



2017 - NATIONAL REPORT OF PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

The deadline for submission of the reports is 24 April 2017. The reporting period is from May 2014 to April 2017.

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions. Parties are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, including, where appropriate, a summary of activities, information on factors limiting action and details of any assistance required.

The reporting format was agreed by the Standing Committee at its 40th Meeting (Bonn, November 2012) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP11). The 45th meeting of the Standing Committee recommended the use of the same format for reports submitted to COP12, with necessary adjustments to take into account relevant COP11 decisions, in particular amendments to the Appendices and resolutions.

COP Resolution 9.4 adopted at Rome called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by AEWA in their last Meeting of the Parties (MOP 5, 2012) reporting cycle. CMS now offers the Convention's Parties to use the ORS for submitting their national reports for the COP11 (2014) reporting cycle.

Please enter here the name of your country
> Philippines

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?
> Biodiversity Management Bureau-Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Please list any other agencies that have provided input
> Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
Palawan Council for Sustainable Development

I(a). General Information

Please enter the required information in the table below:

Party

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country

> 01 January 1994

Period covered

> January 2015 to March 2017

Territories to which the Convention applies

> Philippines nationwide

Designated National Focal Point

Full name of the institution

> Biodiversity Management Bureau-Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Name and title of designated Focal Point

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Submission

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Implementation

Competent Authority:
> Biodiversity Management Bureau- Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-Department of Agriculture

Relevant implemented legislation:

- > 1) Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act of the Philippines (R.A. 9147);
- 2) Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (R.A. 8550) as amended by RA 10654 in February 27, 2015. ;
- 3) DENR Administrative Order 2004-15 establishing the National List of Terrestrial Threatened Species;
- 4) Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) 208 Series of 2001 on the conservation of rare, threatened, and endangered fishery species.
- 5) Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) No. 193, series of 1998, on the protection of sharks and rays, primarily whale sharks and the giant manta ray;
- 6) Administrative Order 282 Series 2010 on the protection of whale sharks;
- 7) National Integrated Protected Areas System (RA 7586)
- 8) E.O. 533 Adopting Integrated Coastal Management as Strategy in the management of marine and coastal areas,
- 9) Executive Order 578 - National Policy on Biodiversity Conservation
- 10) Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) no. 185-1, Series of 1997:
Amending FAO 185 by adding Whales and Porpoises.
- 11) DOT and DA Joint Administrative Order No. 1:
Guidelines to Govern the Conduct of People Interaction with Cetaceans.
- 12) 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.
- 13) Technical Bulletin 2017-02 Birding guidelines of the Philippines

Other relevant Conventions/ Agreements (apart from CMS) to which your country is a Party:

- > 1) Convention on Biological Diversity
- 2) Ramsar Convention
- 3) Convention on the International Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna;

National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):

- > 1) Department Administrative Order 2016-12 Adopting the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
- 2) National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks in the Philippines
- 3) National Framework Plan on Climate Change
- 4) Philippine Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation
- 5) National Wetland action plan 2011-2016

CMS Agreements/MoU

Please indicate whether your country is part of the following Agreements/MoU. If so, please indicate the competent national institution

Wadden Sea Seals (1991)

Wadden Sea Seals (1991)

☒ Non Range State

EUROBATS (1994)

EUROBATS (1994)

☒ Non Range State

ASCOBANS (1994)

ASCOBANS (1994)

☒ Non Range State

AEWA (1999)

AEWA (1999)

☒ Non Range State

ACAP (2001)

ACAP (2001)

☒ Non Range State

Gorilla Agreement (2008)

Gorilla Agreement (2008)

☒ Non Range State

ACCOBAMS (2001)

ACCOBAMS (2001)

☒ Non Range State

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

☒ Signatory

Competent authority

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Dugong MoU (2007)

Dugong MoU (2007)

☒ Signatory

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Sharks MoU (2010)

Sharks MoU (2010)

☒ Signatory

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Involvement of other government departments/NGOs/private sector

1. Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.)

- > 1) Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources- Department of Agriculture (BFAR-DA)
- 2) Local Government Units -Department of Interior and Local Government ((LGU-DILG)
- 3) Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD)
- 4) Department of Tourism (DOT)

2. If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments:

- > -The BFAR has management jurisdiction aquatic and marine species, the DENR for terrestrial species including dugong, marine turtles and crocodiles, and the PSCD over species found in the Province of Palawan; These three regulatory agencies collaborates in law enforcement, reporting species by-catch and strandings (especially for marine species). Consultation among these agencies is a standard procedure in developing policies and guidelines affecting migratory species.
- The PCSD has the management jurisdiction of wildlife resources in Palawan Island and as such in close coordination with the DENR and BFAR in the development and implementation of projects and programs involving aquatic and terrestrial wildlife in the island province
- DOT, DENR and BFAR pass joint policies towards protection of wildlife from tourism activities.
- LGUs implements devolved functions on Fisheries and environment management, including enforcement of national laws within their political jurisdiction

3. Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country?

☒ Yes

- > The Wildlife Resources Division of BMB serves as the coordinating unit for the implementation of CMS nationally. Within the DENR which has management jurisdiction over marine turtles and dugong among marine wildlife, crocodiles, and birds, the Wildlife Resources Division of -BMB serves as the national coordination unit for plans and programs liaising with DENR Field offices, LGU, NGOs. Similar liaison exist with BFAR at the National and regional level

4. List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement:

- > a) Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Foundation – engaged primarily in the conservation of migratory birds and wetlands habitats. They work mainly in the Visayas region (The Philippines is divided into three Island regions: Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao). With bird experts, they assist field offices of the DENR especially in providing scientific information and in monitoring migratory birds;
- b) Conservation International Philippines (CI-P) – collaborates with government agencies, local governments and enforcement agencies on conservation and protection of marine species and dugong in focal areas. Provides policy recommendations and implement field projects in the Sulu-sulawesi marine eco-region.
- c) WWF Philippines – field research and conservation projects on marine mammals; marine ecosystem management
- d) Bantay Pawikan, Inc. - collaborates with DENR on marine turtle conservation activities particularly in Morong, Bataan
- e) Marine Wildlife Watch- undertakes research on marine turtles, dugong, marine mammals including

advocacy work;

f) Philippine Marine Mammal Stranding Network - focus on Develop the capability on a national, regional and local level to respond to every stranded marine mammal for rescue, release and/or rehabilitation; marine mammal research and information management, Educate the public, particularly coastal inhabitants, on the importance of marine mammal conservation. Promote and participate in research and conservation activities concerning marine mammal strandings and marine mammals in general.

g) Community Centered Conservation – assist/collaborates with the government in biodiversity conservation in Palawan, Philippines. In terms of migratory species, they assist in the protection of dugongs especially in addressing threats due to by-catch.

h) Large Marine Vertebrates Research Institute Philippines- Focus work on the conservation and protection of marine biodiversity in the Philippines, especially the charismatic marine megafauna through scientific research and engagement of local communities;

i) Haribon Foundation - conservation of birds; undertakes advocacy, education and research, livelihood, and field projects for species and ecosystem.

j) Wetland International-Philippines- Advocacy, research and technical assistance to BMB on bird and wetland conservation;

m) Wildbird Club of the Philippines- promotes bird conservation through education and information campaigns, and promotion of responsible bird tourism. Regularly conducts guided tours in migratory bird sites.

n) CERD (Center for Empowerment and Resource Development) – collaborates with the DENR particularly in Hinatuan, Surigao del Sur on dugong and marine turtle conservation activities

o) SIKAT (Sentro sa Ikauunlad ng Katutubong Agham at Teknolohiya) – collaborates with the DENR on marine turtles conservation activities particularly in the province of Romblon Bantay Pawikan, Inc. - collaborates with DENR on marine turtle conservation activities particularly in Morong, Bataan;

p) PRRM (Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement-Bataan Chapter) – collaborates with DENR on marine turtle conservation activities particularly in Morong, Bataan q) Montemar Beach Club – collaborates with the DENR on marine turtles conservation activities particularly in Bagac, Bataan

r) Phoenix Petroterminal Industrial Park - collaborates with the DENR on marine turtles conservation activities particularly in Calaca, Batangas;

s) Marine Wildlife Watch - collaborates with the DENR on marine turtles and dugong conservation activities in Mindanao and Palawan

t) Davao Light and Power Company, Inc. – collaborates with the DENR on marine turtles in Davao City Wild Bird Club of the Philippines

4a. Please provide detail on any devolved government/overseas territory authorities involved.

> none

5. Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country:

> The private sector assist in the protection of migratory species populations especially occurring within or in the vicinity of their property. Substantial achievement of private sector involvement are seen in the protection of marine turtle nesting beach and coastal habitat for dugong.

6. Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country:

> -Private Resorts owners support rescue and marine turtle eggs and managing marine turtle hatcheries and support to the rehabilitation of rescued marine mammals and turtles

I(b). Information about involved Authorities

Identify the ministry, agency/department or organization that is responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I species

1- Birds

› Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB)

2- Aquatic Mammals

› Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (Except for Dugong which is under the management of BMB)

3- Reptiles

› Biodiversity Management Bureau

4- Terrestrial Mammals

› Biodiversity Management Bureau

5- Fish

› Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

II. Appendix I species

1. BIRDS

1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

☒ Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

› DAO 2004-15 (National list of Threatened species)

MC 2007-02 (Designation of Critical Habitats for threatened species)

1a. If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

☒ No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:

☒ Habitat destruction

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

› Protected Areas important for waterbird conservation is being managed under the National Protected Areas System Law. Management of wetlands outside Protected Areas is also actively being pursued especially to set aside wetlands as Critical Habitats under the Wildlife Act (Critical habitat are areas set aside for threatened species) or as Local Conservation Area under the Local Government Units. Such conservation areas prioritized wetlands which are considered as internationally important for waterbirds.

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

› Four notable Protected Areas (also Ramsar Sites) Are being managed: Naujan Lake, Olango Island, Tubbataha Reef Natural Park, Agusan Marsh. Three wetlands important for waterbirds were designated critical habitats for protection of waterbirds. These are: Malasi Lake, Cabusau Wetlands, and Las Pinas Paranaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area.

Intertidal flats and coastal areas important for conservation of migratory birds are set aside as bird sanctuaries or local conservation area in pursuit to Executive Order 533 on coastal Resource management by local government units. Parallel initiative are also undertaken in inland lakes and wetlands. Bird areas are increasing recognize as birdwatching/tourist sites and are included in the tourism development plans of LGUS thereby greater incentive to protect migratory bird sites. Some of the notable local conservation areas includes: Balanga city Wetland Park, Negros Occidental wetland Conservation Area, Bangrin Marine Reserve, Sasmuan wetland, Lalaguna Marsh, Candaba Bird Sanctuary, Lake Mainit, Baras Bird Sanctuary)

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

› Technical and financial support to enhance management of important bird sites such as establishing monitoring/birdwatching facilities, education and tourism facilities, among other CEPA projects

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I bird species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

☒ Poaching

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

› Wildlife enforcement is being strengthened and CEPA activities implemented in important waterbird sites.

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

› - around 1,300 Wildlife Enforcement Officers were designated nationwide.

- CEPA activities is being undertaken in important bird sites such as Naujan lake, Olango island, Cabusau wetlands, Malasi Lake, Balanga Wetland Parks, and Bangrin Marine Park, Lake mainit, Agusan Marsh

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

› -Limitations in resources to undertake continuous regional trainings,

- Information system to improve reporting and tracking of illegal wildlife activities;

-inadequate facility for more dynamic and engaging community awareness activities

-Improve facility and development of business plans towards sustainable bird tourism that would contribute to local livelihood

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

- › -Support to strengthening institutional capacity to carry out monitoring and enforcement work i.e trainings and equipment, support to setting up enforcement network facility
- support to Site business plan development and implementation
- support to facility improvement

1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I bird species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: *Aythya baeri*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

- › 1. Field Guide to Birds of the Philippines by Kennedy, et. al.
- 2. Birds of the Philippines by Maia Tañedo, et. al.
- 3. Status of waterbirds of Asia by Wetlands International

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ unclear

- › It is a very rare visitor to the Philippines, with only four records, the most recent from January 2015 in Candabac

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ unclear

- › Few distribution records in the Philippines with recent record in Candaba in 2015.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Monitoring

- › monitoring as part of the annual conduct of Asian Waterbird census

☒ Species protection

- › Listed as threatened species under national laws where collected is strictly prohibited. Candaba swamp has been designated as bird sanctuary under local laws where hunting of birds is prohibited.

☒ Control hunting / poaching

- › Part of regular enforcement of wildlife laws.

☒ Habitat protection

Species name: *Egretta eulophotes*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

- › 1. Field Guide to Bird of the Philippines by Kennedy, et.al.
- 2. Birds of the Philippines by Maia Tañedo, et. al.
- 3. Status of waterbirds of Asia by Wetlands International

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ increasing

- › Increase in the (i.e. 188 in 2011 to 877 in 2016) number does not represent an increase in population but represents an increase in the number of sightings in the Philippines as result to improve monitoring effort.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ increasing

- › from a limited number of around 5 sites the number of areas where the species was recorded increased to 13 sites in 2016

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Identification and establishment of protected areas

- › Within the reporting period, two sites where the species occur were established as Local Conservation: Tanza Marine Park where the Chinese egret is the flagship species and the Negros Occidental Wetland Conservation

Area which was also designated as EAAFP Flyway in Network Site in January 2017.

☒ Monitoring

› Monitoring as part of the Asian Waterbird Count. At least 13 distribution records were documented for the species.

☒ Education/awareness rising

› Through regular biodiversity education campaigns , birdwatching guided tours, national bird festival

☒ Species protection

› Undertaken in Protected areas, Critical habitats and Local Conservation Areas. For instance The Tanza marine park was established as local conservation area with the Chinese egret as flagship species.

☒ Control hunting / poaching

› Part of enforcement of wildlife laws.

☒ Habitat protection

› Major areas of occurrence for the Chinese egret are within local conservation areas , designated Critical Habitats or Protected Areas

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

› Designation of Tanza Marine Park as Critical Habitat under the Wildlife Act to provide legal support (national level) for a more strict protection of the site.

Species name: *Gorsachius goisagi*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

- › 1. Field Guide to Bird of the Philippines by Kemmedy;
- 2. Birds of the Philippines by Maia Tañedo, et. al.
- 3. Waterbirds of Asia by Wetlands International

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ increasing

☒ decreasing

› As evidenced by very rare or no sighting at all of the species

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Monitoring

› Part of the annual waterbird census

☒ Education/awareness rising

› Part of regular biodiversity awareness campaigns; through guided bird tours, celebration of the national bird festival

☒ Species protection

› Part of regular wildlife law enforcement

☒ Control hunting / poaching

☒ Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

› -absence of dynamic research activities on birds to enable rigorous research work on the species.

Species name: *Platalea minor*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

- › 1) Field Guide to Birds of the Philippines by Kennedy, et. al.
- 2. Birds of the Philippines by Maia Tañedo, et. al.
- 3. Status of waterbirds of Asia by Wetlands International

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ decreasing

› There is irregular records of the Black-faced spoonbill in the Philippines in four sites: Batanes, Palawan, Candaba swamp and Olango Island. For the reporting period, only one individual was recorded in 2016 in Candaba swamp.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ unclear

> Kennedy reported records in Manila irregularly sighted in at least four sites: Batanes, Palawan, Candab swamp and Olango Island

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Research

> The Philippines participates in the International Black-faced spoonbill Survey undertaken every January of the year. An ongoing research on the population and distribution of the species is being undertaken by the Haribon Foundation.

☒ Identification and establishment of protected areas

☒ Monitoring

> Participation in the International Black-faced spoonbill survey conducted every January of the year.

☒ Education/awareness rising

> Undertaken during birdwatching tours; interactive learning activities in the "Welcome to the Birds" program of the Haribon foundation.

☒ Species protection

> Part of regular enforcement activities. Undertaken in Protected Areas where the species were recorded: Batanes Protected Landscapes and seascape and Olango Island.

☒ Control hunting / poaching

> Part of regular enforcement activities

☒ Habitat protection

> Undertaken in Protected areas: Batanes and Olango island

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Continuing monitoring of the species during the AWC, International Black-faced spoonbill and recording of sightings outside their regular monitoring period.

Species name: *Sterna bernsteini*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> 1. Field Guide to Bird of the Philippines by Kennedy;

2. Birds of the Philippines by Maia Tañedo, et. al.

3. Waterbirds of Asia by Wetlands International

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ unclear

> recorded once in 1905 but has not been documented since then

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ unclear

> The only known distribution record in the Philippines was in Manila Bay in 1905 and no new records came after that.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Monitoring

> Part of the Annual Asian Waterbird Census. A Project of the Haribon Foundation is on going to find the Chinese crested tern in the Philippines.

☒ Education/awareness rising

☒ Species protection

> Listed as threatened species under national laws where taking is strictly prohibited

☒ Control hunting / poaching

> Part of regular enforcement activities.

☒ Habitat protection

> Part of the remaining Manila bay intertidal flats where waterbirds congregate are designated as critical habitat and local conservation areas

Species name: *Tringa guttifer*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

- › 1. Field Guide to Bird of the Philippines by Kemmedy;
- 2. Birds of the Philippines by Maia Tañedo, et. al.
- 3. Waterbirds of Asia by Wetlands International

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ decreasing

- › Only a few records of individuals has i.e. up to 15 has been recorded during the asian waterbird census in the past three years

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ decreasing

- › Recorded in few sites in the Philippines i.e. Olango Island and Negros Occidental Wetland Conservation Area

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Identification and establishment of protected areas

- › The few areas where the species are recorded are managed as protected Area i.e Olango island Wildlife Sanctuary and local Conservation area i.e Negros occidental Wetland Conservation Area

☒ Monitoring

- › Part of the Annual Asian waterbird Census

☒ Education/awareness rising

- › Part of the regular education and awareness campaigns on wildlife nationwide and CEPA activities in protected areas and local conservation areas

☒ Species protection

- › Listed as threatened species under national laws where taking in strictly prohibited.

☒ Control hunting / poaching

- › Part of regular wildlife enforcement activities and protection measures in protected areas

☒ Habitat protection

- › In protected areas and in local conservation areas

Species name: Numenius madagascariensis

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

- › 1. Field Guide to Birds of the Philippines by Kennedy, et. al.
- 2. Birds of the Philippines by Maia Tañedo, et. al.
- 3. Status of waterbirds of Asia by Wetlands International

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ unclear

- › presence of the species in new sites were recorded.

The consistency of monitoring efforts makes it difficult to assess trends in distribution

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Identification and establishment of protected areas

- › The most of the population visiting the Philippines is found in Protected: Olango Island Wildlife sanctuary and local conservation areas: Negros Occidental Wetland Conservation Area (NOWCA)

☒ Monitoring

- › part of the annual conduct of the Asian Wtaerbird census

☒ Education/awareness rising

- › As part of education campaigns in wildlife conservation. Also undertaken during birding tours and CEPA activity of the managed sites: Olango and NOWCA

☒ Species protection

- › Listed as threatened species under national laws where taking is strictly prohibited.

☒ Control hunting / poaching

- › Part of national wildlife enforcement activities in general and protection measures in Protected Areas

☒ Habitat protection

- › undertaken in Protected Areas (i.e. Olango Island wildlife sanctuary and local conservation areas i.e. Negros

Species name: Numenius tahitiensis

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ unclear

› known only in one area (Balabac).

Species name: Acrocephalus sorghophilus

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

- › 1. Field Guide to Bird of the Philippines by Kemmedy;
- 2. Birds of the Philippines by Maia Tañedo, et. al.
- 3. Waterbirds of Asia by Wetlands International

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ decreasing

› No records during the reporting period. Efforts to locate the species between 2009-2010 yielded only one record of an individual in candaba swamp.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ decreasing

› Previously recorded in Bohol, Luzon, Negros. Currently known to occur Luzon: Candaba swamp and in Dalton pass, Nueva Ecija

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Identification and establishment of protected areas

› The candaba swamp has been designated by the local government as bird sanctuary but actual management of the area to save remaining habitats needs to be undertaken

☒ Monitoring

› Part of the annual waterbird census

☒ Education/awareness rising

› Part of the regular wildlife conservation awareness campaigns and in birdwatching tours.

☒ Species protection

› The species is listed a threatened under national laws where taking is strictly prohibited.

☒ Control hunting / poaching

› Part of the regular wildlife enforcement initiatives. Continuing efforts to stop bird trapping in Dalton pass is on going

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

› Pursue habitat protection measures for the remaining wetlands in Candaba swamp and continuing campaigns against illegal bird trapping in dalton pass

Species name: Calidris tenuirostris

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

- › 1) Field Guide to Birds of the Philippines by Kennedy, et. al.
- 2. Birds of the Philippines by Maia Tañedo, et. al.
- 3. Status of waterbirds of Asia by Wetlands International

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ increasing

› Counts for the bird during the reporting period had increased but this does not necessarily represent an increase in the population of the species visiting the philippines but rather attributed to enhanced monitoring efforts

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ stable

› The species has been reported consistently reported at least 13 provinces.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the

reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Substantial proportion of the population of the species visiting the Philippines are found in protected areas: Olango island wildlife sanctuary and Negros Occidental Wetland conservation Area.

☒ Monitoring

> Part of the annual Asian Waterbird Census

☒ Education/awareness rising

> Undertaken as part of the regular Wildlife conservation campaigns and CEPA activities in protected areas

☒ Species protection

> Taking of the species is prohibited under the Philippine wildlife act. The species is proposed for inclusion the national list of threatened species for priority protection. Species protection is undertaken in protected areas

☒ Control hunting / poaching

> part of regular wildlife law enforcement activities

☒ Habitat protection

> Undertaken in protected areas. Several of the coastal areas where the species are found are protected as local conservation areas of local governments as part of their Coastal Resources Management Program.

2. AQUATIC MAMMALS

2.1 General questions on Appendix I aquatic mammals

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

☒ Yes

1a. If the taking of Appendix I aquatic mammals species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

☒ No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I aquatic mammals:

☒ By-catch

☒ Collision with fishing traffic

☒ Pollution

☒ Illegal hunting

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Strict implementation of laws protecting these aquatic mammals. BFAR has recruited and trained Fisheries Regulatory Officers stationed in BFAR Provincial Fishery Offices all over the country.

Assistance to local governments in development and implementation of Coastal Resource Management Programs aimed to address a range of threats to coastal and marine ecosystems including pollution.

Mobilization of Philippine Marine Mammal Stranding Network to respond to report on strandings including by-catch incidence.

Education and awareness campaigns, local capacity building for communities and local government units on coastal resources management especially in sites important for cetacean conservation, including community development assistance programs

Implementation of Whale and dolphin watching guidelines

Management of Marine Protected Areas and Marine Ecoregions

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Reports of infractions of illegal hunting and by-catch has dramatically declined in the past 10 years.

Fisherfolks are very much aware that aquatic mammals are protected under Philippine laws and are even involved in stranding rescue and response.

On habitat protection, marine Protected Areas (MPAs) is continuously being managed. At present, there are 33 MPAs established under National Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act of 1992. These MPAs cover the identified Key Biodiversity Areas for cetacean conservation in the Philippines (e.g. Batanes Protected landscape and seascape, Tanon Strait, Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park, Saranggai Bay, Apo Reef, Malampaya Sound, Palau Island Marine Reserve, El Nido). Additionally, a total of 1,620 MPAs were created through local ordinances by virtue of the Fisheries Code of 1998, which mandates that 15 percent of coastal waters be set aside as marine reserves.

Currently, the BMB -DENR is implementing a five-year project to boost ongoing efforts to protect five of the country's marine key biodiversity areas (MKBAs).

The project, called "Strengthening the Marine Protected Areas to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas," involves the establishment of a more coordinated approach to conservation efforts in the Verde Island

Passage, the Lanuza Bay in Surigao Del Sur, the Davao Gulf in Southern Mindanao, the Tanon Strait Protected Seascape in Central Visayas and Southern Palawan.

Within the reporting period, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources conducted capacity building activities on Fishery law enforcement, sea patrol and surveillance with its enforcement personnel, and networks from the local government units. This includes improvement of facilities for sea patrol and surveillance.

The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) together with its NGO partners continues to strengthen the work of the Philippine Marine Mammal Stranding Network (PMMSN) set up in 2005 especially in areas where stranding frequently occurs. The Bureau of fisheries has provided capacity building in 2015-2016 for its regional network: Bohol Rescue Unit for Marine Wildlife (BRUMW) and the Cebu Marine Mammal Rescue Network (CEMARNET). The PMMSN and its regional networks reported to have responded to 56 whale and dolphin strandings.

To date 64 veterinarians and medical professionals were trained in hands-intensive Workshop on The Medical Management of Stranded Marine Mammals offered multiple times each year.

Education and awareness campaigns were extensively undertaken in Cagayan Province and Bohol region which are areas most significant for cetacean conservation and tourism. In Babuyan islands, Conservation initiatives directed to humpback whales (and other cetacean) were undertaken. Threats were assessed and cetacean data from boat surveys served as basis for creating the integrated coastal resources management plan and provides recommendations for their marine ecotourism plan. Community-based tourism were organized where stakeholders were trained on proper conduct of whale and dolphin enterprise. In Bohol, a Marine Education and Research Centre has been established by the Balyena.Org to promote cetacean and marine research.

Education and awareness is also coupled with community outreach activities including scholarship programs to assist communities.

Cetacean conservation is also integrated in the the tradition of Festivals and events as avenues for fun and effective ways to teach local importance of migratory species. For instance, the Bohol Dolphin Festival and the Bohol Sea Young Defenders Day observe annually engage young people through painting workshops, short film competitions, movie screenings, lectures, and stranding rescue simulations.

The Para El MAR: Marine Protected Area Awards and Recognition, observed every two years celebrate exemplary coastal and marine governance across the country. This is organized by the MPA Support Network (MSN), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DABFAR), the UP Marine Science Institute and other supporting partners. The awards espoused that effectively managed MPAs should be able to yield multiple ecological (e.g. healthy ecosystem functions) and socio-economic (e.g. food security, livelihood) benefits.

A campaign on responsible whale and dolphin watching is also being promoted by various cetacean conservation organizations (LAMAVE, Balyena.org, PMMSN). This was based on the Joint Administrative Order DOT and DA Joint Administrative Order No. 1:

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> Financial and technical assistance for community-based interventions to improve livelihood of coastal communities, promote responsible cetacean watching in selected sites.

Support for Research to better understand the distribution, biology, population, migration patterns, and the dynamics of threats to cetacean.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I aquatic mammals species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

☒ Pollution

☒ By-catch

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger aquatic mammals species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> 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.

In Malampaya sound, by-catch of irrawady dolphin is being addressed through regulation of fishing activity including zoning to ease up fishing activities from critical sites for Irraddy.

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> > Insufficient personnel to implement plan, programs and laws

Inadequate programs to support diversification of livelihood opportunities to reduce pressure to fishery.

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> support for initiatives to creating community-based industries;

support for enhance facilities for sea patrolling and surveillance

Advocate institutionalization of plans and programs for aquatic animals by adding personnel.

2.2 Questions on specific Appendix I aquatic mammals

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I aquatic mammals species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: *Balaenoptera musculus*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Alava, M.N.R., M.L.L. Dolar, E.R. Sabater, M.T.R. Aquino and M.D. Santos (eds). 2012. Red List Status of Marine Mammals in the Philippines. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. (ISBN: 978-971-8722-33-6). 180 p.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Bohol sea where the species were sighted is within the Tanon Strait Protected Seascape

☒ Monitoring

> established a reporting system on Cetacean stranding and sighting (Balyena.org)

☒ Education / awareness rising

> Part of education campaigns undertaken in protected areas, and general Cetacean conservation education initiatives of various marine mammal conservation organizations through various media.

☒ Species protection

> Protected under Fisheries code (RA8550) through FAO 185-1 that provides protection of cetaceans in general.

☒ Habitat protection

> Undertaken in protected areas where the species is found

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Biopsy sampling and DNA studies to establish relationship with global population

Species name: *Orcaella brevirostris*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Alava, M.N.R., M.L.L. Dolar, E.R. Sabater, M.T.R. Aquino and M.D. Santos (eds). 2012. Red List Status of Marine Mammals in the Philippines. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. (ISBN: 978-971-8722-33-6). 180 p.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ unclear

> Two sub populations exist in the Philippines: The malampaya sound and the Ilo-ilo Guimaras straits. In Malampaya with an estimated total area of 5,000 km²

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Research

> Cetacean stranding and sighting data collection around the country is being undertaken by the Philippine Marine Mammal Standing Network.

Population studies on Ilo-ilo-guimaras subpopulation through photo-ID

☒ Identification and establishment of protected areas

> 1) Management of Malampaya Sound Protected Landscape and Seascape

2) Tanon Strait Protected Seascape; and

3) Negros Occidental Coastal Wetland Conservation area

☒ Monitoring

> Undertaken through the Cetacean Stranding monitoring network.

☒ Education / awareness rising

> Community education and awareness, including capacity building on stranding emergency response were undertaken in Visayas islands. Education/awareness is part of the regular CEPA activity for Malampaya sound and the Negros Occidental.

Coastal Wetland Conservation area

Part of the broader campaigns on cetacean conservation by non-government organizations through various

media

☒ Species protection

› Protected under fisheries Code through FAO 185/185-1. Municipal Ordinance for local protection of the malampaya sound population.

☒ Habitat protection

› Undertaken in protected areas and local conservation areas

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

› Survey of potential estuarine habitats in the country.

Continue population studies

Species name: *Physeter macrocephalus*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

› Alava, M.N.R., M.L.L. Dolar, E.R. Sabater, M.T.R. Aquino and M.D. Santos (eds). 2012. Red List Status of Marine Mammals in the Philippines. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. (ISBN: 978-971-8722-33-6). 180 p.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ not known

› no population estimates in the Philippines

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ stable

› Fairly common in the Philippines. known in Sulu, Bohol, and Sulawesi Seas, Saranggani Bay, Visayan Sea, Babuyan Islands and Apo Reef, Palawan, Balut Island and Luzon

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Identification and establishment of protected areas

› The species is found in Protected seascapes: Tanon Strait Protected Seascape, Saranggani Bay Protected Seascape and Apo Reef

☒ Monitoring

› Part of the Cetacean stranding monitoring network

☒ Education / awareness rising

› Undertaken as part or regular education campaigns in protected areas as well in general education campaigns on cetacean conservation by non-government organizations through various media.

☒ Species protection

› Protected under the Fisheries Code as amended through 185-1 and FAO 208 and Wildlife Act

☒ Habitat protection

› Undertaken as part of Protected Seascape management

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine mammals in general:

› Assessment of the status of Cetaceans in the Philippines revealed that fundamental data are lacking or inadequate for many of the species. Out the 28 Cetaceans assessed, 71% are data deficient. This means that more research work is needed on population and distribution, including analysis of threats to provide basis for management intervention.

3. REPTILES

3.1 General questions on Appendix I reptiles

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I reptiles species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

☒ Yes

1a. If the taking of Appendix I reptiles species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

☒ No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I reptiles species:

☒ By-catch

☒ Pollution

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Stranding/by-catch, monitoring and rescue are continuously undertaken by the DENR as part of its marine turtle conservation program involving BFAR, LGUs, local NGOs, private resorts nationwide; Education and awareness on marine turtles in coastal communities is part of regular biodiversity conservation campaigns of DENR field offices urging communities to report marine turtle strandings and by-catch and fisherfolks release turtles in case of bycatch.

Solid waste management is being strengthened with increasing number of local government units issuing ordinance on the ban in the use of plastics which occasionally found to be the cause of marine turtle mortalities. Partnership with private resort and local NGOs, peoples organization are ongoing to amplify support government efforts, including reporting and responding to by-catch and stranding incidences.

Most marine turtle strandings are from Manila Bay some of which are due to pollution. Management of pollution is one of the objectives of the Manila bay project. A plan of action is being implemented towards ridding the bay of pollutants from various sources.

By-catch and illegal collection of marine turtle had been reported in Balabac Strait and in Turtles island from foreign vessel. In the years. A "Protected Wildlife" project with The USAID has just been initiated this early 2017 with the objective of assisting the government to strengthen law enforcement in coastal and marine in priority hotspot areas (Palawan and Zamboanga)

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Fostered partnership agreements with peoples organization, companies and individual owners of private resorts and properties where nesting beaches are located, in the management of marine turtle nesting habitats. Activities include management of marine turtle hatcheries.

Among the most prominent education and awareness scheme for the conservation of marine turtles is its integration in the Filipino culture of festivals. A Peoples Organization is spearheading the annual celebration of the Marine Turtle Festival every November of the year in Bataan Province which draws national attention as it is featured in national television.

at least 250 turtles are reported yearly to have been released which were encountered through by-catch or encountered as nesters while approximately 20 individuals are being reported strandings.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> Technical and Financial assistance to implement community incentive program for those involved in marine turtle conservation.

Analysis of by-catch incidence of marine turtles by commercial and municipal fishing and explore methods (e.g. turtle excluder device) guidelines and incentives to adopt measures to avoid by-catch.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I reptiles species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

☒ Collection of eggs

☒ Destruction of nesting beaches

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger reptiles species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> The Philippine Wildlife Act Prohibits the collection of turtle eggs.

Artificial hatcheries are established in areas where turtle eggs are vulnerable to poaching or are highly disturbed. This is undertaken in cooperation with local organizations and private owners of resort near nesting beaches.

Nesting beach outside Protected Areas are also designated as Critical habitats to effect immediate protection in cooperation with local government. Local Conservation areas by local government also supplement habitat protection.

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> At least 20,000 hatchlings yearly are reported to have been released by partner communities with hatcheries of marine turtle hatcheries.

Outside marine Protected Areas, nesting beach are designated by DENR as critical habitats or by the local government as local conservation areas. Either way, these areas are managed with the cooperation of DENR and local government units. Two Critical habitats have been designated by the DENR: Magsaysay and Coast of Carmen, Agusan del Norte. Eleven other sites are local conservation areas managed by LGUs or peoples organization.

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> Capacity of partner organizations to sustain efforts and need for incentive schemes (where they are needed) to encourage more efforts;

Inadequate enforcement of foreshore laws that should supposedly free nesting beaches from illegal occupants.

Turnover of member of partner organizations requires sustained training and follow-up from DENR.

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

› Support to provision of meaningful community incentive to reenforce efforts of local partners in the management of nesting beaches and hatcheries;

3.2 Questions on specific Appendix I reptiles

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I reptiles species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: *Caretta caretta*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

› Cruz, R.D., 2009. Terminal Country Report on Tagging and Satellite Telemetry Studies in the Philippines. Pp 74-84 in: Syed Abdullah S.A.K. and Osama Abe (Editors) 2009. Report of the Third Regional Technical Consultation on Research for Stock Enhancement of Sea Turtles (Japanese Trust Fund IV Program) SEAFDEC-MFRDMD/RM/24.

Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines.2014. Philippine Aquatic Wildlife Rescue and Response Manual Series:Marine Wildlife Fauna Watch of the Philippines,Inc.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ unclear

› Known to forage in Philippine waters with few sighting records in Albay, Basilan, Camarines Sur and Palawan

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Research

› 1) The Philippines is engaged in the regional research project: "Science-based expansion of the tri-national turtle corridor in Sulu Sulawesi Seascape". This undertaking is spearhead by the marine Research Foundation (based in Malaysia, Dr. Nicolas Pilcher). The research aims to understand the biology and ecology of sea turtles in the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME), upon which National policy decisions and the expansion of the Tri-National Marine Protected Areas Networks in Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines may be based. This project entails four inter-linked components: a) Laparoscopy of adult turtles at the Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area (TIHPA); b) Laparoscopy and genetic studies of juvenile foraging populations; c) Satellite tracking of post nesting females to identify foraging grounds; d) Determining temporal habitat use in key foraging grounds in the SSME.;

2) Philippine marine turtle country assessment project

☒ Identification and establishment of protected areas

☒ Monitoring

› Part of the stranding,by-catch, sightings monitoring of the Marine turtle program of the DENR

☒ Education/awareness rising

› Regularly undertaken as part of the wildlife conservation campaigns of the DENR and partner organizations

☒ Species protection

› Listed as Endangered under the Wildlife Act and those collection is strictly prohibited.

☒ Control hunting / poaching

☒ Habitat protection

Species name: *Chelonia mydas*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

› Cruz, R.D., 2009. Terminal Country Report on Tagging and Satellite Telemetry Studies in the Philippines. Pp 74-84 in: Syed Abdullah S.A.K. and Osama Abe (Editors) 2009. Report of the Third Regional Technical Consultation on Research for Stock Enhancement of Sea Turtles (Japanese Trust Fund IV Program) SEAFDEC-MFRDMD/RM/24.

Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines.2014. Philippine Aquatic Wildlife Rescue and Response Manual Series:Marine Wildlife Fauna Watch of the Philippines,Inc.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ stable

> No population estimate for the species. Nesting incidence in Turtle islands, Tawi-tawi show no significant variation for the past 10 years.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ stable

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Research

> 1) The Philippines is engaged in the regional research project: "Science-based expansion of the tri-national turtle corridor in Sulu Sulawesi Seascape". This undertaking is spearhead by the marine Research Foundation (based in Malaysia, Dr. Nicolas Pilcher). The research aims to understand the biology and ecology of sea turtles in the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME), upon which National policy decisions and the expansion of the Tri-National Marine Protected Areas Networks in Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines may be based. This project entails four inter-linked components: a) Laparoscopy of adult turtles at the Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area (TIHPA); b) Laparoscopy and genetic studies of juvenile foraging populations; c) Satellite tracking of post nesting females to identify foraging grounds; d) Determining temporal habitat use in key foraging grounds in the SSME.;

2) Philippine marine turtle country assessment project

☒ Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Key Biodiversity Areas for marine turtles are well covered by Protected Areas. The most notable would be the Turtle islands-Tawi-Tawi, a marine Turtle network Site of the IOSEA. Protected Areas are supplemented by Local Conservation Areas and marine protected areas under the manage by local government units.

☒ Monitoring

> Part of the stranding,by-catch, sightings monitoring of the Marine turtle program of the DENR

☒ Education/awareness rising

> Regularly undertaken as part of the wildlife conservation campaigns of the DENR and conservation organization

☒ Species protection

> Listed as Endangered species under the Wildlife Act and those collection is strictly prohibited.

☒ Control hunting / poaching

☒ Habitat protection

> In protected areas and in nesting beach as local conservation areas of local governments, including those manage by peoples organization, private beach resort owners.

Species name: Dermochelys coriacea

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Cruz, R.D., 2009. Terminal Country Report on Tagging and Satellite Telemetry Studies in the Philippines. Pp 74-84 in: Syed Abdullah S.A.K. and Osama Abe (Editors) 2009. Report of the Third Regional Technical Consultation on Research for Stock Enhancement of Sea Turtles (Japanese Trust Fund IV Program) SEAFDEC-MFRDMD/RM/24.

Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines.2014. Philippine Aquatic Wildlife Rescue and Response Manual Series:Marine Wildlife Fauna Watch of the Philippines,Inc.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ unclear

> Foraging areas were recorded in few locations with rare sightings. It was recently document to nest in Albay, Eastern Samar and Negros Occidental

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Research

> 1) The Philippines is engaged in the regional research project: "Science-based expansion of the tri-national turtle corridor in Sulu Sulawesi Seascape". This undertaking is spearhead by the marine Research Foundation (based in Malaysia, Dr. Nicolas Pilcher). The research aims to understand the biology and ecology of sea turtles in the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME), upon which National policy decisions and the expansion of the Tri-National Marine Protected Areas Networks in Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines may be based. This project entails four inter-linked components: a) Laparoscopy of adult turtles at the Turtle Islands Heritage

Protected Area (TIHPA); b) Laparoscopy and genetic studies of juvenile foraging populations; c) Satellite tracking of post nesting females to identify foraging grounds; d) Determining temporal habitat use in key foraging grounds in the SSME.;

2) Philippine marine turtle country assessment project

3) Population structure and dynamics of marine turtles in the Tubbataha Reefs, Cagayancillo, Palawan, Philippines which is jointly supported by government funds and GIZ;

4) Aerial Surveys of the Leatherback turtles in Palawan, Philippines to further investigate the leatherback assemblage in West Philippine Sea and Sulu seas. The project is co-funded by the Biodiversity Management Bureau, the NOAA-PIRO Grants and the GIZ Philippines

☒ Monitoring

› Part of the stranding, by-catch, sightings monitoring of the Marine turtle program of the DENR

☒ Education/awareness rising

› Regularly undertaken as part of the wildlife conservation campaigns of the DENR and partner organizations

☒ Species protection

› The species is listed as vulnerable under the wildlife act and thus collection is strictly prohibited

☒ Control hunting / poaching

› part of wildlife enforcement activities

☒ Habitat protection

› In Protected Areas where the species is found as noted above

Species name: *Eretmochelys imbricata*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

› Cruz, R.D., 2009. Terminal Country Report on Tagging and Satellite Telemetry Studies in the Philippines. Pp 74-84 in: Syed Abdullah S.A.K. and Osama Abe (Editors) 2009. Report of the Third Regional Technical Consultation on Research for Stock Enhancement of Sea Turtles (Japanese Trust Fund IV Program) SEAFDEC-MFRDMD/RM/24.

Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 2014. Philippine Aquatic Wildlife Rescue and Response Manual Series: Marine Wildlife Fauna Watch of the Philippines, Inc.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ unclear

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ stable

› Widely distributed. nesting sites recorded in Palawan, Mindoro, Visayas and Mindanao and are consistently reported in these sites:

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Research

› 1) The Philippines is engaged in the regional research project: "Science-based expansion of the tri-national turtle corridor in Sulu Sulawesi Seascape". This undertaking is spearheaded by the marine Research Foundation (based in Malaysia, Dr. Nicolas Pilcher). The research aims to understand the biology and ecology of sea turtles in the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME), upon which National policy decisions and the expansion of the Tri-National Marine Protected Areas Networks in Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines may be based. This project entails four inter-linked components: a) Laparoscopy of adult turtles at the Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area (TIHPA); b) Laparoscopy and genetic studies of juvenile foraging populations; c) Satellite tracking of post nesting females to identify foraging grounds; d) Determining temporal habitat use in key foraging grounds in the SSME.;

2) Population structure and dynamics of marine turtles in the Tubbataha Reefs, Cagayancillo, Palawan, Philippines which is jointly supported by government funds and GIZ;

3) Philippine marine turtle country assessment project

☒ Identification and establishment of protected areas

› Reported to nest in some marine Protected Areas e.g El Nido, Apo reef

The Critical habitats were established for the species: Magsaysay, Misamis oriental and Coast of Carmen, Agusan del Norte

☒ Monitoring

› monitoring of marine turtle stranding, by-catch, sightings, nestings are part of the Marine Turtle Conservation program of the DENR

☒ Education/awareness rising

› Regularly undertaken as part of the wildlife conservation campaigns of the DENR and partner organizations

☒ Species protection

> Listed as Critically endangered under the Philippine Wildlife Act and thus collection is prohibited.

☒ Control hunting / poaching

> part of regular enforcement activities of the DENR and its Deputized wildlife Enforcement Officers

☒ Habitat protection

> Some Nesting sites are within protected areas and critical habitats

Species name: *Lepidochelys olivacea*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Cruz, R.D., 2009. Terminal Country Report on Tagging and Satellite Telemetry Studies in the Philippines. Pp 74-84 in: Syed Abdullah S.A.K. and Osama Abe (Editors) 2009. Report of the Third Regional Technical Consultation on Research for Stock Enhancement of Sea Turtles (Japanese Trust Fund IV Program) SEAFDEC-MFRDMD/RM/24.

Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines.2014. Philippine Aquatic Wildlife Rescue and Response Manual Series:Marine Wildlife Fauna Watch of the Philippines,Inc.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ unclear

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ stable

> Widely distributed

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Research

> 1) The Philippines is engaged in the regional research project: "Science-based expansion of the tri-national turtle corridor in Sulu Sulawesi Seascape". This undertaking is spearhead by the marine Research Foundation (based in Malaysia, Dr. Nicolas Pilcher). The research aims to understand the biology and ecology of sea turtles in the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME), upon which National policy decisions and the expansion of the Tri-National Marine Protected Areas Networks in Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines may be based. This project entails four inter-linked components: a) Laparoscopy of adult turtles at the Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area (TIHPA); b) Laparoscopy and genetic studies of juvenile foraging populations; c) Satellite tracking of post nesting females to identify foraging grounds; d) Determining temporal habitat use in key foraging grounds in the SSME.;

2) Philippine marine turtle country assessment project

☒ Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Some nesting sites are within Protected Areas and local conservation areas: Sarangani, Negros occidental, Bataan.

☒ Monitoring

> monitoring of marine turtle stranding,by-catch,sightings, nestings are part of the Marine Turtle Conservation program of the DENR

☒ Education/awareness rising

> Regularly undertaken as part of the wildlife conservation campaigns of the DENR and partner organizations

☒ Species protection

> Listed as Vulnerable under the Philippine Wildlife Act and thus collection is prohibited

☒ Control hunting / poaching

> Covered under regular wildlife enforcement activities of the DENR and its deputized wildlife enforcement officers.

☒ Habitat protection

> some nesting sites are within protected areas and local conservation areas

5. FISH

5.1 General questions on Appendix I fish species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I fish species prohibited by the national legislation listed as being implementing legislation in Table I(a) (General Information)?

☒ Yes

1a. If the taking of Appendix I fish species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

☒ No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I fish species:

☒ Other

› Potential impacts of tourism activities on whale shark

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

› -Implementation of national guidelines on marine wildlife tourism.

- Interventions on community awareness and capacity building for sustainable tourism practices is on-going in partnership with conservation NGOs

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

› Continuing implementation of the community-based whale shark eco-tourism program in Donsol where the possibly largest school of whale shark can be found. Protocol on whaleshark interaction is also being implemented. Since its discovery in Donsol, the distribution of the species in the Philippines has recently been described to be widespread with aggregations recorded in Southern Leyte, Donsol, Pasacao and Batangas, and Oslob in Cebu. Whale shark tourism in Oslob thriving but interventions are needed to assist communities to practice sustainable whale shark practices.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

› Support for research to understand impacts of tourism practices.

Support for sustainable implementation of best practices in whale shark tourism, including continuing capacity building and exploration of opportunities to diversify livelihood.

5.2 Questions on specific Appendix I fish species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I fish species, for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: *Carcharodon carcharias*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

› Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Alava, M.N.R., J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T. Utzurrum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ unclear

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Monitoring

☒ Education/awareness rising

☒ Species protection

Species name: *Manta birostris*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

› Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Alava, M.N.R., J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T. Utzurrum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ unclear

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ unclear

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Research

☒ Monitoring

☒ Education/awareness rising

☒ Species protection

Species name: *Manta alfredi*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Acebes, J.M.V, Y. Barr, J. M. R. Pereda and M.D. Santos. 2016. Characteristics of a previously undescribed fishery and habitat for *Manta alfredi* in the Philippines. *Marine Biodiversity Records*. 9: 97.
Alava, M.N.R, J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T Utzurrum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ unclear

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ unclear

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Research

☒ Monitoring

☒ Education/awareness rising

☒ Species protection

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> research on biology, distribution and migration patterns.

Species name: *Mobula japanica*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Alava, M.N.R, J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T Utzurrum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ unclear

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Monitoring

☒ Education/awareness rising

☒ Species protection

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> research on biology, distribution and migration patterns

Species name: *Mobula thurstoni*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Alava, M.N.R, J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T Utzurrum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Research

☒ Monitoring

☒ Species protection

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> research on biology, distribution and migration patterns

Species name: *Mobula tarapacana*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Alava, M.N.R, J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T Utzurrum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

☒ Research

☒ Monitoring

☒ Education/awareness rising

☒ Species protection

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> research on biology, distribution and migration patterns

Species name: *Mobula eregoodootenkee*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Alava, M.N.R, J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T Utzurrum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

- ☒ Research
- ☒ Monitoring
- ☒ Education/awareness rising
- ☒ Species protection

Species name: Mobula kuhlii

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
 Alava, M.N.R, J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T Utzurum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

☒ not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

☒ not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

- ☒ Research
- ☒ Monitoring
- ☒ Education/awareness rising
- ☒ Species protection

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> research on the biology, distribution and migration patterns

6. LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

1. Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species currently listed in Appendix I?

(according to the latest IUCN red data list). N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.

☒ Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> Christmas Island Frigatebird (*Fregata andrewsi*) - Critically Endangered
 Yellow Bunting (*Emberiza sulphurata*)= Vulnerable

1a. Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species?

☒ Yes

If yes, please provide details:

> The Christmas Island Frigatebird will be proposed for listing under appendix I for COP12
 and the Yellow bunting will be proposed for listing under cms appendix II

1b. What assistance/measures, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of these species?

> Information is being gathered from bird experts.

III. Appendix II Species

1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES

Information pertaining to the conservation of Appendix II species that are the object of CMS Agreements will have been provided in periodic Party reports to those instruments. It will suffice therefore to reference (below), and preferably append, a copy of the latest report that has been submitted to the Secretariat of each of the Agreement/MoUs to which your country is a Party.

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

Date of last report:
> september 2014

Period covered:

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[IOSEA_national_report_Philippines.pdf](#)

Dugong MoU (2007)

Date of last report:
> March 2017

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[cms-dugong_Philippine_report_final_march2017.docx](#)

Period covered:
> January 2015 to January 2017

2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bird Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?

☒ No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?

☒ No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bird Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

☒ No

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Mammal Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?

☒ No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?

☒ No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Mammal Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

☒ No

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Turtle Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?

☒ No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?

☒ No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Turtle Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

☒ No

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?

☒ No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?

☒ No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

☒ No

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bat Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?

☒ No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?

☒ No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bat Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

☒ No

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Fish

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Fish ?

☒ No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Fish ?

☒ No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Fish, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

☒ No

3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II

1. Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable conservation status, but is not currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its

conservation?

N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.

☒ Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

› Yellow Bunting (*Emberiza sulphurata*)= Vulnerable

1a. Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II?

☒ Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

› Yellow Bunting (*Emberiza sulphura*) will be propose for listing under CMS appendix II

1b. What assistance, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of this/these species?

› Data gathering on conservation actions by range states and support for developing concerted actions

IV. National and Regional Priorities

1. What priority does your country assign to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues

☒ High

2. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?

☒ Yes

2.1. If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues:

☒ Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species

› The Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan includes a "Preventing Species Extinction Plan" which prescribes protection measures and priority action for migratory species threatened with extinction.

☒ Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas

› The strategy plan also prescribed for the identification of sites important for conservation of each threatened migratory species and to initiate protection of such in accordance with existing national laws.

☒ Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch)

› The "preventing Species Extinction Plan" identifies the urgent threats that endanger each threatened migratory species and recommends response actions

☒ Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration

☒ Research and monitoring of migratory species

› specifically for birds, it prescribed the continuing participation of the Asian Waterbird Census.

☒ Transboundary co-operation

› Prescribes the transboundary cooperation on enforcement and management of the sulu-suluwesi ecoregion important for marine turtles

3. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)

☒ Yes

3.1. If Yes, please provide details:

› 1) The Philippines continues to work with Malaysia and Indonesia for the implementation of Program of Work for the SSME on Threatened, Charismatic, and Endangered Species; Sustainable Fisheries; and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). Current work includes updating of 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.

2) The Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) - a multilateral partnership spanning Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste, to help safeguard the marine and coastal resources of the Coral Triangle. Among the five pillars of the CTI with direct relevance to conservation of migratory species are: i) Financing the establishment of a network of Marine Protected Areas; and ii) Creating an international marine network for turtles and significantly reducing marine turtle by-catch in the Indo-Pacific.

3) National Tourism Plan

4) National Wetland Action Plan

3a. Do these policies/plans cover the following areas?

Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)

☒ Yes

If Yes, please provide details

› The SSME includes as one of its objectives the promotion of sustainable Fisheries in the Region.

The Coral triangle Initiative has plans to reduced by-catch of marine turtles

Economic development

☒ Yes

If Yes, please provide details

› Promotes Sustainable fisheries, aquaculture, living aquatic resources use and livelihood systems in the SSME

and establish alternative livelihoods that are capable of weaning people away from unsustainable resource extraction and ensuring ecosystem integrity.

Land-use planning

☒ Yes

If Yes, please provide details

› the SSME supports the development of capacity on seascape planning, implementation, and sustainable management for other seascapes within the Coral Triangle and beyond.

Pollution control

☒ Yes

Designation and development of protected areas

☒ Yes

If Yes, please provide details

› The SSME specifically is interested to identify areas of critical habitats, such as migratory corridors, nesting beaches, and interesting and feeding areas for establishment of Marine Protected Area networks important for marine turtles.

Development of ecological networks

☒ Yes

If Yes, please provide details

› Develeopment of network of marine protected areas

Planning of power lines

☒ No

Planning of fences

☒ No

Planning of dams

☒ No

V. Protected Areas

1. Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country?

☒ Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> The development of the Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) in the Philippines includes critical conservation areas for congregatory animals. As such, the KBA includes map of sites important for migratory animals like marine turtles, sea birds, cetaceans, sharks and rays. The KBA is one of the basis for establishing protected areas.

This KBAs serves as basis for prioritizing areas for establishment of protected areas and the efforts are exerted to include to the extent possible this KBAs

The Wildlife Act also provides for the establishment of critical habitats for threatened species and sites important for breeding, foraging or congregatory areas of wildlife species.

The Integrated Coastal resources management program also espouses the development of Coastal Resources Management Plan of Local government units. This leads to the establishment of mostly coastal wetlands and municipal waters as marine protected areas under local ordinances.

1a. Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status:

> 1. Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary -shorebirds;

2. Masinloc-Oyon Bay Marine Reserve - Marine turtles, cetaceans

3. Mabini Protected Landscape and Seascape - marine turtles, cetacean, dugong

4. Tubbataha Reef Natural Park - cetaceans, turtles, rays

5. Turtle island Wildlife Sanctuary- marine turtle Network site, cetacean, shark and rays,

6. Negros Occidental Coastal Wetland Conservation Area - shorebird, irrawady, marine turtles

7. Tanon Strait protected seascape

8. Batanes Protected landscape and Seascape .

9. Malampaya Sound

10. Sarangani bay

11. Siargao Protected Landscape and Seascape

12. Palau Marine Reserve

13. El Nido Marine reserve

14. Pujada bay

15. Apo reef

16. Guiuan Protected Landscape/Seascape

17. Rasa Island - dugong and migratory birds

18. Biri Larosa Protected Landscape and Seascape

19. Sagay marine reserve

20. Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascapes

21. Talibon Group of Islands Protected Landscape and Seascape

22. Agoo-Damortis Protected Landscape and Seascapes

23. Dumanquillas Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape

24. Naujan lake

25. Agusan marsh Wildlife Sanctuary

26. Cabusao Wetlands

27. Malasi lake

28. Manila Bay (Las Pinas -Paranaque Critical habitat, Sasmuan wetlands, Balanga City Wetland Park) - Critical habitat and local conservation areas for shorebird

1b. Do these protected areas cover the following areas?

Terrestrial

☒ Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> Note: Portion of the marine protected areas have terrestrial components.

Aquatic

☒ Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> Four are inland wetlands: Naujan lake, Agusan marsh Wildlife Sanctuary, Cabusao Wetlands, Malasi lake- ducks with a total area of 39,000 hectares.

Marine

☒ Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

› The Coastal and marine component include 33 Protected Areas which are within Key Biodiversity Areas with a total area of 1,325,663 hectares

Portions of the Manila Bay intertidal flats which is important for migratory shorebirds are managed as Critical Habitat (Las Pinas - Paranaque Critical Habitat) while the two other intertidal flat are managed by local government units. The total area of the protected intertidal flats of Manila Bay is about 2075 hectares.

1c. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

› Establishment of protected areas both terrestrial and marine and aquatic is the primary mandate of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources .

Local Government Units Marine Protected Areas within municipal waters .

2. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

› The Protected Areas support habitats of migratory species listed under appendix I and II of the CMS.

VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1. In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry?

☒ Yes

If yes what is the state of those projects

☒ on-going

Please provide details

> The Philippines is engaged in the on-going regional research project: "Science-based expansion of the tri-national turtle corridor in Sulu Sulawesi Seascape". This undertaking is spearhead by the marine Research Foundation (based in Malaysia, Dr. Nicolas Pilcher). The research aims to understand the biology and ecology of sea turtles in the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) e.g link nesting and feeding grounds as basis for management of network of marine protected areas.

27 turtles were tagged for the whole region of which 2 were tagged in Tubattaha Reef Natural Park, Palawan, Philippines. Results can be accessed at (npilcher@mrf-asia.org)

2. Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry?

☒ Yes

If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these projects):

> Continuing Satellite tagging tracking of post nesting females in Palawan to link foraging turtles in Tubattaha to their nesting grounds.

3. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> Among the highlights of the initial tracking data are :

1) 27 turtles tagged and received 12,231 signals: 20 of which were tracked in the Turtle Island Heritage Protected Area;

2) Use of predominantly coastal waters for migration-no deed water crossing;

3) new information on migration out of the Sulu sea into the South China sea;

4) Use of several foraging zones: NE and SE Sabah, SW Palawan, and Visayas, Philippines.

(source: Marine Research Foundation)

VII. Membership

1. Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non- Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

☒ Yes

If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.)

› The Philippines worked with the ASEAN Center for Biodiversity to initiate the advocacy on CMS membership among the southeast asian countries. The ACB and Philippines have presented the relevance of the convention to the ASEAN region in series of meetings. The lobbying will run until CMS COP12 where ASEAN states will be invited to attend the COP.

1a. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

› BMB-DENR with the Department of Foreign Affairs.

2. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

› some countries have expressed interest to become member and internal process is ongoing.

VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1. Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation?

☒ Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> Within the country, the CMS is included in the standard biodiversity information awareness package of the DENR. The last two years the BMB has had the opportunity to undertake local consultations in relation to the process of having internationally important bird site in the country designated as East Asia Flyway Network Site. This consultation with local stakeholders, CMS was well introduced.

Regionally, DENR-BMB have introduced CMS in three regional meeting/conference of the ASEAN in relation to encourage them to accede to the CMS.

Regional meeting of the Coral Triangle Partnership where Philippines has reiterated the relevance of the convention and its complementary objectives to the regional plan of action on migratory species.

2. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> DENR-BMB

3. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> Though some recognized the relevance of the convention, the idea that the convention is redundant to CBD surfaced. The financial contribution is seen as additional cost to what they already provide to CBD and Ramsar.

IX. Mobilization of Resources

1. Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

☒ Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> A Marine turtle conservation program is funded by the government. This involve tagging program for rescued marine turtles, and support for provision of materials for installation of marine turtle hatcheries.. The DENR managee the Turtle Island Wildlife Sanctuary. Annual budget is appropriated for Marine Turtle Conservation program.

2. Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition?

☒ Yes

3. Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)?

☒ No

4. Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species?

☒ No

5. Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

☒ Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> The Philippines participated in the dugong by-catch survey project funded by the CMS.

6. Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country?

☒ Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> Funds from the Ramsar secretariat for the improvement of CEPA facilities and materials of Naujan Lake.

X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations

Please provide information about measures undertaken by your country relating to recent Resolutions and Recommendations since the last Report. For your convenience please refer to the list of COP Resolutions and Recommendations listed below:

Strategic and Institutional Matters

Capacity Building Strategy (Res. 9.12 / Res. 10.6)

> Capacity building strategies on migratory species conservation is embedded in the broader action plans and program of the DENR-BMB covering terrestrial, wetland and marine ecosystems i.e Integrated Coastal Resource Management Program, National Wetland Action Plan, and the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

Some of the noteworthy capacity building activities are:

1. Strengthen the skill of DENR field personnel and volunteers on Waterbird monitoring and the reactivation of national coordinating mechanism for nationwide waterbird monitoring with CSOs;
2. Capacity building on coastal resource management program to capacity local governments on developing and implementing their Local Coastal Resource management Plans.
3. Training volunteers of the Philippine Marine Mammal Network on the rescue and response of marine marine mammal strandings;
4. Strengthening law enforcement is continuously being undertaken by the DENR and BFAR to capacitate field personnel and deputized wildlife and fisheries law enforcers. Training of Trainors has been implemented to facilitate nationwide capacity building efforts at the field level.
4. Several non-government organizations also provide intervention on capacitating local communities on coastal resource management.

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (Res. 11.2)

> The following were undertaken relevant to the SPMS:

1. Mainstreaming Migratory species conservation

Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in local governance and in indigenous peoples resource management practices is an overarching national program of the Philippine government relevant to the conservation of migratory species and their habitats. This is supported by policies that promote avenues for integrating resource management in local governance. The implementation of Executive Order 533 on Integrated Coastal Resource Management has encouraged the development of Coastal Resource Management Plans in the Municipal level where important habitats for migratory species are considered as conservation areas i.e bird and fish sanctuaries, wetland reservations, or seagrass reservations. The National Protected Areas System is also designed for participatory management where major sectors at the community level take active role in the decision-making process in Protected Area management. The Philippine Wildlife Act also espouses the management Critical Habitats of threatened species found outside National Protected Areas. Critical habitats are intended to be managed in partnership with local government.

2. Migratory species in national biodiversity strategies and action plans

The Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan was adopted by the Philippine government (DAO 2016-07). The Plan includes a subset of action plan (i.e. Preventing Species Extinction Plan) which includes national actions for the conservation of species and taxa groups of terrestrial and aquatic migratory species.

3. Valuing migratory species and benefiting from their conservation

The value of migratory species in its potential contribution to wildlife tourism is increasingly recognized in the Philippines. Migratory birds watching (e.g Las Pinas-Paranaque Critical Habitat and Eco-tourism Area, Balanga City Wetland Park, Cabusao Wetland Area, etc) Whale shark tourism (e.g. Dolson, Sorsogon), Marine Mammal watching (e.g Cagayan and Romblon) and dugong watching (e.g. Busuanga, Palawan), and marine turtle watching are becoming an important component of local tourism development plans which in turn are avenues and entry point for conservation education to empower and capacitate local communities in resource management and protection. Cetacean Interaction guidelines and bird watching guidelines were developed to safeguard migratory species from risks of wildlife tourism.

4. Regional networking in migratory species conservation

The Philippine continue to pursue its participation to Regional Initiatives relevant to the conservation of migratory species:

- i) The Philippines is a member of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership since 2006. The Partnership seeks to promote the conservation of network of internationally important bird sites as Flyway Network Sites and promote regional cooperative activities among countries within the flyway. Four (4) internationally important sites were designated as Flyway Network Sites in the Philippines: Naujan Lake Natural Park, Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary shorebirds, Tubbataha Reef Natural Park for seabirds and Negros Occidental Wetlands Area;
- ii) Continuing implementation of the Bilateral Agreement with the government of Malaysia for the joint management of the Turtle Island Heritage Protected Area to conserve and protect the largest rookery of green sea turtle in Southeast Asia;
- iii) The Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) Initiative - In 2004, the governments Philippines, Malaysia and

Indonesia adopted the Ecoregion Conservation Plan (ECP) for SSME. The three countries adopted the ecoregion approach to conservation and developed an Ecoregion Conservation Plan (ECP) that will facilitate the realization of the four fundamental goals of biodiversity conservation: representation, sustainability of ecological and evolutionary processes, viability of species and populations, and resiliency. Three subcommittees: the Threatened, Charismatic, and Migratory Species Subcommittee; the Sustainable Fisheries Subcommittee; and the Marine Protected Areas and Networks Subcommittee were created to meet the goals of the ECP;

iv) The Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) - a multilateral partnership spanning Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste, to help safeguard the marine and coastal resources of the Coral Triangle. Among the five pillars of the CTI with direct relevance to conservation of migratory species are: i) Financing the establishment of a network of Marine Protected Areas; and ii) Creating an international marine network for turtles and significantly reducing marine turtle by-catch in the Indo-Pacific. Eco-regional and national level Plan of Action for the five goals of the CTI is being pursued. The Philippines contributes to the National Plan of Action for the Coral Triangle Initiative particularly on achieving the goals and targets on MPAs, climate change adaptation and ecosystem approach to fisheries management. (www.coraltriangleinitiative.org);

Relationship between the CMS Family and the Civil Society (Res. 11.11)

> Wildlife Conservation in the Philippines is substantially supported by civil society organizations and peoples organizations. Many initiatives for migratory species conservation and their habitats were NGO/CSO driven, as one of governments mechanism to mainstream biodiversity conservation in all sectors of the society through formal (i.e Memorandum of Agreements) and informal partnership agreements (e.g. project /activity collaboration). Such partnership with CSO has led to some of the more successful conservation programs in the country. The establishment of Critical Habitats for migratory birds for instance (Las Pinas -Paranaque Critical Habitat and Eco-tourism, Malasi lake, Cabusao wetlands, Negros Coastal Wetland and Conservation Area also a Ramsar site) are essentially a result of advocacy of NGO/CSOs ie. Wildbird Club of the Philippines, Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Foundation).

A Philippine Marine Mammal Stranding Network (PMMSN) composed of individual volunteers and NGOs and government was established in 2003 and continues to be a mover for aquatic migratory species conservation. Since then, training- workshops on emergency response and rescue of stranded marine mammals were undertaken and currently a cumulative 3,000 persons were trained. They have become members of the various PMMSN chapters organized throughout the Philippines. The PMMSN plays a vital role in the advocacy of Marine Mammal rescue not only within the country but throughout the Southeast Asia Region. In February 2013, the Philippines through the PMMSN hosted the First Southeast Asian Marine Mammal Stranding Network Symposium. This ground-breaking event led to the formation of the Southeast Asian Regional Marine Mammal Stranding Network. PMMSN continues to be a leader in this regional collaborative effort.

The Business sector through their CSR program has to some extent also contributed resources to fund conservation work. Several partnership with companies has benefited the conservation of marine turtles in terms of managing nesting beaching and artificial nests especially those located within or adjacent to their properties.

Awareness on the conservation of birds, marine turtles, and whale sharks has also infused in the Filipino Tradition of festivals where these are spearheaded by CSOs and local government i.e the Philippine bird festival celebrated between November to December of the year in time of the migration season, The Pawikan (marine turtle) in Morong Bataan, and the whale shark festival in Donsol, Sorsogon.

World Migratory Bird Day (Res. 11.9)

> The Month of May for the world migratory bird day is not in time with the presence of the migratory birds in the country. For this reason, the event is observe subtly by hanging of streamers. However, in lieu of the May 10 event, the country celebrates annually the Philippine Bird Festival between November and May of the year in time for the arrival of the migratory birds (southward migration). The celebration (in response to res. 11.11) is spearheaded by the Birding clubs with national and local government providing the logistical support.

Synergies and Partnerships / Cooperation with other Conventions (Res. 11.10)

> The CMS national work plan is implemented complementarily with the CBD and Ramsar. Among the recent complementation work is the designation of the Negros Occidental Coastal Wetland and Conservation Area as Ramsar Site. and at the same time its designation as EAAF Network site being an internationally important site for several species of shorebirds. The Local secretariat for the CMS and the Ramsar has facilitate the consolidation of the same data needed for each designation.

The implementation of the national wetland action plan painstakingly considered wetland which are important for migratory birds.

Avian Species and Issues

Global Flyway Conservation (Res. 10.10 / Res. 11.14)

> As contributions to this objective, the Philippines continues to manage internationally important sites for migratory birds in the country. At least 15 site are known to be internationally important sites for migratory

birds most of it are accorded some level of protection as Protected Areas, Critical Habitat and Local Conservation areas. Among these are: Naujan Lake Natural Park (*Aythya fuligula*), Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary, Lake Mainit, Cabusau Wetlands (Shorebirds and ducks), Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (Seabirds), Manila Bay (includes LPPCHEA, Sasmuan wetlands and Balanga City Wetland Park), Malasi Lake, and Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area), etc.

Four of these sites (Tubbataha, Naujan, Olango Island, and Negros Occidental Coastal wetlands) are recognized as Flyway Site Network under the East Asian-Australasian Partnership Framework .

Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds (Res. 11.16)

› In general, the taking of Wildlife including migratory birds in the Philippines is prohibited, except for traditional use of Indigenous peoples involving non-threatened species (though not encourage). Despite this, some cryptic form of illegal hunting still persist. The drive to combat illegal hunting and trade of wildlife is one of the government program on wildlife conservation which involves strengthening capacity of local enforcement officers and volunteers (Deputized Wildlife Enforcement Officers) to respond to illegal activities on wildlife.

Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Res. 8.27 / Res. 9.8 / Res. 10.22)

› The Philippines has its AVIAN Influenza Protection Program since 2006 which sets the protocol for a bird flu free Philippines. This includes 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.

Aquatic Species and Issues

Conservation of Migratory Sharks and Rays (Res. 11.20)

› Conservation activities for Migratory sharks and rays:

a) Enforcement of FAO 193 on the protection of whale sharks and Manta Rays and AO Administrative Order No. 282 of 2010 which intensifies the protection of the whale shark in the Philippines. This AO encompasses key guidelines for monitoring and rescuing whale sharks, as well as penalties for violators, and a reward system to informants.

In addition, national laws are reenforced 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 od prohibiting the collection thereof in the Province of Palawan. The Cebu Provincial Resolution No. 691-2012/ Ordinance No. 2012-05 (as amended) on the protection of Manta rays and all species of sharks in Cebu waters.

b) Implementation of Protocol on whaleshark interaction in Donsol and in Southern Leyte.

c) Continuing implementation of the National Plan of Action for Shark 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.

Live capture of Cetacean from the Wild (Res. 11.22)

› Policy is being enforcement on the ban on taking of marine mammals (Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) 208 Series of 2001 on the conservation of rare, threatened, and endangered fishery species which includes marine mammals) . The implementing rules of the Fisheries Code of 2005 bans fishing gears harmful to dolphins and whales.

Conservation Implications of Cetacean Culture (Res. 11.23)

› Implementation of the Guidelines Governing the Conduct of People Interaction with Cetaceans.

Improving the Conservation Status of the Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) (Rec. 7.6)

› Conservation of Leatherback is part of the Marine Turtle Conservation Program of the DENR. Leadtherback has previously known to be foraging only in the Philippines. Among the recent developments in Marine turtle monitoring are the first nesting records of Leatherback turtle in the Philippines taken in Southern Luzon (Albay province) and Eastern Samar where protection and moniting of nesting beach is ongoing.

Cross-cutting Issues

Marine Debris (Res. 10.4 / Res. 11.30)

› The Philippines continuous to strengthen the implementation of the Solid Waste Management Act (RA 9003) in coordination with local government units. Among the results of this are the issuance local ordinances by several local governments banning the use of plastics. Nationwide coastal clean up is carried out annually.

Bycatch (incl. Recommendation) (Res. 6.2 / Rec. 7.2 / Res. 8.14 / Res. 9.18 / Res. 10.14)

> The tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*) is a by-catch in lake fishery where they are caught in gill nets for fish. Dialogues with fisherfolks have been conducted to minimize if not eradicate the problem. Zoning has also been carried. Marine turtles have been the target of foreign fishing vessels. Their fishing boats are confiscated when apprehended. In many cases by catch in municipal fishery are reported and are release to the sea. Dugong by catch is more problematic because of the involvement of poor fisherfolks. Recently, by-catch of dugongs involving entanglement on seaweed lines was observed in Busuanga, Palawan which is now a subject of research to identify avoidance measures while protecting the interest of seaweed farmers.

A more recent catch and by-catch survey was undertaken using the UNEP-GEF Dugong questionnaire. The survey covered sites selected based on historical data and recent stranding reports. This includes Mindanao Island: General Luna, Siargao Islands, Surigao del Norte, Hinatuan in Surigao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Malita Davao del Sur, Glan and General Santos City in Sarangani Bay; and Zamboanga City; Visayas Island: Antique Province; Luzon Islands: Pollilo Island, Aurora Province, and Puerto Princesa. The activity pointed areas critical for by-catch which should be the subject of close monitoring.

Wildlife Crime (Res. 11.31)

> National laws against wildlife crime are in place and being implemented. (Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act and the Fisheries law -RA 8550 as amended by RA 10654)

In pursuit of this, a wildlife crime surveillance and monitoring network has been established nationwide spearheaded by the Philippine Operations Group on Ivory and other Wildlife. To augment government personnel, Wildlife Enforcement Officers were deputized. The Philippines is also a member of the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network which aims to address transboundary wildlife crimes.

Ecological Networks (Res. 10.3 / Res. 11.25)

> Ecological networks within the Sulu-Sulawesi to link feeding and breeding ground is on going (Marine Research Foundation)

Marine Wildlife Watching (Res. 11.29)

> Marine Wildlife watching has taken a new face with aggressive promotion of the guidelines on "people and cetacean interaction" by the Department of Agriculture and Tourism. A campaign material ("Bewhalewise") was developed for the purpose. Two leading organizations (the LAMAVE and Balyena.org) are providing training and organizing community-based whale and dolphin watching in Cagayan region and Bohol region where such tourism are undertaken.

Whaleshark watching in Donsol is being sustained with protocols in place and strictly being enforced by the local government.

Invasive Alien Species and Migratory Species (Res. 11.28)

> A National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan has been developed by the DENR-BMB that would set direction for the management of IAS as they affect other wildlife including migratory species.

Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species

1. The drop-down lists below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II. Parties which did not submit a National Report in 2014 are requested to complete the entire form. Parties that did submit a report in 2014 are requested to review and update the data (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP11).

Cetacea

Inia geoffrensis

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Pontoporia blainvillei

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Berardius bairdii

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Hyperoodon ampullatus

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Delphinapterus leucas

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Monodon monoceros

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Cephalorhynchus heavisidii

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Delphinus delphis (North and Baltic Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Globicephala melas (North and Baltic Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Lagenodelphis hosei (south-east Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> Alava, M.N.R., M.L.L. Dolar, E.R. Sabater, M.T.R. Aquino and M.D. Santos (eds). 2012. Red List Status of Marine Mammals in the Philippines. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. (ISBN: 978-971-8722-33-6). 180 p.

Lagenorhynchus acutus (North and Baltic Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Lagenorhynchus albirostris (North and Baltic Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Lagenorhynchus australis

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Lagenorhynchus obscurus

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Orcaella brevirostris

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> Alava, M.N.R., M.L.L. Dolar, E.R. Sabater, M.T.R. Aquino and M.D. Santos (eds). 2012. Red List Status of Marine Mammals in the Philippines. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. (ISBN: 978-971-8722-33-6). 180 p.

Orcinus orca

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Sotalia fluviatilis

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Sotalia guianensis

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Sousa chinensis

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Sousa teuszii

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Stenella attenuata (eastern tropical Pacific population)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Stenella clymene (West African population)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Stenella coeruleoalba (eastern tropical Pacific population)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Stenella longirostris (eastern tropical Pacific populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Tursiops truncatus (Mediterranean population)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Neophocaena phocaenoides

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Phocoena dioptrica

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Phocoena phocoena (NW African population)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Phocoena spinipinnis

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Phocoenoides dalli

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Balaenoptera edeni

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> Alava, M.N.R., M.L.L. Dolar, E.R. Sabater, M.T.R. Aquino and M.D. Santos (eds). 2012. Red List Status of Marine Mammals in the Philippines. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. (ISBN: 978-971-8722-33-6). 180 p.

Balaenoptera omurai

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> Alava, M.N.R., M.L.L. Dolar, E.R. Sabater, M.T.R. Aquino and M.D. Santos (eds). 2012. Red List Status of Marine Mammals in the Philippines. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. (ISBN: 978-971-8722-33-6). 180 p.

Balaenoptera physalus

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> Alava, M.N.R., M.L.L. Dolar, E.R. Sabater, M.T.R. Aquino and M.D. Santos (eds). 2012. Red List Status of Marine Mammals in the Philippines. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. (ISBN: 978-971-8722-33-6). 180 p.

Caperea marginata

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Platanista gangetica gangetica

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Phocoena phocoena (North and Baltic Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Phocoena phocoena (western North Atlantic population)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Phocoena phocoena (Black Sea population)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Neophocaena asiaeorientalis

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Grampus griseus (North and Baltic Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Grampus griseus (Mediterranean population)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Tursiops truncatus (North and Baltic Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Tursiops truncatus (Black Sea population)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Stenella attenuata (south-east Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› Alava, M.N.R., M.L.L. Dolar, E.R. Sabater, M.T.R. Aquino and M.D. Santos (eds). 2012. Red List Status of Marine Mammals in the Philippines. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. (ISBN: 978-971-8722-33-6). 180 p.

Stenella longirostris (south-east Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› Alava, M.N.R., M.L.L. Dolar, E.R. Sabater, M.T.R. Aquino and M.D. Santos (eds). 2012. Red List Status of Marine Mammals in the Philippines. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. (ISBN: 978-971-8722-33-6). 180 p.

Stenella coeruleoalba (Mediterranean population)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Delphinus delphis (Mediterranean population)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Delphinus delphis (eastern tropical Pacific population)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Orcaella heinsohni

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Cephaloryhynchus eutropia

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Cephalorhynchus commersonii (South American population)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Sirenia

Dugong dugon

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> Alava, M.N.R., M.L.L. Dolar, E.R. Sabater, M.T.R. Aquino and M.D. Santos (eds). 2012. Red List Status of Marine Mammals in the Philippines. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. (ISBN: 978-971-8722-33-6). 180 p.

Gaviiformes

Gavia adamsii (W. Palearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Anseriformes

Anatidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> A Guide to the Birds of the Philippines. Kennedy. 2000

Falconiformes

Pandion haliaetus

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Cathartidae. spp

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Accipitridae spp

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> A Guide to the Birds of the Philippines. Kennedy. 2000

Falconidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> A Guide to the Birds of the Philippines. Kennedy. 2000

Charadriiformes

Sterna albifrons

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Recurvirostridae spp

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Charadriidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> A Guide to the Birds of the Philippines. Kennedy. 2000

Scolopacidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> A Guide to the Birds of the Philippines. Kennedy. 2000

Columbiformes

Streptopelia turtur turtur

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Psittaciformes

Amazona tucumana

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Coraciiformes

Merops apiaster

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Coracias garrulus

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Crocodylia

Crocodylus porosus

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Orectolobiformes

Rhincodon typus

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Lamniformes

Carcharodon carcharias

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Alava, M.N.R, J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T Utzurum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

Isurus oxyrinchus

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Alava, M.N.R, J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T Utzurum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

Isurus paucus

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Alava, M.N.R, J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T Utzurum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

Lamna nasus

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Cetorhinus maximus

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Alopias superciliosus

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Alava, M.N.R, J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T Utzurrum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

Alopias vulpinus

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Alava, M.N.R, J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T Utzurrum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

Alopias pelagicus

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Alava, M.N.R, J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T Utzurrum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

Squaliformes

Squalus acanthias (Northern hemisphere populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Phoenicopteriformes

Phoenicopteridae spp

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Rajiformes

Manta birostris

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Alava, M.N.R, J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T Utzurum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

Carcharhiniformes

Carcharhinus falciformis

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Alava, M.N.R, J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T Utzurum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

Sphyrna mokarran

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
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Sphyrna lewini

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Alava, M.N.R, J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T Utzurum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

Pristiformes

Anoxypristis cuspidata

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Alava, M.N.R, J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T Utzurum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

Pristis clavata

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Pristis pectinata

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Alava, M.N.R, J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T Utzurum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

Pristis zijsron

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
Alava, M.N.R, J.P.A. Gaudiano, J.T Utzurum, E.E. Capuli, M.T.R. Aquino, M.M.A. Luchavez-Maypa, and M.D. Santos. 2015. Pating Ka Ba? An Identification Guide to Sharks, Batoids and Chimaeras of the Philippines. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Quezon City, Philippines and the Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines. 200 pages.

Pristis pristis

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

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Myliobatiformes

Manta alfredi

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

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Mobula mobular

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Mobula japanica

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
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Mobula thurstoni

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

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Mobula tarapacana

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
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Mobula eregoodootenkee

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> Philippine Status Report and National Plan of Action for Sharks. 2017. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Quezon City, Philippines. In press.
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Mobula kuhlii

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

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Mobula hypostoma

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Mobula rochebrunei

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Mobula munkiana

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

Anguilliformes

Anguilla anguilla

Please choose the one that applies.

☒ Not a Range State

2. All species of each of the Families below are listed in Appendix II. If your country is a Range State for any of the species in these Families, please indicate whether your country is a Range State or the species is extinct and, where appropriate, please provide published distribution references.

Order FALCONIFORMES, Family ACCIPITRIDAE

Accipiter gularis

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Accipiter soloensis

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Accipiter virgatus

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Aviceda jerdoni

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Butastur indicus

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Buteo buteo

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Circus melanoleucos

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Circus spilonotus

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Elanus caeruleus

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Milvus migrans

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Pernis ptilorhynchus

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Order FALCONIFORMES, Family FALCONIDAE

Falco columbarius

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Falco peregrinus

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Falco tinnunculus

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Order PASSERIFORMES, Family MUSCICAPIDAE

Acrocephalus orientalis

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Acrocephalus sorghophilus

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Acrocephalus stentoreus

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Cettia canturians

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Ficedula narcissina

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Ficedula parva

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Ficedula zanthopygia

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Luscinia calliope

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Luscinia cyane

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Monticola solitarius

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Muscicapa dauurica

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Muscicapa ferruginea

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Muscicapa griseisticta

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Muscicapa sibirica

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Order ANSERIFORMES, Family ANATIDAE

Anas ferruginea

Published distribution reference

› Guide to the Birds of the Philippines. Kennedy.2002

Anas platyrhynchos

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Anas poecilorhyncha

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Anas strepera

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Aythya baeri

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Aythya ferina

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Aythya fuligula

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Aythya marila

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Tadorna ferruginea

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Tadorna tadorna

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Himantopus himantopus

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Himantopus leucocephalus

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Recurvirostra avosetta

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family CHARADRIIDAE

Charadrius alexandrinus

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Charadrius dubius

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Charadrius hiaticula

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Charadrius leschenaultii

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Charadrius mongolus

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Charadrius pallidus

Published distribution reference

> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Charadrius peronii

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Charadrius veredus

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference
> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Pluvialis squatarola

Choose the one that applies.
☒ Range State

Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family SCOLOPACIDAE

Calidris alba

Choose the one that applies.
☒ Range State

Published distribution reference
> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Calidris alpina

Choose the one that applies.
☒ Range State

Published distribution reference
> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Calidris canutus

Choose the one that applies.
☒ Range State

Published distribution reference
> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Calidris ferruginea

Choose the one that applies.
☒ Range State

Published distribution reference
> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Calidris minuta

Choose the one that applies.
☒ Range State

Published distribution reference
> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Calidris subminuta

Choose the one that applies.
☒ Range State

Published distribution reference
> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Calidris temminckii

Choose the one that applies.
☒ Range State

Published distribution reference
> A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Calidris tenuirostris

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› A guide to Birds of the Philippines (Kennedy 2000)

Order TESTUDINATA, Family CHELONIIDAE

Caretta caretta

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines.2014 Philippine aquatic Wildlife Rescue and Response Manual Series.

Chelonia mydas

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines.2014 Philippine aquatic Wildlife Rescue and Response Manual Series.

Eretmochelys imbricata

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines.2014 Philippine aquatic Wildlife Rescue and Response Manual Series.

Lepidochelys olivacea

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines.2014 Philippine aquatic Wildlife Rescue and Response Manual Series.

Order TESTUDINATA, Family DERMOCHELYIDAE

Dermochelys coriacea

Choose the one that applies.

☒ Range State

Published distribution reference

› Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines.2014 Philippine aquatic Wildlife Rescue and Response Manual Series.