  
10 governance.  
11

12 **SEC. 4. Definition of Terms.** – As used in this Act:  
13

- 14 (a) *Adaptation* refers to the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to  
15 actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or  
16 exploits beneficial opportunities.  
17
- 18 (b) *Annual Investment Program (AIP)* refers to the annual slice of the Local  
19 Development Investment Program (LDIP), which constitutes the total resource  
20 requirements for all programs, projects, and activities consisting of the annual  
21 capital expenditure and regular operating requirements of the LGU.  
22
- 23 (c) *Beach Forest* refers to mixed association of creepers, shrubs, and trees above  
24 the high tide line along the coast which fall into various groups morphologically  
25 based on the following forms:  
26
- 27 (1) Herbaceous Beach – creepers with sand-binding abilities, e.g., *Ipomoea*  
28 *pes-caprae*;
  - 29 (2) Beach Scrub – shrubs and low trees, e.g., *Scaevola taccada*,  
30 *Dendrolobium umbellatum*;
  - 31 (3) *Casuarina equisetifolia* (*Agoho*) Forest – common pioneer on sandy  
32 beaches; and
  - 33 (4) Mixed Littoral Forest – plentiful vines, palms and trees, e.g., *Barringtonia*  
34 *asiatica*, *Millettia pinnata*, and *Pandanus tectorius*.  
35
- 36 (d) *Biological Diversity or Biodiversity* refers to the variability among living organisms  
37 from all sources including, *inter alia*, terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic  
38 ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes  
39 diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.  
40
- 41 (e) *Climate Change* refers to a change of climate which is attributed directly or  
42 indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of global atmosphere and  
43 which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time  
44 periods.  
45

- 1 (f) *Coastal Area or Zone* refers to a band of dry land and adjacent ocean space  
2 (water and submerged land) in which terrestrial processes and uses directly affect  
3 oceanic processes and uses, and *vice versa*; its geographic extent may include  
4 areas within a landmark limit of one (1) kilometer from the shoreline at high tide to  
5 include mangrove swamps, brackish water ponds, nipa swamps, estuarine rivers,  
6 sandy beaches, and other areas within a seaward limit of 200 meters isobath to  
7 include coral reefs, algal flats, seagrass beds, and other soft-bottom areas.  
8
- 9 (g) *Coastal Greenbelts* refer to at least 100-meter wide strip of natural or planted  
10 coastal vegetation extending from the seaward edge of mangroves (middle  
11 intertidal zone) towards land, or extending from the seaward edge of beach forest  
12 (high tide line) towards land, in cases where mangroves are absent. Its function  
13 is to absorb wave energy during storms thereby reducing wave damage,  
14 preventing coastal erosion, and protecting human lives and property.  
15
- 16 (h) *Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP)* refers to 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 the officials of  
19 the LGU, and the medium-term. It contains ecological profile, sectoral  
20 development plan, and implementation instruments.
- 21 (i) *Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)* refers to the document formulated by the  
22 cities and municipalities, in consultation with its stakeholders, that defines or  
23 provides guidelines on the allocation, utilization, development, and management  
24 of all lands within a given territory or jurisdiction according to the inherent  
25 qualities of the land itself and supportive economic, demographic, socio-cultural,  
26 and environmental objectives as defined in Republic Act No. 11201, otherwise  
27 known as the "Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development Act".  
28
- 29 (j) *Disaster Risk Reduction* refers to the concept and practice of reducing disaster  
30 risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of  
31 disasters, through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people  
32 and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved  
33 preparedness for adverse events.  
34
- 35 (k) *Ecosystems Services* refer to the benefits people obtain from the ecosystems  
36 such as:  
37
- 38 (1) provisioning which refers to the services that provide food, water, timber,  
39 and fiber;
  - 40 (2) regulating which refers to the services that affect climate, floods, disease,  
41 wastes, and water quality;
  - 42 (3) cultural which refers to the services that provide recreational, aesthetic,  
43 and spiritual benefits; and
  - 44 (4) supporting which refers to the essential services such as soil formation,  
45 photosynthesis, nutrient cycling, and carbon sequestration.  
46

- 1 (l) *Holistic and Sustainable Management* refers to the management of all  
2 components of the ecosystem and the services it provides in a way and at a rate  
3 that maintains and enhances its current state and resilience, thereby maintaining  
4 its potential to meet the needs of the aspirations of present and future  
5 generations. This approach involves all stakeholders in collaborative decision-  
6 making, including scientists, national and local government, private sector, local  
7 residents, and the public towards the protection, conservation, restoration, and  
8 sustainable use of the ecosystem and the resources therein.  
9
- 10 (m) *Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)* refers to a holistic and integrative  
11 management that incorporates the following components: (1) connectivity of  
12 various ecosystems – environment and resources; (2) various sectors and  
13 stakeholders; (3) institutional arrangements that are relevant; and (4)  
14 assessment of drivers of coastal ecosystem degradation, management planning  
15 and implementation, including research and education, to address coastal  
16 degradation and biodiversity losses, and to improve the well-being of  
17 communities in coastal and interconnected areas.  
18
- 19 (n) *Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP)* refers to the action plan formulated  
20 by LGUs to address climate change concerns. It focuses on both climate change  
21 adaptation and mitigation and describes how LGUs plan to respond to the  
22 impacts of climate change and mainstream them into mandated local plans, *i.e.*,  
23 land use plan, sectoral development plan, investment program, pursuant to  
24 Section 14 of Republic Act No. 9729, or the “Climate Change Act of 2009,” as  
25 amended.  
26
- 27 (o) *Mangrove Forest* refers to the forested wetland growing along tidal mudflats and  
28 along shallow water coastal areas extending inland along rivers, streams, and  
29 their tributaries where the water is generally brackish and composed of low  
30 elevation species such as *Avicennia marina*, *A. alba*, and *Sonneratia alba*. The  
31 mid zone is dominated by *Rhizophora species*, *Sonneratia caseolaris*,  
32 *Xylocarpus granatum* and *Nypa fruticans* while the landward zone or areas with  
33 higher elevation are inhabited by *Avicennia rumphiana*, *A. officinalis*, and  
34 *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*.  
35
- 36 (p) *Mitigation*, in the context of climate change, refers to human intervention to  
37 address anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all  
38 greenhouse gases, including ozone-depleting substances and their substitutes.  
39
- 40 (q) *Municipal waters* refer not only to streams, lakes, inland bodies of water, and tidal  
41 waters within the municipality which are not included within the protected areas as  
42 defined under Republic Act No.11038, otherwise known as the “Expanded  
43 National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 2018”, public forest, timber  
44 lands, forest reserves, or fishery reserves, but also marine waters included  
45 between two (2) lines drawn perpendicular to the general coastline from points  
46 where the boundary lines of the municipality touch the sea at low tide and a third

1 line parallel with the general coastline including offshore islands and fifteen (15)  
2 kilometers from such coastline. Where two (2) municipalities are so situated on  
3 opposite shores and when with less than thirty (30) kilometers of marine waters  
4 between them, the third line shall be equally distant from opposite shore of the  
5 respective municipalities.  
6

7 (r) *Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP)* refers to the plan  
8 document formulated at the provincial level that merges the traditionally separate  
9 provincial physical framework plan and provincial development plan to address  
10 the disconnect between spatial and sectoral factors and between medium and  
11 long-term concerns. It contains the long-term vision of the province, and identifies  
12 development goals, strategies, objectives or targets and corresponding Programs,  
13 Projects, and Activities which serve as primary inputs to provincial investment  
14 programming and subsequent budgeting and plan implementation.  
15

16 (s) *State of the Coasts Reporting System* refers to an assessment tool for LGUs to be  
17 used in measuring the progress and benefits of ICM implementation. It allows the  
18 LGUs to document and measure the effectiveness and impacts of policy and  
19 management interventions in support of sustainable coastal development and  
20 evaluate progress towards local, national, and international targets for sustainable  
21 development.  
22

23 (t) *Watershed* refers to a land area drained by a stream or fixed body of water and its  
24 tributaries having a common outlet for surface run-off. It is a topographically  
25 delineated area of land from which rainwater can drain as surface run-off, *via* a  
26 specific stream or river system to a common outlet point. It encompasses ridge-to-  
27 reef areas and may include the uplands, lowlands, and coastal areas.  
28

29 (u) *Wetlands* refer to a wide variety of inland habitats such as marshes, peatlands,  
30 floodplains, rivers and lakes, and coastal areas such as saltmarshes, mangroves,  
31 intertidal mudflats; and seagrass beds; and also coral reefs and other marine  
32 areas no deeper than six (6) meters at low tide, as well as human-made wetlands  
33 such as dams, reservoirs, rice paddies, and wastewater treatment ponds and  
34 lagoons.  
35

## 36 CHAPTER II 37 INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM 38

39  
40 **SEC. 5. National Coordinating Committee on ICM.** – There is hereby  
41 established a National Coordinating Committee on ICM (NCC), to coordinate the review  
42 and implementation of the National ICM Framework.  
43

44 The NCC shall be composed of the following members:  
45



- 1 (a) the Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
2 (DENR) who shall act as Chairperson;  
3  
4 (b) the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture (DA) as Co-chairperson;  
5  
6 (c) the Secretary of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) as Vice  
7 Chairperson;  
8  
9 (d) the Vice Chairperson of the Climate Change Commission (CCC) as Vice  
10 Chairperson;  
11  
12 (e) the Secretary of the Department of the Interior and Local Government  
13 (DILG);  
14  
15 (f) the Secretary of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA);  
16  
17 (g) the Secretary of the Department of Tourism (DOT);  
18  
19 (h) the Secretary of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH);  
20  
21 (i) the Secretary of the Department of Human Settlements and Urban  
22 Development (DHSUD);  
23  
24 (j) the Chairperson of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management  
25 Council (NDRRMC);  
26  
27 (k) the Executive Director of the National Commission on Women (NCW);  
28  
29 (l) the Chairperson of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP);  
30  
31 (m) the Commandant of the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG);  
32  
33 (n) the Director of the Philippine National Police Maritime Group (PNP- MG);  
34  
35 (o) a representative from the academe who specializes in ICM;  
36  
37 (p) a representative from non-government organizations dealing with coastal  
38 management or fisheries;  
39  
40 (q) a representative from the private sector;  
41  
42 (r) a representative from artisanal fisherfolk basic sector representative of the  
43 National Anti-Poverty Commission;  
44  
45 (s) a representative from the National or Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic  
46 Resource Management Councils (FARMCs); and

1  
2 (t) a representative from any other organizations not mentioned above as the  
3 NCC may deem necessary.

4 The *ex-officio* members of the NCC may designate their respective permanent  
5 representatives to the NCC: *Provided* That, a permanent representative may designate  
6 a duly authorized representative whose rank shall in no case be lower than an  
7 undersecretary and whose acts shall be considered as that of the permanent  
8 representative: *Provided, further*, That the process for designation of a permanent  
9 representative shall be detailed in the implementing rules and regulations of this Act;  
10 *Provided, finally*, That the authorized representative shall have no voting right unless  
11 duly authorized by the permanent representative in writing.  
12

13 The representatives from the academe, civil society, and other sectors shall  
14 possess relevant work experience and training in disciplines related to climate change,  
15 disaster risk reduction, natural resource management, or coastal management, and  
16 shall be appointed by the NCC from a list of nominees proposed by its member  
17 agencies. Each representative shall serve as a member of the NCC for a period of six  
18 (6) years, subject to renewal to be decided by the majority of the members of the NCC  
19 and shall perform the duties appurtenant thereto unless they resign or their  
20 representation is withdrawn by the sector that they represent. Appointment to any  
21 vacancy shall only be for the unexpired term of the predecessor.  
22

23 A National Technical Working Group shall be created for the coordination of the  
24 national scientific and technical matters, and to support the NCC in the implementation  
25 of its powers and functions under Section 8 of this Act.  
26

27 **SEC. 6. Meetings of the National Coordinating Committee.** – The NCC shall  
28 meet once every three (3) months, or as often as may be deemed necessary.  
29

30 **SEC. 7. Secretariat.** – The Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) of the  
31 DENR shall provide the necessary technical and administrative support, serve as the  
32 Secretariat for the NCC, and coordinate the implementation of ICM.  
33

34 For the purpose of this Act, the DENR shall request additional *plantilla* positions  
35 to complement its manpower requirements to effectively fulfill its obligations under this  
36 Act, subject to the review and approval of the Department of Budget and Management  
37 (DBM), and in accordance with existing civil service rules and regulations.  
38

39 The budgetary requirements necessary for the establishment of a dedicated  
40 Secretariat shall be taken from the current appropriations of the DENR. Thereafter, the  
41 funding for the dedicated Secretariat shall be included in the annual General  
42 Appropriations Act to ensure the effective implementation of this Act.  
43

44 **SEC. 8. Powers and Functions of the National Coordinating Committee on**  
45 **ICM.** – The NCC shall exercise and perform the following powers and functions:  
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- (a) formulate, adopt, institutionalize, and amend, if necessary, the National ICM Framework, in consultation with other concerned agencies, LGUs, sectors, and stakeholders, within twelve (12) months from the effectivity of this Act;
- (b) identify and delineate, after prior consultation with the designated LGUs representatives, the coastal, marine, and other resources shared by two or more LGUs, recommend and provide guidance on mainstreaming ICM into existing local plans and programs through their respective regional or provincial development councils, and assist the relevant authorities in resolving conflicts arising from ICM between or among LGUs;
- (c) undertake baseline and periodic assessment and reporting of the state of coastal and marine environment and natural resources and the level of socioeconomic development of the adjacent communities, governance or management interventions, and relevant infrastructures in place, among others;
- (d) identify capacity building programs and activities, in coordination with the DENR and the DILG, for national government, LGUs, and stakeholders, and pursue information, education, and communication (IEC) campaigns on ICM, and develop guidelines for mainstreaming the ICM into the development planning and investment programming processes of local governments;
- (e) develop guidelines for provinces sharing the same resources and influence for the integrated management, protection, conservation, and restoration of the shared coastal and marine ecosystems, and reduce or eliminate the impacts of activities originating from upstream and downstream sources including government contracts and permits issued by the government such as foreshore lease agreements, forest management agreements, special land use permits, and mining permits;
- (f) ensure documentation, promotion, and dissemination of learnings and best practices on ICM implementation;
- (g) facilitate the establishment of integrated data and monitoring systems using innovative technologies and develop a national ICM dashboard as the repository of data on ICM;
- (h) pursue the mobilization of sustainable financing mechanisms for ICM from both public and private sectors funding institutions, among others;
- (i) ensure adaptive management to consider new threats and emerging issues arising from changes in the socioeconomic, technological, and ecological landscape;

- 1 (j) recommend the issuance or passage of policies or legislation to the  
2 appropriate agency or the legislature;  
3  
4 (k) ensure that the LGUs shall allocate adequate funds for the development and  
5 implementation of ICM programs and plans; and  
6  
7 (l) create a National Technical Working Group in support of the NCC for the  
8 implementation of its powers and functions.  
9

10 All concerned national government agencies with mandates related to integrated  
11 coastal management shall provide support and assistance to the NCC and concerned  
12 stakeholders to ensure the timely and efficient implementation of the national ICM  
13 framework and its integration in existing plans.  
14

15 **SEC. 9. Elements of the National ICM Framework.** – The implementation of  
16 ICM-responsive plans shall include the following elements in line with the ICM  
17 principles:  
18

- 19 (a) an inter-agency, inter-LGU alliances, multi-sectoral mechanism to coordinate  
20 the efforts of different agencies, sectors, and administrative levels;  
21  
22 (b) peoples' participation in the formulation and implementation of the National  
23 ICM Framework while upholding and respecting their right to a balanced and  
24 healthful ecology, gender equality, especially those from the marginalized  
25 communities, indigenous peoples, and the most vulnerable to the impacts of  
26 climate change and other hazards;  
27  
28 (c) coastal and marine strategies including the designation, rehabilitation and  
29 reforestation, or afforestation of priority coastal greenbelts and action plans  
30 that provide a long-term vision and strategy for sustainable development and  
31 hazard prevention of the coastal and marine areas; and a fixed-term program  
32 of actions specifying responsible agencies or institutions for addressing  
33 priority issues and concerns including improving existing endeavors to  
34 protect marine protected areas and other protected areas on or near coastal  
35 and marine zones, as defined under Republic Act No. 11038, otherwise  
36 known as the "Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of  
37 2018";  
38  
39 (d) public awareness programs to increase the level of understanding and  
40 appreciation of the value and benefits derived from healthy and resilient  
41 coastal and marine resources and ecosystems of the area, and to promote a  
42 shared responsibility among stakeholders in the planning and implementation  
43 of the National ICM Framework;  
44

- 1 (e) mainstreaming the National ICM Framework into the national and local  
2 government planning and socio-economic development programs; and  
3 allocation of adequate financial and human resources for its implementation;  
4
- 5 (f) capacity building programs and development of coastal and marine spatial  
6 planning tools, in coordination with the Department of Information and  
7 Communications Technology, to enhance required human resource skills,  
8 scientific input to policy and planning processes, knowledge sharing; and  
9 enforcement and monitoring mechanisms to ensure compliance with adopted  
10 rules, regulations, and guidelines;  
11
- 12 (g) integrated environmental and socio-economic impact monitoring for the  
13 purpose of measuring, evaluating, and reporting the status, progress, and  
14 impacts of management programs against established sustainable  
15 development indicators and basis for decision-making, public awareness,  
16 and performance evaluation;  
17
- 18 (h) investment opportunities and sustainable financing mechanisms for  
19 environmental protection and improvement; resource conservation, and  
20 ecosystem based adaptation and other nature-based solutions;  
21
- 22 (i) disaster risk reduction and management as well as climate change  
23 adaptation and mitigation programs, and vulnerability and risk assessment;  
24
- 25 (j) knowledge management, research, and development programs in such  
26 areas as carrying capacity, limits to acceptable change, and enhancement of  
27 the analytical and predictive value of scenarios for protecting a sustainable  
28 future;  
29
- 30 (k) development of a national coastal greenbelt action plan for the protection of  
31 coastal biodiversity and habitats from the effects of climate change and the  
32 impacts of natural events such as typhoons, tsunamis, among others;  
33
- 34 (l) conduct of community-based monitoring and evaluation framework and  
35 development of State of the Coasts Reporting system to track the progress of  
36 implementation that allows results-based management, learning and  
37 evidence-based decision-making;  
38
- 39 (m) promote blue economy for the improvement of livelihood and to stimulate  
40 economic growth while conserving and sustainably using the ocean and  
41 marine resources;  
42
- 43 (n) designation and assessment of priority area to be declared as coastal  
44 greenbelts for each coastal province, city, and municipality, to protect  
45 mangroves and beach forests, based on vulnerability to storm surges,  
46 waves, tsunami, and the like;

- 1  
2 (o) operational plan for the reversion of all abandoned fishponds to mangroves  
3 through natural regeneration or replanting with locally appropriate species;  
4 and  
5  
6 (p) existing legal frameworks related to coastal resource management and  
7 instruments that will complement the implementation of ICM Framework.  
8

9 The National ICM Framework shall provide direction, support, and guidance to  
10 the LGUs and shall adhere to the principles of sustainable development and ecosystem-  
11 based management that focuses on the interconnectivity of ecosystems and  
12 maintaining their health and resiliency to deliver the goods and services; and policy and  
13 functional integration, coordination, and adaptive management that guide the ICM  
14 practice. The NCC shall finalize the National ICM Framework within twelve (12) months  
15 from the effectivity of this Act.  
16

17 **SEC. 10. Coordination of ICM Programs, Plans, and Activities at the**  
18 **Regional Level.** – The ICM shall be mainstreamed into the Regional Development  
19 Plans and Regional Development Investment Programs, and other relevant plans,  
20 programs, and projects.  
21

22 **SEC. 11. Coordination of ICM Programs, Plans, and Activities at the**  
23 **Provincial Level.** – The Provincial Development Council (PDC) established under  
24 Section 107 (c) of Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the “Local Government  
25 Code of 1991”, shall be responsible for the formulation of the ICM-responsive mandated  
26 local plans at the provincial level, including the coordination necessary for  
27 implementation except for provinces which have already established an environmental  
28 management office or the like which can formulate such plans.  
29

30 In addition to its members, the following offices and sectors shall be consulted for  
31 the purpose of facilitating the mainstreaming of ICM planning in the formulation of the  
32 provincial development and physical framework plan, among other related documents in  
33 line with the ICM principles:

- 34 (a) the Chairperson of the Environment Committee of the *Sanggunian*  
35 *Panlalawigan*;  
36  
37 (b) the Provincial Fisheries Office or Office of the Provincial Agriculturist or the  
38 Provincial Government Environment and Natural Resources Office;  
39  
40 (c) the Provincial Tourism Office;  
41  
42 (d) the DENR Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer;  
43  
44 (e) in the Province of Palawan, a representative from Palawan Council for  
45 Sustainable Development (PCSD), pursuant to Republic Act No. 7611,

1 otherwise known as the "Strategic Environmental Palawan (SEP) for Palawan  
2 Act";

3  
4 (f) a representative from the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), especially from the  
5 concerned district command of the respective provinces in the exercise of  
6 PCG's functions of maritime safety, marine environmental protection, and  
7 maritime security including the enforcement of international conventions and  
8 treaties;

9  
10 (g) a representative from Philippine Reclamation Authority (PRA);

11  
12 (h) a representative from the Philippine National Police Maritime Group (PNP-  
13 MG);

14  
15 (i) the Board Member of Marine Protected Area Networks, where applicable;

16  
17 (j) the Regional Office of DHSUD;

18  
19 (k) the private sector;

20  
21 (l) local people's organization or indigenous community; and

22  
23 (m) other stakeholders concerned.

24  
25 In cases where two or more provinces share a common resource such as bays,  
26 gulfs, river basins, lakes, watersheds, marine protected areas, marine biodiversity  
27 corridors, key biodiversity areas and upland ecosystems, the coordination support and  
28 assistance for the formulation, establishment, and implementation of the Inter-Provincial  
29 ICM Plan shall be provided by the concerned Regional Development Council  
30 established under Executive Order No. 325, series of 1996.

31  
32 However, this provision shall not apply to provinces or common resources shared  
33 by several LGUs which have an existing ICM coordinating mechanism at the time of the  
34 effectivity of this Act.

35  
36 **SEC. 12. Mainstreaming of ICM into Mandated Local Plans through**  
37 **Watershed-level Analysis and Planning.** – Whenever feasible, the analysis and  
38 planning shall be undertaken at the watershed or sub-watershed level, especially for  
39 LGUs that share common resources and climate and disaster risks that cut across  
40 political boundaries.

41  
42 The ICM strategies and guidelines shall be spelled out in the national and sub-  
43 national level plans through the National Physical Framework Plan (NPFP), Regional  
44 Physical Framework Plan (RPFP), and Regional Development Plan (RDP). With  
45 reference to the ICM Framework and the national and regional plans, the LGUs shall  
46 mainstream the ICM into their mandated local plans such as CLUP and CDP in the case

1 of cities and municipalities, and the PDPFP for provinces by translating the concepts,  
2 strategies, and principles outlined in the aforementioned higher-level framework and  
3 plans into specific programs, projects, and activities.  
4

5 To strengthen the alignment in terms of strategic direction and harmonization of  
6 programs, projects, and activities related to ICM, the LGUs shall provide a venue for  
7 relevant national or regional line agencies to participate in their respective Local  
8 Development Council's Sectoral Committees. They shall, likewise, be tapped to assist in  
9 data gathering and validation, situational analysis, consultation meetings, and  
10 identification of goals, objectives, targets, and programs, projects and activities under  
11 the CLUP, CDP, and PDPFP.  
12

13 For monitoring purposes, LGUs shall submit an annual report on the  
14 implementation of their ICM-related programs, projects, and activities to BMB of the  
15 DENR.  
16

17 **SEC. 13. Data Sharing and Technical Assistance.** – To address the LGUs'  
18 need for data access and technical assistance in the preparation of their ICM-  
19 responsive plans, the following strategies shall be pursued by concerned national  
20 government agencies and LGUs:  
21

- 22 (a) Data sharing agreement between the national government agencies and  
23 LGUs;
- 24
- 25 (b) Updating of base maps;
- 26
- 27 (c) Creation of National Geospatial Database in relation to Sections 29 (d) and  
28 30 of this Act; and
- 29
- 30 (d) Joint technical assistance of DHSUD, DENR, and DILG during the  
31 preparation of CLUP, CDP, and PDPFP.  
32

33 **SEC. 14. Additional Functions of the Provincial Development Council.** – In  
34 addition to the functions provided in Section 109 of Republic Act No. 7160, without  
35 prejudice to the agreements crafted for ICM plans, the PDC shall:  
36

- 37 (a) develop policies and guidelines for the ICM protection, conservation, and  
38 restoration of the province's coastal and marine ecosystems;
- 39
- 40 (b) coordinate the efforts of provinces sharing a resource to address issues that  
41 cut across their political boundaries;
- 42
- 43 (c) coordinate the establishment and consolidation of baseline data on ICM  
44 especially in relation to biodiversity;
- 45



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

7 (e) coordinate the efforts of provinces, cities, and municipalities with shared  
8 coastal ecosystems and resources, to address issues that transcend their  
9 political boundaries;  
10

11 (f) consult cities and municipalities on the development of the provincial ICM  
12 plan; and  
13

14 (g) provide technical advisory and assistance to city and municipal LGUs in the  
15 formulation of ICM programs, plans, and activities that are aligned to the  
16 PDPFP, provincial ICM plan and strategy; CLUP, and CDP.  
17

18 However, these functions may be performed by an environmental management  
19 office or the like for provinces which have already established such an office.  
20

21 **SEC. 15. Coordination of ICM Programs, Plans, and Activities at the City and**  
22 **Municipal Levels.** – The City or Municipal Development Council (CDC or MDC)  
23 established pursuant to Section 107 (b) of Republic Act No. 7160 shall be responsible for  
24 the mainstreaming and integration of national ICM elements and strategies into their  
25 respective development plans, land use plans, and other relevant plans, whether in the  
26 level of a highly urbanized city (HUC), independent component city (ICC), component  
27 city, or municipality, including the implementation and coordination necessary therefor  
28 which shall be reviewed by the NCC. In addition to its members, the following offices and  
29 sectors shall be consulted or serve as resource persons thereto for the purpose of  
30 coordinating the formulation and implementation of the ICM-responsive local  
31 development plans:  
32

33 (a) the chairperson of the Environment Committee of the *Sangguniang*  
34 *Panglungsod* or *Bayan*;  
35

36 (b) the City or Municipal Planning and Development Office or Office of the City or  
37 Municipal Planning and Development;  
38

39 (c) the City or Municipal Fisheries Office or Office of the City or Municipal  
40 Agriculturist;  
41

42 (d) the City or Municipal Tourism Office;  
43

44 (e) the DENR Community Environment and Natural Resources;  
45

46 (f) the local people's organization or indigenous community;  
47

1 (g) the local academic institution which specializes in ICM;

2  
3 (h) the private sector; and

4  
5 (i) other stakeholders concerned.

6  
7 The Provincial Planning and Development Coordination Office shall perform  
8 oversight functions to ensure the responsiveness of existing plans and policies, and shall  
9 serve as the Secretariat to the local development councils, pursuant to planning and  
10 development coordination functions provided under Sections 113 and 476 of Republic  
11 Act No. 7160.

12  
13 A position for a City ICM Officer or a Municipal ICM Officer shall be created or  
14 designated for the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the ICM-  
15 responsive mandated local plans such as LCCAPs, CLUP, and CDP. Each LGU shall  
16 allocate funds, in coordination with the DBM, for the creation of a *plantilla* position for  
17 said officer.

18  
19 However, this provision shall not apply to cities or municipalities which have an  
20 existing ICM coordinating mechanism at the time of the effectivity of this Act.

21  
22 **SEC. 16. ICM Office.** – The Provincial Planning and Development Coordination  
23 Office shall serve as the ICM Office and shall act as the Secretariat to the PDC which  
24 shall serve as the overall coordinating mechanism for ICM programs, plans and  
25 activities, and monitor the implementation of the provincial ICM-responsive mandated  
26 local plans in consonance with the national ICM framework.

27  
28 **SEC. 17. Additional Functions of the City or Municipal Development**  
29 **Council.** – In addition to the functions provided in Section 109 of Republic Act No.  
30 7160, the CDC or MDC shall:

31  
32 (a) ensure that the formulation of LCCAPs, CLUPs, CDPs, and AIPs are guided  
33 by the ICM principles and incorporate the elements of ICM planning and  
34 shall be reviewed and approved by the appropriate government agencies or  
35 committees;

36  
37 (b) ensure that the rights of the indigenous cultural communities/indigenous  
38 peoples shall be recognized and protected pursuant to Section 7 of Republic  
39 Act No. 8371 or the “Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997”;

40  
41 (c) coordinate the efforts and the implementation of ICM-responsive mandated  
42 local plans among relevant barangays to address issues that transcend their  
43 boundaries;

44  
45 (d) coordinate the establishment and consolidation of baseline data on ICM  
46 especially in relation to biodiversity and ecosystems goods and services; and

1  
2 (e) resolve conflicts arising from ICM between or among barangays or between  
3 a barangay and a specially managed or administered area within the city or  
4 municipality.  
5

6 **SEC. 18. Representation of Other Agencies and Stakeholders.** – LGUs shall  
7 include the representation in their respective development councils of other national  
8 agencies and stakeholder groups that may be affected by the implementation of ICM.  
9 The modalities and mechanisms for this representation shall be determined by the  
10 government offices mentioned in Sections 11 and 15 of this Act.  
11

12 **SEC. 19. Assistance from LGUs and National Agencies.** – The local  
13 development councils may call upon any local official or any official of national agencies  
14 or offices within the LGU to assist in the formulation of ICM-responsive mandated local  
15 plans.  
16

17 In providing technical assistance and other forms of support related to coastal  
18 management and the implementation of mandated local plans, national government  
19 agencies shall give priority to sixth- up to third-class municipalities and other LGUs with  
20 approved or existing ICM-responsive mandated local plans in accordance with their  
21 economic environmental condition or requirement.  
22

23 **SEC. 20. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting of ICM Framework.** –The  
24 NCC shall coordinate the preparation, consolidation, and submission of an initial State  
25 of the Coasts Report one (1) year after the effectivity of this Act, based on a monitoring  
26 and evaluation mechanism that shall be developed to track the progress of the country's  
27 ICM implementation. Every five (5) years thereafter, the NCC shall coordinate the  
28 preparation, consolidation, and submission of the State of the Coasts Report to the  
29 President. This report shall contain the status of implementation of the ICM-responsive  
30 mandated local plans such as LCCAPs, CLUPs, and CDPs, in line with the national ICM  
31 Framework. The LGU shall submit their respective progress reports on the  
32 implementation of their respective ICM-responsive mandated local plans to the NCC  
33 through the DENR.  
34

35 The NCC shall regularly update their existing monitoring and assessment  
36 mechanisms relevant to ICM to ensure compliance of the LGU.  
37

38 National government agencies which are members of the NCC shall update their  
39 existing monitoring and assessment mechanisms relevant to ICM to ensure compliance  
40 of the LGUs.  
41

42 **SEC. 21. ICM Best Practices.** – The National ICM Framework and local ICM-  
43 responsive plans shall promote the application of best learnings which include the  
44 following:  
45

- 1 (a) coastal and marine use classification, marine spatial planning, and  
2 harmonization of comprehensive land and water use plan as management  
3 tools;  
4  
5 (b) sustainable fisheries and conservation of living resources;  
6  
7 (c) protection and rehabilitation of coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass, estuaries,  
8 and other habitats, particularly through establishment of marine protected  
9 areas, nature reserves, and sanctuaries;  
10  
11 (d) development of management approaches for the conservation of upland  
12 watershed, catchment areas, and river basins;  
13  
14 (e) integrated waste management, including sewage and solid, hazardous, toxic,  
15 and other forms of pollution by major sources that affect coastal areas;  
16  
17 (f) natural and man-made hazards management;  
18  
19 (g) water demand use and supply management;  
20  
21 (h) promote blue economy accounting for payment for ecosystem services and  
22 equitable allocation of costs and benefits;  
23  
24 (i) integrated and bay wide law enforcement;  
25  
26 (j) disaster risk reduction and management in coastal and marine areas;  
27  
28 (k) climate change adaptation and mitigation in coastal and marine areas;  
29  
30 (l) community-led natural resource management;  
31  
32 (m) recognition of indigenous peoples' concerns;  
33  
34 (n) integrated management of port safety, health, security and environment  
35 protection;  
36  
37 (o) involvement of the private sector or business sector as a partner in ICM;  
38  
39 (p) knowledge management and exchange;  
40  
41 (q) mobilization of sustainable financing mechanisms;  
42  
43 (r) adoption of nature-based solutions to consider threats and emerging issues  
44 arising from changes in socioeconomic, technological, and ecological  
45 landscape; and  
46

1 (s) management of informal settlements situated in hazard prone areas.  
2

3 **SEC. 22. Incentives.** – The NCC shall develop a national incentive and  
4 recognition system to encourage and motivate the LGU to diligently and efficiently  
5 implement; and monitor the implementation of their ICM-responsive mandated local  
6 plans.  
7

8 In addition to the criteria provided in Section 7 of Republic Act No. 11292,  
9 otherwise known as “The Seal of Good Local Governance Act of 2019”, the LGU may  
10 be granted the Seal of Good Local Governance if it exemplarily implemented and  
11 sustained its ICM-responsive mandated local plans.  
12

13 The details of the recognition and reward system shall be provided in the  
14 implementing rules and regulations of this Act.  
15

16 **Sec. 23. Scientific Advisory Group.** –The NCC shall establish a National  
17 Scientific Advisory Group to ensure that ICM interventions have sound scientific basis.  
18

19 The Scientific Advisory Group shall provide guidance to the LGUs in relation to  
20 technical documents, new scientific developments and policies in climate science and  
21 coastal management; and in achieving their environmental goals.  
22

23 It shall be composed of the following:  
24

- 25 (a) a representative from the academe who specializes in ICM or any related  
26 discipline;
- 27
- 28 (b) a representative from the DOST;
- 29
- 30 (c) a representative from the DENR;
- 31
- 32 (d) a representative from the BFAR;
- 33
- 34 (e) a representative from the Philippine Association of Marine Science (PAMS)  
35 or other professional society related to natural resource management and  
36 coastal management; and
- 37
- 38 (f) a representative from the PCG’s functional command Marine Environmental  
39 Protection Command Service (MEPCOM).  
40

41 The Scientific Advisory Group shall also convene to serve as the experts in  
42 discussing and advising on the technical and science-based issues related to the  
43 National Coastal Greenbelt Action Plan in Chapter III of this Act. It may also coordinate  
44 with existing science-based expert groups, such as the National Panel on Technical  
45 Experts, on ICM-related policies and development.  
46

1           **SEC. 24. Role of National Government Agencies.** – All concerned national  
2 agencies shall support the implementation of the National ICM Framework and ICM-  
3 responsive mandated local plans, and promote ICM best learnings that fall within their  
4 respective mandates. They shall identify, prepare, and provide policy guidance and  
5 technical assistance to the DENR, the development councils, and the LGUs in the  
6 implementation of the National ICM Framework and ICM-responsive mandated local  
7 plans, and in the enforcement of relevant coastal and marine policies and regulations;  
8 and regional and international commitments or treaties. These agencies shall directly  
9 consult with concerned LGUs in the development and implementation of the National  
10 ICM Framework and ICM-responsive mandated local plans affecting coastal and marine  
11 areas in their respective localities.  
12

13           All government contracts entered into and permits issued by the government  
14 such as foreshore lease agreements, forest management agreements, special land use  
15 permits, and mining permits shall be entered into or issued by the government and its  
16 instrumentalities in conformity with the National ICM Framework and ICM-responsive  
17 mandated local plans.  
18

19           **Sec. 25. Specially Managed or Administered Areas.** – Specially managed or  
20 administered areas such as river basins, Water Quality Management Areas (WQMAs)  
21 established under Republic Act No. 9275, otherwise known as the “Philippine Clean  
22 Water Act of 2004”, special economic and freeport zones, and protected areas, whether  
23 established under Republic Act No. 11038 or by virtue of an ordinance, shall prepare  
24 their management plans in consonance with the ICM National Framework and relevant  
25 ICM-responsive mandated local plans. Their management plans shall incorporate ICM  
26 principles and best practices taking into account the interlinkages between and among  
27 associated watersheds and wetlands.  
28

29           **Sec. 26. Review of Existing ICM or Related Programs and Plans.** –  
30 Provinces, cities, municipalities, specially managed or administered areas such as  
31 special economic zones or freeport zones, bays, lakes, or marine protected areas  
32 (MPAs) shall review, revise, reconcile, and harmonize their existing ICM or related  
33 programs or plans based on the National ICM Framework within three (3) years from  
34 the effectivity of this Act. Actual use shall be preferred over future or reserve use:  
35 *Provided*, That all existing locational clearances and zoning permits issued by the LGUs  
36 or other government agencies prior to the effectivity of this Act shall remain valid  
37 pending review of existing programs and plans and zoning ordinances (ZOs), and they  
38 shall not be invalidated because of the new and approved programs and plans and ZOs  
39 which determined proper location in a different coastal use zoning area: *Provided*,  
40 *further*, That appropriate measures shall be adopted by the LGU concerned, the  
41 landowner, and the developer in the event that any existing structure and facility are  
42 found to be properly covered by a different coastal use zoning category in the areas  
43 where they are currently located: *Provided, finally*, That existing structures and facilities  
44 within extremely hazardous and high risk danger zones which cannot be addressed by  
45 any mitigating or protective measures shall be required to relocate.  
46

1           **Sec. 27. Role of Local Government Units.** – All LGUs shall act as the frontline  
2 agencies in the formulation, planning, implementation, and monitoring of ICM programs  
3 in their respective municipal waters. The ICM-responsive mandated local plans shall be  
4 supportive of and compliant with the National ICM Framework and shall be prepared in  
5 consultation with the stakeholders. The LGUs shall regularly update their ICM-  
6 responsive mandated local plans such as LCCAPs, CLUPs, and CDPs to reflect  
7 emerging needs, and changing, socio-economic, technological, and environmental  
8 conditions. The LGUs shall also ensure that their annual work and investment plans are  
9 aligned based on their ICM-responsive LCCAPs, CLUPs, and CDPs. The LGUs shall  
10 furnish the NCC their respective ICM-responsive mandated local plans and all  
11 subsequent amendments, modifications, and revisions thereto. LGUs shall mobilize and  
12 allocate the necessary personnel, resources, and logistics to effectively implement their  
13 respective ICM-responsive mandated local plans. Barangays shall be directly involved  
14 with municipal and city governments in prioritizing coastal and marine issues and  
15 identifying and implementing solutions. Municipal and city governments with coastal  
16 areas or zones shall consider ICM as one of their priority programs.

17  
18           Provincial governments shall provide technical assistance, enforcement, and  
19 information management in support of Municipal and City ICM-responsive mandated  
20 local plans. Inter-LGU collaboration shall be encouraged in the conduct of activities  
21 related to protecting the country's coastal and marine resources.

22           **Sec. 28. Roles of Civil Society and the Private Sector.** – In the development  
23 and implementation of the ICM program, the nongovernment organizations, civic  
24 organizations, people's organizations, the academe, the private sector, and other  
25 concerned stakeholder groups shall be engaged in activities such as planning,  
26 community organizing, research, technology transfer, information sharing, investment,  
27 training programs, and monitoring; and evaluation, response, and feedback systems.

28  
29           **Sec. 29. Supporting Activities.** – The following activities shall be undertaken in  
30 support of the implementation of ICM programs:

31  
32           (a) ICM Education – The Department of Education (DepEd), the Commission on  
33 Higher Education (CHED) and the Technical Education and Skills  
34 Development Authority (TESDA) shall integrate the concept and basic  
35 principles of ICM into the primary, secondary, and tertiary education curricula,  
36 as well as in the textbooks, primers and other educational materials. The  
37 DOST shall, likewise, include integrated coastal management, tropical marine  
38 ecosystem management, and other related studies in their scholarship  
39 programs for graduate studies;

40  
41           (b) ICM Training Program for LGUs – The DENR and the DILG, through the Local  
42 Government Academy, shall develop and provide ICM training programs for  
43 LGUs. For this purpose, LGUs may allocate funds for scholarships on tertiary  
44 and graduate courses relating to ICM or secure funds for such scholarships  
45 from sources other than the LGU's funds;

1  
2 (c) Environmental and Natural Resource Accounting and Valuation for ICM  
3 Planning – The NEDA and the National Statistics Coordination Board (NSCB)  
4 shall incorporate coastal and marine resource accounting as well as estimates  
5 of their carrying capacity in the national and regional accounts;  
6

7 (d) Coastal and Marine Environmental Information Management System and  
8 National Geospatial Database – The DENR shall oversee the establishment  
9 and maintenance of a coastal and marine environmental information  
10 management system and network, in collaboration with other concerned  
11 national government agencies, institutions, LGUs, civil society organizations  
12 and other academic institutions. The DENR shall promote the documentation  
13 and information dissemination of good practices as well as initiate replication  
14 and scaling up of ICM programs in the country. The concerned agencies,  
15 however, shall review the coastal and marine data prior to their public  
16 dissemination.  
17

18 **Sec. 30. Contribution of the National ICM Framework to the Establishment**  
19 **of the National Environment and Natural Resources Geospatial Database and**  
20 **Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) System.** – The National ICM framework shall  
21 contribute to the creation of the National Geospatial Database on Environment and  
22 Natural Resources (ENR) that will serve as a platform for the planning and  
23 implementation of integrated strategies for inter-agency and multi-sectoral collaboration.  
24 In particular, a coastal and marine spatial planning tool shall be developed which can  
25 bring together multiple users of the ocean, including energy, industry, government,  
26 conservation, and recreation sectors, to make informed and coordinated decisions  
27 about how to use marine resources.  
28

29 It shall, likewise, contribute to the establishment of the NCA System, that includes  
30 (1) valuation of coastal and marine resources and the ecosystem services that they  
31 provide; and (2) costs resulting from unsustainable economic activities, over-exploitation  
32 of natural resources, loss of habitats and biodiversity, and environmental degradation  
33 have to be analyzed since these are not explicitly measured in the national income  
34 accounts.  
35

36 CHAPTER III  
37 NATIONAL COASTAL GREENBELT ACTION PLAN  
38

39 **Sec. 31. National Coastal Greenbelt Action Plan.** – The NCC shall identify and  
40 convene all national government agencies responsible for foreshore management,  
41 mangrove and beach forest protection and utilization, coastal land and sea-use  
42 planning, coastal tourism development, social welfare of coastal communities, and other  
43 relevant mandates, to prepare an integrated National Coastal Greenbelt Action Plan  
44 (NCGAP).  
45

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



- 1  
2 (a) Spatial representation, or if feasible, quick or rapid national inventory of the  
3 status of coastlines and offshores, including the status of mangroves, beach  
4 forests, settlements, structures and fishponds within 100 meters therein;  
5  
6 (b) The action plan shall indicate that the assessment of priority areas shall be  
7 completed within twelve (12) months from the adoption of the NCGAP;  
8  
9 (c) Designation of priority areas for coastal greenbelts that are already included  
10 either as a protected area under Republic Act No. 11038 or as a fish refuge  
11 or sanctuary under Republic Act No. 8550, otherwise known as "The  
12 Philippine Fisheries Code of the Philippines", as amended by Republic Act  
13 No. 10654, or as a local marine protected area as may be declared by  
14 municipalities and cities through ordinances. The designation of a priority  
15 area shall be completed within six (6) months from the completion of the  
16 applicable biophysical, socioeconomic, and geological assessment  
17 contemplated under Section 32 of this Act. Designation shall also be done  
18 through a proposal to the appropriate agency, municipality or city as may be  
19 deemed necessary. In the event an area is designated as a priority area for  
20 coastal greenbelts, no structure shall be allowed therein unless it is approved  
21 by the DENR or DA through the BFAR: *Provided*, That with respect to the  
22 Province of Palawan, the necessary clearance from the PCSD shall also be  
23 required pursuant to Republic Act No. 7611, otherwise known as "Strategic  
24 Environmental Plan (SEP) for Palawan Act";  
25  
26 (d) Operational plan for the rehabilitation, reforestation, or afforestation of  
27 designated priority coastal greenbelts with ecologically appropriate mangrove  
28 and beach forest species, not less than 100 meters in width. Existing forests  
29 or plantations greater than the minimum width shall not be reduced. The  
30 program for rehabilitation, reforestation or afforestation shall be community-  
31 based, long-term, and implemented through the municipality or city  
32 government. The operational plan shall indicate that the program for  
33 rehabilitation, reforestation, and afforestation must cover a minimum target  
34 area of twenty percent (20%) of the designated priority areas in the first five  
35 (5) years for maximum protection of the most vulnerable communities in the  
36 city or municipality. The remaining priority areas must be completed within  
37 ten (10) years from the designation of the priority area;  
38  
39 (e) All fishponds that are declared by the DENR and DA-BFAR, through a joint  
40 assessment, as abandoned, undeveloped or underutilized (AUU) shall be  
41 turned over to the DENR within one (1) year after its declaration. The DENR  
42 will then revert the AUU fishponds to their original mangrove state through  
43 natural or artificial reforestation in accordance with Section 49 of Republic  
44 Act No. 8550 as amended by Republic Act No. 10654. All AUU fishponds  
45 turned over to the DENR shall be declared as part of the coastal greenbelt.  
46 The minimum target for the first year of implementation of the NCGAP will

1 include all AUU fishpond areas turned over to the DENR for reversion to their  
2 original mangrove state;

3  
4 (f) Operational Plan for the removal of illegal structures such as breakwaters,  
5 permanent residential or commercial structures, and the like, in the identified  
6 priority coastal greenbelts. The NCGAP shall indicate that the declaration of  
7 and notice to persons responsible for the removal of illegal structures shall be  
8 completed within twelve (12) months upon issuance of Notice to Vacate. The  
9 removal of illegal structures and the start of rehabilitation, reforestation or  
10 afforestation of these areas shall form part of the minimum target for the first  
11 year of implementation of the NCGAP; and

12  
13 (g) Monitoring and evaluation plan, with quantitative and qualitative targets  
14 consistent with (d), (e), and (f) above, appropriate indicators and reasonable  
15 means of verification. The plan shall become an integrated part of the  
16 NCGAP-responsive LCCAP.

17  
18 The NCGAP and all of its relevant components shall be incorporated into the  
19 mandated local plans of the LGUs, such as, but not limited to, CLUP and CDP.

20  
21 **Sec. 32. Designated Areas for Coastal Greenbelt.** – Areas designated for  
22 coastal greenbelt shall cover natural, rural, and urban areas with mangrove or  
23 mangrove areas, AUU fishponds turned over to the DENR, site specific stretches of  
24 vegetation in areas requiring the reversion to mangroves through natural regeneration  
25 or replanting with locally appropriate species and beach forests, subject to prior vested  
26 right.

27  
28 All applicable biophysical, socioeconomic, and geological assessments shall be  
29 conducted prior to the designation of coastal greenbelts. Upon determination by the  
30 NCC of a particular area as a designated area for coastal greenbelt under Section 31  
31 (c) of this Act, CLUPs and zoning ordinances shall be updated accordingly.

32  
33 AUU fishponds turned over to the DENR shall be prioritized in the designation of  
34 coastal greenbelts and its corresponding reversion to category of public lands as  
35 mangrove reforestation sites shall be completed within the year of identification as such  
36 following the guidelines approved by the NCC.

37  
38 **Sec. 33. Implementation of the NCGAP.** – In addition to the functions of the  
39 NCC in Section 5 of this Act, the NCC shall take the lead in implementing the  
40 component plans and programs of the NCGAP.

41  
42 The DHSUD, through its attached agencies, shall provide appropriation for the  
43 relocation of the families or individuals who will be affected by the designated areas  
44 subject to the availability of funds.

1 Other agencies that participated in the preparation of the NCGAP-responsive  
2 LCCAP shall implement their commitments thereto. The actions required of the NCC  
3 are immediately executable based on the agreed NCGAP-responsive LCCAP, and on  
4 NCC members existing mandates, programs or budgets that are aligned with the action  
5 plan, without need for the formulation of the implementing guidelines, rules and  
6 regulations for this Act.

7  
8 All existing laws, rules, and regulations providing protection to coastlines,  
9 foreshores, and priority areas shall remain in full force and effect, and shall supplement  
10 the provisions of this Act unless otherwise terminated, modified or amended.

11  
12 **Sec. 34. Local Coastal Greenbelt Action Plan.** – The CDC or MDC established  
13 pursuant to Section 107 (b) of Republic Act No. 7160 shall ensure that the coastal  
14 greenbelt elements and strategies are incorporated into the mainstreaming process of  
15 ICM within their respective development plans, land use plans, and other relevant plans,  
16 whether at the highly urbanized city (HUC), independent component city (ICC),  
17 component city, or municipal levels, including the implementation and coordination  
18 necessary therefor which shall be reviewed by NCC. A detailed step-by-step process of  
19 mainstreaming the coastal greenbelt into the relevant local plan of the LGU shall be  
20 provided for in the implementing rules and regulations of this Act.

21  
22 CHAPTER IV  
23 FINAL PROVISIONS  
24

25 **SEC. 35. Prohibited Acts.** – The following shall constitute prohibited acts  
26 punishable under this Act, without prejudice to accrued liability for acts and omissions  
27 punishable under existing environmental laws:

- 28  
29 (a) Any person who unjustly obstructs the LGU, DENR, or DA through BFAR and  
30 PCSD in the Province of Palawan in the removal of illegal structures in the  
31 process of reversion of AUU fishponds, shall, without prejudice to liability for  
32 sanctions and penalties imposed under existing law, be liable to the agency  
33 for an administrative fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (₱50,000.00) per day that  
34 the agency is prevented from performing its function.  
35  
36 (b) No structures shall be built within the identified coastal greenbelts without a  
37 permit from DENR, or DA through the BFAR, or PCSD in the Province of  
38 Palawan, consistent with their mandates. Any person who violates this  
39 prohibition shall, without prejudice to liability for sanctions and penalties  
40 imposed under existing law, be liable to the agency for an administrative fine  
41 of Fifty Thousand Pesos (₱50,000.00) per day from the time the structure was  
42 built until its removal.  
43  
44 (c) A crime or offense committed within designated coastal greenbelt areas shall,  
45 without prejudice to sanctions and penalties imposed under existing  
46 environmental laws, subject the offender to a fine of not less than One

1 Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00) and not more than Five Million  
2 Pesos (P5,000,000.00), depending on the gravity of the offense.  
3

4 (d) Any violation of the provisions of this Act and its implementing rules and  
5 regulations duly promulgated and published in accordance with Section 36 of  
6 this Act, shall be subject to an administrative fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos  
7 (P50,000.00) upon any person or entity found guilty thereof.

8 Proceeds from the administrative fines imposed under this Section shall be remitted  
9 to the Bureau of the Treasury.  
10

11 **SEC. 36. Appropriations.** – The amount necessary for the initial implementation  
12 of the Act shall be charged against the current year appropriations of the departments  
13 or agencies concerned. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary for the continuing  
14 implementation of this Act shall be sourced from and included in the annual General  
15 Appropriations Act.  
16

17 **SEC. 37. Other Funding Options.** – The NCC, the local development councils,  
18 the LGUs, and the national government agencies may source local and international  
19 grants, bequests, donations, and other sustainable financing mechanisms in support of  
20 ICM implementation. LGUs to be prioritized in the allocation of these funds shall include  
21 sixth- up to third-class municipalities and LGUs with existing ICM and/or LCGAP-related  
22 policies.  
23

24 The Land Bank of the Philippines, the Development Bank of the Philippines, the  
25 People's Credit and Finance Corporation, and other relevant government financial  
26 institutions shall formulate and identify loan and financing mechanisms that shall be  
27 made available to support local ICM-responsive programs, including alternative  
28 livelihood projects for small-scale fisherfolks and cooperatives.  
29

30 **SEC. 38. Tax exemption.** – All grants, bequests, endowments, donations, and  
31 contributions made to the NCC, the local development councils, the LGUs, the DA, the  
32 DENR, and the PCSD to be used actually, directly, and exclusively for the  
33 implementation of the ICM shall be exempted from donor's tax and shall be allowed as  
34 deduction from the gross income for purposes of computing the taxable income of the  
35 donor in accordance with the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997,  
36 as amended.  
37

38 **SEC. 39. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** – The DA, DENR, CCC,  
39 DHSUD, and DILG, in consultation with concerned agencies and stakeholders, shall  
40 promulgate the implementing rules and regulations of this Act within one hundred eighty  
41 (180) days from the effectivity of this Act: *Provided*, That failure to issue the  
42 implementing rules and regulations will not prevent the implementation of this Act upon  
43 effectivity.  
44

45 **SEC. 40. Annual Report.** – The NCC shall submit an annual report to the  
46 Congress of the Philippines and the Office of the President on its compliance with its

1 functions under this Act, the implementation of the ICM Framework, and the State of the  
2 Coasts Report on or before March 30 of every year following the effectivity of this Act.  
3

4 **SEC. 41. Joint Congressional Oversight Committee.** – There is hereby  
5 created a Joint Congressional Oversight Committee (JCOC) to monitor the  
6 implementation of this Act and to review the implementing rules and regulations  
7 promulgated by the DA, DENR, DHSUD, and CCC for a period not exceeding five  
8 (5) years from the effectivity of this Act. The Committee shall be composed of five  
9 (5) Senators and five (5) Representatives to be appointed by the Senate President  
10 and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The Oversight  
11 Committee shall be co-chaired by the Chairpersons of the Senate Committee on  
12 Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change and the House of  
13 Representatives Committee on Climate Change.

14 The secretariat of the JCOC shall be drawn from existing personnel of the  
15 Senate Committee on Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change and House  
16 of Representatives Committee on Climate Change.  
17

18 **SEC. 42. Separability Clause.** – If any of the sections or provisions of this Act is  
19 held invalid, all other provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid.  
20

21 **SEC. 43. Repealing Clause.** – All other laws, decrees, orders, resolutions,  
22 instructions, rules and regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof which are  
23 inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed, amended, or modified  
24 accordingly.  
25

26 **SEC. 44. Effectivity.** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its  
27 publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.  
28

29 Approved,