Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

THIRTEENTH CONGRESS

First Regular Session

House Bill No. 942

Introduced by REP. JUDY J. SYJUCO

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Our country's archipelagic character has endowed us with a wide array of tourism attractions ranging from majestic volcanoes, lush tropical forests, breath taking waterfalls, magnificent seascapes, spectacular coral reef formations and many other rare attractions found only in the Philippines. No wonder our tourism industry has grown tremendously through the years.

This impressive record, however, should not blind us from the alarming state of degradation of our environment and our people's cultural traditions. Side by side with this tourism growth, our forests are being denuded at the rate of 25 hectares per hour. Only an estimated 119,000 has of the country's mangrove forests remain. Of the 43 rivers being monitored by the government, about half are already polluted, 40 of which are declared biologically dead. Erosion of the cultural traditions go unabated as more members of our indigenous cultural communities are tempted into cultivating marijuana in their ancestral lands for livelihood.

That our robust tourism growth has been accompanied by a corresponding degradation of the environment is a major problem that this measure seeks to address. The bill proposes an ecotourism policy growth and environmental protection. It creates a National Ecotourism Commission which shall formulate and implement an Ecotourism Master Plan with the assistance of the Department of Tourism and the Department of Environment and Natural resources. The bill also proposes a network of ecotourism sites which would be included in the Integrated Areas System under R. A. No. 7586, also known as National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 1992 (NIPAS).

The pivotal role of the local communities including the indigenous cultural communities as stewards of the environment in their respective localities is given emphasis in this measure. Hence, it is hoped that they shall also benefit from the profits generated from ecotourism activities.

The richness of our resources could only be optimally utilized if they are adequately protected. Tourism would yield the most profits if it ensures the primacy of the environment and the preservation of the culture of our people. It is high time that we reorient our tourism goals to a low-impact and sustainable type of tourism before nothing else would be left of us.

In view of the foregoing, approval of this bill is earnestly sought.

JUDY J. SYJUCO

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AN ACT
PROVIDING FOR A NATIONAL ECOTOURISM POLICY, ESTABLISHING A FRAMEWORK FOR ITS INSTITUTIONALIZATION, CREATING A MECHANISM FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

SECTION 1. Short Title – This Act shall be known as the "National Ecotourism Policy Act of 1998".

SECTION. 2. Declaration of Policy – It is declared the policy of the State to:

a. Ensure the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology through the promotion of activities geared towards environmental protection and conservation;

b. Establish a framework for the utilization of natural sites for tourism purposes ensuring a balance between economic development and resource enhancement;

c. Encourage non- government organizations, people's organizations and the private sector to take the lead initiating programs for tourism development and environmental protection; and

d. Enlist the participation of local communities including the indigenous peoples by providing them the necessary assistance in the determination of ecotourism sites and ensuring their right to the full enjoyment of the benefits thereof.

SECTION 3. Network of Ecotourism Sites – There are hereby identified areas which shall comprise the network of ecotourism sites established under this Act. The sites shall include, but shall not be limited to, areas within the National Integrated Protected Areas System as identified under R. a. No. 7586 (National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 1992) and other areas with significant and relevant cultural heritage to be identified by the Commission which shall hereinafter be created.

SECTION 4. National Ecotourism Commission – There is hereby created a National Ecotourism Commission to be composed of one representative each from accredited non-government organizations and people's organizations engaged in ecotourism, one recognized indigenous people's federation, reputable travel organizations, the academe and the organization representing the local government chief executives.

The Commission shall be headed by a Chairman who must have a minimum of seven (7) years of experience in eco-tourism activities and environmental protection. The Chairman and the members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President for a term of five (5) years, renewable for one (1) term.

The Department of Tourism (DOT) and the Department of Environment and Resources (DENR) shall assist the Commission in its task of pursuing the objectives established in this Act.

SECTION 5. Functions and Responsibilities of the Commission -- The Commission shall be responsible for the following:

a. Review and from time to time, update the existing Ecotourism Master Plan and supervise the implementation of the corresponding programs and activities therein;

b. Assess and evaluate the potential impact of development to the environmental integrity of areas to be included in the Network of ecotourism Sites through the conduct of Environmental Impact Assessments under R. A. 7586 and its implementing rules and regulations;

c. Conduct consultations with the local population to be affected by eco-tourism developments to integrate their cultural values and beliefs in eco-tourism plans and programs which may be formulated thorough their own initiative;

d. Provide technical and financial assistance to communities which are included in the network of ecotourism sites established under this Act;

e. Formulate rules and regulations which shall prohibit poaching activities, collection of wildlife species and the purchase of authentic cultural and anthropological possessions and artifacts and other activities which are unnecessarily utilize forest and aquatic resources in identified ecotourism site; and

f. Perform such other activities as may be necessary to carry out the objectives of this Act.

SECTION 6. Role of Local Communities -- The local communities as well as the indigenous communities to be affected by the development of ecotourism sites shall actively participate in the formulation of ecotourism plans with the assistance of the Commission. They may declare their own localities as part or included in the network of ecotourism sites.

The local communities shall directly receive the proceeds of ecotourism activities in their respective areas and shall have preference over employment opportunities that will be generated therefrom; Provided, that the local communities shall set aside a portion of the aforementioned proceeds sufficient to provide for the protection and conservation of the environment in the ecotourism site.

SECTION 7. Code of Ecotourism Practice and Ethics -- The Commission shall formulate a Code of Ecotourism Practice and Ethics six (6) months after the approval of this Act, after a series of consultations with the concerned and affected sectors of the tourism industry as well as the affected communities and indigenous peoples.

SECTION 8. Ecotourism Fund -- To carry out the purposes of this Act, there shall be created a special fund called the Ecotourism Fund which shall be sourced from

at least twenty percent (20%) of the gross receipts of the Travel tax of the preceding year and such other sources or savings as the government may deem appropriate.

SEC. 9. Appropriations – Such amount as may be necessary to defray the expenses of the Commission in the implementation of this Act shall be appropriated in the current General Appropriations Act. Thereafter, the amount shall be regularly sourced from the General Appropriations Act.

SEC. 10. Repealing Clause – All laws, decrees, executive orders, presidential proclamations, rules and regulations or parts thereof contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 11. Separability Clause – If any portion of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, any provision not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 12. Effectivity Clause – this Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved,