

**[ REPUBLIC ACT NO. 7611, June 19, 1992 ]**

**AN ACT ADOPTING THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN FOR  
PALAWAN, CREATING THE ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY FOR  
ITS IMPLEMENTATION, CONVERTING THE PALAWAN  
INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT OFFICE TO ITS  
SUPPORT STAFF, PROVIDING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR  
OTHER PURPOSES**

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

**CHAPTER I**

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

SECTION 1. *Title.* – This Act shall be known as the "Strategic Environmental Plan (SEP) for Palawan Act."

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to protect, develop and conserve its natural resources. Toward this end, it shall assist and support the implementation of plans, programs and projects formulated to preserve and enhance the environment, and at the same time pursue the socioeconomic development goals of the country.

It shall support and promote the sustainable development goals for the provinces through proper conservation, utilization and development of natural resources to provide optimum yields on a continuing basis. With specific reference to forest resources, the State shall pursue and implement forest conservation and protection through the imposition of a total commercial logging ban as hereinafter provided.

It shall also adopt the necessary measures leading to the creation of an institutional machinery including, among others, fiscal and financial programs to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of environmental plans, programs and projects.

It shall also promote and encourage the involvement of all sectors of society and maximize people participation in natural resource management, conservation and protection.

SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.* – As used in this Act, the following terms are defined as follows:

1. "Palawan" refers to the Philippine province composed of islands and islets located 7deg47' and 12deg22' north latitude and 117deg00' and 119deg51'

east longitude, generally bounded by the South China Sea to the northwest and by the Sulu Sea to the east;

2. "Sustainable development" means the improvement in the quality of life of the present and future generations through the complementation of development and environmental protection activities;
3. "Natural resources" refers to life-support systems such as the sea, coral reef, soil, lakes, rivers, streams, and forests as well as useful products found therein such as minerals, wildlife, trees and other plants, including the aesthetic attributes of scenic sites that are not man-made;
4. "Tribal land areas" refers to the areas comprising both land and sea that are traditionally occupied by the cultural minorities;
5. "Environmentally critical areas" refers to terrestrial, aquatic and marine areas that need special protection and conservation measures as they are ecologically fragile;
6. "Participatory processes" means the involvement of all the key sectors of development, from the grassroots to the policy-making bodies of the National Government, in providing the values and ideas from which strategic development and environmental protection action can come about;
7. "Conservation" refers to the wise use of natural resources that assures regeneration and replenishment for continuous benefit;
8. "Ecology" refers to the life-sustaining interrelationships and interactions of organisms with each other and with their physical surroundings;
9. "Commercial logging" refers to the cutting, felling or destruction of trees from old growth and residual forests for the purpose of selling or otherwise disposing of the cut or felled logs for profit;
10. "SEP" refers to the Strategic Environmental Plan discussed in Section 4 of this Act;
11. "ECAN" refers to the Environmentally Critical Areas Network as provided in Section 7 of this Act; and
12. "EMES" refers to the Environmental Monitoring and Evaluation System provided in Section 13 of this Act.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN:**

#### **ADOPTION, PHILOSOPHY AND LEGAL EFFECTS**

SEC. 4. *Strategic Environmental Plan.* – A comprehensive framework for the sustainable development of Palawan compatible with protecting and enhancing the natural resources and endangered environment of the province is hereby adopted. Such framework shall be known as the Strategic Environmental Plan for Palawan, hereinafter referred to as SEP, and shall serve to guide the local government of Palawan and the government agencies concerned in the formulation and implementation of plans, programs and projects affecting said province.

SEC. 5. *Strategic Environmental Plan (SEP) Philosophy.* – The SEP shall have, as its general philosophy, the sustainable development of Palawan, which is the improvement in the quality of life of its people in the present and future generations through the use of complementary activities of development and conservation that protect life-support ecosystems and rehabilitate exploited areas to allow upcoming generations to sustain development growth. It shall have the following features:

1. Ecological viability – The physical and biological cycles that maintain the productivity of natural ecosystems must always be kept intact;
2. Social acceptability – The people themselves, through participatory processes, should be fully committed to support sustainable development activities by fostering equity in access to resources and the benefits derived from them; and
3. Integrated approach – This allows for a holistic view of problems and issues obtaining in the environment as well as opportunities for coordination and sharing that will eventually provide the resources and political will to actually implement and sustain SEP activities.

SEC. 6. *Legal Effects.* – The SEP shall serve as the framework to guide the government agencies concerned in the formulation and implementation of plans, programs and projects affecting the environment and natural resources of Palawan. It shall therefore be incorporated in the Regional Development Plan of Region IV as part of said plan. All local governments in Palawan and the concerned national and regional government agencies operating therein shall coordinate and align their projects and the corresponding budgets with the projects, programs and policies of the SEP, as administered and implemented by an administrative machinery hereinafter created.

SEC. 7. *Environmentally Critical Areas Network (ECAN).* – The SEP shall establish a graded system of protection and development control over the whole of Palawan, including its tribal lands, forests, mines, agricultural areas, settlement areas, small islands, mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds and the surrounding sea. This shall be known as the Environmentally Critical Areas Network, hereinafter referred to as ECAN, and shall serve as the main strategy of the SEP.

The ECAN shall ensure the following:

1. Forest conservation and protection through the imposition of a total commercial logging ban in all areas of maximum protection and in such other restricted use zones as the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development as hereinafter created may provide;
2. Protection of watersheds;
3. Preservation of biological diversity;
4. Protection of tribal people and the preservation of their culture;
5. Maintenance of maximum sustainable yield;
6. Protection of the rare and endangered species and their habitat;
7. Provision of areas for environmental and ecological research, education and training; and
8. Provision of areas for tourist and recreation.

SEC. 8. *Main Components.* – The areas covered by the ECAN shall be classified into three (3) main components:

1. Terrestrial – The terrestrial component shall consist of the mountainous as well as ecologically important low hills and lowland areas of the whole province. It may be further subdivided into smaller management components;
2. Coastal/marine area – This area includes the whole coastline up to the open sea. This is characterized by active fisheries and tourism activities; and
3. Tribal ancestral lands – These are the areas traditionally occupied by the cultural communities.

SEC. 9. *Terrestrial Component: Management Scheme and Zonation.* – The terrestrial component may be further subdivided into smaller management components for a more efficient supervision. These management components, in turn, shall each be further subdivided into the following zones:

1. Area of maximum protection or core zone – This zone shall be fully and strictly protected and maintained free of human disruption. Included here are all types of natural forest which include first growth forest, residual forest and edges of intact forest, areas above one thousand (1,000) meters elevation, peaks of mountains or other areas with very steep gradients, and endangered habitats and habitats of endangered and rare species. Exceptions, however, may be granted to traditional uses of tribal communities of these areas for minimal and soft impact gathering of forest species for ceremonial and medicinal purposes.
2. Buffer zone – This area permits regulated use and may be further subdivided into three (3) sub-zones:
  - a. Restricted use area. Generally surrounds the core zone and provides a protective barrier. Limited and non-consumptive activities may be allowed in this area;
  - b. Controlled use area. Encircles and provides the outer barrier to the core and restricted use areas. Controlled forest extraction, like the collecting of minor forest products, and strictly controlled logging and mining may be allowed; and
  - c. Traditional use area. Edges of intact forests where traditional land use is already stabilized or is being stabilized. Management and control shall be carried out with the other supporting programs of the SEP.
3. Multiple/manipulative use area – This is the area where the landscape has been modified for different forms of land use such as intensive timber extraction, grazing and pastures, agriculture and infrastructure development. Control and management shall be strictly integrated with the other supporting programs of the SEP and other similar programs of the Government.

SEC. 10. *Coastal/Marine Zone.* – A different and simplified scheme of management and zonation shall be applied to this component due to its geographical characteristics, critical nature, and patterns of resource use. Equitable access to the resource and management responsibility by the local community shall be the underlying management philosophy of this component.

1. Core zone – This area shall be designated free from any human activity. This includes sanctuaries for rare and endangered species, selected coral reefs, seagrass and mangrove ecosystem reserves.
2. Multiple use zone – Aside from being the development area, this zone also serves as the buffer zone where fishery, mariculture, recreation, rehabilitation of small islands and mangrove ecosystem, education and research are allowed.

SEC. 11. *Tribal Ancestral Lands.* – These areas, traditionally occupied by cultural minorities, comprise both land and sea areas. These shall be treated in the same graded system of control and prohibition as in the others abovementioned except for stronger emphasis in cultural considerations. The SEP, therefore, shall define a special kind of zonation to fulfill the material and cultural needs of the tribes using