

Information Sheet on EAA Flyway Network Sites (SIS) – 2017 version

Available for download from <http://www.eaaflyway.net/about/the-flyway/flyway-site-network/>

Categories approved by Second Meeting of the Partners of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership in Beijing, China 13-14 November 2007 - Report (Minutes) Agenda Item 3.13

Notes for compilers:

1. The management body intending to nominate a site for inclusion in the East Asian - Australasian Flyway Site Network is requested to complete a Site Information Sheet. The Site Information Sheet will provide the basic information of the site and detail how the site meets the criteria for inclusion in the Flyway Site Network. When there is a new nomination or an SIS update, the following sections with an asterisk (*), from Questions 1-14 and Question 30, must be filled or updated at least so that it can justify the international importance of the habitat for migratory waterbirds.
2. The Site Information Sheet is based on the Ramsar Information Sheet. If the site proposed for the Flyway Site Network is an existing Ramsar site then the documentation process can be simplified.
3. Once completed, the Site Information Sheet (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Flyway Partnership Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the Information Sheet and, where possible, digital versions (e.g. shapefile) of all maps.

1. Name and contact details of the compiler of this form*:

Full name:

EAAF SITE CODE FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Institution/agency: Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Region 18-Negros Island Region (NIR)

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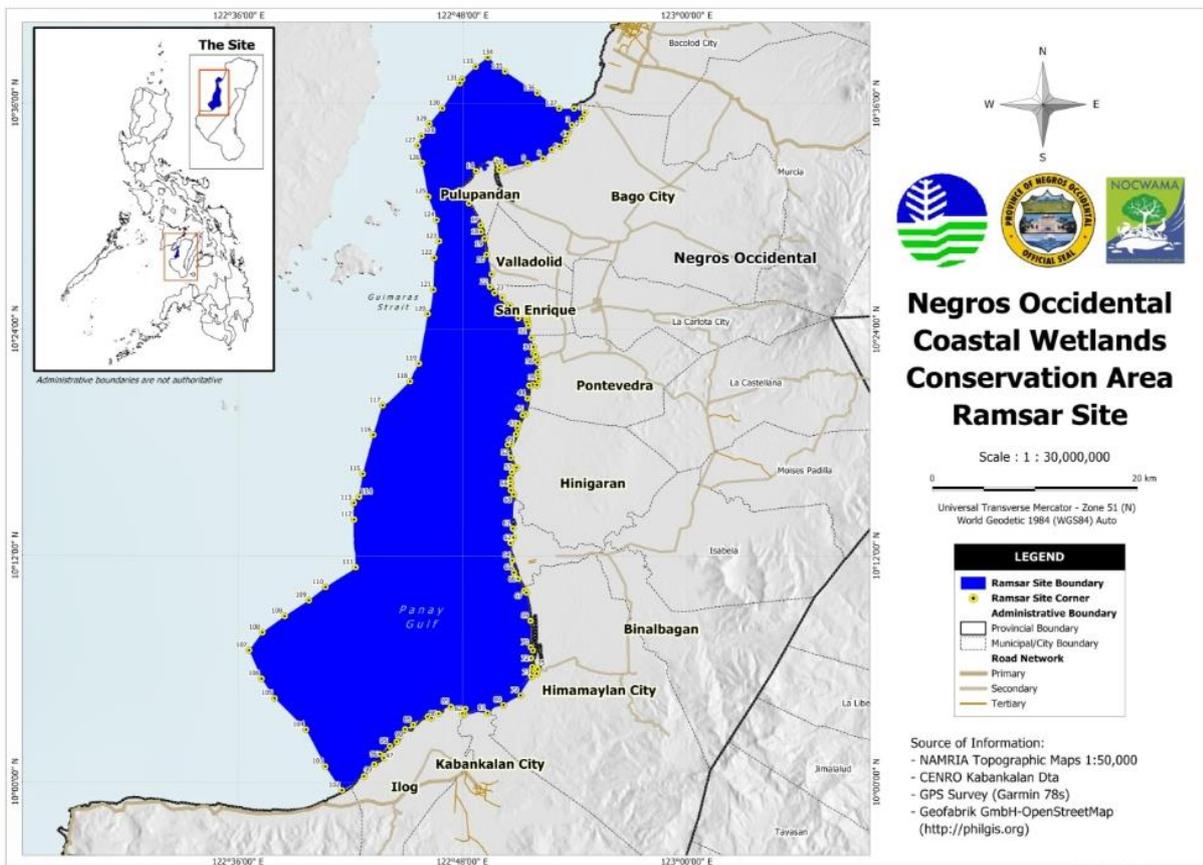
2. Date this sheet was completed*: 20 November 2016

3. Country*: Philippines

4. Name of the Flyway Network site*:

Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area (NOCWCA)

5. Map of site*:



6. Geographical coordinates* (latitude/longitude, in decimal degrees):

10°15'48"N 122°46'22"E

1. Municipality of Ilog

POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	REMARKS
BEGINNNING AT 1	09° 59' 50.58"	122° 42' 00.71"	COASTAL TERMINAL POINT
THENCE 2	10° 07' 30.00"	122° 38' 00.00"	

Information Sheet on EAA Flyway Network Sites

THENCE 3	10° 08' 46.00"	122° 38' 34.00"	
THENCE 4	10° 09' 38.00"	122° 39' 36.00"	
THENCE 5	10° 10' 18.00"	122° 40' 45.00"	
THENCE 6	10° 10' 49.00"	122° 41' 33.00"	
THENCE 7	10° 11' 18.00"	122° 42' 21.00"	
THENCE 8	10° 09' 05.00"	122° 46' 01.00"	
THENCE 9	10° 08' 41.00"	122° 46' 49.00"	
THENCE 10	10° 08' 26.00"	122° 47' 39.00"	
THENCE 11	10° 07' 54.00"	122° 47' 57.00"	
THENCE 12	10° 07' 17.00"	122° 48' 30.00"	
THENCE 13	10° 07' 00.00"	122° 48' 34.00"	
THENCE 14	10° 04' 28.00"	122° 48' 39.00"	
THENCE 15	10° 04' 09.00"	122° 48' 34.00"	
THENCE 16	10° 03' 37.00"	122° 48' 03.00"	COASTAL TERMINAL POINT

2. Kabankalan City

POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	REMARKS
BEGINNNING AT 1	10° 03' 37"	122° 48' 03"	COASTAL TERMINAL POINT
THENCE 2	10° 04' 09"	122° 48' 34"	
THENCE 3	10° 04' 28"	122° 48' 39"	
THENCE 4	10° 07' 00"	122° 48' 34"	
THENCE 5	10° 07' 17"	122° 48' 30"	
THENCE 6	10° 07' 01"	122° 48' 42"	
THENCE 7	10° 06' 29"	122° 48' 54"	
THENCE 8	10° 05' 24"	122° 49' 06"	
THENCE 9	10° 04' 17"	122° 49' 13"	
THENCE 10	10° 04' 00"	122° 49' 16"	
THENCE 11	10° 03' 48"	122° 49' 33"	
THENCE FOLLOWING THE COASTLINE TO 1			

3. Himamaylan City

POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	REMARKS
BEGINNNING AT 1	10° 03' 48"	122° 49' 23"	COASTAL TERMINAL POINT
THENCE 2	10° 04' 00"	122° 49' 16"	
THENCE 3	10° 04' 17"	122° 49' 13"	
THENCE 4	10° 05' 24"	122° 49' 06"	
THENCE 5	10° 06' 29"	122° 48' 54"	
THENCE 6	10° 07' 01"	122° 48' 42"	

Information Sheet on EAA Flyway Network Sites

THENCE 7	10° 07' 17"	122° 48' 30"	
THENCE 8	10° 07' 54"	122° 47' 57"	
THENCE 9	10° 08' 26"	122° 47' 39"	
THENCE 10	10° 08' 46"	122° 48' 29"	
THENCE 11	10° 09' 00"	122° 48' 58"	
THENCE 12	10° 09' 56"	122° 50' 31"	
THENCE 13	10° 10' 11"	122° 51' 21"	
THENCE 14	10° 10' 12"	122° 51' 24"	COASTAL TERMINAL POINT

4. Binalbagan

Point	Latitude	Longitude	Remarks
Beginning at 1	10° 10' 12"	122° 51' 24"	Coastal terminal point
thence 2	10° 10' 11"	122° 51' 21"	
thence 3	10° 09' 56"	122° 50' 31"	
thence 4	10° 09' 00"	122° 48' 58"	
thence 5	10° 08' 26"	122° 47' 39"	
thence 6	10° 08' 41"	122° 46' 49"	
thence 7	10° 09' 05"	122° 46' 01"	
thence 8	10° 11' 18"	122° 42' 21"	
thence 9	10° 12' 27"	122° 42' 16"	
thence 10	10° 13' 31"	122° 42' 16"	
thence 11	10° 14' 43"	122° 42' 14"	
thence 12	10° 15' 21"	122° 42' 26"	
thence 13	10° 15' 21"	122° 50' 35"	Coastal terminal point
thence following the coastline to 1			

5. Hinigaran

Point	Latitude	Longitude	Remarks
Beginning at 1	10° 15' 21"	122° 50' 35"	Coastal terminal point
thence 14	10° 15' 21"	122° 42' 26"	
thence 15	10° 15' 32"	122° 42' 31"	
thence 16	10° 16' 44"	122° 42' 48"	
thence 17	10° 18' 50"	122° 43' 06"	
thence 18	10° 19' 26"	122° 43' 27"	
thence 19	10° 20' 06"	122° 43' 51"	
thence 20	10° 21' 28"	122° 45' 12"	
thence 21	10° 21' 43"	122° 45' 21"	
thence 22	10° 21' 42"	122° 46' 00"	
thence 23	10° 21' 06"	122° 47' 50"	
thence 24	10° 20' 51"	122° 48' 23"	
thence 25	10° 20' 33"	122° 49' 11"	
thence 26	10° 20' 18"	122° 50' 18"	
thence 27	10° 20' 04"	122° 51' 27"	Coastal terminal point

thence following the coastline to 1			
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6. Pontevedra

Point	Latitude	Longitude	Remarks
Beginning at 1	10° 20' 04"	122° 51' 27"	Coastal terminal point
thence 28	10° 20' 18"	122° 50' 18"	
thence 29	10° 20' 33"	122° 49' 11"	
thence 30	10° 20' 51"	122° 48' 23"	
thence 31	10° 21' 06"	122° 47' 50"	
thence 32	10° 21' 42"	122° 46' 00"	
thence 33	10° 21' 43"	122° 45' 21"	
thence 34	10° 21' 48"	122° 46' 00"	
thence 35	10° 22' 03"	122° 46' 51"	
thence 36	10° 23' 06"	122° 49' 14"	
thence 37	10° 23' 18"	122° 49' 44"	
thence 38	10° 23' 36"	122° 51' 32"	Coastal terminal point
thence following the coastline to 1			

7. San Enrique

Point	Latitude	Longitude	Remarks
Beginning at 1	10° 23' 36"	122° 51' 32"	Coastal terminal point
thence 39	10° 23' 18"	122° 49' 44"	
thence 40	10° 23' 06"	122° 49' 14"	
thence 41	10° 22' 03"	122° 46' 51"	
thence 42	10° 21' 48"	122° 46' 00"	
thence 43	10° 21' 43"	122° 45' 21"	
thence 44	10° 22' 14"	122° 45' 39"	
thence 45	10° 25' 00"	122° 46' 09"	
thence 46	10° 26' 16"	122° 49' 27"	Coastal terminal point
thence following the coastline to 1			

8. Valladolid

Point	Latitude	Longitude	Remarks
Beginning at 1	10° 26' 16"	122° 49' 27"	Coastal terminal point
thence 47	10° 25' 00"	122° 46' 09"	
thence 48	10° 26' 24"	122° 46' 21"	
thence 49	10° 28' 11"	122° 46' 24"	
thence 50	10° 28' 42"	122° 49' 08"	Coastal terminal point
thence following the coastline to 1			

9. Pulpandan

Point	Latitude	Longitude	Remarks
Beginning at 1	10° 28' 42"	122° 49' 08"	Coastal terminal point
thence 51	10° 28' 11"	122° 46' 24"	
thence 52	10° 28' 47"	122° 46' 34"	
thence 53	10° 29' 55"	122° 46' 26"	
thence 54	10° 31' 09"	122° 45' 59"	
thence 55	10° 32' 56"	122° 45' 39"	
thence 56	10° 33' 51"	122° 45' 25"	
thence 57	10° 34' 22"	122° 45' 37"	
thence 58	10° 34' 41"	122° 45' 49"	
thence 59	10° 35' 00"	122° 46' 02"	
thence 60	10° 35' 50"	122° 46' 44"	
thence 61	10° 34' 48"	122° 47' 38"	
thence 62	10° 34' 01"	122° 48' 26"	
thence 63	10° 33' 25"	122° 49' 08"	
thence 64	10° 33' 18"	122° 49' 32"	
thence 65	10° 33' 03"	122° 49' 45"	Coastal terminal point
thence following the coastline to 1			

10. Bago City

Point	Latitude	Longitude	Remarks
Beginning at 1	10° 33' 03"	122° 49' 45"	Coastal terminal point
thence 66	10° 33' 18"	122° 49' 32"	
thence 67	10° 33' 25"	122° 49' 08"	
thence 68	10° 34' 01"	122° 48' 26"	
thence 69	10° 34' 48"	122° 47' 38"	
thence 70	10° 35' 50"	122° 46' 44"	
thence 71	10° 36' 01"	122° 46' 52"	
thence 72	10° 38' 17"	122° 48' 19"	
thence 73	10° 38' 56"	122° 48' 51"	
thence 74	10° 38' 08"	122° 49' 51"	
thence 75	10° 36' 48"	122° 51' 40"	
thence 76	10° 35' 52"	122° 52' 51"	
thence 77	10° 35' 45"	122° 53' 10"	
thence 78	10° 35' 48"	122° 53' 54"	Coastal terminal point
thence following the coastline to 1			

7. Elevation*:

Elevation values from 0 to 3 meters above sea level.

8. Area*:

89,607.81 hectares

9. General overview of the site*:

The Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area (NOCWCA) lies along 109.52 kilometers of contiguous coastline covering 89,607.81 hectares with 52 coastal districts (barangays) within three cities and seven municipalities. Its major wetland characteristics are intertidal mudflats which serve as feeding ground for migratory water birds. Two major river basins also drain in the estuaries and intertidal forests which are also habitats for wildlife.

10. Justification of Flyway Site Network criteria*:

NOCWCA meets the criteria for a Flyway Site Network. That is:

Criterion 2: It supports appreciable number of threatened and near-threatened migratory waterbirds of the flyway, as follows:

Threatened species	2014	2015	2016
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> (Great Knot) - VU	6,669	2495	488
<i>Egretta eulophotes</i> (Chinese Egret) – VU	22	191	41
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> (Far Eastern Curlew) - EN	35	114	22
<i>Tringa guttifer</i> (Spotted Greenshank or Nordmann's Greenshank) – EN	7	14	6
<i>Anas luzonica</i> (Philippine Duck) – VU	2,189	630	683

Criterion 5 It regularly supports > 20, 000 population of migratory waterbirds. The following are the recent waterbird counts (Asian Waterbird Census) for the site:

- 2013 (32,203; 60% of the area covered);
- 2014 (51,858; 80% of the area covered)
- 2015 (44,237;80% of the area covered)
- 2016 (16,563;70% of the area covered)

Criterion 6: It regularly supports > 1 % of the individuals in a population of the following migratory waterbirds;

	Flyway Pop. Threshold (1%)	2014	2015	2016
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> (Great Knot)	2,900	6,669	2,495	488
<i>Calidris canutus, ssp rogersi</i> (Red Knot)	540	688	96	190
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i> (Red-necked stint)	3,200	7,589	3,176	246
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i> (Broad-billed Sandpiper)	250	494	269	117
<i>Limosa limosa</i> (Black-tailed	1,400	1,598	2,579	600

Godwit)				
<i>Limosa lapponica ssp baueri</i> (Bar-tailed Godwit)	1,330	1,354	401	218
<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i> (Asiatic Dowitcher)	230	380	108	1
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> (Kentish Plover)	1,000	1,064	1,463	329
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (Grey Plover)	1000	4,189	2,705	1260
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i> (Pacific Golden Plover)	1000	4,879	3,376	518
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i> (Greater Sand Plover)	790	1,664	1,015	1,089
<i>Charadrius mongolus, ssp stegmanni and mongolus</i> (Lesser Sand Plover)	390	786	829	143
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i> (Black-winged Stilt)	1,000	1,306	1,949	1,076
<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i> (Grey-tailed Tattler)	440	656	701	102
<i>Egretta eulophotes</i> (Chinese Egret)	35	22	41	191
<i>Sterna hirundo</i> (Common Tern)	460	3	400	597
<i>Sterna albifrons</i> (Little Tern)	1,000	69	1,893	2,216
<i>Sterna caspia</i> (Caspian Tern)	100	139	410	317

11. Wetland Types*:

- G -- **Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats.**
- F -- **Estuarine waters;** permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas.
- I -- **Intertidal forested wetlands;** includes mangrove swamps, nipah swamps and tidal freshwater swamp forests.

12. Jurisdiction*:

The Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area is under the jurisdiction and management of the Local Government Units (Local Government Code of 1991) and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Presidential Decree 705 & Republic Act 9147), Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (Republic Act 8550); Negros Occidental Coastal Wetland Area Management Alliance (NOCWAMA) (Memorandum of Agreement 2014); Kabankalan Himamaylan Ilog Integrated Coastal Area Management Council (KAHIL-ICAMC) (Memorandum of Agreement 2009); Central Negros Council for Coastal Resources Development (CENECCORD) (Memorandum of Agreement and Republic Act 9147).

13. Management authority*:

Dr. Al O. Orolfo, CESE

Regional Director

Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Region 18 – Negros Island Region

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14. Bibliographical references*:

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Dickinson, E.C., Kennedy, R. S. and Parkes, K. C. (1991). The birds of the Philippines: an annotated checklist, Tring, U.K.: British Ornithologists' Union (Check-list no. 12).

Heads, M. (2013). Biogeography of Australasia: A Molecular Analysis. Chapter 10 Biogeography of the Philippines. Cambridge University Press: pp. 356-401

Kennedy, R. S., Gonzales, P. C., Dickinson, E. C., Miranda Jr., H. C. and Fisher, T. H. (2000). A Guide to the Birds of the Philippines. New York: Oxford University Press.

MacKinnon, J., Verkuil, Y.I. & Murray, N. (2012). IUCN situation Analysis of East and Southeast Asian Intertidal Habitats, with particular reference to the Yellow Sea (including the Bohai Sea). Occasional Paper of the IUCN Species Survival Commission, No. 47. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK: IUCN. 72 pp. www.iucn.org/asiancoastalwetlands.

Paguntalan, L.J., Jakosalem, P.G.C., Salazar, L., Jonahsson, L. (2013). Wetlands birds along the coast of Negros Island, Philippines: with notes on new records and threatened species.

Wetlands International (2017). Waterbird Population Estimates, wpe.wetlands.org

15. Physical features of the site:

Geology & Geomorphology	The 10 LGUs have contiguous coastline that are largely flat and gently rolling slopes made up of intertidal mud and sand flats.
Soil Type & Chemistry Range	Hydrosol soil largely cover the entire coastal land area (Chemistry range shall be determined during the conduct of coastal wetlands characterization)
Origin	Natural coastal wetlands
Salinity	The mean salinity values ranged between 0‰ during the wet season and 0.6±0.78‰ during the dry season (USLS, et al. 2012)
Climate	The climate of the Province of Negros Occidental is divided into two distinct seasons: the wet and the dry seasons. The wet season starts from May to October with the southwest monsoon (<i>Habagat</i>) winds and ends when the northeast monsoon (<i>Amihan</i>) winds begin. The months of April and May are the hottest months of the year in the Province of Negros Occidental with mean temperature of 26°C (Negros Occidental Tourism Center, 2010)

16. Physical features of the catchment area:

The Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands (NOCWAMA Local Conservation Area) is characterized by abundant resources, specifically the sandflats and mudflats which are used by thousands of waterbirds that spend the winter in the Philippines but fly north as far as Siberia in the summer to breed.

17. Hydrological values:

The Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area (NOCWCA) water regime is largely dependent on marine water, although there is fresh water coming from several major river systems. During the wet season water coming from the mountains causes floods within the lower basin.

18. General ecological features:

At least three major watersheds drain into the wetlands including the Northern Negros Natural Park (NANNP), Mt. Kanla-on Natural Park (MKNP) and the Ilog-Hilabangan Watershed Forest Reserve (IHWFR). All the river systems from these watershed drains into the coastal wetlands including three major river systems namely Ilog River, Bago River and Binalbagan River.

Along the coastal areas and sections of the estuarine of major river systems are patches of old-growth mangroves amid recent plantings of mangroves that serves as protection from soil erosion, storm surges, typhoon and flooding. The inland areas are dominated by Nipa (*Nypa fruticans*).

19. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the SIS.*
(Please add here the species which do not come under sec no 14)

20. Noteworthy fauna:

The Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area (NOCWCA) supports a total of seventy-three (73) species of water birds, including the threatened (VU) and endemic Philippine duck (*Anas luzonica*)

There is a total of 51,858 waterbirds population counted representing 72 species of waterbirds in 2014. These include endangered Far Eastern Curlew, Great Knot and Spotted Greenshank and vulnerable Chinese Egret. The numbers of Great Knot are particularly important. In addition nine near threatened species (Eurasian Curlew, Asian Dowitcher, Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, Grey-tailed Tattler, Curlew Sandpiper, Red Knot, Red-necked Stint and Malaysian Plover) occur, six of these exceeding the 1% level for Flyway populations. Most of this species were concentrated within the coastal wetlands of Negros Occidental particularly in San Enrique – Pontevedra areas. This also happens to be the highest population count of both species in the country.

NOCWCA is home to three species of globally threatened marine turtles namely the critically endangered Hawksbill turtle, the endangered Green turtle and the vulnerable Olive Ridley turtle. The vulnerable Irrawaddy dolphin also inhabits the coastal areas.

21. Social, economic and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social, economic and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

The site is a major source of food for the local population. At least 62.50 metric tons of oyster shells are harvested monthly in the areas of Ilog and Himamaylan City which is among the many marine and coastal resources harvested from the wetlands. Himamaylan City is the only known locality where nylon shells are produced and exported. In 2012 a total of 614,000 kilograms of nylon shells harvested which generated PhP 4,298,000.00 (approximately USD 104,000) in tax revenues. On the other hand, Binalbagan, Hinigaran, Pontevedra, San Enrique, Valladolid and Pulupandan are also known producers of angel wings shells where at least 22,701 kilograms were produced in 2010. The Nipa plants are also sources of raw materials for roofing as well as protection against flooding, soil erosion and storm surges.

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning? (Double-click the checkbox to check and choose “Checked” under “Default Value” from “Check Box Form Field Options” window)

If yes, tick the box and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- I. Sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- II. Sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- III. Sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- IV. Sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

22. Land tenure/ownership:

a) Within the Flyway Network site:

- 1) Public Ownership: Provincial/region/state government Local authority, municipality, (sub) district, etc.

b) In the surrounding area:

- 1) Public Ownership: Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.
- 2) Private Ownership: Other types of private/individual owner(s)
- 3) Other: Commoners/customary rights

23. Current land (including water) use:

a) Within the Flyway Network site:

- 1) Fisheries - yes
- 2) Mangrove forests - yes
- 3) Nautical lanes
- 4) Drainage - yes

b) In the surroundings/catchment:

- 1) Housing and urban - yes
- 2) Commercial and industrial - yes
- 3) Drainage - yes
- 4) Aquaculture - yes

24. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

a) Within the Flyway Network site:

- 1) Drainage
- 2) Geologic events
- 3) Storms and flooding
- 4) Overfishing - yes
- 5) Pollution - partially

b) In the surrounding area:

- 1) Housing and urban areas - yes
- 2) Commercial and industrial areas
- 3) Drainage - partially
- 4) Water releases
- 5) Canalisation and river regulation - partially
- 6) Marine and freshwater aquaculture - yes
- 7) Energy production and mining
- 8) Transportation and service corridors
- 9) Natural system modification - yes
- 10) Vegetation clearance/land conversion - yes conversion of foreshore areas into mangrove plantations
- 11) Geologic events

- 12) Storms and flooding
- 13) Pollution - partially

25. Conservation measures taken:

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Flyway Network site:

In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

- a) The site is a designated wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention with the official name of Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area (NOCWCA)

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate, see Annex 3):

Ia ; Ib ; II ; III ; IV ; V ; VI ; N/A

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?:

If yes, is it being implemented? If no, is one being planned?

No, the management plan is currently undergoing final drafting and is expected to be implemented on CY 2017 by the Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area Management Alliance (NOCWMA).

d) Describe any other current management practices:

26. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

27. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

The following research activities are on-going:

- a) Identifying key habitat requirements of waterbirds for management. Philippines Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Inc. and Department of Environment and Natural Resources;

- b) Shorebird and Passerine Abundance and Habitat Use in Negros Occidental Wetlands. Philippines Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Inc. and Department of Environment and Natural Resources (on-going);
- c) The assembly of local communities: Waterbirds, shells and invertebrates in Negros Occidental Wetlands and Department of Environment and Natural Resources; Philippines Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Inc. and Carlos Hilado Memorial State College Binalbagan Campus
- d) Characterization of the Ilog-Hilabangan River System: A Multi -Disciplinary Study by the University of St. La Salle, Central Philippines State University, West Negros University, Carlos Hilado Memorial State College and Kabankalan Catholic College;
- e) Hydrological and Ecological Study of Bago River by the La Consolacion College and Department of Environment and Natural Resources

28. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

The partnership between the Province of Negros, Philippines Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Inc., Department of Environment and Natural Resources together with the Department of Education in conducting awareness on waterbirds is incorporated in the Negros Occidental Wildlife Month Celebration. The wildlife month celebration activities includes photo exhibits, birdwatching trips, biodiversity quiz bowl, wildlife headdress parade, lectures to schools, symposium and a yearly conservation forum on Center for Environmental Initiatives. The wildlife month festival is a yearly activities and on its 13th year with support by the province of Negros Occidental.

In 2016, the Province of Negros Occidental and Oriental, City of Bacolod together with Philippines Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Inc., and Department of Environment and Natural Resources hosted the 11th Philippine Bird Festival during the Wildlife Month Celebration in the City of Bacolod and the mini localized bird festival with four local government units. Activities includes, visit to the Ramsar sites, birdwatching in wetlands, bird conservation forum, ecotourism forum, photo exhibits in mall, along the road and airport arrival area, biodiversity quiz bowl, bird cultural show, and different lectures on waterbirds, wetlands and biodiversity conservation.

A yearly gathering of school organization with in the public high schools in Negros Island Region call Yes for Environment School Organizations (YES-O) includes wetlands and waterbirds conservation since majority of the district five schools are within the Ramsar sites. The activities includes camping in school grounds, lectures on solid waste, biodiversity conservation, waterbirds, wetlands, clean up drive in wetlands and birdwatching. The month of June is declared environment month and each public office are required to conduct conservation and awareness activities.

The municipality of San Enrique constructed a bird hide for the public to view easily the waterbirds. The city of Himamaylan and Kabankalan (Ramsar Site) constructed a viewing deck for tourist and locals to view waterbirds and waterbirds. The municipality of Pulpandan created a birdwatching trail in abandoned fish ponds and promoted for waterbirds conservation and ecotourism. They just recently won the new ecotourism product or the Department of Tourism Pearl Award for new ecotourism product.

Posters on waterbirds have been produced by Philippines Biodiversity Conservation Foundation and Negros Bird Conservation Society in each city and municipalities.

29. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Birdwatching has been known since the declaration as Ramsar sites particularly in the Municipality of San Enrique and Pulpandan. The birdwatching and bird photography are limited during the migration period.

The Negros Occidental Tourism Office in partnerships with Philippines Biodiversity Conservation Foundation conducted a bird guiding training and monitoring training for environment department technical staff, cities and municipalities within Ramsar sites in 2015 and plan to provide more training on birdwatching and support for the Asian Waterbird Census monitoring.

The wetland is on the planning stages for promoting the ecotourism potential. We are right now conducting research and documenting different products with ecotourism values within the Ramsar sites.

30. Threats*

Which of the following threats is present historically – when the threat stopped but the effects are still there (H), currently (C) or potentially (P)?

	Historically	Currently	Potentially
Residential and commercial development			
housing and urban areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
commercial and industrial areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
tourism and recreation areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Agriculture and aquaculture			
annual and perennial non-timber crops	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
wood and pulp plantations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
livestock farming and ranching	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
marine and freshwater aquaculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Energy production and mining			
oil and gas drilling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
mining and quarrying	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
renewable energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Transportation and service corridors			
roads and railroads	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Information Sheet on EAA Flyway Network Sites

utility and service lines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
shipping lanes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
flight paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Biological resource use

hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
gathering terrestrial plants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
logging and wood harvesting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Human intrusions and disturbance

recreational activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
war, civil unrest and military exercises	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
work and other activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Natural system modifications

fire and fire suppression	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
dams and water management/use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
other ecosystem modifications	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

invasive non-native/alien species	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
problematic native species	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
introduced genetic material	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Pollution

household sewage and urban waste water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
industrial and military effluents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
agricultural and forestry effluents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
garbage and solid waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
air-borne pollutants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
excess energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Geological events

volcanoes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
earthquakes/tsunamis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Information Sheet on EAA Flyway Network Sites

avalanches/landslides

Climate change and severe weather

habitat shifting and alteration

droughts

temperature extremes

storms and flooding