

LEGAL BASIS

[Executive Order No. 192](#) dated June 10, 1987 – “Providing for the Reorganization of the Department of Environment, Energy and Natural Resources, Renaming it as the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and for other Purposes”. MANDATE

Executive Order No. 192 mandates the DENR to be the primary government agency responsible for the conservation, management, development, and proper use of the country’s environment and natural resources, specifically forest and grazing lands, mineral resources, including those in reservation and watershed areas, and lands of the public domain, as well as the licensing and regulation of all natural resources as may be provided for by law in order to ensure equitable sharing of the benefits derived therefrom for the welfare of the present and future generations of Filipinos.

To accomplish this mandate, the Department shall be guided by the following objectives:

1. Assure the availability and sustainability of the country’s natural resources through judicious use and systematic restoration or replacement, whenever possible
2. Increase the productivity of natural resources in order to meet the demands for forest, mineral, and land resources of a growing population;
3. Enhance the contribution of natural resources for achieving national economic and social development;
4. Promote equitable access to natural resources by the different sectors of the population; and
5. Conserve specific terrestrial and marine areas representative of the Philippine natural and cultural heritage for present and future generations.

VISION

“A nation enjoying and sustaining its natural resources and clean and healthy environment.” MISSION

To mobilize our citizenry in protecting, conserving, and managing the environment and natural resources for the present and future generations. CORE FUNCTIONS

DENR is tasked to formulate and implement policies, guidelines, rules and regulations relating to environmental management and pollution prevention and control.

Formulate implement and supervise the government’s policies, plans and programs pertaining to the management, conservation, development, use and replenishment of the country’s natural resources and ecological diversity; and

Promulgate and implement rules and regulations governing the exploration, development, extraction, disposition, and use of the forests, lands, minerals, wildlife, and other natural resources.

DEVELOPMENT GOAL

Human well-being, and environmental quality and sustainability ensured.

ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOMES

- Promote human well-being and ensure environmental quality
- Sustainably-managed environment and natural resources
- Adaptive capacities of human communities and natural systems ensured

ENR DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE

- Good Governance
 - Accountability, transparency, integrity, participatory and predictability
 - Ease of doing business
- Social justice
 - Equity and gross national happiness
- Social Entrepreneurship
- Partnership with Civil Society
- Ecosystem integrity
- Sustainable consumption and production
- Polluters pay
 - Payment for ecosystem services
- Rule of law
- Honoring global commitments

KEY STRATEGIES

1. Adoption of the watershed/river basin framework in planning

- Prioritizing areas within the watershed
- Forest Land Use Planning
- Adopting soil and water conservation measures
- Agroforestry systems

2. Closing open access areas of forestlands by granting appropriate tenure/management arrangement

3. Convergence approach among NGAs, LGUs and CSOs

4. Area management approach – an integrated area development where all basic societal and economic services are delivered in an area for more impact

5. Capacity building of DENR frontliners, LGUs, CSO partners, POs and social entrepreneurs

6. IEC, advocacy and social mobilization

7. Certification Systems THRUSTS AND PRIORITIES

The DENR thrusts and priorities are consistent with the President's Social Contract with the Filipino people and supportive of the following five (5) priority agenda of the President:

- 1) anti-corruption/transparent, accountable and participatory governance;
- 2) poverty reduction and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable;
- 3) rapid, inclusive and sustained economic growth;
- 4) just and lasting peace and the rule of law; and
- 5) integrity of the environment and climate change.