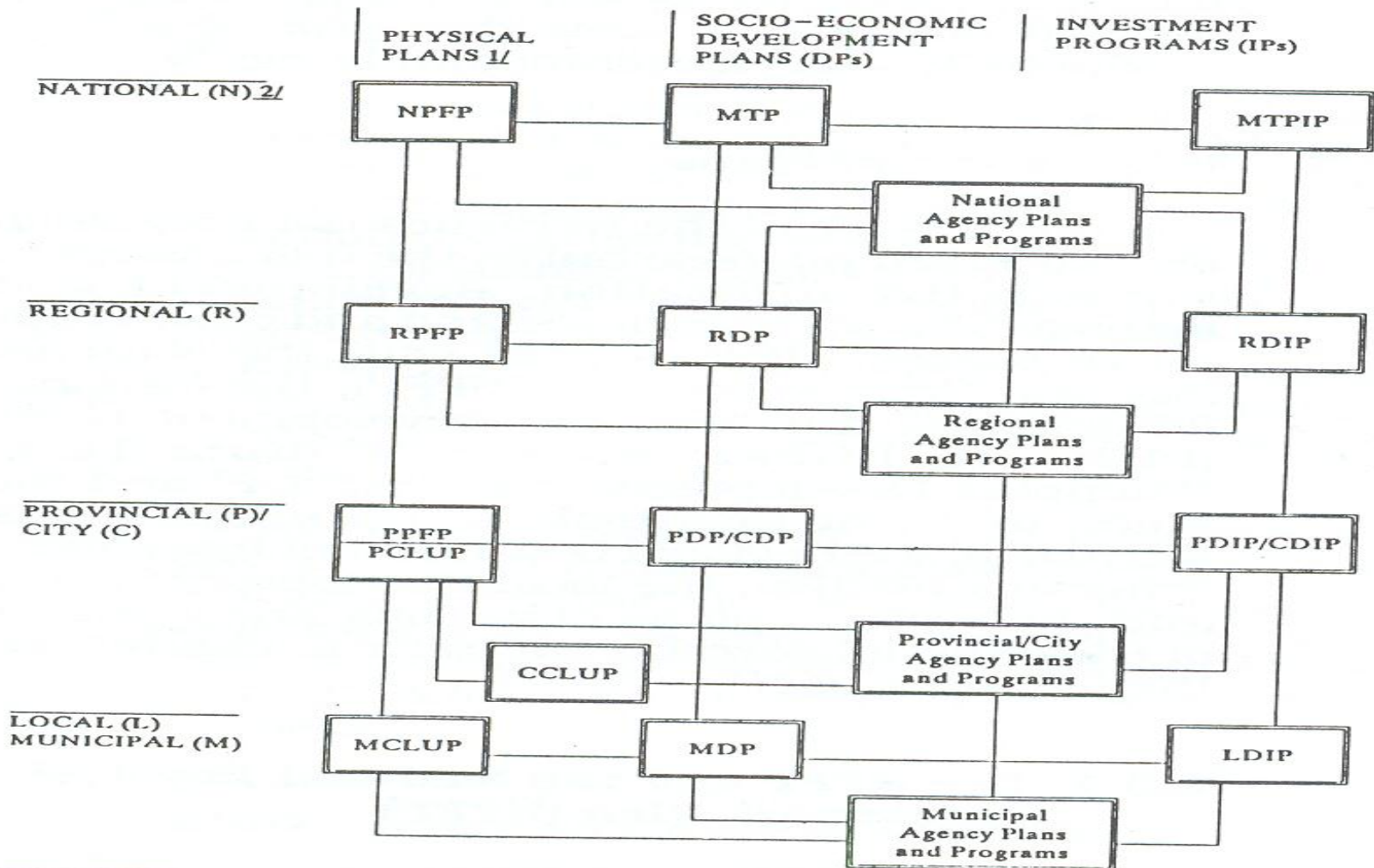


The Local Planning System

Biodiversity Partnership Project

HIERARCHY AND LINKAGES OF PLANS



Notes: 1/

2/

PFP = Physical Framework Plan
CLUP = Comprehensive Land Use Plan
MTP = Medium Term Philippine (DP and IP)

Local Planning and Development Model

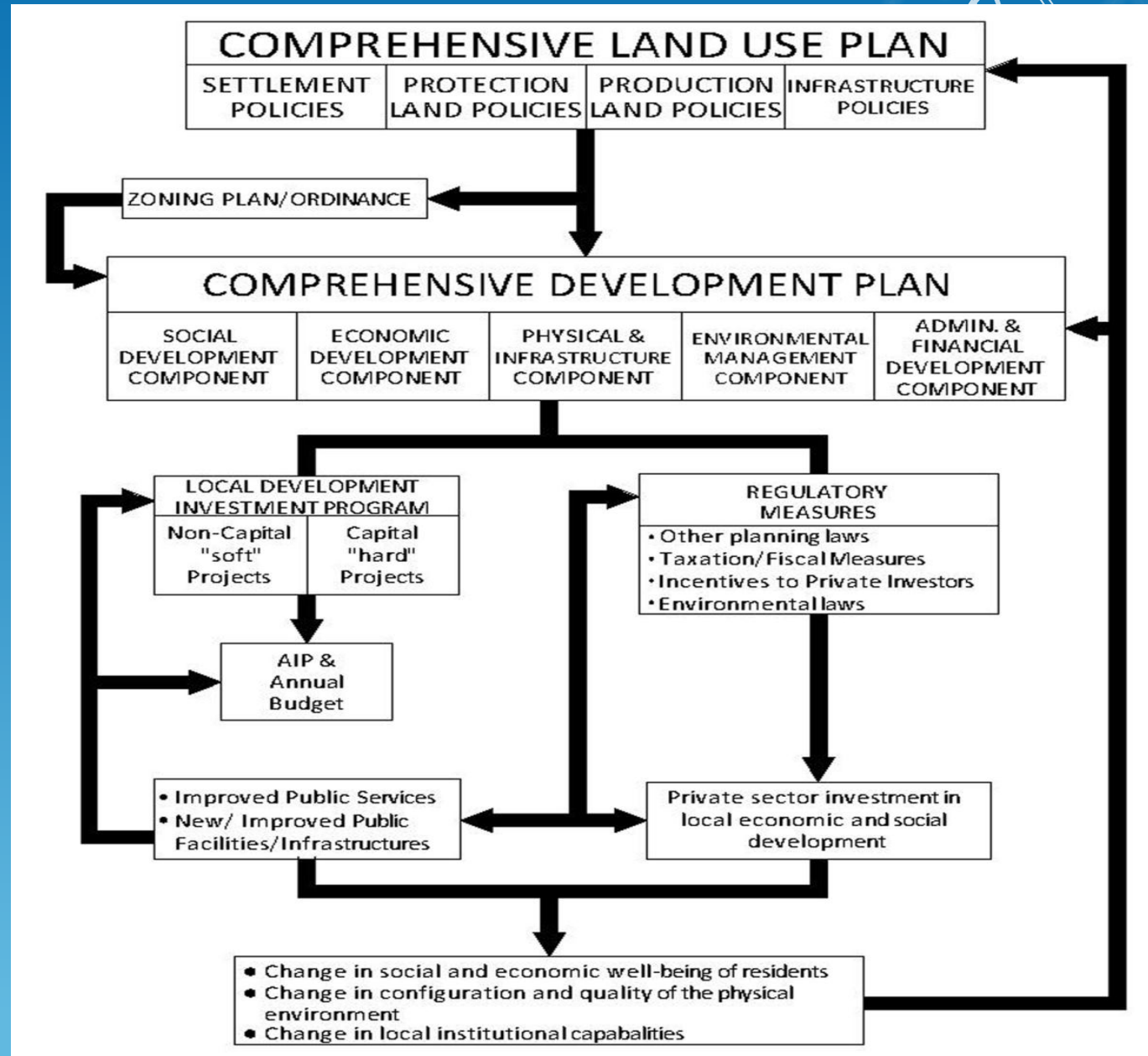
LONG TERM FRAMEWORK
PLAN

MULTI-YEAR, MULTI-
SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT
PLAN

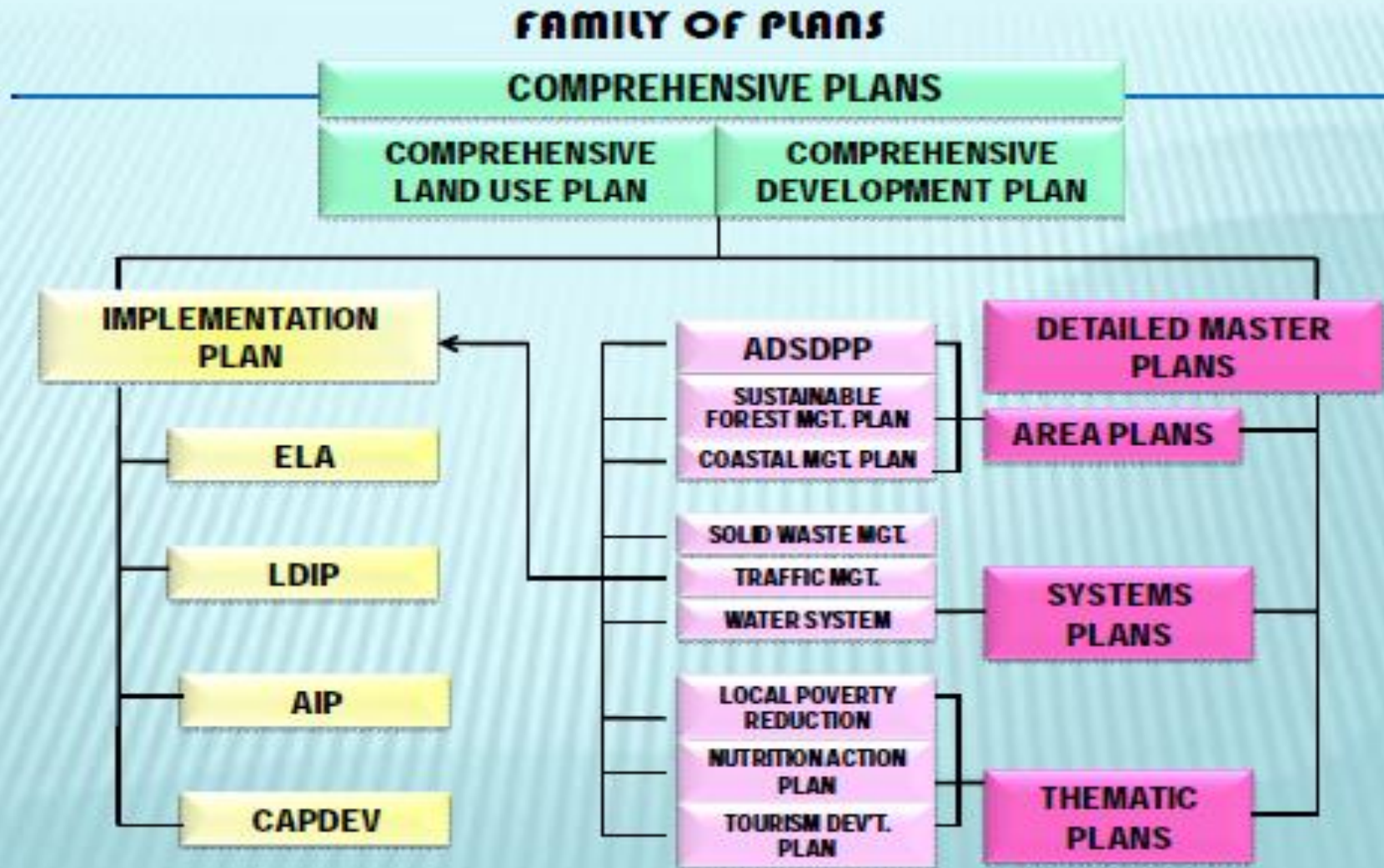
IMPLEMENTATION
INSTRUMENTS

OUTPUTS

OUTCOMES



Relationship of Other Plans with the CLUP and the CDP



Mainstreaming Biodiversity in the Local Land Use Planning Process of Local Government Units (LGUs).

References/sources: Presentation of Dr Candido Cabrido during the National Orientation Workshop on Mainstreaming BD in the CLUPs.

Draft Framework and Methods for Mainstreaming BD in the Local Land Use Planning Process of LGUs

What to address in mainstreaming

- Biodiversity conservation and protection efforts are minimal and fragmented due to lack of coordination among key players such as the national government agencies, LGUs, NGOs, the private sector and local peoples' organizations.
- Compounded by the lack of awareness and political will by local government executives in supporting biodiversity conservation.

Key management issues and concerns:

● Growing serious threats to protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas/Critical Habitats (KBAs/CHs) that are man-made in nature are:

- encroachment by settlements and agriculture/aquaculture;
- Appropriate siting and BD friendly development in areas suitable for monocrops like corn /high value crops
- Illegal activities in PAs (cutting of trees, excessive and unregulated gathering of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), kaingin and charcoal making
- wildlife poaching and destructive fishing activities,

Key management issues and concerns:

- Multiple and conflicting land uses in biodiversity rich areas such as mining, tourism development, agriculture/fisheries and human settlements and ancestral claims that the government finds difficulty in regulating.
- Creeping impacts of climate change on biodiversity (migration, species lost, infestations, wildfires, extinction, etc)
- Undeclared and unprotected biodiversity rich areas and identified KBAs/CHs
- Lack of understanding by the LGUs that biodiversity is a source of social, economic and financial capital.

Planning issues and concerns

- Technical inadequacies of LGU planners in PA planning and management
- Data availability and costly resource inventories (satellite and ground resource assessment) mapping and database development
- Lack of guidelines on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in CLUP and CDP
- Mainstreaming fatigue due to simultaneous integration of different important concerns in the CLUP and CDP such as FLUP, CCA and DRR, BD, Gender, etc. due to different proponent and approach methodologies inconsistent with established guideline of HLURB

PA and CLUP issues and concerns



Harmonizing and retrofitting:

- PAMP (ecosystem based regardless of territorial boundaries/jurisdiction and for PA only); CLUP (city/municipality); and Quirino Provincial Master Plan; other sectoral plans; and provincial environment code
- PA zoning & C/M Zoning (allowable & prohibited uses)
- PA spatial strategies and programs and CLUP spatial strategies and programs
- Land use and zoning conflicts (e.g. mining tenements, agricultural, etc.)



Non-PAs/KBAs and CLUP issues and concerns

- Lack of understanding by LGUs about Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)/ Critical Habitats (CHs)
- Mainstreaming is very much constrained by the lack of data (i.e., biodiversity resources information) in non-PAs/KBAs/CHs
- KBAs/CHs are not properly mapped and zoned by the municipality or city
- KBA/CH landscapes are rapidly being encroached upon by incompatible and unmanaged agriculture activities like kaingin and unrestricted use of agro-chemicals.

Impacts of Key Biodiversity Issues and Problems

- Fragmentation of PAs and other KBAs that results in the loss of connectivity between important biodiversity corridors and KBAs, and the destruction of habitats of important endangered species.
- Loss of biodiversity resources and ecosystem services (like food, wood and other raw materials, plants, animals, pollination of crops, prevention of soil erosion, water purification, climate regulation, etc.).

How to partly address the problem

- Strategy: Adopt a structured & systematic mechanism to coordinate efforts.
- How? Biodiversity conservation becomes part of the local decision-making, planning and development processes
- Action – build awareness, consciousness and knowledge and develop tools for capacity building.
- Tasks – inform and educate on policies and laws, formulate framework procedural tools and train users

Land use management options to conserve biodiversity

- Assessment of long term implications of existing land uses on biodiversity (PA, KBA, and Critical Habitat)
- Integration of PA zoning with CLUP zoning
- Zoning of KBAs and CHs as part of CLUP zoning
- Monitoring of KBAs and CHs and limiting agriculture and settlements to multiple use zones
- Relocation of incompatible land uses within and in the periphery of KBA/CH protection zone and PA core or strict protection zone

Expected Results

- City/Municipal land use harmonized with policies and objectives of biodiversity conservation
- Programs and projects on biodiversity conservation become part of LGU ENR management and development investments
- Funds to support biodiversity conservation at the local level are mobilized in coordination with other organizations
- LGU planners are trained on mainstreaming biodiversity in local land use and development planning

Principles of Mainstreaming

- Promote co-management and participatory governance
- Translate national biodiversity policies into local actions
- Reduce or eliminate threats to biodiversity resources
- Protection as the primordial concern in sustaining the ecological services and economic benefits derived from biodiversity

Principles of Mainstreaming

- Direct and promote sustainable production use in suitable areas or zones in PAs, KBAs and CHs
- Uphold the property rights of IPs to their ancestral land and sea domain
- Plan and sustain the management of buffer zone/area to properly shield PA/KBA against encroachment
- Recognition and mitigation of the negative impacts of land and water use activities in watersheds, upstream and areas adjacent to PAs and KBAs

Principles of Mainstreaming

- Institute system for surveillance, monitoring and law enforcement in strict protection zone for collaborative undertaking of concerned institutions and local community organizations



Legal Framework for Mainstreaming

○ For Protected areas

- Section 2.1.3 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act (Republic Act 7586 of 1992) mandates that “The management plan of protected areas shall be integrated with the comprehensive land use plan of the local government units.”
- Tourism Act of 2009 (RA 9593) promotes sustainable ecotourism while protecting biodiversity and ecological services

Legal Framework for Mainstreaming

- For KBAs – no law yet but included in some policy issuances. e.g., EO 578 “Establishing the National Policy on Biological Diversity, Prescribing its Implementation throughout the Country, particularly in the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecosystem and the Verde Island Passage Marine Corridor”
- IRR of the Wildlife Act support the establishment of KBAs.
- Joint DENR, DA, PCSD Administrative Order 2004-01 supports identification of KBAs
- DAO 2007-02 “Guidelines on the Establishment and Management of Critical Habitat.”

Legal Framework for Mainstreaming

- KBAs defined: sites of global significance for biodiversity conservation.
- Criteria for selection: framework of *vulnerability* and *irreplaceability*
- Vulnerability - occurrence of one or more globally threatened species: Critically endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), or Vulnerable (VU) according to IUCN Red List.

Criteria for KBAs

- Irreplaceability criteria:

- 1) presence of restricted-range species (limited global range size) or use as proxy endemic species
- 2) presence of Congregatory species - species that gathers in large number at specific sites during some stage in their life cycle

Mainstreaming Framework Adopting the HLURB 12-Step CLUP Preparation Process



Step 1 – Getting Organized

What: SB/SP authorization

How: a) Obtain authorization and budget for BD mainstreaming in CLUP

b) Organize City/Municipal Technical Working Group (SB members, heads and key staff of LGU departments and GIS/mapping team) *

Output: SP/SB approval

Step 2 – Stakeholder Analysis



What: Identification of Stakeholders

How: a) Conduct orientation of City/Municipal Development Council

b) Mobilize participation of other identified stakeholders

c) Organize Sectoral Sub-committees of the City/Municipal Development Council (Social development, economic development, infrastructure development, environmental management, institutional development)

Output: Approval Mainstreaming Plan by City/Municipal Development Council



Step 3 – Setting the Vision



What: Conduct Visioning Workshop

How: a) Formulation/revisiting Development Vision to include BD elements/descriptors and indicators 

b) Stakeholder adoption of the Development Vision

Output: Development Vision incorporating BD elements/descriptors and indicators 



Step 4 – Situation Analysis

4a) City/Municipality Profiling

What: City/Municipal Ecological Profile with biodiversity profile

How: a) Inclusion of data and maps on biodiversity resources, plans, policies, and ordinances (PAs/KBAs/CH/Wildlife corridors) *

b) Stakeholder validation of data and maps

Output: Updated City/Municipal Ecoprofile to include biodiversity data, maps and other information *

Step 4 – Situation Analysis

4b) Situation Analysis



What: Issues/problems and decision zones relevant to biodiversity conservation



How: a) Map overlay analysis (existing land cover, land use, PA zonation, FLUP, habitat and wildlife corridor maps, development projects, etc.)



b) Stakeholder consultation

Output: a) Land/resource use conflict/decision zone map/s



b) Matrix of Issues/Concerns/Decision Zones relevant to biodiversity conservation *



Step 5 – Setting the Goals and Objectives



What: Goals and objectives on biodiversity conservation and protection



How: a) Specification of goals and objectives on biodiversity conservation and protection based on PAMP, FLUP, other plan documents, and situation analysis

b) Stakeholder consultation

Output: a) Biodiversity conservation and protection goals and objectives integrated in the CLUP goals and objectives



Step 6 – Establishing Desired Development Thrusts and Detailing Spatial Strategies



- What:**
- a) Spatial strategies needed for biodiversity conservation
 - b) Siting of uses and development activities incompatible with biodiversity conservation away from PAs/KBAs/CHs/Wildlife corridors
 - c) Policies/strategies for biodiversity conservation and protection



- How:**
- a) Specification of areas for biodiversity conservation and protection through map overlay analysis
 - b) Identification of biodiversity important areas as part of development-constrained areas (Land supply-demand analysis)
 - c) Stakeholder consultation



Output: Preferred spatial strategy/structure plan aligned with and supports biodiversity conservation *



Step 7 – Preparing the Land Use Plan



- What:**
- a) Development-constrained areas include areas needed for biodiversity conservation
 - b) Land supply-demand analysis
 - c) Land and water use policies to support biodiversity conservation
 - d) General and urban land use plan include areas for biodiversity conservation (Pas/KBAs/CH/Wildlife corridors and proposed land uses in the multiple and buffer zones of PAs/KBAs)



- How:**
- a) Mapping of development-constrained areas including areas needed for biodiversity conservation *
 - b) Preparation of proposed general and urban land use maps that include PA/KBA/CH zonations and wildlife corridors
 - c) Preparation of land use and water use policies that incorporate including measures to manage impacts of development on biodiversity conservation and protection *
 - c) Stakeholder consultation



- Output:**
- a) Development-constraints map *
 - b) Land supply-demand matrix
 - c) Proposed general and urban land use maps that include PA/KBA/CH and multiple and buffer zonations
 - d) Biodiversity-responsive CLUP *



Step 8 – Drafting the Zoning Ordinance



- What:**
- a) Integration of PA/KBA/CH/wildlife corridor zonations in the zoning scheme and ordinance
 - b) Establishment of land use regulations for the zonal types of PA/KBA/CH/wildlife corridors
 - c) Coordination between PAMB/DENR and City/Municipal Council for enforcement of zoning including permitting system and locational clearance

- How:**
- a) Preparation of Zoning Map to include PA/KBA/CH/wildlife corridor/multiple use/buffer zonation
 - b) Integration of PA/KBA/CH/wildlife corridor/multiple/buffer use regulations in the zoning ordinance
 - c) Forging of agreement between PAMB/DENR and LGU on zoning scheme and ordinance
 - c) Stakeholder consultation

- Output:**
- a) Zoning map integrating PA/KBA/CH/wildlife corridor/multiple use/buffer zonation
 - b) Biodiversity conservation-responsive zoning ordinance *

Step 9 – Conduct of Public Hearing



What: a) Review and approval of CLUP and ZO with biodiversity elements



How: a) Conduct public hearing on proposed CLUP and ZO with biodiversity elements

Output: Refined CLUP and ZO with biodiversity elements



Step 10 – CLUP Review/Adoption and Approval

What: a) Review and approval of CLUP and ZO with biodiversity elements

How: a) Review and adoption of SP/SB of CLUP and ZO with biodiversity elements
b) Review of PLUC/RLUC/HLURB (for HUCs and component cities)
c) Approval of CLUP and ZO by Sangguniang Panlalawigan/HLURB

Output: Approved CLUP and ZO with biodiversity mainstreamed for implementation

Step 11 – Implementing the CLUP



- What:**
- a) Biodiversity conservation and protection programs and projects integrated in the CLUP
 - b) Establishment of institutional mechanisms between and among PAMB, DENR and LGU/s



- How:**
- a) Inclusion of biodiversity programs and projects in the CDP and Investment Program of LGUs
 - b) Forging of MOA between and among PAMB, DENR and LGU



- Output:**
- a) CDP and LDIP of LGUs biodiversity programs and projects
 - b) MOA for the implementation of biodiversity programs and projects



Step 12 – Monitoring, Reviewing and Evaluating the CLUP



- What:**
- a) Establishment of indicators for compliance and impact monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity concerns in the CLUP and ZO
 - b) Performance of biodiversity programs and projects determined
 - c) Land use changes in PA/KBA/CH/wildlife corridors monitored and regulated

- How:**
- a) Formulation of M&E indicators system for biodiversity component
 - b) M&E system for biodiversity integrated into CLUP monitoring and evaluation plan

- Output:**
- a) CLUP M&E system with biodiversity biodiversity component

