

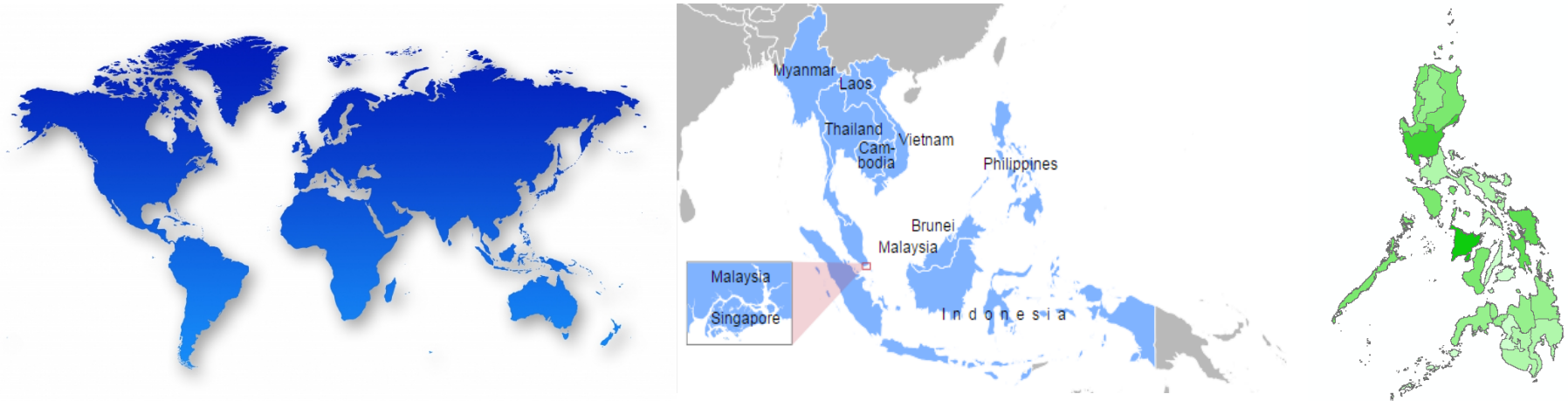
SEVENTH WAVES ANNUAL PARTNERSHIP MEETING

Panel on Land and Ecosystem Accounts

Gem B. Castillo - Philippines

June 6, 2017

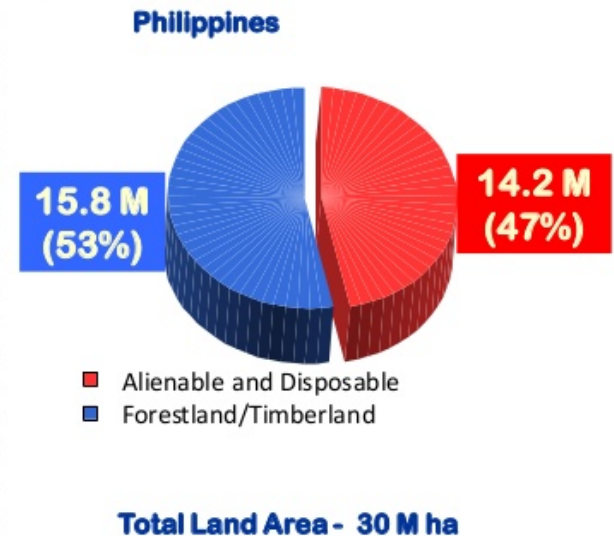
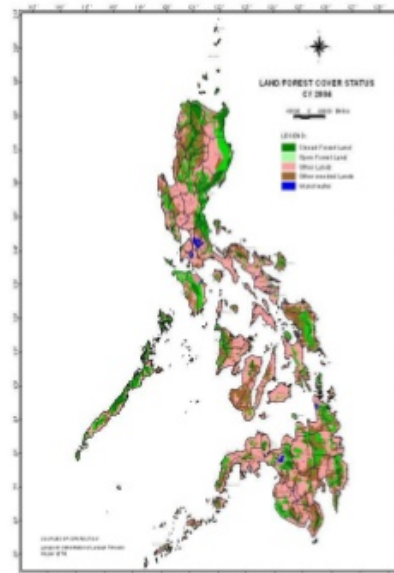
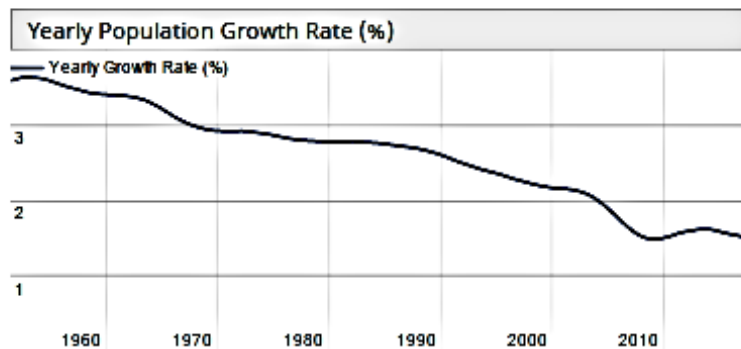
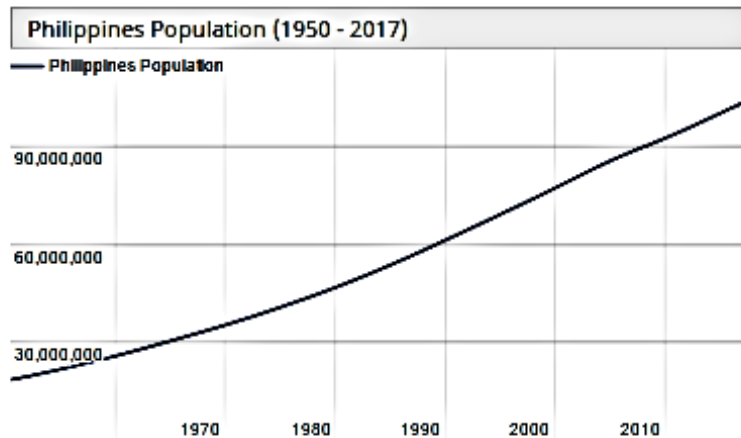
Serena Hotel, Kigali, Rwanda



Background of Pilot Ecosystem Accounts in the Philippines

Philippines Population (LIVE)

103,676,796



Source: Phil. National Greening Program report

Rwanda

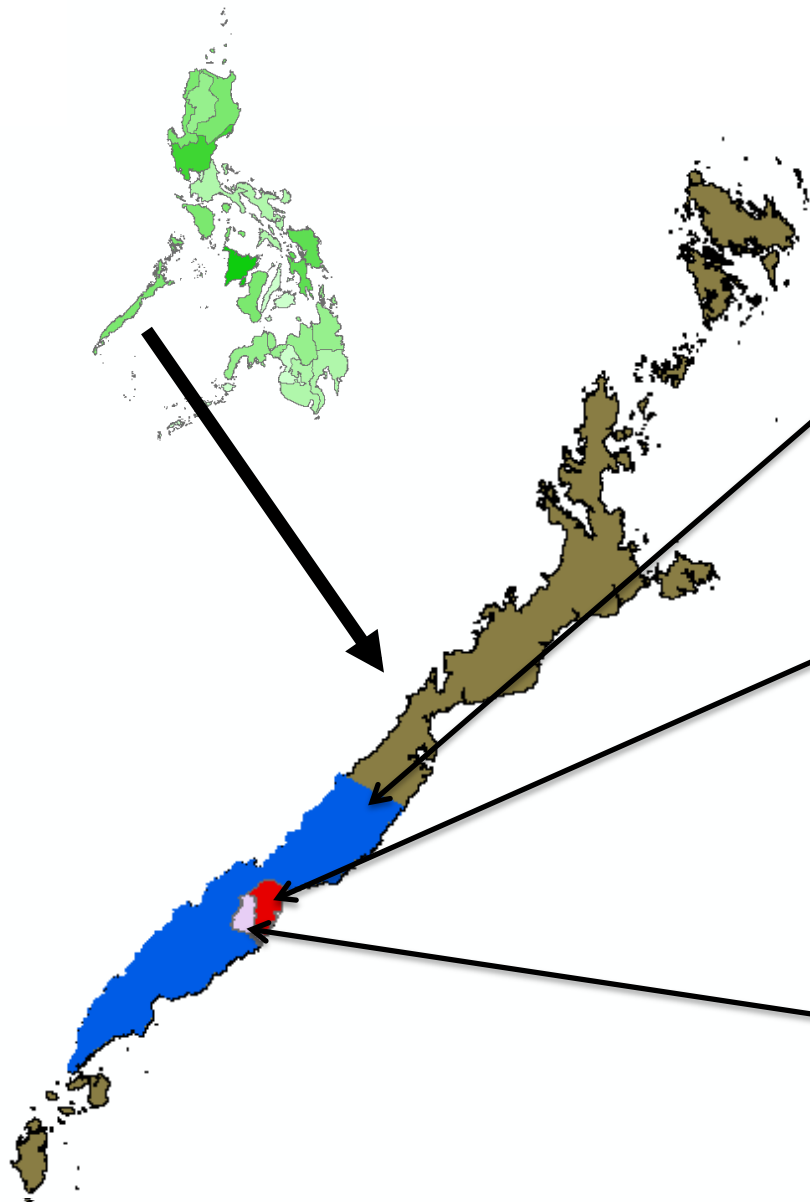
26,338 km²

Philippines

300,000 km²

Southern Palawan Ecosystem Accounts

- Low financing for mgt of large protected areas
- Emergent water supply limits; increased pollution of coastal areas
- Land use incompatible with zoning
- Low financing of NR management and enforcement



SOUTHERN PALAWAN

- Land Account
- Carbon Account

MUNICIPALITY OF SOFRONIO ESPANOLA

- Ecosystem Condition Account
- Ecosystem Service Supply And Use Account

PULOT WATERSHED (in S. Espanola)

- Land Account
- Carbon Account
- Ecosystem Condition Account
- Ecosystem Service Supply And Use Account
- Ecosystem Asset Account

The image shows a map of the Philippines with a black circle highlighting the island of Luzon. A black arrow points from this circle to a larger, detailed map of Laguna Lake. The detailed map shows the lake's basin, major cities like Alabang, Marikina, and Alabon, and surrounding areas. A north arrow is also present.



- ## Issues

- Rapid expansion of settlement; urbanization
- Pollution from industries, households, agriculture
- Continued clearing of vegetation; lake siltation
- Flooding of settlements
- Declining fishery production; invasive species

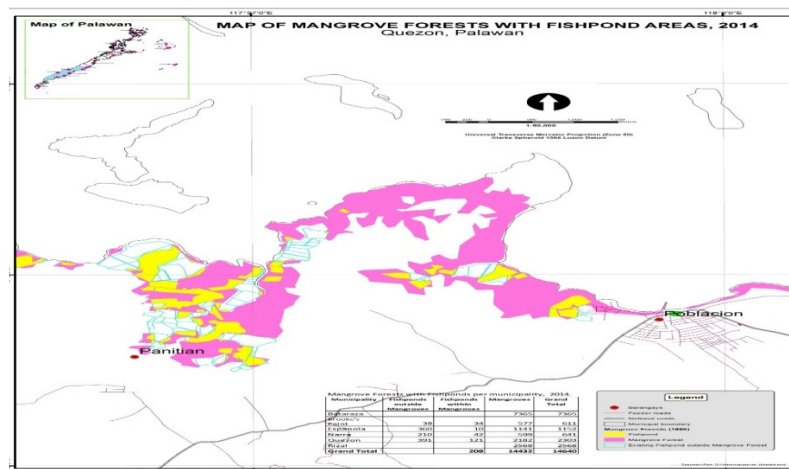
Issues on Land and Natural Resource Use Policies Addressed by Land and Ecosystem Accounting

Divergent implementation of land use policies



Land zoning and use
conflicts; degradation of
ecosystem services;
threaten natural res.
sustainability

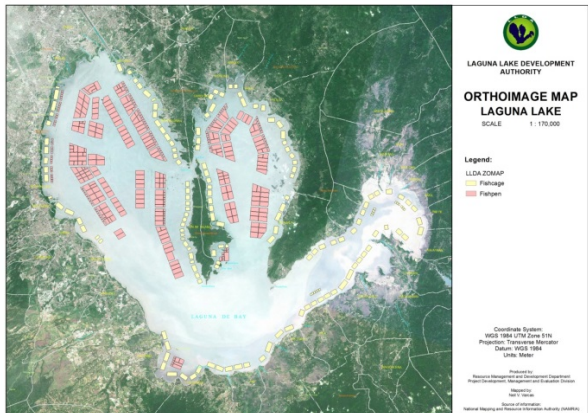
Conservation vs. Conversion, and Allocation of Land and Natural Resources



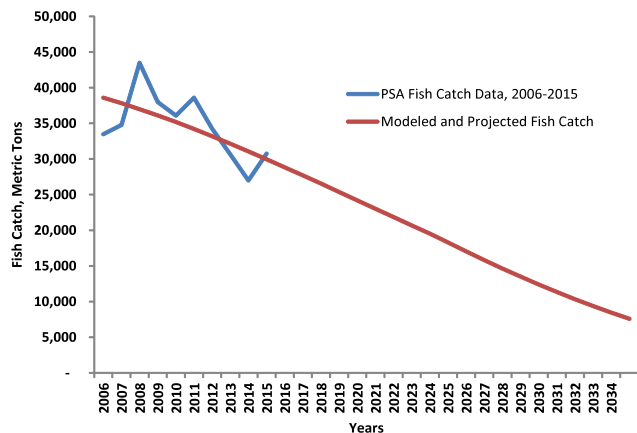
Ecosystem Services ↔ Economic production
Trade-offs and Sustainability Issues

Uses of the Ecosystem Accounts

Policy Uses of Accounts



Regulatory policies, e.g aquaculture, zoning



Evidence of policy: declining terrestrial and coastal natural capital

Future Directions of Uses

- Improving local land use zoning and planning
- Enhancing rehabilitation/ reforestation
- Location of industries, shoreland development, reclamation, mining
- Allocation of water for various demands

Challenges in Building Ecosystem Accounts

- Data availability, sufficiency and validity
- Capacity to apply the new methods/ approaches (UN SEEA EA Technical Recomm.)
- Local experts support
- Competing with regular work of government working groups
- Timeliness of accounting information

Challenges to make the accounts policy relevant and reach a broader constituency of users

Challenges

- Political changes and program changes
- Banner programs approaches
- Usefulness of accounts for local managers

Actions Taken

- Policy dialogues at different levels
- Sustained communication: briefings, orientation, trainings and workshops
- Inclusion in Annual Workplans, Target Outputs, and Outcomes for Evaluation

Role Played By and Outcomes of WAVES Support in the Application of Ecosystem Accounting

Role Played by WAVES

- Catalyst for renewed participation of stakeholders and demand for capacity building
- Initiator in creating and sustaining working groups and capacitation of government personnel
- Providing expertise in ecosystems accounting
- Pump priming resources that stimulated government funding

Outcomes of WAVES Support

- Sustained engagement of government working groups
- Stimulated policy discussion and sharing of data
- Increased the level of technical knowledge on ecosystem accounting
- Inclusion of Ecosystem Accounting in the Philippine Development Plan, and local land use planning
- Inclusion of ecosystem accounting in regular budgeting

Next steps for the Philippines

Scaling Up

- Scaling up of pilot accounts at the regional and national level
- Institutionalization of ecosystem accounting in different levels of governance

Capacity Building

- Sustained development of a cadre of local experts and resource persons to continue EA
- Sourcing funds to continue the capacity building of working groups

Sustaining Ecosystem Accounting in the Philippines

- Clearly link the accounts to issues and policy concerns in environment and natural resources management
- Sustain demand and motivation of government in pursuing ecosystems accounting
- Involve stakeholders in the various phases of accounts development

