

The Philippine Environmental Governance 2 Project

Annual Report No. 1

October 2004 - September 2005

October 27, 2005



This project is implemented by Development Alternatives, Inc. with the support of its subcontractors:

- Cesar Virata & Associates, Inc. ■
- Deloitte Emerging Markets Group ■
- The Marine Environment and Resources Foundation, Inc. ■
- The Media Network ■
- Orient Integrated Development Consultants, Inc. ■
- Resources, Environment and Economics Center for Studies, Inc. ■

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PREFACE

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID), through its Mission to the Philippines, has contracted Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) to implement the Environmental Governance 2 Project (EcoGov 2) under Contract 492-C-00-04-00037-00. The effective date of the contract is October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2009, with a two-year option period to September 30, 2011. DAI implements the project with the assistance of four Filipino organizations – Orient Integrated Development Consultants, Inc. (OIDCI); Resources, Environment and Economic Center for Studies (REECS); the University of the Philippines’ Marine Environment and Resources Foundation (MERF); and Cesar Virata & Associates (CVAI) – and two American firms – the Deloitte Emerging Markets Group (EMG) and The Media Network.

The Contract requires DAI to submit an Annual Report to USAID within 45 days of the close of the operating year. The document should serve as a comprehensive annual report combining the fourth quarter activities and providing an assessment toward achieving the objectives set forth in the Annual Work Plan. Thus, this Year 1 Annual Report makes reference to the Year 1 Annual Work Plan of December 16, 2004.

The report consists of a main narrative body and several annexes. The narrative provides detailed updates on activities undertaken for each of six Contract Line Item Numbers (CLINs), which themselves correspond to the target areas in the Contract Scope of Work. The annexes include (1) success stories specifically drafted for use by USAID in other documents, (2) detailed quantitative and qualitative tables on the status of project activities, (3) a summary list of all trainings and workshops the project conducted for the year, and (4) a list of all draft and final reports the project wrote for the year. More detailed information on EcoGov 2 is available in other reports for readers who may not be familiar with the project. These reports are available from our project offices and USAID.

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ACRONYMS

ADR	-	Alternative Dispute Resolution
ADSDPP	-	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan
ARMM	-	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
BEMO	-	Bohol Environment Management Office
BIR	-	Bureau of Internal Revenue
CADC	-	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claims
CADT	-	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CBFM	-	Community-Based Forest Management
CBFMA	-	Community-Based Forest Management Agreement
CDA	-	Cooperative Development Authority
CDF	-	City Development Fund
CENRO	-	Community Environment and Natural Resources Officer
CLIN	-	Contract Line Item Number
CRM	-	Coastal Resources Management
CTO	-	Cognizant Technical Officer
CVAI	-	Cesar Virata & Associates, Inc.
DA/BFAR	-	Department of Agriculture/Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
DAI	-	Development Alternatives, Inc.
DAO	-	Department Administrative Order
DENR	-	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	-	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DoF	-	Department of Finance
EcoGov	-	USAID Environmental Governance 2 Project
ELAC	-	Environmental Legal Assistance Center
EMB	-	Environmental Management Bureau
EMG	-	Deloitte Emerging Markets Group
ENRO	-	Environment and Natural Resources Officer
FARMC	-	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council
FFM	-	Forests and Forest Lands Management
FISH BE	-	Fisheries Bio-Economic Model
FLUP	-	Forest Land Use Plan
FMB	-	Forest Management Bureau
FUNDES0-ASCOT-	-	Fundacion Desarrollo Sostenido-Aurora State College of Technology
GEM	-	Growth with Equity in Mindanao
GoAd	-	Governance and Advocacy Sector
GPOA	-	General Program of Action
GRP	-	Government of the Republic of the Philippines
GSA	-	Guided Self-Assessment
IBRA	-	Illana Bay Regional Alliance
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communication
IFMA	-	Industrial Forest Management Agreement
IPR	-	Individual Property Right

IRR	- Implementing Rules and Regulations
ISWM	- Integrated Solid Waste Management
LCP	- League of Cities of the Philippines
LGU	- Local Government Unit
LMP	- League of Municipalities of the Philippines
LPP	- League of Provinces of the Philippines
LSP	- Local Service Provider
LTTA	- Long-Term Technical Assistance
M&E	- Monitoring and Evaluation
MDF	- Municipal Development Fund
MENRC	- Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Council
MERF	- Marine Environment and Resources Foundation
MFO	- Major Final Output
MFPC	- Multi-Sectoral Forest Protection Committee
MGB	- Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MMAA	- Muslim Mindanao Autonomy Act
MoA	- Memorandum of Agreement
MPA	- Marine Protected Area
MRF	- Materials Recovery Facility
MS	- Marine Sanctuary
MTPDP	- Medium Term Philippine Development Plan
NGO	- Non-Government Organization
NIPAS	- National Integrated Protected Area System
NRMP	- Natural Resources Management Program
NSWMC	- National Solid Waste Management Commission
OIDCI	- Orient Integrated Development Consultants, Inc.
ORP	- Office of Regional Procurement
OVI	- Objective Verifiable Indicator
PAMB	- Protected Area Management Board
PAWB	- Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau
PCG	- Philippine Coast Guard
PENRO	- DENR Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
PENRO	- Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
PFARO	- Provincial Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Office
PFLET	- Philippines Fisheries Law Enforcement Team
PNOC	- Philippine National Oil Corporation
PNP	- Philippine National Police
PWMC	- Philippine Watershed Management Coalition
RA	- Republic Act
REECS	- Resources, Environment and Economic Center for Studies
RSFMA	- Regional Sustainable Forest Management Act
SLF	- Sanitary Landfill
SO	- Strategic Objective
STTA	- Short-Term Technical Assistance
SWAPP	- Solid Waste Management Association of the Philippines
SWC	- Solid Waste Commission

SWM	- Solid Waste Management
THW	- Toxic and Hazardous Waste
UEM	- Urban Environmental Management
USAID	- United States Agency for International Development

A note on capitalization: EcoGov documents capitalize directional place names only when they are formally applied; for example, Central Visayas (a formal area equivalent to Region VII) or South Cotabato (a province). When directional descriptions are used as adjectives, the word is not capitalized; for example: northern Luzon, southern Mindanao, central Mindanao, or western Mindanao.

1. PROJECT OVERVIEW AND HIGHLIGHTS OF PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR

The Philippine Environmental Governance 2 (EcoGov 2) Project works with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to provide technical assistance for the implementation of activities resulting in improved environmental governance by the project's local and national counterparts, improved management of forests, coastal areas, and solid waste, and the promotion of local government investment in sanitation facilities. EcoGov 2 fits within USAID's Strategic Objective 4 (SO 4) for strengthening the management of productive and life-sustaining natural resources and within the overall Mission goal of enhanced security, governance, and capacity for sustainable and equitable economic growth. At the same time, the project complements or directly supports the GRP's Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP), the DENR's major final outputs (MFOs), and several of the DENR's general program of action (GPOA) targets.

EcoGov's long-term vision is to conserve biological diversity by addressing problems of open access and mitigating natural resource-based conflicts in priority eco-regions. By contract, EcoGov 2 runs from October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2009, with a subsequent two-year option.

1.1. Project Overview

EcoGov 2 works in five technical areas and four geographic regions in the country. It also incorporates several cross-cutting elements in its technical approach to improve national and local government policies and increase public awareness. The technical areas, which the implementation team refers to as sectors, correspond to five Contract Line Item Numbers (CLINs)¹, as follows.

CLIN 0001: Strengthened Government Institutions, with a five-year target of improving the capacity of 80 local government units (LGUs) to apply better governance practices in the management of their natural resources. The team uses a combination of advocacy, social marketing, public awareness (e.g., information, education and communication or IEC methods), and local-level policy support to achieve its goals in this sector. (Referred to in this report as the Governance and Advocacy sector, or GoAd.)

CLIN 0002: Improved Forest Management, aimed at reducing illegal logging and conversion of forest lands and with five-year targets of (a) placing over 250,000 ha of natural forest under improved management, and (b) improving the productive development of 14,000 ha of forest. (Referred to in this report as the forests and forest lands management sector, or FFM.)

CLIN 0003: Improved Coastal Resources Management (CRM), aimed at reducing destructive and over-fishing and with five-year targets of (a) placing

¹ There is also a CLIN 0006 for Management and Administration. This CLIN accounts for those costs, such as office rent, that cannot be precisely allocated to a single sector.

106,000 ha of coastal area under improved management, (b) establishing 20 new marine sanctuaries, and (c) improving the management of 50 existing marine sanctuaries. (Referred to in this report as the CRM sector.)

CLIN 0004: Improved Waste Management, with a five-year target of diverting 25 percent of solid waste from disposal sites (such as open and controlled dumps, and sanitary landfills) through recycling and composting in 90 LGUs. (Referred to in this report as the urban environmental management sector, or UEM.)

CLIN 0005: Municipal Investment in Sanitation, with a five-year target of promoting public and private investment in wastewater management in 20 LGUs. (Referred to in this report as the municipal finance sector.)

Certain elements of the project are not captured in any single CLIN, but are clearly part of the Contract and/or the approach. These include promotion of transparent, accountable, participatory, and gender inclusive processes; organizational strengthening of national- and provincial-level line agencies; the enhancement of policies and law enforcement; and a commitment to measuring improved health at a household level.

EcoGov 2 works in four broad geographic areas: northern Luzon; Central Visayas; southern and central Mindanao; and western Mindanao. The project has established five offices to direct and manage efforts in these regions of the country:

Manila: maintaining Sector Leaders and senior policy specialists who work with national level agencies and who lead field efforts.

Solano: serving LGUs in northern Luzon's Region 2 and 3.

Cebu City: serving LGUs in Central Visayas.

Cotabato City: serving LGUs in the central, southern, and eastern portions of Mindanao, including partners from the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). (The project intends to move this office to General Santos City by the close of 2005.)

Zamboanga City: serving LGUs in western/peninsular Mindanao and Basilan.

At the national level, EcoGov partners with the DENR and several of its bureaus. The Project also works with the national offices of the Leagues of Municipalities, Cities, and Provinces (LMP, LCP, and LPP, respectively). At regional and local levels, the project works with the provincial and municipal offices of the DENR, Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), and directly with LGUs. At all levels, the project works with non-government and civil society organizations, academic institutions, and local service providers who are stakeholders or partners in project success.

1.2. Highlights of Progress this Year and Trends in Implementation

The first twelve months of EcoGov 2 served as a transition from EcoGov 1 – characterized by cultivation of LGU partners, analysis, planning, and initial implementation – to more active implementation and expansion in the second phase of the project. The project team continued to help LGUs carry out decentralized and devolved environmental management functions. In 2005, the project established partnership with 80 cities and municipalities and 6 provinces. The team strengthened its collaboration with the local offices of national government agencies, expanded its partnerships with several provincial governments, and clarified its support and assistance to the concerned bureaus of DENR, the Leagues, and non-government organization (NGO) networks – particularly in relation to policy formulation, advocacy, and the expansion of project initiatives for broader impact.

During the transition year, the team gained a deeper understanding of the strategies and approaches it must implement to achieve success. USAID, DENR, and the EcoGov team reached consensus on the project’s key performance indicators and necessary working arrangements at the national and local levels. These agreements have clarified Project planning and implementation.

The project achieved several noteworthy successes, details of which are given in Annex 1, and as Annex 2 shows, we achieved numerical targets roughly as expected. (The only exception was in the UEM sector, where, as discussed later, work proceeded slowly due to several factors.) Last, as shown in Annexes 3 and 4, the project conducted numerous trainings and workshops and prepared several reports, in line with our Year 1 Work Plan and subsequent quarterly plans.

EcoGov is, after all, a *governance* project, so we measure much of the success for the year in terms of process steps achieved. Results are manifested in signed MoAs, policy issuances, passage of ordinances, adoption of resolutions, approval of documents, allocation of implementation budgets, and similar instruments that indicate decisions and consensus by our partners. Emphasizing sustainability, we guide our partner LGUs through a process of better governance of natural resources, with an eventual outcome of better biophysical indicators.

Major Accomplishments of Year 1

- **GoAd.** The project developed and conducted a “Guided LGU Self-Assessment on the State of Environmental Governance Practices,” or GSA, in 78 LGUs. The GSA showed that approximately twenty percent of LGUs rated themselves as consistently high for all sectors (e.g., FFM, CRM, UEM) and governance principles (e.g., transparency, accountability, participation), twelve percent rated themselves as consistently low, and the majority – sixty seven percent – rated themselves as somewhere in the middle with both high and low indices. EcoGov is using the results of the GSA (1) to inform its technical activities in the coming years and (2) as a

baseline against which to measure future progress at the project's mid- and end-points.

- **GoAd.** As part of the project's strategy for expansion, Regional Coordinators have formed links and signed MoAs with provincial governments and regional DENR offices that should lead to the implementation of EcoGov approaches in non-partner LGUs. We have agreements to work on forest land use planning and land allocation with the provinces of Nueva Vizcaya, Quirino, and Sarangani; CRM and inter-LGU fishery management plans with the provinces of Aurora and Zamboanga del Sur; and clustering of LGUs for common waste disposal with the province of South Cotabato.
- **GoAd.** The project has strengthened its partnerships with the leagues (e.g., LMP and LCP) and professional theme networks (e.g., SWAPP) as vehicles for advocacy, dissemination of best practices, and broadening access of other LGUs to EcoGov services.
- **GoAd – Policy.** On September 1, 2005, the DENR Secretary signed Administrative Order 2005-18, "Adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Principles and Procedures in the Resolution of Appropriate Environment and Natural Resources Conflicts."
- **FFM.** Working with partner LGUs and the DENR, the project assessed the forest management activities of 227 tenure/allocation holders with rights to a combined 554,245 hectares. Much of the project's effort in this sector in 2006 will relate to improving the land management practices in those areas.
- **FFM – Policy.** On September 14, 2005, the DENR/ARMM Secretary signed Administrative Order No. 001 series of 2005, "Implementing Rules and Regulations of Muslim Mindanao Autonomy Act (MMAA) No. 161." MMAA 161 is the 2003 ARMM Regional Sustainable Forest Management Act. The IRR incorporate aspects of Shari'ah law with principles of biodiversity conservation and forestry management.
- **CRM.** Overall, the project exceeded its 2005 numerical targets for coastal areas under improved management and establishment of new marine sanctuaries. This was accomplished because the LGUs of Dinalungan (Aurora) and Tabina (Zamboanga del Sur) were able to significantly improve implementation of enforcement, fishery registration and licensing, and management of mangroves. The new marine sanctuaries were much bigger than originally anticipated. At the same time, work proceeded slower than expected in Lamitan (Basilan) because of delays in organizing the LGU's CRM technical working group.
- **UEM.** Work proceeded slower than expected in this sector, where the target for the year was to have eighteen LGUs diverting 25 percent of their waste. These and the other partner LGUs are all proceeding on a gradual path that will eventually lead to more significant achievement. The year marked the inception public awareness

campaigns, drafting of ordinances, improving organizational arrangements, allocation of LGUs budgets for implementing units, and modest levels of composting, recycling, and segregation at source.

- **UEM – Policy.** In collaboration with the National Solid Waste Management Commission (NSWMC) Secretariat, the project wrote a “Resolution on Phased Compliance for Solid Waste Disposal Facilities” that was formally submitted to the DENR Secretary on September 14, 2005. Only a handful, if any, LGUs are likely to meet the 2006 deadlines implied in Republic Act (RA) 9003; this resolution plots a more likely schedule for compliance.
- **UEM – Policy.** In collaboration with the NSWMC and DENR-Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), the project drafted a Department Administrative Order (DAO) on “Solid Waste Management Plan Preparation, Review, and Approval.” This DAO is currently under review by the NSWMC secretariat.
- **UEM – Policy.** In collaboration with the NSWMC and DENR-EMB, the project drafted a resolution on “Guidelines on Site Identification for Solid Waste Management Facilities.” This resolution is currently under review by the NSWMC secretariat.
- **UEM/Municipal Finance.** The project conducted assessments of wastewater treatment in public markets, slaughter houses, and hospitals in ten cities in Central Visayas and Southern Mindanao. Of these, six have entered into agreements with EcoGov and the DENR to make investments into the sector in the coming year.
- **Municipal Finance.** The project conducted a financial analysis of all partner LGUs based on statistics from the Department of Finance (DoF) Bureau of Local Governance Finance and other sources. The review assesses the ability of LGUs to service debt and acquire funds for specific projects. It also ranks LGUs by various financial indicators which show their ability to internally finance or externally source funds for environmental services projects such as wastewater treatment.
- **Management.** On May 9, 2005, the EcoGov 2 Chief of Party briefed the DENR expanded executive committee (composed of the Secretary, Undersecretaries, Assistant Secretaries, bureau and service directors, and regional executive directors) on the project’s strategies, targets, implementation arrangements, and overall status. This was the first briefing to DENR’s new management and was a catalyst for further collaboration between the project, USAID, and DENR.
- **Management.** On June 9, 2005, the project facilitated the formal launching of USAID’s current environmental program with a Memorandum of Agreement signing ceremony in Davao City attended by US Embassy Chargé d’Affaires Joseph Mussomeli, USAID Office of Energy and Environment Chief and EcoGov Cognizant Technical Officer (CTO) Daniel Moore, DENR Secretary Defensor, and DENR

Secretary Reyes. This event provided legitimacy to EcoGov 2 activities and formalized the relationship between the project and GRP counterparts.

Trends and Issues in Implementation from Year 1

The previous twelve months have demonstrated that achievement of EcoGov targets will not be simple. By design, the project promotes a process for improved governance that starts with local ownership and accountability. The team recognizes various constraints that have affected our performance; these trends in implementation influence our plans for the coming years. (Many of these are specifically noted in the Project's Year 2 Work Plan.)

Project-Wide Trends

- Devolution of authority from national agencies to local entities without concomitant increases in funding at the local level has created severe challenges for LGUs. There is a disconnect between environmental objectives set at the national level and the technical, organizational, or financial capacity to achieve these objectives at the local level. Consequently, many of the project's interventions relate to building local capacity, raising awareness, and assisting LGUs to make informed choices (e.g., regarding budget allocations for environmental management activities).
- The national budget deficit has limited the ability of government agencies to pursue environmental governance initiatives. The budget deficit has led to the restructuring of several government agencies (including the DENR) with the goal of reducing costs and restricted the internal revenue allotments for LGUs. The project has used this financial constraint to further induce LGUs and the DENR to conduct joint activities (e.g., through co-management of forest lands).
- As in many countries, promotion of forest and coastal conservation is difficult when people's only apparent source of livelihood is subsistence agriculture and fishing. Continuing success for EcoGov at a local level requires better project and counterpart links to alternative enterprise activities.
- A specific aim of the project is to build the capacity of Filipino entities to take over the roles we play. Certainly, one such entity is the DENR, but others include NGOs, provincial governments, academic institutions, and private firms. Many of the LGU-based trainings and assessment activities we conducted in the past year intentionally included representatives from these other entities to build their capacity as well.

Sector-Specific Trends

- **GoAd.** The project has tried to create the *demand for good governance*, be it from citizens directed at LGUs, from provincial governments directed at municipal governments, from LGUs to national agencies, and from those same agencies back to

LGUs. The team is trying to break the norm of complacency, an acceptance of poor resource management and poor governance.

- **FFM.** The suspension of issuance of various forest tenure instruments (e.g., Industrial Forest Management Agreements, Social Integrated Forest Management Agreements, and Community-Based Forest Management Agreements) in August 2005 and the continuing suspension of timber harvesting rights on public forest lands by CBFMA and IFMA-holders has undermined investment in, and protection of, these lands. The suspension of tenure instrument issuance undermines the MoAs between LGUs and the DENR: open access will remain open without secure rights, and LGUs will have no incentive to implement their FLUPs. Similarly, the “log ban” has affirmed the perception among many investors and local communities that these agreements fail to provide secure tenure, discouraging investment or effort to protect forests, and encouraging land clearing for agriculture. These suspensions will directly affect EcoGov initiatives in upland (FFM) and mangrove (CRM) areas.
- **CRM.** The need for enforcement and conflict prevention is particularly high in the CRM sector, an area with the greatest perceived impact on people’s livelihoods. The year saw animosity from community to community, and between communities and outside illegal operators. There were even killings that may have been, in part, related to access to fisheries. EcoGov is trying to strengthen the institutional mechanisms that allow LGUs to prosecute illegal activities, and trying to strengthen the links between LGUs, NGOs, the DENR, and government agencies such as the Philippine National Police (PNP). Networks of marine protected areas (MPAs) have greater significance for biodiversity, and alliances of MPA managers can yield economies of scale for enforcement.
- **UEM.** Based on feedback directly from project personnel working in eighty LGUs, as well as anecdotal accounts in the media, LGUs have expressed lukewarm responses to national policy pronouncements that require strict local compliance to targets and standards (e.g., RA 9003 requirements for waste diversion by certain deadlines). While sometimes a spur to action, the deadlines have also created legal confrontations between LGUs, environmental NGOs, and national government agencies, creating an atmosphere that impedes proposals of reasonable and step-wise approaches. Complacency in the UEM sector is a particular problem: the prevailing attitude toward solid waste and wastewater management is one of acceptance. This is unfortunate given the relative ease and low cost for LGUs to address these problems. Thus, the team will dramatically increase its public awareness efforts in this area.
- **Municipal Finance.** Municipal borrowing for environmental services projects is surprisingly low, suggesting that either (a) LGUs are unwilling to borrow, (b) LGUs expect the national government to provide funds for such services, or perhaps most likely, (c) LGUs lack knowledge of how they can borrow funds and finance repayment. The Municipal Finance specialists, working with the other sectors, will work to address item (c) in particular.

1.3. Report Organization

As mentioned previously, EcoGov 2 has five technical contract line items and a sixth for management and administration. We address these in the subsequent report in the following order:

- CLIN 2: FFM
- CLIN 3: CRM
- CLIN 4: UEM
- CLIN 5: Municipal Finance
- CLIN 1: Governance and Advocacy
- CLIN 6: Management and Administration

We follow this order because issues related to forestry, coastal resources, and the urban environment each have a clear constituency and sector focus. Municipal finance, while closely associated with solid waste and sanitation, also has a clear focus. We discuss Governance and Advocacy last among the sectors because its work is cross-cutting and is most clearly understood in the context of the previous sectors.

2. DETAILED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT BY CONTRACT LINE ITEM NUMBER

This section of the report provides a narrative examination of planned outputs and activities for the year. Performance against milestones and summary details on activities by location are shown in Annex 2 and 3, respectively. This section is divided according to the six CLINs of EcoGov 2, with the discussion of each CLIN highlighting activities by geographic location.

2.1. Improved Forest Management

The long-term objective of the sector is to reduce illegal logging and the conversion of forest lands into other land uses. In the short term, the objective is to place open-access areas under tenure and to improve management of forest lands already under tenure or government allocation instruments. Strategies to achieve these objectives will directly contribute to the DENR's national target of rehabilitating, developing, protecting, and conserving forest lands and water bodies (DENR MFO 2, Objective Verifiable Indicator [OVI] 2.1), and placing forest lands under sustainable resource management or tenure instruments (DENR MFO 2, OVI 2.2).

EcoGov 1 assisted thirty city or municipal government units prepare and legitimize their forest land use plans (FLUPs), and/or develop co-management arrangements with the DENR. At the beginning of EcoGov 2, twenty of these FLUPs had been legitimized by the LGUs. By the end of September 2005, six more FLUPs will have been legitimized and approved by DENR. To date, twelve LGU-DENR co-management agreements have been signed.

Assessment of Management Practices on Tenured Land

EcoGov conducted an evaluation of 227 tenure holders using our project's performance criteria for improved forest management. We found that approximately 75 percent need assistance developing resource management plans; 80 percent require resources (volunteer labor, funds, revenues, grants, donations, subsidies) to conduct regular protection and maintenance; 60 percent need to define individual property rights (IPR) policies; 60 percent need to establish or strengthen their management organizations; and 75 percent need to develop a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. Further highlights are as follows.

- Of the 227 tenure holders, 70 percent are under communal control (e.g., CBFMAs, Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claims [CADCs], Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles [CADTs]), 16 percent are for the private sector, and the remainder are with LGUs and various government agencies.

- Only 19 percent of the tenure holders met the minimum requirements of “improved forest management,” and only five percent had achieved a level of “effective forest management.”
- Private sector tenure holders showed the overall best management of forest lands; state-managed lands showed the lowest level of acceptability.
- In general, community tenure holders have been able to issue individual property rights for occupants and claimants and have been able to ensure the participation of women and other marginalized groups.

When issuing tenure instruments, the GRP expects the tenure holders to assume responsibility for the management, protection, and rehabilitation of forest lands. However, ten years of experience (dating back to the USAID-funded Natural Resources Management Program (NRMP) 1 contract) shows the majority of community-based forest management (CBFM) peoples’ organizations, protected area management boards (PAMBs), and watershed reservation managers require some form of government support or subsidy to meet these responsibilities. Moreover, current policies do not provide sufficient incentive to the tenure holders to encourage their investment in forest management.

FFM Accomplishments – Nationwide

- EcoGov facilitated the legitimization of FLUPs in five LGUs during the past year, four short of the original goal. We expect that two LGUs—Aglipay and Dupax Sur—will complete this process by end of 2005. The two remaining LGUs—Cabarroguis and Kiamba—will complete it in 2006.
- In collaboration with provincial government and DENR field counterparts, the team assisted twenty LGUs in the initial phases of FLUP implementation.
- The team facilitated the conduct of tenure assessments in 29 LGUs overall, and assessments of eight CBFMA holders in Sarangani province (Glan, Alabel, Malungon, Kiamba).
- Joint FLUP implementation teams composed of both the LGUs and DENR field office were created in the provinces of Quirino, Nueva Vizcaya, Sarangani, and North Cotabato. This collaboration is an important part of strengthening good governance and of local and national agencies complementing one another. In the case of the first three provinces, the provincial governments committed funds to the FLUP teams and expect to integrate the plans with their provincial physical framework plans.
- The project engaged senior forestry students from universities in northern Luzon and southern and central Mindanao to assist in the assessment of tenure holders and some map analysis.

- Based on work conducted under EcoGov 1, the team printed and distributed thematic maps to LGUs, agencies, and organizations throughout Mindanao.

FFM Accomplishments – Central and Southern Mindanao

- The regional team facilitated MoAs between the LGUs of Lebak and Kalamansig (both in Sultan Kudarat) and the Mindanao Baptist Rural Life Center of Bansalan, North Cotabato. This organization will assist in agroforestry activities.
- Davao City has committed, through a MoA, to work with the project on watershed management.
- LGUs in Sultan Kudarat have deputized forest protection officers and activated their multi-sectoral forest protection councils.

FFM Accomplishments – Western Mindanao

- The LGU of Lamitan (Basilan) and the Lamitan Water District have committed, through a MoA, to work with the project on the rehabilitation of the Arco Watershed.

FFM Accomplishments – Policy

- The DENR issued DAO 2005-18, “Adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Principles and Procedures in the Resolution of Appropriate Environment and Natural Resources Conflicts.” The project expects that this administrative order will lead to the faster resolution of many local conflicts between LGUs and other government agencies over access to public forest lands.
- DENR/ARMM issued an administrative order with the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of MMAA 161, the Regional Sustainable Forest Management Act of 2003. We expect these IRR lead to more control by communities over public forest lands in ARMM.
- The project facilitated consultations in Laguna and Cebu City on amendments to the NIPAS IRR. Our policy specialists then assisted PAWB draft the final version of these amendments for further DENR consideration and action.
- The project began assistance to the DENR/Forest Management Bureau (FMB) on drafting the Omnibus Forestry Rules and Regulations. We expect this activity will continue throughout the coming year.

Implementation Problems and Proposed Resolution

- Changes in DENR leadership positions—FMB, Region 2, Region 9, Sarangani Province—have required added effort on the part of the EcoGov team to orient these new counterparts. To mitigate this problem in the future, EcoGov will prepare standard orientation material to brief new counterparts, and we will ask DENR and LGU offices to write special or executive orders to ensure continuity of effort beyond periodic changes in personnel.
- The tenure assessments that we have facilitated show that most CBFMAs, CADCs, watershed reservations, and declared protected areas still suffer from “open access” and are not yet under effective management. The project views this not as a negative finding, per se, but as an indicator for adaptive management. We will work with FMB, Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), theme networks, and credible NGOs to further support the ability of local tenure holders to manage their forest lands and protect against illegal logging and encroachment.
- The project had planned to facilitate a co-management agreement between the City of Zamboanga and the DENR for watershed management. However, this did not progress because neither party was able to sign a MoA. In the coming quarter, we will reassess the willingness of the parties to engage in this activity, and if delays continue, we will no longer pursue this.

2.2. Improved Coastal Resources Management

In 2005, the CRM sector achieved all its numerical targets and conducted the majority of its planned activities for the year. 26,137 hectares of coastal area were placed under improved management, representing one fourth of the life of project target. Four new marine sanctuaries were established covering a total area of 306 hectares, representing one fifth of the life of project target. Lastly, one previously established marine sanctuary with an area of 95 hectares now meets the projects indicators for being under “improved management.”

Progress for the year was faster than originally expected because the coastal partners [in Dinalungan (Aurora) and Tabina (Zamboanga del Sur)] chose to provide more resources to improve implementation in fisheries, mangrove and MPA management. Four marine sanctuaries—Dipaculao, Dimataling, Dumalinao, and Pilar—cover larger areas for protection. At the same time, however, there were also setbacks. We had planned to establish new MPAs in Basilan and Lamitan, but were unable to do so because of delays in the creation of CRM technical working groups. We now plan to establish these MPAs in Year 2.

Action Planning and CRM Plan/Zoning Formulation

- The project facilitated action plan meetings for 25 municipalities and two provinces. Apart from laying out responsibilities for conducting CRM activities, these meetings were important in terms of transparency and accountability: in the future, community members can point to these meetings and expect results.
- The project facilitated drafting of a revised CRM plan for Balamban and an integrated CRM ordinance. The plan and ordinance were reviewed by stakeholders and await approval of the *Sangguniang Bayan*. Upon approval, the project will provide assistance to the priority management zones for mangroves and a new MPA.
- The project assisted Davao City in reviewing secondary data on marine habitats as input for the city's coastal zoning scheme.

Coastal Areas Under Improved Management

The project helped twelve LGUs to identify and implement priority activities from their legitimized CRM and fisheries management plans. These LGUs all are along bays and seascapes of high biodiversity value. Four of these LGUs are in Baler Bay (northern Luzon), four are in the Camotes Sea (Central Visayas), three are in Illana Bay (western Mindanao) and one is in Sibugay Bay (also in Western Mindanao).

Northern Luzon

- **Fishery registration.** In Dinalungan, almost eighty percent of registered fishers have undergone licensing of gear, and boat color coding has been initiated in three of the seven coastal barangays. The municipality of Baler conducted an active and successful campaign to get its fishing population registered. Registration, licensing, catch monitoring, and census-taking are all important components of enforcement and fishing effort regulation.
- **Enforcement.** The team assisted the LGUs of Baler, San Luis and Dinalungan in forming their municipal coastal/fishery law enforcement teams. We also facilitated BFAR training of deputy fish wardens in Dipaculao in July 2005. Training topics included community mapping and notation of fishery violations to enhance strategies for patrolling, apprehension, and filing of charges.
- **Inter-LGU CRM committee.** The governor of Aurora province issued an executive order in March creating an inter-LGU CRM committee. The committee includes representatives from four municipalities, the ENRO, and PFARO. EcoGov then collaborated with a Spanish NGO, FUNDESO, to co-finance an exposure trip for the committee members to the Batangas region. During the trip, the committee members learned about marine sanctuaries and fishery law enforcement. The ENRO has now

committed approximately \$4,500 of its 2006 budget to support the workings of the committee.

Central Visayas

- **Fishery registration.** The project conducted training on fishery licensing and registration with the LGUs of San Francisco, Danao, Tudela, and Poro. As of September 2005, the first three LGUs had each registered over eighty percent of their fishers for a combined total of 3,800 operators. Progress has been slower in Poro due to lack of personnel in the municipality’s agriculture office.
- **Enforcement.** The team conducted an inter-LGU review of the Philippine Fisheries Code (RA 8550) with the regional BFAR office, which then served as a lead-in to other enforcement activities. We coordinated with BFAR for deputy training and deployment in Poro and Tudela, assisted in the organizational restructuring of the *bantay dagat* in Tudela and San Francisco, and conducted paralegal training for law enforcement teams in San Francisco and Danao. The law enforcement teams meet monthly and are made legitimate by various means (e.g., municipal ordinances, mayoral appointment, BFAR appointment).
- **Information, education, and communication.** The team supported several information, education and communication (IEC) activities in the region. Fishery registration in Danao was effected through *recorida*—vehicles with public address systems traveling through the city. In Tudela, we collaborated with PLAN International to co-finance billboards announcing establishment of marine sanctuaries. In Poro, we worked with PLAN to continue the “Little Fish Warden” training for children in grades four through six.
- **Budget allocation.** An indicator of LGU commitment to coastal resources management is the allocation of municipal budget. The ordinances of Danao City and San Francisco actually mandate a budget. San Francisco increased its allocation by seventy five percent—to \$7,100—for the purchase of a patrol boat, and Danao City increased its allocation by eighty five percent—to \$30,000—to implement various activities. We anticipate similar commitments from Tudela and Poro in the coming months.
- **Camotes-wide fishery management.** The project facilitated an inter-LGU municipal coastal law enforcement summit with the participation of the PNP, BFAR, Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), and Philippine Army. The project also sponsored a Camotes Sea inter-LGU forum on MPA management in September 2005.
- **Links to other institutions.** To promote enforcement, the project has developed links with CLEAR-7, PNP- Regional Police Environment Desk Office, and the Alpha Company of the 78th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army based in Danao City. We also work with the Cebu Province Marine Protection and Conservation Council, and as mentioned above, PLAN International.

Western Mindanao

- **Enforcement.** The municipality of Tabina (Zamboanga del Sur) has increased the number of deputized fish wardens from 18 in 2001 to 50 in 2005. To wit, Tabina's fishery law enforcement team apprehended 24 people in September 2005 for such violations as compressor fishing, use of poisonous substances, illegal entry into sanctuaries; and illegal entry of commercial fishing boats into municipal waters. Meanwhile, in Tungawan (Sibuguey Bay), 26 people have been apprehended in the past five months for illegal fishing in the newly established Pulo Pina sanctuary. Fines of commercial fishing vessels in Tungawan netted over \$6,000 for support of the town's CRM program. Finally, in Illana Bay, the project facilitated the formation of a multi-agency task force for Illana Bay Regional Alliance (IBRA) 9 enforcement. Working with the PNP, the fishery law enforcement team has apprehended 29 people to date. Perhaps due to this demonstration, BFAR reports increase in registration and licensing of commercial fishing vessels and workers in the region.
- **Budget allocation.** The Illana Bay LGUs of Tabina, Tukuran, and Dinas all have increased their budgets to support FARMCs, *bantay dagat*, and IEC activities. Tukuran has increased its budget by fifty percent in the past three years – to a current total of \$11,000 – and Dinas has increased its budget by sixty percent in the past two years – to a current total of \$25,000.
- **Sibuguey Bay inter-LGU collaboration.** Forty participants from four LGUs, the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO), Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO), BFAR, PNP, NGOs and FARMCs met in September to discuss marine sanctuary management. The participants formally requested the support of the provincial government of Zamboanga Sibugay to support a program of bay-wide CRM.
- **Fisheries assessment.** Working with Tanggol Kalikasan, the project trained representatives from Tungawan and Naga (both of Sibuguey Bay) in fishery profiling and community mapping. Meanwhile, in Illana Bay, the team worked with Mindanao State University to train people to use EcoGov's fisheries bioeconomic model (FISH BE).
- **Ordinances.** Tabina passed ordinances designating part of its coastline as a managed mangrove area, designating a local people's organization (Pangalaran Environmental and Livelihood Association) as a resource manager.

New Marine Sanctuaries Established

- **Dimataling Municipal MPA.** In September, 2005, this LGU in Zamboanga del Sur created an MPA and an associated management council. The LGU allocated over \$8,000 to MPA management by a *bantay dagat* staff of ten. The budget also paid for marker buoys, a guard house, and an IEC campaign.
- **Dumalinao-Bibilik MPA.** In September, 2005, this LGU in the Illana Bay region created an MPA and an associated management council. The LGU allocated approximately \$3,600 to fund a guard house and patrol boat for the *bantay dagat*. The barangay captain and *bantay dagat* leader are both actively involved in enforcement, and they received plaques of recognition and cash prizes during the Araw ng Dumalinao celebration in August 2005.
- **Dibutunan Marine Sanctuary.** This barangay, part of the municipality of Dipaculao in Aurora, is in the process of establishing a sanctuary with a 37 hectare core zone and 20 hectare buffer. While the barangay team awaits a formal ordinance from the *Sangguniang Bayan*, they have already begun patrolling and apprehension. They have also added eight people to the *bantay dagat* and bought materials for a guard house.
- **Pilar Municipal Marine Park.** This LGU in the Camotes Islands designated a core no take zone of almost 30 hectares and a marine reserve of 149 hectares. The LGU issued an ordinance promising \$1,800 per year [from its development fund] for enforcement, and the two bordering barangays have promised ten percent of their development funds to pay for operating expenses.
- **Other marine sanctuaries.** Baler is in the process of establishing a sanctuary in collaboration with FUNDESO-ASCOT; the municipality of Lamitan (Basilan) is considering an MPA for the Maloong Canal Shoal; and, Isabela City (Basilan) is considering an MPA for the Lampinigan area. Meanwhile, the LGUs of Poro (Camotes Islands) and Tungawan (western Mindanao) have taken it upon themselves to replicate the work of EcoGov, creating MPAs on their own (Libertad and Pulo Piña, respectively), with little assistance from the project.

Existing Marine Sanctuaries Under Improved Management

- **Tambunan Municipal Marine Sanctuary.** This sanctuary in Zamboanga del Sur was established in August 2004 with 95 hectares in its core zone. In the past year, the LGU has invested resources for enforcement: it has acquired two small motorized boats, search lights and flashlights; constructed three guardhouses; and assigned four deputy fish wardens to conduct daily patrols. The wardens also conduct one-on-one discussions with community members.

- **Sibuguey Bay.** Under EcoGov 1, the LGUs of RT Lim, Naga, Payao, and Tungawan all established MPAs. Subsequently, the team has assisted with paralegal training and management planning.
- **Baler Bay.** The team assisted with the installation of marker buoys for two sanctuaries in Dinalungan comprising a total of 56 hectares in the core zone.
- **Camotes Sea.** The team trained representatives from Tudela, Poro, and San Francisco in biophysical monitoring of their existing sanctuaries and also assisted in the delineation of sanctuary boundaries.

Development of Training Materials and Technical Support Tools

The team developed and implemented training modules in participatory M&E of marine sanctuaries, networking of MPAs, enforcement and compliance, fisheries monitoring, registration and licensing, gear/species management, and IEC. In the future, we hope to engage local service providers to provide some of these training modules. The team also demonstrated the FISH BE model to aid understanding of the value of MPA networks. To gain more value from this tool, in the coming year, we will need to make the model easier to use—and its outputs easier to understand—at the local level.

Implementation Problems and Proposed Resolution

Many of the implementation problems in the CRM sector have been consistent through the year and have been discussed in previous quarterly reports. With the perspective of a year of implementation, the main issues are as follows.

- LGUs have not committed a great deal of their budgets to CRM issues. Perhaps this is a function of complacency or lack of understanding: for many people, “the sea has always taken care of itself.” The EcoGov team will respond by trying to raise LGU awareness on the socioeconomic benefits of better coastal and fishery management.
- Encroachment by commercial fishing boats, often based far from the municipal waters in which they are fishing, is a problem that must be addressed at the provincial or national level. Municipalities have little physical ability to stop these operators, and need the support of the police and the courts to deter their actions.
- Lack of awareness and encroachment by artisanal/subsistence fishers and seaweed farmers will continue to be a problem unless LGUs can offer alternative livelihood opportunities.
- Creation of MPA networks from multiple LGUs remains a challenge due to transaction costs. EcoGov will try to work with provincial authorities to support such networks and lessen the transaction costs. Also, by working with provincial

authorities and networks, we hope to leverage funds from business groups and levels of government larger than the municipalities themselves.

2.3. Improved Waste Management

The long term objective in the sector is to improve the management of municipal solid wastes to reduce threats to human health and adverse impacts on the environment. EcoGov's target is to help 90 LGUs divert at least 25 percent of their solid waste from disposal sites to composting and recycling. Achieving this target entails helping LGUs implement their Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) plans, drafting ordinances on segregation, establishing incentives and penalties for proper waste disposal, instituting users fees, establishing composting facilities, organizing the recycling sector, and raising public awareness to change behavior.

Achieving the waste diversion target requires work in several areas: engineering and infrastructure; economics, policy, and finance; and public awareness and behavioral change. In Year 1, the main focus was on "point sources" of solid waste within an LGU; that is, commercial business districts, public markets, and large public facilities.

While none of the partner LGUs achieved 25 percent waste diversion, this is not surprising. We expect waste diversion to occur gradually, such that when all the infrastructure, economics, and awareness are in place, diversion will increase rapidly. Nonetheless, diversion has occurred on a measurable basis due to the activities we have sponsored for composting, recycling, segregation at source, public awareness campaigns, organizational strengthening, ordinances, and municipal budget allocation.

In 2005, the project worked with 44 municipalities and cities and one provincial government. Of these:

- LGUs practicing limited segregation of waste at source: 8.
- LGUs with selective segregated collection: 6.
- LGUs with operational composting facilities: 5.
- LGUs with selected composting sites and equipment, but not yet operational: 4.
- LGUs with funding to procure equipment: 2.
- LGUs with organized and mobilized junkshops: 7.
- LGUs that have induced the creation of new junkshop businesses: 3.
- LGUs with sites and materials for MRFs.: 3.
- LGUs with SWM ordinances: 5.
- LGUs with budget allocations for their plans: 45.

The waste diversion target of 25 percent comes from RA 9003. EcoGov posits that in principle, compliance with all the provisions of this act is beyond the immediate capacity of most LGUs. The facts support this contention: few, if any, LGUs in the country are on track to divert this much waste. Some of the reasons for this are:

- LGU managers have only a cursory appreciation of the need for proper waste management.
- Even when motivated, many LGUs lack the budget or trained personnel to implement activities in compliance with the law, particularly construction of sanitary landfills.
- Where many LGUs would like to proceed straight to the “technical solution” of a sanitary landfill, projects such as EcoGov offer technical assistance in areas—like planning, economic analysis, and public awareness—that will make the infrastructure more sustainable.
- Public awareness campaigns are not very sophisticated, and enforcement against illegal dumping is sporadic, at best.

The accomplishments we achieved in the past year were in the face of these constraints.

Summary of Accomplishments and Activities

- One LGU completed and legitimized its ISWM plan, and fifteen more are expected to have achieved the same by the close of 2005.
- Six provinces have formed provincial core teams, extending our work beyond our partner LGUs.
- UEM specialists assisted the LMP in its design of a course for mayors, and, working with SWAPP, delivered sessions on composting at the LCP regional city mayors meeting.
- The team helped LGUs and the DENR identify sites for sanitary landfills in anticipation of promoting LGU clusters to share common facilities. Further training focused on closing open dumps and composting.
- The team delivered training on toxic and hazardous waste (THW) management to several LGUs with emphasis on incorporating THW into broader solid waste management (SWM) ordinances, enforcement, and awareness activities.
- Davao City, General Santos City, and the province of South Cotabato all committed to conduct waste management activities in the coming year through the signing of MoAs with the project and DENR.
- The team analyzed point-source generators of wastewater (e.g., hospitals, public markets, slaughter houses) in ten LGUs. As follow-up, the team presented simple infrastructure and financing strategies to the LGUs to address the pollution sources. To date, six LGUs have committed, via MoAs with the project and DENR, to attempt to resolve these problems in the coming year.

- We have delivered initial training on waste assessment and ISWM planning to the NSWMC Secretariat and DENR’s National Capital Region EMB personnel. The latter will, in turn, assist Caloocan and Las Piñas.

UEM Accomplishments – Policy

The project worked extensively with the NSWMC and DENR on improving the IRR of RA 9003. We analyzed waste generation—using secondary data on national statistics and primary data from partner LGUs under EcoGov 1—to develop recommendations on how best to achieve the intent of the law. We organized a workshop and several meetings to discuss these issues with government counterparts and drafted IRR related to four policies:

- 1) Review and approval of ISWM plans by the NSWMC.
- 2) Guidelines on clustering of LGUs for common waste management facilities.
- 3) Determination of appropriate waste diversion targets.
- 4) Guidelines on achievement of waste diversion targets (also referred to as phased compliance with RA 9003).

Implementation Problems and Proposed Resolution

- The UEM team has had difficulty in finding and keeping trained personnel; moreover, the sheer volume of LGUs requiring assistance requires more personnel than the team can provide. In response, we will explore the possibility of engaging institutional local service providers (LSPs) to assist clusters of LGUs. Ideally, the LGUs will contribute toward paying for such LSPs.
- National and regional DENR personnel have very few staff with limited technical ability to assist LGUs in complying with RA 9003, thereby undermining some of the processes we have begun. EcoGov will train DENR and provincial partners to better enable them to act as service providers to LGUs seeking to comply with the law.
- Sellers of composting technologies may be convincing LGUs to purchase hardware for which they are not ready. For example, Tacurong City and Zamboanga City both have dramatically installed composting facilities but are largely under-utilized with respect to their capacities to compost bigger biodegradable volumes. The project will attempt to guide LGUs in the purchase or use of more appropriate technologies.

2.4. Municipal Investment in Sanitation

The long term project objective is to improve the management and treatment of sewage to reduce threats to human health and adverse impacts on the environment. The project will achieve this by helping twenty LGUs invest in sanitation facilities. The work of the

Municipal Finance team is closely associated with that of the UEM team; the relatively slow pace of the UEM team delayed accomplishments in this sector as well.

Summary of Accomplishments and Activities

Financial Assessment of LGUs

The team used official government data sources to complete a desktop report of the finances of the 79 EcoGov-assisted LGUs. The review assesses the ability of these LGUs to service debt and acquire funds for specific projects. The report ranks the LGUs by various financial indicators, which will enable EcoGov to prioritize LGUs for certain projects and technical assistance. The report was presented to the EcoGov team and USAID personnel in June. Highlights of the study are as follows.

- There is wide disparity in financial performance and access to external financing among the LGUs. For example, Tagbilaran City collects over one thousand pesos per capita per year in taxes and fees, compared to many LGUs that collect almost no local revenue. This ability to generate local revenue is an important indicator of an LGU's capacity to sustain projects that are dependent on subsidies. Further, some LGUs generate surplus income of 30-50 percent and could conceivably borrow over \$2 million, whereas others operate near break-even or at a loss and have no borrowing capacity. Not surprisingly, comparing cities to municipalities, the former generate more surplus revenue and as a group, are much stronger in terms of financial performance and access to financing.
- EcoGov partner LGUs in the Visayas are relatively stronger as a group than LGUs in Mindanao and Luzon. Interestingly, at the same time, cities in Mindanao appear to be the strongest of all EcoGov partners in terms of financial performance and capacity, while the municipalities in the region are among the weakest.
- Among EcoGov partner LGUs, those receiving CRM assistance are among the weakest in terms of financial performance and capacity.
- The LGUs that the UEM team has identified as ideal for clustering for common land fills also have higher financial capacity, overall.
- The majority of the LGUs have minimal or no long-term borrowings. This may indicate a lack of commitment to pursue development goals requiring significant infrastructure investment and long-term perspective.
- The majority of the LGUs must access external funds for long-term investments, as they lack sufficient surplus income to finance the initial capital outlays of proposed projects.

- LGU-level mechanisms to recover the costs of operation and maintenance are often lacking (e.g., billing and collection). The concern is that environmental projects might end up as financial burdens on the implementing LGUs, and over time, service delivery may deteriorate due to lack of funding.

Preparation of Toolkits for SWM Projects

The municipal finance team worked closely with the UEM specialists to prepare a toolkit/workbook that guides LGUs through the development of their own SWM projects, particularly composting and disposal site development. The toolkit, when complete, will present prototype models that incorporate all the cost elements of a project: size, location, technology, capital goods, construction, operating expenses, management, and administrative costs. The toolkit will also cover procurement, contract award, and contract implementation. Such a toolkit will help LGUs to properly understand the cost implications of projects that it plans. Most LGUs will require one-on-one coaching/mentoring to identify the most appropriate technology, develop an organizational management structure, determine financing needs, and perhaps engage private sector participation.

Recycling Market Study

The team studied the collection chain of recyclable materials in Mindanao. Specialists surveyed informal junk collectors and permanent junk shops throughout southern, central, and western Mindanao, asking them about the kinds of material they collected, the price they paid for it, to whom they sold it, and for how much. The survey discovered where the materials were centrally processed and how price signals move through the system. With a better understanding of this chain, LGUs can take better advantage of this informal sector. For example, high value recyclables (e.g., glass bottles) do not go into land fills because itinerant collectors get these items first. However, there may be other materials that itinerant collectors would gather, if only they had a buyer. LGUs could conceivably serve as the middleman for consolidation, moving material from the informal collectors to larger buyers elsewhere.

Municipal Finance for FFM and CRM

Many forest and coastal management activities are for the public good and will not generate significant sources of revenue. For example, while it might make sense in terms of economic theory, it is doubtful that subsistence fishers will ever pay enough in licensing fees to support an LGU's MPA and CRM activities, especially offshore enforcement. Thus, LGUs must expect to finance a portion of such activities on their own. The Municipal Finance team has much to offer: we can analyze all of a municipality's spending and determine which activities might be appropriate for financing and cost recovery, thereby freeing funds to subsidize environmental services. We can also help determine how to finance pieces of environmental services—for example, patrol boats, or fences around forest lands—as opposed to entire programs.

Lastly, we can assist LGUs to establish revenue collection systems to repay what borrowing they do incur.

Implementation Problems and Proposed Resolution

LGUs have a surprising lack of awareness of their ability to borrow, and, unfortunately, little incentive to undertake environmental services projects. The latter problem is due to both lack of knowledge and lack of enforcement and short term duration of the tenure of office of LGU executives. The UEM sector is addressing this problem, while the Municipal Finance will then help LGUs respond.

2.5. Strengthened Government Institutions

The GoAd team has one unique output from the Contractual Scope of Work; namely, improving the capacity of government institutions for better governance over the management of their resources. This output, as well as the other activities of the GoAd team, cut across the other four sectors. The GoAd team's efforts include advocacy, raising political will, IEC, public awareness, social marketing, behavior change, and policy reform, each of which can be applied to issues of forestry, CRM, waste management, and municipal finance. Thus, the majority of the GoAd team's efforts are best reviewed from a project-wide standpoint, rather than from any one geographic region. The team organizes GoAd interventions into three sets of activities, discussed below: implementing the governance index, support to regional offices for implementing activities of other sectors, and collaboration with national partners and theme networks.

Governance Index

Over the first half of 2005, the team designed a "Guided LGU Self-Assessment on the State of Environmental Governance Practices," or GSA, and then facilitated its administration in 78 LGUs. The GSA asked respondents to assess:

- 1) The environmental management functions the LGU implements, such as forest, coastal, waste, or sanitation management (i.e., answering the question: *what* does the LGU do).
- 2) The quality of LGU performance in terms of the governance principles of transparency, accountability, and participatory decision making (i.e., answering the question: *how* does the LGU do).

Approximately twenty percent of the LGUs rated themselves as high across all three sectors (FFM, CRM, UEM), sixty seven percent had scores that varied by sector, and twelve percent had low scores for all sectors. Analysis of the results shows that strong local leadership and previous and sustained technical assistance [from any donor] had

much more influence than other factors, whereas the class of the municipality (e.g., small, rural LGUs) had little influence on the scores. Governance in FFM was typically lower than the other sectors, perhaps reflecting the complexity of issues related to the use of public forest lands.

The majority of LGUs scored well on the initial steps of governance functions: they have established plans and developed budgets to carry out environmental management activities. However, most still need to commit those budgets and implement those plans. Implementation includes, for example, issuing tenure instruments and conducting law enforcement activities. Also, while LGUs scored relatively well in terms of transparency, they scored less well on accountability and participation.

The project will use the GSA as a point of comparison at the project mid- and end-points. We will also use the results now to calibrate technical assistance to address low scoring areas.

Support to Regional Offices for Implementing Sector Activities

- **FFM.** Working as an advocate, the Regional Coordinator for southern and central Mindanao promoted the federation of twelve CBFMA-holders in Sarangani province. Collaborating with the provincial government and DENR, the tenure holders reviewed the constraints to CBFM implementation and identified the roles and responsibilities of municipalities, the province, civil society, and the DENR. The provincial government has earmarked ten percent of its development fund (roughly \$125,000) to support the federation. The provincial government and the PENRO are also lobbying the national DENR for policies that will allow sustainable forest utilization as an incentive for better community forest protection.
- **CRM.** The western Mindanao team provided organizational strengthening support to the Illana Bay Regional Alliance (IBRA 9). We prepared and used briefing materials presenting the biophysical and economic importance of inter-LGU collaboration, and facilitated meetings to identify organizational constraints.
- **CRM.** The Northern Luzon team assisted the province of Aurora to review and update its Provincial Physical Framework Plan. This plan integrates watershed management and disaster planning in this mountainous, coastal region with downstream fisheries management and plans for tourism promotion.
- **UEM.** The team studied the role of the informal sector in waste diversion and recycling in several cities in Mindanao cities, which then led to a more comprehensive study of the market chain of recyclable materials operating on the island.

The GoAd specialists also took the lead in training LGU representatives in IEC. While many LGUs have IEC teams, we found that they tend to address general, non-targeted

audiences and rely heavily on town hall meetings for information dissemination [and do not take full advantage of locally available media.] The IEC training modules covered three core topics: formulating the right message for the right audience; basic facilitation and presentation skills; and using the media as a partner. IEC trainings focused on the issues of composting (Regions 2, 7, 9, 12), disposal management (Regions 2, 7, 12), toxic and hazardous waste (Region 2, 7), and fisheries law enforcement (Aurora, Region 9).

Collaboration with National Partners and Theme Networks

The GoAd team works with national partners and network groups to spread the project's work beyond direct technical assistance. These partners allow for greater advocacy, replication of best practices, and institutionalization of our approach.

- **League of Municipalities.** Starting in December, 2004, EcoGov has been helping the LMP frame its vision, mission, and objectives as an organization. If the LMP is able to craft itself as an organization that offers service to its members, and the municipalities, in turn, pay their membership fees, the organization could be a very powerful ally in promoting environmental governance. As an exploratory step, the project developed training modules on solid waste management that the LMP can offer to mayors. These modules may form part of a Mayor's Development Center, an office within the LMP that links mayors with training institutions, experts, and other mayors. The LMP is now in discussions with the Development Academy of the Philippines, the La Salle Institute of Governance, and the Ateneo School of Governance to further develop the concept of the Center.
- **League of Cities and the Solid Waste Management Association of the Philippines (SWAPP).** EcoGov and the Florida League of Cities (United States) co-sponsored the LCP's Environmental Action Agenda Updating Session. The project also engaged SWAPP to lead sessions on compliance with RA 9003 at League-sponsored regional meetings in Palawan, Negros Oriental, and southern Mindanao. The engagement of SWAPP served the project's dual purpose of both providing expertise on composting to multiple cities while also positioning that organization as a recognized expert. It is our intention that cities should see SWAPP as one provider of service after EcoGov comes to a close.
- **League of Provinces and the Philippine Watershed Management Coalition (PWMC).** The project is in the early stages of discussion with these two organizations to promote clustering of LGUs for common landfills and collaboration with DENR in assessing and managing large watersheds.
- **Partnership with the media.** The project conducted dialogues with national and local media persons from PDI, the Manila Bulletin, Manila Standard, Business World, the Philippine Star, and television Channels 2, 7, and ANC. We work with the media to both disseminate information on good environmental governance and to

enhance the visibility of the project and strong-performing partner LGUs. The project expects to use the media more extensively in the coming year.

Implementation Problems and Proposed Resolution

A central approach of the GoAd team is to generate *buy-in* from GRP counterparts at all levels. Sometimes, the willingness of our partners to collaborate is limited by current political events or other factors, as demonstrated by our experience during the past year. (Note: these issues were previously highlighted in Quarterly Report No. 3.)

- The LMP, LCP, and LPP move at a slow pace due to political concerns, limited technical capacity, and difficulty in collecting membership fees. However, these organizations are crucial, as they should be advocates for the needs of municipalities, cities, and provinces. EcoGov’s plan is to help them determine what kind of environmental policy advocacy they can support, what good environmental governance best practices they can help disseminate to their members, and what capability building activities they can “broker or facilitate” for the benefits of their members.
- Like the Leagues, the theme networks – SWAPP and PWMC – are also struggling with their roles and cite the constraint of limited and uncertain funding. EcoGov is helping them settle on their role as advocacy organizations, and also plans to facilitate their transition into service provider organizations that build the capacity of their constituents.

2.6. Management and Administration

The year proceeded as planned in terms of project management and administration. As a continuation of a previous contract, the team was able to avoid many of the tasks that are typically associated with project start-up. Nonetheless, EcoGov is a large endeavor. With over seventy personnel working at any given time in offices and LGUs throughout the archipelago, addressing targets in five different sectors, there will always be challenges. These range from the mundane (e.g., a pick-up truck in need of repair in an area with no spare parts for U.S.-made vehicles) to the delicate (e.g., determining appropriate responsibilities for national and local counterparts) to the complex (e.g., determining employment practices in compliance with local labor and tax law), but all can prevent the project from operating efficiently if not addressed swiftly. In that light, there were several accomplishments over the past year.

Project Management

- The team began one contract – EcoGov 2, which began on October 1, 2004 – while simultaneously closing another – EcoGov 1, which ended on November 30, 2004.

- The project relocated its Manila office from Quezon City to more functional office space in Ortigas and relocated its Cebu City office out of the Regional DENR headquarters.
- The team conducted procurement of information technology (IT) hardware and software in conjunction with USAID regulations and Philippine import requirements, installed the equipment, and implemented an internal project management database.
- In addition to mobilizing one international long-term technical assistance (LTTA), we engaged four international short-term technical assistance (STTA) from DAI's home office for project management support.
- The project engaged 11 domestic STTA to complete tasks in the five technical areas.
- The life of project work plan, year 1 work plan, year 2 work plan, and all quarterly reports were submitted in compliance with CTO timelines or well before Contract-mandated deadlines.
- The project grant management manual and property control program were submitted to and approved by USAID.
- DAI received a formal ruling from the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) declaring the EcoGov project to be a non-permanent establishment. This was an important step in enabling DAI to comply with ORP Notice Number 19 of January 2004, Compliance with Local Laws.

Collaboration with other Donors, Projects, and Efforts

- On June 9, 2005, EcoGov facilitated the launching and signing of the MoA for environmental programs between USAID, the DENR, and DILG. The project organized the signing ceremony in Davao City. In conjunction with that ceremony, EcoGov prepared a fifteen minute video on USAID-sponsored environment programs in the country. The video shows several USAID-supported projects in support of GRP and USG bilateral cooperation. The video is intended for use by EcoGov, USAID-supported projects, and GRP for future presentations to the public. The video consists entirely of footage previously shot by EcoGov and other USAID-sponsored project. Also at the ceremony, the project signed MoAs with Davao City and the province of Sarangani.
- The EcoGov chief of party, Ernie Guiang, presented a project overview to the DENR expanded executive committee in May. This committee consists of the Secretary, undersecretaries, assistant secretaries, bureau directors, and regional executive directors.

Implementation Problems and Proposed Resolution

- The project has had difficulty fielding high-quality UEM specialists in project locations. Moreover, there are far more LGUs requiring assistance with ISWM planning and implementation than EcoGov can service. As a result, the project will make a concerted effort to engage institutional local service providers – in essence, subcontractors – who can respond to EcoGov on an indefinite quantity basis.
- Operations from Cotabato City continue to be difficult. On April 29, USAID recommended that all personnel evacuate to Davao City to avoid protests against USAID and USG projects. Moreover, the majority of partner LGUs in the region are at least three hours' travel time from Cotabato City. At the present time, most EcoGov 2 activities in the region are near General Santos City or Koronadal City, which is also the government center of Region XII. We are considering downsizing the office infrastructure in Cotabato City, but still maintaining a presence, and relocating most personnel to General Santos City.

Annexes

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To ensure more effective enforcement
**Implementing rules of Muslim Mindanao's forest management act
integrates Shari'ah law**

In the Philippines, enforcing the law has always been a difficult task. This is because many of laws do not necessarily reflect the local cultural value system as well as the social norms prevailing in many communities. Thus, laws or ordinances that come in conflict with the people's traditional way of life and religious beliefs usually result in problematic enforcement. This is especially true in Muslim Mindanao.

For this reason, laws and proposed implementing rules and regulations (IRR) have to undergo extensive public consultations. A law has to reflect the will of the people, protect the communities' welfare and embody their beliefs for them to respect and obey it. But due to time and financial constraints, this process that allows communities to actively participate in the lawmaking process is often overlooked.

**Ensuring Shari'ah is incorporated,
people consulted**

The Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), in collaboration with the Philippine Environmental Governance (EcoGov) Project—funded by USAID and implemented with DENR and ARMM—incorporated the Shari'ah in the IRR of the Regional Sustainable Forest Management Act or RSFMA (Muslim Mindanao Autonomy Act No. 161), which was enacted last year. The IRR is needed to guide implementing agencies in enforcing the law.

Shari'ah principles were integrated in the RSFMA, which is a first in the annals of forest management legislation in the country. Shari'ah (sacred law) is an Arabic word that refers to the laws and way of life prescribed in the Koran.

**Shari'ah principles incorporated in the
RSFMA**

Amanah and Khalifah – The concepts of trust and being God's "assistant." God created nature in all its beauty as a gift to man, who is trusted to nourish and treasure nature.

Ihya al-mawat – The concept of giving life to dead land.

Amr bi'-ma'ruf and nahi'ani'l-munkar – The concept of enjoining what is right and forbidding what is wrong, as in man's relationship with his environment.

Working closely with representatives from ARMM's Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the Regional Legislative Assembly (RLA), EcoGov—which promotes the principles of transparency, accountability and participatory decision making as integral parts of good environmental governance—tapped Filipino Muslim legal specialists for advice in the formulation of the IRR. These included Atty. Coasin Abbas and Dr. Hamid Barra, Dean of the King Faisal Institute for Islamic, Arabic and ASEAN Studies in Marawi City. Dr. Charodin Cali of the Mindanao State University (MSU) College of Forestry, and Dr. Mac Ati of MSU College of Public Administration.

The Project, replicating what it did when the RSFMA was being finalized, also assisted the ARMM in ensuring that the law reflects the sentiments of the people during the public consultations. Provincial consultations were held in Marawi City for representatives of Lanao del Sur municipalities; in Zamboanga City for the island provinces of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi; and Cotabato City for the province of Maguindanao.

During the public consultations in Marawi City, Atty. Abbas described the law and its IRR as “historic,” being the first such law in the country (the Philippine Congress has yet to pass a law on sustainable forestry), and the first to incorporate Shari’ah law in the protection and management of natural resources.



Ensuring that the voice of the youth is heard as well, coordinators of the public consultations invited young people to join. (Above) Youth representatives from the municipalities of Lanao del Sur attend the IRR public consultation held in Marawi City.

The RSFMA classifies forest lands into protection forests where commercial logging is banned, and production forests where production and utilization of timber and forest products can be allowed if done in a sustainable manner. It empowers local communities to address the destruction and degradation of forest lands, and gives ARMM inhabitants, including indigenous peoples, preferential rights to the use of the region’s forest resources.

During one of the deliberations, King Faisal Institute’s Dr. Barra asked participants to support the RSFMA and the IRR, explaining that the Koran outlines the “need for constructive utilization of natural resources.” He exhorted Muslims to “work for the beautification of nature” and to “give life to dead lands.”

IRR earns praises

Recently, top officials of the ARMM gathered in Cotabato City for the formal signing of the IRR. All those present unanimously acknowledged the support of the ARRM Regional Assembly and the technical assistance provided by USAID’s EcoGov Project.

In his remarks, new ARMM Governor Datu Zaldy Ampatuan expressed his support in no uncertain terms, saying “My term will be dedicated to this priority – the protection of our environment and natural resources.”



ARMM Regional Government and DENR officials converge for the signing of the IRR of the RSFMA, also known as the People’s Bill, being a product of extensive consultations with stakeholders in the region.

Assemblyman Suharto Midtimbang, the principal author of the Act, said the signing was “The fruit of the efforts to enact concrete steps towards the genuine protection of our forest resources.”

DENR-ARMM Secretary Kabuntalan Emblawa, who worked hard for the passage of the law and the signing of the IRR, expressed his optimism and called the the law and its IRR as the vehicle that would save ARMM’s forests and empower the region’s upland dwellers. “This law will contribute to the attainment of our most cherished aspiration -- sustained peace and development in Muslim Mindanao,” he said.

Mass tree planting

In a show of commitment to the forest management act, the ARMM workforce was led by the region’s DENR team in a mass tree-planting activity at the Dimapatoy Watershed the very next day. Around 1,500 mahogany, narra and antipolo seedlings were planted in the watershed, which is the province of Maguindanao’s main source of water.

LGU, PNOC, DENR partnership
Groups merge interests to co-manage Dauin's forest

The municipality of Dauin, known for hosting the world famous Apo Island Coral Reef, is also home to mountains with thick natural forests, waterfalls, lakes and hot springs—good sources of geothermal energy. However, due to land conversion practices, such as *kaingin*, and firewood gathering by upland dwellers, the natural forest cover is now slowly being threatened. Fortunately, the Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC) is present in the area, to protect and manage its 130,000-hectare reservation—



Natural forest stands within the PNOC Geothermal Reservation in the upland barangays of Dauin, Negros Oriental

which covers Dauin and a few other municipalities—as mandated by law. PNOC assists four people's organizations (POs) in Dauin, whose members reside adjacent to forest lands. Upon PNOC's request, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) issued Community-Based Forest Management Agreements (CBFMAs) and Community Forestry Stewardship Agreements (CFSAs) to these POs. In exchange for protecting the forest lands, PNOC funded the POs' livelihood projects in addition to providing technical assistance in the area of agro-forestry, forest protection, prosecution and capital build-up to the POs.

PNOC was conducting all these on its own with minimal involvement of the local government unit (LGU). These efforts, however, appeared not enough as illegal activities in the forest of Dauin continued. And the town has a lot to lose.

The reservation is actually within the jurisdiction of six local government units (LGUs)—Sta. Catalina, Siaton, Zamboanguita, Dauin, Sibulan and Tanjay—but it is Dauin which has the biggest stake. This is because the whole municipality, including its alienable and disposable (A&D) lands, and its 5,729-hectare forest lands, is within the PNOC geothermal reservation. Surely, Dauin is very much interested in protecting its interests, one of which is to cash in on the reserve's tourism potential through a non-invasive, community-based, LGU-driven enterprise in an effort to help many of its people and also increase its revenue. On the other hand, PNOC's interest lies on securing the geothermal energy assets of the reserve.

PNOC's mandate

PNOC has been operating in Negros Oriental since the mid-70s in a geothermal reservation area covered by Presidential Decree (PD) 1515 issued by President Marcos in 1975, later amended by PD 174919 and affirmed in 1987 by an Executive Order signed by President Aquino.

Traditionally, DENR is the mandated agency to manage all forest lands in the country. But its authority does not extend into the PNOC geothermal reserve as these PDs gave the PNOC administrative jurisdiction over the area.

FLUP as basis for co-management

In 2001, following an EcoGov orientation given to local chief executives in Negros Oriental, Dauin submitted a Letter of Interest to avail of EcoGov's technical assistance for the preparation of its municipal forest land use plan (FLUP), which is used as basis for assigning forests and forest lands under different uses (e.g., protection, production), tenure or allocation arrangements (e.g., CBFMA, co-management). As a result, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to formulate the FLUP was signed between Dauin, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and EcoGov. Immediately, a Technical Working Group (TWG) was organized.

A series of training activities on the formulation of the FLUP was conducted by the EcoGov and Region 7 DENR team. At the early stages of FLUP preparation, the EcoGov Team persuaded the mayor and the vice-mayor to officially invite PNOC to join the planning activities. Various FLUP activities, such as meetings and consultations, became a venue for LGU, PNOC, DENR and even PO leaders to meet, know one another and understand each other's position and interests.

In September last year, the municipality of Dauin, DENR Region 7 and the PNOC representatives reached a consensus. The group proposed that those areas inside the 5,729-hectare of forest lands not covered by CBFMAs and CFSAs be placed under co-management scheme, with the LGU, the PNOC and the DENR as the key players. The area proposed covered 4,847-hectares.

That was a lot of area for PNOC to give up. But the LGU insisted that PNOC is not giving up anything; by agreeing to the proposal, it was gaining a partner.

Management agreement signed

After a series of negotiations mounted by Dauin Mayor Rodrigo Alanano, the PNOC gave its consent to set aside the requested area, paving the way for the signing of the Co-Management Agreement and the FLUP Joint Management Agreement by Dauin, DENR and PNOC last May 9, 2005. This event ended the struggle of the LGU to formalize its right to manage its forests, and signaled the start of an untested, yet more collaborative scheme of co-managing forest lands.



Mayor Alanano (far right) discusses with PNOC representatives. Also present during this dialogue were barangay captains, DENR officials, municipal council member, and the technical working group.

There were no promises of financial assistance from neither PNOC nor DENR, but they did agree to help the local government of Dauin in managing the area in some other ways; they even agreed to be part of the steering committee.

For Dauin, that was enough.

PNOC: Now also a partner in upscaling EcoGov efforts

Inspired by the Dauin experience, the PNOC decided to sponsor with EcoGov2 and the DENR a series of FLUP training activities for other LGUs covered by the geothermal reserve.

The first of the series was conducted in Sept. 20-23, 2005 for the Valencia FLUP Technical Working Group (TWG) and the Oriental Negros Provincial FLUP Technical Assistance Core Team. The LGUs of Siaton and Sibulan will be next.

Tenure assessment to help those around co-managed area

To be able to help tenure holders around the 4,847-hectare co-management area, the local government of Dauin thought of finding out what these people need. Just two days after the signing of both agreements, the LGU of Dauin joined the LGUs of Sta. Catalina and Bayawan in Training on Tenure Assessment conducted by EcoGov. Dauin became the practicum site.

Mayor Alanano led the on-site activities – interviewing tenure holders and reviewing the tenure instruments. Data were analyzed and results showed that assistance in the formulation and updating of resource management plans was the priority issue that had to be addressed.

The tenure assessment involved finding out whether the tenure holders did what was expected of them. Some of the questions asked were: Did they have a resource management plan? Did they put up a managing organization? Did they practice forest protection? Did they come up with a scheme to resolve resource-use conflicts? Did they do monitoring and evaluation?

Answers to these questions were expected to give an idea of the tenure holders' strengths and weaknesses, and provide a basis for DENR, LGU and other sectors in developing a concrete plan of action to address the needs identified, following the principle of good environmental governance.

With reports from:

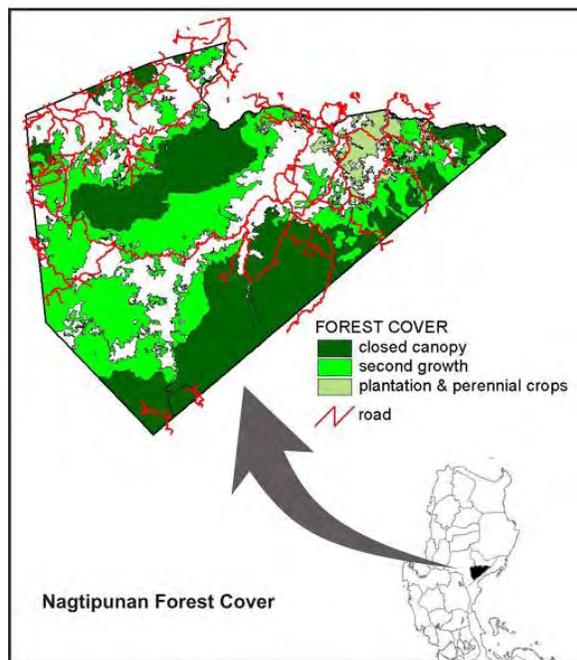
*Rudy Aragon, Central Visayas FFM Specialist;
and Justin Briones, Central Visayas FFM Assisting Professional*

Getting their acts together
DENR, NCIP, LGU unite to protect Nagtipunan's forest

Close to 70 percent of Quirino Province's 170,000-hectare forest cover is found in the municipality of Nagtipunan. Quirino is an important biodiversity area harboring a wide array of ecologically and economically important species, such as the critically endangered Philippine Eagle and the fresh water fish, locally known as *Ludong*.¹ The province hosts three of the most critical watersheds in the Region 2—the Addalam, Ganano and Cagayan River basins.

All these are under threat.

Despite the logging moratorium imposed in the early 90's, illegal cutting continued in the Nagtipunan forests. In 1993, 91 percent of the municipality's land area of 155,892 hectares was still forested. In 10 years, forest cover declined to 67 percent as upland migration increased tremendously. At present, 71 percent of the municipality's population of about 30,000 lives within the forests area and depend upon its resources for livelihood and sustenance.



There were attempts to put "open access" areas under some form of management by issuing Community-based Forest Management Agreements and recognizing indigenous people's claims through a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC).



Nagtipunan is the headwater of the Cagayan River, where the endangered Ludong finds refuge

With various tenure holders, portions of forest lands were used in various ways, too, which did not necessarily observe proper management procedures. For example, slash-and-burn farming was very rampant in the area. Practices such as this could have been avoided if tenure holders had the capability and capital to really develop the areas allocated to them. But those who were supposed to act as referees to stop unsustainable forest practices, and provide tenure holders the needed skills and assistance to properly manage the resources were themselves at a loss on how they should approach the different issues.

Understandably, the NCIP has to assert itself to protect the interests of the *Bugkalot* and *Agta*; the DENR also has some responsibility as these forestlands are covered by a protected area proclamation.

¹This freshwater fish commands P2,000-P3,000 per kilo in the local market

The local government unit (LGU) and its constituents, meanwhile, should at least have some say in how these forests shall be managed as they are within its jurisdiction.

Clearly, all three agencies—NCIP, DENR and LGU—have to unite and work together. If they don't, the forests of Nagtipunan would continue to be a victim of *kaingin* and illegal logging.

Laying the foundation for close collaboration

The local government of Nagtipunan took the initiative of looking for a way for the three agencies to sit down together. As a first step, the LGU sought the assistance of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov), funded by USAID and implemented with the DENR and other partners.

With the DENR Region 2 and EcoGov as partners, the LGU began to undertake preparatory activities to develop a Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP), which would rationalize the allocation and management of Nagtipunan's forests and forest lands. Most of these areas are either covered by tenure or government proclamations, but many have no effective on-site management.

The FLUP was seen as some sort of a “master plan that would direct how Nagtipunan's forests and forestlands shall be managed.

Also, EcoGov and the local government of Nagtipunan thought that the development of an FLUP, would serve as a venue for DENR, the LGU and the NCIP, to discuss not their differences but their common interest in protecting the forests and meeting the needs of the communities, especially the indigenous peoples. Thus, in every major FLUP activity, EcoGov and the local government of Nagtipunan made it a point to have representatives of the three agencies present and actively involved.

Better relationship augurs well for Nagtipunan's forest

The FLUP indeed opened the door for Nagtipunan's environmental players to collaborate. The LGU of Nagtipunan, the DENR and the NCIP all signed a Memorandum of Agreement and are now working hand in hand to implement the FLUP that serves as basis for the formulation of the Quirino Protected Landscape management plan, something which the DENR has been wanting to do all along. NCIP is also happy having the FLUP as it will be used in developing the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) within CADT areas occupied by the *Bugkalots* and the *Agtas*.

The municipality of Nagtipunan has earmarked P1.6 million for the implementation of FLUP activities. Such activities include forest rehabilitation, establishment of agro-forestry farms, enforcement of forestry laws and year round forest protection. The LGU is hiring an

The IPRA Law

Prior to the enactment of the Indigenous People's Rights Act (IPRA Law) in 1997, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) was the agency in charge of issuing CADCs and Certificates of Ancestral Land Claim (CALC).

When the law took effect, the authority was transferred to the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), which now issues Certificates of Ancestral Domain Title (pertaining to a title issued over ancestral domains) and Certificates of Ancestral Land Title (pertaining to title issue covering individually-owned ancestral lands).

Five years before the IPRA law, the Local Government Code took effect, mandating local governments to share in the efforts to protect the environment and natural resources within their jurisdictions. Perhaps, the roles of the DENR, the NCIP and the local governments were not so clear to some sectors, leading to some confusion in the implementation of locally-initiated forest management programs.

environmental management specialist staff while the DENR has committed its trained personnel to provide continuing assistance to the LGU and the NCIP in helping the IP communities. For its part, the NCIP has committed its field personnel and promised to provide counterpart funds, such as those for travel and other expenses, for the formulation of the ADSDPP and related activities.

Recently, a team composed of LGU, NCIP and DENR representatives joined EcoGov in conducting an assessment of the status and activities of tenure holders in Nagtipunan. It was the first major activity, after the FLUP was approved, that required the three agencies to really work as a team.



DENR, NCIP and LGU representatives review Nagtipunan's FLUP map

“The chemistry among representatives of the three agencies has definitely improved,” said Rogel Abalus, of the Nagtipunan Municipal Planning Development office. “The good teamwork was very evident during the field work and workshops that were conducted as part of the assessment. This is definitely a good start that signals a better and long-lasting relationship that will benefit Nagtipunan and its people.”

With reports from:
Ruel Lazaro, Northern Luzon FFM Assisting Professional

Lebak makes huge investment, taps NGO's help **Remote town in Sultan Kudarat makes forest management a top priority**

Like most areas in the country, Lebak in Sultan Kudarat, Central Mindanao suffered from the mindless destruction of its natural resources. In 1963, natural forests still dominated the town's 23,000 hectares of forest lands. More than 50 percent of that was lost to logging operations from the 1960's to the 1980's and today, only 11,200 hectares still have forest cover. In 2001, a big flood devastated Lebak, killing 23 persons and affecting more than 32,000 residents. Damage to infrastructure, crops and properties amounted to more than P100 million.

"The survival of Lebak depends on the protection of our forests and preservation of our watersheds," declared the soft-spoken Mayor of Lebak, Gerardo Delasan, who has made environment management the cornerstone of his administration. "This is vital because we are an agricultural town relying heavily on water for our farmlands." He said his municipality has to work double time to save its remaining forests and ensure its water supply.

The mayor said the lessons of the past were costly, but his people learned well. He admitted that the local government must work hard to improve Lebak's forest situation. But the challenges appear to be daunting. First, there exist a number of upland farmers who have various claims over Lebak's forest lands. Second, although the local government is very determined to bring back Lebak's lush forest, the mayor realizes that to succeed, he needs help from anybody who would care.

Co-management: Strategy to protect forest, help communities

The municipality sought the help of the Philippine Environmental Governance (EcoGov) Project – a USAID-funded project implemented with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR and other partners -- to help Lebak develop a Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP). The FLUP would provide the basis for assigning forests/forest lands under different management arrangements. With an FLUP, the local government will have a tool on which to base its decisions as to what part of the forest lands should be placed under full protection and what portion can be used for production and utilization. Even existing tenure holders are expected to benefit from such information as they can better manage the forestlands assigned to them by knowing what area they should protect, and what area is suitable for their tree plantations or agro-forestry farms.



A public consultation in Lebak held during the development of the FLUP

To ensure that communities, especially upland farmers, would consider the plan as their own, the local government, with assistance from EcoGov, consulted them along the way, got their opinions, involved them in forest mapping and other FLUP activities, and reflected their views and aspirations in the plan itself.

Under the FLUP, Lebak identified a 2,000-hectare portion of its forest land as a co-management area. Last year, EcoGov facilitated the signing of a co-management agreement between the local government of Lebak and the DENR Region 12. Under the agreement, Lebak is to set aside P1.5 million to implement the agreement, while the DENR will provide technical assistance in the area of community organizing and extension work, preparation and implementation of indicative resource management plan, training/capability building activities and deputation of forest protection teams.

Doing what's necessary

What sets Lebak apart from most municipalities is the fervor with which its leaders and people have embraced environmental protection.

True to its word, the municipality earmarked the promised funds for implementation of forest management. The first accomplishment was the delineation of boundaries in their forest land covered by the co-management agreement. This paved the way for the recognition of individual claims of upland farmers – all of them members of people's organizations (POs) -- allowing them productive use of the land even as they protect the forests around it. These POs, coming from the six barangays covering the area, were assisted in organizing themselves into a federation called PPABBURAN, derived from the first letters of the barangay names: Poloy-Poloy, Pansud, Bulalawan, Basak, Ragandang, and Nuling.

In implementing the FLUP, especially the co-management agreement, Lebak officials are working closely with the DENR which has been providing technical assistance, such as establishing a nursery and agro-forest trees plantation. This collaboration has resulted in improved relations between the local government and the department. Before, it was not uncommon for local government officials to distrust DENR personnel, and vice versa.

The people of Lebak went into reforestation without hesitation. Rather than wait for seedling donations to come, Mayor Delasan invested P500,000 and put up a 1,000-sq.m. tree nursery beside the town hall, containing approximately 30,000 seedlings. Armed with knowledge and skills from the DENR, PPABBURAN members, led by no less than the town mayor himself, made sure the nursery was properly tended. The nursery is now producing healthy seedlings, such as coconut, rambutan, lanzones, mangosteen, durian and even mahogany trees that are best-suited for local conditions.



The thriving tree nursery is right in the grounds of the municipal hall.

Formal distribution was launched with an initial batch of fruit tree seedlings and coconuts awarded to 24 beneficiary families in simple ceremonies in Barangay Ragandang on August 11, 2005. The families are occupying 10 hectares of forest land in the uplands of Lebak, located within what has been declared a co-management area. After a week, additional seedlings were handed out to be planted in another six-hectare area. As of now, more than 15,000 seedlings were already distributed to about 250 members of PPABBURAN in six barangays within the co-

managed area. The area planted to agro-forest trees already covers 75 hectares of what used to be bare forest lands. The seedling distribution program will benefit a total of 300 families occupying some 100 hectares of land needing immediate rehabilitation.

Improving livelihood

With the FLUP ready and aware that forest protection will render many community members without a source of livelihood, the local government had to link up with an NGO with expertise in agro-forestry development and material support to pump-prime upland activities.

“Forest protection activities may not be effective if people would continue entering the forest to earn a living,” Mayor Delasan said.

“That’s why helping upland dwellers find alternative means of livelihood that are not so much dependent on existing forest resources is very critical,” he explained.

Lebak found a partner in the Mindanao Baptist Rural Life Center (MBRLC).

As a show of goodwill, MBRLC volunteered to help the upland farmers improve their livelihood and promote soil and water conservation measures. Last July alone, the NGO conducted six training sessions – attended by 25 participants-- on SALT farming and livestock raising. The participants quickly put what they learned into practice and prepared a six-hectare demonstration farm located in a sloping area for planting of agro-forest trees, such as coffee and banana.



Mayor Delasan (left) discusses livelihood training for upland barangays with MBRLC, EcoGov and the Lebak technical working group.

government of Lebak for practicum purposes. Since the MOA was signed, MBRLC has already trained 150 PPABBURAN members, set up a training center and a demonstration farm and assigned a full-time extension worker in the area.

MBRLC as partner

The MBRLC is a non-profit organization sponsored by the International Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in the United States. MBRLC has expertise in agri-based livelihood and livestock technologies as well as in Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT), a sustainable upland farming system, which the group has been imparting via an experiential training method for more than two decades now. MBRLC serves all provinces in Mindanao and has a demonstration site in Mt. Carmel, Bansalan, Davao Del Sur.

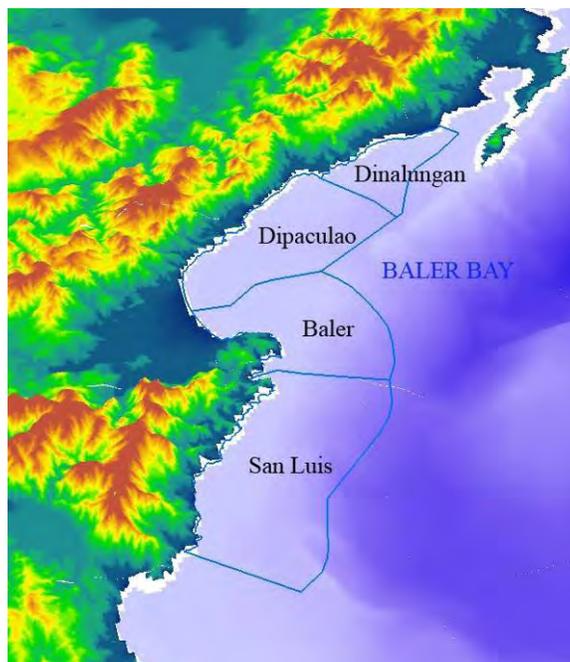
Encouraged by the results, MBRLC decided to institutionalize the effort by signing a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with the municipality of Lebak and PPABBURAN, formalizing their long-term training assistance, in coordination with EcoGov and in support of the town’s forest management plan. Under the agreement, MBRLC will train upland farmers in soil and water conservation technologies (SALT farming and agro-forestry technologies) and livestock raising. MBRLC will also assist in setting up tree nurseries in two training centers to be established at barangays Ragandang and Bululawan by the local

*With reports from:
Edwin Camacho, Southern Mindanao FFM Assisting Professional*

Dinalungan finds way to facilitate fishery registration **One-stop-shop approach makes it easy for fisherfolk to register**

Dinalungan is one of four municipalities in Aurora being assisted in coastal resource management by the Philippine Environmental Governance (EcoGov) Project, funded by USAID and implemented with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and other partners. The others are Dipaculao, Baler and San Luis.

Dinalungan has a population of 9,711 (Year 2000), half of whom are dependent on the sea for livelihood. EcoGov is assisting this LGU to protect and manage its municipal waters which is part of Baler Bay and home to rare marine species, such as *dugong* (sea cow), *butanding* (whale shark) and sea turtles. The declining fish catch and the slowly vanishing rare marine species alarmed Dinalungan officials and residents, making them decide to seek EcoGov assistance and go into high gear to manage their marine resources.



First, Dinalungan formed a technical working group (TWG), which developed a plan with EcoGov and DENR, along with key community leaders. Included in the plan was the establishment of marine sanctuaries, two of which are fish



A TWG member draws the proposed MPA site during a planning activity

sanctuaries. Realizing that protecting these sanctuaries and the rest of its municipal waters could be done more effectively if law enforcement was done baywide, Dinalungan, together with Dipaculao, Baler and San Luis developed and adopted an Inter-Local Government Unit (LGU) Fisheries Management Plan.

Fundamental in the implementation of the plan is the establishment of the registry of fishers and boats in the area, which will be the basis for rights allocation and issuance of licenses. In support of this, Dinalungan conducted an information campaign urging fishers to register themselves and their boats, but registrants came in trickles. By the end of the March 2005 which was set as the deadline for registration, only a handful of fishers registered.

Bringing registration team to the people

With the help of EcoGov, an assessment was made in May 2005 to find out what went wrong during the registration drive. Based on what was gathered from the fisherfolk, the following problems were identified: place of registration was too far away for many fishermen (registration was conducted at the town hall); they did not know that there was a registration going on and how

it would benefit them; and for those who were informed, they did not know what documents to bring.

The Dinalungan TWG members brainstormed to look for a solution. To be able to encourage fishers to register, the TWG had to devise a scheme that was more responsive, simple and less time-consuming on the part of the fisherfolk. The idea of the “One-Stop-Shop” was suggested, and adopted by the team.

In the “One-Stop-Shop” scheme, a roving registration team was formed and actual registration was conducted right in the barangay with personnel from the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (MENRO) and the Municipal Treasurer Office (MTO) present to facilitate the process and to provide guidance. The process was divided into four major steps: certification, verification, payment and recording. Each step had its own work station where actual transactions took place.

Encouraging results

This time, the registration drive did not flop. According to Dinalungan MENRO Rachel Robert, close to 80 percent of the town’s estimated 600 fishers have now registered. In addition, more than 80 percent of the boats were registered. And the drive is continuing.

“One-Stop-Shop” process

STEP 1: Issuance of certification of actual residency by the barangay and fisherfolk organization.

STEP 2: After securing certification, a registrant fills out a registration form which – together with the certification -- is checked and validated by the MENRO.

STEP 3: Registrant is endorsed to the MTO for payment.

STEP 4: After payment, the papers are brought back to the MENRO for recording and issuance of registration.

“Under the old system, it takes weeks to get fishers in just one barangay to register,” Robert said. “But because of this ‘One-Stop-Shop’ scheme, registration in one coastal barangay may be completed in a day or two only.” She said that prior to the actual registration, a lot of preparations were done: intensive information dissemination, arranging the schedules of municipal officials to be involved and preparing the necessary materials needed for the activity.

Bringing back rare marine animals through marine sanctuaries

Dinalungan has not only been successful with its fishery registration drive. It has also achieved something that it could be proud about in its management of the marine sanctuaries.

A Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment (PCRA) jointly conducted in 2003 by the local government of Dinalungan and EcoGov revealed that reef areas in Dinalungan were overfished. Illegal fishing activities, such as use of noxious substances and fine mesh nets, were killing juvenile fish and destroying their habitat and feeding ground, driving rare species such as *dugong* and *butanding* away.

With assistance from EcoGov, through the University of the Philippines’ Marine Science



Setting up boundary markers (floaters) for Dinalungan’s MPAs

Institute (UP-MSI), the local government of Dinalungan initiated the establishment of two marine sanctuaries. With the initiative, Dinalungan also created its *Bantay Dagat* (fish wardens). Together with the barangay councils of the host communities, *Bantay Dagat* members spearhead enforcement of fishery laws, and protection of the sanctuaries from illegal and destructive fishing activities.

According to the Dinalungan Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office, latest estimates showed that fish catch outside the marine sanctuary has ballooned to 2,500 tons per year. Even bangus fry gatherers in the barangay have noticed a huge jump in their catch. Bangus fry catch is estimated to have reached 1.5 million fingerlings from the previous 800,000. Fisherfolk also claim their fish catch doubled: from 5 kilos to 10 kilos per day.



Rare marine species, like this butanding, are now back in the waters of Dinalungan

To top it all, there were recent sightings of *dugong* and *butanding* in the area, once a favorite feeding ground. They have come back. Thanks to the efforts of Dinalungan leaders and residents.

With reports from:
Pedcris M. Orencio, Northern Luzon CRM Assisting Professional

Four municipalities along Baler Bay increase CRM budget **LGUs strengthen bay-wide law enforcement efforts**

Baler Bay is endowed with rich marine resources that contribute greatly to fisheries production in Aurora province. Besides being a main source of food for the people of Aurora, the bay provides livelihood to coastal communities surrounding this body of water.

But these resources have been under severe threat due to destructive and over fishing. To help the people of Aurora province and preserve ecological balance in Baler Bay, four adjoining municipalities, with a combined coastline of 166 km – Baler, San Luis, Dipaculao and Dinalungan – sought in 2003 the assistance of the Philippine Environmental Governance (EcoGov) Project, funded by USAID and implemented with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and other partners.



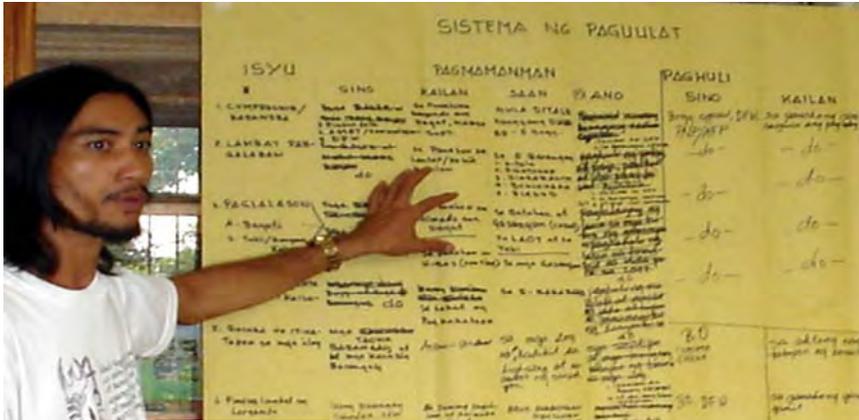
A view of Baler Bay from the coast of Dinalungan

Realizing that protecting and managing Baler Bay requires a bay-wide effort, EcoGov assisted the four municipalities in developing a 10-year Inter-Local Government Unit (LGU) Municipal Fisheries Management Plan (April 2005-March 2013). The development of the plan was the result of the first collaborative effort by the four LGUs. It was intended to serve as a guide for each municipality so that even if they pursue individual activities, results of these activities will be in consonance with the objectives and targets of the plan.

But will the four municipalities be able to sustain such a coastal resource management (CRM) initiative and implement the plan? Can their partnership stand the test of time? The four LGUs believed that it could.

Capacitating the LGUs

The 10-year plan of the four LGUs emphasized the need for serious and systematic coastal law enforcement to protect Baler Bay. Thus, they went through several capability building activities to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills on law enforcement. Knowing that their LGUs may not have the necessary resources to support enforcement and other activities, members of the LGU teams even looked for other possible partners to assist their municipalities. Also, the LGUs visited other sites to learn from the experience of their coastal areas in managing their resources.



(Above) A fish worker presents his group's output during a workshop on reporting as part of law enforcement training. (Right) A PFARO official briefs training participants about the key provisions of the Fisheries Code. Such training was done for all four LGUs.



To expand their technical understanding and strengthen their capability to implement the inter-LGU plan, the LGUs were provided training on fishery registration and licensing, CRM ordinance formulation, information dissemination, advocacy, reporting and other law enforcement activities.

A total of 73 fish wardens have also been trained and deputized in partnership with the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. The fish wardens and the *Bantay Dagats*, together with the PFARO have been closely guarding Baler Bay against fishery violations.

Early this year, FUNDESOS, a Spanish NGO, became an LGU

partner in the establishment and management of marine sanctuaries and conduct of public awareness activities in Aurora. The LGUs welcomed the entry of FUNDESOS, which co-sponsored with EcoGov an exposure trip for 29 LGU representatives to Mabini, Batangas where they visited two marine sanctuaries. The LGU of Dipaculao was able to establish a marine sanctuary with the help of FUNDESOS and EcoGov. This is in addition to the marine sanctuaries set up earlier by the municipality of Dinalungan with EcoGov's assistance.

As the LGUs went full blast in carrying out agreed activities in the inter-LGU plan, Governor Bellaflor Angara-Castillo issued an Executive Order creating the Inter-LGU Coastal Resource Management Committee (ILCRMC).

The committee acts as the integrator and consolidator of the major activities of the LGUs. ILCRMC also assists member-LGUs in the conduct of operational planning for law enforcement, facilitating CRM workshops and in providing assistance to tourism promotion and conflict resolution. The committee likewise monitors the extent of LGU compliance to the agreed activities, and provides guidance for improved implementation. The provincial government is represented in this committee by the provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (ENRO) and the Provincial Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Office (PFARO).

The ILCRMC

ILCRMC is composed of representatives from the four-member LGUs designated by their respective Local Chief Executives, and from the province's ENRO and PFARO.

The ILCRM committee general assembly is the overall executing, implementing and decision-making body. The overall coordinator of the ILCRM committee is the Coastal Resource Management Officer (CRMO).

There are four operating committees under the ILCRMC, namely: Registration, Licensing and IEC; Law Enforcement; Policy, Legislation and Mediation and; Technical Assistance, Monitoring and Evaluation. Each committee has its respective chair, vice chair and members.

Sustaining CRM efforts

Instilling a sense of inter-community among the four LGUs and their provincial government counterparts, the inter-LGU approach to fisheries management has provided a venue for these municipalities to discuss common fisheries concerns as they jointly develop and implement mechanisms and strategies for improved fishery resources management in Baler Bay. And to ensure that individual efforts are sustained to achieve the inter-LGU goals, each member municipality has allocated the much needed funds for the implementation of priority activities.

LGU Baler for instance, has proposed P350,000 in its 2006 budget, doubling its 2005 allocation. This new budget will support the hiring of three individuals for law enforcement. From only P75,000 this year, Dipaculao has allotted P260,000 for 2006. This amount does not yet include the funds for the management of its marine sanctuaries. San Luis has also doubled its allocation: from P200,000 in 2005 year, it is proposing a P400,000 budget in 2006. Dinalungan has also increased its fund allocation: from P200,000 in 2005 to P250,000 for 2006. The provincial government of Aurora has also earmarked in its 2006 budget P256,000 to support ILCRMC operations.

Fishery licensing and registration is also gaining ground. To date, Dinalungan has reported a high compliance rate of 80 percent in fisherfolk registration; with San Luis achieving about 43 percent, Dipaculao 37 percent and Baler 35 percent. San Luis, Dipaculao and Baler are seriously considering the use of Dinalungan's 'One-Stop-Shop' scheme, where the registration team is brought to each barangay to conduct fisher folk registration. In addition, the LGUs have adopted a color coding system for their boats to be able to identify which boats entering their jurisdiction are not from member LGUs.



Protection and management of marine habitats, such as this one in Baler, is among the priorities of the LGUs.

A number of apprehensions has been reported and cases filed with the Philippine National Police (PNP). In Dinalungan, for instance, five cases of illegal fishing in marine sanctuaries were reported to the PNP, in addition to nine illegal entries and a case of using prohibited fishing nets. In Baler, five crewmembers of a boat containing giant clams—considered rare species—were brought to the local PNP station for questioning. Also in Baler, a group of persons were caught illegally gathering beach sand, pebbles and corals—all confiscated and returned to the beach area. With increased patrolling and information activities, the LGUs claim that fishery violations are now decreasing.

With reports from:
Pedcris Orencio, Northern Luzon CRM Assisting Professional

Co-managing a marine park
**Two barangays in Camotes Islands join forces to protect
common marine resources**

Camotes Islands, located northeast of Cebu City, is surrounded by Camotes Sea, a major fishing ground in Central Visayas, and a priority area for reef fish biodiversity conservation in the



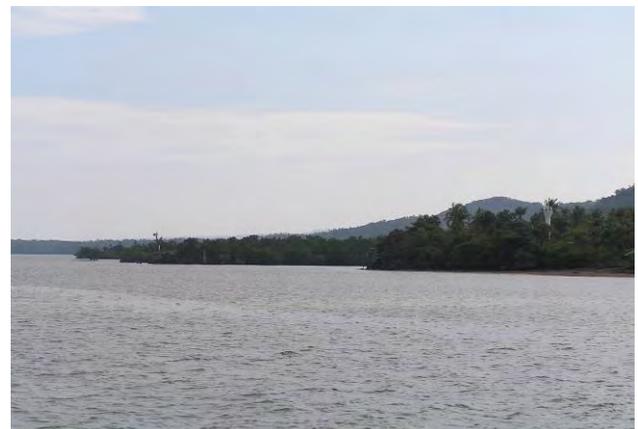
country. In recent years, however, the once rich fishing ground—whose resources local fisher folk thought were unlimited—began showing signs of depletion. Prior to 1970s, the average catch per hour using the most common gear (either hook-and-line or gill net) was 5 kilos; this went down to less than 1 kilo in 2005. Size of fish caught also became smaller, and fishermen now have to travel several miles into the open sea to catch enough fish to feed their family and meet their other basic needs, such as education, clothing and medicines. Fisher folk blamed the decline in fish catch to intrusion of commercial fishing vessels; illegal fishing, such as use of cyanide, dynamite and fine mesh nets; and compressor fishing.

To address the situation, the town of Pilar, one of the four municipalities in Camotes Islands, established eight marine reserves, hoping that these would solve the problem. These reserves, the communities thought, would give the fish a reprieve, provide them some kind of a sanctuary and allow them time to “multiply.” But these reserves, however, were not strictly “no-take zones”; only fishing using gill nets and other illegal fishing activities were prohibited. In addition, these marine reserves were not properly delineated; a few were very small to make an impact, measuring less than 10 hectares each. All of them were independently managed; co-managing common marine resources was an idea farthest from the fisher folk’s minds. And, because of the difficulty in managing small and scattered marine reserves, only three out of the eight reserves, are still being strictly enforced today. The other five have now become an often-visited fishing ground.

But the municipality of Pilar did not give up. With a population of 11,226 (as of 2000) majority of whom are dependent on fishing, Pilar officials thought they ought to find a better way of doing things.

Establishing an MPA covered by two barangays

The Philippine Environmental Governance (EcoGov) Project, funded by USAID and implemented with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and other partners, came to Pilar in January 2005. Prior to assisting Pilar, the Project was already working with other municipalities in this group of islands, such as Poro, San Francisco and Tudela. Opposite the islands is Danao City, which EcoGov also assists to protect Camotes Sea.



View of the marine park from the municipal port, which is part of the marine reserve

The Pilar local government, disappointed with the results of the barangay-established and managed marine reserves, was now open to having a ‘proper’ marine sanctuary, one which will have a “no-take zone,” cover a larger area that is enough to create a bigger impact on fisheries and be legitimized by a municipal ordinance rather than a barangay law. To ensure that it does not go the way of the earlier established marine reserves, the municipality would like to take an active role in its establishment and management.

Pilar leaders, with the help of EcoGov, selected a site, based on social, practical and ecological considerations. Social factors include acceptance by the communities (area selected was not a traditional fishing ground, thus, less number of fishers would be displaced) and extent of support from the local government (such as willingness of local officials to actively lead enforcement efforts). Practical considerations include ease in guarding the area and potential sharing of resources. The area, which is locally called *Taug*, has ecological significance because the lagoon within the area is believed to be a traditional spawning/breeding area of many fish species, encompassing thick mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs.

However, another challenge emerged. *Taug* straddles two barangays – barangays Villahermosa and Lower Poblacion. Establishing a marine park then having it managed by two barangays was entirely new to Camotes Islands. In fact, it is rarely being done elsewhere in the country. But political boundaries did not hinder the park’s establishment. Ecological considerations prevailed and the co-management scheme between the barangays was easily worked out primarily due to the good relationship between the barangay officials. They also realized that it is more strategic to share human and financial resources to be able to effectively manage the park.

Easy decision

The decision for the two barangays to co-manage the marine sanctuary was arrived at easily as ecological reasons, rather than political boundaries, were used as main considerations.

In addition, the local government decided to integrate an existing marine reserve into the new marine sanctuary, to create a larger area and thus, create bigger impact to local fishery.



A typical scene in the municipal port of Pilar which has been made part of the marine reserve zone of the Marine Park

Thinking along this line, the local government decided to include an existing marine reserve in Lower Poblacion that surrounds the municipal wharf. With this addition, the marine park now covers an area of almost 180 hectares, the largest in the Camotes Islands, and one of the largest in the province of Cebu.

First co-managed marine sanctuary in Camotes Islands

Surely, the marine park will directly benefit the local communities of the two barangays as well as the whole town. For one, the park is expected to attract local and foreign tourists alike. Proceeds from this eco-tourism venture will be used to maintain the park. Eventually, it is expected to result in the increase in the number of fish and species. And as they grow in number, they will certainly get out of the “no-take zone” and populate the nearby areas where they can be caught by the fishermen.

But that’s what will happen in the future. Today the 180-hectare Pilar Municipal Marine Park boasts of being the first co-managed

marine sanctuary in Camotes Islands. In the whole country, there are only a handful of marine sanctuaries that are co-managed by adjacent barangays. This co-management strategy allows more people—more stakeholders—to pitch in their efforts to protect and manage the sanctuary.

Showing that they are really serious in making this marine park—and not dependent on project assistance only—each barangay has allocated at least 5 percent of its barangay development fund for the park’s management. Meanwhile, the municipal government has allocated P100,000 for the MPA in their 2006 budget. The allotment was contained in the ordinance creating the marine park.

At present, barangays Villahermosa and Lower Poblacion are jointly conducting activities—informing fisherfolk about the advantages of having the marine park, identifying individuals and organizations from whom financial or technical assistance could be obtained and making the necessary preparations to demarcate the marine park. Recently, they just concluded the first meeting of the marine park management body where development plans and other priority activities were discussed. And even before the ordinance officially creating the marine park was enacted, fish wardens, especially from barangay lower Poblacion, have been very active in law enforcement activities. And although it is still too early to say that fishes are coming back due to the marine park, there have been reported cases of increase in catch in and around the existing marine reserve in Lower Poblacion.

Network of marine sanctuaries

Recently, the managers of the Pilar marine park joined their counterparts from Poro, Tudela and San Francisco in a forum where they shared their marine sanctuary management experience.

During the forum, the local government representatives realized the importance of networking and its benefits, and signified their openness to the idea of establishing a network of the existing marine sanctuaries in the Camotes Islands.

With reports from:

Hazel O. Arceo, Central Visayas CRM Specialist

City proves waste management is everyone's concern
**Cauayan gets help from private, other sectors
in managing its solid waste**

The City of Cauayan is the newest of the three cities in the Cagayan Valley region; it was declared a city only in 2001. The city's strategic location -- at the center of Isabela province and the entire region as well -- has facilitated Cauayan's steady economic growth. As trade and commerce boom, so does the population (due to migration), and with it comes the problem of increasing waste generation. A seven-day waste assessment jointly conducted by the city and the Philippine Environmental Governance (EcoGov) Project -- funded by USAID and implemented with DENR and other partners -- revealed that the city is generating close to 27 tons of solid wastes daily, mostly coming from the public market and Cauayan's 13 urban barangays. The city has 65 barangays.



The City of Cauayan, the trading center of Isabela, is also eyed as the regional center for agro-industrial processing.

There were earlier efforts to educate the people on the ill-effects of unmanaged wastes, but public response to adopting waste reduction and segregation practices was at best "lukewarm." The public's indifference towards proper waste disposal stems from their perception that waste management is purely a government responsibility -- though they are part of the problem, the residents did not see themselves as being part of the solution. This kind of attitude led to indiscriminate disposal of solid wastes -- from throwing them into drainage and creeks, to just leaving them on the streets, to burning the garbage at their backyard -- posing grave threat to the city's residents and their environment.

With rapid developments taking place, city officials thought the problem could only get worse if nothing would be done soon. The enactment of the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act (RA 9003), which mandates local governments to properly manage their wastes; and practice segregation, recycling and composting to divert at least 25 percent of their waste by year 2006, became an added challenge to the city.

Making waste management everybody's concern

Driven by this growing concern, the City government of Cauayan, headed by City Mayor Caesar G. Dy, pushed for the enactment of the City Environment Code and included solid waste management (SWM) as one of the city's top 10 investment priorities. With technical assistance from EcoGov, the city developed its 10-year Solid Waste



Cauayan Mayor Caesar G. Dy (left) signs a MOA with Dr. Rogelio C. Serrano (second from right) of EcoGov for technical assistance in proper management of the city's solid waste.

Management Plan, now undergoing review by the City Development Council and the *Sangguniang Panlungsod*. It is expected to be approved before the year ends.

Even if the plan is yet to be approved, the city is wasting no time in implementing a string of activities. Wanting to impress upon its people that waste management is everyone's concern, Cauayan conducted intensive information and education campaign in the public market, households – especially in the 13 urban barangays -- and schools to encourage people to reduce, reuse and recycle.



There are 65 low-cost MRFs in the city, which temporarily house "factory returnables" like plastic, bottles and tin cans for pick up by karitoneros.

Taking advantage of the Filipinos' competitive spirit, the city launched the annual Inter-Barangay *Linis Bayan* contest and inter-school contest on Ecological Solid Waste Management for public and private schools. The law recommends that Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) be set up in each barangay; Cauayan, however, took a step further and built low-cost MRFs at the *purok*² level, in addition to establishing composting pits. Schools were likewise required to practice waste segregation. In addition, the city government has enlisted the support of the business sector, including the junk shop operators, which were organized into an association. Its president sits as member of the city SWM Board.



Garbage cans, mostly donated by the private sector, are turned over for the city's waste management program.

for the city's SWM program. They also participate in clean-up drives and in urban re-greening activities, such as tree planting.

To date, the city has already invested about P6.5 million for construction of a central composting facility, purchase of equipment and other SWM activities.

An SWM model

At present, a total of 65 MRFs have been established in Cauayan's 13 urban barangays.

Responding to the mayor's appeal, the Rotary Club of Cauayan, Rural Bank of Cauayan, the Iglesia ni Cristo, Cyclone Airways and the Philippine Air Force based in Cauayan City donated garbage cans

² Though the barangay is the smallest political unit in the Philippines, it is further divided into several *purok* or *sitio*. A *purok* or *sitio* leader is appointed by the barangay captain, who is elected by the barangay residents.

The city's composting facility is now processing each day close to 700 kilos of biodegradable waste coming from the public market and the 13 urban barangays.

Based on available data, the City of Cauayan is now diverting 18 percent of its solid wastes generated within the public market and the business establishments, just a few percentage points shy of the law's minimum 25 percent requirement. To meet this goal, the city has allocated an additional P1.2 million for 2006 to further upgrade its disposal site and expand its SWM program to cover the rest of the barangays.



The city's composting facility processes close to 700 kilos of biodegradable waste daily.

Because of its SWM initiatives, Cauayan has become a model for the “cleanest and greenest city” in the region. Last January, Cauayan was one of the 26 LGUs cited by the National Solid Waste Management Commission (NSWMC) for having converted their dumpsites into controlled disposal facilities. Recently, Cauayan City ranked first among the 48 local governments recognized by the NSWMC to be complying with RA 9003.

“SWM programs can succeed and be sustained if every sector would get involved in their implementation,” says Mayor Dy. “We are glad that in Cauayan, our partners recognize their responsibility and are actively playing their role.”

*With reports from:
Evelyn Sagun, Northern Luzon UEM Specialist; and
Cheng Solomon, Northern Luzon UEM Assisting Professional*

Cauayan City's *karitoneros*: organized and well-disciplined

Local junkshop operators usually refer to re-usables/recyclables as “factory returnables,” meaning those materials that are bought by factories to be either used again or converted into some other useful item. These “factory returnables” are providing livelihood, not only to Cauayan's 12 junkshop operators but also to their 26 *karitoneros*.

The *karitoneros* roam around the business area and urban barangays and visit various MRFs to collect “factory returnables,” such as plastic products, aluminum cans, scrap metal, soda/beer/liquor/medicine bottles and old newspapers. These materials are normally thrown away together with other wastes. These materials are then brought to the junkshops, which also function as a sort of central MRF, where they are sorted out and readied for transport to factories needing them.

The city government, which has organized the junkshops and relocated some of them to the outskirts of the urban center, has encouraged their owners to employ more *karitoneros* who will do the rounds for them. Unlike *karitoneros* in other areas who “invade” garbage bins, take what they can sell and leave the other waste materials scattered around, Cauayan City's *karitoneros* are organized, disciplined and trained to follow certain rules and regulations. For example, they are required to register and bear IDs. Those without IDs are not allowed to collect “factory returnables” within the urban area. This is to avoid undue competition from unauthorized *karitoneros*. Cauayan's *karitoneros* also follow a certain schedule: they collect “factory returnables” from 4 to 8 a.m. and from 5:30 pm to 12 midnight only.

Bambang believes in ‘Thinking Big, Starting Small’
**Nueva Vizcaya town experiments with waste segregation
in one barangay; now ready to expand program**

Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya, with a population of 45,159 (Year 2005 est.), is known as the “Vegetable Center” of Northern Luzon, it being the place where vegetable growers from Region 2 and some parts of the Cordillera Autonomous Region market their produce. As expected, waste generation in Bambang is high, especially biodegradable waste.

Barangay Banggot, one of Bambang’s 25 barangays, is located within the town’s commercial area. Like the other barangays in the district, Barangay Banggot’s collection areas generate a lot of biodegradable waste – more than 50 percent of its total waste -- amounting to 1,800 kilos/day (Year 2003), according to a study conducted with the Philippine Environmental Governance (EcoGov) Project, funded by USAID and implemented with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and other partners.

When the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act (Republic Act 9003) was enacted into law, all local governments were mandated to implement an Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) program that requires the conduct of waste segregation as a first step in performing waste diversion activities (such as re-use, recycling and composting). It was a big challenge, especially for a town like Bambang where people – buyers and sellers of vegetables – come in and out seven days a week. With many of its constituents often busy conducting business, can the local government of Bambang be able to encourage its people to segregate their waste?

Starting with one barangay

To develop its 10-year ISWM program, Bambang asked the help of EcoGov. A technical working group was formed, which formulated the plan together with Project specialists and DENR personnel. A major part of the plan was the conduct of a segregation campaign. Before doing a municipal-wide campaign, Mayor Pepito Balgos thought of doing an experiment. He would start with one barangay, then let that barangay serve as a model for others to emulate. Barangay Banggot was selected as the pilot area.

The mayor called in Barangay Captain Ernesto Tolentino, Jr., who was more than willing to test the concept of waste segregation in Barangay Banggot, which is made up of 1,000 households. Next, Tolentino summoned his barangay council members to discuss how they would implement the campaign. All said “Yes” to the suggested policy of “No segregation, no collection,” but agreed that an intensive information drive has to be done first.



Brgy. Capt. Tolentino (left) is the chief Bioman in Banggot, Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya.

So, they conducted several barangay assemblies, did *bandilyo* (going around the barangay and making announcements using a megaphone), and even made house-to-house visits, telling neighbors and friends the benefits of segregation and the mandate of the law (including prohibited

acts and penalties). They handed out photo copies of simple materials on segregation, which EcoGov helped develop. They explained to barangay residents the use of two sacks (one for biodegradable, the other for non-biodegradable). Barangay Banggot, which purchased its own garbage truck using its Internal Revenue Allotment, collects biodegradable twice a week, and non-biodegradable once a week. The truck is just big enough to snake into narrow roads and be able to cover the whole barangay.

And to have something that will symbolize the barangay's earnest desire to succeed in its segregation campaign, Tolentino came up with the idea of employing "Biomen."

"That's how we call our sanitary aides or garbage collectors who pick up segregated waste from various collection points in Barangay Banggot," he said. "We thought of using it as it goes well with the words biodegradable and non-biodegradable, reminding people to segregate their waste," he explained. "Also, the name *Biomen* is still popular in our area."

Tolentino said *Biomen* are not only garbage collectors. They also help barangay officials in teaching the community of the value of proper waste segregation. They go from one house to another, encouraging people to reduce their waste and segregate reusable, recyclable and biodegradable waste. Barangay Banggot currently has three *Biomen*. Tolentino said these sanitary aides are fully supported by other barangay officials who help enforce waste segregation. Wastes that are not segregated are not collected. Regular information campaign is conducted to remind people of this policy. Through these information drives, Tolentino said everyone was made aware of how and what to segregate and when to take out the biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste for pick up by *Biomen*.

What do they do to those who don't follow the policy?

"There are those who are really hard headed at first," Tolentino said. "But we don't immediately penalize them and use the full force of the law. What I do is I go to their house, and in a very polite and humble manner, I ask them to please do what the others are already doing. I appeal to their sense of community. With such a plea from their barangay captain, they follow."



Biomen in action.

Bambang's 'Biomen'

Mention *Bioman* to anybody who loves to watch Japanese superheroes and they would surely remember him: a commoner who transforms himself to a powerful defender of the good and the nemesis of evil. With Filipinos' love for superheroes and affinity for make-believe characters, the pre-primetime show was an instant hit. The show dominated the air waves for quite a time, but eventually went off the air and along with it, *Bioman*.

Bioman was resurrected not too long ago by the officials of Barangay Banggot in the fast progressing town of Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya. This time, however, *Bioman* takes on a different challenge: he is now the chief defender of the environment. His main task: to promote ecological solid waste management.

'It worked'

It clicked. Tolentino said at least 80 percent of their households are practicing segregation.

"Due to the initial success of *Biomen* in Barangay Banggot, three more barangays in Bambang have produced their own team of superheroes," said Edmund Butay, the town's SWM Coordinator. These are Barangays Buag,

Calaocan and Homestead, which are also implementing their respective solid waste management campaigns. He added that the barangays' waste segregation efforts are now being replicated in the public market and the commercial areas of Bambang.

"I am really very happy with the results of our experiment," said Mayor Balgos. "Now we are ready to expand our segregation campaign. We expect to cover the rest of the barangays by the end of next year."



Bambang prepares beds for its windrow composting strategy.

He said Bambang will go into composting in October. In fact, it is now preparing beds for its windrow composting strategy.

SWM: Bambang's flagship program

SWM is the flagship program of Mayor Balgos of Bambang, which will launch its Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) mid-October. The provincial government of Nueva Vizcaya, which is fully supporting this program, has provided close to P2 million worth of infrastructure facilities.

Bambang's controlled dump is now operational with one bulldozer. The municipality allotted P300,000 this year for the maintenance of this disposal facility.

Although no Municipal Environment and Natural resources Office has been established yet, Mayor Balgos has for the meantime created a Solid Waste Management Office (SWMO), with six staff from the Municipal Planning and Development Office assigned to man the SWMO.

*With reports from:
Evelyn Sagun, Northern Luzon UEM Specialist; and
Cheng Solomon, Northern Luzon UEM Assisting Professional*

There's money in composting

Local vocational school helps Maddela divert its biodegradable waste

The local government of Maddela was in a dilemma. On one hand, there was the Herculean task of complying with the stringent requirements of Republic Act 9003, also known as the Ecological Solid Waste Management (SWM) Act of 2000. The law mandates local government units (LGUs) to divert their waste from disposal facilities and this requires substantial investments for SWM equipment, facilities, and even information dissemination. On the other was the reality that the town's share from the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA)—where funds for development usually come—provided by the national government was very limited.

Compounding its woes was the recommendation from the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) to close its existing dumpsite, as it was located in a limestone area. Leachate from the dumpsite



Traditionally burned by farmers (which is also prohibited by law), these agricultural wastes (rice and corn stalk, banana tree trunks) now find their way to the composting facility of MIT, Maddela's partner.

can pass through limestone and reach the water table. In addition, Maddela, which has an agriculture-based economy (e.g., production of rice, corn and banana), generates a large volume of agricultural wastes. Although most of these don't end up in the dumpsite, they are oftentimes burned by farmers—still a violation of the law.

A waste assessment jointly conducted by the municipality and the Philippine Environmental Governance (EcoGov) Project, funded by USAID and implemented with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and other partners, showed that close to 35 percent of biodegradable waste deposited at the dumpsite come from the public market. This, plus the biodegradable agricultural waste that had to be disposed of properly and the imminent closure of its

dumpsite drove Maddela officials to look frantically for a partner to implement its composting strategy and thus, divert waste from the dumpsite.

Composting as waste diversion strategy

EcoGov, which helped Maddela develop its 10-year Solid Waste Management (SWM) Plan, recommended that the municipality get partners in implementing its plan. Considering Maddela's limited financial and manpower resources, and its ever growing problem of biodegradable waste, it was a MUST really for the town to find an organization that could help it carry out its SWM strategies, such as composting. Fortunately, there was the Maddela Institute of Technology (MIT), which had been looking for a steady source of biodegradable waste for its composting facility.

As the municipal government of Maddela and MIT find their concerns to be intertwined, they signed in 2004 a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with MIT committing to receive and process biodegradable waste collected and delivered by the local government to the institute. Maddela, however, is required to strictly enforce waste segregation in the public market, business

district and in the municipal and barangay collection areas; MIT would reject wastes that were not properly segregated. Maddela came up with an SWM ordinance with mandatory segregation as one of the provisions, conducted an information drive on segregation, installed billboards in the public market to remind everyone of the task at hand, and deputized “market guards” to enforce the segregation scheme.

The head of the MIT, which has been assisting Maddela in other SWM activities, such as information dissemination, now sits as member of the Maddela SWM board.

Some problems encountered

Maddela Mayor Florante Ruiz, who really wanted the partnership to work, monitored the segregation campaign in the public market. He found out that the waste in the public market was not being segregated properly. This led him to reorganize his SWM enforcement team, who in turn took the market officials to Baguio City, Benguet, Pangasinan, Batangas and Cabanatuan City, to see for themselves how proper waste segregation in the public market is done and enforced in these areas.

Maddela Institute of Technology (MIT)

MIT is a local technical, vocational school with limited budget allocated for its operations. The institute, under the supervision of the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), has to engage in an income-generating activity to augment its finances and effectively carry out its mandate. Aware of the abundance of agricultural wastes as a rich source of raw materials, MIT decided to embark on producing compost, which could be sold to farmers in Maddela and neighboring municipalities.



A steady source of raw materials from the public market and agricultural waste will help increase MIT's production of compost or “soil conditioners”, which MIT calls “Lacto Plus Soil Compost.”



Compost or “soil conditioners” are also used in the school's demo farms.

Now, the enforcement team is leading the waste segregation campaign in the market in coordination with the market vendors association. To complement this renewed effort, the SWM enforcement team briefed the collection crew assigned to the market on how to properly collect segregated waste and to make sure that no hazardous or toxic waste is mixed with the biodegradables that they collect.

“Everything is now coming into place,” said Mayor Ruiz. “MIT is keeping its end of the bargain, and we’re doing our best to keep ours. Our contribution to MIT’s production may not be much, but we are happy that our partnership is working and the vendors and establishment owners within the public market are responding to our call for segregation.”

The Mayor also expressed his optimism that the practice of waste generation will spread to the households within the collection areas.

A good venture

“With inputs from the public market, we expect our production to increase by 35 percent,” said MIT’s Rey Agduyeng, who added that the local government is now regularly delivering biodegradable waste to MIT.

MIT now produces 3,000 bags of compost per production cycle which spans about three months. The product is sold from P200 to P300 per bag to farmers from as far as Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya and other Quirino towns. Quirino Governor Pedro L. Bacani has recently ordered 3,000 bags of compost soil. From January to September of this year, MIT reported a total of P257,848 net income from the production of soil compost. With lacto bacilli, an active microorganism as component of their composting operation, they name their product “Lacto Plus Soil Compost.”

The school’s income from its composting facility has been used to augment its operational budget. MIT is now attempting to upgrade the “soil conditioners” to organic fertilizers, and has submitted samples of its products to the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA). If the samples pass the FPA standards, MIT may be issued a license to produce organic fertilizer.

As for Maddela’s problem with its dumpsite, the Provincial Government of Quirino, very active in supporting the town’s SWM program, has extended financial assistance for the acquisition of a new site for its controlled disposal facility; MGB found the site suitable.

Other stories on waste diversion practices in Northern Luzon

Farmers’ group tapped to manage Solano’s composting center

Artemio Dagdag, a farmer from Solano, Nueva Vizcaya, says that the rising cost of farm inputs has been making life difficult for him and his family. When he came to know about the compost soil produced by a people’s organization in Solano, he was enticed to buy some bags and try it in his 2.5-hectare farm. Now, he claims that compost has brought back his farm’s productivity; this, he alleges, has resulted in an increase of close to P3,000 in his net income per hectare per cropping season.

Artemio is one of the many farmers professing the benefits of compost soil produced by the Samahang Magsasaka ng Wacal Cooperative, Inc. (SMWCI). Aside from the much sought-after product of the cooperative, less is known about its role in helping the local government of Solano address the the town’s growing solid waste management (SWM) concerns.

The 42-farmer/member cooperative started operation in 2001, primarily to produce compost soil for their farms. Initially, they produced about 70 bags of compost per month, just enough to meet their needs. But as word got around about the benefits of using compost, non-members started to seek the product. With an increasing demand for compost, the cooperative thought of expanding its operation and sought support.

Waste assessment

Based on a solid waste study jointly conducted by the local government of Solano and EcoGov, around 2,600 kilos of waste from the public market are dumped daily in the town’s disposal site. With the composting facility, about 900 kilos of biodegradable are recovered everyday.

Solano Mayor Santiago O. Dickson said with a composting facility in place, the biodegradable waste from the market will be diverted and turned into compost instead of ending up as useless resource in the dump site. This would result in a substantial contribution to Solano’s efforts to achieve the mandatory 25 percent waste diversion.



The center processes Solano's biodegradable waste coming from the public market and urban barangays.

The municipal government of Solano responded. It jointly financed a P.9M composting center, with the provincial government of Nueva Vizcaya, the Department of Land Reform-implemented Agrarian Reform Community Project (ARCP) and the SMWCI. The farmers' group has been tasked to manage the composting center, which now processes biodegradable waste collected from the town's public market and, later on, from the residential areas. With a steady source of biodegradable waste, the cooperative's production has almost doubled, with its products now reaching the province of Isabela.

The establishment of a composting facility is part of the municipality's 10-year SWM plan, which Solano has developed with the assistance of the EcoGov Project. The plan will soon

be submitted to the municipal council for issuance of appropriate ordinance.

Nueva Vizcaya goes 'recycling' with junk shop owner as partner

Ever heard of a junk shop with seven branches in seven different municipalities employing more than 40 persons, all trained in waste segregation? In just a few years, 4S Scraps and Papers owned by Nellie Valerio has indeed evolved into one of the most lucrative businesses in Nueva Vizcaya. From its warehouse in Solano, the junk shop has branched out to the municipalities of Bambang, Dupax del Norte, Bagabag, Sta. Fe and Aritao in Nueva Vizcaya and in the town of Alicia in Isabela province. Aside from the material benefits of her business, Nellie also finds satisfaction in helping the provincial government of Nueva Vizcaya carry out its solid waste management (SWM) program.

As a member of the Provincial Solid Waste Management Committee (PSWMC), Valerio goes around schools and barangays to buy recyclables as she monitors the province's factory returnables recovery program. With a monitoring chart, she records how many kilos of recyclables are recovered in certain schools and barangays for a certain period.

EcoGov helps Vizcaya provincial government, too

In addition to assisting Nueva Vizcaya municipalities, such as Solano, Bayombong and Bambang in the SWM programs, EcoGov has also assisted the provincial government establish and train an SWM core team that will reach out to other towns to help them in their SWM initiatives.



4S Scraps and Papers provides to more than 40 people.

Valerio is a consolidator, too. Smaller junkshops in Nueva Vizcaya and nearby areas sell her the used paper they collect.

Valerio, a staunch SWM advocate, also actively helps in the information dissemination campaign. She is often invited during EcoGov-sponsored activities to share her experiences in trading factory returnables and in assisting the provincial government in its program.

At present, Valerio helps the province recycle a substantial portion of its waste. Records show that her junk shops monthly deliver 75 tons of recyclable materials to factories and recycling industries located in Region 3 and the National Capital Region.

With reports from:

Evelyn Sagun, Northern Luzon UEM Specialist; and Cheng Solomon, Northern Luzon UEM Assisting Professional

From regulatory body to service provider
DENR Region 7 takes active role in responding to needs of LGUs

Traditionally, local government units (LGUs) don't look favorably to national government agencies. This is probably because many of these agencies had the tendency to regulate—rather than encourage—many of the initiatives of municipalities, cities and even provinces. This resulted in serious institutional differences, so much so that in many cases, they would rather ignore each other rather than act as functioning partners in local community development. This was true in the case of the LGUs and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

Difficulties in dealing with each other continued to be experienced even with the enactment of the Local Government Code in 1991, which devolved some of DENR's functions to local governments. Their differences are very much evident in the issuance of permits and tenure instruments covering forest lands. As these areas are within their political jurisdiction, LGUs insist that they must have a role in the management of these resources, an assertion which the DENR would not always welcome.

Providing venues for DENR, LGUs to meet and work together

To effect real development and put into action good environmental governance at the local level, these two government agencies have to overcome their historical differences and work as partners, real partners. Thus, when the Philippine Environmental Governance (EcoGov) Project, funded by USAID and implemented with the DENR and other partners, established an office in Central Visayas in December 2002, its top concern was how to build a bridge between DENR and LGUs.

The task was huge, but definitely, it could be done. And the EcoGov Central Visayas Team adopted a simple, but effective strategy: create as many venues as possible for the LGUs and DENR to meet and work together.

First, EcoGov helped organize small meetings and conferences to provide opportunities for the DENR Region 7 Regional Executive Director (RED), the Regional Technical Director (RTD) for Forestry and other senior officials to encourage their field officers to support LGU efforts in forest management. Next, small meetings were also held with regional planning and budget officials. The purpose was to have the provision of assistance to LGUs in forest land use planning (FLUP) formulation and implementation included in the region's General Program of Action (GPOA) and to allocate even modest funds to enable the Community Environmental and



DENR RTD for Forestry Dr. Isabelo Montejo addresses the LGUs of Dalaguete, Alcoy and Toledo as well as the PENRO of Cebu Provincial Government, NGOs and tenure holders during the tenure assessment training in Dalaguete.

Natural Resources Offices (CENRO) and the Regional Office personnel to travel and assist LGUs.



DENR and LGU personnel work together during an EcoGov-sponsored activity.

With the DENR ready, its key DENR officers were asked to serve as resource persons and facilitators in the conduct of FLUP training to LGUs. That window of opportunity to work with LGUs widened as DENR people, encouraged by their positive encounter with the LGUs, continued helping them in various activities, such as thematic map preparation and forest land data collection, joint assessment of tenure holders, joint action planning and budgeting for field surveys.

The LGU partners began appreciating their DENR counterpart's contribution to FLUP and other forest management-related efforts. Knowing that

DENR was experiencing budget cuts, the LGUs willingly shouldered the costs of DENR participation in LGU activities (e.g., cost of gasoline, meals, and per diems for field surveys). This is now a normal practice in the LGUs of Dalaguete, Alcoy, La Libertad, Talibon, and Bais City.

They also celebrated together small victories, such as the signing of Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) between the LGU and DENR, which symbolized the fruit of their labor. In addition, these MOAs serve both agencies well, as they clarify the relationship, responsibilities and accountabilities of each partner, and set targets and deadlines to accomplish certain things.

Institutionalizing LGU assistance

Today, provision of assistance to LGUs in the area of forest management is already a key part of the GPOA of DENR 7's Forest Management Services (FMS). Since CY 2004, DENR 7 has on its own signed 18 MOAs to prepare FLUPs, using EcoGov's governance approach. This has kept DENR 7 busy.

For example, personnel of the CENRO based in Dumaguete City are presently conducting, with the help of their LGU counterparts, forest land boundary relocation and parcellary surveys and mapping within the forest lands of Bayawan City. This activity is part of the FLUP implementation plan of Bayawan, which will provide the basis for subsequent issuance of forest land management sub-agreements with individual stakeholders.

Another example is in CENRO Talibon, where DENR has already completed the parcellary survey and mapping of individual illegal fishponds within Talibon's 580-ha co-management area.



Dalaguete Co-management and Joint FLUP Implementation MOA is signed by DILG 7 Director Roberto Abejero, PENRO Richard Abella, Dalaguete Mayor Ronald Allan Cesante and DENR 7 RED Clarence Baguilat

This survey is intended to provide information for subsequent issuance by the local government of Talibon of management sub-agreements to fishpond operators within the co-management area. LGU Talibon expects to collect a substantial income from fishpond operators after promulgation (with EoGov assistance) of a governing ordinance.

Today, meetings of steering committees (the governing bodies of co-management areas) are jointly convened and attended by LGUs and DENR personnel. There is now also a Regional FLUP Technical Assistance Team organized from the regional level down to the CENRO level. During the first phase of EcoGov, a regional EcoGov Focal Group was established by DENR 7 chaired by the RTD for Forestry Dr. Isabelo Montejo. He remains the chair of the group, despite three changes in the regional executive directorship. This goes to show that DENR 7 is serious in providing continuity to what it has begun.

According to DENR 7 RTD Montejo, the collaboration now taking place between the DENR and the LGUs proves that a lot of things can be done if the two government agencies put their resources together. For example, DENR personnel can share whatever expertise they have with the LGUs, who in turn, can provide the necessary funds—which the DENR lack—for resource management and related activities.

A productive experience

By working closely with LGUs, DENR has realized that it can accomplish a lot of things --- things the agency wanted to do before but was not able to, simply because of the lack of funds.

“I hope that such an approach—of providing opportunities for DENR and LGUs to work closely together—will be adopted by other projects, many of which approach us in DENR when problems are already beyond their projects to solve,” Montejo said.

More importantly, LGUs are now pleased with the opportunity to have a functional and collaborative relationship with DENR. This sentiment was recently shared by Mercy Teves, the Chief of the Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENRD) of the Oriental Negros Provincial Government. “The LGU welcomes this development to be able to work side-by-side with DENR. The days of being at odds with one another about many issues in forest management are now gone,” she said.

Dalaguete Mayor Ronald Cesante compliments DENR’s recent efforts to help LGUs as he encourages all local chief executives in the League of Municipalities Cebu Chapter to work closely with DENR. Mayor Cesante chairs the local league.

With reports from:

*May Ybañez, Central Visayas EcoGov Coordinator
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**ANNEX 2. DETAILED QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE TABLES
ON STATUS OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

- Table 1. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Forests and Forest Land Management (as of end of Sept. 2005)
- Table 2A. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Coastal/Fisheries Resources Management (as of end of Sept. 2005)
- Table 2B. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Marine Sanctuary Management (as of end of Sept. 2005)
- Table 3. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Solid Waste Management (as of end of Sept. 2005)
- Table 4. Status of LGU Investment and Implementation Actions in Sanitation/Waste Water Management (as of end of Sept. 2005)

Table 1. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Forests and Forest Land Management (as of end of Sept 2005)

Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA)	Area of Forest Lands (Ha)	Natural Forest under Tenure (Ha)	FLUP Implementation Actions						
			Legitimized FLUP and DENR-LGU Implementation MOA	Annual Budget for FFM	Tenure Issuance/ Improved Tenure Mgt (other than co- mgt)	LGU-DENR Co-Management	Forest Protection	Investments/Dev't of Bare Forest Lands	Linkages
WESTERN MINDANAO									
ARMM									
Basilan									
1 Lamitan (2002)	4,235 0	673 0	FLUP legitimized in June 9, 2004; LGU-DENR MOA signed in Aug 26, 2004	For 2005, LGU only allocated P50,000 for FFM from its MDF	Assessed mgt performance of 5 CBFMA holders last August 2005; assessment results have been presented to DENR Action plan to improve tenure management was endorsed by the MENRC to the SB				The MLGU, BLGU, CBFM-PO, DENR-CENRO and the Lamitan Water District signed a MOA whereby LAMWAD will provide initial funds for rehab of degraded areas in Arco Watershed, the municipality's main water source
Region 9									
Basilan									
2 Isabela City (2002)	11,280 8	1,038	FLUP legitimized July 29, 2004; LGU-DENR MOA signed on Sept 30, 2004	For 2005, LGU allocated P300,000 from its 20% CDF for FLUP and co-management implementation	Conducted the assessment of 3 CBFMA and 1 IFMA holders last June 2005 Action plan to strengthen tenure management was presented to City ENRCouncil; tenure assessment results presented to DENR last September 2005	In April 24, 2004, the co-mgt agreement covering 343 ha was signed The area will be developed as community watershed and local park The LGU has completed delineation and monumenting of boundaries and the inventory of occupants/claims in area It has started preparing the area's resource mgt plan Ongoing IEC and barangay consultations for proposed co-mgt of mangrove areas			
3 Zamboanga City (2004)	2,609 0		The TA will focus on the co-management of 2 of the 6 watersheds of the city No FLUP will be prepared	The LGU and DENR are contributing P2M each for the characterization of 6 watersheds, including the 2 proposed for co-management		DENR has reportedly completed the characterization of the 2 watersheds that will be placed under co-management The characterization was considered by DENR as necessary condition for co-management The draft co-mgt agreements are under review by LGU			
Sub-Total	18,124.8	1,711							
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL MINDANAO									
ARMM									
Lanao del Sur									
4 Wao (2002)	19,820 0	12,412 0	FLUP legitimized in Feb 17, 2003; DENR-LGU MOA signed July 18, 2003	Approved 2005 FFM budget from 20% MDF is P 1.4M It will support various FFM operations, including enforcement and operation of a nursery There is regular budget for the MENRO office	LGU and DENR provided CBFM orientation to 3 PO-applicants for CBFMAs and assisted them register with CDA The CBFMA applications of the 3 POs cover a total of 6,617 ha of open access forest lands	The co-management agreement (covering 2,177 ha) endorsed by LGU and CENRO/PENRO is still under review by DENR ARMM LGU and DENR-CENRO have proceeded with socio-econ survey of occupants and community IEC in preparation for management plan formulation	Multi-sectoral ENR Council, composed of Muslim and other religious leaders, PO leaders, Barangay Captains, SB Members, Water District officers, PNP, Phil Army, DENR, and Bantay Gubat volunteers, was created in July 2003 and remains active in forest protection activities and in monitoring FLUP implementation	About 200 hectares of banana plantation was established by SHOBI thru contract growing with CSC holders in one upland barangay The LGU has established a fruit tree nursery for its proposed co-management area	GEM-USAID rehabilitated the road (worth Php 1 million) that will support the proposed co-management area There is ongoing discussions with Mindanao State University for technical assistance to upland POs This is the result of LGU-organized Networking Forum last April 22, 2005

Table 1. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Forests and Forest Land Management (as of end of Sept 2005)

Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA)	Area of Forest Lands (Ha)	Natural Forest under Tenure (Ha)	FLUP Implementation Actions						Linkages
			Legitimized FLUP and DENR-LGU Implementation MOA	Annual Budget for FFM	Tenure Issuance/ Improved Tenure Mgt (other than co- mgt)	LGU-DENR Co-Management	Forest Protection	Investments/Dev't of Bare Forest Lands	
Region 12									
Sultan Kudarat									
5 Kalamansig (2002)	40,160 0	367 0	FLUP legitimized in Oct 22, 2003; DENR-LGU MOA signed Feb 3, 2004	Budget for 2005: P325,000 from Gen Fund for MENRO personnel and operations plus P300,000 from Mun Dev't Fund for assistance to tenure holders, co-mgt, enforcement and forest development	LGU is supporting the processing of the CADT in Datu Wasay and a CBFMA application of a PO (Mabuhay Base Farmers' Cooperative) It funded the review of the CRMF/AWP/ RUP of 3 existing CBFM POs to improve their management of tenured area Assessment of 5 tenure holders in LGU was conducted in May to June 2005; tenure assessment results are yet to be presented to DENR	The co-management agreement covering 1,736 ha community watershed and 3,956 ha communal forest was signed last Mar 30, 2004 LGU and DENR have conducted survey, mapping, IEC and profiling of occupants within area	The Multi-sectoral Forest Protection Committee was created in Sept 2003 The LGU has initiated IEC on chainsaw registration The LGU conducts forest protection activities with DENR, LGU and other law enforcement agencies	LGU has initiated agroforestry and mangrove rehab programs A forest nursery and agroforestry demo farm has been established in Brgy Hinalaan with CSC holders and the MBLRC	LGU and MBLRC signed a MOA in Feb 2005 which links MBLRC with CBFMA holders to improve their management of area through SWC, livelihood assistance and organizational strengthening Sultan Kudarat Province actively participated in the assessment of tenure holders
6 Lebak (2002)	23,200 0	249 0	FLUP legitimized in Dec 29, 2003; LGU-DENR MOA signed in Feb 3, 2004	The P 1 5 M FFM budget approved before end of 2004 was augmented with P 400,000 in 2005 The budget covered planning and rehab of co-managed area, enforcement, and seedling production	LGU assisted one PO apply for CBFMA and facilitated the organization, registration and federation of 6 POs within the co-management area The assessment of 5 existing tenure holders was undertaken in May to June 2005; tenure assessment results are yet to be presented to DENR	Co-management agreement covering 2,043 ha was signed on March 30, 2004 LGU and DENR have delineated boundary of area and conducted inventory of forest occupants in 6 barangays for the formulation of management plan	Multi-Sectoral Forest Protection Committee (MFPC) was created thru an EO in 2004 and led to signing of MOA among DENR, LGU, PNP, Phil Army, and other stakeholders There is active forest protection which has led to confiscations LCE has issued EO banning cutting of mangroves	LGU spent about P0 5M for nursery and production of agro-forest trees and high-value perennial crops Seedlings have been distributed to individual farmers with recognized property rights, covering 75-100 ha LGU has initiated rehab of road network within co-management area	LGU and MBRLC formalized agreement last July 21, 2005 for the latter to provide TA on SWC and strengthening POs MBLRC has trained 150 farmers, and established a training center and demo farm An extension worker is assigned full-time in Lebak Province was active participant in the tenure assessment
North Cotabato									
7 Kidapawan City (2003)	5,946 0	7,583 0	FLUP legitimized in Nov 22, 2004; adopted by the Mount Apo Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) on March 10, 2005 LGU-DENR MOA signed in July 26, 2005	FFM budget is part of P1 6M of the CDF that has been earmarked for environmental programs, which includes forest protection and support to issuance of tenure	LGU is assisting in the issuance of PACBRAMA to qualified POs within the protected area It is also assisting the CADC holder (Manobo-Apao tribe) prepare its ADSDPP The assessment of 3 tenure holders was held last August 2005 ; results presented to DENR last October 2005		LGU has stopped the operation of wood processing plants which are suspected to be involved in illegal activities It is providing IEC support to the registration of chainsaws Forest protection is being done in collaboration with tribal leaders and barangay officials		Province and Univ of Southern Mindanao (Kabakan) were involved in the assessment of tenure holders LGU requested assistance of USM in report preparation
8 Makilala (2003)	12,490 0	2,593 0	FLUP legitimized Dec 6, 2004; adopted by the Mount Apo Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) on March 10, 2005 DENR-LGU MOA signed on July 25, 2005	Budget allocation for 2005: P117,000 for operations of the MENRO and multi-sectoral body and P200,000 from MDF for reforestation	LGU is providing support for community IEC and processing of the CADT of Tagabawa tribe The lone tenure holder was assessed last August 2005 and the results were discussed with DENR last October 2005		A multi-sectoral enforcement body has been created by LGU and DENR From Jan to May, 2005, they confiscated 15 cu m of log bolts and 6 unregistered chainsaws	Reforestation projects in Barangays Ilomabis and Balabag are ongoing with financial assistance from PNOC	FIDA is supporting CADT holders in abaca production Provincial LGU participated in assessment of tenure holders PNOC participated in the preparation of the FLUP

Table 1. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Forests and Forest Land Management (as of end of Sept 2005)

Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA)	Area of Forest Lands (Ha)	Natural Forest under Tenure (Ha)	FLUP Implementation Actions						Linkages
			Legitimized FLUP and DENR-LGU Implementation MOA	Annual Budget for FFM	Tenure Issuance/ Improved Tenure Mgt (other than co- mgt)	LGU-DENR Co-Management	Forest Protection	Investments/Dev't of Bare Forest Lands	
Sarangani									
9 Maitum (2003)	21,773 0	6,727 0	FLUP legitimized in April 13, 2004; DENR-LGU MOA signed in April 15, 2004	FFM budget for 2005: P175,000 contained in AIP The Prov'l LGU also allocated P100,000 There will likewise be support from convergence budget with other LGU offices, e g , OMAg	LGU assistance being provided to a PO (TUATAMULCO) so it can be issued a CBFMA LGU funded the community organizing and orientation on CBFM which DENR did DENR also prepared CBFMA documents and maps The assessment of 4 tenure holders was held last May to June 2005; results were presented to DENR last July 2005	LGU held an action planning activity with DENR and stakeholders for the proposed co-mgt area in New La Union	Ongoing enforcement activities by LGU, DENR and PNP from Jan-June 2005 led to confiscations of about 23 93 cu m (worth about P106,000) of illegally cut timber/flitches The MFPMC, created in 1996, need to be reactivated/reconstituted	Provincial gov't is helping LGU source out private investments in agriculture and agroforestry Among prospects are Malaysian investor for palm oil and Alcantara Group of Co for banana/pineapple Province also supported a road rehab project in an upland barangay	Ongoing discussions with MBLRC for technical assistance in SWC and strengthening of POs Province provided funding and investment promotion assistance It also committed funding support for CBFM PO federation and strengthening
10 Maasim (2003)	46,617 0	3,842 0	FLUP legitimized in Sept 23, 2004; DENR-LGU MOA signed in Oct 20, 2004	FFM budget for 2005: P690,000 plus Provincial Gov't financial support of P100,000	LGU-DENR assistance being extended to a PO applicant (Greenhills Multipurpose Coop) for CBFMA The assessment of 13 tenure holders was held last May 2005; results were presented to DENR last July 2005		A Mun ENR Council was created, trained and is functional LGU has launched an anti-illegal logging campaign It has confiscated illegally cut lumber, detained and filed cases against violators The incidence of illegal cutting has been significantly reduced in Lumasal area, an illegal logging hotspot	Province is helping LGU promote production forest lands for agri-ventures Some private investors have indicated interest, e g , DolePhil Province is funding a road rehab project (P3 66 M) in brgy with pilot forest rehab area Plantable mango seedlings for the area have been procured	Prov'l LGU provided funding and other support to farm-to-market roads dev't and strengthening of CBFM PO federation Province created FLUP team to assist LGUs in FLUP implementation Ongoing discussions with MBLRC for TA in SWC technologies and organization/strengthening of upland POs
Region 11									
11 Davao City (2005)	120,144 0		Instead of FLUP, Davao City will formulate watershed mgt plans for two watersheds: Talomo-Lipadas and Davao River LGU-DENR TWG has completed initial review and integration of available data and maps on these watersheds	City LGU has committed to provide counterpart funds for EcoGov assisted activities	TWG conducted an inventory and assessment of tenure holders in the three watersheds last Sept 2005 The assessment covered 39 tenure holders; results were presented to DENR			The DENR Regional Office facilitated the entry of DBP Forest in CBFMA areas to finance the rehab of 550 ha of bare forest lands	
Sub-Total	290,150.0	33,773							
CENTRAL VISAYAS - Region 7									
Bohol									
1 San Miguel (2002)	585 0	0	FLUP legitimized in June 15, 2004; LGU-DENR MOA signed in March 30, 2005	Budget for 2005: P50,000	Co-management agreement will cover all forest lands, which are all open access	Co-management agreement signed in Mar 30, 2005 covering whole forest lands EO organizing PMU and Steering Committee will soon be issued			Technical support provided by BEMO

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			Legitimized FLUP and DENR-LGU Implementation MOA	Annual Budget for FFM	Tenure Issuance/ Improved Tenure Mgt (other than co- mgt)	LGU-DENR Co-Management	Forest Protection	Investments/Dev't of Bare Forest Lands	Linkages
2 Talibon (2002)	4,916 0	75 0	FLUP legitimized in Feb 16, 2004; LGU-DENR MOA signed in Mar 30, 2005	Budget for 2005: P150,000 DENR travel funds provided by LGU	Assessment of 2 tenure holders conducted in August 2005; results for presentation to DENR	Signed in Mar 11, 2004 covering 580 ha of man-groves PMU and Steering Com formed DENR has completed parcellary survey of all fishponds within co-mgt area An ordinance will soon be issued by LGU re issuance of sub-mgt agree-ments over fishpond areas	LGU has hired forest guards for protection of co-managed area		Technical support provided by BEMO
Negros Oriental									
3 Sta Catalina (2003)	41,505 0	303 0	FLUP legitimized in Apr 6, 2004; LGU-DENR MOA signed in Sept 7, 2004	Budget for 2005: P1 73 M	Assessment of 5 tenure holders conducted in August 2005; results not presented to DENR yet	Signed in Sept 8, 2004 covering 15,000 ha in 22 brgys Steering Committee formed			Technical support provided by Province's ENR Division
4 Bayawan (2003)	20,245 0	109 0	FLUP legitimized in Dec 11, 2003; LGU-DENR MOA signed in June 8, 2004	Budget for 2005: P17 73 M This includes P7 M for riverbank (vegetative) rehab, refo, spring dev't, and demarcation of forestlines, and P4 7 M for establishment of protection forests	DENR conducted a parcellary survey of farmlands and "relocation" of forest lines LGU and DENR have also identified water production and other areas for the establishment of protection forests Assessment of 11 tenure holders conducted in August 2005; results presented to DENR last September 2005	Signed in June 8, 2004 covering 14,434 ha in 15 brgys PMO and Steering Committee have been formed and are active	Twenty-four Brgy ENROs installed The 96 BENRO members (barangay captains and kagawads) have been deputized by DENR and are involved in orotection efforts focusing on controlling kaingin and illegal gathering of logs and firewood A multi-sectoral forest protection council has also been formed		Technical support provided by Province's ENR Division
5 Dauin (2003)	5,279 0	0	FLUP legitimized in May 24, 2004; MOA among LGU, DENR and PNOC signed in May 9, 2005 Dauin in within the PNOC Geothermal Reserve	Budget for 2005: P50,000	Assessment of 4 tenure holders conducted in August 2005; results for presentation to DENR	Co-management agreement over 4,847 ha was signed in May 9, 2005 These lands formed part of the PNOC reserve It is now placed under a collaborative scheme among PNOC, DENR and the LGU	Forest protection (anti- kaingin and illegal logging) are being undertaken by 4 CBFM POs which are provided financial support by PNOC		PNOC provides financial and technical assistance to 4 CBFM POs Technical support provided by Province's ENR Division
6 Bais City (2003)	13,255 0	743 0	FLUP legitimized in Mar 11, 2004; LGU-DENR MOA signed in Sept 9, 2004	Budget for 2005: P1 25 M	Assessment of 2 tenure holders conducted in August 2005; results to be presented to DENR on November 2005	Agreement was signed in Sept 9, 2004 covering 5,665 ha in 27 brgys PMO and Steering Committee have been formed and active in identifying water production and forest protection areas in Tindog-Bato Watershed			Technical support provided by Province's ENR Division
7 Tanjay City (2003)	14,554 0	95 0	FLUP legitimized in Feb 24, 2004; LGU-DENR MOA signed in Sept 9, 2004	Budget for 2005: P100,000	Assessment of 2 tenure holders conducted in August 2005; results to be presented to DENR in October 2005	MOA signed in Sept 9, 2004 Co-managed area covers 8,555 ha in 15 brgys Steering Committee has been formed			Technical support provided by Province's ENR Division
8 La Libertad (2003)	5,595 0	0	FLUP legitimized in Dec 12, 2003; LGU-DENR MOA signed in June 9, 2004	Budget for 2005: P850,000 plus P500,000 Prov'l LGU support	Assessment of lone tenure holders conducted in August 2005 and result was discussed with DENR last September 2005	Agreement signed in June 9, 2004 Co-managed area covers 5,042 ha in 10 brgys Steering Committee has been formed and is meeting regularly	Agroforestry efforts are mainly in the distribution of fruit trees seedlings and abaca planting materials		Technical support provided by Province's ENR Division

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			Legitimized FLUP and DENR-LGU Implementation MOA	Annual Budget for FFM	Tenure Issuance/ Improved Tenure Mgt (other than co- mgt)	LGU-DENR Co-Management	Forest Protection	Investments/Dev't of Bare Forest Lands	
Cebu									
9 Alcoy (2003)	4,973 0	1,165 0	FLUP legitimized in Mar 29, 2004; LGU-DENR MOA signed in Aug 16, 2004	Budget for 2005: P300,000	Assessment of 5 tenure holders conducted in August 2005; results to be presented to DENR in October 2005	Co-Mgt agreement signed in Aug 16, 2003, covering 1,769 ha in 7 brgys	Forest protection activities are being carried out by CBFM POs which are being supported by 2 NGOs	Agroforestry activities of some POs being supported by NGOs	Counterpart International and Cebu Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Inc are providing technical and financial support to CBFM POs
10 Dalaguete (2003)	7,321 0	969 0	FLUP legitimized in Feb 26, 2004; LGU-DENR MOA signed in Aug 25, 2004	Budget for 2005: P200,000	Brgy consultations were held to finalize delienation of water production, firewood production and protection forest areas in 4 pilot baramgays, which will be the basis for issuance of sub-agreements to individual claimants Assessment of 4 tenure holders conducted in August 2005; results to be presented to DENR on November	Co-mgt agreement signed in Aug 25, 2003 covering 3,952 ha in 20 brgys Steering Committee has been organized	Active forest protection being carried out in 10 barangays by deputized forest officers Funds for trng and operations were provided by an NGO (Cebu Biodiversity Conservation Foundation)		LGU signed MOA with Cebu Biodiversity Conservation Foundation for preparation of action plan for 6 brgys identified as wildlife sanctuaries CBCF also supports forest protection activities in 10 brgys
11 Toledo City (2003)	5,994 0	no figure	FLUP legitimized in Sept 14, 2004; LGU-DENR MOA signed in Sept 28, 2004	Budget for 2005: P1 0 M		Co-management agreement signed in Sept 28, 2003 covering 5,000 ha in 21 brgys			
Sub-Total	124,222	3,459							
NORTHERN LUZON									
Nueva Vizcaya									
1 Dupax Sur (2003)	32,727 0	15,841 0	Draft FLUP presented to MDC in Sept 27, 2005 Expected legitimization by SB in October 2005	FFM budget for 2005: P150,000 for completion of the FLUP LGU has allocated P1 1M for FLUP implementation in 2006	Assessment of 13 tenure holders was held in June-July 2005 Results have been presented to DENR and other stakeholders last September 2005		Multisectoral Forest Protection Council has been created but still needs strengthening Formation of brgy and tenure-level forest protection teams being planned		Initial talks held with CAL Energy for possible assistance and investment in the rehabilitation of the Casignan and Biruk Watersheds
2 Quezon (2003)	18,292 0	1,614 0	FLUP legitimized in Aug 8, 2005 LGU-DENR MOA has yet to be signed by DENR RED	FFM budget for 2005: P500,000 Same amount budgeted for 2006	11 tenure holders were assessed in June-July 2005 Results have been presented to DENR and other stakeholders last September 2005	LGU is conducting profiling in Brgy Runruno in preparation for negotiation with DENR for co-management of about 5,000 hectares of forest lands			LGU is tapping the assistance of NV State University and an NGO (FRENDS) for FLUP implementation
Quirino									
3 Cabarroguis (2003)	10,966 0	2,645	Profiling and thematic mapping completed Hiring of ILSP to assist LGU complete the FLUP is in process	FFM budget for 2005: 345,000	Assessment of 8 tenure holders was held in June-July 2005 Results being processed		DENR has conducted a para-legal training for LGU staff Previously formed MFPC proposed for restructuring		LGU has existing likages with Conservation International

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Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA)	Area of Forest Lands (Ha)	Natural Forest under Tenure (Ha)	FLUP Implementation Actions						
			Legitimized FLUP and DENR-LGU Implementation MOA	Annual Budget for FFM	Tenure Issuance/ Improved Tenure Mgt (other than co- mgt)	LGU-DENR Co-Management	Forest Protection	Investments/Dev't of Bare Forest Lands	Linkages
4 Diffun (2003)	19,506 0	2,632 0	FLUP legitimized in Sept 26, 2005 For DENR review prior to signing of implemen-tation MOA	FFM budget for 2005: P469,000	Potential POs for CBFMA issuance have been identified Assessment of 14 tenure holders was held in Aug-Sept 2005 Results being processed		DENR has conducted a para-legal training for LGU staff Existing MFPC proposed for restructuring		
5 Aglipay (2003)	14,851 0	5,292 0	Draft finalized Presentation to MDC to be held in October 2005	FFM budget for 2005: P320,000	Potential POs for CBFMA issuance have been identified Assessment of 12 tenure holders was held in Aug-Sept 2005 Results being processed		DENR has conducted a para-legal training for LGU staff Existing MFPC proposed for restructuring		LGU has existing likages with Conservation International and Enterprise Works Worldwide
6 Maddela (2003)	53,652 0	16,590 0	FLUP legitimized in Aug 23, 2004 LGU-DENR MOA signed in Aug 24, 2004	FFM budget for 2005: P263,000	Assessment of 11 tenure holders was held in May-July 2005 Results have been presented to DENR and other stakeholders	Initial meetings with barangay officials on the proposed co-management area (community watershed)	DENR has conducted a para-legal training for LGU staff Existing MFPC proposed for restructuring	LGU is providing agroforestry support to a CBFMA holder	Initial meetings held for possible collaboration with SANREM project on research and development (R & D) on upland farming system
7 Nagtipunan (2003)	139,318	96,193 0	FLUP legitimized on Aug 8, 2004; LGU-DENR MOA signed in Aug 16, 2004	FFM budget for 2005: P800,000	All forest lands are under tenure Assessment of 10 tenure holders was held in May-July 2005 Results have been presented to DENR and other stakeholders Initial consultations held with DENR, NCIP and IP group for ADSDPP formulation		Community forest protection teams activated	LGU conducted an investment forum	Has linkages with PAFID for TA in the the formulation of Agta ADSDPP
Aurora									
8 Baler (2003)	4,579	4,134 0	FLUP legitimized in Oct 8, 2004 LGU-DENR MOA signed in April 12, 2005	Very limited funds for MENRO operations	Assessment of 8 tenure holders conducted last Sept 2005 Results being processed	Areas for co-management has been identified			
Sub-Total	293,891.0	144,941							
Grand Total	726,387 8	183,884							

Note: The issuance of tenure instruments in forest lands was suspended by DENR in August 2005 This will negatively affect efforts of LGUs to close their open access forest lands through issuance of CBFMAs

Table 2A. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Coastal/Fisheries Resources Management (as of end of Sept 2005)				
Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA)	Ha of Coastal Area for Improved Manage- ment	CRM/Fisheries Management Implementation Actions		
		Legitimized CRM/FRM Plan	Enforcement	Fishery Registry and Licensing
WESTERN MINDANAO				
Region 9				
Zamboanga del Sur				
1. Dimataling (2002)	3,933	IBRA 9 coastal law enforcement (CLE) plan approved in Oct 2004.	Trained Bantay Dagat do regular patrols; local enforcement supported by the Prov'l Fishery Law Enforcement Team (PFLET) organized by the Province and headed by PNP. Selected members of mun and prov'l teams trained on coastal law enforcement by EcoGov and FISH.	Training on fishery registry and licensing to be provided in Oct. 2005
2. Dinas (2002)	6,154	Municipal CRM plan legitimized Jan 4, 2004; IBRA 9 CLE plan approved in Oct 2004.	Trained Bantay Dagat doing regular patrols and apprehension of illegal fishers. LGU has incentives system for Bantay Dagat (e.g., fixed honoraria, sack of rice). LGU is supported by PFLET. Mun and prov'l teams trained on coastal law enforcement by EcoGov and FISH.	Training on fishery registry and licensing to be provided in Oct. 2005
3. Labangan (2002)	1,572	IBRA 9 CLE plan approved Oct 2004	Trained Bantay Dagat do regular patrols; local enforcement is supported by PFLET. Mun and prov'l teams trained on coastal law enforcement by EcoGov and FISH.	Training on fishery registry and licensing to be provided in Oct. 2005
4. Pagadian City (2002)	4,625	IBRA 9 CLE plan approved Oct 2004	Trained Bantay Dagat do regular patrols; local enforcement is supported by PFLET. Mun and prov'l teams trained on coastal law enforcement by EcoGov and FISH.	Training on fishery registry and licensing to be provided in Oct. 2005
5. San Pablo (2002)	8,610	IBRA 9 CLE plan approved Oct 2004	Trained Bantay Dagat do regular patrols; local enforcement is supported by PFLET. Mun and prov'l teams trained on coastal law enforcement by EcoGov and FISH.	Training on fishery registry and licensing to be provided in Oct. 2005

Table 2A. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Coastal/Fisheries Resources Management (as of end of Sept 2005)					
Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA)	Ha of Coastal Area for Improved Manage- ment	CRM/Fisheries Management Implementation Actions			
		Legitimized CRM/FRM Plan	Enforcement	Fishery Registry and Licensing	Management of Other Coastal Zones
6. Tabina (2002) Tabina meets all criteria for improved management of coastal area.	14,368	Municipal CRM Plan legitimized June 1, 2003; Municipal Fishery Mgt. Plan legitimized Oct. 2004; IBRA 9 CLE plan approved Oct 2004. The LGU has declared June 24 as CRM Day and Sakayanon Festival to commemorate legitimization of CRM Plan. The plan was also the basis for the formal creation of Mun CRM Office and institutionalization of annual budget for CRM.	The LGU has trained Bantay Dagat members and about 50 deputized fish wardens. An incentive system for Bantay Dagat members (e.g., fixed honoraria, 50% of fines collected) has been adopted. The LGU has created a Municipal Law Enforcement Team (MFLET) composed of 47 Bantay-Dagat and 4 fish wardens from 10 coastal barangays. The MFLET is supported by the PFLET. Selected members of mun and prov'l teams trained on coastal law enforcement by EcoGov and FISH.	Training on fishery registry and licensing to be provided in Oct. 2005	Ordinance was issued declaring Managed Mangrove Area, and designating a PO as resource manager. A mangrove nursery has been established by a PO (PELA) through EcoGov grant. Three ha of mangrove areas were established in 3 brgys while 5 ha of mangrove areas were reforested in one brgy, in collaboration with a PO formed under the CEP. Fish cage culture activities are now limited within designated mariculture zone.
7. Tukuran (2002)	1,846	Municipal CRM plan legitimized Dec 1, 2003; municipal fishery management plan legitimized Oct 2004; IBRA 9 CLE plan approved Oct 2004. Its CRM mgt body has been institutionalized and its FARMCs are active.	Trained Bantay Dagat doing regular patrols and apprehension of illegal fishers; incentives system established for Bantay Dagat members (e.g., fixed honoraria, health insurance). LGU is supported by PFLET. Selected members of mun and prov'l teams trained on coastal law enforcement by EcoGov and FISH.	Training on fishery registry and licensing to be provided in Oct. 2005	Funding assistance for mangrove mgt was received from Philippine Canada Development Fund.
8. Dunalinao (2002)	4,908	IBRA 9 CLE plan approved Oct 2004	Trained Bantay Dagat do regular patrols; local enforcement is supported by PFLET. Mun and prov'l teams trained on coastal law enforcement by EcoGov and FISH.	Training on fishery registry and licensing to be provided in Oct. 2005	
Zamboanga Sibugay					
9. Tungawan (2003)	17,776	Municipal CRM plan and municipal fishery management plan legitimized in Oct 2004. Budget for operations and logistical support provided.	Bantay Dagat base in Bangaan Island was constructed; enforcement activities ongoing. In 2005, the LGU was able to collect fines from apprehended vessels amounting to P337,000. The local enforcement team has done a mapping of areas where illegal activities are happening in preparation for their training on coastal law enforcement.		EcoGov assessment of status of mangrove areas is ongoing; this will provide options for management of mangroves. LGU has initiated rehabilitation of mangrove areas in January to March 2005; area for a mangrove nursery identified.
Sub-Total	63,791				

Table 2A. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Coastal/Fisheries Resources Management (as of end of Sept 2005)				
Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA)	Ha of Coastal Area for Improved Manage- ment	CRM/Fisheries Management Implementation Actions		
		Legitimized CRM/FRM Plan	Enforcement	Fishery Registry and Licensing
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL MINDANAO				
Region 12				
Sultan Kudarat				
10. Kalamansig (2003)	11,652	Municipal fishery management plan legitimized Nov 2004.	Municipal fisheries ordinance is still under deliberation at the SB. The registration rates for fishing gear is under discussion.	
11. Lebak (2003)	8,631	Municipal fishery management plan legitimized Nov 2004.	Municipal fisheries ordinance has been passed and is being enforced.	
Region 11				
12. Davao City (2005)	16,659	Ongoing consolidation of habitat and other secondary data to be used for coastal zoning workshops to be held in Nov.		EcoGov will undertake an economic study on navigational and industrial/tourism zones in coastal area for the development of suitable mgt strategies.
Sub-Total	36,942			
CENTRAL VISAYAS - Region 7				
Cebu				
1. Poro (2003)	9,460	Municipal CRM plan legitimized Aug 2, 2004. CRM body was created through an Executive Order issued by the LCE.	Its Coastal Zoning Ordinance was enacted last July 2005 and enforcement is ongoing. Fish warden deputation training conducted by BFAR. EcoGov organized an Inter-LGU Review of RA 8550 last April and a Municipal Coastal Law Enforcement Summit last August 2005.	Training on fishery licensing and registration was held. The registration process however is slow due to lack of staff.
2. San Francisco (2003)	23,368	Municipal fishery management plan legitimized Sept 27, 2004.	Bantay Dagat Task Force was restructured to improve its effectiveness. Coastal law enforcement teams have been given para-legal training and formal appointments from LCE and BFAR. The LGU also allocated budget for a patrol boat. The LGU attended both Inter-LGU Review of RA 8550 and Municipal Coastal Law Enforcement Summit.	Training on fishery licensing and registration conducted. About 80% of target 1,000 fishers have registered (registration includes boats and gear). Thi activity has strong IEC support.

Table 2A. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Coastal/Fisheries Resources Management (as of end of Sept 2005)

Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA)	Ha of Coastal Area for Improved Manage- ment	CRM/Fisheries Management Implementation Actions			
		Legitimized CRM/FRM Plan	Enforcement	Fishery Registry and Licensing	Management of Other Coastal Zones
3. Tudela (2003)	9,795	Mun CRM plan legitimized Aug 23, 2004	The Comprehensive Fisheries Ordinance has passed second reading of SB. Meanwhile, Bantay Dagat Task Force was restructured to improve effectiveness. Coastal law enforcement teams have formal appointments from LCE and BFAR. Fish warden deputation training was also conducted by BFAR. LGU participated in Inter-LGU Review of RA 8550 and Municipal Coastal Law Enforcement Summit.	Training on fishery licensing and registration has been provided. About 80% of target 1,000 fishers have registered. IEC support is being provided to this activity.	
4. Balamban (2003)	3,936	CRM plan and integrated CRM ordinance under review by MDC prior to endorsement to SB. Legitimization is expected before end of 2005.	An Integrated CRM Ordinance is in the process of enactment. Enforcement activities are being carried out by deputized fish wardens. The LGU has initiated discussions with neighboring Toledo City and Pinamungajan for possible inter-LGU enforcement.		The LGU is being considered as pilot LGU for the application of the foreshore protocols that are being developed by DENR Region 7.
5. Danao City (2003)	4,233	Municipal fisheries mgt plan legitimized Oct 2004.	LGU is advanced in terms of enforcement. The City Gov't has a MOA with the Philippine Army. Its Bantay Dagat Task Force is supported by a municipal ordinance. Its members have undergone para-legal training. LGU attended the Inter-LGU Review of RA 8550 and Municipal Coastal Law Enforcement Summit.	Training on fishery licensing and registration held. About 86% of target 1,800 fishers have registered. This activity has strong IEC support.	
Sub-Total	50,791				

NORTHERN LUZON

Aurora					
1. Dinalungan (2003) Dinalungan meets all criteria for improved management of coastal area.	11,769	Municipal CRM plan legitimized May 2004; Inter-LGU Fisheries Management Plan approved Apr 2004. The LGU subsequently created a CRM Section under the MENRO.	Comprehensive ordinance passed in November 2004. Mun coastal/fishery law enforcement teams were formed and trained. The LGU has also established a Municipal Monitoring Control and Surveillance Committee. The Barangay Tanods and fish wardens are collaborating in the implementation of a reporting system for illegal fishing activities. An inter-LGU reporting system is being implemented, with support from the Province.	The comprehensive ordinance passed in November 2004 provides for registration and licensing of fisherfolks, vessels and gears. To date, about 80% of registered fishers have complied with licensing of boats/gear. Boat color coding initiated in 3 out of 7 coastal barangays. With strong IEC support.	Reforestation of 3 ha mangrove areas ongoing

Table 2A. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Coastal/Fisheries Resources Management (as of end of Sept 2005)					
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		Legitimized CRM/FRM Plan	Enforcement	Fishery Registry and Licensing	Management of Other Coastal Zones
2. Baler (2003)	12,122	Inter-LGU Fisheries Management Plan approved Mar 2004.	The LGU has created and trained its Municipal Law Enforcement Unit. An inter-LGU reporting system is being implemented, with support from the Province.	Ordinance on registration and licensing of boats issued. IEC campaign on fishery registration ongoing to improve compliance; registration of 25% of total fishers	
3. San Luis (2003)	19,765	Inter-LGU Fisheries Management Plan approval by LCEor of San Luis still pending.	Mun coastal/fishery law enforcement teams have been formed and trained. An inter-LGU reporting system is being implemented, with support from the Province.	IEC campaign on fishery registration is ongoing to increase compliance.	
4. Dipaculao (2003)	19,661	Inter-LGU Fisheries Management Plan approved Aug 2004.	Deputation training was held last July 2005. An inter-LGU reporting system is being implemented, with support from the Province.	IEC campaign on fishery registration is ongoing to increase compliance.	
Sub-Total	63,317				
Grand Total	214,841				

Total Area Placed Under Improved Management:		
Target:	21,760	
Actual:	26,137	Tabina and Dinalungan
% Accom.	120%	

Table 2B. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Marine Sanctuary Management (as of end of Sept 2005)						
Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA	Target Marine Sanctuaries	Area (Ha)	MS Management Actions			
			Legitimized MS plan	MS Management Organization	Delineation of MS	Enforcement (e.g., deputation, patrols, reporting system, IEC)
WESTERN MINDANAO						
ARMM						
Basilan						
1. Lamitan (2005)	1		Created TWG for the management planning of Maloong Canal Shoal MS. initial orientation of TWG on MS management completed.			
Region 9						
Basilan						
2. Isabela City (2005)	1		Created TWG for the management planning of Lampinigan MS. Initial orientation of TWG on MS management completed.			
Zamboanga del Sur						
3. Tabina (2002) Tambunan MPA of Tabina meets all criteria for MS under improved management.	2	123.0	Management plans of Tambunan MPA (95 ha) approved Aug 12, 2004; Concepcion Marine Sanctuary Plan (28 ha) legitimized Sept 15, 2004.	MPA Section under CRMO is in-charge of all established marine sanctuaries	Boundaries delineated and marked with bouys.	For Tambunan MPA: Active enforcement through regular patrolling by four deputized fish wardens. 3 guardhouses have been built. 2 motorboats, searchlights and flashlights have been procured. No-take zone has been enforced for more than a year. Ongoing IEC activities on MPA ordinances, regulations and penalties.
4. Tukuran (2002)	2	230.0	MiSSTa MPA plan (160 ha) legitimized Aug 2004. Alindahaw MPA Plan (70 ha) legitimized Sept. 27, 2004.		MPA boundaries delineated and marked with bouys.	Active enforcement through regular patrolling; guardhouse built and manned.
5. Dimataling (2005) New MS established	1	50.0	Established by LGU in 2000 but management plan was only prepared and adopted in 2005 under EcoGov2.	Created Dimataling MPA Management Council, with initial budget allocation of P480,000.	Marker bouys have been deployed.	10 deputized Bantay Dagats are patrolling the area. Floating guard house has been established. With IEC support.
6. Dumalinao (2005) New MS established	1	20.0	Established by LGU in 2000 but management plan was only prepared and adopted in 2005 under Ecogov2.	Dumalinao Management Council designated to implement plan with initial budget of P200,000.		Floating guardhouse and patrol boat have been provided. Patrolling and apprehension ongoing.

Table 2B. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Marine Sanctuary Management (as of end of Sept 2005)						
Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA	Target Marine Sanctuaries	Area (Ha)	MS Management Actions			
			Legitimized MS plan	MS Management Organization	Delineation of MS	Enforcement (e.g., deputation, patrols, reporting system, IEC)
Zamboanga Sibugay						
7. R.T. Lim (2003)	1	50.0	RTLim MPA Plan legitimized Sept. 2004	Ordinance passed for MS also legitimization MPA management body.	Marker bouys installed.	Strengthening of enforcement body through para-legal training. Construction of guard house and procurement of boats completed.
8. Tungawan (2003)	1	880.0	MPA Plan (880 ha) legitimized Oct 2004. Another MPA (Pulo Pina) is under establishment by the LGU.	Ordinance passed on MS legitimized creation of MPA management body.	MPA boundaries delineated and marked with bouys (Sept 2004)	Active enforcement through regular patrolling; guardhouse built and manned. To date 26 apprehensions have been done in new sanctuary. Strengthening of para-legal body through training and procurement of boats; collection of administrative fines amounting to P337,000 from apprehended commercial fishing vessels; established 8 monitoring sites and formed Monitoring Team.
9. Naga (2003)	1	124.0	Tandu Balasan MPA Plan legitimized Sept. 27, 2004	Resolution No. 29 Series 2005 created Naga Marine Protected Area (NAMAPA) Management Board and Resolution No. 30 Series 2005 for the established MPA Office.	MPA boundaries delineated and marked with bouys in 2004. LGU reestablished MPA boundaries last March 2005.	Strengthening of enforcement body through para-legal training, construction of guard house and procurement of boats.
10. Payao (2003)	1	224.0	Takot Patumbok MPA Plan legitimized Sept. 20, 2004.	Ordinance passed also legitimized MPA management body.	MPA boundaries delineated and marked with bouys	Strengthening of enforcement body through para-legal training, construction of guard house and procurement of boats.
Sub-Total	12	1,701.0				

Table 2B. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Marine Sanctuary Management (as of end of Sept 2005)						
Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA	Target Marine Sanctuaries	Area (Ha)	MS Management Actions			
			Legitimized MS plan	MS Management Organization	Delineation of MS	Enforcement (e.g., deputation, patrols, reporting system, IEC)
CENTRAL VISAYAS - Region 7						
Cebu						
1. Poro (2003)	1	42.0	Management plan of Esperanza MPA approved on Sept. 13, 2004.	Local management body created and trained on participatory bio-physical M and E.	MPA boundaries delineated and marked with bouys.	Active Bantay Dagat trained by ELAC with Plan International; workshop on MS enforcement conducted in August 2005
2. San Francisco (2003)	1	32.8	Management plan of Consuelo MPA approved on Sept. 13, 2004, supported with Municipal Ordinance No. 2004-022	Local management body created and trained on participatory bio-physical M and E.	MPA boundaries delineated and marked with bouys.	Active PO and fish wardens in law enforcement; ELAC trained; workshop on MS enforcement conducted in August 2005
3. Tudela (2003)	1	108.3	MPA plans for Villahermosa (69.3 ha) and Puertobello (39.01 ha) legitimized Sept 13, 2004.	Local management body trained on participatory bio-physical M and E so they can observe changes in sanctuaries.	MPA boundaries delineated and marked with bouys.	Fish wardens and Bantay Dagat active with regular budget support from LGU (honoraria and logistics); with support from Plan International; ELAC trained; workshop on MS enforcement conducted in Aug 2005
4. Pilar (2005) New MS established	1	179.0	Management plan was adopted through Municipal Ordinance No. 10 Series of 2005 (Sept 19, 2005) that also established the municipal marine park	Co-managed by two barangays, under the guidance of the MPA Management Board. The LGU plans to allocate P100,000 annually while each barangay will allocate 10% of the Dev't Fund for operating expenses.	Marking of MPA boundaries with temporary styrofoam bouys	IEC campaign through community consultations and public hearings; workshop on MS enforcement conducted in August 2005
Sub-Total	4	362.1				

Table 2B. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Marine Sanctuary Management (as of end of Sept 2005)						
Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA	Target Marine Sanctuaries	Area (Ha)	MS Management Actions			
			Legitimized MS plan	MS Management Organization	Delineation of MS	Enforcement (e.g., deputation, patrols, reporting system, IEC)
NORTHERN LUZON						
Aurora						
1. Dinalungan (2003)	2	56.0	Legitimized the management plans of Mabudo MS (37 ha) and Ditangol MS (19 ha) last Sept. 28, 2004. Ordinance was passed Nov 2004.	MPAs managed by MPA management bodies composed of community representatives, BLGU and fish wardens	Area of the core and buffer zones have been demarcated; bouy markers installed.	Active enforcement through regular patrolling; two temporary employees hired to patrol Mabudo MPA; collaboration of barangays Abulega and Ditawini in patrolling MPA Ditangol.
2. Dipaculao (2005) New MS established	1	57.7	The management plan and ordinance is with MDC for adoption and for budget allocation.	Formation of MPA Management Group	Buoy markers are being prepared	The barangay team has started patrolling of area. 8 additional Bantay Dagats have been deputized. Procurement of materials for construction of guard house and tourist reception area is ongoing.
3. Baler (2005)	1		Preparation of management plan ongoing with TA from EcoGov and ASCOT-FUNDESOS.			
Sub-Total	4	113.7				
Grand Total	20	2,176.8				

	Marine Santuaries Under Improved Management:		New Marine Santuaries Established:	
	Number	Hectares	Number	Hectares
Target:	no target for Year 1	no target for Year 1	4	80
Actual:	1	95	4	306.7
% Accom.			100%	383%

Table 3. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Solid Waste Management (as of end of Sept 2005)							
Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA	Legitimized ISWM plan	Ordinance Formulation and Enforcement	ISWM Implementation Actions				
			Waste Segregation at Source; Segregated Collection	Recycling	Composting	Collection of Fees and Penalties	Disposal Management
WESTERN MINDANAO							
ARMM							
Basilan							
1. Lamitan (2002)	Legitimized in October 2004.	Ongoing drafting of ordinance. LGU will undergo training in Oct 2005 on ordinance formulation and enforcement.	Ongoing IEC on ISWM, including waste segregation, conducted in urban barangays	Limited recovery and trading of recyclables are on-going by small scale recyclers	Preparation of composting operations plan ongoing	Garbage fees are incorporated in business permit fees. Fee rates and collection system for review.	Request for NTP for controlled dump is being processed. LGU is ready to procure lot once NTP is issued.
Region 9							
Basilan							
2. Isabela City (2002)	Legitimized in Sept. 9, 2004	Comprehensive ordinance issued on Dec 2004. LGU will undergo training on ordinance enforcement in Oct 2005.	IEC on ISWM, including waste segregation, conducted in 19 urban barangays and all schools	Pilot LGU managed MRF for recovery and trading of recyclables established and operated at Barangay La Piedad	Preparation of composting operations plan ongoing	Garbage fees are incorporated in business permit fees. Fee rates and collection system for review.	NTP for controlled dump was issued last March 2005 and the facility became operational in April 2005.
Zamboanga del Sur							
3. Pagadian City (2003)	Draft plan completed; under SP review since 2004.	Draft SWM ordinance submitted for approval to the SP on February 2004	Conducted IEC on ISWM, including waste segregation, in 13 urban barangays	Cottage industry scale production and marketing of home decors and ornaments made from recovered waste materials are on-going in 2 private establishments	Composting part of the market waste is being done using a DOST donated 500 kg bioreactor located near the disposal site.	Garbage fees are incorporated in business permit fees. Fee rates and collection system for review.	Ongoing planning for the conversion of waste disposal facility.
Zamboanga Sibugay							
4. Ipil (2003)	Legitimized in Nov 2004.	Comprehensive ordinance issued in June 2005. LGU will undergo training on ordinance enforcement in Oct 2005.	Implementing an IEC program on waste segregation and reduction. Launched "Bangon Ipil" radio program.	Formulation of plan to organize private local small scale recyclers is on-going	Pilot composting facility located in Barangay Sanito is managed by the LGU with raw biodegradable materials coming from households	Garbage fees are incorporated in business permit fees. Fee rates and collection system for review.	LGU acquisition of lot assessed by MGB to be suitable for SLF is in progress
5. Buug (2003)	Legitimized in Oct 2004	Comprehensive ordinance issued in May 2005.	Conducted IEC on ISWM in 8 urban barangays	Three LGU managed MRFs installed (2 units in mun market; 1 in mun hall) for the recovery, processing, storage and trading of recyclables	LGU composting plan is almost complete; negotiation with local GK to process biodegradable market wastes into compost is on-going	Garbage fees are incorporated in business permit fees. Fee rates and collection system for review.	Candidate site for improved disposal is being evaluated by MGB

Table 3. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Solid Waste Management (as of end of Sept 2005)							
Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA	Legitimized ISWM plan	Ordinance Formulation and Enforcement	ISWM Implementation Actions				
			Waste Segregation at Source; Segregated Collection	Recycling	Composting	Collection of Fees and Penalties	Disposal Management
SOUTHERN MINDANAO							
ARMM							
Maguindanao							
6. Sultan Kudarat (2002)	Completed analysis of SWM data SWM TA to continue in Oct 2005						
7. Parang (2005)	TA suspended in 2004 Will be continued in 2005 but limited to composting activities						
Lanao del Sur							
8. Wao (2004)	Legitimized in Sept 26, 2005	Draft ordinance is scheduled for second reading in the SB.	Waste segregation being piloted in two schools	Collection of recyclable done through junkshops. LGU plans to put up central MRF in Brgy. Katutungan.	At planning stage. LGU plans to use combination of windrows and vermi-composting. This will be part of central MRF.	Garbage fees are incorporated in business permit fees. Fee rates and collection system for review.	Has applied for an NTP for a site that has been found suitable for controlled dump by DENR-MGB ARMM.
Region 12							
9. Gen. Santos City (2005)	MOA was just signed last Sept 22, 2005 Action planning to be done with LGU						
North Cotabato							
10. Kidapawan City (2002)	Legitimized in Oct 2004.	Draft ordinance in second reading. Selected SP members went on study tour to study ordinances and enforcement mechanisms in selected Luzon LGUs.	Piloting of no segregation, no collection policy and segregated collection in biggest subdivision of city (700 HH). About 80% compliance rate in pilot area.	LGU relying on existing junkshops for recovery of recyclables. Discussions initiated with organization of junkshops on areas of assistance to them.	LGU has allocated P2.5 M for the establishment of composting facility. Bidding process ongoing.	No fees being collected since ordinance has not been passed.	Still maintains open dumpsite. Biodegradables collected from pilot area dumped in a designated area within dumpsite for natural decomposition. SLF site has been approved by MGB and EMB. Facility has yet to be designed.
South Cotabato							
11. Koronadal City (2002)	Legitimized in Sept 29, 2004.	Ordinance being formulated. Currently enforcing pre-RA 9003 ordinances on prohibited acts (littering, open burning, non-segregation). LGU has 16 enforcers and a garbage inspector per truck.	No segregation, no collection policy enforced July 2005 in urban zones within 4 barangays. Compliance rate in 4 barangays ranges from 30% to 70%. Segregated collection within urban zone.	LGU is promoting sale of recyclables by house-holds and establishments to junkshops (7). Information materials on this have been developed. LGU MRF will only collect recyclables recovered from collected waste.	MRF construction and procurement of equipment ongoing. Expected start of composting operations in Dec 2005. Budget for composting operations already allocated.	City LGU not collecting fees, only penalties for prohibited acts. There is one barangay (not within collection area) which has an ordinance and collects garbage collection fees.	Current 4-ha open dumpsite under conversion to controlled dump. Some management practices in dumpsite have been improved Access road has been constructed. LGU is set to procure the SLF site approved by MGB. Budget for this is already available.

Table 3. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Solid Waste Management (as of end of Sept 2005)							
Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA	Legitimized ISWM plan	Ordinance Formulation and Enforcement	ISWM Implementation Actions				
			Waste Segregation at Source; Segregated Collection	Recycling	Composting	Collection of Fees and Penalties	Disposal Management
Sultan Kudarat							
12. Isulan (2002)	Legitimized in Oct 2004	Ordinance passed last Aug. 2005.			Construction of composting facility is ongoing. LGU is waiting for the delivery of laboratory materials for Trichoderma production.	Garbage fees are incorporated in business permit fees. Fee rates and collection system for review.	LGU is considering two options: a) use the Tacurong City disposal site, or b) establish a common disposal facility with Esperanza. Negotiation with lot owner of proposed disposal site is ongoing.
13. Tacurong City (2002)	Legitimized in June 25, 2003.	Comprehensive SWM ordinance and IRR issued in 2003. Being enforced except for segregation at source in the collection area. LGU has 4 SWM enforcers/collectors of fees and penalties.	Implemented in a pilot subdivision (100 HH). About 75% compliance. To date, segregated collection is implemented only in pilot area. Mixed waste collected from CBD is segregated in central MRF.	Central MRF operational. Recyclables collected from LGU collection area are sold to local junkshop (through bidding).	Composting facility operational. Biodegradables from LGU collection area are segregated in MRF. Compost is being marketed by the DA through their Libreng Binhi program.	Environmental mgt fees collected from establishments and households; tipping fees for use of disposal facility. Billing system for households installed; fees from establishments included in business permit fees. Penalties imposed on garbage that are not bagged.	Controlled dump operational. Site for SLF already available. Engineering design of SLF ongoing.
14. Lebak (2004)	Draft plan is under review; legitimization expected within 2005	Ordinance formulation will commence last quarter of 2005. Priority for training on ordinance formulation and enforcement.		Relies on 3 licensed junkshops for recovery of recyclables.	A group of farmers has initiated a demo composting system last Sept 2005.	Currently collecting fees from commercial estab based on its Market Code. Will review and revise fees for its SWM ordinance.	Temporary dumpsite used at present. LGU has procured a 6-ha lot for development as new disposal facility.
15. Kalamansig (2004)	Draft plan is under review; legitimization expected within 2005	Ordinance formulation will commence last quarter of 2005. Priority for training on ordinance formulation and enforcement.	Segregation will be enforced at start of 2006 when ordinance is passed	Relies on 4 licensed junkshops for recovery of recyclables.		Garbage fees are incorporated in business permit fees. Fee rates and collection system for review.	Open dumpsite will be closed at end of 2005. A 7-ha lot has been acquired as new disposal site. This site has been approved by MGB.
Region 11							
16. Davao City (2005)	LGU decided to update its SWM data for the citywide SWM plan. This activity will be undertaken within October.						

Table 3. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Solid Waste Management (as of end of Sept 2005)							
Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA	Legitimized ISWM plan	Ordinance Formulation and Enforcement	ISWM Implementation Actions				
			Waste Segregation at Source; Segregated Collection	Recycling	Composting	Collection of Fees and Penalties	Disposal Management
CENTRAL VISAYAS - Region 7							
Bohol							
1. Tagbilaran City (2003)	Legitimized in Oct 2004.	Ongoing formulation of ordinance.		MRF site has been selected and LGU was issued an NTP with funding support from the province. Junkshop operators have been organized into an association; Three barangay MRFs established.	NGO-managed composting facility is operational using beneficial microorganisms as activators. Biode-gradables used are from mixed sources.	Garbage fees are incorporated in business permit fees. Fee rates and collection system for review.	Have not signed MOA for common Metro Tagbilaran SLF disposal
2. Dausi (2003)	Under SB review; for legitimization within 2005	Draft SWM comprehensive ordinance on SB's third reading	Plan for segregation at source is under study	Pilot MRF constructed at Barangay Dao and ready for initial operation; Proposed central MRF is requested for funding support from the province	Formulation of composting operations plan on-going	Incorporated in the ordinance	Signed MOA for common Metro Tagbilaran SLF
3. Alburquerque (2003)	Legitimized in Aug 23, 2004.	Draft ordinance for second reading at SB.	Incorporated in the draft ordinance	MRF has been issued a NTP; ready for establish-ment and operation; private contractor will manage the facility	Formulation of composting operations plan on-going	Incorporated in the draft ordinance	Disposal site approved. SLF for cluster of LGUs under feasibility study. LGU has contracted a firm to conduct the Feasibility Study and continues to negotiate on the terms and conditions with the biggest waste generator, Tagbilaran City
4. Corella (2003)	Plan for completion and legitimization within 2005	Plan formulation is on-going and the proposed SWM ordinance will be based on the plan	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance; segregation at source to be launced last quarter of 2005	Pilot MRF established and ready for operation; to be launched with the segregation program	Formulation of composting operations plan on-going	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance	Signed MOA for common Metro Tagbilaran SLF
5. Maribojoc (2003)	Plan for completion and legitimization within 2005	Plan formulation is on-going and the proposed SWM ordinance will be based on the plan		Pilot MRF established and ready for operation; to be launched with the segregation program	Formulation of composting operations plan on-going	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance	Signed MOA for common Metro Tagbilaran SLF
6. Cortes (2003)	Plan for completion and legitimization within 2005	Plan formulation is on-going and the proposed SWM ordinance will be based on the plan	SWM ordinance on third reading by SB	Pilot MRF established and operational	Formulation of composting plan using vermi composting technology is on-going	Incorporated in the draft ordinance	Signed MOA for common Metro Tagbilaran SLF
7. Panglao (2003)	Ongoing drafting of plan	Plan formulation is on-going and the proposed SWM ordinance will be based on the plan	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance	Three operational barangay MRFs established with NGO support	Some households practice backyard composting	will be incorporated in the draft ordinance	Signed MOA for common Metro Tagbilaran SLF

Table 3. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Solid Waste Management (as of end of Sept 2005)							
Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA	Legitimized ISWM plan	Ordinance Formulation and Enforcement	ISWM Implementation Actions				
			Waste Segregation at Source; Segregated Collection	Recycling	Composting	Collection of Fees and Penalties	Disposal Management
8. Talibon (2003)	Under SB review; for legitimization within 2005	Draft SWM ordinance on 1st reading by the SB	Incorporated in the draft ordinance	Pilot MRF is being constructed and be operational within 2005	Formulation of composting plan using vermi composting technology is on-going	incorporated in the draft ordinance	NTP issued for the conversion of open dump into controlled dump
9. Jagna (2002)	Legitimized in Aug 16, 2004	With approved SWM ordinance	To be launched before end of 2005.	NTP for pilot MRF already issued	To be launched before end of 2005.	Incorporated in the draft ordinance	SLF site approved by MGB with LOE
10. Duero (2002)	Drafting of plan ongoing.	Plan formulation is on-going and the proposed SWM ordinance will be based on the plan	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance	requested assistance from the province for the establishment of a pilot MRF	Operational pilot vermi-composting facility at the MAO's demo farm	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance	SLF site identified and with LOE
Negros Oriental							
11. Tanjay City (2003)	Legitimized in Oct 12, 2004	Ongoing formulation of ordinance	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance		Formulation of composting operations plan on-going	will be incorporated in the draft ordinance	SLF site identified and approved by MGB
12. Pamplona (2003)	Ongoing drafting of plan	Plan formulation is on-going and the proposed SWM ordinance will be based on the plan	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance		LGU managed pilot composting facility ready for commissioning	will be incorporated in the draft ordinance	Plans to join cluster SLF to be established in the area
13. Bais City (2003)	ISWM plan endorsed by the CDC to the SP	Ongoing updating and revision of SWM ordinance	Limited practice of segregation at source	With operational central MRF	Operational composting facility using vermi composting technology	Incorporated in the existing ordinance	With operational SLF
14. Amlan (2003)	Plan for completion and legitimization within 2005	Plan formulation is on-going and the proposed SWM ordinance will be based on the plan	No segregation no collection policy enforced since June 2005		Operational composting facility using windrow composting technology	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance	Site for SLF identified to be evaluated by MGB
15. San Jose (2003)	Plan for completion and legitimization within 2005	Plan formulation is on-going and the proposed SWM ordinance will be based on	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance		Formulation of composting operations plan on-going	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance	Preparation for NTP application for controlled dump is on-going
16. Dauin (2003)	Plan for completion and legitimization within 2005	Plan formulation is on-going and the proposed SWM ordinance will be based on the plan	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance		Formulation of composting operations plan on-going	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance	Will host SLF site for Metro Dumaguete LGUs, site identified and approved by MGB with LOE
17. Sta. Catalina (2003)	Ongoing drafting of plan	Plan formulation is on-going and the proposed SWM ordinance will be based on the plan	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance		Preparation of composting operations plan on-going with limited number of households already practicing backyard composting	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance	Will cluster with other LGUs for common SLF
18. Bayawan City (2003)	Legitimized in Aug 17, 2004	Ordinance for 3rd reading of SP.	Incorporated in the draft ordinance	Materials for the establishment of central MRF have been procured.	Composting equipment procured and ready for installation. Priority for composting are biodegradable wastes from public market and CBD	Incorporated in the SWM ordinance	Will host SLF site for cluster of nearby LGUs, site identified and approved by MGB with LOE

Table 3. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Solid Waste Management (as of end of Sept 2005)							
Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA	Legitimized ISWM plan	Ordinance Formulation and Enforcement	ISWM Implementation Actions				
			Waste Segregation at Source; Segregated Collection	Recycling	Composting	Collection of Fees and Penalties	Disposal Management
Cebu							
19. Danao City (2003)	Legitimized (Sept 21, 2004)	With SWM ordinance enacted on July 2005	Incorporated in the SWM ordinance	MOA with five bulk waste generators signed Sept 17, 2004 for source reduction, segregation and recycling.	Formulation of composting plan is on-going	Incorporated in the SWM ordinance	Host for common SLF with site identified and approved by MGB with the issuance of LOE
20. Compostela (2003)	Plan preparation ongoing.	Ordinance formulation ongoing	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance		Preparation of composting operations plan on-going with limited number of households already practicing backyard composting	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance	Plans to join Danao cluster SLF
21. Toledo City (2003)	Ongoing drafting of plan	Plan formulation is on-going and the proposed SWM ordinance will be based on the plan	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance		Preparation of composting operations plan on-going with limited number of households already practicing backyard composting	Will be incorporated in the draft ordinance	Host for common SLF with site identified and approved by MGB with the issuance of LOE
NORTHERN LUZON							
Nueva Vizcaya							
1. Bayombong (2003)	Legitimized in Oct 2004	Comprehensive ordinance approved in 2004. Training on ordinance enforcement scheduled for Nov 22, 2005. Enforcement of no open burning and no collection if wastes are not in sacks.	Practiced in 1 brgy and at public market; Point source segregation and segregated collection enforced and practiced within the provincial capitol compound	The TWG facilitated the establishment of a junkshop in the LGU. Plan for organizing junkshops and karitoneros is under study	Site for facility has been selected and equipment procured. Composting equipment and MRF site has been acquired; loan for the establishment of MRF in process, expected to operate by 2006.	Collection fees are charged from users of the service.	With NTP for its new disposal site and arrangement for loan for disposal development is in progress; meantime residual wastes are stored in sacks and piled in a temporary storage area.
2. Bambang (2003)	Legitimized Oct 2004	Ordinance in second reading at the SB.	Practiced in 4 urban brgys and at CBD including the public market; segregated collection is practiced.	The TWG facilitated the establishment of a junkshop in the LGU. Plan for organizing junkshops and karitoneros is under study	Practices windrow composting. Biodegradables come from CBD, public market and the 4 urban barangays	Fees for users of SWM service under study	NTP request reviewed by EMB, for approval
3. Quezon (2003)	Ongoing drafting of plan.	Plan formulation is on-going and the proposed SWM ordinance will be based on the plan	Segregation and recovery of recyclables are practiced in 10 barangays (households and schools)	The TWG organized the local junkshops and itinerant junk buyers	The ESWMB/TWG is promoting household composting of biodegradable wastes.	Fees for users of SWM service under study.	With NTP for a controlled dump but facility is not yet operational.
4. Dupax del Norte (2003)	Draft plan will be presented to MDC and SB in Oct 2005.	Plan formulation is on-going and the proposed SWM ordinance will be based on the plan	Practiced at public market and at 1 urban barangay and is supported by segregated collection	TWG facilitated the establishment of a local junkshop which is also serving adjacent municipalities	Site is available and proposed funding for composting facility using compost heaps has been submitted for LGU support	Garbage collection fees are collected.	NTP for semi-controlled dump operation is under review by EMB

Table 3. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Solid Waste Management (as of end of Sept 2005)							
Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA	Legitimized ISWM plan	Ordinance Formulation and Enforcement	ISWM Implementation Actions				
			Waste Segregation at Source; Segregated Collection	Recycling	Composting	Collection of Fees and Penalties	Disposal Management
5. Bagabag (2003)	Ongoing drafting of ISWM plan	Plan formulation is on-going and the proposed SWM ordinance will be based on the plan	Segregation and recovery of recyclables are practiced in 17 barangays (households, schools, public market, CBD)	Recovered recyclables are sold to itinerant buyers/karitoneros	Initial funding of P100K for LGU composting facility is approved	Garbage collection fees are collected.	NTP Request reviewed by EMB, for approval - semi-controlled dump operation
6. Solano (2003)	Draft plan for presentation to MSWMB in October 2005.	Plan formulation is on-going and the proposed SWM ordinance will be based on the plan	practiced segregation at public market with segregated collection support	Recovered recyclables at source are sold to itinerant buyers/karitoneros	LGU jointly financed a P.9M composting center, with the Province, DAR and SMWCI. The farmers' group manages the composting center, which processes biodegradable waste from the town's public market and, initially, from urban households. .	Garbage collection fees are collected.	NTP request reviewed, for approval.
Isabela							
7. Cauayan City (2003)	Ongoing drafting of plan.	Enforcement of no open burning, no littering and establishment of MRF in every barangay	Point source segregation practiced in the municipality and 25% waste diversion complied by 1 barangay;	Recovered recyclables at source are sold to itinerant buyers/karitoneros; Junkshops operators and itinerant buyers are organized and given official IDs by the LGU	A central mechanized composting facility is operational and managed by the LGU; biodegradable waste come from public market and CBD	Garbage collection fees are collected.	NTP for controlled dump operation under review by EMB-DENR
Quirino							
8. Diffun (2003)	Legitimized in June 2004	Comprehensive SWM Ordinance enacted in 2004; enforcement of no burning at disposal facility; enforcement training scheduled for Nov 2005	Practiced by households in 20 barangays for recyclables only	Junkshops and karitoneros are organized by the TWG	Composting facility to be operational in Nov 2005	Garbage fees are collected.	With NTP for semi controlled dump operation; funds are available for construction of controlled dump and acquisition of equipment is on-going
9. Maddela (2003)	Legitimized in June 2004	Comprehensive SWM Ordinance enacted in 2004; enforcement team organized, trained and issued official IDs	Point source waste segregation at the public market and CBD and supported by segregated collection	Junkshops and karitoneros are organized by the TWG	LGU has MOA with Maddela Inst of Technology (signed Sept 21, 2004), which has composting facilities. Biodegradables from public market and CBD are delivered by LGU to MIT. Compost is generally marketed to plantation operators/ managers	Fees are charged to the users of the SWM service	Endorsement from MGB endorsed for common SLF. Preparations of NTP supporting documents, acquisition of the site, social acceptability are on going.

Table 3. Status of LGU Implementation Actions in Solid Waste Management (as of end of Sept 2005)							
Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA	Legitimized ISWM plan	Ordinance Formulation and Enforcement	ISWM Implementation Actions				
			Waste Segregation at Source; Segregated Collection	Recycling	Composting	Collection of Fees and Penalties	Disposal Management
10. Cabaroguis (2003)	Legitimized in July 2004.	Comprehensive SWM ordinance approved last September 2005 and ready for enforcement	Practiced by households in 17 barangays and also at the provincial hospital	Junkshops and karitoneros are organized by the TWG	Funding for the establishment of windrow type composting facility is approved with allocation of P165K	Collection of user fees temporarily suspended due to closure of open dump; will resume when collection is resumed.	With NTP for controlled dump but not yet operational
Aurora							
11. Ma. Aurora (2003)	Under review by SB. Legitimization is expected within Oct 2005.	Draft SWM comprehensive ordinance completed and ready for deliberation at the SB	Only recyclables are segregated at source	Recovered recyclables are sold to ambulant junk buyers; Organization of local junk operators and ambulant buyers is on-going	Construction of central MRF with composting facility to start December 2005	Fees are charged to the users of the SWM service	NTP for controlled dump submitted to EMB-DENR for review and approval

Table 4. Status of LGU Investment and Implementation Actions in Sanitation/Waste Water Management (as of end of Sept 2005)

Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA)	LGU Actions		
	MOA Signing	Rapid Assessment of Specific WW Point Sources	Project Dev't: Specific Point Sources
SOUTHERN MINDANAO			
Region 12			
1. Gen. Santos City (2005)	Signed Sept 22, 2005	Assessment covered slaughterhouse, public market, private hospital and fishport. It also included analysis of financial status/capability of LGU. Findings and recommendations presented to LGU last July 20, 2005.	City LGU indicated interest to put up wastewater facilities for its public market and to improve facilities in its slaughterhouse. Priority actions related to above will be discussed after LGU's orientation on WWM and Clean Water Act in Nov. 2005. WWM MOA with the city was signed on September 22, 2005.
North Cotabato			
2. Kidapawan City (2005)	Signed Sept 28, 2005	Assessment covered slaughterhouse, public market, and private hospital. Also included was an analysis of financial status/capability of LGU. Findings and recommendations presented to LGU last July 20, 2005.	Kidapawan expressed interest on wastewater management of their slaughterhouse and public market. An orientation on WWM and Clean Water Act will be provided in Nov. 2005 and this will lead to decision on priority WW point sources for project development and implementation.
South Cotabato			
3. Koronadal City (2005)	Signed Sept 28, 2005	Assessment covered slaughterhouse, public market, and government hospital. Also included was an analysis of financial status/capability of LGU. Findings and recommendations presented to LGU last July 20, 2005.	An orientation of LGU on WWM and Clean Water Act is scheduled for Nov. 2005. This will be followed by an action planning for the priority WW point source that the LGU will decide on for project development and implementation.
Sultan Kudarat			
4. Tacurong City (2005)	Signed Sept 23, 2005	Assessment covered slaughterhouse, public market, and private hospital. Also included was an analysis of financial status/capability of LGU. Findings and recommendations presented to LGU last July 20, 2005.	Tacurong intends to put up a new slaughterhouse thus there is opportunity to put up the facility with correct wastewater management facilities. Actions leading to this will be discussed after the orientation on on WWM and Clean Water Act scheduled for Nov. 2005.
CENTRAL VISAYAS - Region 7			
Bohol			
1. Tagbilaran City	WWM TA MOA still under study by LGU.	Assessment done by EcoGov covered the slaughterhouse and 2 public markets. It also included an analysis of the financial status/capability of LGU. Findings and recommendations were presented to the LGU last Aug 15, 2005.	Once WWM MOA is signed, an orientation on WWM will be scheduled that will lead to LGU decisions and actions on priority wastewater management projects

Table 4. Status of LGU Investment and Implementation Actions in Sanitation/Waste Water Management (as of end of Sept 2005)

Reg/Prov; Mun/City (Yr Start of EcoGov TA)	LGU Actions		
	MOA Signing	Rapid Assessment of Specific WW Point Sources	Project Dev't: Specific Point Sources
2. Dauis	Signed Sept 30, 2005	Assessment done by EcoGov covered the private slaughterhouse, and private coastal tourist resort and coastal Badjao settlement. It also included an analysis of the financial status/capability of LGU. Findings and recommendations were presented to the LGU last Aug 15, 2005.	As one of the two local tourist destinations in the Panglao island of Bohol, the interest of the LGU is to sustain tourism by putting in place mitigation measures to protect the quality of water in and around the island in partnership with the municipality of Panglao and the provincial government of Bohol. An orientation on WWM will be scheduled within 2005 which will lead to LGU decisions on priority actions on wastewater management.
3. Panglao	For signature of DENR. LCE has signed the MOA.	Assessment done by EcoGov covered the public market, and private coastal tourist resort. It also included an analysis of the financial status/capability of LGU. Findings and recommendations were presented to the LGU last Aug 15, 2005.	The interest of the LGU is also on sustainable tourism by protecting its inland as well as its coastal waters in partnership with Dauis and the provincial government of Bohol. The WWM MOA will be in effect with the signature of the DENR VII RED by late October 2005. The cluster orientation on WWM scheduled within 2005 will lead to LGU decisions and actions on priority wastewater management projects. EcoGov will collaborate with SCOTIA and CRFC in this project.
Negros Oriental			
4.. Tanjay City	WWM TA MOA still under study by LGU.	Assessment done by EcoGov covered the slaughterhouse, public market, and municipal health care center. It also included an analysis of the financial status/capability of LGU. Findings and recommendations were presented to the LGU last Aug 15, 2005.	Once WWM MOA is signed, an orientation on WWM will be scheduled that will lead to LGU decisions and actions on priority wastewater management projects
5. Bais City	WWM TA MOA still under study by LGU.	Assessment done by EcoGov covered the slaughterhouse, public market, and provincial government hospital. It also included an analysis of the financial status/capability of LGU. Findings and recommendations were presented to the LGU last Aug 15, 2005.	Once WWM MOA is signed, an orientation on WWM will be scheduled that will lead to LGU decisions and actions on priority wastewater management projects
16. Bayawan City (2005)	Signed Sept 28, 2005	Assessment done by EcoGov covered the slaughterhouse, public market, and government district hospital. It also included an analysis of the financial status/capability of LGU. Findings and recommendations were presented to the LGU last Aug 15, 2005.	The city is pursuing its plan to establish a new abattoir and this presents an opportunity for the project to assist the LGU in setting up an appropriate wastewater management system for the facility. An orientation of LGU on WWM and Clean Water Act scheduled for Nov. 2005 will lead to decisions and actions on priority WW point sources for project development and implementation.

ANNEX 3. ECOGOV 2 TRAININGS AND WORKSHOPS, OCTOBER, 2004 – SEPTEMBER, 2005

Training	Date	Results/Agreements/Highlights
FORESTS AND FOREST LANDS MANAGEMENT (FFM) SECTOR		
Northern Luzon		
1.	Tenure Assessment Training for Dupax del Sur, Quezon, Maddela & Nagtipunan	<p>April 20 – 22, 2005</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attended by 38 participants from Nueva Viscaya and Quirino provinces composed of DENR and LGU Prov'l FLUP Core Team members, NCIP representatives, Mun FLUP TWG, and NGOs. • With one-day practicum in Madella and Diffun where selected tenure holders were on 12 criteria for improved forest management. • Outputs: summary of results and initial recommendations from practicum, and joint action plans of LGUs (Maddela, Nagtipunan, Dupax del Sur, Quezon) and the Prov'l core teams for the actual conduct of assessment of tenure holders. • Results: 1) LGU and DENR learned to use instrument and benchmarks to assess capability of tenure holders; 2) Subsequent activity provide opportunity to strengthen partnership between DENR and LGU; 3) LGU and DENR committed to provide resources for tenure assessment.
	Tenure Assessment for the Municipalities of Dupax del Sur and Quezon, Nueva Vizcaya	<p>May-July 2005</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included the following major activities; pre-mobilization meeting of core team; review of tenure holders records; interview with tenure holders; field validation/triangulation of findings; workshop on consolidation and analysis of results; writeshop/drafting of report; finalization of tenure assessment; and presentation of results to DENR. The process took 3 months to complete. • Outputs: Assessment result per tenure holder (with rating); Municipal-level assessment report (with key findings, analysis of priority needs, municipal and tenure level recommendations, and joint DENR and LGU action plan for assisting tenure holders). • Results: 1) FLUP core team learned tenure assessment process; 2) strengthened LGU-DENR partnership; 3) established baseline info for monitoring improvements in performance of tenure holders; 4) possible replication in other provinces in Region 2.
2.	Training on Tenure Assessment for Aglipay, Baler, Cabarroguis & Diffun	<p>June 15 – 17, 2005</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 LGU and DENR FLUP TWG members trained • Output: Agreed schedules for tenure assessment, assignments of teams, counterpart funds. • Result: Pax learned tool and mechanics for assessing management performance of tenure holders.
3.	Tenure Assessment Consolidation Workshop for the LGUs of Maddela & Nagtipunan	<p>July 13 – 15, 2005</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants summarized the assessment results in respective municipalities, highlighting gaps in on-site management. Interventions required to improve performance of tenure holders were also identified and prioritized based on analysis. Action plans to assist them were formulated. • Agreements: DENR and NGO to assist LGU complete consolidation and report writing; presentation of reports to DENR regional officials.
4.	Tenure Assessment Consolidation Workshop for Aglipay, Cabarroguis &	<p>August 9 – 11, 2005</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants summarized assessment results in each municipality, highlighting gaps in on-site management. Interventions to improve mgt levels were identified and prioritized based on analysis. Action plans to assist tenure holders were formulated.

Training		Date	Results/Agreements/Highlights
	Diffun LGUs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreements: DENR and NGO to assist LGU complete consolidation and report writing; presentation of reports to DENR regional officials.
5.	Tenure Assessment for Municipality of Baler	Sept. 19 – 22, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 participants from provincial FLUP Core team and FLUP team of Baler. • Objectives: 1) train provincial and municipal FLUP teams on tenure assessment; 2) determine status of forest mgt in Baler and establish baseline for monitoring, 3) develop action plans. • Outputs: 1) assessment per tenure holder (with rating/summary); 2) municipal and tenure level recommendations; and 3) assessment report with first year action plan for helping tenure holders. • Results: FLUP teams learned the tool and process, were able to come up with recommendations and strategies; report can be used to leverage DENR action re creation of PAMB for 3 proclaimed watersheds that are “de facto” open access.
Central Visayas			
6.	Training on Tenure Assessment for Bayawan City, Dauin & Sta. Catalina, Negros Oriental	May 11 – 13, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 participants from LGUs, DENR, PLGU trained on assessment tool and process • 3 LGUs developed assessment activity plan with funding commitments from LGU and TA from DENR and PLGU-ENRD.
7.	Training on Tenure Assessment for Alcoy, Dalaguete & Toledo City	June 22 – 24, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31 participants from LGUs, DENR, PLGU and 2 NGOs trained on assessment tool and process • 2 LGUs developed assessment activity plan with funding commitments from LGUs and NGOs and TA from DENR and NGOs.
8.	Training on Tenure Assessment for Bais City, Tanjay City & La Libertad, Negros Oriental	June 29 – July 1, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 participants from LGUs, DENR, PLGU trained on assessment tool and process • 3LGUs developed assessment activity plan with funding commitments from LGU and TA from DENR/PLGU-ENRD.
9.	Training on Tenure Assessment for Talibon & San Miguel, Bohol	July 27 – 29, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34 participants from LGUs, DENR, PLGU trained on assessment tool and process • Talibon developed assessment activity plan with funding commitments and TA from DENR and BEMO. San Miguel only has one tenure holder to assess.
10.	Tenure Assessment Data Consolidation Workshop for Bayawan City, Sta. Catalina, Dauin, Negros Oriental & Alcoy, Cebu	August 10 – 12, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 pax from LGUs, DENR, PLGU consolidated data and analyzed gaps in forest management by tenure holders; • 4 LGUs established baseline data for tracking improvements over time and identified priority and levels of interventions.
11.	Tenure Assessment Data Consolidation Workshop for LGUs of Bais City, Tanjay City, La Libertad, Dalaguete & Talibon	August 24 – 26, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 participants from LGUs, DENR, PLGU consolidated data and analyzed gaps in forest management by tenure holders; • 5 LGUs established baseline data for tracking improvements over time and identified priority and levels of interventions.
12.	Training on FLUP Processes for the Provincial FLUP	Sept. 20 – 23, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNOC sponsored this training to orient 13 members of the Valencia FLUP TWG, 3 staff of the PNOC-EDC SNGP together with 13 members of the provincial FLUP Team on FLUP.

Training		Date	Results/Agreements/Highlights
	Core Team of Negros Oriental & Valencia FLUP TWG and PNOC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreements: social prep and profiling will be undertaken with funding support from PNOC and LGU, and TA from PFLUP team.
Southern Mindanao			
13.	Training on Tenure Assessment for Selected LGUs in Sarangani, Sultan Kudarat & Lanao del Sur	April 25 – 27, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: familiarize participants with the criteria, tools and processes used to assess the performance of tenure holders. Participants had a practicum on how to administer the assessment tool and how to consolidate information gathered.
14.	Training on Tenure Assessment for Kidapawan City and Makila LGUs FFM Teams	July 27 – 29, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: familiarize participants with the criteria, tools and processes used to assess the performance of tenure holders. Participants had a practicum on how to administer the assessment tool and how to consolidate information gathered..
15.	Workshop on Data Consolidation & Review of Relevant Forest Policies for Davao City Watersheds	August 3 – 5, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives: Generate agreement between DENR and City LGU on minimum data needed for Watershed Management Planning; inventory of available information and agree on work plan for preparation of watershed management plan starting with tenure assessment; review forest and other policies affecting the management of the City's watershed. Output: Activity plan for assessment of tenure holders. Secondary information on the watersheds and the existing tenure holders were consolidated.
16.	Training on Tenure Assessment for Davao City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aug. 30 – Sept. 1, 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: familiarize participants with tools and process to assess performance of tenure holders. Participants had a practicum on how to administer the assessment tool and how to consolidate information gathered.
Western Mindanao			
17.	Training on Tenure Assessment for Lamitan and Isabela City	May 17 – 19, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: familiarize participants with tools and process to assess performance of tenure holders. Participants had a practicum on how to administer the assessment tool and how to consolidate information gathered. Results of training: a) creation of assessment team for assessment of 3 CFMA and 1 IFMA of Isabela City in June and of 5 CFMA holders in Lamitan in July.
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (CRM) SECTOR			
Northern Luzon			
1.	Inter-LGU Marine Enforcement Training	December 16-17, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presented innovative measures for conducting on-board, patrolling and apprehension and post-apprehension activities in support to enhanced law enforcement operations
2.	Exposure Trip for LGUs and Local Managers to MPA and Law Enforcement	April 19-22, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance appreciation of the LGUs and resource managers on the benefits of MPA and bay-wide law enforcement
3.	Inter-LGU Orientation of	May 24-25, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluated the systems in place and recommended strategies to improve compliance

Training		Date	Results/Agreements/Highlights
	Fisherfolk Registration based on RA 8550		
4.	MPA Planning Workshop	June 1-3, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafted the MPA Plan for Dibutunan (Dipaculao, Aurora) with the Core Group • Increased understanding of the core group, ILCRMC on the MPA planning process
5.	MPA Community Consultation	June 23-25, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presented the draft MPA Plans to the community to generate acceptance and support in the implementation
6.	Round Table Discussion for the PFP and E-Code	August 10, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presented recommendations for enhancing the revision/updating of the PFP and inputs for preparing the e-code
7.	Planning Workshop on Inter-LGU Reporting System and IEC/Advocacy Support for Fishery Law Enforcement	September 5 – 7, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritized advocacy activities in support to law enforcement • Established the mechanisms and protocols for the Inter-LGU reporting system • Prepared two IEC materials (poster & radio plug) in support of law enforcement activities
Central Visayas			
8.	Fishery Registry Training: Review of Fisheries Profile, Data Collection and Payment System	March 10, 2005 (Poro) March 11, 2005 (SF) March 14, 2005 (Danao) March 15, 2005 (Tudela)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barangay fishery registration teams oriented on the form and process; fees were reviewed
9.	Workshop on Economic Assessment of Coastal Zoning Options for Balamban, Cebu	April 5-6, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified the management options and the corresponding costs and potential revenues for the identified coastal zones
10.	Training on Marine Sanctuary Monitoring & Evaluation for Villahermosa & Puertobello	April 12 – 14, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 members of the local management bodies of 2 MPAs in Tudela, together with their monitoring teams, established the benchmark for coral reef resources. The developed a doable monitoring plan after understanding basic coral reef ecology, major issues and threats
11.	Pilar Marine Sanctuary Orientation	April 19 – 20, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGU chose a more suitable site for establishing its municipal marine park following the processes discussed during this orientation. The decided to adopt a co-management scheme (two barangays)
12.	Training on Marine Sanctuary Monitoring & Evaluation for Esperanza, Poro	May 10 – 12, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the local management body and its monitoring team established the benchmark for coral reef resources and developed a doable monitoring plan after understanding basic coral reef ecology, major issues and threats
13.	Balamban CRM Plan Writeshop	May 18 – 20, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 members of a multi-stakeholder team drafted the CRM plan and integrated ordinance, which became the basis for the municipal-wide community consultation. These are to be submitted to the Municipal Development Council for approval
14.	Pilar MPA Management Plan Writeshop	May 26-27, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafted the Pilar MPA Management Plan

Training		Date	Results/Agreements/Highlights
15.	Training on Marine Sanctuary Monitoring and Evaluation for Consuelo, San Francisco	June 7-9, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local monitoring team was trained on reef monitoring methods. It developed a doable monitoring plan after understanding basic coral reef ecology, major issues and threats.
16.	Workshop on Marine Protected Areas Networking and Adaptive Management	July 4 – 7, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 49 participants, including some MPA managers, from all over the country discussed synergistic approaches, standardization of tools and decision-support systems for MPA networks, and shared experiences. They agreed on coordinating mechanisms for MPA networks including feedback and response systems, M&E.
17.	Training on Fisheries Monitoring for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - San Francisco and Tudela - Danao City 	<p>July 12-13, 2005</p> <p>July 20-21, 2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafted fisheries monitoring plan and prepared protocols for field-testing
18.	Workshop on Management Options for Specific Gears and Marine Species	<p>July 29, 2005 (Danao)</p> <p>August 9, 2005 (San Francisco)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified and assessed management options for priority gears and species; identified those for legitimization
19.	Marine Sanctuary Enforcement Workshop for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Puertobello and Villahermosa, Tudela - Esperanza, Poro - Consuelo, San Francisco 	<p>August 11-12, 2005</p> <p>August 17, 2005</p> <p>August 18, 2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafted the enforcement plan for their respective marine sanctuaries.
20.	CRM Paralegal Training/ Enforcement Planning Workshop in Danao City	August 22 – 24, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28 members of the Bantay Dagat, FARMC and the enforcement and prosecution support groups (PNP,DA-BFAR,DENR, Phil Coast Guard, Phil Army) explored ways to improve the coastal law enforcement and prosecution systems for Danao and San Francisco after gaining new knowledge and improved skills during the workshop.
21.	CRM Paralegal Training for San Francisco	August 25-26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected members of the CLE team trained
22.	Inter-LGU Coastal Law Enforcement Summit	September 6-7, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generated initial agreement among LGUs in Camotes Sea for joint enforcement
23.	Enforcement Planning Workshop for San Francisco	September 8, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafted coastal law enforcement plan
24.	Camotes-Wide MPA Forum	September 13-14, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPA managers from different LGUs shared lessons/experiences; realized the benefits of networking in the future

Training		Date	Results/Agreements/Highlights
Western Mindanao			
25.	MPA Orientation and Core Group Formation in Dumalinao	April 8, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Core Group that will lead in the preparation of the marine sanctuary management plan was formed through an Executive Order and given an orientation.
26.	Coaching of CRM-TAG for Fisheries Management Plan Implementation (Tabina)	April 11, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritized the activities identified in their Fisheries Management Plan for implementation
27.	Participatory MPA Site Selection (Dimataling)	April 10-22, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessed habitats and fisheries resources in Dimataling and reached consensus on marine sanctuary site
28.	Training on Participatory Biophysical Assessment in Tungawan	April 13-14, 2005 April 19-20, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created and trained local biophysical monitoring teams Generated biophysical benchmark information for their marine sanctuary
29.	Fisheries Violation Mapping for IBRA 9 Member Municipalities	April 26, 2005 – Tabina, Dinas and Dimataling Cluster May 4, 2005 – San Pablo May 10, 2005 – Tukuran and Labangan Cluster May 11, Dumalinao and Pagadian Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various fisheries violations were identified and a Fisheries Violation Map was produced for each LGU
30.	Presentation and Validation of Participatory MPA Site Selection Result in Dimataling	May 6, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data gathered for MPA site selection was validated through consultations with coastal communities
31.	Fisheries Law Enforcement Training in Zamboanga del Sur (IBRA 9)	May 17 – 20, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained multi-agency provincial enforcement team and LGU enforcement officers on various enforcement topics including boarding and apprehension, affidavit writing, fish examination, etc. Prepared action plan for enforcement operations
32.	Coaching of CRM-TAG for Fisheries Registration of Tabina	June 6, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEC on fisheries registration was conducted per district
33.	Lamitan MPA Site assessment and Selection Feedback meeting	June 8-9, 2005 July 21, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed marine sanctuary site was assessed and agreement was reached on location of sanctuary
34.	IEC-Community Consultation/Validation of Participatory MPA Site	June 15, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generated consensus on the site of the marine sanctuary Data were validated with local communities

Training		Date	Results/Agreements/Highlights
	Selection Results of Dimataling		
35.	Participatory MPA Site Selection (Dumalinao)	June 21-23, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted habitat and fisheries assessment for them identification of marine sanctuary site. IEC was conducted on importance of marine sanctuaries
36.	Training and Conduct of Fisheries Profiling in Tungawan	June 30, 2005 July 2, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local team initiated data collection for the LGU's fisheries profile. Fisheries profile was enhanced and updated with the collection and validation of more information
37.	Formulation of MPA Plan for Dimataling (MPA SWOT Analysis and VMG Setting)	July 1, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problems pertinent to fisheries and enforcement were identified and analyzed Participants were guided in developing their vision, mission and goals
38.	Boat admeasurement training for Tabina	July 15, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brgy. Captains and LGU were trained on boat admeasurement, which is important for boat registration. This was a joint activity with the Philippine Coast Guard..
39.	Re-echo Seminar on Fisheries Law Enforcement Training (Tabina)	July 15, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 Bantay Dagats were trained on High Risk Boarding and Apprehension by local participants to the previous IBRA 9 wide training on enforcement
40.	Isabela City MPA Site Assessment & Selection Feedback meeting	July 19 – 20, 2005 July 26, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted an assessment of the proposed marine sanctuary site and generated agreement of site selected
41.	Formulation of MPA Plan for Dimataling	July 19 – 20, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulated the strategies and activities that will be included in the management plan of the marine sanctuary.
42.	Formulation of MPA Plan for Dumalinao (MPA SWOT Analysis and VMG Setting)	July 20, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problems pertinent to fisheries and enforcement were identified and analyzed Participants were guided in developing their vision, mission and goals
43.	Training and Conduct of Fisheries Profiling in Naga	July 25, 2005 August 11-12, 25, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local team initiated data collection for the LGU's fisheries profile. Fisheries profile was enhanced and updated with the collection and validation of more information
44.	MPA Planning Writeshop for Dimataling	July 26-27, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPA plan was drafted
45.	Orientation of MPA Core Group for Community Consultation and Actual Consultation per Barangay in Dimataling	August 10-11, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Core Group was given coaching and assisted in preparing for the community/barangay consultations on the MPA draft plan
46.	Formulation of MPA Management Plan for Dumalinao	August 10 – 11, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafted the marine sanctuary plan

Training		Date	Results/Agreements/Highlights
47.	Refinement of the draft MPA Plan in Dumalinao	August 18 – 19, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First draft of marine sanctuary management plan of Dumalinao was reviewed and further refined
48.	Fisheries Bio-Economic Modeling for IBRA 9	September 6-7, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants were given deeper understanding of Fish-BE as a management tool for decision making. • Formulated a plan for IBRA 9 wide data collection to complete the bay-wide model.
49.	Orientation Training on Biophysical assessment and fisheries profiling: - Isabela City - Lamitan	September 13-15, 2005 September 20-22, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local teams were trained on biophysical monitoring and fisheries profiling • Generated biophysical benchmark information for the two marine sanctuaries
50.	Feedback of the results of MPA Plan Management Programs to Sangguniang Bayan Members (Dumalinao)	September 21, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPA management program was presented to the SB for approval. It was subsequently approved.
51.	Inter-LGU MPA Forum in Zamboanga Sibugay	September 27-28, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPA/CRM management bodies renewed commitment to improve implementation of MPA plans • Consensus on forging inter-LGU collaboration and seeking support from province
URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (UEM) SECTOR			
Northern Luzon			
1.	Maddela Second-Round End-of-Pipe Waste Characterization	Sept. 27 – Oct. 3, 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determined the extent of waste diversion being achieved in the municipality. This was compared with the baseline established in earlier assessment
2.	Composting Management Training for Northern Luzon LGUs	June 8 – 10, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants gained deeper understanding and appreciation of composting process including key governance decision areas, through lectures/discussions and site visits • LGU-specific action plans were formulated to facilitate preparation and approval of their respective composting program.
3.	SWM Strategic Planning Workshop for LGUs of Dupax Norte, Ma. Aurora & Solano	June 22 – 24, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulated the engineering component of the 10-year SWM Plan, including cost of the component • Analyzed existing policies/ordinances and developed priority policy agenda for the SWM plan • Identified priority IEC activities and prepared an IEC program for the 10-year SWM plan. • Developed the ten-year implementation and financing plan of the engineering, policy and IEC components
4.	Strategic Planning Workshop on the Formulation of Engineering, Policy and IEC Plan Components (Bagabag,	July 20 – 22, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulated the engineering component of the 10-year SWM Plan, including cost of the component • Analyzed existing policies/ordinances and developed priority policy agenda for the SWM plan • Identified priority IEC activities and prepared an IEC program for the 10-year SWM plan. • Developed the ten-year implementation and financing plan of the engineering, policy and IEC components

Training		Date	Results/Agreements/Highlights
	Quezon, Cauayan City)		
5.	10-Year SWM Plan Writeshop for Solano, Dupax del Norte & Ma. Aurora LGUs	August 22 – 26, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produced draft 10-year SWM Plan with all the required components, chapters and preliminary sections
Central Visayas			
6.	Training on Composting for Cebu & Negros Oriental LGUs	April 27 – 29, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 43 participants from 11 LGUs, 2 PLGUs and DENR were trained on composting process, principles They formulated LGU action plans on composting
7.	Waste Disposal Management Training for Central Visayas LGUs	May 16 – 19, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42 participants from 11 LGUs, MGB, DENR, EMB and 3 PLGUs were trained on operational guidelines for the siting of disposal facilities Formulated action plans for dump closure, controlled dump opening, selection and assessment of SLF sites (all LGUs have identified waste disposal site, 7 will host for several clusters)
8.	Toxic & Hazardous Waste Management Workshop for Central Visayas	June 28 – 30, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42 from 7 LGUs, 3 PLGUs, 3 pHealth Offices, EMB, academe, and private sector were trained on THW sources, properties, health & environmental impact, policies and legislations and proper management of THW and prepared action plans
9.	Training on Composting for Bohol LGUs	July 13 – 15, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants from 10 LGUs, 1 PLGU and DENR trained on composting process, principles and formulated LGU action plans on composting
Southern Mindanao			
10.	Kidapawan City Second Round End-of-Pipe Waste Characterization	Sept. 28 – Oct. 4, 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the results of the second round of end-of-pipe waste characterization, Kidapawan City found out that 7% waste diversion was attained since the last waste assessment. However, no information could be gathered as to how much of this diverted waste was due to scavenging or improper waste disposal.
11.	Kalamansig Waste Characterization	October 11-13, 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted waste characterization to serve as basis for its Solid Waste Management Plan.
12.	Study Tour for Kalamansig and Lebak	March 27 – April 3, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exposure to learning sites on SWM encouraged the TWG members and the SB members of the LGUs to immediately adopt measures to improve solid waste management, particularly establishment of controlled dump.
13.	ISWM Strategic Planning for Southern Mindanao LGUs	May 9 – 11, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided guidelines to 3 LGUs on the formulation of the engineering and policy support components of the SWM plan. Also provided inputs to the organization and financial plan. Each LGU generate an annotated outline of their SWM plan.
14.	Composting Training Module in Southern Mindanao	May 10 – 12, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EcoGov-assisted LGUs were trained on various technologies for composting. The training ended with each LGU developing a composting plan for one year.
15.	Waste Disposal Management Training in Southern Mindanao	June 7 – 10, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The training led to the identification of potential disposal sites in Southern and Central Mindanao particularly in General Santos City and South Cotabato. The list of potential sites became the basis for succeeding discussions on the sharing of disposal sites by clusters of LGUs.

Training		Date	Results/Agreements/Highlights
16.	Toxic and Hazardous Waste Management	August 2 – 4, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LGUs of Kidapawan City, Koronadal City, General Santos and Tacurong City were trained to assess their existing systems for managing their toxic and hazardous waste. Each LGU developed a work plan to undertake actual assessment of toxic and hazardous waste.
Western Mindanao			
16.	Training on Composting for Western Mindanao LGUs	June 1 – 3, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All five LGUs prepared their action plans on composting. Results: five LGUs are in the process of completing their composting plans so these can be implemented starting January 2006. Buug realized the non-viability of their original plan to compost their market waste thus it decided to enter in MOA with a local PO (Gawad Kalinga) for the composting of market waste.
17.	Waste Disposal Management Workshop	July 5 – 8, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All five LGUs prepared their Action Plans on Waste Disposal during the workshop. Four MGB-IX geologists who participated in the workshop were provided with updates on the technical criteria for siting of SLF. Results: a) Lamitan was able to identify possible sites for controlled dump within its area during the mapping exercise. The geologic assessment of the possible sites was pursued after the training. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) The orientation on the technical requirements for siting of SLF was echoed to the SB of Ipil. This convinced the SB to support plan to purchase new disposal site. c) A municipal-wide geologic assessment for disposal site was made for LGU Buug by MGB-IX after the Workshop. The possible sites were based on result of the mapping exercises during the workshop.
18.	Toxic and Hazardous Waste Management Workshop for Western Mindanao	August 30 – Sept. 1, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LGUs were trained on how to assess their existing systems for managing their toxic and hazardous waste. Each LGU developed a work plan to undertake actual assessment of toxic and hazardous waste. Result: The Provincial Health Office of Zamboanga Sibugay has started to give orientation to the different LGUs/hospitals in the province about compliance to the proper management of THW.

ANNEX 4. LIST OF REPORTS AND PLANS COMPLETED IN YEAR 1 (OCTOBER 2004 TO SEPTEMBER 2005)

A. Technical Reports/Policy Papers

- Guided LGU Self-Assessment on the State of Environmental Practices (Baseline Study of 78 LGUs)
- Financial Analysis of Partner LGUs to Assess Capacity for Environmental Management (Desktop Study of 79 LGUs)
- Consolidated Report: Assessment of Forestland Tenure Holders in 30 LGUs
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B. Proceedings/Workshop Highlights

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C. Training Manuals/Toolkits

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D. Legitimized LGU Plans

- Forest Land Use Plan of Makilala, North Cotabato
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- Coastal Resource Management Plan of Balamban, Cebu
- Management Plan of Dibutunan Marine Sanctuary of Dipaculao, Aurora

- Management Plan of Municipal Marine Sanctuary of Dimataling, Zamboanga del Sur
- Management Plan of Bibilik Marine Sanctuary of Dumalinao, Zamboanga del Sur
- Management Plan of Municipal Marine Park of Pilar, Cebu (Camotes Island)

Training		Date	Results/Agreements/Highlights
	Quezon, Cauayan City)		
5.	10-Year SWM Plan Writeshop for Solano, Dupax del Norte & Ma. Aurora LGUs	August 22 – 26, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produced draft 10-year SWM Plan with all the required components, chapters and preliminary sections
Central Visayas			
6.	Training on Composting for Cebu & Negros Oriental LGUs	April 27 – 29, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 43 participants from 11 LGUs, 2 PLGUs and DENR were trained on composting process, principles They formulated LGU action plans on composting
7.	Waste Disposal Management Training for Central Visayas LGUs	May 16 – 19, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42 participants from 11 LGUs, MGB, DENR, EMB and 3 PLGUs were trained on operational guidelines for the siting of disposal facilities Formulated action plans for dump closure, controlled dump opening, selection and assessment of SLF sites (all LGUs have identified waste disposal site, 7 will host for several clusters)
8.	Toxic & Hazardous Waste Management Workshop for Central Visayas	June 28 – 30, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42 from 7 LGUs, 3 PLGUs, 3 pHealth Offices, EMB, academe, and private sector were trained on THW sources, properties, health & environmental impact, policies and legislations and proper management of THW and prepared action plans
9.	Training on Composting for Bohol LGUs	July 13 – 15, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants from 10 LGUs, 1 PLGU and DENR trained on composting process, principles and formulated LGU action plans on composting
Southern Mindanao			
10.	Kidapawan City Second Round End-of-Pipe Waste Characterization	Sept. 28 – Oct. 4, 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the results of the second round of end-of-pipe waste characterization, Kidapawan City found out that 7% waste diversion was attained since the last waste assessment. However, no information could be gathered as to how much of this diverted waste was due to scavenging or improper waste disposal.
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