

Inventory

Implementation of Articles III.4 and III.5 of the Convention

Philippines	
Party since 1 February 1994 ¹	
National Reports submitted: COP12 (2017), COP10 (2011)	
Relevant Legislation	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act of the Philippines (R.A. 9147). • Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (R.A. 8550) as amended by RA 10654 in February 27, 2015. • DENR Administrative Order 2004-15 establishing the National List of Terrestrial Threatened Species. • Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) 208 Series of 2001 on the conservation of rare, threatened, and endangered fishery species. • Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) No. 193, series of 1998, on the protection of sharks and rays, primarily whale sharks and the giant manta ray. • Administrative Order 282 Series 2010 on the protection of whale sharks. • National Integrated Protected Areas System (RA 7586). • E.O. 533 Adopting Integrated Coastal Management as Strategy in the management of marine and coastal areas. • Executive Order 578 - National Policy on Biodiversity Conservation. • Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) no. 185-1, Series of 1997, amending FAO 185 by adding Whales and Porpoises. • DOT and DA Joint Administrative Order No. 1: Guidelines to Govern the Conduct of People Interaction with Cetaceans. • Provincial Ordinance No. 09-2003: Ordinance Declaring the Humpback Whales as Protected Species Within the Territorial Jurisdiction in the Province of Cagayan and Providing Penalties for the Violation thereof. • Technical Bulletin 2017-02 Birding guidelines of the Philippines. • DAO 2004-15 (National list of Threatened species). • MC 2007-02 (Designation of Critical Habitats for threatened species).
Article III.5	
	Laws that Implement the Take Prohibition

¹ The Philippines reports that it became a party on 1 January 1994. Article XVIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention states that, after the Convention has entered into force, a State acceding to CMS thereafter becomes a party “on the first day of the third month following the deposit . . . of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession”. The Philippines submitted its instrument of ratification 15 November 1993, the Convention entered into force for it on 1 February 1994 as recorded by the CMS website and Germany, the depositary government, in a Note Verbale.

		Aquatic Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
		Terrestrial Mammals	Unknown
		Birds	Taking of all Appendix I birds is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
		Reptiles	Taking of all Appendix I reptiles is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
		Fish	Taking of all Appendix I fish is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
Exceptions to the Take Prohibition			
		Aquatic Mammals	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
		Terrestrial Mammals	Unknown
		Birds	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
		Reptiles	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
		Fish	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
Article III.4			
Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philippines has designated various types of protected areas, including Ramsar sites, national parks, sanctuaries, and marine reserves. Appendix I species, including <i>Egretta eulophotes</i> and <i>Platalea minor</i>, inhabit some of these areas. For other sites, insufficient information is provided to determine whether any Appendix I species inhabit these areas, and for all sites insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations arising from different protected area designations. • The restoration of coastal wetlands addressed by national and local government units through the implementation of the National Integrated Coastal Management Program. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations. 	
Laws that prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species			
		Windmills (birds and bats)	Unknown
		Cell towers (birds and bats)	Unknown
		Dams (fish)	Unknown
		Road construction (mammals)	Unknown
		Train tracks (mammals)	Unknown

	Fishing gear/bycatch (marine mammals, sea turtles, fish)	The Fisheries Code of 2005 bans fishing gears harmful to dolphins and whales.
	Shipping (marine mammals)	Unknown
Laws that prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of or controlling or eliminating, already introduced species.		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "preventing Species Extinction Plan" identifies the urgent threats that endanger each threatened migratory species and recommends response actions. • The Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan includes a subset of action plans (i.e. Preventing Species Extinction Plan) that includes national actions for the conservation of species and taxa groups of terrestrial and aquatic migratory species. However, insufficient information is provided to determine whether any Appendix I species are included in these plans, and insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations. • The Philippines continues to work with Malaysia and Indonesia for the implementation of Program of Work for the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) on Threatened, Charismatic, and Endangered Species; Sustainable Fisheries; and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). Current work includes updating MPA management plans and establishment of Sea Turtle MPA Network MPA Networks which includes activities to adapt to climate change. It intends to collate and review existing information on endemic sharks and rays and identify and quantify threats to the populations of endemic sharks and ray. It also put emphasis on marine mammals to be managed and protected from bycatch, entanglements in specific fisheries and fishing gear or gear types, and ship strikes. • The Philippines undertakes education and awareness is also coupled with community outreach activities including scholarship programs to assist communities. For example, disturbance to breeding activities of humpback whales in the Babuyan island is being addressed by community-based intervention that involves trainings on enforcement capacities, community outreach and assisting local communities for responsible whale and dolphin watching. The Philippines has also provided training and organizing community -based whale and dolphin watching. • At least 20,000 hatchlings yearly are reported to have been released by partner communities with hatcheries of marine turtle hatcheries.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National laws are complemented by local policies on the protection of migratory sharks and rays. These includes the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) Resolution Number 10-413, pursuant to the Philippine Wildlife Act classifying sharks and rays as vulnerable and near threatened, except for the whale shark which is classified as endangered, which prohibits the collection thereof in the Province of Palawan. The Cebu Provincial Resolution No. 691-2012/ Ordinance No. 2012-05 (as amended) protects Manta rays and all species of sharks in Cebu waters. • The Philippines is implementing the National Plan of Action for Shark (NPOA) developed in 2009. The term “shark” as used in the action plan includes all cartilaginous fishes (Chondrichthyan fishes)- sharks, rays, and sawfishes. The NPOA focuses on building capacities for monitoring, Data Collection and Analysis, Research, and conservation and management. Policy on “Fins Naturally Attached” is under negotiations by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. • Environmental impact assessment is required for major projects that would have a possible impact on biodiversity including migratory species. • The Philippines has its AVIAN Influenza Protection Program since 2006 which sets the protocol for a bird flu free Philippines. This includes a ban on importation of poultry products and exotic poultry species from AI Affected Countries, including those that are already in transit at the time the ban is declared, upgrading of AI Diagnostic Capability, preparedness through setting up regional AI Task Force, regular Information, Education, and Communication on AI , and enforcement of biosecurity requirements among poultry farms.
Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions		
	Reservations	None
	Territorial Scope	“Philippines nationwide”. Thus, the Convention is presumed to apply to all territory, including any overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.