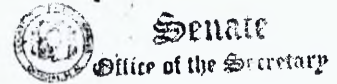


NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
First Regular Session)



'22 JUL -7 P2 56

SENATE

RECEIVED BY:

S. No. 126

Introduced by **SENATOR CYNTHIA A. VILLAR**

AN ACT
TO ADOPT INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT AS A NATIONAL STRATEGY TO ENSURE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COASTAL AND MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES AND TO ESTABLISH SUPPORTING MECHANISMS FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION AND PROVIDE FUNDS THEREFOR

EXPLANATORY NOTE

It is the policy of the State, as stated in the Philippine Constitution of 1987, "to protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature"¹. In line with this policy and with regard to the country's marine resources, the Constitution further provides that the State "shall protect the nation's marine wealth and exclusive economic zone and reserve its use and enjoyment exclusively to Filipino citizens"² and "shall protect the rights of subsistence fishermen, especially local communities, to the preferential use of the communal marine and fishing resources, both inland and offshore and provide support to such fishermen through appropriate technology and research and other services"³.

Coastal environments encompass different ecosystems such as shore lands, mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs. They are among the most productive and biologically diverse landscapes known to man. Coastal and marine areas are vital

¹ Article II, Section 16 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution

² Article XII, Section 2 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution

³ Article XIII, Section 7 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution

sources of food, minerals and raw materials, as well as natural setting for sports, recreation, and other social and cultural activities, while marine-related economic activities, including fisheries, marine transportation, tourism, coastal mining, and offshore oil and gas development make significant contributions to a country's GDP as well as provide livelihood and employment opportunities to coastal communities.⁴

Being an archipelago with more than 7,100 islands, the Philippines has immense coastal and marine areas and is considered a center of marine biodiversity in the world. The country's coastline stretches to more than 18,000 kilometers, and its coastal waters cover an area of 266,000 square kilometers⁵; while 80% of the major settlements are located within ten or twenty kilometers from the shorelines. Given this setting, it goes without saying that the protection and management of coastal environments are important concerns of the State that should be properly addressed

The current trends in coastal migration and increasing human activities on land, coasts and seas exert pressure on the sustaining capacity of marine areas as well as amplify the risks of environmental degradation, destruction of vital coastal habitats, loss of marine biological diversity, and deterioration of near shore water quality.⁶

The attached bill proposes the adoption of an integrated coastal management as a national strategy to ensure the sustainable development of the coastal and marine environment and resources of the country. The bill promotes the formulation of mechanisms to address the connectivity of terrestrial and marine biodiversity, social and ecological systems and the different human activities taking place therein. Apart from its goal of sustainable development, the bill aims to achieve food security, poverty alleviation, gender equality, respect for sustainable traditional resource rights of indigenous peoples, and to reduce vulnerability to climate change, and human induced and natural hazards.

⁴ Whereas Clause, EO 533 series of 2006

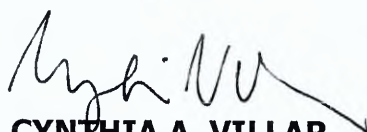
⁵ http://www.oneocean.org/about_crmp/where_we_are.html

⁶ Ibid

The salient provisions of the bill include, among others: the creation of a National Coordinating Committee on Integrated Coastal Management (ICM), composed of able representatives of relevant government agencies and stakeholders, primarily mandated to formulate, institute and implement a National ICM Framework; the coordination on ICM matters at the regional, provincial and city/municipal levels; the promotion of ICM best practices that may be emulated by LGUs; the grant of incentives for LGUs that exhibit exemplary performance in the development and implementation of their respective local ICM plans; the consistency of Local ICM Plans and National Programs and Plans with the National ICM Framework; and the delineation of the roles of LGUs, the civil society and the private sector in the implementation of ICM programs.

The adoption of an ICM is within the objectives, provisions, scoping and principles of the Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development (PSSD), as well as of the actions and agreements adopted by the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) related to the pursuit of the objectives of the Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development (UNCED) and of such other protocols and treaties to which the Philippines has committed to abide.

In view of the foregoing, the approval of the bill is highly recommended.

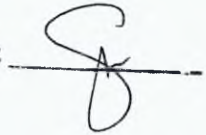

CYNTHIA A. VILLAR

NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
First Regular Session)



'22 JUL -7 P2:56

SENATE

RECEIVED BY: 

S. No. 126

Introduced by **SENATOR CYNTHIA A. VILLAR**

**AN ACT
TO ADOPT INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT AS A NATIONAL
STRATEGY TO ENSURE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
COASTAL AND MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES AND TO
ESTABLISH SUPPORTING MECHANISMS FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION AND
PROVIDE FUNDS THEREFOR**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in
Congress assembled:*

**CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

1
2
3 Section 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the "*Integrated Coastal*
4 *Management Act*".

5 Sec. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It shall be the policy of the State to ensure
6 sustainable development of coastal and marine resources in consultation with all
7 stakeholders. Towards this end, it shall adopt Integrated Coastal Management,
8 hereinafter referred to as ICM, to address the connectivity of terrestrial and marine
9 biodiversity, social and ecological systems and the different human activities taking
10 place therein, to promote sustainable development, to achieve food security, poverty
11 alleviation, gender equality, respect for sustainable traditional resource rights of
12 indigenous peoples, and to reduce vulnerability to climate change, and human
13 induced and natural hazards.

1 Sec. 3. *Scope and Coverage.* – ICM shall be implemented in all coastal and
2 marine areas, addressing the interlinkages among associated watersheds and
3 wetlands, by all relevant *government* structures at the national and local levels in
4 consultation and partnership with all stakeholders.

5 Sec. 4. *Definition of Terms.* – For purposes of this Act, the following terms
6 shall be defined as *follows*:

7 a) "*Adaptation*" refers to the adjustment in natural or human systems in
8 response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which
9 moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities;

10 b) "*Biological Diversity*" or "*Biodiversity*" refers to the variability among
11 living organisms from all sources including inter alia, terrestrial, marine,
12 and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which
13 they are part. Biodiversity consists of variety of species, their genetic
14 make-up, and the communities or population to which they belong;

15 c) "*Climate Change*" refers to a change in climate that can be identified
16 by changes in the mean and/or variability of its properties and that
17 persist for an extended period typically decades or longer, whether due
18 to natural variability or as a result of human activity;

19 d) "*Disaster Risk Reduction*" refers to the concept and practice of
20 reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and
21 manage the casual factors of disasters, through reduced exposure to
22 hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise
23 management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness
24 for adverse events;

25 e) "*Coastal Area*" or "*Coastal Zone*" refers to a band of dry land and
26 adjacent ocean space (water and submerged land) in which terrestrial
27 processes and uses directly affect oceanic processes and uses, and vice
28 versa; its geographic extent may include mangrove swamps, brackish
29 water ponds, nipa swamps, estuarine rivers, sandy beaches and other

1 areas to include coral reefs, algal flats, seagrass beds, and other
2 soft-bottom areas;

3 f) "*Integrated Coastal Management*" refers to a natural resource and
4 environmental ecosystem-based management framework which
5 employs an integrative, holistic management approach and an
6 interactive planning process in addressing the complex management
7 issues of the coastal area. The major goal is to attain sustainable
8 coastal development including maintaining the functional integrity of
9 ecosystems through effective coastal and ocean governance;

10 g) "*Mangroves*" refers to a community of intertidal plants including all
11 species of trees, shrubs, vines and herbs found on coasts, swamps or
12 border of swamps;

13 h) "*Municipal Waters*" include not only streams, lakes, inland bodies of
14 water and tidal waters within the municipality which are not included
15 within the protected areas as defined under Republic Act No. 7586 or
16 the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act, as
17 amended by RA No. 11038, public forest, timber lands, forest reserves
18 or fishery reserves, but also marine waters included between two (2)
19 lines drawn perpendicular to the general coastline from points where
20 the boundary lines of the municipality touch the sea at low tide and a
21 third line parallel with the general coastline including offshore islands
22 and fifteen (15) kilometers from such coastline. Where two (2)
23 municipalities are so situated on opposite shores that there is less than
24 thirty (30) kilometers of marine waters between them, the third line
25 shall be equally distant from opposite shore of the respective
26 municipalities;

27 i) "*Watershed*" refers to a land area drained by a stream or fixed body of
28 water and its tributaries having a common outlet for surface run-off;

1 j) "*Wetland*" refers to areas of marsh, peatland or water, whether natural
2 or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static, flowing,
3 fresh, brackish or salt, including adjacent areas of marine water; and

4 k) "*State of the Coasts Reporting System*" refers to a tool to assist the
5 local government units (LGUs) in assessing the progress and benefits
6 of ICM implementation. It allows the LGUs to document and measure
7 the effectiveness and impacts of policy and management interventions
8 in support of sustainable coastal development and evaluate progress
9 towards local, national, and international targets for sustainable
10 development.

11 **CHAPTER II**
12 **INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

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

17 The DENR shall provide secretariat support to the National Coordinating
18 Committee.

19 The National Coordinating Committee shall be composed of the following:

20 a) The Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural
21 Resources (DENR) or his/her designated representative as chairperson;

22 b) The Secretary of the Department of Agriculture (DA) or his/her
23 designated representative as vice–chairperson;

24 c) The Secretary of the Department of the Interior and Local Government
25 (DILG) or his/her designated representative as vice–chairperson;

26 d) The Director General of the National Economic and Development
27 Authority (NEDA) or his/her designated representative as member;

- 1 e) One representative from the academe who specializes in ICM as
2 member;
- 3 f) One representative from non-government organizations (NGOs)
4 dealing with coastal management or fisheries as member; and
- 5 g) One representative from the private sector as member.

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

8 *Sec. 6. Powers and Functions of the National Coordinating Committee on ICM.*

9 – The National Coordinating Committee shall exercise and perform the following
10 powers and functions:

- 11 a) Formulate, adopt, institutionalize and amend, if necessary, the National
12 ICM Framework, in consultation with other concerned agencies, sectors
13 and stakeholders within six (6) months from the effectivity of this Act;
- 14 b) Identify ICM management areas such as bays, lakes, gulfs, river basins,
15 watersheds, wetlands, protected areas, and other resources that are
16 shared by two or more provinces and assign the coordination of the
17 formulation and implementation of the required Inter-Provincial ICM Plan
18 to the appropriate Regional Development Council;
- 19 c) Initiate the establishment and consolidation of baseline data on ICM
20 especially in relation to biodiversity;
- 21 d) Resolve conflicts arising from ICM between or among provinces; and
- 22 e) Recommend to Congress for enactment of legislations or to the
23 appropriate government agency for issuance of policies.

24 *Sec. 7. National ICM Framework.* – The National ICM Framework shall provide
25 direction, support and guidance to the local government units (LGUs) and
26 stakeholders in the development and implementation of their local ICM plans. The

1 National Coordinating Committee shall finalize the National ICM Framework within
2 twelve (12) months from the effectivity of this Act.

3 The National ICM Framework shall include the following components of the
4 framework for sustainable development of coastal areas:

- 5 (a) Goals and objectives;
- 6 (b) Strategies and action plans;
- 7 (c) Required policy or legislation;
- 8 (d) Information and public awareness campaign;
- 9 (e) Financing mechanisms; and
- 10 (f) Capacity building and National ICM Training Program.

11 *Sec. 8. Elements of the National ICM Framework.* – The implementation of
12 ICM Programs shall take into account the following elements:

- 13 a) An inter-agency, multi-sectoral mechanism to coordinate the efforts of
14 different agencies, sectors and administrative levels;
- 15 b) People’s participation in the formulation and implementation of the
16 National ICM Framework;
- 17 c) Coastal strategies and action plans that provide a long-term vision and
18 strategy for sustainable development of the coastal areas; and a fixed-
19 term program of actions specifying responsible agencies or institutions
20 for addressing priority issues and concerns;
- 21 d) Public awareness program to increase the level of understanding and
22 appreciation for the coastal and marine resources of the area; and to
23 promote a shared responsibility among stakeholders in the planning
24 and implementation of the National ICM Framework;

- 1 e) Mainstreaming the National ICM Framework into the national and local
2 government planning and socio-economic development programs; and
3 allocation of adequate financial and human resources for its
4 implementation;
- 5 f) Capacity building programs to enhance required human resource skills,
6 scientific input to policy and planning processes; and enforcement
7 mechanisms to ensure compliance with adopted rules and regulations;
- 8 g) Integrated environmental monitoring for the purpose of measuring,
9 evaluating and reporting the status, progress and impacts of
10 management programs against established sustainable development
11 indicators and for use in decision-making, public awareness and
12 performance evaluation;
- 13 h) Investment opportunities and sustainable financing mechanisms for
14 environmental protection and improvement; and resource
15 conservation;
- 16 i) Disaster risk reduction and management as well as climate change
17 adaptation and mitigation programs; and
- 18 j) Knowledge management, research and development programs in such
19 areas as carrying capacity, limits to acceptable change, and
20 enhancement of the analytical and predictive value of scenarios for
21 protecting sustainable futures.

22 *Sec. 9. Coordination of ICM Matters at the Regional Level.* – The Regional
23 Development Councils shall mainstream ICM in the formulation of Regional
24 Development Plans and Priority Framework, among other related documents.

25 *Sec. 10. Coordination of ICM Matters at the Provincial Level.* – The
26 coordination of the formulation and implementation of the ICM Plan at the provincial
27 level shall be done by the Provincial Development Council established under Section
28 107(c) of Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991. However,

1 instead of the Chairperson of the Committee on Appropriation of the *Sangguniang*
2 *Panlalawigan* provided in Section 107(c) of R.A. 7160, the Chairperson of the
3 Committee on Environment of the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan* shall serve as the
4 second member of the Provincial Development Council that will coordinate in the
5 formulation and implementation of the ICM plan at the provincial level. Aside from
6 the members mentioned under Section 107 of R.A. 7160, representatives from
7 Provincial Fisheries Office or from the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Provincial
8 Tourism Office, and the private sector shall join the Provincial Development Council
9 for the purpose of coordinating the formulation and implementation of the Provincial
10 ICM Plan.

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

17 However, this provision shall not apply to provinces or common resources
18 being shared by several LGUs which have an existing ICM coordinating mechanism
19 at the time of the effectivity of this Act.

20 *Sec. 11. Additional Functions of the Provincial Development Council.* – Aside
21 from the functions enumerated under Section 109 of R.A. 7160, the Provincial
22 Development Council shall:

- 23 a) Formulate a Provincial ICM Plan in consultation with all the municipalities
24 and city or cities within the province;
- 25 b) Submit the approved Provincial ICM Plan to the appropriate *sanggunian*
26 and recommend the issuance of an ordinance or ordinances to facilitate
27 the institutionalization of ICM in the local government programs;

- 1 c) Submit the approved Provincial ICM Plan to the appropriate Regional
2 Development Council for integration with the Regional Development Plan
3 for submission to NEDA;
- 4 d) Coordinate the implementation of the Provincial ICM Plan among the
5 relevant municipalities and city or cities within the province;
- 6 e) Coordinate the efforts of provinces sharing a resource to address issues
7 that cut across their political boundaries;
- 8 f) Coordinate the establishment and consolidation of baseline data on ICM
9 especially in relation to biodiversity; and
- 10 g) Resolve conflicts arising from ICM between or among municipalities or
11 cities or between an LGU and a body managing a specially administered
12 area within the province.

13 *Sec. 12. Coordination of ICM Matters at City and Municipal Levels.* – The
14 coordination of the formulation and implementation of the ICM Plan at the city,
15 whether highly urbanized city (HUC), independent component city (ICC), or
16 component city, and municipal levels shall be done by the City or Municipal
17 Development Council established under Section 107(b) of R.A. 7160. However,
18 instead of the Chairperson of the Committee on Appropriation of the *Sangguniang*
19 *Panlungsod* or *Bayan* provided in Sec. 107 (b) (2) of R.A. 7160, the Chairperson of
20 the Committee on Environment of the *Sangguniang Panlungsod* or *Bayan* shall serve
21 as the second member of the City or Municipal Development Council that will
22 coordinate the formulation and implementation of the ICM plan at the city or
23 municipal levels. Aside from the members mentioned under Sec. 107 (b) of R.A.
24 7160, representatives from the City or Municipal Fisheries Office or from the Office of
25 the City or Municipal Agriculturist, City or Municipal Tourism Office, and the private
26 sector shall join the City or Municipal Development Council for the purpose of
27 coordinating the formulation and implementation of the City or Municipal ICM Plan.

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

1 *Sec. 13. Additional Functions of the City or Municipal Development Council. –*
2 Aside from the functions enumerated under Sec. 109 of R.A. 7160, the City or
3 Municipal Development Council shall:

4 a) formulate a city or municipal ICM Plan in consultation with all the
5 barangays within the city or municipality;

6 b) submit the approved ICM plan to the appropriate *sanggunian* and
7 recommend the issuance of an ordinance or ordinances to facilitate the
8 institutionalization of ICM in the city or municipal government
9 programs;

10 c) coordinate the implementation of the City or Municipal ICM Plan among
11 the relevant barangays;

12 d) coordinate the efforts of barangays sharing a resource to address
13 issues that cut across their boundaries;

14 e) coordinate the establishment and consolidation of baseline data on ICM
15 especially in relation to biodiversity; and

16 f) resolve conflicts arising from ICM between or among barangays or
17 between a barangay and a specially managed or administered area
18 within the city or municipality.

19 *Sec. 14. Representation of Other Agencies and Stakeholders. –* The LGUs
20 shall consider the representation in the development councils of other national
21 agencies and stakeholder groups that will be affected by issues on ICM.

22 *Sec. 15. Assistance from LGUs and/or National Agencies. –* The Local
23 Development Councils may call upon any local official or any official of national
24 agencies or offices within the LGU to assist in the formulation of local ICM plans.

25 In providing technical assistance and other forms of support related to coastal
26 management and the implementation of development plans, the national
27 government agencies shall give priority to LGUs with approved or existing ICM plans.

1 Sec. 16. *Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting of ICM Program.* – The
2 National Coordinating Committee shall coordinate the preparation, consolidation and
3 submission of an initial State of the Coasts Report one year after the effectivity of
4 this Act based on available baseline data gathered and such report shall be
5 submitted to Congress. Every three (3) years thereafter, the National Coordinating
6 Committee shall coordinate the preparation, consolidation and submission of State of
7 the Coasts Report to the President and to Congress on the implementation of the
8 local ICM plans in line with the National ICM Framework. The LGUs shall submit their
9 respective progress reports on the implementation of their respective ICM plans to
10 the National Coordinating Committee. The civil society organizations shall be
11 involved in the monitoring of the implementation of the National ICM Framework and
12 local ICM plans.

13 Sec. 17. *ICM Best Practices.* – The National ICM Framework and local ICM
14 plans shall promote the application of best practices which includes, among others,
15 the following:

- 16 a) Coastal and marine use classification, marine spatial planning and
17 harmonization of comprehensive land and water use plan as
18 management tools;
- 19 b) Sustainable fisheries and conservation of living resources;
- 20 c) Protection and rehabilitation of coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass,
21 estuaries, and other habitats, particularly through establishment of
22 marine protected areas, nature reserves, and sanctuaries;
- 23 d) Development of management approaches for the conservation of
24 upland watershed, catchment areas, and river basins;
- 25 e) Integrated waste management, including sewage and solid, hazardous,
26 toxic, and other wastes by major sources;
- 27 f) Natural and man-made hazards management;
- 28 g) Water use and supply management;

- 1 h) Payment for ecosystem services and equitable allocation of costs and
- 2 benefits;
- 3 i) Integrated and baywide law enforcement;
- 4 j) Disaster risk reduction and management in coastal areas;
- 5 k) Climate change adaptation and mitigation in coastal areas;
- 6 l) Community-led natural resource management; and
- 7 m) Recognition of the concerns of indigenous peoples.

8 Sec. 18. *Incentives.* – The National Coordinating Committee shall develop a
9 recognition and reward system for LGUs that:

- 10 a) regularly update their ICM programs or plans once every five (5) years;
- 11 and
- 12 b) exhibit exemplary performance in the development and implementation
- 13 of their respective local ICM plans in accordance with the National ICM
- 14 Framework.

15 The details of the recognition and reward system will be provided in the
16 implementing rules and regulations of this Act.

17 Sec. 19. *ICM Office.* – Each province may establish an ICM Office to act as the
18 secretariat to the Provincial Development Council with regard to ICM matters and to
19 monitor the implementation of the Provincial ICM Plan in consonance with the
20 National ICM Framework. This may be an office under the Provincial Planning and
21 Development Office focused solely on matters or tasks relating to ICM. Otherwise,
22 the Provincial Planning and Development Office shall serve as the secretariat to the
23 Provincial Development Council.

24 Whenever the National Coordinating Committee deems it necessary, a city or
25 municipality shall also establish an ICM Office to act as the secretariat to the City or
26 Municipal Development Council with regard to ICM matters and to monitor the

1 implementation of the City or Municipal ICM Plan in consonance with the Provincial
2 ICM Plan and the National ICM Framework. This may be an office under the City or
3 Municipal Planning and Development Office focused solely on matters or tasks
4 relating to ICM. Otherwise, the City or Municipal Planning and Development Office
5 shall serve as the secretariat to the City or Municipal Development Council.

6 Sec. 20. *Scientific Advisory Group.* – Each province shall, as far as practicable,
7 establish a Scientific Advisory Group which shall ensure that ICM interventions have
8 sound scientific basis. It shall be composed of the following:

- 9 (a) a representative from the academe who specializes in ICM or any
10 related discipline;
- 11 (b) a representative from the Department of Science and Technology
12 (DOST);
- 13 (c) a representative from the DENR;
- 14 (d) a representative from the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
15 (BFAR); and
- 16 (e) a representative from the Philippine Association of Marine Science
17 (PAMS).

18 A city or municipality may also establish a Scientific Advisory Group for the
19 same purpose and the same composition as that of a province.

20 Sec. 21. *Role of National Government Agencies.* – All concerned national
21 agencies shall support the implementation of the National ICM Framework and local
22 ICM plans and promote ICM best practices that fall within their respective mandates.
23 They shall identify, prepare, and provide policy guidance and technical resource
24 assistance to the DENR, the development councils, and the LGUs in the
25 implementation of the National ICM Framework and local ICM plans and in the
26 enforcement of relevant coastal and marine policies and regulations; and regional
27 and international commitments or treaties. These agencies shall directly consult with
28 concerned LGUs in the development and implementation of the National ICM

1 Framework and local ICM plans affecting coastal and marine areas in their respective
2 localities.

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

8 *Sec. 22. Consistency of Local ICM Plans and National Programs and Plans with*
9 *the National ICM Framework.* – LGUs and national agencies shall formulate and
10 implement their ICM plans and national programs and plans such as Tourism
11 Development Plan and Infrastructure Program, respectively, in consonance with the
12 National ICM Framework. Existing ICM plans shall be reconciled and harmonized with
13 the National ICM Framework.

14 *Sec. 23. Specially Managed or Administered Areas.* – Specially managed or
15 administered areas such as river basins, Water Quality Management Areas
16 (WAQMAs) established under Republic Act No. 9275, special economic zones,
17 freeport zones, ecotourism zones, and protected areas, whether established under
18 Republic Act Nos. 7586 and 11038 or by virtue of an ordinance, shall prepare their
19 management plans in consonance with the ICM National Framework and relevant
20 local ICM plans. Their management plans shall incorporate ICM principles and best
21 practices taking into account the interlinkages between and among associated
22 watersheds and wetlands.

23 *Sec. 24. Review of Existing ICM or Related Programs and Plans.* – Provinces,
24 cities, municipalities, especially managed or administered areas such as special
25 economic zones or freeport zones, ecotourism zones, bays, lakes or marine
26 protected areas (MPAs) with existing ICM or related programs or plans shall review,
27 revise, reconcile, and harmonize the same based on the National ICM Framework
28 within three (3) years from the effectivity of this Act. Actual use shall be preferred
29 over future or reserve use: *Provided,* That all existing locational clearances and
30 zoning permits issued by the LGUs prior to the effectivity of this Act shall remain

1 valid pending review of existing programs and plans and zoning ordinances (ZOs)
2 and they shall not be invalidated because of the sole reason that the new and
3 approved programs and plans and ZOs have determined that they should be
4 properly located in a different coastal use zoning area: *Provided, further,* That
5 appropriate measures shall be adopted by the LGU concerned, the landowner, and
6 the developer should any existing structures and facilities are found to be properly
7 covered by a different coastal use zoning category in areas where they are currently
8 located: *Provided, finally,* That existing structures and facilities within extremely
9 hazardous and high risk danger zones which cannot be addressed by any mitigating
10 or protective measures shall be required to relocate.

11 *Sec. 25. Role of LGUs.* – LGUs shall act as the frontline agencies in the
12 formulation, planning and implementation of ICM programs in their respective
13 coastal and marine areas. The local ICM plan shall be in line with the National ICM
14 Framework and shall be prepared in consultation with the stakeholders. The LGUs
15 shall regularly update their respective ICM plans to reflect emerging issues and
16 changing social, economic, and environmental conditions. Also, the LGUs shall
17 ensure that their ICM plans shall be reflected in their annual work and investment
18 plans. The LGUs shall furnish the DENR, within one month from adoption, with
19 copies of their ICM plans and all subsequent amendments, modifications, and
20 revisions. LGUs shall mobilize and allocate the necessary personnel, resources and
21 logistics to effectively implement their respective ICM plans. Barangays shall be
22 directly involved with municipal and city governments in prioritizing coastal issues
23 and identifying and implementing solutions. Municipal and city governments shall
24 consider ICM as one of their priority programs.

25 Provincial governments shall provide technical assistance, enforcement and
26 information management in support of Municipal and City ICM Plans. Inter-LGU
27 collaboration shall be encouraged in the conduct of activities related to protecting
28 the country's coastal and marine resources.

29 *Sec. 26. Roles of Civil Society and the Private Sector.* – In the development
30 and implementation of the ICM program, the NGOs, civic organizations, people's

1 organizations, the academe, the private sector and other concerned stakeholder
2 groups shall be engaged in activities such as planning, community organizing,
3 research, technology transfer, information sharing, investment, training programs,
4 and monitoring; and evaluation, response, and feedback systems.

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

7 (a) *ICM Education.* The Department of Education (DepEd) and the
8 Commission on Higher Education (CHED) shall integrate the concept
9 and basic principles of ICM into the primary, secondary, and tertiary
10 education curricula, as well as in the textbooks, primers and other
11 educational materials;

12 (b) *ICM Training Program for LGUs.* The DENR and DILG, through the
13 Local Government Academy, shall develop and provide ICM training
14 programs for LGUs. For this purpose, LGUs may allocate funds for
15 scholarships on tertiary and graduate courses relating to ICM or source
16 funds for such scholarships other than LGU funds;

17 (c) *Environmental and Natural Resource Accounting and Valuation for ICM*
18 *Planning.* The NEDA and the National Statistics Coordination Board
19 (NSCB) shall incorporate coastal and marine resource accounting as
20 well as estimates of their carrying capacity in the national and regional
21 accounts;

22 (d) *Coastal and Marine Environmental Information Management System.*
23 The DENR shall oversee the establishment and maintenance of a
24 coastal and marine environmental information management system
25 and network, in collaboration with other concerned national
26 government agencies, institutions, LGUs, civil society organizations and
27 other academic institutions. The DENR shall promote the
28 documentation and information dissemination of good practices as well
29 as initiate replication and scaling up of ICM programs in the country.

1 The concerned agencies, however, shall review the coastal and marine
2 data prior to their public dissemination.

3 **CHAPTER III**
4 **FINAL PROVISIONS**

5 Sec. 28. *Appropriations.* – All concerned government agencies and LGUs shall
6 allocate from their annual appropriations adequate funds for the implementation of
7 the ICM. In subsequent budget proposals, the concerned offices and units shall
8 appropriate funds for program and project development and implementation
9 including continuing ICM capacity building, training, and education in ICM. LGUs
10 shall pool their resources in establishing inter-LGU alliances in the management of
11 shared resources such as bays, gulfs, lakes, rivers, watersheds, marine biodiversity
12 corridors, and marine protected area networks within their jurisdiction.

13 Sec. 29. *Other Funding Options.* – The National Coordinating Committee, the
14 local development councils, the LGUs, and the national government agencies may
15 source local and international grants, bequests, and donations in support of ICM
16 implementation.

17 The Land Bank of the Philippines, the Development Bank of the Philippines,
18 the People’s Credit and Finance Corporation and other relevant government financial
19 institutions shall formulate and identify loan and financing mechanisms that will be
20 made available to support local ICM programs, including alternative livelihood
21 projects for small-scale fisherfolks and cooperatives.

22 Sec. 30. *Tax Exemption.* – All grants, bequests, endowments, donations, and
23 contributions made to the National Coordinating Committee, the local development
24 councils, the LGUs, and the DENR that will be actually, directly, or exclusively used
25 for the implementation of the ICM shall be exempted from donor’s tax and the same
26 shall be allowed as deduction from the gross income of the donor for purposes of
27 computing the taxable income of the donor in accordance with the provisions of the
28 National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended.

1 Sec. 31. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – The DENR, in consultation
2 with concerned agencies and stakeholders, shall promulgate the implementing rules
3 and regulations of this Act within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act.

4 Sec. 32. *Non-impairment Clause.* – Nothing in this Act shall be construed as
5 to diminish, impair, or repeal the prohibited acts under existing laws, presidential
6 decrees, executive orders, ordinances, rules and regulations, and other issuances.

7 Sec. 33. *Separability Clause.* – If any portion or provision of this Act is
8 declared unconstitutional or invalid, the remainder of this Act or any provisions
9 hereof not affected thereby shall continue to be in force and effect.

10 Sec. 34. *Repealing Clause.* – Any law, presidential decree or issuance,
11 executive order, letter of instruction, rule or regulation inconsistent or contrary to
12 the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

13 Sec. 35. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days
14 following its complete publication in the Official Gazette or a newspaper of general
15 circulation.

Approved,