

CY 2020

PCSD ANNUAL REPORT



Philippine Pangolin
(*Manis culionensis*)

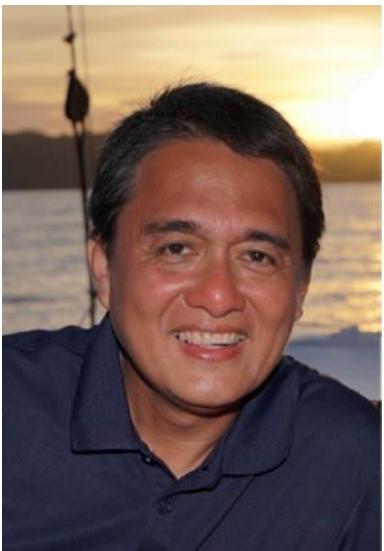
Republic of the Philippines
**Palawan Council for
Sustainable Development**
Republic Act No. 7611



**Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff
CY 2020 Annual Report**



MESSAGE



The PCSDS encountered a far from foreseen challenge during the preceding year. The COVID-19 pandemic devastated the international community. To address the pandemic, President Rodrigo Roa-Duterte organized the Interagency Task Force (IATF) and declared Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ) throughout Luzon.

Confronted with the threats of COVID-19, we adopted necessary adjustments to unfailingly pursue our mission by implementing our planned targets for the year following the new normal condition. This is to make our organization more relevant. In collaboration with our local partners, we continued to carry out our thrust and priorities. We made sure that the three very specific and clear objectives were clear to all of us at the PCSDS to primarily surpass the pandemic challenge: (1) to protect our staff, (2) to keep our organization strong; and 3) to be there for our clients and partners for the effective and efficient delivery of high-quality service for them.

The consequences of the pandemic are stretching far beyond the spread of the disease; thereby affecting the very existence of our people, specifically the most vulnerable in our society. Looking forward to the future scenario, we embarked on a pro-active approach by crafting the Palawan Roadmap for Economic Recovery, a vital step to rise above the economic implications of the pandemic to our province, the City of Puerto Princesa, and more importantly, to our communities. We endorsed this Plan both to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan and Sangguniang Panglunsod for adoption and possible funding of those projects falling under their jurisdiction. We also encourage concerned national government agencies to make the necessary adjustments in their plans and undertake the necessary representation to their mother agencies to support and allocate funding for the identified projects as their commitment to achieving economic recovery here in Palawan and in the City of Puerto Princesa.

In spite of all the unanticipated challenges brought about by COVID-19, we are thankful for the guidance and protection from our Creator that we were able to achieve humble but substantial physical and financial accomplishments for the year. The PCSD's annual accomplishment for 2020 is chronicled in the subsequent sections and I am pleased to share it with you.

TEODORO JOSE S. MATTA, Esq.
Executive Director

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I. Executive Summary

Enacted in 1992, Republic Act (R.A.) No. 7611, or the Strategic Environmental Plan (SEP) for Palawan Act, provided for the adoption of the SEP as a comprehensive framework to guide the sustainable development of Palawan. With it came the Environmentally Critical Areas Network (ECAN), a graded system of protection and development control over the whole of Palawan that serves as the main strategy of the SEP. The SEP and ECAN guide the public and private sectors in conservation and development planning and policy formulation and in regulating the entry of development projects.

For 2020, the PCSD and its professional support staff, the PCSD Staff, continued their respective authorities in implementing Republic Act (R.A.) No. 7611 and other mandated laws in Palawan, the implementation of which are linked to the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The agency attained and, in some cases, exceeded its targets for the year under the seven activities of the Palawan ECAN (Environmentally Critical Areas Network) Management Program, as committed under the General Appropriations Act (GAA) of 2020. The agency's budget utilization rate (BUR) in 2020 was 94%, which is primarily due to limitations in movement of PCSDS and partners brought about by the present COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of a nationwide community quarantine. Nevertheless, the current social media platforms – using Zoom cloud meeting and Microsoft Office Teams – did help tremendously in reaching our field staff, PCSD Council members outside of Palawan, and networking with our SD partners.

The PCSD and the PCSDS focused their activities on the following areas:

- ❖ **RULE SETTING AND GOVERNANCE.** This includes the crafting of policies for environment and sustainable development, as well as approval of Local Government Unit's (LGU) Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP), engagement of additional Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEOs) and Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Units (WTMUs).
- ❖ **BEHAVIOUR CHANGE.** The continuing efforts towards a more caring citizenry for the environment while aspiring for an inclusive development targeted our people through innovative and creative efforts and strategies. We took advantage of the social media and the support of our partners, especially the local government units, the civil society and the private sector.
- ❖ **SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS.** The ECAN Zoning Maps, as the main strategy to implement the SEP on the road to sustainable development, are being updated in collaboration with partner LGUs to be more environmentally, economically, and socially relevant.
- ❖ **KNOWLEDGE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT.** The PCSDS and partners carry on their efforts to better understand our environment through scientific research and seek innovative solutions for better sustainable development decisions and actions.

❖ **PARTNER ENGAGEMENT.** Key to attaining success in the implementation of PCSD mandates is working together as a community of practice to strengthen sustainable development governance in the province. Partnerships are continuously being established and pursued with entities based within the province, at the national and international area of cooperation.

II. *Highlights of Accomplishments*

A. General Administration and Support Services (GASS): Rule Setting and Governance

The PCSD Staff convened 12 regular PCSD meetings and 12 committee meetings: 11 for Environmental and Natural Resources Committee (ENRC) meetings, and one (1) for the Security and Safety Committee meeting (1). **Figure 1** shows one of the regular PCSD meetings where it incorporates virtual participation while minimum health standards among its face-to-face attendees.



Figure 1. (Left) The Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD), also known as The Council, during its regular meeting. With current Covid-19 pandemic, the PCSD has adopted a blended-type of meeting where it incorporates virtual participation while observing social distancing among its face-to-face attendees. (Right) The Council in action: Vice-Governor Hon. Victorino Dennis Socrates (right foreground) along with PCSD Executive Director Atty. Teodoro Jose Matta (left foreground).

The Council passed and adopted 61 resolutions (see **Table 1**). The Council likewise submitted to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan the proposed chainsaw policy entitled “An Ordinance Regulating the Possession, Transport, Sale and Repair of Chainsaw Units in the Province of Palawan and Providing Penalties for Violations Thereof”.

Table 1. List of PCSD Resolutions in 2020.

PCSD Resolution No.	Title
20-695	“REASSIGNING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR NELSON P. DEVANADERA TO THE OFFICE OF PCSD CHAIR AND DESIGNATING DIRECTOR ADELINA B. BENAVENTE-VILLENA AS ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR”
20-696	“DIRECTING THE PCSD STAFF TO REVISIT THE PROVISIONS OF STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN (SEP) FOR PALAWAN ACT UNDER REPUBLIC ACT NO. 7611 AND TO PROPOSE THE APPROPRIATE AMENDMENTS THERETO IN THE LIGHT OF THE CURRENT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND NEEDS”
20-697	“CONFIRMING THE ORGANIZATIONAL RE-STRUCTURING AND STRENGTHENING OF WORKING UNITS OF THE PALAWAN COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STAFF”
20-698	“APPOINTING JOHN FRANCISCO PONTILLAS TO THE POSITION OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (PDO) V, SALARY GRADE 24 WITH ITEM NO. PCSDB-PDO5-1-1998 FOR THE PALAWAN COUNCIL”

PCSD Resolution No.	Title
	FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STAFF EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 2020”
20-699	“ACCEPTING THE RETIREMENT OF NELSON P. DEVANADERA AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF PCSD STAFF EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 20, 2020”
20-700	“APPROVING THE TEN-YEAR MUNICIPAL ECOLOGICAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2019-2029 OF THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF KALAYAAN”
20-701	“EXPRESSING GRATITUDE TO MR. BOBBY CASTRO FOR PROVIDING THE VENUE FOR THE 262nd PCSD MEETING AND THE COUNCIL YEAR-END FELLOWSHIP”
20-702	“DESIGNATING THE PCSDS DISTRICT MANAGERS AS THE PERMANENT ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PCSDS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TO THE PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT BOARDS (PAMBs)”
20-703	“DIRECTING THE PCSD COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS TO SPEARHEAD THE REVIEW OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 7611 OR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN (SEP) ACT FOR PALAWAN”
20-704	“RATIFYING AND CONFIRMING THE ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN ITS MEETING HELD ON JANUARY 31, 2020 AT PUERTO PRINCESA CITY”
20-705	“APPOINTING ATTY. TEODORO JOSE S. MATTA AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR III OF THE PALAWAN COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STAFF (PCSDS)”
20-706	“RATIFYING AND CONFIRMING THE DEED OF DONATION COVERING FOUR (4) UNITS OF MOTORCYCLE AND ONE (1) UNIT OF VEHICLE EXECUTED BY FORMER PCSDS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR NELSON P. DEVANADERA IN FAVOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES-BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT BUREAU (DENR-BMB) REPRESENTED BY DIR. RICARDO CALDERON, SUBJECT TO APPLICABLE LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS”
20-707	“AUTHORIZING THE ECAN BOARD OF ROXAS PALAWAN TO ORGANIZE THE MEDIA COUNCIL FOR THE MANAGEMENT, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PCSD COMMUNITY RADIO STATION IN ROXAS, PALAWAN”
20-708	“CONFIRMING THE CREATION AND REORGANIZATION OF THE PALAWAN COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT-SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL (PCSD-SAP) PURSUANT TO REPUBLIC ACT NO. 7611, IN CONSONANCE WITH REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9147 AND THE LIMA ACTION PLAN FOR UNESCO’S MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE PROGRAMME AND ITS WORLD NETWORK OF BIOSPHERE RESERVES (2016-2025) AND APPROVING THE TERMS OF REFERENCE THEREOF”
20-709	“SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PROPOSAL FOR THE TRANSFER OF CROCODYLUS POROSUS PHILIPPINE POPULATION FROM APPENDIX I TO II OF THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)”

PCSD Resolution No.	Title
20-710	“APPROVING THE TEN-YEAR CONSERVATION STRATEGY FOR INDO-PACIFIC CROCODILES IN BALABAC, PALAWAN”
20-711	“APPROVING THE 25-YEAR ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PALAWAN PANGOLIN (<i>Manis culionensis</i>) ”
20-712	“ADVISING ALL NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs) IN PALAWAN TO TURN-OVER OR SURRENDER TO PALAWAN COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (PCSD) NOT LATER THAN MAY 15, 2020 ALL CONFISCATED CHAINSAW UNITS IN THEIR POSSESSION AND CUSTODY”
20-713	“COMMITTING SUPPORT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT ‘SEVENTH OPERATIONAL PHASE OF THE GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME IN THE PHILIPPINES’ (SGP-7)”
20-714	“DIRECTING THE PALAWAN COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STAFF (PCSDS) TO DEPLOY VOLUNTEERS AND MOBILIZE AVAILABLE RESOURCES NECESSARY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 52, SERIES OF 2020, OR THE “COMPREHENSIVE DIRECTIVES FOR THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENHANCED COMMUNITY QUARANTINE UNDER A STATE OF CALAMITY” ISSUED BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR JOSE CH. ALVAREZ”
20-715	“APPOINTING MA. CHRISTINA D. RODRIGUEZ TO THE POSITION OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (PDO) V, SALARY GRADE 24 WITH ITEM NO. PCSDB-PDO5-10-1998 FOR THE PALAWAN COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STAFF EFFECTIVE MARCH 26, 2020”
20-716	“PROVIDING FOR THE GUIDELINES IN THE PROCESSING OF PCSD PERMITS, CLEARANCES AND OTHER SIMILAR INSTRUMENTS DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY ENHANCED COMMUNITY QUARANTINE UNDER PROCLAMATION NO. 929”
20-717	“RECLASSIFYING UNDER “CATEGORY C” ALL PROJECTS RELATED TO THE INSTALLATION AND OPERATIONS OF TELECOMMUNICATION, BROADCAST TOWERS, FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT, AND SERVICE IN PALAWAN”
20-718	“AMENDING SECTION 13 OF PCSD ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 06, AS AMENDED, ON THE RELEASE OF SEP CLEARANCE FOR ALL PROJECTS”
20-719	“AMENDING SECTION 15 OF PCSD ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 07, AS AMENDED, ON THE RENEWAL OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A CHAINSAW UNIT”
20-720	“DESIGNATING SIGNATORIES TO ANY AND ALL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF PALAWAN COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STAFF (PCSDS) WITH THE LANDBANK OF THE PHILIPPINES RIZAL AVENUE PUERTO PRINCESA BRANCH”
20-721	“AUTHORIZING PCSDS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TEODORO JOSE S. MATTA TO ASSIST THE TUBBATAHA PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT BOARD (TPAMB) IN BRINGING THE MANAGEMENT OF TUBBATAHA REEFS NATURAL PARK (TRNP) INTO GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS”

PCSD Resolution No.	Title
20-722	“APPROVING THE GRANT OF FIVE THOUSAND PESOS (Php5,000.00) HONORARIA TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PCSD ADJUDICATION BOARD DURING MEETINGS”
20-723	“DECLARING THE 38.4 HECTARES COASTAL AREA SITUATED AT CAMP GENERAL ARTEMIO RICARTE AT BARANGAY SAN MIGUEL, PUERTO PRINCESA CITY AS A SPECIAL MANAGEMENT ZONE FOR REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION, AND AUTHORIZING PCSDS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ATTY. TEODORO JOSE S. MATTA, TO ENTER INTO A MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT WITH THE WESTERN COMMAND FOR THIS PURPOSE”
20-724	“RECOGNIZING WITH GRATEFUL APPRECIATION VADM RENE V MEDINA AFP, COMMANDER, WESTERN COMMAND, FOR HIS EXEMPLARY PERFORMANCE, COMMITMENT, AND VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS AS MEMBER OF THE PALAWAN COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FROM 11 APRIL 2019 TO 28 MAY 2020”
20-725	“APPOINTING JOHN FRANCISCO A. PONTILLAS TO THE POSITION OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (PDO) V, SALARY GRADE 24, WITH ITEM NO. PCSDB-PDO5-1-1998 OF THE PALAWAN COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STAFF EFFECTIVE JUNE 1, 2020”
20-726	“DESIGNATING ATTY. TEODORO JOSE S. MATTA, PCSDS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AS PCSD CHAIR’S REPRESENTATIVE TO THE TUBBATAHA PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT BOARD (TPAMB)”
20-727	“AMENDING SECTION 5.2 OF PCSD ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 05, AS AMENDED, DELETING THE GOVERNOR’S OR MAYOR’S PERMIT AS PRE-REQUISITE TO THE ISSUANCE OF WILDLIFE SPECIAL USE PERMIT”
20-728	“DESIGNATING MR. IAN CHRISTIAN VEGA AS OFFICIAL COMPLAINANT REPRESENTING PCSDS IN ALL PCSDS-INITIATED ADMINISTRATIVE AND CRIMINAL CASES”
20-729	“DEPUTIZING FOURTEEN (14) NEW WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS (WEOS) AND RENEWING THE DEPUTATION OF FOURTEEN (14) WEOS PURSUANT TO REPUBLIC ACT 9147, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE WILDLIFE RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION ACT, AND AUTHORIZING PCSDS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ATTY. TEODORO JOSE S. MATTA TO ADMINISTER THEIR OATH”
20-730	“RECOGNIZING WITH GRATEFUL APPRECIATION UNDERSECRETARY ADORACION M. NAVARRO OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (NEDA), FOR HER EXEMPLARY PERFORMANCE, COMMITMENT, AND VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS AS MEMBER OF THE PALAWAN COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FROM 20 DECEMBER 2016 TO 19 JUNE 2020”
20-731	APPROVING ECAN MAP-NATIONAL MUSEUM- QUEZON
20-732	“GRANTING THE REQUEST OF MR. ROLAND CARCERO FOR THE CANCELLATION OF SEP CLEARANCE NO. NCSGP-032714-006 ISSUED TO NEW COMMERCIAL SAND AND GRAVEL PERMIT (NCSGP)”
20-733	“APPOINTING JOHN FRANCISCO A. PONTILLAS TO THE POSITION OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (PDO) V, SALARY GRADE 24, WITH ITEM NO. PCSDB-PDO5-1-1998 OF THE PALAWAN COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STAFF EFFECTIVE JULY 30, 2020”

PCSD Resolution No.	Title
20-734	“APPOINTING LEVITA A. LAGRADA TO THE POSITION OF CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, SALARY GRADE 24, WITH ITEM NO. CADOF-1-2004 OF THE PALAWAN COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STAFF EFFECTIVE JULY 30, 2020”
20-735	“ENDORsing TO THE MIMAROPA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY THE ADB-SURF FUNDED SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM”
20-736	“APPROVING THE GREEN HEART OF PALAWAN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAM (GHPWCP) AND AUTHORIZING ATTY. TEODORO JOSE S. MATTA, PCSDS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, TO ENTER INTO A MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT WITH KATALA FOUNDATION, INC. (KFI) FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION”
20-737	"RECOGNIZING WITH GRATEFUL APPRECIATION MR. BOBBY L. CASTRO, FOR HIS EXEMPLARY PERFORMANCE, COMMITMENT, AND VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS AS MEMBER OF THE PALAWAN COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FROM 28 OCTOBER 2016 TO 30 JULY 2020"
20-738	“AUTHORIZING THE CLOSURE OF PCSDS’ DEVELOPMENT BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES (DBP) CURRENT ACCOUNT NO. 00-0-01425-635-9, WITH REMAINING BALANCE OF SIXTY THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED FIFTY SEVEN PESOS AND FIFTY NINE CENTAVOS (₱60,957.59), REPRESENTING THE UNUSED AMOUNT OF GRANT RECEIVED FROM ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB) FOR THE JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION (JFPR) AND ITS TRANSFER TO THE TREASURY SINGLE ACCOUNT (TSA)”
20-739	“AUTHORIZING THE PCSDS, REPRESENTED BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TEODORO JOSE S. MATTA AND CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER LEVITA A. LAGRADA, TO OPEN AND MAINTAIN A PAYROLL FUND ACCOUNT AT THE LAND BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES (LBP) PUERTO PRINCESA-RIZAL AVENUE BRANCH”
20-740	“APPROVING THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE – KALAYAAN ISLAND GROUP-TECHNICAL WORKING COMMITTEE (IATF-KIG-TWC) UNDER THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND SAFETY OF THE PALAWAN COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (PCSD)”
20-741	“REITERATING THE REQUEST FOR THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO PRINCESA TO ALLOCATE SPACE WITHIN THE PUERTO PRINCESA GOVERNMENT CENTER AND NATURE PARK FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PCSD BUILDING”
20-742	“AUTHORIZING ATTY. TEODORO JOSE S. MATTA, PCSDS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, TO DETERMINE THE DONEE FOR THE DISPOSITION OF CONFISCATED OR SEIZED ITEMS FIT FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION AND TO EXECUTE THE DEED OF DONATION THEREFOR PURSUANT TO SECTION 28.3 OF THE JOINT IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9147”
20-743	“APPROVING THE COASTAL/MARINE ECAN ZONES MAP OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF DUMARAN, PALAWAN”

PCSD Resolution No.	Title
20-744	“APPROVING THE COASTAL/MARINE ECAN ZONES MAP OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROXAS, PALAWAN”
20-745	“COMMENDING THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES (AFP) WESTERN COMMAND (WESCOM) FOR THE SUCCESSFUL OPERATION AGAINST THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES-NEW PEOPLE’S ARMY (CPP-NPA) ON SEPTEMBER 3, 2020 IN BARANGAY MAINIT, MUNICIPALITY OF BROOKE’S POINT, PROVINCE OF PALAWAN”
20-746	“COMMENDING THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES (AFP) WESTERN COMMAND (WESCOM) FOR THE SUCCESSFUL OPERATION AGAINST THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES-NEW PEOPLE’S ARMY (CPP-NPA) ON SEPTEMBER 3, 2020 IN BARANGAY MAINIT, MUNICIPALITY OF BROOKE’S POINT, PROVINCE OF PALAWAN”
20-747	“AUTHORIZING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TOEDORO JOSE S. MATTIA TO ACT AS PCSD REPRESENTATIVE AND SIGNATORY TO THE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (MOA) ON THE USAID SIBOL PROJECT”
20-747 B	“AUTHORIZING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TOEDORO JOSE S. MATTIA TO ACT AS PCSD REPRESENTATIVE AND SIGNATORY TO THE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (MOA) WITH CCIPH (REDD+)”
20-748	“ADOPTING THE POLICY ESTABLISHING LANDSCAPE/SEASCAPE-BASED PAYMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (PES) IN PALAWAN”
20-749	“DESIGNATING MR. BENJAMIN D. ADRIANO, JR. AND MR. JOHN CARLO C. ROQUID AS OFFICIAL COMPLAINANTS REPRESENTING PCSDS IN ALL PCSDS-INITIATED ADMINISTRATIVE AND CRIMINAL CASES”
20-750	“ADOPTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – FISHERIES ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER (DA-FAO) NO. 265, SERIES OF 2020, ENTITLED REGULATION ON THE CATCHING, POSSESSION, TRANSPORTING, SELLING, TRADING AND EXPORTING OF PUERULUS, JUVENILE AND GRAVID SPINY LOBSTERS (PALINURIDAE) IN PALAWAN”
20-751	“APPROVING THE ADDITIONAL LIST OF IDENTIFIED, ASSESSED, REASSESSED, CLASSIFIED AND RECLASSIFIED CAVES/KARST FORMATION (CAVE SYSTEM OR COMPLEXES) IN THE PROVINCE OF PALAWAN PURSUANT TO REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9072, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS NATIONAL CAVES AND CAVE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION ACT OF 2001”
20-752	“ADOPTING THE CRITERIA FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LIST OF ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT SPECIES OF TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC FLORA AND FAUNA IN PALAWAN”
20-753	“APPROVING THE CONSERVATION STRATEGY FOR BALABAC MOUSEDER, BALABAC, PALAWAN, PHILIPPINES FOR THE YEAR 2019-2028”
20-754	“CONDEMNING OR EXPRESSING OBJECTION, DENIAL, OPPOSITION TO THE VIEWS PRESENTED IN THE SOLICITATION VIDEO OF ATTY. BOBBY CHAN”

PCSD Resolution No.	Title
20-755	“APPOINTING ATTY. IRISH R. VILLAMOR-DOSADO TO THE POSITION OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (PDO) V, SALARY GRADE 24 WITH ITEM NO. PCSDB-PDO5-6-1998 OF THE PALAWAN COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STAFF EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 26, 2020”
20-756	“APPROVING THE COASTAL/MARINE ECAN ZONES MAP OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF CORON, PALAWAN”
20-757	“AUTHORIZING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TOEDORO JOSE S. MATTIA TO ACT AS PCSD REPRESENTATIVE AND SIGNATORY TO THE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (MOA) BETWEEN CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL (CI) FOR THE NATURAL CLIMATE SOLUTIONS AND NCA INITIATIVES IN PALAWAN PROJECT”

In the case of the PCSD Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Committee, four (4) resolutions were passed and adopted, specifically the following:

- Resolution No. 2020-01: “Recommending to the PCSD *en banc* the Adoption of the Criteria for the Establishment of the List of Economically Important Species of Terrestrial and Aquatic Flora and Fauna in Palawan”;
- Resolution No. 2020-02: “Recommending to the PCSD *En Banc* the Approval of the Additional List of Identified, Assessed, Reassessed, Classified and Reclassified Caves/Karst Formation (Cave System or Complexes) in the Province of Palawan Pursuant to Republic Act No. 9072, Otherwise Known as National Caves and Cave Resources Management and Protection Act of 2001”;
- Resolution No. 2020-03: “Recommending to the PCSD *En Banc* the Adoption of the Department of Agriculture – Fisheries Administrative Order (DA-FAO) No. 265, Series of 2020 Entitled Regulation on the Catching, Possession, Transporting, Selling, Trading and Exporting of Puerulus, Juvenile and Gravid Spiny Lobsters (Palinuridae) in Palawan”; and
- Resolution No. 2020-04: “Recommending to the PCSD En Banc the Adoption of the Conservation Strategy for Balabac Mousedeer, Balabac, Palawan, Philippines for the Year 2019-2028”.

These four ENRC resolutions were later approved and issued by the PCSD *En Banc*.

In addition, under the ENR Committee, seven (7) Sub-Committees were organized, namely: (a) Subcommittee on Pangolin Conservation and Management; (b) Subcommittee on Economically Important Species Conservation and Management; (c) Subcommittee on Crocodile Conservation and Management; (d) Subcommittee on Flagship Species Conservation and Management; (e) Subcommittee on Invasive Alien Species; (f) Subcommittee on Palawan River Otter Conservation and Management; and (g) Subcommittee on Community Relations and Engagement. **Figure 2 (left)** shows one of the regular meetings of the ENR Committee.

Meanwhile, the Security and Safety Committee convened on 12 November 2020 (see **Figure 2 (right)**), where the law enforcement operations of partner agencies, as supervised by the Committee, was discussed.



Figure 2. The PCSD Functional Committees during their meetings: (left) Environment and Natural Resource (ENR) Committee and (right) Committee on Security and Safety.

Moreover, ten (10) PCSD Adjudication Board (PAB) meetings were conducted, where 14 cases were heard, and 52 administrative cases were resolved (see **Figure 3** for one of its regular meetings).



Figure 3. The PCSD Adjudication Board (PAB) in one of its regular meetings.

B. Operations

1. DENR Secretary's Ten Priority Programs

a. Intensified Environmental Protection

As part of PCSD's mandate and in support of Secretary Roy Cimatu's priority programs, the PCSDS intensified its activities on environmental

protection, which include solid waste management, forest protection and anti-illegal logging, solid waste management and biodiversity conservation amidst the pandemic. Details of accomplishment are enumerated below:

i. Solid Waste Management.

Pursuant to Section 16 of RA 9003 (Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000) the PCSD is mandated to approve the municipal solid waste management plans of the 23 municipalities in Palawan and one (1) city. For 2020, the PCSDS ESWMP Review Team evaluated a total of three (3) local Ecological Solid Waste Management Plans (ESWMPs), specifically from the municipalities of Kalayaan, Culion, and El Nido. Out of these reviewed plans, the Kalayaan ESWMP was approved by the PCSD. In addition, PCSDS' membership in the Ecological Solid Waste Management Boards (ESWMBs) and Technical Working Group (TWGs) in the city/municipalities was strengthened. PCSDS endeavors for continuous coordination with the LGUs as well as the presentation by PCSDS during the virtual meeting between the Provincial Government Environment and Natural Resources Office (PG-ENRO), DENR Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO), and local government units (LGUs) on 17 November 2020.

b. Intensified Forest Protection and Anti-Illegal Logging

i. Implementation of Chain Saw Act (R.A. No. 9175)

The Chain Saw Act is another special law that mandates the PCSD to pursue an aggressive forest protection program geared towards eliminating illegal logging and other forms of destructions that are being facilitated with the use of chain saws. Thus, the agency is continuously strengthening its monitoring capability on the use of chainsaws. For the year, the PCSDS Enforcement Team confiscated twenty-nine (29) chainsaw units. In addition, one hundred eighty-three-point thirty-three board feet (183.33 bd ft) of lumber valued at Fourteen thousand six hundred sixty-six Pesos (Php 14,666.00) related to use of chainsaw were also confiscated and are now under the custody of Maria Benitez, the PCSD Evidence Custodian. There were also 51 units of chain saw turned-over by other law enforcement agencies like Philippine National Police (PNP) Municipal Police Stations, PNP Maritime Special Operation Unit (MSOU), Provincial Government of Palawan through the Peace and Order Program (PGP POP) and Department of Environment (DENR) Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO) to PCSDS for its custody. Moreover, it is interesting to note that the more or less 300 units of chain saw confiscated by Palawan NGO Network, Inc.

(PNNI) through its para-enforcers from alleged illegal loggers over the past years and which they kept in their possession for a long time were finally turned over to the PCSD. The total of 351 units of chain saw now under the PCSDS's custody has an aggregate market value of approximately seven million pesos (**Php 7,000,000.00**). **Figure 4** shows two chain saw units confiscated by PCSDS and partner agencies.

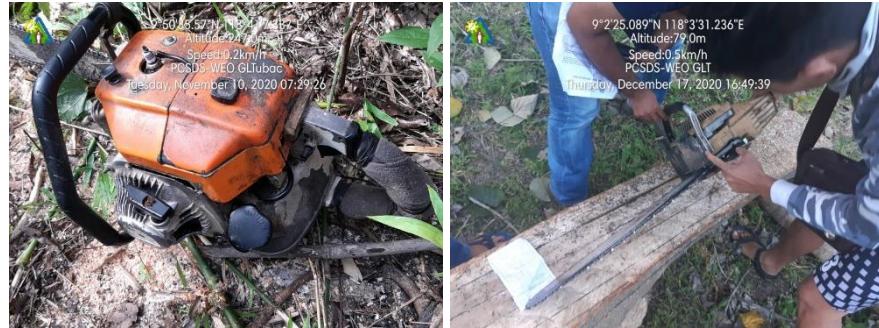


Figure 4. (Left) One chain saw unit confiscated in Barangay Irawan, Puerto Princesa City on 10 November 2020. (Right) PCSD Enforcement Team and partners inspecting one (1) chain saw unit confiscated in Barangay Labog, Sofronio Española, Palawan on 17 December 2020.

To address the illegal use of chain saws, the PCSDS has filed a total of 32 administrative and 29 criminal cases pertaining to illegal possession or use of chainsaws.

Enforcement Operations Highlights (Chainsaw Act violations):

- 1.) On August 28, 2020, at around 3:45 PM, the PCSDS Enforcement Team with the Provincial Government of Palawan (PGP) – Peace and Order Program (POP) Task Force confiscated an unregistered chainsaw in Barangay Latud, Municipality of Rizal, Palawan. The enforcement team was able to seize the chainsaw unit in an orderly and peaceful manner, with due regard to the constitutional and statutory rights of the violator.



Figure 5. (Left) One unregistered chainsaw unit was confiscated by the PCSDS Enforcement Team and Peace and Order Program Task Force in Barangay Latud, Rizal, Palawan. (Right top) The owner of the chainsaw peacefully surrendered the chainsaw unit when he was apprehended. (Right bottom) A member of the PCSDS Enforcement Team inspected the chainsaw unit.

- 2.) On August 20, 2020, the PCSDS Enforcement Team was travelling the Municipality of Roxas, Palawan for surveillance when they heard the distinct sound of a chainsaw being used to cut trees while in Barangay Jolo. The team then decided to look for the chainsaw that was making that sound. Afterwards, the enforcement team discovered the chainsaw unit and that it was being used to cut lumber without the required permit. Upon verification, it was found to be a registered chainsaw.



Figure 6. (Left) The PCSDS Enforcement Team seized one registered chainsaw unit, which was being used without the required permit. (Right) The lumber was being cut with the chainsaw unit owned by a resident of Barangay Jolo, Roxas, Palawan.

- 3.) On December 17, 2020, members of the PCSDS Enforcement Team and the 2nd SOU, PNP Maritime Group proceeded to Barangay Labog, Municipality of Sofronio Española, Palawan to conduct an enforcement operation on a reported illegal use of a chainsaw. Two persons were apprehended in this operation and they were found using an unregistered chainsaw without a serial number.

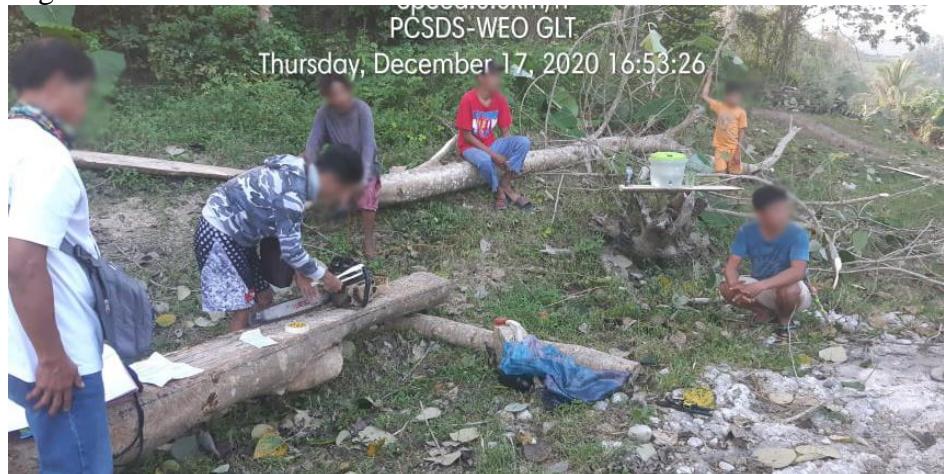


Figure 7. The enforcement team seized the unregistered chainsaw unit from the violators.



Figure 8. (Left) A member of the PCSDS Enforcement Team explains to the violators their situation and their rights. (Right) The chainsaw unit confiscated was inspected for documentation purposes.

- 4.) On December 29, 2020, at around 4:29 PM, the PCSDS Enforcement Team apprehended two persons in Barangay San Jose, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan for using an unregistered chainsaw unit for cutting trees. The said chainsaw had no metal seal and serial number.



Figure 9. (Top) Two persons were found cutting trees with an unregistered chainsaw. (Bottom left) The PCSDS Enforcement Team apprehended them. (Bottom right) The violators had cut trees in the area.

5.) On August 13, 2021, around 2:10 PM, members of the PCSDS Enforcement Team and Peace and Order Program Task Force conducted a joint operation regarding the reported illegal activities in Barangay Apurawan, Municipality of Aborlan, Palawan. Upon surveillance of the area, they found a chainsaw unit that had no supporting documents. After verification, they discovered that the chainsaw was indeed unregistered. Thus, they proceeded to confiscate it.



Figure 10. A chainsaw unit was confiscated by the PCSDS Enforcement Team.

6.) On July 9, 2020, the PCSDS Enforcement Team and Peace and Order Program Task Force proceeded to Barangay Culasian, Municipality of Rizal, Palawan in order to verify reports of illegal activities in the area. Upon arriving in the area, they only saw a chainsaw unit that apparently was abandoned. After verification, the said chainsaw unit was found to be unregistered. The team seized the chainsaw.



Figure 11. A chainsaw unit was abandoned in Barangay Culasian, Rizal, Palawan. Upon verification, it was found to be unregistered.

- 7.) On October 17, 2020, the PCSDS Enforcement Team confiscated a chainsaw unit in Barangay Poblacion, Municipality of Taytay, Palawan. The chainsaw unit was found to be unregistered and was seized from the individual who was using it in front of witnesses.



Figure 12. The PCSDS Enforcement Team confiscated an unregistered chainsaw unit that was openly being used by an individual.

- 8.) On November 9, 2020, the PCSDS Enforcement Team proceeded to Sitio Iratag, Barangay Irawan, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan to conduct an enforcement operation based on a validated report of illegal chainsaw operations in the area. In the morning of November 10, 2020, the team heard the distinct sound of a chainsaw seemingly being used to cut trees. The team looked for the source of the sound and found an individual

using a chainsaw, and his helper. The chainsaw was found to be unregistered. The team apprehended the two individuals.



Figure 13. The PCSDS Enforcement Team found two individuals when they looked for the source of the sound of chainsaw. The chainsaw was found to be unregistered.

- 9.) On August 14, 2020, the PCSDS Enforcement Team with members of the Peace and Order Program Task Force proceeded to Barangay Bacungan, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan to conduct an enforcement operation on the reported illegal use of a chainsaw unit. Upon arriving at the area, they found three individuals using a chainsaw unit. After verification, the chainsaw was found to be unregistered. The team seized the chainsaw unit.



Figure 14. Close up of the confiscated chainsaw unit on 14 August 2020 in Barangay Bacungan, Puerto Princesa City.

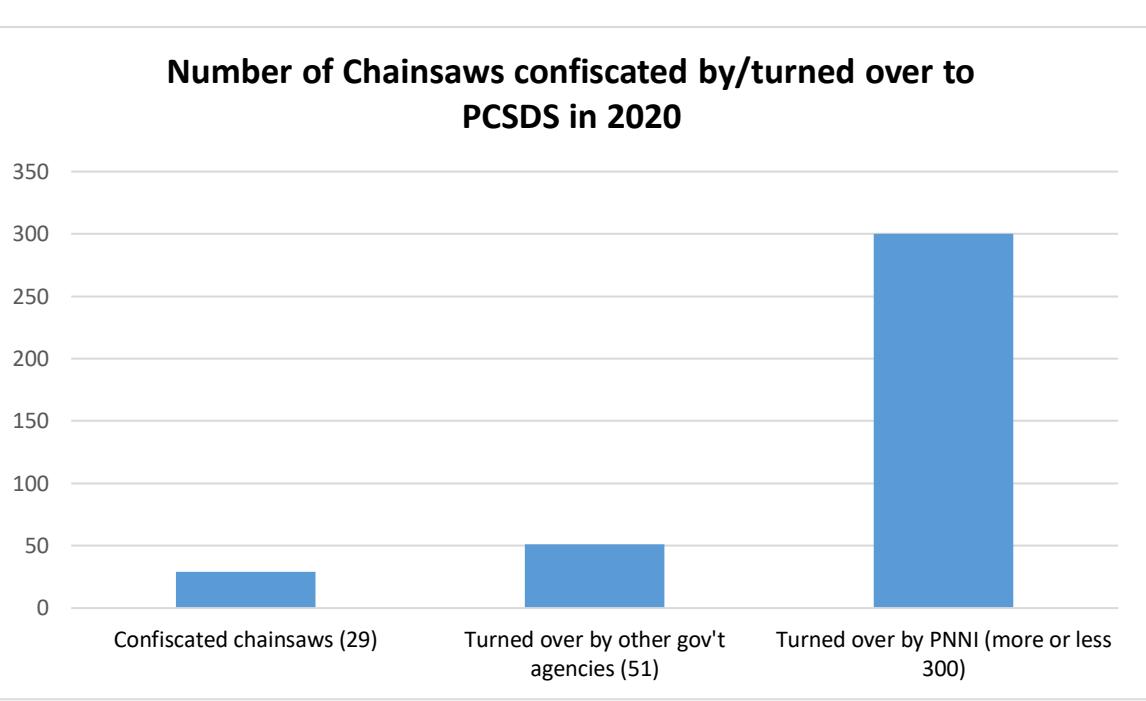


Figure 15. Graph showing chainsaw units confiscated by and turned over to PCSDS in 2020.

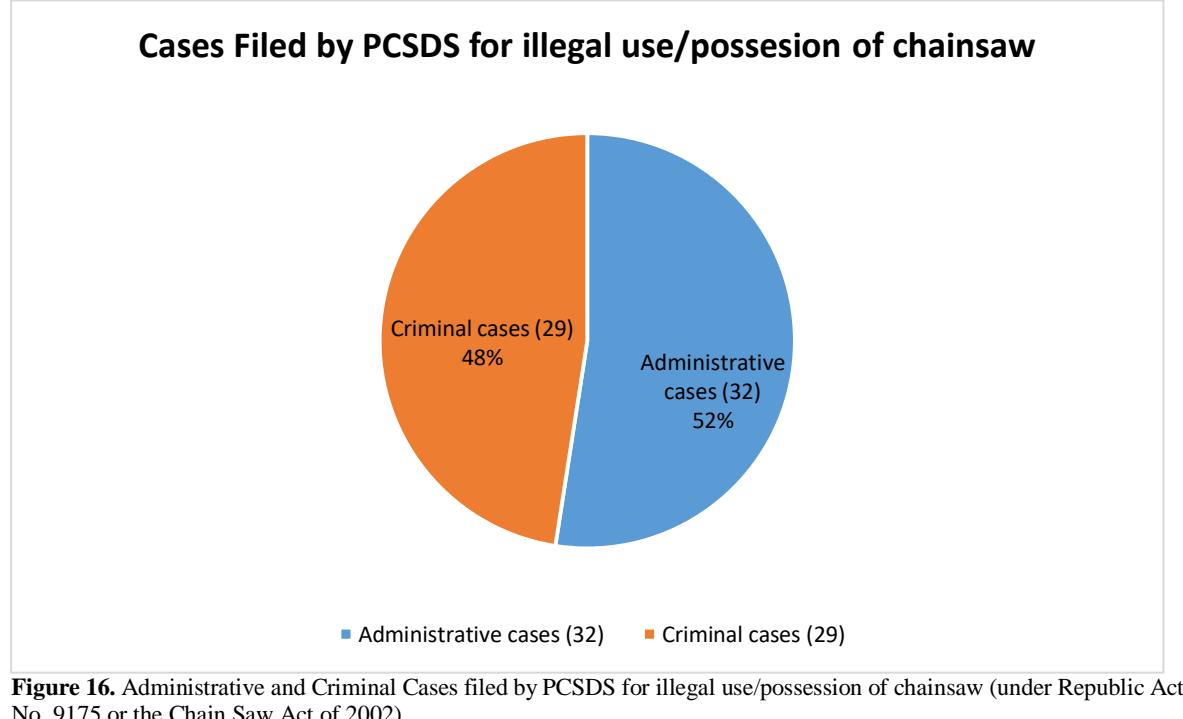


Figure 16. Administrative and Criminal Cases filed by PCSDS for illegal use/possession of chainsaw (under Republic Act No. 9175 or the Chain Saw Act of 2002).

c. Enhanced Biodiversity Conservation

i. Protected Areas (PAs), Caves, and Wetlands Management

In support to the conservation of biodiversity and the protection of their habitats, the terrestrial ECAN Maps of the municipalities of Dumaran (see **Figure 17**) and San Vicente (see **Figure 18**) were updated through stakeholders' consultations and field validation activities.

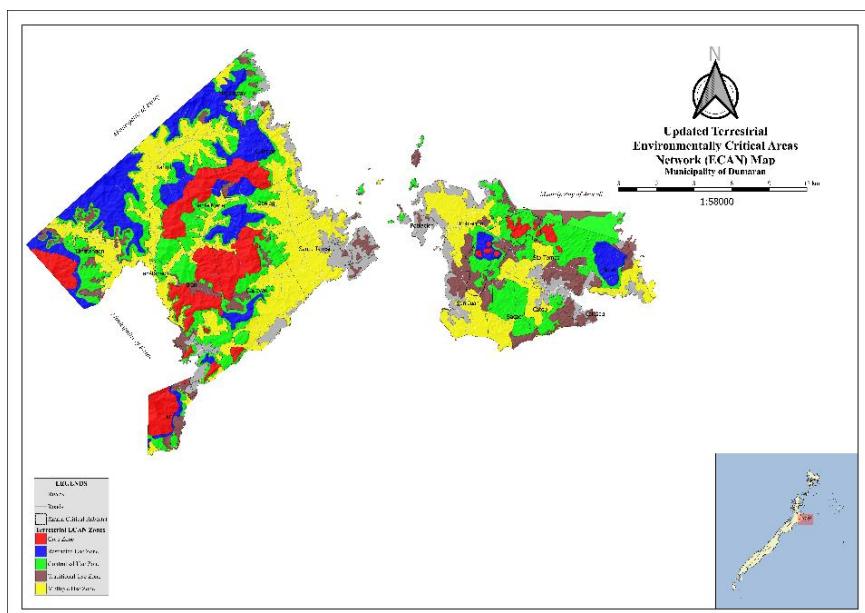


Figure 17. Updated Terrestrial ECAN Map of Dumaran.

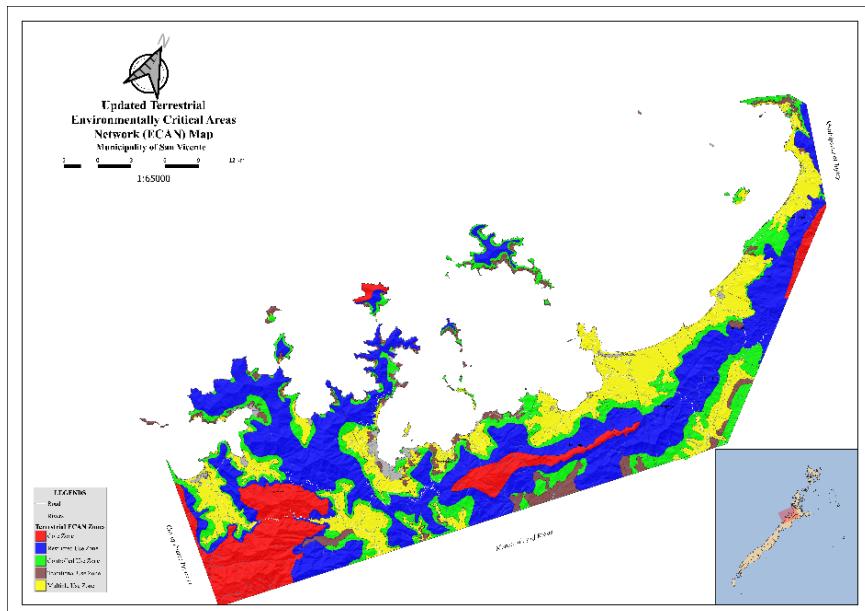


Figure 18. Updated Terrestrial ECAN Map of San Vicente.

As the PCSDS is the lead agency in caves and caves resources management and protection under RA 9072, the technical staff

facilitated the joint reconnaissance survey and provided technical assistance to Barangay Tabon and the Municipal Government of Quezon on caves identification. The staff also assisted in the formulation of two Cave Management Plans in the same municipality: one for Sangaran and another one for Mudlom Caves, both located in the municipality of Quezon, Palawan.

In the case of municipality of Narra, four (4) caves were assessed with the assistance of PCSDS-DMO South. These are located in barangays Dumangeña, Aramaywan, Ipiran, and Burirao. To continue cave planning and management activities, the Narra Municipal Cave Management Committee was created by virtue of Executive Order No. 2020-100 issued by Mayor Gerandy Danao. The Municipal Caves Management Committee shall serve as the local policy making body for the management of its caves.

To ensure achievement of one of the ECAN goals, which is to protect the forests and watershed areas, the PCSD Staff also provided technical assistance in the preparation of the draft Sustainable Watershed Management and Rehabilitation Plans for the municipalities of Narra and Sofronio España. The reviewed outputs were submitted to the said LGUs for finalization and adoption.

ii. Wildlife Conservation, Monitoring, and Enforcement

In terms of **wildlife conservation**, the PCSDS and other partners organized eight (8) Consultation Planning Workshops for Victoria-Anepahan Mountain Range (VAMR) and Cleopatra's Needle Critical Habitat (CNCH). Based on various studies, VAMR has a highly significant level of biodiversity having more than 41 per cent endemism where about 31 per cent of the species are of high conservation significance globally. On the other hand, Cleopatra's Needle is the highest mountain in Puerto Princesa and northern Palawan. It is identified as Critical Habitat (CNCH) both to wildlife and indigenous communities namely Cuyunon, Tagbanuas and Bataks, as well as an important watershed area.

The PCSDS conducted an in-house study focusing on the population status and current distribution of Palawan's two threatened and endemic wildlife species, the Palawan bearded pig (*Sus ahoenobarbus*) (**Figure 19 (left)**) and the Palawan peacock-pheasant (*Polyplectron napoleonis*) (**Figure 19 (right)**). The study on the *S. ahoenobarbus* was conducted in different municipalities representing the northern, central and southern parts of Palawan. These include the municipalities of Balabac, Narra, Quezon, Aborlan, and City of Puerto Princesa, as well as data from the Mount Mantalingahan Protected Landscape (MMPL), Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park (PPSRNP) and El Nido-Taytay Managed Resource Protected Area (ENTMRPA). The methods for the study were a mix

of camera trapping, informal interviews, surveys and cross-referencing across various publications available through the Palawan Knowledge Platform (PKP).



Figure 19. Two threatened wildlife species that are endemic in Palawan: (left) Palawan bearded pig (*Sus ahoenobarbus*)¹ and (right) peacock-pheasant (*Polyplectron napoleonis*)².

On the other hand, studies for the *P. napoleonis* were conducted in the areas of Dangla Ridge in Quezon, Palawan, Upper Caranyugan in Narra, Palawan, and in Malabo Forest in Barangay Montible, Puerto Princesa City. Surveys were conducted in the island of Balabac, Palawan regarding the presence of the said species. Similar with the study on *S. ahoenobarbus*, cross-referencing was made through the aid of the Palawan Knowledge Platform (PKP), as data on areas like PPSRNPP, Iwahig, Cabigaan and Sagpangan, Puerto Princesa City, in Aborlan, Tagusuin in Brooke's Point, Port Barton and Kemdeng in San Vicente, and Lake Manguao in Taytay, Palawan were cited. Both of these studies were conducted with proper coordination with the Local Government Unit (LGU) of the respective municipalities and the team was guided by Indigenous Peoples (IPs) in these areas particularly Tagbanuas.

Meanwhile, in order to determine the appropriate management strategy/ies of Economically Important Species (EIS), the PCSDS likewise studied two EIS, specifically butterfly orchid (*Phalaenopsis sp.*) and butterfly (lepidopteran) species of Palawan. The population and distribution study of the butterflies and orchids was done in three (3) sites of two (2) the municipalities of Quezon and Narra, Palawan. The PCSDS study team likewise inventoried the commonly traded butterfly species of the two established butterfly farms/gardens in Puerto Princesa City. For the butterfly species, results showed that a total of sixty-six (66) species were recorded from the different butterfly farms and gardens, and from the three (3) different sites in Quezon and Narra. Due to sensitivity to environmental changes, the degree of disturbance in their natural habitat reflects in the abundance of butterfly in the area. Thus, the species number in Quezon, a hotspot in mining activities in Palawan, was recorded to be significantly

¹ Image source: untamedscience.com

² Image source: PCSD.

lower than those found in Narra. **Figure 20** shows two of the butterfly species studied by PCSDS in terms of their population status.



Figure 20. Two of the various species of butterflies examined as part of the population study conducted by PCSDS: *Ideopsis vulgaris palawana* (left) and *Eurema simulatrix* (right). According to the study, these two species, along with *Appias albina*, *Catopsilla pomona* (Common emigrant), and *Laringa horsfieldii* (Banded dandy), are the most common butterfly species found in open and near stream areas of the study sites.

For the butterfly orchid, a combination of opportunistic sampling and transect walk of 5-meter distance from both sides was employed. The study results show that damp areas predominantly surrounded by freshwater were observed to have higher species richness, density and diversity as opposed to open forest with little access to water or those that rely only on rain and fog. Presence of orchids was not only observed in Quezon and Narra, but also in other areas such as Montible forest in Puerto Princesa, in Barangay Bato, Taytay, and in Dangla ridge. **Figure 21** shows two species of orchids found and studied by PCSDS on the said sites.



Figure 21. Two orchid species found in the study sites: (a) *Oberonia* sp. 5., which was found at 82 meters above sea level (masl) in the municipality of Narra; and (b) *Corymborkis veratrifolia*, which was found on ground level at 72 masl in the City of Puerto Princesa.

On monitoring, the PCSDS in its effort to curtail illegal and syndicated wild life trade, organized and operationalized sixteen (16) Wildlife Trafficking and Monitoring Units (WTMUs) on identified and strategic air and seaports across the province. These units inspected and verified 251,780 cargoes and 60,279 boxes of reef-fish-food (RFF) cargoes for shipment outside the province of Palawan to ensure that they have accompanying PCSDS-issued wildlife permits. In the process of monitoring the cargoes, WTMUs apprehended and

confiscated sixteen (16) tons of giant shell (*Tridacna*) (see **Figure 22**) with commercial value of approximately Forty Million Pesos (**Php 40 M**), 27 kg of dried sea horse amounting to Fifty-four Thousand Pesos (**Php 54,000**), 78 kg of sea dragon worth Thirty-nine Thousand Pesos (**Php 39,000**), among other commodities. These represent an aggregate amount of about forty million and ninety-six thousand pesos (**Php 40,096,000**) (**Table 2**).



Figure 22. Confiscated giant clams, locally known as "Taklobo". These collected giant clams were identified as *Tridacna derasa*, *Tridacna maxima*, *Tridacna gigas*, and *Tridacna squamosa*, and valued at an average of **Php 2,500.00 per kilogram**.

Table 2. List of Confiscated Wildlife Species, PCSDS, 2020

Wildlife Species (Fauna)	Quantity of Confiscated Items by WTMUs (in kg)	Estimated Commercial Value per kg (in Peso)	Total Estimated Market Value (in Peso)
Giant Clam or Taklobo (<i>Tridacna</i> sp.)	16,000	2500	40,000,000
Sea Horse (Dried)	27	2000	54,000
Sea Dragon (Dried)	78	500	39000
Bird's Nest (3rd class)	< 1	80,000	400
Assorted Fish	25	120	3000
		Sub-Total	40,096,000

Other Confiscated Fauna	Number of Confiscated items by PCSDS Enforcement Team	Estimated Commercial Value per Unit (in Peso)	Total Estimated Market Value (in Peso)
Bearded pigs	2	9,000	18,000
Reef Fish for Food	13	52,000	676,000
Giant Clams	7	2,500	17,500
Hawk	1	1,300	1,300
Monkeys	3	375,000	1,125,000
Palawan Hill Mynah	3	250,000	750,000
Philippine Night jar	1	1,300	1,300
		Sub-Total	2,589,100
		Grand Total	42,685,100

Other wildlife species confiscated by the Enforcement Section of PCSDS is also shown in **Table 2**. These included two (2) bearded pigs, thirteen (13) reef-fish for food, three (3) Philippine long-tailed macaques, three (3) Palawan Hill Mynah, and a single hawk, among many others, with an estimated value of approximately Two million six hundred thousand (**Php 2.6 M**) in the illegal wildlife market.

Enforcement Operations Highlights (Wildlife Act violations):

- 1.) On November 24, 2020, at around 10:00 AM, members of the PCSDS Enforcement Team and Naval Forces West conducted an enforcement operation in Barangay Buliluyan, Municipality of Bataraza, Palawan. From the Buliluyan Wharf, the enforcement team headed to the reported area aboard a boat borrowed from the Palawan Rescue 165 Task Force. Upon arrival at the area, they immediately saw many piles of giant clams. A male individual approached them and introduced himself as the owner of the house where the giant clams were found and told them that he was the one collecting the said clams. The enforcement team explained to him that collection of giant clams without the proper permit from the concerned government agency is illegal and he was apprehended. The piles of giant clams were confiscated and estimated to weigh a total of more or less 25 tons.



Figure 23. (Top, Middle and Bottom) Piles of Giant clams confiscated on 24 November 2020 in Barangay Buliluyan, Bataraza, Palawan.



Figure 24. (Top, Middle, Bottom) Heaps of giant clams of various sizes were found in plain sight in the reported area in Barangay Buliluyan, Bataraza, Palawan. The collector of the said clams was apprehended by the PCSDS Enforcement Team. The giant clams were estimated to have a total weight of more or less 25 tons.

2.) On December 10, 2020, at around 3:00 AM, the members of the PCSDS Enforcement Team and PNP Maritime Group - Brooke's Point conducted a joint operation in Sitio Marangbuwaya, Barangay Igang-igang, Bataraza, Palawan regarding a report on illegal collection of giant clams. They arrived at the reported area at 4:30 AM and waited for suspected violators to proceed with their activity. At around 7:00 AM, six men arrived at the area and started to transfer giant clamshells from the mangrove area to the location where they gather and bury the shells to hide them. Members of the enforcement team apprehended them and confiscated the giant clams.



Figure 25. Giant clam shells buried by violators and were later confiscated by the PCSDS on 10 December 2020.



Figure 26. The six (6) men apprehended by PCSDS and partner agencies for illegal collection and possession of giant clams on 10 December 2020 in Sitio Marangbuwaya, Barangay Igang-igang, Bataraza, Palawan.



Figure 27. PCSD Enforcement Staff digging out the buried giant clam shells.



Figure 28. PCSD Enforcement Staff instructing one of the violators to dig out the rest of the buried giant clam shells.



Figure 29. (Top and Bottom) Heaps of giant clam shells confiscated from the six (6) violators in Sitio Marangbuwaya, Barangay Igang-igang, Bataraza, Palawan.



Figure 30. Six men were found in Barangay Igang-igang, Bataraza, Palawan who were collecting and burying giant clams to hide them. The giant clams were estimated to weigh around 2,000 kilograms.

- 3.) On July 13, 2020, members of the PCSDS Enforcement Team and DENR conducted an enforcement operation in Barangay Bahile, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan on reported illegal possession of wildlife. Upon commencement of the operation, they found an individual with two talking mynahs in his possession without the proper permit. The talking mynahs were rescued by the joint team of the PCSDS Enforcement Team and DENR.



Figure 31. (Left) The PCSDS Enforcement Team, together with the DENR, rescued two talking mynahs from an individual possessing them without the proper permit. (Right) Two (2) talking mynahs rescued by PCSDS.

- 4.) On November 14, 2020, members of the PCSDS Enforcement Team proceeded to Barangay Liwanag, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan, to conduct a rescue operation for one living snake under the possession of a resident thereat. Upon confronting the reported individual, he admitted that he had the snake in his possession and voluntarily turned it over to the PCSDS Enforcement Team.



Figure 32. A live snake was rescued by the PCSDS Enforcement Team in Barangay Liwanag, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan.

Table 3. List of Rescued and Turned Over Wildlife, PCSDS, 2020

Wildlife Species	Number	Unit Value	Total Estimated Value (in Peso)
1. Mammals			
• Palawan bearded pig	2	9,000	18,000
• Leopard Cat	1	1,100,000	1,100,000
• Philippine long-tailed Macaque	1	375,000	375,000
• Palawan bear cat	2	150,000	300,000
• Melon-headed whale	1	181,434.75	181,435
• Pangolin	31	542,500	16,817,500
Sub-Total	38		18,791,935
2. Reptiles			
• Monitor Lizard	8	12,000	96,000
• Asian Leaf turtle	4	3,500 - 4,500	14,000 - 18,000
• Southeast Asian box turtle	26	7,044.82 - 8,259.45	183,165 - 214,746
• Green Sea turtle	4	3,200 - 5,000	12,800 - 20,000
• Marine turtle	3	3,200 - 5,000	9,600 - 15,000
• Philippine Rat snake	10	1,000	10,000
• Reticulated python	5	10,000 - 25,000	50,000 - 125,000
• Philippine Cobra	1	9,000	9,000
Sub-Total	61		384,565 - 507,746
Birds			
• Serpent Eagle	1	250,000	250,000

Wildlife Species	Number	Unit Value	Total Estimated Value (in Peso)
• Egret	1	1,600	1,600
• Hawk (Changeable)	1	1,300	1,300
• Osprey (sea hawk)	1	1,300	1,300
• Brown Hawk Owl	1	1,300	1,300
• Chestnut-breasted Malkoha	1	750	750
• Philippine Nightjar	2	1,300	2,600
• Palawan peacock pheasant	1	600	600
• Philippine blue napped parrot	2	2,250	4,500
• Heron bird (Rufous night)	1	1,600	1,600
• Slender-billed crow	2	97,000 - 291,753	194,000 - 583,506
• Owl (spotted wood)	3	1,300	3,900
• (Palawan) Eagle	3	1,092,723.75	3,278,171.25
• Egret	1	1,600	1,600
• Pacific emerald dove	1	1,000 - 5,000	1,000 - 5,000
• Green Imperial pigeon	1	2,500	2,500
• Nicobar pigeon	1	2,500	2,500
• Common quail	1	100 – 250	100 – 250
• Yellow collared lovebird	1	750	750

Wildlife Species	Number	Unit Value	Total Estimated Value (in Peso)
Sub-Total	26		3,750,071 - 4,143,727
Grand Total	125		22,926,571 - 23,443,408

Table 3 shows the list of rescued and turned over fauna by concerned citizens to PCSDS. Except for turtles that are immediately released in the wild after being rescued, other forms of fauna species such as birds are eventually turned over by PCSDS to the Palawan Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre (PWRRC) prior to their release to their natural habitat. The 125 heads of rescued and turned-over wildlife as also reflected in **Table 3** have an aggregate average estimated market value at about twenty-three million and one hundred eighty-five thousand pesos (**Php 23.185 M**) in the wildlife market. This is broken down as follows: 61 mammals, (about Php 18.791 M), 38 reptiles, average of Php 0.446 M, and 26 birds, average of Php 3.947 M (**Table 3**).

For CY 2020, the aggregate value of confiscated and rescued/turned-over wildlife is placed at sixty-five million, eight hundred seventy thousand, and ninety pesos (**Php 65,870,090**).

Highlights for Wildlife Rescues/Turnovers:

- 1.) A pair of mother and baby Palawan Pangolins were turned over to the PCSDS on June 28, 2020 by a resident of Barangay Luzviminda, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan. According to the report, the mother and baby pangolins were found crawling on the lush vegetation in the cornfields in the said barangay. They were in perfect health, but since some people may might take advantage of the pangolins due to their value in the illegal wildlife trade, the person who found them decided to turn them over to the PCSDS.



Figure 33. A pair of mother and baby Palawan Pangolins were found by a resident of Barangay Luzviminda, Puerto Princesa City, and were turned over to PCSDS so that they will not be victims of illegal wildlife trade.



Figure 34. The turned-over pair of mother and baby pangolins, as the mother curls up in a ball while its baby lays atop.

- 2.) An adult male Palawan Pangolin was found in Barangay Tanggoy, Balayan, Batangas on July 13, 2020. It was surrendered by the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer (MENRO) of Balayan, Batangas to the DENR-CENRO in Calaca City, and then the latter likewise turned it over to the PCSDS. The pangolin was transported via plane by virtue of a Wildlife Transport Permit from DENR and a Shipping Permit from DA-BAI. Upon receiving the pangolin, the PCSDS immediately had it undertake a medical checkup to ensure its good health.



Figure 35. The Philippine Pangolin repatriated to Palawan from Batangas, all curled up which is its defense mechanisms against predators.



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Figure 36. (Top and Bottom) A Palawan Pangolin found in Balayan, Batangas was repatriated back to Palawan and was turned over to the PCSDS for its immediate care. It was later returned to its natural habitat.

- 3.) An Osprey, commonly known as “Lawin” (*Pandion haliaetus*), was retrieved by the PCSDS after it was rescued by a concerned citizen from Aborlan, Palawan on October 19, 2020. The osprey had wounds on its right wing and was unable to fly when it was retrieved. The PCSDS immediately brought it to the PWRRC for medical treatment and rehabilitation.



Figure 37. An injured Osprey was rescued by a concerned citizen in Aborlan, Palawan. He immediately turned it over to the PCSDS so that it can be given medical treatment.

- 4.) Nine (9) Southeast Asian Box Turtles were turned over to the PCSDS on November 23-26, 2020. The first turtle was turned over by a resident of Barangay Bancao-bancao, Puerto Princesa City; six turtles was turned over by a resident of Barangay San Jose, same city; and the other two turtles was turned over by another resident of Barangay Bancao-bancao.



Figure 38. Six (6) Southeast Asian Box Turtles turned over by a resident of Barangay San Jose, Puerto Princesa City.



Figure 39. Two (2) Southeast Asian Box Turtles turned over by a resident of Barangay Bancao-Bancao, Puerto Princesa City.



Figure 40. One (1) Southeast Asian Box Turtle turned over by a resident of Barangay Bancao-Bancao, Puerto Princesa City.

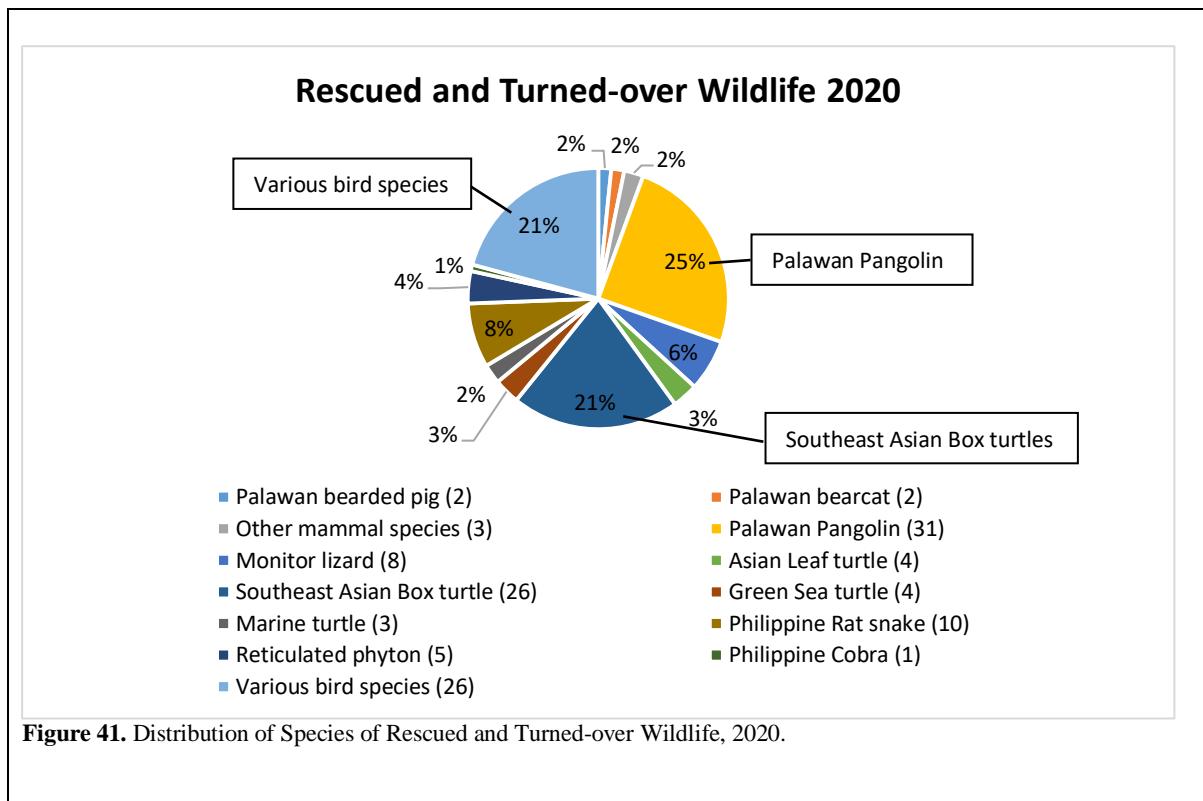


Figure 41. Distribution of Species of Rescued and Turned-over Wildlife, 2020.

For violation of Wildlife Act, a total of **twenty-seven (27) administrative and nine (9) criminal cases** were filed against the perpetrators.

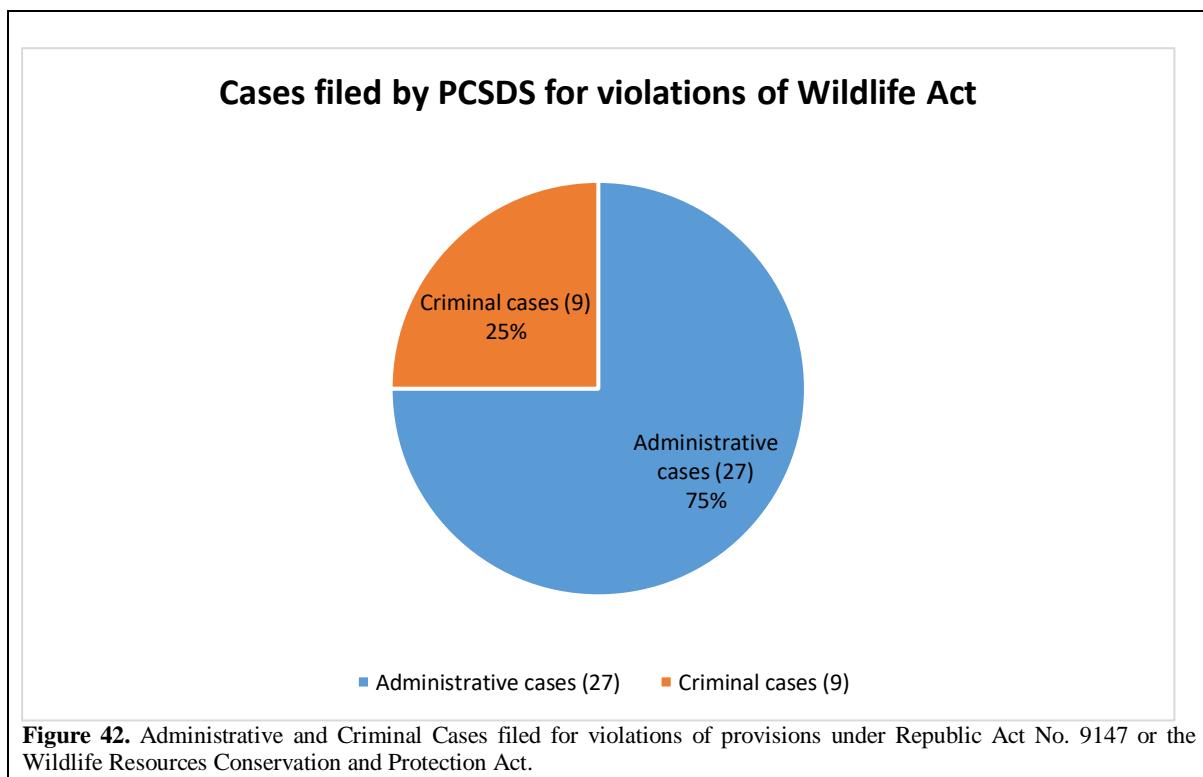


Figure 42. Administrative and Criminal Cases filed for violations of provisions under Republic Act No. 9147 or the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act.

Other wildlife activities undertaken were: (a) the assessment and report preparation regarding incidence of wildlife road kills in selected areas in Palawan; and (b) the assessment of the alarming status of Crown of Thorns Starfish (COTS) infestation. As have been observed, there are lots of wildlife's incidents and domestic or farm animals that are accidentally killed from vehicle accidents along the highways and roads. In relation to this, the PCSDS initiated the wildlife road kill study to identify species of animals that is vulnerable to road incidents, and an estimate on the number of species killed annually, among others (see **Figure 43**).



Figure 43. The PCSD Staff during their assessment of wildlife road kills in northern areas of mainland Palawan.

Meanwhile, the Crown of Thorns starfish (*Acanthaster planci*) or COTS is a coral-eating starfish or sea star native to coral reefs in the Indo-Pacific region. With recent reports on outbreaks (or increase in COTS densities) in selected northern municipalities of Palawan, the COTS study aimed to assess and identify areas with or re-occurring outbreak of COTS, for eventual appropriate management of these outbreak/s. The PCSDS and partners assessed the presence of COTS in three areas in El Nido, Palawan specifically in Paradise Island, Big Lagoon, and Papaya Island. Following this, the DMO Calamianes in collaboration with the concerned LGUs of Taytay, El Nido and Linapacan and concerned civil society are planning to organize a COT Task Force to prepare a work plan to collect COTs and come up with the long-term plan to address the infestation in their respective areas.

Moreover, fifty-one (51) hatchlings of Olive Ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) were rescued at Barangay Bagongbayan, Puerto Princesa City, and were released on 19 February 2020. The releasing team was composed of DENR- Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO) Puerto Princesa, Palawan

Biodiversity Conservation Advocates, Inc. (PBCAI), Bantay Pawikan and PCSD Staff.

Meanwhile, the PCSDS Enforcement Team, together with partners from other environmental law enforcement agencies/groups, conducted a total of **228 enforcement operations**, including 40 surveillance activities, 85 investigations, 53 apprehensions, and 55 special monitoring. These enforcement activities cover the implementation of PCSD-mandated laws such as the R.A. No. 7611 (SEP for Palawan Act), the R.A. No. 9147 (Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act), the R.A. No. 9175 (Chain Saw Act of 2002), and the R.A. No. 9072 (National Caves and Cave Resources Management and Protection Act). Details of locational distribution of apprehension and corresponding violation are shown in **Table 4**. **Figure 44** illustrates the distribution of apprehensions by PCSDS and partners, while **Figure 45** shows the various operations of the Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Officers (WTMOs) across Palawan. **Figure 46** shows the various operations of the PCSDS Enforcement Team on the confiscation of lumber. Correspondingly, the PCSDS and partners filed a total of **fifty-nine (59) administrative cases** before the PCSD Adjudication Board (PAB) and **thirty-eight (38) criminal cases** before the Provincial Prosecutor's Office.

Table 4. Locational Distribution of Apprehension by PCSDS, 2020.

Municipality/City	No. of Violations							Apprehending Agencies							
	Chain Saw Act (RA 9175) / PCSD AO 7	Wildlife Act (RA 9147)	Caves Act (RA 9072)	P.O. 819	PCSD AO 6 (SEP Clearance System)	City Ordinance 291	Fisheries Code (RA 8550)	PCSD/S	PNP/ MPS/ CIDG	PNP- CIDG	PNP- Maritime	Municipal/ City LGU	Provincial LGU (incl. POP)	DENR	MIG
Aborlan	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓					✓		
Bataraza	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	✓			✓				
Brooke's Point	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓							
El Nido	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	✓							
Narra	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓							
Puerto Princesa City	10	6	0	0	1	1	0	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Rizal	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	✓					✓		
Roxas	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓							
San Vicente	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓							
Sofronio Espanola	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓			✓				
Taytay	1	5	0	3	0	0	1	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓
TOTAL	29	17	1	3	1	1	1								

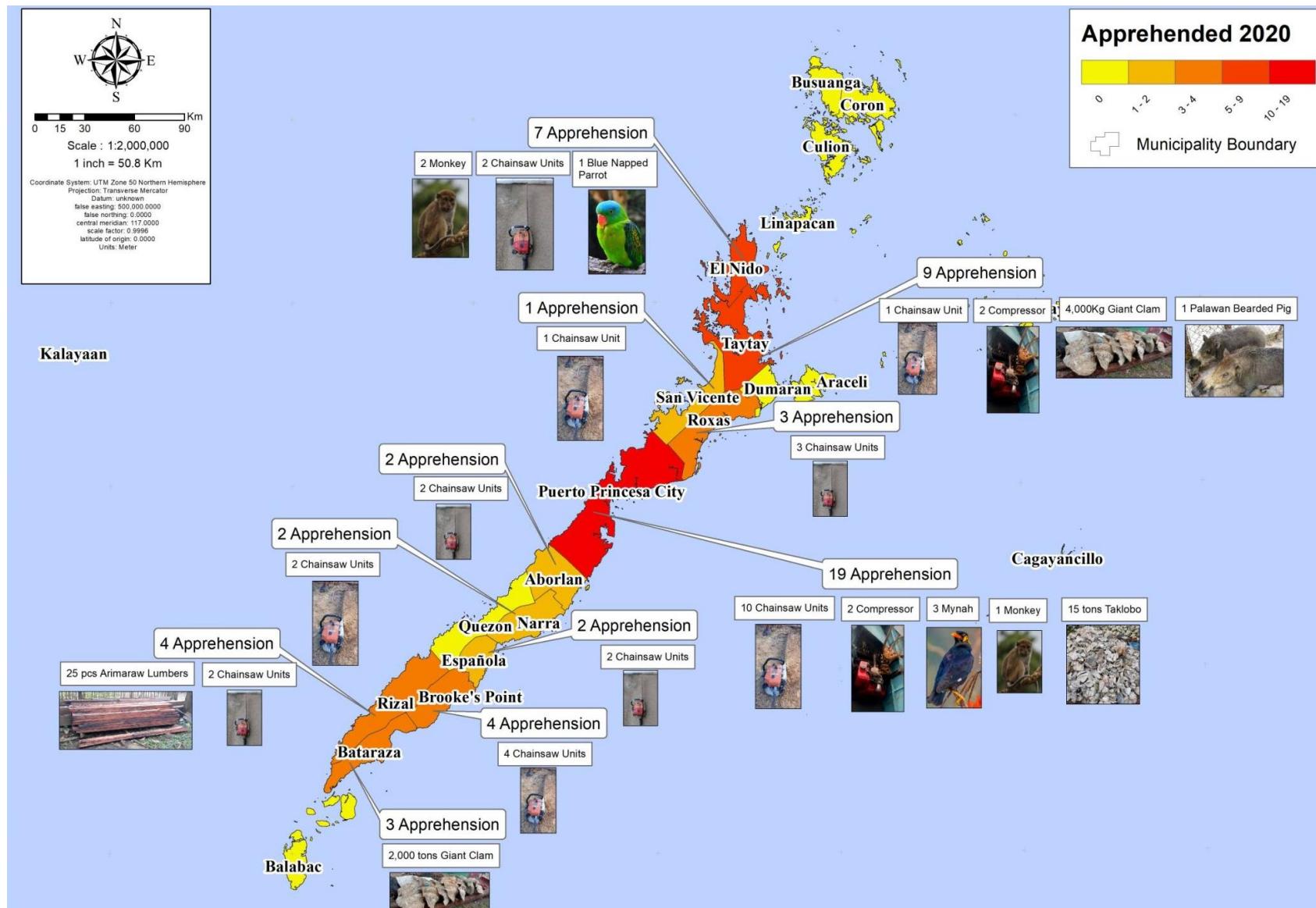


Figure 44. Map showing the distribution of apprehensions by PCSDS and partner enforcement agencies/groups, including the confiscated items.



Figure 45. Various operations of the Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Officers (WTMOs) in 15 strategic air and sea ports, such as inspection of cargoes, confiscation of illegally traded wildlife, and apprehension of environmental violators.



Figure 46. The PCSDS Enforcement Team has confiscated various amounts of lumber from several enforcement operations.

iii. Scaling Up of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program

To ensure determination of appropriate uses of the Provinces' coastal waters and the sustainable management of its marine resources, the Coastal ECAN Maps of San Vicente (**Figure 47**) and Dumaran (**Figure 48**) were updated. The updating process include consultations with stakeholders, resource mapping, and field validation (see **Figure 49**).

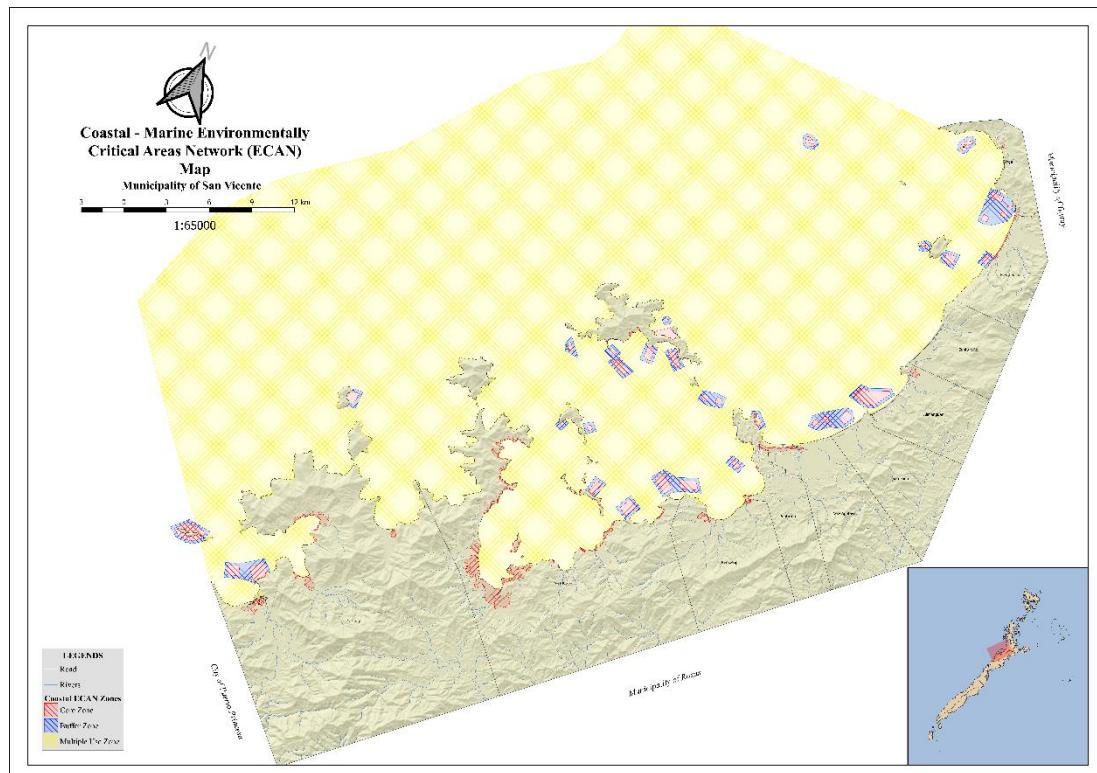


Figure 47. Updated Coastal ECAN Map of San Vicente.

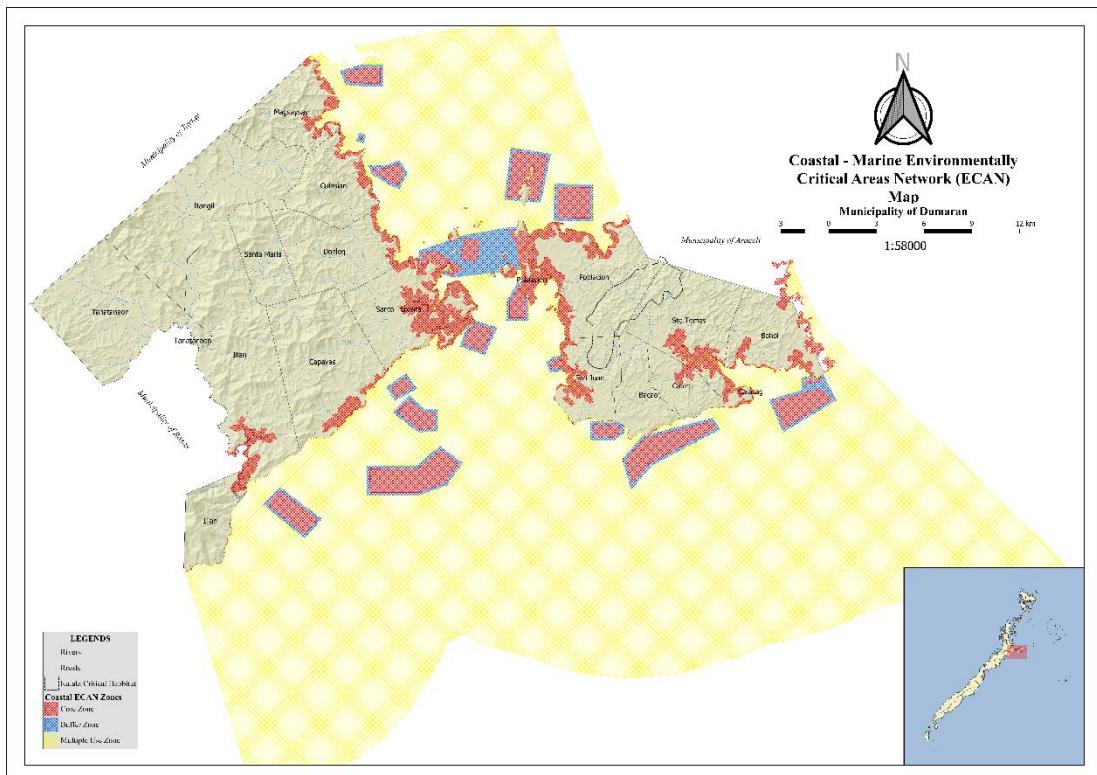


Figure 48. Updated Coastal ECAN Map of Dumaran.



Figure 49. PCSD Staff during the coastal field validation as part of the updating of San Vicente Coastal ECAN Map.

d. Geo-hazard, Groundwater Assessment, and Responsible Mining

i. Implementation of Sustainable Management Online Tool (SMOT)

Founded on the ten (10) principles of the International Council on Mining and Metals, the **Sustainable Management Online Tool (SMOT)** is an instrument that generates performance-based results in terms of the economic, social, environmental and governance dimensions of Sustainable Development (SD). SMOT allows proponent-companies to self-check as it rates its current policies and projects vis-à-vis the SD principles. In 2020, the PCSD Staff used the SMOT during their SD monitoring at Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation (RTNMC), Bataraza, Palawan.

2. Key Programs in Support of the Secretary's Ten (10) Priority Programs

a. Palawan ECAN Management Program

The Palawan ECAN Management Program of PCSDS aims to (a) protect and conserve core zones and other High Value Conservation Areas (HCVAs) of Palawan, including the threatened unique wildlife species and habitats; and (b) improve knowledge of the interactions between humans particularly the indigenous peoples (IPs) and other marginalized communities and the Palawan environment.

Working in convergence with partner institutions, particularly with LGUs, other concerned agencies, and civil society organizations, the said program can be a good platform to harmonize the three (3) core elements of sustainable development cum security: environmental protection, social inclusion and economic growth.

Implemented under the Program Expenditure Classification (PREXC) of DBM since 2017, the aforementioned program is composed of the following major activities/components:

i. Advocacy, Communications, and Education

This component of the program aims to enhance the biological sensitivity of the people, train them to become effective managers and stewards of ECAN, and promote public awareness to enable local communities to become fully involved in the conservation and sustainable use of resources. It is being implemented by the ECAN Education and Extension Division, which also handles the operations of the Palawan Sustainable Development Training Institute (PSDTI) in Puerto Princesa City. The training institute serves as a venue for

environmental trainings, conferences, and seminars to develop the skills and competency standards of ECAN managers and local stakeholders on sustainability science, human ecology, and climate change.

❖ *Maximizing Community Participation*

The attainment of sustainable development calls for interconnection and integration of society, economy, and environment. Considering the important role of communities, the PCSD is maximizing their participation by consciousness raising and ultimate behavioral change in environmental management. For 2020, amid the Covid-19 pandemic, the PCSDS organized **two (2)** environmental events. The first event was the **Youth Sustainability Virtual Camp**, which was attended by 50 participants and more than 1,000 viewers actively engaged during the PCSDS Facebook livestream on 1-3 September 2020 (see **Figure 50**).



Figure 50. The participants, host, and PCSD Staff during the Youth Sustainability Virtual Camp.

The second event organized was the **Blue Environment: Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Webinar**, where 100 participants attended, and more than 3,000 viewers actively engaged during its livestream through the PCSD Facebook page on 25-26 November 2020 (see **Figure 51**). The webinar centered on enhancing the awareness of elementary school teachers on marine ecology and the issues regarding marine habitats (including plastic and marine debris). It also aimed at equipping these teachers with scientific information and knowledge on best practices that can be used in developing modules, initiating projects, and creating programs for the academic community.



Figure 51. Participants and organizers during the webinar entitled “The Blue Environment: Marine and Coastal Webinar”.

In addition, the PCSD Staff organized a total of nineteen (**19**) information, education, and communication (IEC) campaigns to communities, public and private schools, and other groups across Palawan. Topics discussed during these campaigns include: (a) the environmental laws implemented by PCSD; (b) mangrove identification and classification; (c) “No-to-single-use-plastics”; (d) the conservation of wildlife species (especially the Philippine Pangolin and the crocodile); (e) the roles of stakeholders in sustainable development; and (f) the human-crocodile conflict. A total **2,085 stakeholders** were reached through these campaigns, ranging from elementary and high school students to barangay officials and members of the ECAN Boards.

❖ *Development of Innovative IEC Materials*

In support to its IEC campaigns, the PCSD Staff produced innovative IEC materials, such as 14,000 brochures and other learning materials which were distributed to various stakeholders in Palawan. They also produced seven (7) video materials, designs of print materials, posters, and others. These IEC materials provide bite-sized yet essential information to the public on environmental laws, wildlife and habitat conservation, the SEP framework and the ECAN strategy, and other environmental concerns.

To further disseminate information on the relevance and philosophies of R.A. No. 7611 (SEP for Palawan Act) and other environmental laws, policies, and regulations, the PCSDS maintains a radio program at the RMN 103.9 Station scheduled at 9:00 AM – 10:00 AM every second and last Tuesday of the month. Discussed during these regular broadcasts are following:

- The SEP for Palawan Act;

- Other PCSD-mandated environmental laws and regulations, such as the Wildlife Act, the Caves Act, and the Chain Saw Act;
- Updates on PCSDS activities (e.g., rescue and release of wildlife species);
- Announcements on PCSDS events (e.g., PCSDS online contests, Youth Sustainability Camp Webinar Series);
- Environment-related celebrations (e.g., National Disaster Consciousness Month, World Pangolin Day, World Conservation Day, Indigenous People Celebration, International Coastal Clean-Up (ICC) Day);
- Turnover of more than 300 chain saw units by PNNI to PCSDS; and
- Roles of youth in sustainable development.

Meanwhile, a total of **283 articles and news** were published in the PCSDS official Facebook page, while *PCSD Updates* monthly newsletter is published in the PCSD website (<https://pcsd.gov.ph>).

❖ ***Improving capacities of partner institutions and communities.***

As part of capacity building of stakeholders in the management of environment and natural resources, five (5) training/workshops were held, as discussed below.

The **Teachers' Training on Wildlife Conservation** was held on 25-27 November 2020 attended by 28 elementary teachers and Department of Education (DepEd) supervisors from different districts of Puerto Princesa City (**Figure 52**). The PCSDS recognizes the integral role of the academe in raising environmental awareness and creating behavioral change among the youth. To this end, the three-day training aimed to build awareness and capacity of teachers to impart environmental knowledge to younger generations, and to develop them as effective environmental educators.



Figure 52. Participants and organizers of the Teachers Training on Wildlife Conservation.

In its continuous efforts for conservation of wildlife species, the PCSDS has assisted the LGUs in Palawan in the declaration of their respective flagship species. Following this, the agency organized **Flagship Species Consultation Planning and Training Workshops** in two (2) municipalities in Palawan: in Roxas on 3 November 2020, and in Rizal on 17 December 2020. A total of 92 participants joined the said activities (**Figures 53 and 54**). These training workshops not only aimed to capacitate the stakeholders in Rizal and Roxas municipalities in wildlife conservation, but also focused on coming up with a conservation plan for their chosen flagship species. Said conservation plan contains strategies on how to conserve and protect the chosen flagship species.



Figure 53. Participants and organizers of the Flagship Species Consultation, Planning and Training Workshop in Roxas, Palawan.



Figure 54. Mr. Ian Christian Vega of PCSDS while discussing the objectives and expected outputs of the Flagship Species Consultation Planning Training Workshop in Rizal, Palawan.

The **Short Course on Wildlife Law Enforcement** was also held on 7 September 2020 at the Palawan Sustainable Development Training Institute (PSDTI), Irawan, Puerto Princesa City. The training centered on putting knowledge to newly hired Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEOs) and staff regarding the PCSD policies and mandates. A total of 30 staff were oriented on environmental law enforcement.

Meanwhile, the PCSDS also organized the **Wildlife Enforcement Officer's Deputation Training**, which was enjoined by 45 participants, composing of seasoned and newly hired WEOs, Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Officers (WTMOs), and Palawan Environmental Enforcement Network (PalawEEN) Coordinators of PCSDS from different areas in Palawan. The five-day activity was held on 16-20 November 2020 at the PSDTI, Irawan, Puerto Princesa City. The deputation training was conducted to equip the new WEOs with the necessary knowledge and skills in environmental law enforcement and orient them in the process of litigation and prosecution of cases. This activity also served as a venue to re-train the existing WEOs and WTMOs on these aspects. At the end of the training, the PCSDS also deputized the new WEOs who passed the examination.

ii. Environmental Monitoring and Evaluation System (EMES)

The EMES is established to generate scientific knowledge for the SEP, track progress of its implementation, monitor changes in the environment, and develop scenarios to address critical concerns on land and water uses for the future. It deals with environmental

assessment, mapping, and modeling. The system is implemented by the ECAN Monitoring and Evaluation Division (EMED).

❖ *Natural Capital Accounting*

Natural Capital Accounting is a tool that can help measure the full extent of a country's natural assets and give perspective on the links between the economy, ecology, and the environment.

Ecosystem accounts were compiled for Palawan Flora, Fauna and Watershed Reserve (PFFWR) to provide report on PFFWR ecosystem health and effect on the ecosystem services to support decision-making pertaining to resource management. The Reserve, despite being the smallest among the five river basins of Puerto Princesa City, is an important Protected Area due its various ecosystems and the existing and potential services that are providing or may further provide in ecosystem accounts (**Table 5**). These were compiled following the United Nation System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Experimental Ecosystem Accounting framework.

Table 5. PPFWR Ecosystem Accounts, PCSDS, 2020.

Ecosystem Accounts	
Ecosystem extent	Land Cover Account
	Extended analysis - ECAN Zones vis-à-vis land cover
Ecosystem condition	Biodiversity Account
	Carbon Stock Account
Ecosystem services	Carbon Sequestration Account (physical)
	Recreation Service Account (physical)

These ecosystem accounts demonstrated the importance of PFFWR in terms of:

1. **Wildlife habitat.** Irawan Watershed that forms part of the PFFWR, was notably high in terms of bird species diversity and richness (2005) indicating healthy ecosystem. Eleven (65%) of the threatened species in Puerto Princesa City and 26 recorded endemic species were found in Irawan Watershed (2005).
2. **Climate regulation.** In the period 2010-2015, greater volume of carbon was sequestered: from 31,152 tons CO₂/year (2010) to 37,418 tons CO₂/year (2015) – due to the increase of area and timber volume in open and closed forests of PFFWR.
3. **Maintaining clean water.** Irawan River has better water quality in 2019 compared to 2015, as shown by improved values in freshwater parameters – pH, temperature, total dissolved

solids, biochemical oxygen demand, color, nitrates, and phosphates. Intact forests contribute to natural water filtration, providing cleaner water, and thereby decreasing the filtration costs of entities operating water systems.

4. Economic potential as nature-based recreation site. The combination of zipline—a manmade recreation activity-- and nature as its backdrop has provided motivation to visit for more 6,000 visitors, which could have reached more than 10,000 in whole year operation. PFFWR has a potentially high recreation opportunity owing to its natural attraction (i.e., forests, rivers), activities (i.e., hiking, swimming, birdwatching, nature-bathing), and its accessibility from the urban center.

In addition, the extended analysis of the PFFWR land cover vis-à-vis the ECAN Zones showed net expansion in forest extent and reduction in agricultural areas, particularly in the ‘Core Zone’ which indicate effective implementation of ECAN Zones in PFFWR.

❖ *Monitoring of Environmental Conditions*

Likewise, water sampling in freshwater bodies and coastal areas in the province was undertaken to regularly check the changes in water quality. It includes monitoring of twenty-eight (28) major river systems in mainland Palawan, and ten (10) coastal monitoring sites in selected tourism areas.

Monitoring of water quality was also conducted at the thirty (30) monitoring stations located at the two (2) World Heritage Sites in Palawan: the Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (TRNP) and the Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park (PPSRNP).

The samples collected were later analyzed at the PCSD Environmental Laboratory in terms of various parameters, such as: biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), oil and grease, total suspended solids (TSS), salinity, nitrates, color, dissolved oxygen, phosphates, and coliform (**Figure 55**).



Figure 55. Dr. Marianne Faith Perez (left) and Ms. Perlita Quiling (right) performing water sample analysis at the PCSD Environmental Laboratory.

The Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS) conducted the third sustainability assessment of Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation (RTNMC) using Sustainable Management Tool (SMT) (see **Figure 56**). The regular assessment aims to promote sustainable and responsible mining practices to extractive industries within biosphere reserves and ensure their contribution to advancing the SDGs. The tool is composed of different objectives that are distributed among the principles of International Council for Mining Metals (ICMM). Each of the 17 SDGs in some way connect with or can be directly influenced by the work of ICMM.

As a member of three (3) Multi-partite Monitoring Teams (MMTs), the designated PCSDS representatives actively participated in the quarterly field and compliance monitoring of (a) RTNMC, Coral Bay Nickel Corporation (CBNC), and Graymont Mineral Philippines, Inc. (formerly Unichamp); (b) Citinickel Mines and Development Corporation (CMDC); and (c) Berong Nickel Corporation (BNC). These regular monitoring activities are conducted to assess the changes in environmental quality in the areas where these mining companies are operating, as well as to check the compliance of these companies in the prescribed environmental standards.



Figure 56. SMT assessment activity in Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation on 29 September 2020 – 03 October 2020.

❖ ***Adoption and Institutionalization of Innovative Evaluation/Assessment Tools and Approaches for Sustainable Development Monitoring***

With the intensive nature of plantation agriculture leading to adverse environmental impacts, it is necessary to measure the sustainability of the agricultural industry. Pursuant to this, the PCSD Staff utilized the **Sustainable Assessment of Food and Agriculture Systems (SAFA)** tool for the SD monitoring of the Lionheart Farms (Philippines) Corporation, a coconut plantation operating in Palawan (**Figure 57**). Established by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, the SAFA framework assessed the operations of the said corporation in terms of the four dimensions of sustainability: Good Governance, Environmental Integrity, Economic Resilience, and Social Well-being.



Figure 57. Sustainable Development (SD) monitoring by PCSD Staff at the Lionheart Farms (Philippines) Corporation, using the **Sustainability Assessment of Food and Agricultural Systems (SAFA)** tool on 9-13 March 2020.

❖ ***Watershed analysis and scenario building of conservation areas, protected areas, and critical habitats***

A study entitled “Land Cover Change Scenarios in Irawan Catchment within the Palawan Flora, Fauna and Watershed Reserve, Philippines: Analysis to Support Resource Management Decisions” was also conducted to forecast the possible impacts of rapid transformation of forest and agricultural areas into built-up areas. It provides evidence on the urgency and importance of discussing and implementing sustainable management practices given the fact that built-up areas are consistently expanding while agricultural areas are mostly affected. Result of this study calls for the implementation of policies aimed to carefully assess agricultural conversion into built up-areas for future expansion.

iii. ECAN Zoning

In order to increase benefits from natural resources (i.e., provisioning, supporting, regulating, and cultural services derived from ecosystems), the SEP framework and ECAN standards are mainstreamed and institutionalized into the planning and decision-making processes of local government units. The major activities under ECAN zoning include the updating of ECAN maps, mainstreaming of ECAN into local land use planning system, formulation of policies and guidelines in support of ECAN, and capacity development of ECAN Boards and key stakeholders for ECAN management. The lead division for this activity is the ECAN Policy Research and Planning Division (EPRPD).

❖ ***Protecting core zones and sustainably managing buffer and multiple use zones in Tribal Ancestral Zones (TAZ)***

Indigenous and Community Conserved areas (ICCAs) are globally significant type of managed areas governed by local or indigenous communities for conservation and cultural purposes. Their contribution to biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and climate adaptation are significantly understudied. Relative to this, the PCSDS developed in 2020 the policy document entitled **“Policy Recommendation: Institutionalization of Indigenous Peoples and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCA) in Palawan, Philippines”**. The policy paper (see **Figure 58 (Left)**) addresses the question on which of the management options should the PCSD adopt for the inclusion of ICCA within the context of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. The alternatives/options were assessed based on three criteria:

documenting presence, management planning, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

In addition, the PCSDS assisted the Tagbanua Indigenous People (IP) group of Barangay Cabayugan, Puerto Princesa in the preparation of their respective Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan (ADSDPP) (see **Figure 58 (Right)**). The ADSDPP is the consolidation of plans of IPs within a specific ancestral domain, with reference on their indigenous knowledge, systems, and practices. The ADSDPP of the Tagbanua community in Barangay Cabayugan contains the current situation of the area, as well as the strategies and initiatives to effectively protect and develop the ancestral domain and the IP community.

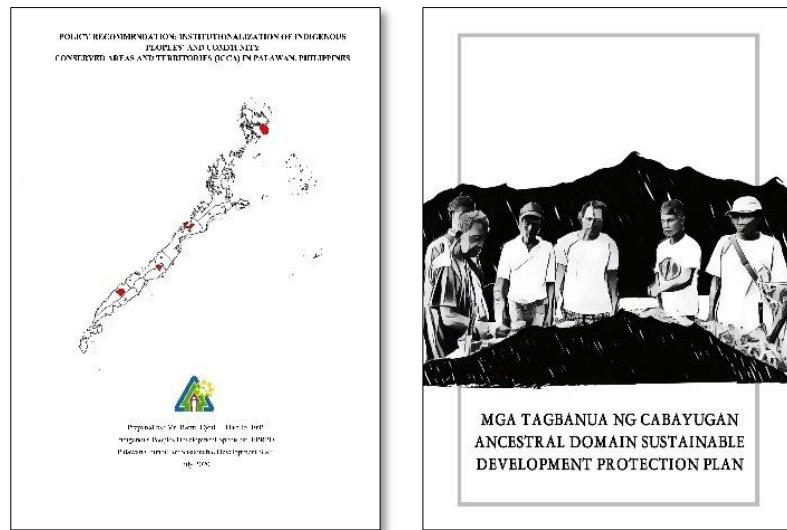


Figure 58. (Left) Cover page of the policy document on ICCA. (Right) Cover page of the Cabayugan Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan (ADSDPP).

❖ **Mainstreaming and institutionalization of the ECAN system and standards into the public sector and local planning system.**

The annual rollout of ECAN Zones Scorecard was administered to assess the level of compliance to and effectiveness in the management of ECAN in the municipal level. The tool was designed to document the efforts of ECAN Boards and LGUs in enforcing policies and guidelines through commendable practices in each municipality. In 2020, before the regular rollout, the PCSDS organized the virtual **Re-Orientation on ECAN Zones Scorecard** for PCSD Staff, ECAN Board Secretariat, and representatives from LGUs on 5 October 2020 via Zoom (see **Figure 59**). The reorientation served as refresher seminar for the staff in-charge of administering the scorecard, and various queries and issues, specifically on the scorecard and its

documentary requirements, were clarified and resolved during the session.



Figure 59. Virtual Re-Orientation on ECAN Zones Scorecard (via Zoom) on 5 October 2020.

iv. Knowledge and Research Management

This activity includes the generation and dissemination of up-to-date scientific information on Palawan, as well as the strengthening of cooperation and exchange of information among partner stakeholders within and outside the province. This activity also includes the operation of the Palawan Knowledge Platform for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development (PKP), an information clearing house mechanism designed to consolidate and distribute knowledge base on Palawan to a wide variety of users. The lead division for this activity is the ECAN Monitoring and Evaluation Division (EMED), with the support of the other divisions.

❖ *Maintain and Strengthen the Palawan Knowledge Platform*

The **Palawan Knowledge Platform (PKP)** is an online platform designed as a device for sharing of biodiversity information and data regarding Palawan. Launched in 2014, the platform was conceived from the observed need of sharing to the public all the biodiversity researches and studies done in the province (see **Figure 60**). It managed to grow into a 32-member institutions from the local government offices, academe, national government agencies (NGAs), and non-government organizations (NGOs). The solid knowledge and information in PKP will be used to formulate technically sound plans and policies, develop robust methodologies for mainstreaming ECAN into local conservation and development plans, and conduct monitoring and evaluation more effectively.



Figure 60. The official website of the Palawan Knowledge Platform (<https://pkp.pcsd.gov.ph>).

For 2020, the PCSDS co-convened four (4) regular meetings among the PKP partners, incorporating a mixture of virtual and face-to-face participation while practicing minimum health standards and social distancing (**Figures 61 and 62**).



Figure 61. Virtual meeting of the PKP through Zoom application on 11 December 2020.



Figure 62. Quarterly meeting of the Palawan Knowledge Platform (PKP), presided by Executive Director Teodoro Jose S. Matta (right), incorporating virtual participation while practicing minimum health standards and social distancing.

The staff also facilitated the signing of the **Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC)** by the Large Marine Vertebrates Research Institute Philippines (LAMAVE), the newest member of PKP (see **Figure 63**). This shall provide the PKP partners the access to the researches and studies of LAMAVE, while the latter will also be enjoying its free pass to other scientific researches and data available in the platform.



Figure 63. Representatives of Palawan Knowledge Platform (PKP) member agencies/organizations during its regular meeting, with the new PKP member, Large Marine Vertebrate Research Institute Philippines (LAMAVE), on 17 February 2020.

The PKP also commissioned the Phase II of the research entitled "**Study on Mercury in Humans and Wildlife (Flora and Fauna)** at the former Palawan Quicksilver Mines, Inc. (PQMI), Barangay Sta. Lourdes, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan" (see **Figures 64 and 65**). The PQMI that operated between 1953 and 1976 used the mine-wastes calcines to construct a jetty in nearby Honda Bay, and was later found to contain mercury concentration at an alarming level. The study, therefore, aims to provide the latest scientific information on the mercury levels found in humans and wildlife in Puerto Princesa City and the province of Palawan. Phase I of the study was completed and presented to the PCSD on 27 February 2020. For Phase II, a total of 904 samples (368 flora, 200 fauna, and 336 human hair) were collected. The analysis of these hair samples is currently ongoing at the Philippine Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI) for analysis, which is currently ongoing.

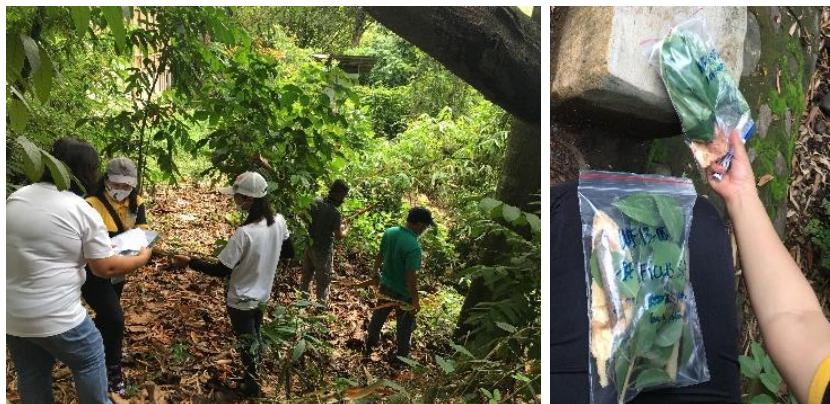


Figure 64. (Left and Right) Collection of samples for wild flora (tree) and cultivated plants in Sitio Calvary, Barangay Sta. Lourdes, Puerto Princesa City, 28 July 2020.



Figure 65. Field activities on the Mercury Study (Phase II): collection of samples from wildlife fauna (left); and house-to-house collection of samples from people residing in the study area (right).

❖ ***Generate and Disseminate Updated Scientific Information on Palawan***

The PCSD Staff also prepared the ***Our Palawan Scientific Journal*** (Volume 6, Issue 1, 2020) (**Figure 66**), which is ready for printing and publication. The Our Palawan is an Open Access journal accessible online through the official websites of PCSD (www.pcsd.gov.ph) and of the Palawan Knowledge Platform for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development (www.pkp.pcsd.gov.ph). It has been annually published since 2015. The main objective of the journal is to serve as available platform for the research works where researchers (including students, professionals, and experts) can share and at the same time access valuable study outputs and findings pertaining to Palawan. The list of researches and studies featured in the 2020 issue of the journal can be accessed in **Table 6**.

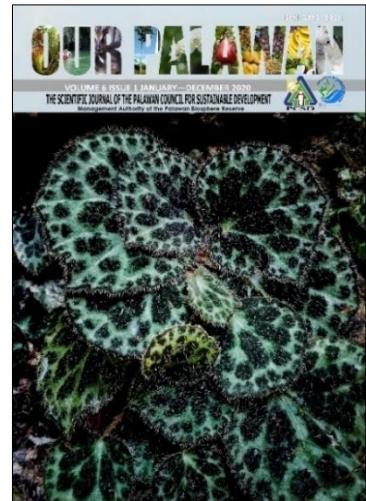


Figure 66. Cover page of the “Our Palawan” Scientific Journal (Volume 6, Issue 1, 2020).

Table 6. List of Researches and Studies featured in “Our Palawan’ Scientific Journal, Issue 2020, PCSDS, 2021.

Title	Author/s
Research and Analysis	
1. “Population and Distribution Status of the Endangered Balabac Mouse Deer (<i>Tragulus nigricans</i>) from Balabac Islands, Palawan”	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS)
2. “Geographic Distribution, Population and Conservation Status of the Palawan Hill Myna <i>Gracula religiosa palawanensis</i> (Sharpe, 1890)”	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS)
3. “Phytochemical Screening and Antibacterial Property of <i>Badyang sa Marmol</i> (<i>Amorphophallus palawanensis</i>)”	Eloisa Leslee De Luna, Lee-Ann Figueroa, Deity Antonette Tubac, Jemalyn Villareal, Mary Claire Villanueva, Anita Malazarte, Lea Camangeg, and Loida Japson
4. Antihyperglycemic Potential of Selected Seagrass Species from Puerto Princesa City, Palawan, Philippines	Lea Janine A. Gajardo, Ria S. Sariego and Jhonamie Mabuhay-Omar
Special Section	
5. “Challenges, Lessons Learned and Best Practices on the Conduct of Research and Projects in Palawan Amid COVID-19 Pandemic”	
Featured Article	
6. “Payment for Ecosystem Services in Palawan”	May C. Lacao
Research Bits	
7. “Perception in Education and Cultural Practices of Batak in Puerto Princesa City”	DepEd-Schools Division of Puerto Princesa City
8. “Dugong Monitoring and Conservation Program in Calawit Island, Busuanga, Palawan”	Community Centered Conservation (C3)
9. “Annual Fish and Benthos Monitoring in Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park”	Tubbataha Management Office

Title	Author/s
10. “Seabird Monitoring in Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park”	Tubbataha Management Office
11. “Coral Reef and Seagrass Assessments in Component Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Taytay, Dumaran, Eastern El Nido, Araceli, Linapacan, and Roxas, Palawan”	World Wildlife Fund
12. “Marine Conservation and Protection through Community-based Solid Waste Management”	Palawan Biodiversity Conservation Advocates, Inc.

Meanwhile, the PCSDS also prepared the 2020 edition of the ***State of the Environment of Palawan***, which is also ready for printing (**Figure 67**). Updated every five (5) years, the report is a compendium of updated data and information of Palawan’s natural resources, and also highlights some of the fundamental environmental issues confronting the province. Two (2) PKP Partners, Katala Foundation Incorporated and LAMAVE, contributed on the writing of the terrestrial biodiversity and marine biodiversity sections of the 2020 State of Environment of Palawan.

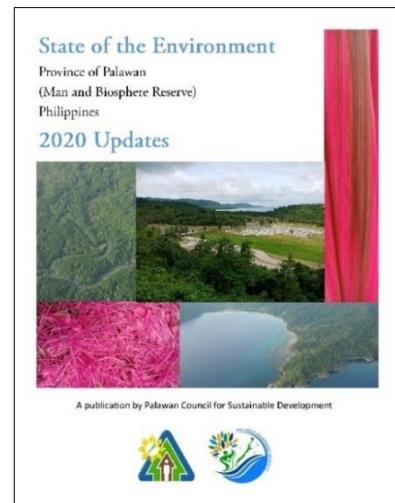


Figure 67. Cover page of the draft 2020 Edition of the State of the Environment of Palawan.

Furthermore, the PCSD Staff developed three (3) policy papers, which were submitted to PCSD. These include the **Policy Note on “Establishing Landscape/Seascape-Based Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) Systems in Palawan”**. Due to the increasing demand in the use of Palawan’s ecosystems goods and services (EGS), there is a need for well-planned, policy-supported, governed, and managed watersheds, forests, coastal and marine areas, wildlife habitats, unique ecosystems, and irreplaceable natural and cultural attractions to ensure inter-generational benefits. As defined by the United Nations in 2009, PES is a voluntary transaction for a well-defined environmental

service (or a land use likely to secure that service), purchased by at least one environmental service buyer from at least one environmental service provider, if and only if such environmental service provider meets the conditions of the contract and secures the environmental service provision. Thus, PES schemes are helpful market-based instruments in ensuring that various users of these EGS do not exploit our natural resources, and will help in correcting a market failure in the access and use of EGS. The said policy paper, which discusses the steps and processes in planning and establishing PES schemes (see **Figure 68**), was adopted by the PCSD.

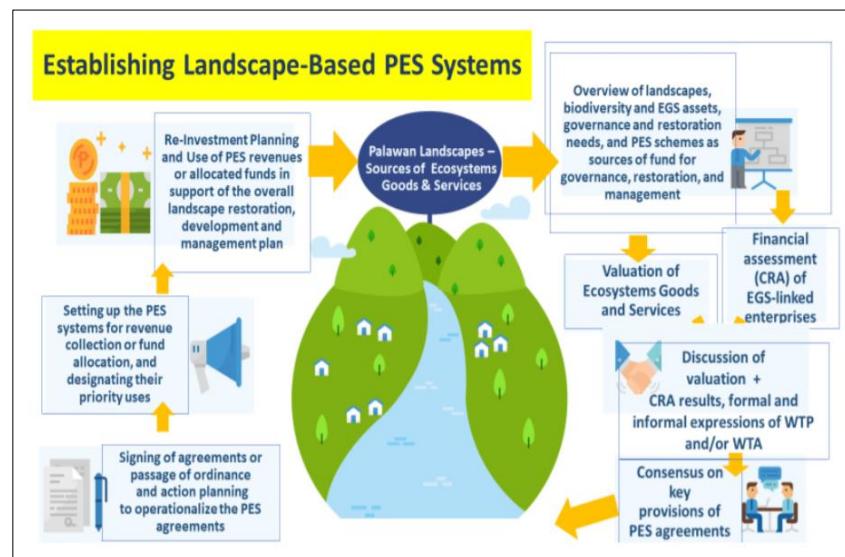


Figure 68. Steps and processes in planning and establishing landscape or seascapes-based PES schemes, as discussed in the Policy Note on “Establishing Landscape/Seascape-Based Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) Systems in Palawan”.

Another policy paper developed is the **Policy Brief on “Improving the Freshwater Resources Management in Palawan”** (see **Figure 69 (Left)**). Given the key role of effective freshwater resource management in achieving sustainable development and human well-being, this document covers important concerns on freshwater resources, and proposes measures to (a) address the issues and (b) provide impetus towards sustainability of freshwater resources management in the Palawan archipelago. This policy brief was recommended by the **PCSD Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP)**, a body of scientific experts from various parts of the country who serve as advisory to the Council.

The third policy paper is the **Policy Brief on “Establishing the Code of Conduct for Tourists to Help Maintain the Ecosystem Integrity of Palawan, a Biosphere Reserve”** (see **Figure 69 (Right)**). This is another recommendation from the PCSD SAP. With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and its

unprecedented effect on tourism, this document's main objective is to provide additional guidance on tourism re-opening with its focus on Tourism Code of Conduct and its role on sustainable tourism. Using UNWTO's Global Code of Ethics for Tourism as reference, the code of ethics in sustainable ecotourism centered on two principles: (a) enjoy, experience and help protect natural and cultural heritage; and (b) avoid activities that threaten wildlife and natural environment.



Figure 69. Policy papers developed by PCSDS, as recommended by the PCSD Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP): (a) “Improving Freshwater Resources Management in Palawan” and (b) “Establishing the Code of Conduct for Tourists to Help Maintain the Ecosystem Integrity of Palawan, a Biosphere Reserve”.

v. Operation and Management of the Strategic Environmental Plan (SEP) Clearance System and Permitting System

Adopted through R.A. No. 7611 in 1992, the Strategic Environmental Plan (SEP) is a comprehensive framework for the sustainable development of Palawan compatible with protecting and enhancing the natural resources and endangered environment of the province. To ensure that all programs, activities, and project in Palawan are aligned with the SEP framework, all project proponents are required to secure SEP Clearance from PCSD for any development undertakings in the said province and in the City of Puerto Princesa.

In support to the SEP Clearance System, the PCSDS issued 333 ECAN Zoning Certifications (EZCs) through its Geographic Information System (GIS) Unit. The EZCs were issued to project proponents and determines that the location of the project they are applying falls under its appropriate ECAN Zone. Additionally, the EZC certifies that the project is exempted (if identified as Category C) or otherwise required to secure SEP Clearance (for Categories A, B, and D).

The SEP Clearance System enforces the ECAN system by using the approved ECAN zones maps as the bases for locating projects in appropriate areas. Thus, this activity regulates the entry of environmentally critical projects and developmental activities in Palawan. This also includes issuance of **wildlife-related permits** (pursuant to R.A. No. 9147 or the Wildlife Resources R.A. No. 9147), issuance of **chainsaw-related permits and certificates** (pursuant to R.A. No. 9175 or the Chain Saw Act of 2002), and the issuance of **cave-related permits** (pursuant to R.A. No. 9072 or the National Caves and Cave Resources Management and Protection Act). The lead divisions for this are the ECAN Zones Management and Enforcement Division (EZMED), and the three District Management Divisions (DMDs).

❖ ***Regulating the Entry of Environmentally Critical Projects and Activities***

A total of 114 SEP Clearances, 138 ECAN Zoning Certifications (for Category C projects), 4,768 wildlife-related permits, and 214 chainsaw-related permits were issued by PCSD in 2020. These were facilitated by the online permitting system of the PCSD Biodiversity Resource Access Information Network (BRAIN), amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

Meanwhile, as part of the PCSDS' effort in decentralizing its project review and evaluation functions pertaining to issuance of SEP Clearance as well as in strengthening the capacity of local environmental boards in sustainable development policy making and decision-making processes, ECAN Boards were organized by virtue of PCSD Admin Order 10 s. 2005. In CY 2020 however, only 46 ECAN Board meetings were convened in three (3) Districts due to limited staff movement brought about by COVID-19 pandemic (see **Figures 70-74**). A total of 131 ECAN Board Resolutions were passed by these ECAN Boards.



Figure 70. ECAN Board meeting of Dumaran on 26 February 2020 (pre-COVID-19 pronouncement).



Figure 71. ECAN Board meeting of San Vicente (covered by COVID-19 pronouncement).



Figure 72. ECAN Board meeting of LGU Sofronio Espa ola in southern Palawan (covered by COVID-19 pronouncement).



Figure 73. ECAN Board meeting of Coron on 24 January 2020 (pre-COVID-19 pronouncement).



Figure 74. ECAN Board meeting of Busuanga on 12 February 2020 (pre-COVID-19 pronouncement).

❖ ***Ensuring Compliance of Conservation and Developmental Projects to ECAN Regulations, and Environmental Rules and Regulations.***

To ensure that project proponents/establishments are in compliance with the terms and conditions as stipulated in the issued SEP Clearances issued to them, the PCSD Staff continues to regularly inspect and evaluate these projects across Palawan. For 2020, a total of 116 projects and establishments were monitored and evaluated (see **Figures 75 and 76**). Meanwhile, 37 projects and establishments were found to be operating without SEP Clearance. As such, the list was submitted to the PCSD Adjudication Board (PAB) for appropriate action.



Figure 75. Compliance monitoring of Naglayan and Chindonan Pearl Farms in Dumaran, Palawan.



Figure 76. Compliance monitoring of Bella Louise Lodging House Bar and Restaurant in Barangay Sagrada, Busuanga, Palawan, on 27 February 2020.

vi. Resource Mobilization and Partnership Development

This activity involves stakeholder partnership and engagement and development of sustainable financing mechanisms to support ECAN management and implementation. The lead in program development is the ECAN Policy Research and Planning Division (EPRPD), with support from other divisions.

❖ *Securing sufficient and sustainable funding for ECAN program implementation.*

The PCSD Staff prepared the **FY 2021 Agency Plans and Budget Proposal** and submitted the same to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), House of Representatives (Committee on Appropriations), and Senate (Committee on Finance) for their review and inclusion in the National Expenditure Program (NEP) (see **Figure 77 (Left)**). The proposal includes the Tier 2 proposed project entitled “*Strengthening Palawan Landscape Governance Program to Increase Resilience and Self-sufficiency in the Age of Rapidly Changing Climate and Pandemics*”, which is an expansion of the Palawan ECAN Management Program and adopts measures to implement the PCSD mandates and projects amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.

Likewise, as a component of the PCSDS Budget Proposal, the **FY 2021-2023 Information Systems Strategic Plan (ISSP)** was submitted to the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) for review and endorsement. The ISSP contains the proposed requirements of the agency in terms of the ICT equipment, software, supplies, and

services, in order to support the implementation of the PCSDS program, activities, and projects (PAPs).

Meanwhile, in securing other sources of funds for the other thrust and priorities of the agency, the staff also developed **project proposals** for submission to various funding institutions, including UNESCO. These proposals included the following: (a) “Sustainable Innovative Packing Products for Local Communities”; (b) “Indigenous Peoples’ Product Innovations and Entrepreneurship as Local Solutions for Community Resilience Against Pandemic and Climate Change” (“IP4Change”) (see **Figure 77 (Right)**); and (c) “Developing Risk Resilient Fishing Communities thru Local Entrepreneurship on Biodiversity-friendly Enterprises”.

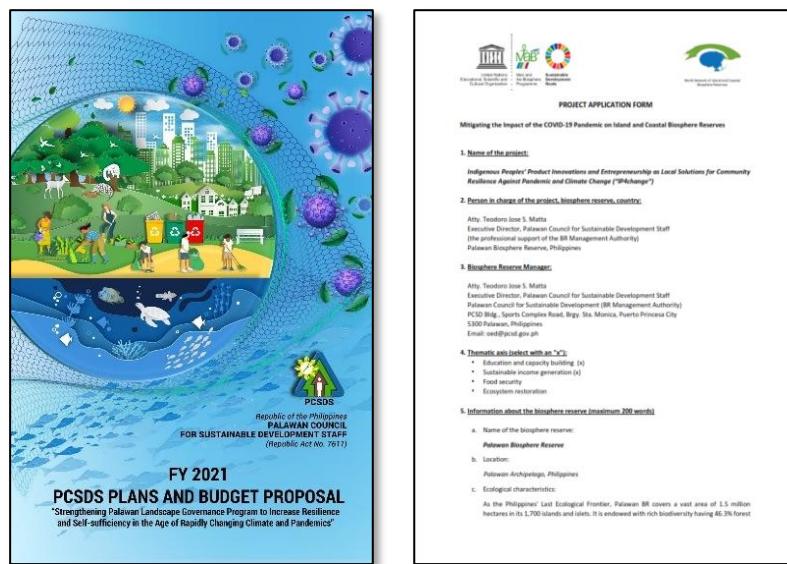


Figure 77. (Left) Cover page of the PCSDS Plans and Budget Proposal for FY 2021. (Right) First page of the proposal “Indigenous Peoples’ Product Innovations and Entrepreneurship as Local Solutions for Community Resilience Against Pandemic and Climate Change” (“IP4Change”).

❖ **Forming and Fortifying Local and International Partnerships**

To maximize benefits and effective planning and implementation of sustainable development projects and programs in Palawan, continuous establishment and strengthening of partnership with international and local agencies/institutions was forged (see **Figure 78**). These include the partnership with the **United States Agency for International Development (USAID)** on their projects: (a) Safe Water, (b) Protect Wildlife, (c) Fish Right, and (d) Philippines Sustainable Interventions for Biodiversity, Oceans, and Landscapes (SIBOL). The agency also partnered with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on their project entitled **“Strengthening Marine Protected Areas to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas in the**

Philippines” (SMARTSeas PH Project). There is also the continuous partnership with the **UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Networks**, particularly the World Network of Island and Coastal Biosphere Reserves (WNICBR) and the Southeast Asian Biosphere Reserve Network (SEABRnet).

Furthermore, national and local scientists and experts are continuously engaged by the agency through the **PCSD Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP)**, which is the technical and scientific advisory to the PCSD. Ongoing projects are also co-implemented by PCSDS with other partners such as the Forest Foundation Philippines (FFP) and JCI Puerto Princesa Peacock, among others.



Figure 78. Logos of various partner agencies/institutions/entities/networks of PCSDS.

3. Special Programs/Projects

Aside from the projects and activities implemented by PCSDS under the Palawan ECAN Management Program, other projects were accomplished in 2020 under the directives of the Council.

a. Strategic and Operational Planning for KIG

The PCSDS, as part of the Interagency Task Force-West Philippine Sea, initiated the creation of IATF Technical Working Group (TWG) in collaboration with the Western Command and LGU Kalayaan. As such, a Strategic Planning Workshop was facilitated by the PCSDS pursuant to its mandate under SEP for Palawan Act (R.A. No. 7611) anchored on

Environmentally Critical Areas Network (ECAN), its main strategy on the protection and development control over the whole of Palawan. This resulted to formulation of a 10-year Strategic Plan reflecting the mission and vision for Kalayaan Group of Islands (KIG), as well as a menu of programs of projects for the protection and sustainable development of the KIG (see **Figure 79**). The Plan has the end goal of fortifying our territorial claim and sovereignty over the KIG. The Strategic Plan for KIG was submitted to IATF for West Philippine Sea through the PCSD Committee on Security and Safety by virtue of PCSD Resolution 20-740. A convergence of: government agencies involved in four sectors namely (1) Governance, Safety, and Security; (2) Infrastructure and Institutional; (3) Bio-Physical Environment; and (4) Socio-economic, was also convened late this year to come up with the operational plan on how to achieve the planned targets (see **Figures 80-83**).



Figure 79. Participants and PCSD Staff (as secretariat and co-convener) during the first meeting of the Inter-Agency Task Force for Kalayaan Islands Group Technical Working Committee (IATF-KIG-TWC) on 25-26 August 2020.



Figure 80. Members and Secretariat of the IATF-KIG-TWC Governance, Safety and Security Sector during its first sectoral meeting, 11 November 2020.



Figure 81. Members and Secretariat of the IATF-KIG-TWC Bio-Physical Environment Sector during its first sectoral meeting, 11 November 2020.



Figure 82. Members and Secretariat of the IATF-KIG-TWC Infrastructure and Institutional Sector during its second sectoral meeting, 9 December 2020.



Figure 83. Members and Secretariat of the IATF-KIG-TWC Socioeconomic Sector during its first sectoral meeting, 11 November 2020.

b. Post COVID-19 Economic Recovery Planning

The economic and social disruption caused by the pandemic has devastated the economy and many communities. In response to this challenge, the PCSDS developed the “*Palawan Economic Recovery Roadmap: Local Self-Reliance and Economic Prosperity that Balances Ecological Conservation and Human Activities Beyond COVID-19*” (see **Figure 84**). The Recovery Plan details the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the community quarantine on the four (4) socio-economic issues: namely (i) Food Security and Self-Sufficiency; (ii) Business and Commerce; (iii) Health and Social Services; and (iv) Infrastructure. The plan was presented to the Provincial Board and the Puerto Princesa City Council for adoption.



Figure 84. The first page of the Palawan Economic Roadmap.

c. Balik Probinsya Program

In support to the Balik Probinsya Program of the national government, the PCSDS also developed the PCSDS Results Matrix as input to the *Balik Probinsya, Bagong Pag-aso* (BP2) Results Matrix for 2020-2025, under the Key Area Outcome of *Identifying and Developing Key Settlement Areas*, focusing on the following sub-key area outcomes: (i) “*Provincial level committee on BP2 established*”; and “*Palawan Landscape BP2 Plan developed for adoption and implementation of LGUs*”.

4. Gender and Development (GAD)

In compliance to the Memorandum Circular No. 2018-04 of the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), the PCSD GAD Agenda, which consists of the GAD Strategic Framework (GADSF) and the GAD Strategic Plan was finalized and submitted to PCW. The PCSD GAD Agenda is the agency’s framework and plan on gender mainstreaming and achieving women’s empowerment and gender equality. Further, it serves as basis in identifying programs, activities, and projects to be undertaken to achieve the GAD goals and outcomes. This document will: (a) serve as a guide by the PCSD to identify programs, activities, and projects (P/A/Ps) needed to be implemented in order to effectively be able to perform and achieve the goals of GAD in the institution; and (b) provide monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework. that will pave the way in strengthening mainstreaming of a GAD perspective in the agency’s operations and programs.

The agency issued two GAD policies: (a) Institutionalizing GAD using the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines (HGDG) in the Implementation and Management, and Monitoring Evaluation (PIMME) in Programs, Activities and Projects (PAPs); and (b) Adoption of the PCW Policy Guidelines for the Creation/Reconstitution, Strengthening, and Institutionalization of the Gender and Development (GAD) Focal Point System.

C. Results/Outcomes

Following the implementation of the Palawan ECAN Management Program, and other PCSDS special projects and activities, the following targeted outcomes was achieved:

1. Management of ECAN (Environmentally Critical Areas Network) Strengthened

The ECAN Zones Scorecard is a tool developed by PCSDS that comprise a scorecard checklist of parameters to quantitatively measure the management effectiveness of ECAN Zones by the ECAN Boards. These include aspects on ECAN Management context, planning, inputs, process, outputs and outcomes. Specific criteria include ECAN map and ECAN Zones Management Plan (EZMP) adoption, regularity of ECAN Board Meetings, consistent allocation of budget for ECAN programs and projects, conduct of IEC, mainstreaming of ECAN into the municipal Comprehensive Land Use Plan, legislative support, M & E, financial sustainability and demonstration of tangible benefits from ECAN projects. In 2020, the **average score** garnered by the 23 municipalities and one (1) city ECAN Boards was recorded at about **33%** (see **Figure 85**), with the ECAN Board of Narra having the highest score of **48.36%**. There was a decline of approximately 8% as compared to 2019 average rating of 40.92%, which is attributed to the limitations of the mobility of PCSD Staff and partner Local Government Unit officials and technical staff brought about by travel restrictions and community quarantine as a result of COVID-19 pandemic.

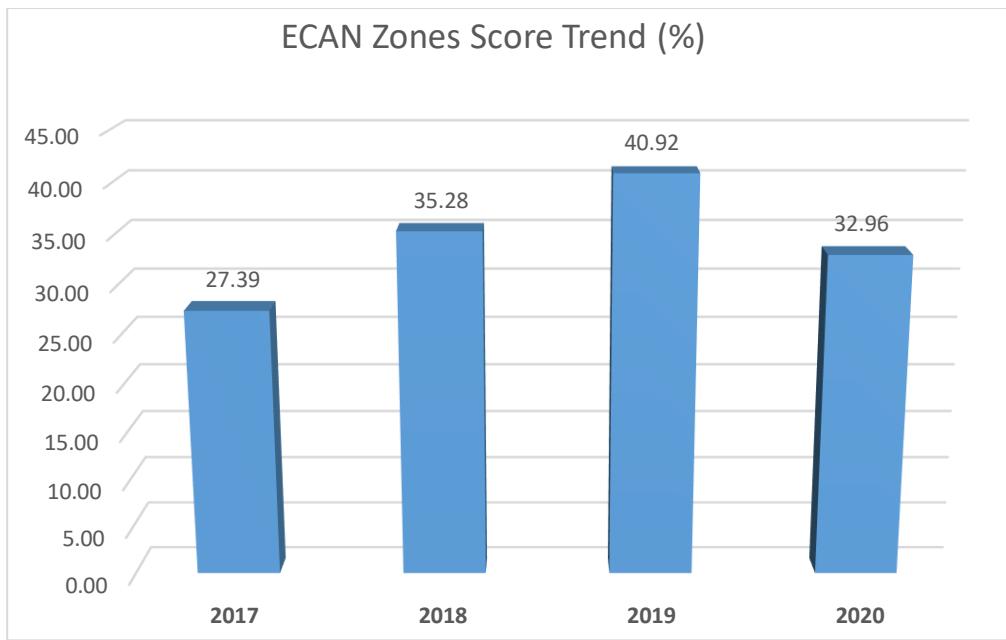


Figure 85. Trend from 2017-2020 of average of scores of 24 municipal/city ECAN Boards computed through the ECAN Zones Scorecard.

2. Reduction of Environmental Crimes

Out of the total annual target of 0.51 ratio, 0.36 ratio (or 70%) of total seized wildlife (17 confiscations conducted) to total wild-sourced trade permits issued (4,768 in total) was accomplished in 2020. This accomplishment is higher than the 2019 ratio of **0.08**. The increase in the ratio may indicate an increase in illegal wildlife activities between 2019 and 2020. However, this increase may also be due to the decrease in the number of wildlife permit applications, most probably caused by the present COVID-19 pandemic situation.

D. Significant Progress or Milestones

1. Updating of ECAN Maps

Considering the acquisition of new and relevant information on the environmental condition of the terrestrial and coastal/marine areas (including that of the tribal ancestral zones), the updating of the PCSD approved 2006 ECAN maps of 23 municipalities and one (1) city is continuously being done by PCSDS in partnership with the concerned LGUs. Moreover, this activity is critical, as ECAN is the spatial planning basis for updating their respective Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plans (CLWUPs). This is to ensure the attainment of a balanced economic development and sound environmental management. For 2020, two (2) ECAN maps were updated. To date, 14 out of 24 city/municipalities in Palawan from 2017 to 2020 had been updated and approved by the Council. **Figure 86** below shows the ECAN Map of Coron, which is one of the updated ECAN Maps for the past 4 years.

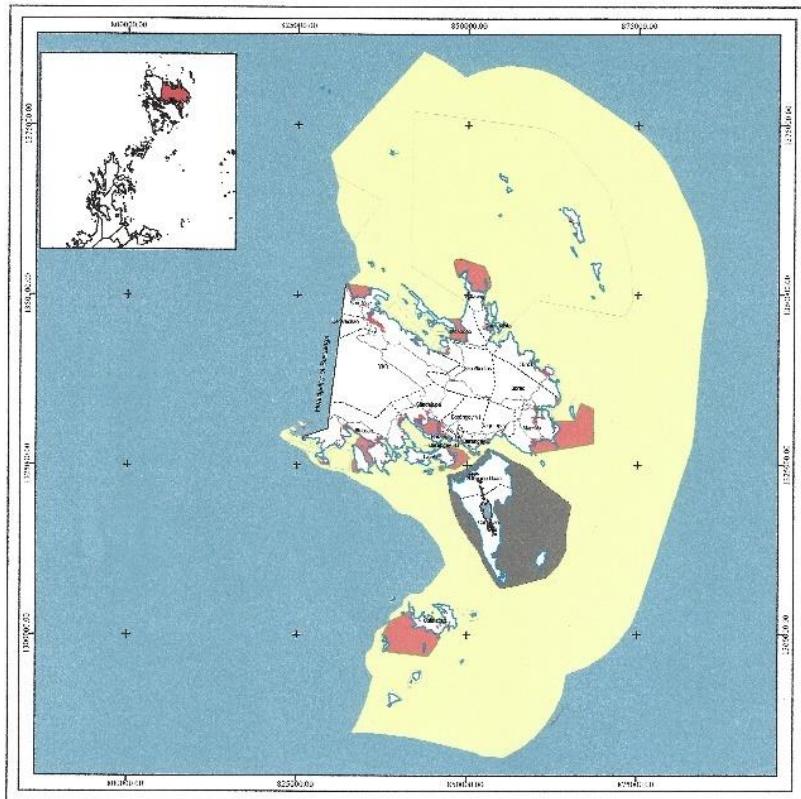


Figure 86. Updated ECAN Map of Coron.

2. Third Renewal of ISO 9001:2015 Certification

The PCSDS successfully passed the **Quality Management System (QMS) Audit** conducted in September 2020 by TÜV Rheinland, a third-party auditor. Thus, it was able to renew its ISO 9001:2015 Certification for the third time (**Figure 87**). The Office has been ISO certified since 2018. The QMS is an aggregate of all documented processes, resources, assets and core values that support the goal of customer satisfaction and organizational efficiency. During the same year, the PCSDS afforded a customer satisfaction rating of **88.8%**, or an overall agency citizen/client satisfaction score of 4.44 out of 5 (the highest possible score).



Figure 87. Certificate awarded by the third-party auditor TÜV Rheinland to PCSDS on ISO 9001: 2015 or the Quality Management System (QMS), which is valid from 2018 to 2021.

3. Mercury Research in Palawan Quicksilver Mines, Inc. (PQMI)

A PKP-collaborative research entitled “Study of Mercury in Humans and Wildlife (Flora and Fauna) from the former Palawan Quicksilver Mines, Inc. (PQMI) located in Sta. Lourdes, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan” was conducted last year. Samples of human hairs, wildlife flora and fauna were collected and sent to the Philippine Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI) for analysis. So far, a total of **1,038 samples** were collected from the primary impact areas: 134 in 2019 (Phase I for the areas near the abandoned pit lake) and 904 in 2020 (Phase II for the entire Barangay Sta. Lourdes). The Phase III (for secondary impact areas or the barangays adjacent to Sta. Lourdes) will commence in 2021. The study aims to assess the extent of mercury contamination in the immediate vicinity and primary impact areas as basis of decision making on whether there is a need to relocate the community within the nearby areas.

4. Establishment and Strengthening of Inter-Agency Collaboration for KIG Sustainable Development

The PCSDS was able to mobilize an inter-agency collaboration composed of **41 member agencies/institutions** from the local government of Kalayaan, provincial government of Palawan, national government agencies, and academic institutions, for KIG sustainable development. To continuously develop the Sectoral Strategic Plan (SSP) and its corresponding detailed operational plan for KIG, a series of meetings were conducted towards the end of the year

5. Implementation of the Biodiversity Resources Access Information Network (BRAIN)

To keep up with the digital age and to ensure effective delivery of services, the BRAIN was launched in May 2020. The system, aside from online transactions and permitting system, is expected to also accommodate enforcement management called Rapid Enforcement Support, Planning, Operation and Network Enhancement (RESPONSE) case and evidence management, and management information system (MIS). The online permitting system of the said network was fully implemented in 2020, amid the COVID-19 outbreak.

6. Recognition of Best ECAN Board for Effective ECAN Management

The Best ECAN Board Award is given annually to motivate and provide incentives to local governments and ECAN Boards for effective and efficient management of ECAN zones in their respective areas. All 24 LGUs/ECAN Boards in Palawan are eligible to compete, and their scores are computed and analyzed using the ECAN Zones Scorecard. For 2020, the **Best ECAN Board Award** went to **LGU Narra**, which was also announced by PCSDS through its official Facebook page (**Figure 88**).

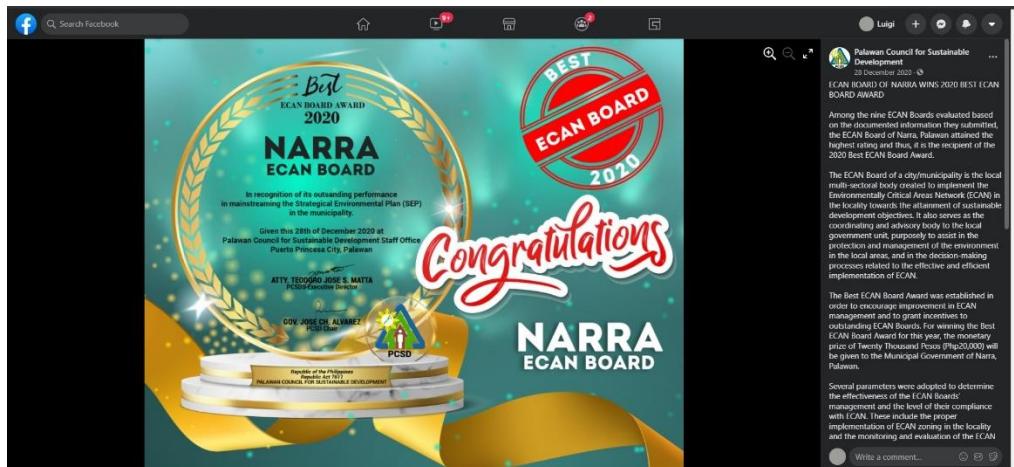


Figure 88. Announcement by PCSDS of the municipality of Narra as the recipient of the 2020 Best ECAN Board Award, which was posted at the official Facebook page of PCSD on 28 December 2020.

7. PCSD Publications

The PCSDS has two publications, namely the “*Our Palawan*” Scientific Journal and the “*State of the Environment of Palawan*” Report. The former is an annual publication while the latter is published every five (5) years. The maiden publication of *Our Palawan* was in 2015. Since then, six volumes had been generated and published (see **Figures 89 and 90**). The journal is peer-reviewed, and serves as available platform for sharing of research works in Palawan by students, professionals and experts. The academic reviewers come from PCSDS’ international, national and local partner institutions.



Figure 89. Cover pages of the “*Our Palawan*” Scientific Journal for the following issues: 2015 Volume 1, Issue 1 (left); 2016 Volume 2, Issue 1 (center); and 2016 Volume 2, Issue 2 (right).



Figure 90. Cover pages of the "Our Palawan" Scientific Journal on the following issues: 2017 Volume 3, Issue 1 (left); 2018 Volume 4, Issue 1 (center); and 2019 Volume 5, Issue 1 (right).

On the other hand, the first publication of the State of the Environment of Palawan commenced in 2004, followed by 2009 and 2015 editions, respectively (see **Figure 91**). The latest edition is currently being reviewed and finalized by the PCSDS management prior to ultimate printing. The report is a compendium of the latest scientific information of Palawan's natural resources, as well as the environmental issues currently faced by the province.



Figure 91. Cover pages of the State of the Environment of Palawan Reports: 2004 Updates (left), 2009 Updates (center), and 2015 Updates (right).

E. Policy and Implementation Issues and Actions Taken

Presented in **Table 7** below are the encountered implementation challenges and action taken to resolve them.

Table 7. List of Implementation Challenges encountered by PCSDS, with corresponding actions undertaken, in 2020.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES	ACTIONS TAKEN
ISSUANCE OF PERMITS AND CLEARANCES	
Limitation in staff mobility for accepting applications for permits due to COVID-19 Pandemic	The PCSDS launched the operationalization of the online permitting mechanism covering 9 permits being issued by PCSD under Biodiversity Resource Access Information Network (BRAIN) on May 1, 2020.”
Insufficient knowledge among the proponents regarding the BRAIN system permitting.	Popularization of Biodiversity Resource Access Information Network (BRAIN) by using social media platforms
Some clients especially in the rural areas do not have access to internet and gadgets to access BRAIN	Desktop computers were installed at the District Management Offices for public use for online permitting
Processing of permits through the BRAIN System on weekends and holidays affects the staff work-life balance, this also intercede with hours for religious services where the staff is supposed to attend	Internal Office Memorandum was issued limiting the permit processing time to official working hours of Monday to Friday.
Poor internet connections by service provider, which may affect payments of funds, collection of fees and submission of reports.	Coordination to local money transfer <i>Palawan Express Pera Padala</i> and inter-branch transfer through Land Bank of the Philippines was made for easy payment access by the clients.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES	ACTIONS TAKEN
Non-reporting of researchers of their research undertakings in order to avoid compliance to the research permitting systems, thereby preventing government to access important research results	Information on the need to comply to the SEP Clearance system was disseminated through the Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) Meetings and the Palawan Knowledge Platform (PKP) Streamlining of the SEP Clearance Process especially for the conduct of scientific researches.
LAW ENFORCEMENT	
Failure of enforcement operation due to the indifference of the members of the community and/or conspiracy of some members in the community.	Local community participation intensified through local capacitation
Difficulty in the detection of violation of environmental crimes.	Deployment of more deputized wildlife enforcement officers in hotspot areas
Changing policy on live fish: on seasonal control (open and close season's months); on size restriction (size in length and weight).	Adherence to the implementation of the standing policy on Live Reef Fish. Constant dialogue with the policy makers on the science-based reference of the policy
Lack of policy studies to enhance chainsaw regulation policies	Launched a policy review of PCSD AO No. 7, series of 2012 on the basis of RA 9175
Termination of Individual Contract of Service of the apprehending officer that led to non-appearance in court hearings/proceedings; hence, dismissal of criminal cases due to failure to prosecute	Ongoing review of policy to limit apprehension function to permanent employees.
ENVIRONMENTAL	
Considering staff safety due to COVID-19 pandemic, limited staff mobility for work contributed to delays in work productivity and efficiency	Corporate subscription to various virtual platforms were made and maximized such as Microsoft Teams and Zoom
Poor internet connections by service provider, which may affect payments of funds, collection of fees and submission of reports.	Coordination to local money transfer <i>Palawan Express Pera Padala</i> and inter-branch transfer through Land Bank of the

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES	ACTIONS TAKEN
	Philippines was made for easy payment access by the clients.
ADMINISTRATION	
Insufficient number of regular employees to cover all the municipalities	To supplement staff requirement, additional contractors are hired on a need basis
No proper turn-over of process and documents from retired/resigned or re-assigned staff	Internal Office Memorandum issued to all unit heads reiterating existing policy to require employees due to retire or separated from service, both permanent and contractors to perform proper turn-over of documents and equipment prior to signing of CSC Form No. 7 series of 2018 – Clearance Form
Absence of program/database for the monitoring of PCSDS properties, plants, equipment, supplies and other materials	An electronic monitoring system database was in-placed
EMPLOYEE WELFARE	
Limited trainings attended due to budgetary constraints	Explore free on-line trainings and conferences for staff improvement
Constant staff re-assignment	On-going development of competency based manual pursuant to CSC Memo Circular 2018-1 and CSC Competency Based Human Resource Systems
Too much intervening activities affected staff efficiency and productivity	Prioritizing task based on approved work plan and IPCR, thus promoting work-life balance

F. Prospects for CY 2021 and beyond.

Since 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to pose health threats, limit people's movements, and exhaust government resources for pandemic-related initiatives, thereby affecting province of Palawan and the rest of the country in terms of social, economic and environmental aspects. Thus, the PCSDS is obliged to adapt with the "new normal" in response to the challenges posed by the pandemic since March 2020 in pursuing its planned projects and activities. To attain the agency's targets and deliverables for the year, the PCSDS will implement a blend of virtual and limited face-to-face interactions with partners and stakeholders, while observing minimum health standards, especially during meetings, workshops, and consultations. Technologies and innovations from best practices of environment and natural resources management will further be gathered and utilized.

Another consideration is the passing of the Republic Act No. 11259 or the "Charter of the Provinces of Palawan del Norte, Palawan Oriental, and Palawan del Sur", and the possible division of Palawan into three provinces. With this comes the expectation that the local government (provincial) powers, functions, and financial resources will be decentralized from a larger to three sub-regional political units. If properly enforced, the three Palawan provinces scenario is expected to support the rise of major growth centers that will drive economic development in the region, providing the locals with good job opportunities, improved health care, housing, safety, and social development. However, the same scenario also presents several ecological, socioeconomic, and governance challenges to PCSD and other government bodies. These include but not limited to: (a) rapid urbanization and acceleration of infrastructure development; (b) population increase in urban centers due to immigration from rural areas and other parts of the country; (c) possible susceptibility of the region to external political influences; (d) increased demand for government services; and (e) need for additional work force in the national and provincial government offices.

Furthermore, with the Supreme Court ruling on the Mandanas Case, this brings a new institutional arrangement between and among the national government offices and the local government units (LGUs), especially in terms of their specific roles and functions. The implementation of the ruling not only increases the budget of the LGUs, but also expands their roles in the public sector, as selected functions of the national government will be devolved to the LGUs. Although the implementation of the ruling is still in transition, it is imperative to prepare for the major changes it will bring to the government sector, as well as its impacts to the Palawan ECAN Management Program and its projects and activities.

Considering these factors and conditions, the thrusts and priorities of PCSDS for 2021 and beyond will focus on its convergence with relevant operating agencies in Palawan and intensifying the implementation of ECAN, the main strategy of SEP and its support mechanisms so as to contribute substantially to national security in the context of sustainable development. These include the following (see **Figure 92**):

- **Ecological Security** - involves the maintenance and protection of ecosystem services and functions to prevent disruption of supply of food, clean water, clean air, and biodiversity services. Included is the establishment of Wildlife Forensic and Environmental Laboratory.
- **Human Security** - efficient delivery of basic social services (health, housing, peace and order) to vulnerable and marginalized communities.
- **Economic security** - providing an enabling climate for a robust business and commerce, and full employment.
- **Good Landscape Governance** - Includes social justice, inclusive and people-centered decision-making, climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk management, and observance of zero tolerance against corruption.
- Intensification of **Advocacy, Communication and Education** for major stakeholders and communities on environmental protection and biodiversity conservation. This includes the training and upskilling of PCSD Workforce.
- Promotion of **Sound Investments** to Conservation and Environment-friendly Industries.
- **Review of RA 7611** to assess its relevance to current developments and social situation.

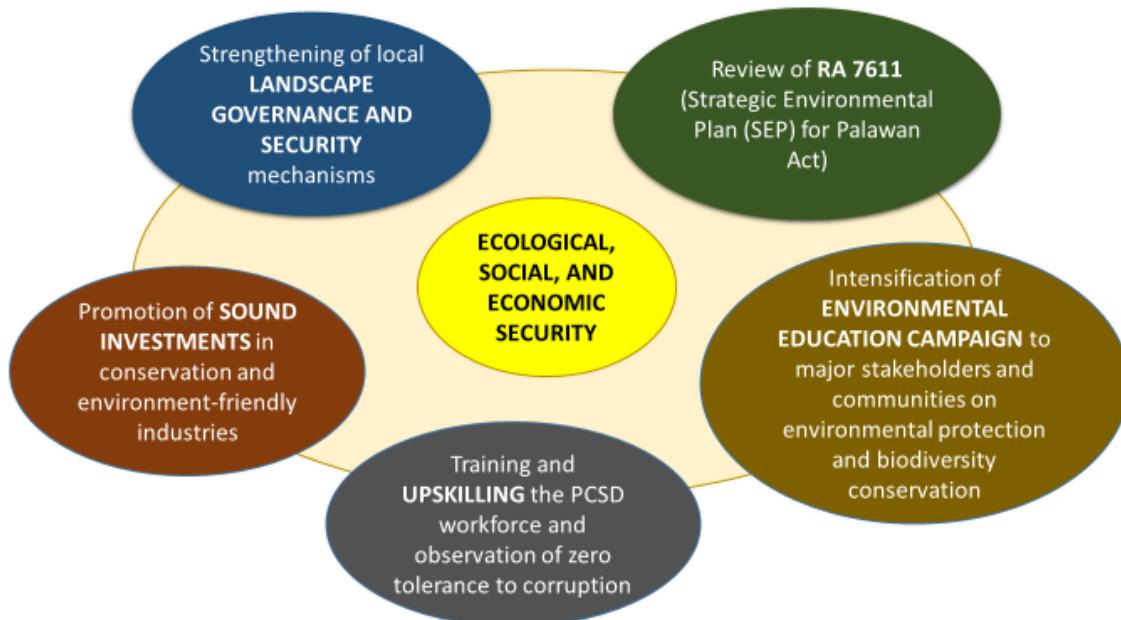


Figure 92. PCSD's Five-Year (2021-2025) Thrust and Priorities.

III. PCSDS Physical and Financial Accomplishment Report for CY 2020

Table 8. Physical Accomplishments vis-à-vis Financial Performance, PCSDS, 2020.

Programs/Activities/ Projects (P/A/Ps)	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Office	PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE			FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ('000)						REMARKS	
			Target			Expense Class	Allotment	Released	Oblig	Disb	% Budget Utilization Rate (BUR)		
			Annual Target	Annual Accom	% Accomp.						(Oblig/Allot)* 100	(Disb/Allot)* 100	(Disb/Oblig)* 100
A. PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES													
I. General Administration and Support Services	Percentage of administrative support provided	PCSD	100	100	100.00%	PS	22,284	22,284	22,185	22,185	100%	100%	100%
						MOOE	15,923	15,923	15,253	14,491	96%	91%	95%
						CO	3,771	3,771	3,440	3,440	91%	91%	100%
II. Operations													
OO: Natural resources sustainably managed													

Programs/Activities/ Projects (P/A/Ps)	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Office	PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE			FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ('000)							REMARKS	
			Target			Expense Class	Allotment	Released	Oblig	Disb	% Budget Utilization Rate (BUR)			
			Annual Target	Annual Accom	% Accomp.						(Oblig/Allot)* 100	(Disb/Allot)* 100	(Disb/Oblig)* 100	
	1. Average score of all ECAN zones	PCSD	+5	-7.96	-159.20%									Targeted by end of the year. Indicator refers to the average score from the ECAN Zones Scorecard of the 24 local governments. Target in 2020 refers to increase in value from 2019 score. 2017 Baseline = 27.39% 2018 Score = 35.28% 2019 Score = 40.92% 2020 Score = 32.96% The decrease of average score in 2020 is due to the limitations in movement of PCSD staff and partner LGUs, due to travel restrictions and community quarantine brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Programs/Activities/ Projects (P/A/Ps)	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Office	PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE			FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ('000)							REMARKS	
			Target			Expense Class	Allotment	Released	Oblig	Disb	% Budget Utilization Rate (BUR)			
			Annual Target	Annual Accom	% Accomp.						(Oblig/Allot)* 100	(Disb/Allot)* 100	(Disb/Oblig)* 100	
	2. Ratio of total seized wildlife to total wild-sourced trade permits issued	PCSD	0.51	0.36	129.41%									Targeted by end of the year. Indicator refers to the percentage of detected trade in wildlife and wildlife products that is illegal. Target is maximum. It is computed by dividing (a) the number of total seized wildlife without legal trade permits (WS) by (b) the total wild-sourced trade permits issued (WP). Item (a) pertains to seizures of poached or illicitly trafficked wildlife. Since target is maximum, the formula for accomplishment rate is as follows: % Accomp = [(Target-Accomp)/Target]*100% + 100% % Accomp = [(0.51-0.36)/0.51]*100%+100% % Accomp = 129%

Programs/Activities/ Projects (P/A/Ps)	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Office	PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE			FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ('000)								REMARKS	
			Target			Expense Class	Allotment	Released	Oblig	Disb	% Budget Utilization Rate (BUR)				
			Annual Target	Annual Accom	% Accomp.						(Oblig/Allot)* 100	(Disb/Allot)* 100	(Disb/Oblig)* 100		
Palawan Environmentally Critical Areas Network (ECAN) Management Program															
ECAN Zoning	Number of Environmentally Critical Areas Network (ECAN) maps updated	PCSD	2	2	100.00%	PS	3,604	3,604	3,318	3,318	92%	92%	100%	Refers to ECAN maps updated by PCSDS using GIS and through a multistakeholder and participatory process.	
						MOOE	4,493	4,493	3,975	3,533	88%	79%	89%		
						CO	1,440	1,440	757	757	53%	53%	100%		
Wildlife and Cave Management	Percentage of wildlife traffic monitoring units (WTMUs) that are functional	PCSD	100	100	100.00%	PS	5,074	5,074	4,977	4,977	98%	98%	100%	Refers to ratio of (a) the number of functional wildlife traffic monitoring units (WTMUs) to (b) the 15 identified strategic air and sea ports. A “functional WTMU” is one that is staffed by competent and trained wildlife enforcement officers occupying a designated space within the air or sea port.	
						MOOE	20,397	20,397	19,627	14,540	96%	71%	74%		
						CO	889	889	178	178	20%	20%	100%		
	Number of endemic species subjected to population studies	PCSD	2	2	100.00%									Refers to the number of Critically Endangered Palawan wildlife animal species, which may be found only in Palawan islands or the Philippines, studied to determine their population levels.	

Programs/Activities/ Projects (P/A/Ps)	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Office	PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE			FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ('000)								REMARKS	
			Target			Expense Class	Allotment	Released	Oblig	Disb	% Budget Utilization Rate (BUR)				
			Annual Target	Annual Accom	% Accomp.						(Oblig/Allot)* 100	(Disb/Allot)* 100	(Disb/Oblig)* 100		
Advocacy, Communications and Education	Number of environmental training modules developed	PCSD	4	5	125.00%	PS	4,410	4,410	4,196	4,196	95%	95%	100%		
						MOOE	4,775	4,775	4,207	4,140	88%	87%	98%		
						CO	8,224	8,224	7,789	7,789	95%	95%	100%		
ECAN Monitoring and Evaluation System	Number of recommendation reports on site-specific resource/ecosystem accounts prepared	PCSD	1	1	100.00%	PS	4,602	4,602	4,408	4,408	96%	96%	100%		
						MOOE	1,297	1,297	1,296	1,296	100%	100%	100%		
						CO	2,348	2,348	2,349	2,349	100%	100%	100%		
Knowledge and Research Management	Number of knowledge products published	PCSD	1	1	100.00%	PS	1,810	1,810	1,696	1,696	94%	94%	100%		
						MOOE	2,454	2,454	1,813	1,596	74%	65%	88%		
Operation of SEP Clearance System	Number of SEP Clearances issued	PCSD	144	174	120.83%	PS	14,237	14,237	14,046	14,046	99%	99%	100%	Includes the ECAN Zoning Certifications for Category C projects (while these does not require SEP Clearance, the ECAN Zoning Certification is an integral part of the SEP Clearance Policy of the PCSD)	
						MOOE	6,492	6,492	5,836	5,535	90%	85%	95%		
						CO	1,788	1,788	1,639	1,639	92%	92%	100%		
Resource Mobilization and Partnership Development	Number of proposals submitted to funding institutions	PCSD	1	3	300.00%	PS	1,695	1,695	1,684	1,684	99%	99%	100%		
						MOOE	209	209	120	120	57%	57%	100%		

Programs/Activities/ Projects (P/A/Ps)	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Office	PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE			FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ('000)							REMARKS	
			Target			Expense Class	Allotment	Released	Oblig	Disb	% Budget Utilization Rate (BUR)			
			Annual Target	Annual Accom	% Accomp.						(Oblig/Allot)* 100	(Disb/Allot)* 100	(Disb/Oblig)* 100	
Payment of Prior Year Accounts Payable						MOOE				8,435				
							132,216	132,216	124,789	126,348	94%	96%	101%	

Prepared by:

JOHN FRANCISCO A. PONTILLAS, EnP
Planning Officer

LEVITA A. LAGRADA
Chief Administrative Officer

Approved by:

Atty. TEODORO JOSE S. MATTIA
Executive Director