

PROTECT NORTHWEST PANAY PENINSULA
NATURAL PARK COALITION

Position Paper on the Nabas Wind Power Project Phase 2

September 2023



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Position Paper on the Nabas Wind Power Project Phase Two (NWPP-2)

PhilinCon and Aklan Trekkers

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Rationale

“How is it that we are constantly being mandated to preserve and conserve protected areas such as the Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park (NPPNP), and yet there is the continued blatant disregard for these mandates by the establishment operating within this very protected domain?”

We frequently champion green energy as a cornerstone for future sustainability and development. However, if the methods employed to generate this green energy exact a substantially higher toll on our precious environment, the very foundation of our well-being, **should we still deem it a worthwhile endeavor?**

Republic Act No. 11038, also known as the E-NIPAS Law, serves as a crucial legal framework for the establishment and safeguarding of our nation's forest areas. While it does outline specific guidelines for their responsible use, it fundamentally stands as a staunch guardian against the exploitation and degradation of protected areas due to their profound importance to our entire ecosystem. Though it provides mechanisms for renewable energy development within protected areas, they are subject to the adoption of reduced impact technologies, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and safeguards to maintain the integrity of ecosystem functions and biodiversity, ensuring the **least damage**¹ possibly incurred.

The Philippines is a global hotspot of threatened endemic species (Convention on Biological Diversity, 2020). The NPPNP is one of the largest contiguous low-elevation forest landscapes remaining across its range. It is situated within the heart of Northwest Panay Island as one of the last bastions of low-lying rainforests, and urgently requires intervention to halt the construction of wind turbines within its sacred confines.

“The North-west Panay peninsula probably includes the most extensive and best quality lowland forests remaining in the Negros and Panay Endemic Bird Area, and this IBA is therefore a top priority site for conservation. Surveys by PESCP (the Philippine Endemic Species Conservation Project of the Frankfurt Zoological Society through the Animal Behaviour Research Group of Ruhr University Bochum, Germany) in 1996 and 1997 recorded several of the highly threatened lowland forest birds endemic to Negros and Panay, including a Bleeding-heart, and Visayan and Writhed-billed Hornbills. Further surveys are expected to locate more threatened and restricted-range species, and many of these birds are likely to have significant populations in this IBA. Several of the critically endangered mammal species endemic to the Western Visayas have been recorded there by PESCP.” – BirdLife Data Zone

¹ Section 14, RA7586, as amended by RA11038.

The Philippine Initiative for Conservation of the Environment and the People (PhilinCon) Inc., in their prior position statement² posted last 29 May 2021, has stood forth in the call for *proper* sustainable development within NPPNP, underscored that any pursuit of progress must be in harmonious coexistence with the rich biodiversity of this protected sanctuary, emphasizing that neglecting this balance would usher in irrevocable damage and far-reaching repercussions for both the environment and the neighboring communities. **Regrettably, it is disheartening to acknowledge that we continue to grapple with the same pressing issues today as we did back in 2021.**

The existing Special Agreement on Protected Areas (SAPA), granted by DENR Region 6 to PWEI, greenlit the expansion of the NWPP within the Multiple Use Zone (MUZ) of the NPPNP in the Malay and Nabas areas. Yet, alarming and unaccounted consequences have emerged from this project, notably concerning the significant biodiversity loss along the vital wildlife corridors of the NPPNP. Furthermore, the NWPP-2's ongoing operations are unmistakably inflicting direct and detrimental impacts on the watersheds and coastal regions of the adjacent communities, which have been clearly identified as impact zones.

Project Briefer

The Nabas Wind Power Project (NWPP) is a renewable energy project by PetroWind Energy, Inc (PWEI). The company was granted the Wind Energy Service Contract No. 2009-09-002 located in the north-western section of Panay Island. Following EIA requirements, PWEI was then granted an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) No. ECC-RC-1205-132-4220, dated 01 June 2012, as amended on September 2013, 09 December 2013, 17 February 2021, and 29 March 2021, respectively.

The area consisting of 2,025 hectares lies within the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Nabas and Municipality of Malay in the Province of Aklan. The terrain is moderately rugged to rugged, characterized by sharp ridges, steep to very steep slopes, v-shaped valleys, and a narrow valley floor. The elevation in the service contract area ranges from 100 to 600m above sea level.

The Nabas Wind Power Phase 1 (NWPP-1) consists of 18 wind turbines (WTG-1 to WTG-18)³ with a total power production capacity of 36MW, transmission lines, internal access roads, and a control station located in the barangays of Pawa, Rizal, and Unidos in Nabas and Brgy. Napaan in Malay.

Following guidelines mandated by the ENIPAS law, the project was allowed in the NPPNP through PAMB Resolution No. 2014-3 and granted by DENR Region VI with a Special Use Agreement on Protected Areas (SAPA) Application No. A0265DD2BFD107DC last 17 February 2023.

From this, the Nabas Wind Power Phase 2 (NWPP-2) would involve seven additional wind turbines (WTG-19 to WTG-25) with an expected total power generating capacity of 14MW located within the northern boundary of the NPPNP. Based on the DENR survey, the proposed NWPP-2 areas fall under the jurisdiction of Brgy. Pawa in Nabas and Brgy. Napaan in Malay.

² Link to position statement: <https://rb.gy/f3fvc>

³ WTG stands for “wind turbine generator”

NWPP-2 obtained a zoning permit to operate in the municipality of Nabas. However, the Local Government Unit of Malay (LGU Malay) did not grant it the necessary endorsement from the Office of the Sangguniang Bayan (SB). Consequently, in these areas, no operational activities should be conducted.

With Phase 1 in its operational stage, the company is currently moving forward with the construction of Phase 2, but there are still problems that were left unaddressed or have not been resolved in their entirety.

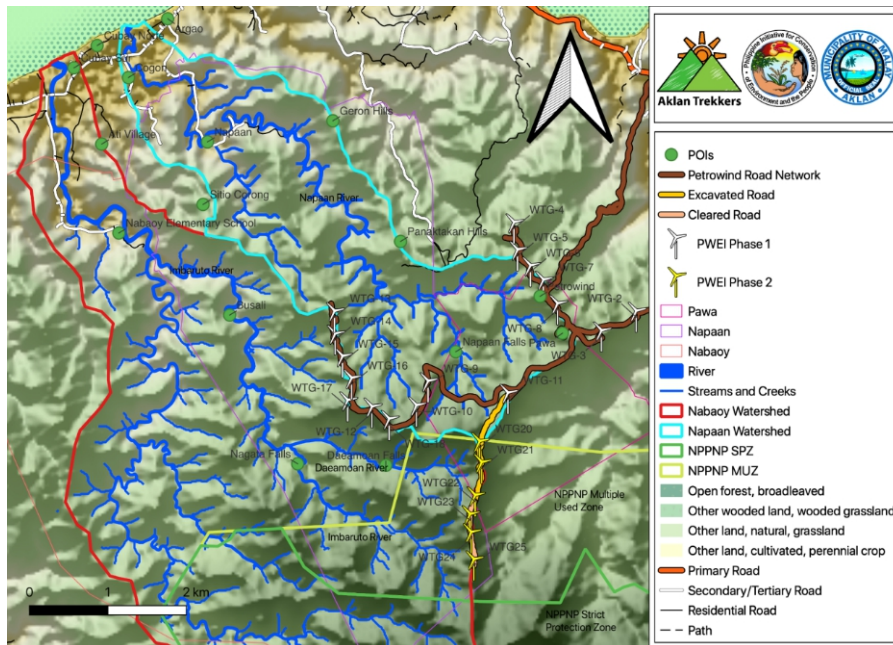


Figure 1. Map showing the areas for the NWPP-1 & NWPP-2, as well as the tributaries, rivers, and communities affected by the project. *Aklan Trekkers / PhilinCon / LGU Malay*

History of Damages and Losses Caused by the Phase 1 Project to Napaan River Watershed



Figure 3. Image of heavy siltation in Napaan River last 03 August 2023. *LGU Malay*

Phase 1 of this project has inflicted irreversible consequences, notably in Barangay Napaan. The environmental impact stemming from its operations is painfully evident in the current state of Napaan.

Within the operational phase of PWEI's Comprehensive Development and Management Plan (CDMP), provisions were made to address the impacts originating from their operations, offering options for prevention, mitigation, or enhancement. Specifically concerning water quality, PWEI committed to implementing measures to counter potential siltation. However, it was found out that not only did they inadequately install gabions, which could have preempted these issues, but their eventual installation also proved to be a failure. Observations revealed that **the gabions were either destroyed by heavy siltation or proved incapable of withstanding the severity of the siltation events.**



Figure 3. Images of the destroyed gabions in the Napaan River Watershed from an ocular inspection conducted last 07 June 2023. *Engineering and Zoning Offices, LGU Malay*

Furthermore, a study conducted in 2022 has uncovered alarming revelations regarding Phase 1 operations. It has come to light that these operations not only drastically underreported the extent of their ecological damage, but also failed to account for the profound consequences of tree cutting and land clearance, which have contributed significantly to CO₂ fixation and adverse O₂ release. In addition, they have also inflicted severe habitat fragmentation and led to a concerning decline in sightings of flying foxes in the area. This calls for immediate attention and decisive action to address the environmental repercussions of these activities.

Their repeated failure to uphold their prior commitment to executing effective environmental measures leaves no room for doubt: a disturbing lack of accountability shrouds this entire project. Notwithstanding their previous shortcomings, what's happening now?

What's happening now?

1. *Barangay Nabaoy's Resolution and Complaint*

Last 02 August 2023, the Barangay Council of Nabaoy in the Municipality of Malay enacted Resolution No. 7, entitled: "*Resolution Respectfully Requesting the Sangguniang Bayan of Malay to Revoke the Sangguniang Bayan of Malay Resolution No. 1, s. 2021 entitled 'Resolution Endorsing the 14MW Nabas-2 Expansion Project of Petrowind Energy, Inc.'*", complaining about the recent construction on the site of the NWPP-2, especially into the adjacent protected area territory. Such a resolution highlighted the different circumstances

that would consider the current, as well as the potential impacts such a project may provide to the community.

The resolution primarily cited the harm it poses to the vital water supply of the Barangay and its profound impact on the community's cultural, social, and economic fabric. In particular, the installation of new turbines directly above the Daeamuan River and Imbaroto River, integral components of the Nabaoy River Watershed, has the potential to wreak havoc on water potability. It is crucial to underscore that this water source serves not only the entire Municipality of Malay but also the indispensable needs of Boracay Island. The unabated construction threatens the lifeline of these communities, imperiling their access to clean and sustainable water resources.

Moreover, the document referenced the recent zoning memorandum of agreement reached between the concerned parties and Barangay Nabaoy. This memorandum aims to definitively establish the accurate boundary delineation between the two barangays concerning the NWPP-2. This consensus was achieved through Joint Resolution No. 002, which was officially signed on 03 May 2021. It represents an amicable resolution wherein both parties agreed that the correct boundary should traverse the mountain ridges situated to the east of the Imbaroto River, extending towards specific portions of the NPPNP. It is worth noting that this agreement received official approval from the Sangguniang Bayan via Resolution No. 149, dated 2021, and subsequently, it was formally endorsed to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Environmental Management Bureau (DENR-EMB) Region VI through Resolution No. 061, documented on 20 April 2023.

In essence, this boundary division not only extends the Phase 2 demarcation into Napaan but also encompasses Nabaoy, notably encompassing WTG 23, 24, and 25. Consequently, it strongly implies that the incorporation of Nabaoy into the existing plans laid out by PWEI should be an integral and unquestionable part of the process.

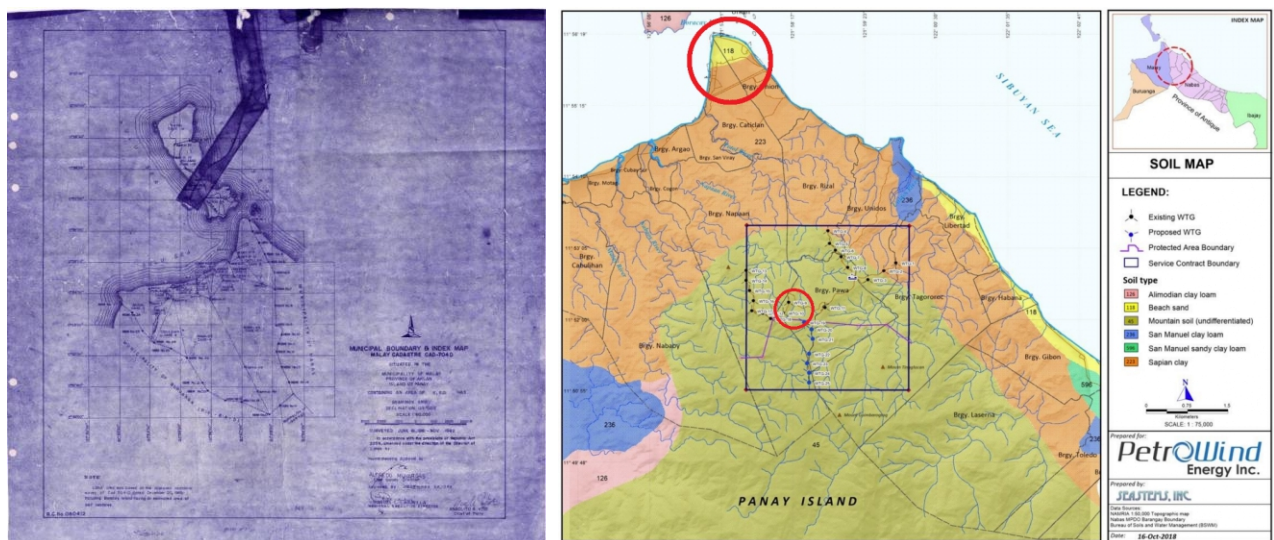


Figure 4. (left) The Municipal Boundary and Index Map of Malay, surveyed in 1981-1982; (right) The Soil Map commissioned by PWEI. The red circle indicates that PWEI's map did not follow the ridgelines of the original cadastral map of Malay. *MPDC Malay / PWEI*

However, as of this writing, there has been no response from the DENR regarding this zoning endorsement, and this lack of action raises significant concerns regarding the ongoing construction of NWPP-2.

2. Site Inspections

Based on official site inspections and committee hearing reports, alarming environmental damage has been uncovered. The ongoing constructions of the road network and platforms for the initial three wind turbines in Pawa, Nabas, Aklan, have already caused considerable siltation in both the Daeamuan and Napaan Rivers. The gravity of the situation is further underscored by compelling evidence from impact site inspections conducted by both LGU Malay and Aklan TREKKERS (Traditional and Ridge-to-Reef Ecological Key Knowledge for Environmental Resiliency & Sustainability) Inc., which unequivocally reveal the distressing presence of siltation and sedimentation in the immediate upstream creeks and tributaries.



Figure 5. Images of siltation and sedimentation along Daeamuan River in Malay last 30 July 2023. *Aklan Trekkers*

The widespread destruction became evident during a joint environmental audit hike conducted on 03 September 2023, with the participation of LGU Malay, PhilinCon, Aklan Trekkers, and dedicated conservation volunteers. This audit revealed that the ongoing road construction for the new wind turbines had already created conditions conducive to substantial siltation. Notably, the landscape bore witness to the massive cutting of trees, improper earth balling, and the conspicuous bulldozing of areas, signaling the potential disruption of the natural water flow and the broader ecosystem. These actions significantly exacerbated the issues witnessed downstream in the rivers and creeks, painting a distressing picture of environmental deterioration.

3. Committee Findings and the Resolutions by LGU Malay in Revoking PWEI Operations

At the municipal level, the recent committee report presented by the Office of the SB Malay is a testament to the comprehensive analysis of current operations within the project's coverage areas and beyond. This report has meticulously documented numerous comments, notably echoing the concerns previously raised by Nabaoy, underlining the undeniable impact these issues have on the community.

During their official site inspection on 13 July 2023, encompassing the Phase 2 operations and the adjacent areas of concern, alarming observations were made. The operations were already in full swing, marked by the clearing of hundreds of trees and the bulldozing of roads for WTG 20, 21, and 22. What makes this situation particularly concerning is that these activities continued unabated even in the face of heavy rainfall, resulting in significant downstream siltation. Despite being in the area of Pawa, located in Nabas, water turbidity was evident in the creeks and tributaries, extending all the way to impact the Napaan and Nabaoy Watersheds. The decision to persist with construction, despite the foreseen accumulation of heavy mud and siltation during the rainy seasons, raises critical questions that demand immediate attention and scrutiny.

Upon the request of the committee for documents from PWEI regarding the project, they have found many inconsistencies and problems with their documents, with multiple questions in the different phases of their operations. Loss of livelihood and tourism, budget allocations, accessibility, and even the guarantee for sustainability were all mentioned in the findings and led the committee to conclude that PWEI is implicated in multiple environmental violations and has demonstrated a clear failure in implementing effective engineering measures to mitigate soil erosion and the severe consequences of heavy siltation.

In this regard, the proposal to revoke or overturn the previous endorsement of the SB Malay last 07 January 2021 called Resolution No. 001, which allows for the expansion of the Phase 2 project within the territory of Malay, was instituted and approved last 03 August 2023. This resolution, called Resolution 140-C, not only imposes an immediate cessation of activities within Malay's jurisdiction but also mandates PWEI to desist from constructing roads leading into the territory, a measure of paramount importance given its direct impact on its rivers.

Other resolutions that have either investigated or called upon the problems set by PWEI are the following:

RESOLUTION NO. 140-A, Series of 2023:

A Resolution Revoking Resolution No. 001, series of 2021 Entitled “Resolution Endorsing The 14MW Nabas-2 Expansion Project of Petrowind Energy Inc.”

RESOLUTION NO. 140-B, Series of 2023:

A Resolution Strongly Urging the Department Of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Region VI to Cancel Special Use Agreement In Protected Areas (SAPA) Permit Issued To The 14MW Located In Barangay Napaan, Malay, Aklan Which Will Affect the

Main Source of Potable Water of Malay And Boracay Island and at NPPNP Protected Area, The Nabaoy River.

RESOLUTION NO. 140-C, Series of 2023:

A Resolution Urging Petrowind Energy, Inc. to Stop Any Movement Within the Territorial Jurisdiction of Malay Relative to its 14MW Nabas-2 Expansion Project Located in Barangay Napaan, Malay, Aklan and Further Urging Petrowind Energy, Inc. to also Stop Any Road Access Construction Within Pawa, Nabas, Aklan Which Affects Napaan and Nabaoy Rivers in the Municipality of Malay, Aklan.

4. *The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC), and the Special Use Agreement on Protected Areas (SAPA)*

Upon closer examination, it becomes evident that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, a crucial component in obtaining the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC), harbors its inherent shortcomings. This document, which ostensibly serves to ensure the responsible progression of the project's construction and installation, regrettably falls short of thoroughly addressing the extensive scope and potential consequences that Phase 2 would engender. The question then arises: how did such a critical oversight occur?

The recent Environmental Performance Report and Management Plan (EPRMP), serving as the primary EIA document alongside the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) crafted by PWEI in September 2018, aimed to comprehensively evaluate the impact of the then-proposed NWPP-2 project in the region. However, upon a thorough examination of these reports, a notable deficiency emerged – a failure to foresee the potential repercussions on neighboring areas and an absence of robust mitigation strategies. The situation in Napaan epitomizes this issue, where although mitigation measures were presented, they have failed to adequately address the current challenges, leaving the area in its current compromised state.

Looking at another aspect, under the conditions provided by the ECC, which was secured last 01 June 2012, the restrictions have been cited for the following:

“Any request/s for ECC amendments, except for a change in ownership/s should be submitted or filed within three (3) years of the issuance of the ECC. Otherwise, the proponent shall have to file a new ECC application.” (Restriction No. 4, p.5)

This condition unequivocally indicates that amendments are only permissible within the first three years from the date of ECC issuance. However, despite this explicit limitation, subsequent proceedings and documents reveal that the DENR approved an expansion amendment proposed on 17 February 2021, well beyond the stipulated three-year limit, with a gap of six (6) years. This raises a valid concern regarding the legitimacy of such documents, even after their conferment.

Furthermore, when examining the various documents and agreements discussed earlier about zoning amendments, it becomes evident that both of these documents could be invalidated due to their failure to incorporate the impacts on other sites and the corresponding mitigation measures, as exemplified by the situation in Nabaoy.

This assertion is substantiated by several documents from PWEI's official publications and reports on NWPP-2. These documents not only neglected to mention Nabaoy as part of the project but also explicitly excluded the barangay as a potential impact site for the operations. Both the EPRMP and the CDMP, all sourced from PWEI, identified only Barangay Pawa in the Municipality of Nabas and Barangay Napaan in Malay as the project's actual locations. Significantly, *neither of these documents made any reference to Nabaoy.*

Furthermore, Nabaoy was notably absent from the SAPA agreement furnished by the PAMB. In PAMB Resolution 2014-03, titled 'Resolution Approving the Project Proposal of Petrowind Energy, Inc. (PWEI) in the Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park for its Nabas Wind Power Project – Phase 2,' the project's area description was exclusively limited to Pawa in Nabas.

Upon recognizing this failure, the technical experts from both parties involved should have been vigilant in identifying these errors and should have promptly taken corrective measures. They should have suspended the project's current operations to rectify these mistakes.

5. Impact

Water Potability and Economic Impact

It is crucial to reiterate that the project's effects have already had a damaging impact on the water quality downstream from the NWPP-2 construction areas. As previously demonstrated, the failure to implement measures preventing heavy siltation and downstream accumulation has caused substantial harm to the entire river ecosystem. This has resulted in muddy water affecting not only Napaan and Nabaoy but also extending to the surrounding communities of Argao, Cubay, and Motag, as well as other coastal communities near these rivers.



Figure 6. Evidence of siltation in Argao shore in Malay taken last 03 August 2023. *Aklan Trekkers*

Highlighting the significance of the Nabaoy River and Napaan River Watersheds as the primary water sources for both Malaynons and the entire island of Boracay, it becomes evident that any disturbance to the water quality poses a substantial risk. This concern was underscored in position papers presented during the Committee Hearing under the Office of

the SB on 02 July 2023, which were submitted by key water utilities, including the Malay Water District (MWD), the Boracay Island Water Company (BIWC), and Boracay Tubi. These papers emphasized the potential disruption of water quality and its far-reaching consequences.

Furthermore, considering these rivers also contribute significantly to tourism revenue, the livelihoods of communities in the area are in jeopardy. The question arises: **are there any guarantees** for these communities, especially since they were not included in the CDMP, to receive social protection measures if their sole source of income is compromised?

Impact on Ecological Habitats

This is even gravely concerning considering that there have been sightings of wildlife beside the NWPP-2, particularly where the area is nearest to the Strict Protection Zone (SPZ) within NPPNP. Videographic evidence and reports of warty pigs near the construction site raise concerns about the potential disruption of their habitats and migration patterns. Additionally, this situation could inadvertently lead to increased interference, including poaching and hunting activities by individuals who may gain easier access to these areas via the project's roads.



Figure 7. (left) Skeletal remains of snare trapped warty pig after poacher/s failed to check the trap, taken last December 13, 2022; (right) Presence of warty pigs within the Strict Protection Zone of NPPNP, both located near where the construction of Phase 2 is taking place. *PhilinCon*

Furthermore, the project poses a potential threat to birdlife and migratory patterns. NPPNP data from E-Bird has documented numerous sightings of various bird species within the construction area, extending into the protected area, which serves as part of their migratory flyway throughout the country. This project not only disrupts the natural migratory flow of these birds but also presents a significant risk of bird strikes on the turbines, thus posing a direct threat to wildlife.

The impact of the project extends beyond animals, encompassing plant species and other wildlife documented in the vicinity. A rapid biodiversity survey conducted by seasoned experts Flavio A. Nava and Arsen Carl M. Vargas, both distinguished eBird contributors in Aklan and Iloilo with a decade of experience in wild bird identification, and volunteer bird counters for the Asian Waterbird Census-DENR, took place near WTG 23 to 25 on September 3, 2023. Their survey revealed the presence of nine (9) bird species, two (2) frog species, and nine (9) floral species inhabiting the area. Remarkably, all of these species are classified as 'least concerned' by the IUCN.

In particular, the *neonauclea sp.*, a flowering tree that sustains various species of sunbirds native and endemic to the Philippines, and the brahminy kite, which was observed in

proximity to an operational wind turbine, are now at risk of population decline due to the ongoing operations in the area.



Figure 8. (left) the himbabalod tree (*neonauclea* sp.) which carries the flower eaten by endemic birds; (right) the brahmyn kite, which is currently in decline. *Flavio Nava / LGU Malay*

Furthermore, among the twenty species observed, there are three that are showing signs of decline: the harlequin flying tree frog, Dumeril's wrinkled ground frog, and the pygmy swiftlet. These species were found in proximity to the turbine and construction areas. Additionally, the Visayan flowerpecker, classified as a vulnerable species according to DENR Administrative Order 2019-09, is also facing a heightened risk of decline.

The extensive clearance and degradation of forest habitats resulting from the project's activities make it abundantly clear that the project poses a significant and pressing threat to the local wildlife in the area. This issue warrants immediate attention and action.

Call for Ecological Reconciliation and Action

Surely, there exists a shared and urgent responsibility for all of us to collectively advance towards a more progressive and sustainable path, aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and effectively mitigating climate change. Government agencies, businesses, and civil society must actively engage and contribute to these transformative efforts. **However, our commitment to this noble cause should never come at the expense of recklessly disrupting, bulldozing and destroying our precious natural environment, particularly one as cherished as the last critical forest frontier of Panay.**

It is imperative to recognize that there are far more sustainable practices for generating green energy that do not entail the devastation of our rivers, communities, and mountains. The pursuit of a greener future must be accompanied by a steadfast commitment to the preservation and responsible stewardship of our environment, ensuring that progress aligns harmoniously with nature.

The observations presented earlier, which highlight the challenges facing these areas, have been substantiated through the diligent efforts of independent researchers, organizations like PhilinCon, Aklan Trekkers, other CSOs, and the expertise of various dedicated experts and activists.

So, what is the path forward? It is undeniably evident that the extensive destruction witnessed within the protected area is a direct consequence of the ongoing operations carried

out under the NWPP, enabled by the instrumentalities of the ECC and the SAPA agreement between PWEI and the DENR Region VI.

Furthermore, it is unmistakable that the project was **extended in bad faith** — it failed to acknowledge, let alone adequately consider, the far-reaching impacts it has inflicted not only on the environment but also on the communities residing in its proximity.

The experiences and hard-learned lessons from the past damages caused by Phase 1 of the PWEI project, coupled with the evident direct impacts observed in Phase 2, unequivocally justify the revocation of the ECC and the SAPA agreements granted by the DENR. Consequently, we urgently call upon these authorities to immediately suspend all NWPP operations.

In parallel, we demand that both the PAMB and the DENR conduct a comprehensive review of the extensive shortcomings and damages delineated in this paper. We expect not only the implementation of necessary mitigation measures but also the full accountability of all stakeholders involved in this project.

Our organizations are firm in our demands from these authorities. Further, we are specifically resolute in seeking the following actions:

1. **Immediate Stoppage:** We insist on the immediate stoppage of PWEI's NWPP operation within the Phase 2 project. This is non-negotiable.
2. **SAPA Cancellation:** We urgently call upon the PAMB to cancel the SAPA awarded to PWEI. This action is imperative due to the blatant and easily observable violations of the environmental management plans outlined in the contract or agreement.
3. **Endorsement Revocation:** We also demand the PAMB revoke its prior endorsement of the Phase 2 project. Our pursuit of ecological justice for our fellow PAMB members in Napaan and Nabaoy, the respective impact sites, demands nothing less.
4. **Comprehensive Review:** The PAMB and the DENR Region VI conduct a thorough review and validation of the inventory. This includes an assessment of existing and potential hazards and negative impacts of the Phase 2 project on the biodiversity and wildlife of NPPNP, as well as the rivers and watershed of Napaan and Nabaoy, as outlined in this paper. This data must serve as the bedrock for future reference and potential compensation for the environmental damages incurred.
5. **Accountability:** Lastly, we call upon PWEI to backtrack and take substantial measures to ameliorate the necessary mitigation efforts. We demand complete accountability from all stakeholders engaged in this project. This is not negotiable. Our commitment to environmental integrity and the well-being of our communities is unwavering.

Let us not underscore the critical point: The NPPNP faces ongoing and impending ecological deterioration unless we fully commit to its legal protection and safeguarding, recognizing the invaluable services it provides to our communities. Preserving the last remaining contiguous low-lying forest in Panay Island, a sanctuary for endemic and vulnerable species, must be an unwavering priority for all of us.

We cannot be swayed by superficial solutions that are mere "greenwashing" attempts, promising benefits while concealing the potentially far more costly consequences they entail. NPPNP possesses a wealth of resources that far exceed the potential gains of hyper-destructive projects like PWEI. The watersheds and rivers of Nabaoy, which supply the vital island of Boracay, exemplify the correct approach to cost-benefit analysis. We must steadfastly uphold the true values of sustainability and resist compromising or trading our natural resources for hollow "greenwashed solutions."

We call for louder and bolder actions to immediately STOP these ongoing ecological atrocities inside the protected area of the Northwest Panay Peninsula!

For Protect Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park (NPPNP) Coalition:



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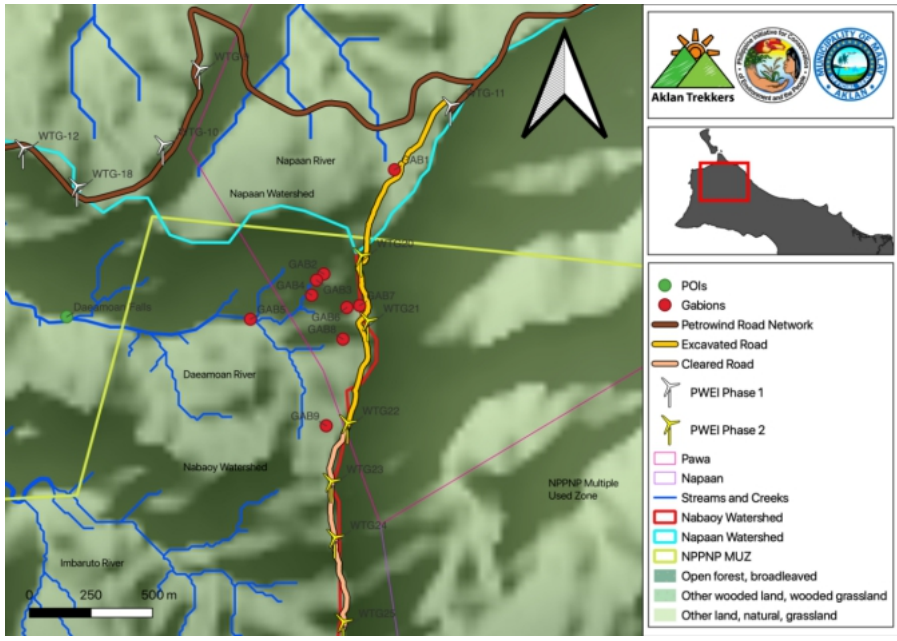


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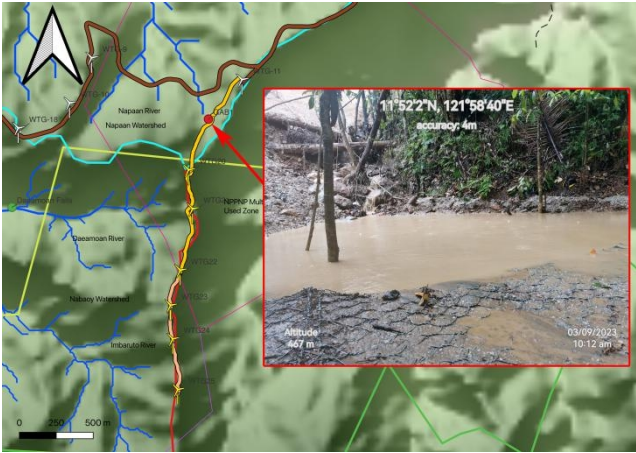
















Road network between WTG 11 & 20



ROAD NETWORK CONSTRUCTION (WTG 20 - 25)



PLATFORM CONSTRUCTION (WTG20)



TREE CUTTINGS



TREE CUTTINGS



EARTH BALLING - NOT PROPERLY REPLANTED



EARTH CANALS - POOR MITIGATION



STATUS OF GABIONS



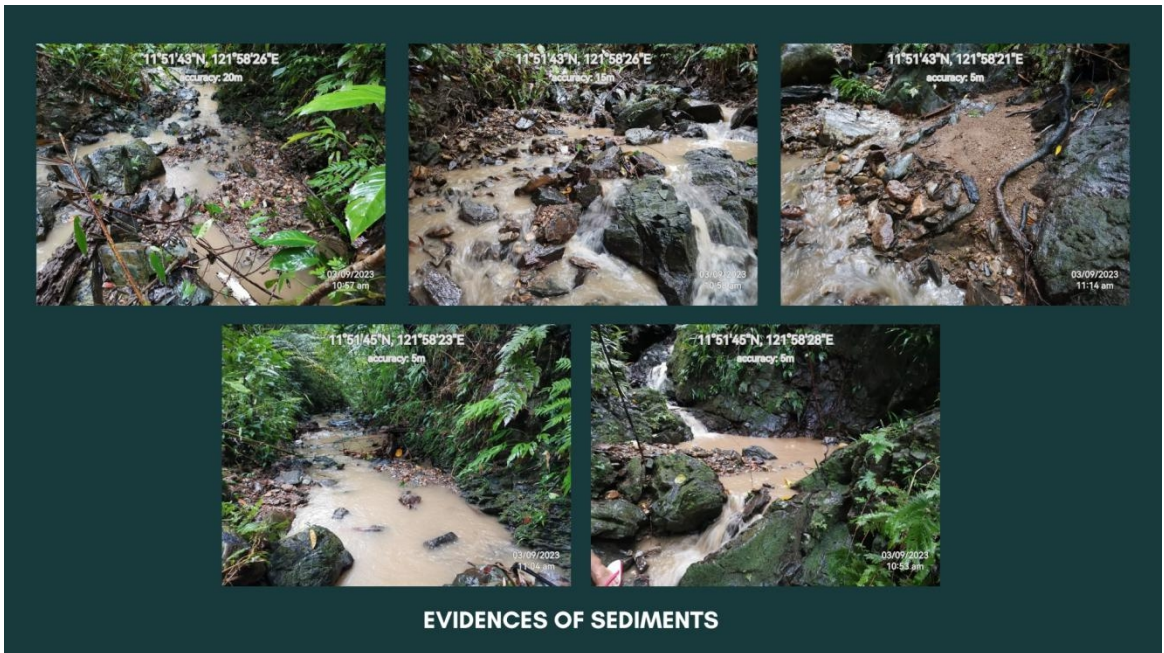
UNFINISHED GABIONS



A confluence of clear & unclear waters below the 3rd line of defense of WTG 20 affecting the Daeamuan River of the Nabaoy River Watershed



INEFFECTIVE & DAMAGED GABION AT THE 4TH LINE OF DEFENSE POLLUTING DAEAMUAN RIVER



Evidence of clear creek located below untouched ridge



RHACOPHORUS PARDALIS



PLATYMANTIS DORSALIS

AMPHIBIANS



CRUSTACEANS - GEOSARMA SP

VISAYAN BULBUL



GRAY-RUMPED SWIFTLET



BLACK-BELTED FLOWERPECKER

BIRDS



BRAHMINY KITE

BLUE-BANDED BEE

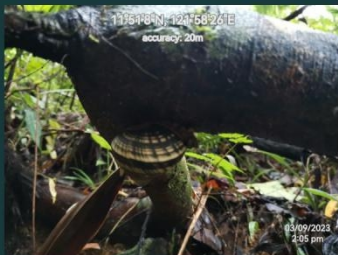


PALE RINGLETS (ACROPTALMIA YAMASHITAI)

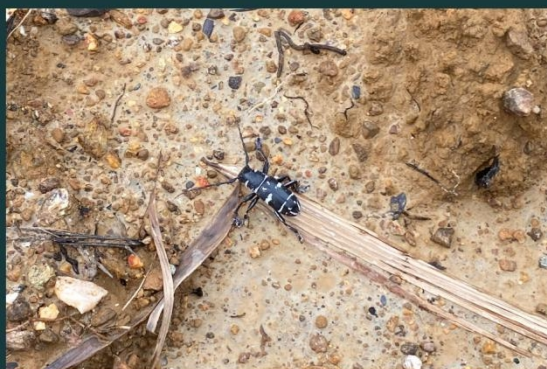


ORB WEAVER

INSECTS & ARACHNIDS



RIVER FAUNA



FAUNA