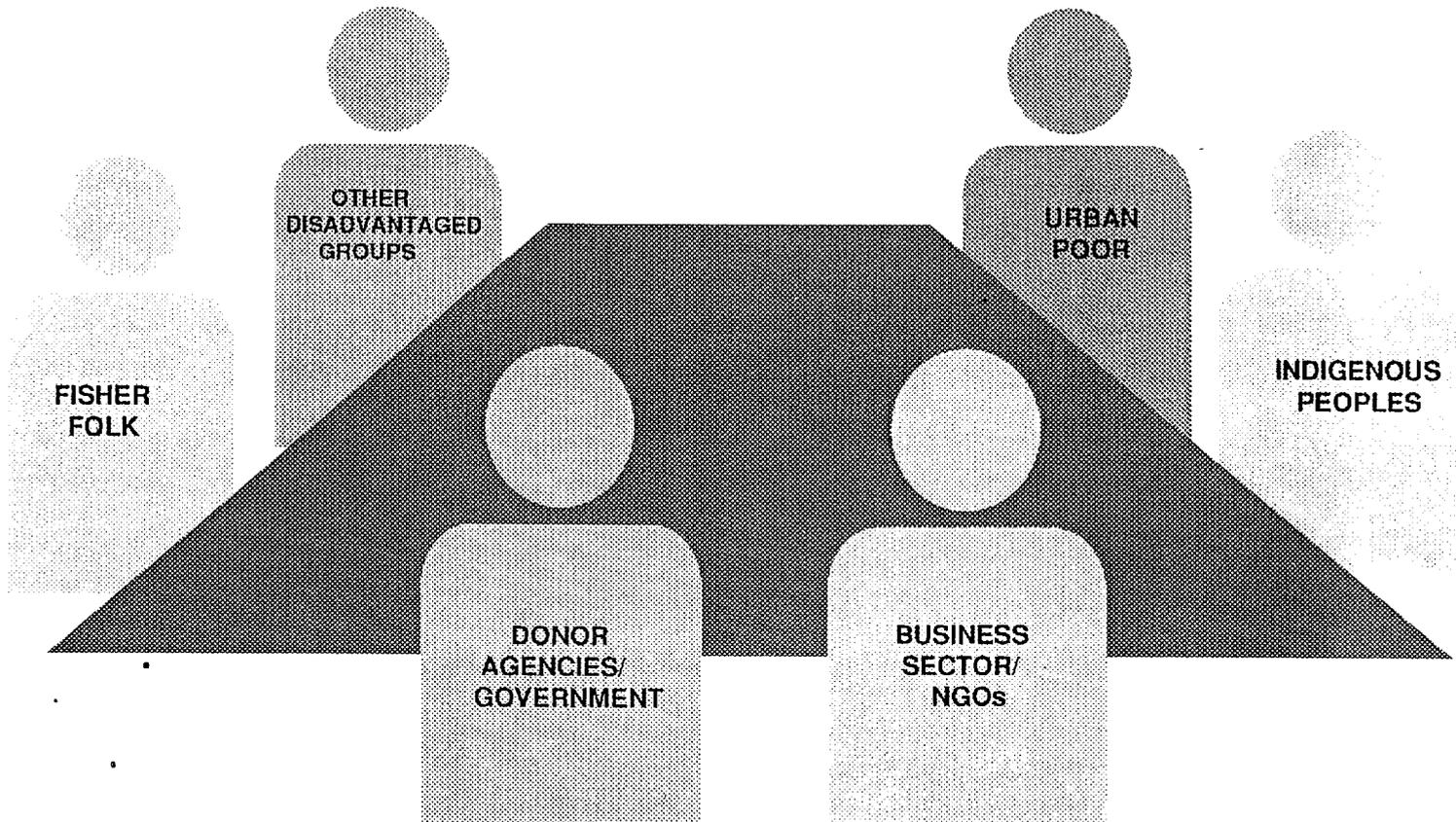


MODULE 2

DIALOGUE WITH GOVERNMENT



1995 ANNUAL PARTNERS' CONFERENCE
ON COALITIONS AND CIVIL SOCIETY
DOCUMENTATION OF PROCEEDINGS

USAID/Philippines



This is a documentation of the presentations and discussions during the 1995 Annual Partner's Conference on Coalition and Civil Society. The opinions expressed herein are those of the participants and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID.

F O R E W O R D

The 1995 Annual Partners' Conference on Coalitions and Civil Society which was held on October 13-16, 1995 in Davao City was the most participatory and consultative annual meeting to date. The conference was distinct from previous annual meetings in that it focused on the issues most relevant to our partners and customers. It was also designed to allow for various focused group discussions on issues most relevant to coalition building and civil society.

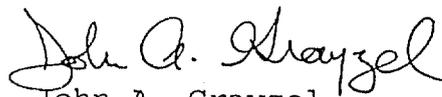
At least 110 representatives from about 79 civil society organizations (CSOs), local and national government agencies, and foreign donor organizations attended the 3-day conference. Thus, there was an impressive mix of top government officials, key non-government organization (NGO) leaders, individual thinkers, and, most importantly, significant representation from people's organizations (POs), particularly from the urban poor, marginalized fisherfolks, and indigenous peoples.

The POs readily expressed their views and addressed tough questions to government officials who, in turn, exhibited a willingness to discuss potentially contentious issues. There were many opportunities for the participants to raise very valid comments, and serve as facilitators and activity leaders.

A number of immediate small victories were scored. The various groups working with different indigenous tribes were able to connect with each other and plan on future collaborative activities. The coalition of marginalized fisherfolk had a direct dialogue with Secretary Victor Ramos of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) enabling them to articulate their cause to the highest levels of government and opening the door for their participation in the public policy arena. The Secretary General of the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) had a very candid discussion with an urban poor coalition which led to a joint pilot activity.

In documenting the proceedings of this enriching experience, we deliberately strived not to edit or censure ideas because we believe that the different, sometimes contradictory, expressions of opinion best illustrate the extent of participation that took place and the wide diversity of views exchanged during the conference. Beneath this diversity, we saw the beginnings of new and mature relationships among groups who share fundamental values and objectives.

The proceedings were organized into three modules, namely: 1) Coalitions: Their Coming of Age; 2) Dialogue with Government; and 3) Networking and Consultations. We hope that you find these documents reflective of a far more participatory, results-oriented, and customer-focused partnership.


John A. Grayzel

SUMMARY OF MODULES

Module 1: Coalitions: Their Coming of Age

A. Coalition Building and Civil Society in the context of USAID Priorities

The past relationship as well as prospects for a continued partnership between USAID and civil society organizations is discussed, particularly in the context of USAID/Manila's Democracy Agenda. Highlights of USAID's reengineering efforts and New Partners Initiative are noted. This session concludes with a comprehensive analysis of coalition-building from USAID's perspective.

B. Issues and Lessons Learned in Building Coalitions

The focused group discussions on issues and lessons learned in building coalitions centered on three topics, namely: consensus building, getting at effective advocacy, and preserving the coalition's cause. This section contains the presentation of the three workshop groups and the key points raised by the participants during the plenary.

C. Issues and Lessons Learned in Making Coalitions Work

The focused group discussions on issues and lessons learned in making coalitions work centered on three topics, namely: communicating your message, NGOs in politics, and sustaining the coalition. This section contains the presentation of the three workshop groups and the key points raised by the participants during the plenary. Also included is Ms. Dinky Soliman's presentation on strengthening coalitions, and guidelines on building sustainable coalitions culled from the experiences of the Agribusiness System Assistance Program (ASAP) of USAID.

D. Specific Issues and Challenges

Four workshop groups tackled specific issues and concerns relevant to indigenous peoples, fisherfolks, urban poor, and coalitions with business, respectively. This contains the presentation of the four groups and the reaction of the participants during the plenary.

E. Measuring Success

This section contains the presentation of Mr. Lawrence Heilman, a USAID consultant from Management System International, on the initial list of indicators for measuring progress in building coalitions and the feedback of the participants.

Module 2: Dialogue with Government

A. Keynote Speech of Secretary Victor O. Ramos

In his keynote speech, Secretary Victor O. Ramos of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources shared how **civil society organizations and government have collaborated** to successfully shape many policies of national government. He specifically called for the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, and, during the open forum, numerous policies on aquatic, forestal and industrial issues were discussed.

B. GOP Panel Presentation on Coalition-Building

Secretary Lina Laigo of the Department of Social Welfare and Development and Secretary General Patricia Lontok of the Social Reform Council outlined the government's Social Reform Agenda and discussed the relevance of coalition building to it. Governor Roberto Pagdanganan talked about coalition building from the point of view of local governance. The open forum that immediately followed the presentations are included.

C. Social Equity Vis-a-vis Economic Growth in Mindanao

Mr. Paul Dominguez, Presidential Advisor for Mindanao, outlined the government's key development strategies to promote economic growth and social equity in Mindanao. He identified key development issues and called for deeper involvement from the private sector. This module also contains the key points and issues raised by the participants in response to his presentation.

Module 3: Networking and Consultations

A. Specific Opportunities: Linkage with Other USAID Offices, Donor Agencies and the Business Sector

This provides a compendium of the presentations given by panelists from other USAID offices; and representatives of the Ford Foundation, the Canada International Development Agency, the Philippine Australian Community Assistance Program, and the business sector. The purpose of these presentations was to identify potential areas for synergy and cooperation. The key points raised during the open forum are included.

B. International Connectivities

Mr. Horacio Morales of the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement discussed the importance of global networking among coalitions of civil society organizations and gave illustrative examples of how diverse networks from different countries had coalesced and successfully influenced major

policy decisions of global agencies like the United Nations and the World Bank. Feedback from the participants is included.

C. Client Consultations

This module contains feedback provided by the participants in the areas of: future conferences, USAID policies and program directions, networking, operational/implementation matters, and the conduct of meetings.



KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Secretary Victor Ramos
Department of Environment and Natural Resources

SPEECH OF SECRETARY VICTOR O. RAMOS FOR THE ANNUAL USAID PVO MEETING, DAVAO INSULAR HOTEL, P.M., 13 OCTOBER 1995

ON BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES, I WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR INVITING YOURS TRULY TO BECOME A PART OF YOUR ANNUAL MEETING OF U.S. BASED AND LOCAL PRIVATE VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS. THAT WE ARE HOLDING THIS YEAR'S MEETING IN DAVAO IS SIGNIFICANT, FOR THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY IS A SHOWCASE OF WHAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED TOGETHER AS GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS, PRIVATE VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS, AND FUNDING INSTITUTIONS, AND THUS, IS PERHAPS THE BEST PLACE TO DISCUSS THIS YEAR'S THEME, COALITION BUILDING.

THERE SHOULD BE NO MORE DEBATE AS TO WHAT GOVERNMENT CAN AND CANNOT DO, AND WHAT PVOS CAN AND CANNOT DO. THE GREATER DISCUSSION AT THIS POINT, PERHAPS, IS WHAT WE CAN DO TOGETHER, AND TOGETHER WITH THE COMMUNITIES. THAT THERE ARE OVER A HUNDRED PVOS GATHERED HERE TODAY MANIFESTS THE VITALITY THAT FILIPINOS HAVE TAKEN TO THE CONCEPT OF PVOS, AND IN GENERAL, THE CONCEPTS OF PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT AND SELF GOVERNANCE.

THE MASS OF CIVIL SOCIETY WHICH BEGAN IN PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE HAS TRANSITIONED ITSELF QUITE WELL IN THE ENVIRONMENT SECTOR. THE ADVOCACY WORK WHICH WAS BEGUN BY PVOS AND GOVERNMENT IN THE EIGHTIES HAS CERTAINLY PLANTED THE ROOTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ON THE GROUND, IN THE SUCCESSFUL COMMUNITY FORESTRY, AND COMMUNITY REFORESTATION SITES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. AND, AT THIS POINT, A TRANSITION IS ALSO BEING MADE BY PVOS IN THE COMMUNITIES OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT, FROM THE COMMUNITIES OF THE URBAN POOR, TO THE COMMUNITIES OF INDUSTRIES THAT HAVE A STAKE IN THE REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT.

AS WE SPEAK OF TRANSITIONS, WE MUST ALSO RECOGNIZE THE ROLE THAT PVOS AND GOVERNMENT TOGETHER HAVE PLAYED IN HELPING THE DONOR AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE COMMUNITY IN MOVING FROM DONOR-LEAD TO DEMAND-DRIVEN INITIATIVES. CERTAINLY, THE LINES OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, PVOS AND FUNDING INSTITUTIONS, THAT DONORS LIKE USAID HAVE ENCOURAGED HAVE SHAPED THE CURRENT INVESTMENT INITIATIVES OF DONORS AND LENDERS, AND HAVE MADE THEM AWARE OF THE PROBLEMS, DIFFICULTIES AND NUANCES OF DELIVERING DONOR-AIDED PROGRAMS TO THE

PEOPLE. IN EFFECT, PVOS HAVE HELPED THE LARGE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS COME DOWN FROM THE IVORY TOWER TO THE NIPA HUT.

PVOS AND GOVERNMENT TOGETHER HAVE ALSO SUCCESSFULLY SHAPED MANY POLICIES OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. BEGINNING FROM THE 1987 CONSTITUTION, TO THE DRAFTING OF THE PHILIPPINE STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, TO THE RAMOS ADMINISTRATION'S PASSAGE OF THE NIPAS ACT AND THE TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS WASTES ACT, TO THE CREATION OF THE PHILIPPINE COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, CIVIL SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT HAVE BOLDLY TAKEN UP PARTNERSHIPS WHERE BEFORE, THERE WAS ONLY CRITICISM OR DISTRUST. EVEN WITH THE OFTEN TOUCHY SUBJECT OF FINANCE, CIVIL SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT HAVE PUT ASIDE TRADITIONAL DIFFERENCES AND HAVE WORKED TOGETHER WITH DONOR AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCING INSTITUTIONS IN ORDER TO CREATE POOLS OF FUNDING PVOS CAN DRAW FROM FOR IMPLEMENTING PROJECTS.

USAID HAS BEEN A PARTNER IN THIS REGARD THROUGH ITS SUPPORT IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FOUNDATION FOR THE PHILIPPINE ENVIRONMENT OR THE FPE--AN ENVIRONMENTAL PVO

FOR PVOS, AND THE PHILIPPINE BUSINESS FOR ENVIRONMENT OR THE PBE. THE USAID HAS ALSO CONTINUED ITS SUPPORT FOR FIELD-BASED INITIATIVES SUCH AS THE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM IN THE UPLANDS, AND THE INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT IN MAJOR URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS AROUND THE COUNTRY. THE HALLMARK OF THESE INITIATIVES IS THE ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT AND DECISION-MAKING OF PVOS AND COMMUNITIES. NRMP, FOR INSTANCE, SUPPORTS THE DENR'S COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAM OR CFP, 19 OF WHICH HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED UNDER NRMP ALONE IN REGIONS 2, 4 5, 10 AND 11. ALL COMMUNITY ORGANIZING FOR CFP, ARE OF COURSE UNDERTAKEN BY PVOS AS ASSISTING ORGANIZATIONS. IN FACT, SOME OF THE BEST NRMP CFP SITES ARE RIGHT HERE IN THIS REGION, AND HAVE BECOME MAGNETS FOR LEARNING UPLAND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND EFFECTIVE FOREST PROTECTION.

THE IEMP, ON THE OTHER HAND, UNDERTAKES POLLUTION MANAGEMENT APPRAISALS FOR VOLUNTEER INDUSTRIES, AND ARE FACILITATED BY PVOS COMPOSED OF INDUSTRY GROUPINGS. POLICY STUDIES CONDUCTED IN BOTH PROGRAMS ARE ALSO CONDUCTED IN CONSULTATION WITH PVOS.

THE WORLD BANK, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAS ENDOWED

PHILIPPINE PVOS WITH A SELF-MANAGED FUND AMOUNTING TO SOME 10 MILLION US DOLLARS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TEN PRIORITY SITES OF THE INTEGRATED PROTECTED AREAS SYSTEM OR IPAS. FOR THE URBAN NGOS, THE WORLD BANK HAS ALSO PROVIDED SEED MONEY FOR THE RECENTLY APPROVED BROWN FUND, WHICH WILL ALSO BE MANAGED BY A STEERING COMMITTEE COMPOSED MAINLY OF PVOS AND INDUSTRY. AND, OF COURSE, THE WORLD BANK ENR-SECAL SUPPORTED REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL MULTISECTORAL FOREST PROTECTION COMMITTEES MADE UP OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PVOS ARE ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLE OF WHAT GOVERNMENT AND PVOS CAN DO TOGETHER.

THAT GOVERNMENT CAN PRO-ACTIVELY NEGOTIATE RESOURCES FOR THE USE OF PVOS IS A LANDMARK, NOT ONLY IN PHILIPPINE GOVERNANCE, BUT AROUND THE GLOBE AS WELL. WITH THIS STAND, GOVERNMENT HAS SHOWN ITS EARNEST INTENTION OF WORKING WITH THE PVOS, AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE INSTITUTIONS HAVE RESPONDED WITH CORRESPONDING ENTHUSIASM AND TRUST.

ALTHOUGH THESE PARTNERSHIPS ARE NOT WITHOUT PROBLEMS, I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT THEY WOULD, DURING THE NEXT DECADE,

PROVIDE A STABLE NETWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY IN THE COUNTRYSIDE.

IT IS IN THE LIGHT OF THESE PARTNERSHIPS, HOWEVER, THAT I LOOK EXCITEDLY AT THE PROSPECTS OF RESOLVING ONE OF THE LAST GREAT OBSTACLES TO OBTAINING A LASTING PEACE, AND A TRULY SUSTAINABLE MODE OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE UPLANDS. THIS OBSTACLE OF WHICH I SPEAK BEGAN WITH THE RECORDED HISTORY OF THESE ISLANDS, AND WHICH, THROUGH A 400-YEAR SYSTEM OF OPPRESSION AND PREJUDICE, CONTINUES TO HINDER THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT OF SOME 6 MILLION FILIPINOS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. THIS OBSTACLE IS THE CONTINUED LACK OF A LEGAL SYSTEM THAT WOULD FINALLY RECOGNIZE THE ANCESTRAL LAND CLAIMS OF OUR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES. IT IS FOR THIS CONVICTION THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS EVEN INCLUDED IT AS PART OF THE SOCIAL REFORM AGENDA OR SRA.

THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES INDIVIDUALLY AND COMMUNALLY REPRESENT A TREASURE TROVE OF HISTORY, OF KNOWLEDGE, AND OF SOUL THAT DISTINGUISH OUR ISLANDS, BOTH AS A DISTINCT BASTION OF ASIAN AND PACIFIC INSULAR DEVELOPMENT, AND AS A RICH REPOSITORY OF INFLUENCE FROM THE GREAT ANCIENT

CULTURES OF ASIA. UNDERLYING THESE TREASURES IS A WEAVE OF THE SPIRITUAL, THE PRACTICAL, AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL, A WEAVE WHICH CLOTHS ALL CULTURES THAT MUST RELY ON THE WEALTH OF THE LAND AND THE GENEROSITY OF MOTHER EARTH TO EXIST ON A DAY-TO-DAY BASIS, AND TO FLOURISH FOR THE EON TO COME. THAT THE ANCESTORS OF THE PEOPLES OF THE CORDILLERA ENGINEERED THE RICE TERRACES SOME THREE THOUSAND YEARS AGO, AND TO HAVE MAINTAINED THEM THAT THEY WOULD ENDURE TO THIS DAY AND REMAIN USABLE IS PROOF ENOUGH OF THIS GREAT KNOWLEDGE. THAT A MACLI-ING DULAG WOULD LAY DOWN HIS LIFE TO PRESERVE THE LAND AND THE HANDIWORK OF HIS ANCESTORS IS EVEN GREATER PROOF OF THEIR CONVICTION, THAT THE LAND AND THEIR ETHNO-KNOWLEDGE IS THE VERY FOUNDATION OF THEIR LIVES.

THE LOSS OF DOMINION OF THEIR LANDS, HOWEVER, HAVE DULLED THE PRACTICE, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S TECHNOLOGIES. FOR SOME OF OUR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, THEIR CHARACTER IS SO INEXTRICABLY LINKED WITH THEIR LAND AND ENVIRONMENT THAT THE LOSS OF THESE RESOURCES HAS MEANT THE LOSS OF THEIR DISTINCTIVE CULTURE. THE IBANAGS, FOR EXAMPLE, HAVE BECOME ASSIMILATED WITH THE ILOCANOS AND OTHER SETTLERS OF THE

CAGAYAN VALLEY, ALTHOUGH AT LEAST THE LANGUAGE HAS SURVIVED. THE AETAS OF CENTRAL LUZON, MANY OF WHO WERE DISPLACED FROM THEIR LANDS FROM THE WRATH OF APO NAMALYARI, OR MT. PINATUBO TO US, HAVE NOW REAPPEARED IN THE STREETS OF MANILA, LIVING IN THE STREETS AND FAR BENEATH THE DIGNITY OF THEIR OWN FREE EXISTENCE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

WHAT WORRIES ME MOST, HOWEVER, IS THAT EVEN THOSE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES WHO HAVE WORKED HARD TO PRESERVE THEIR CULTURE ARE BEGINNING TO FEEL THE PRESSURE OF THE LOSS OF TENURE OVER THEIR ANCESTRAL LANDS, AS WELL AS THE PRESSURES OF INTEGRATING WITH A RAPIDLY DEVELOPING ECONOMY. FOR EXAMPLE, THE RICE TERRACES IN THE CORDILLERAS HAVE STARTED SHOWING SIGNS OF WEAR AND TEAR, AFTER 3,000 YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL MAINTENANCE. THE OLDER PEOPLE ARE BECOMING LESS AND LESS ABLE TO MAINTAIN THESE ENGINEERING WONDERS; WHILE THE YOUNG, WHO ARE SUPPOSED TO TAKE THEIR PLACE AS THE NEW STEWARDS OF THEIR LAND HAVE GONE DOWN TO THE LOWLANDS TO WORK IN THE FACTORIES, OR HAVE GIVEN IN TO THE LURE OF THE CITIES. TO A CERTAIN EXTENT, MODERN EDUCATION HAS GIVEN THEM OPTIONS BEYOND THEIR ANCESTRAL DOMAINS. AND YET, MODERN

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EDUCATION HAS FAILED TO TRANSFER TO THEM AN APPRECIATION FOR THEIR OWN CULTURAL HERITAGE, AND THE KNOWLEDGE THAT WOULD KEEP THEIR HERITAGE ALIVE. AND OF COURSE, WITHOUT DOMINION OVER THEIR LAND, ANY FUTURE UNDER THIS CULTURE WOULD REMAIN UNCERTAIN AT BEST.

THE KEY TO RESTORING THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE UPLANDS, AND TO FOUNDING A LASTING PEACE, THEREFORE, LIES ON RESTORING THESE LANDS TO THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES. THE DENR CONTINUES TO JOIN THE NGOS DEDICATED TO LAND TENURE ISSUES IN PUSHING THE ANCESTRAL DOMAIN BILL IN CONGRESS. IN A WAY, THIS PURSUIT FEELS LIKE A SISYPHEAN TASK, WHERE DENR AND THE NGOS TRY TO ROLL THE ROCK OF PROMOTING THE BILL UP THE MOUNTAIN OF INDIFFERENCE AND OPPOSITION, ONLY TO HAVE TO ROCK ROLL BACK DOWN AT THE END OF EACH CONGRESS. WE, HOWEVER, PERSEVERE, AND HOPE THAT WITH THE PRESIDENT'S INCLUSION OF THE RECOGNITION OF ANCESTRAL DOMAINS AS PART OF HIS SOCIAL REFORM AGENDA, THE BILL WOULD FINALLY BECOME LAW SOON.

WE IN THE DENR, HOWEVER, PREFER NOT TO WAIT FOR THE LAW, BUT INSTEAD, ARE PREPARING THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FOR THE EVENTUAL PASSAGE OF THE LAW. IN FACT, WE STARTED

WAY BACK IN 1990, WHEN WE WORKED WITH USAID TO DEVELOP POLICY STUDIES FOR ANCESTRAL DOMAINS THROUGH THE THEN NEW NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM OR THE NRMP. AS AN UNDERSECRETARY OF THE DENR AND AS THE UNDERSECRETARY IN CHARGE OF THE NRMP, YOURS TRULY WORKED WITH FILIPINO CONSULTANTS AND ANCESTRAL DOMAIN SPECIALISTS AND NGOS IN ORDER TO DEVELOP RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE IDENTIFICATION, DELINEATION, AND RECOGNITION OF ANCESTRAL LAND AND DOMAIN CLAIMS. THESE REGULATIONS EVENTUALLY BECAME DENR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 2 SERIES OF 1993, AND HAVE RESULTED IN THE CERTIFICATE OF ANCESTRAL DOMAIN CLAIMS WHICH PLACE AREAS UNDER CADCS UNDER THE EXCLUSIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE INDIGENOUS CULTURAL COMMUNITY TO WHICH THE CADC WAS ISSUED TO. THIS IN EFFECT IS RECOGNITION OF OUR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO SELF-GOVERNANCE. DAO NO. 2 EVEN GOES AS FAR AS TO RECOGNIZE THE LEADERSHIP OF EXISTING INDIGENOUS SOCIO-POLITICAL STRUCTURES AS THE DECISION-MAKING BODIES WITHIN THE ANCESTRAL DOMAINS.

FURTHERMORE, DAO NO. 2 INCORPORATES THE ASSURANCES OF AN ANCESTRAL DOMAINS MANAGEMENT PLAN, WHICH WILL BE IMPLEMENTED BY THE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY CLAIMANT

THEMSELVES, WHICH WOULD BE IMPLEMENTED WITH THE ASSISTANCE WITH DENR-BASED PROVINCIAL SPECIAL TASK FORCES ON ANCESTRAL DOMAINS, AS WELL AS LOCALLY-BASED NGOS OR OTHER ORGANIZATIONS CHOSEN BY THE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES THEMSELVES.

ALREADY, THE DENR HAS ISSUED 13 CADCS SINCE MAY 1994, COVERING AN AREA OF 237,240.56 HECTARES IN 5 REGIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. NEXT WEEK, WE SHALL BE AWARDING CADC NO. 14 OF 3,173.09 HECTARES TO THE LITTLE-KNOWN ESKAYA TRIBE IN THE VISAYAS. DURING THE NEXT THREE YEARS, WE SHALL WITNESS A RAPID ACCELERATION OF THE AWARDING OF CADCS AS WE MOVE TO MEET THE SRA PROGRAM FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES. THE VIGOR OF CADC'S IMPLEMENTATION COULD NOT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED WITHOUT THE SUPPORT OF SOME 15 MAJOR PVOS INVOLVED IN ANCESTRAL DOMAIN ISSUES, INCLUDING THE USAID-SUPPORTED UNAC AND PVOS SUCH AS PAFID, PANLIPI, NATRIPAL, AYALA FOUNDATION, LRC AND THE LIKE.

AN IMPORTANT TEST OF THE INTEGRITY OF DAO NO. 2 AND GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENT TO IT CAME TO PASS DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF

THE MINING ACT OF 1995. THE DENR HAD TO DELAY THE ISSUANCE OF THESE RULES AND REGULATIONS, UNTIL OUR MINES AND LEGAL PEOPLE COULD SATISFACTORILY DEMONSTRATE THAT THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS INCORPORATE SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS AND THEIR ANCESTRAL DOMAINS. FOR INSTANCE, THE CHAPTER ON SCOPE OF APPLICATIONS IN THE NEW IRR, MINING APPLICATIONS MAY NOT BE GRANTED IN AREAS UNDER EXISTING CIVIL RESERVATIONS AND CADCS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR CONSENT OF THE CONCERNED INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY. FURTHER, IN THE EVENT THAT THE CONCERNED INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DOES GIVE ITS CONSENT, THEN, THE PARTIES CONCERNED MUST AGREE ON THE ROYALTY PAYMENT FOR THE CONCERNED COMMUNITY. SUCH ROYALTIES SHALL LIKEWISE BECOME PART OF A TRUST FUND FOR THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF THE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY CONCERNED.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WE ARE ABLE TO ACCELERATE THE RECOGNITION OF THE ANCESTRAL DOMAIN CLAIMS OF OUR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES. THE MORE STEADFASTLY WE WORK TOGETHER TOWARD THIS GOAL, THE MORE EFFECTIVELY WE SHALL BE ABLE TO STEM THE TIDE OF ASSIMILATION AND THE EVENTUAL LOSS OF THESE INDIGENOUS CULTURES WHICH HAVE

KEPT OUR COUNTRY IN ECOLOGICAL HARMONY FOR THE PAST THREE THOUSAND YEARS, AND WHICH HAVE PROVIDED, AND CONTINUE TO PROVIDE SOUL AND DISTINCTION TO THESE ISLANDS, TO OUR COUNTRY. WITH THESE INTERVENTIONS, AND THE EVENTUAL PASSAGE OF THE ANCESTRAL DOMAIN BILL INTO LAW, WE ENVISION THE UPLANDS TO BE RETURNED UNDER THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S CULTURE OF INTEGRITY WITH NATURE.

IN THAT LARGE ISLAND DOWN UNDER, THE ABORIGINES, WHO HAVE SUFFERED THE LOSS OF THEIR LANDS IN THE COLONIAL PAST, HAVE AN ANCIENT BODY OF PRINCIPLES FOR LIVING, LOVING, AND DYING IN THAT GREAT LAND. AND, AS IF TO LAMENT THE LOSS OF THEIR LAND AND FREEDOM, THEY CALLED THIS HISTORICAL, CULTURAL AND ANCESTRAL HERITAGE "DREAMTIME." FOR OUR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, THIS WAS INTERRUPTED OVER FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO, AND YET, LIKE THE ABORIGINES, THEY HOPE THAT WOULD ONCE AGAIN BE REUNITED WITH DREAMTIME.

TO ALL OF US GATHERED HERE TODAY, OUR MISSION IS SIMPLE. LET US HELP THEM GET THERE, FOR AS WE DO, WE, TOO SHALL FIND OURSELVES, AND WIN OUR PEACE.

THANK YOU AND GOOD DAY.

Questions and Answers during the Open Forum on Secretary Ramos'
Keynote Speech

Q What is the DENR's thought on House Bill 2966 - the proposed New Forestry Code?

A Our hope with the new version of the Forestry Code is that we keep it away from the simplistic debate of the past between total log ban or selective log ban. The problems that threaten our forest cover in this country is really a gamut of real problems which cannot be solved by a total log ban or a selective log ban. We have poverty in the upland, we have the influx of population because we don't have anymore land frontier and we have the problem of providing alternative livelihood to these people so that we will have stable and sustainable agriculture. That is why we want it to be a comprehensive approach to the total problem of degradation of our uplands.

Q Does the DENR agrees to the titling of fishpond (public land and domain) as lobbied by the aquaculturists? During the Marcos regime they were given permission to title of fishponds, and now they are again lobbying for the titling of fishpond which are considered government property.

A Titling of land or fishpond must be based on land use zoning. If this has not been converted to alienable and disposable specially the mangrove areas, our policy is to preserve these areas. According to our study, mangroves create more wealth in the marine environment than through aquaculture. Our problem really is protecting the mangroves. We are loosing them quickly.

Q My question deals with swift reversion of lands of public domain which have been illegally converted to A and D. Does DENR have a specific program to institute reversion in areas

like the PASAK river in Central Luzon where there are more than 1,000 hectares of illegally acquired fishponds?

A When it comes to reversion the particular area you are talking about are still public land so it is not much of a problem. We just have to prevent them from putting back their fishpond. Considering the attitude of people due to the calamity in Central Luzon I do not see a chance for these people to put it back. But there are really cases of illegally titling land. The most serious one is the titling of islands, which are really public land, but are titled through judicial process. This is the biggest problem the DENR has today, and solving the problem here is a very long process. We have field reversion cases when I was still Undersecretary and until now they have not been resolved in the court. Perhaps there should be a law that should be passed that will make the process more simple. Perhaps this group can advocate for such one. I think we need it.

Q What or which agency (inter departmental cabinet agency) is in charge of our exclusive economic zone and the implementation of the law of the sea? I am concerned that there is no specific department that is given the duty to implement this. We do have a lot of resources in the ocean, but we do not have control whatsoever.

A The exclusive economic zone is the responsibility of many agencies but primarily the Department of Agriculture. What is being plan now is the mapping of our seabeds in our exclusive economic zone. The experience in New Zealand for instance revealed that after they mapped their seabed, they were able to determine where their fish were growing and where they stay at a certain time of the year. They have been able to focus, maximize and improve their fishing industry and it has tripled more than 10 times in a short period. Other countries are more familiar with our seabed

than us. That is why we get a lot of poaching from our neighboring countries. This concern has been brought up at the cabinet level every so often during the past few months.

Q Is there a conflict in state policy when it come to land conversion for a housing project and, for examples, the Department of Agrarian Reform's CARL program? I wonder how do we resolve this seeming conflict between these programs.

A The conflict and the basic problem stems from the fact that we do not have a land use program in this country. That is why we are converting many of our rich alluvial land to industry sites. For instance CALABARZON is our best aquifer. It is supplying the South of Metro Manila with water and yet they are placing very toxic hazardous industries in the same place. I hope you support the bill being put by Orly Mercado in the Senate for the land use plan.

Recently during the Summit on Water, we considered the crisis in certain parts of the islands and we have decided to have impounding dams for water. In Cebu the balance between fresh water and sea water has gone in favor of salt water. That is why we have saline intrusion which is reversible only by strengthening the recharge from the fresh water site through impounding dams. But we have to be very systematic in locating where the recharge should be and for that reason during my first week in office I have shifted the emphasis of our mines and bioscience bureau from looking for gold to looking for the aquifer because eventually our future will depend on the availability of water.

We are still lucky in the fact that we have a lot of water resource, but our infrastructure planning allows this water to go very quickly to the sea whereas most country try to retard the flow and use it several times before they allow

in to go to the sea.

Q What is DENR's opinion on oil exploration? Does DENR agree to oil exploration even if it will affect natural resources such as the seabed, corals and fish?

A DENR agrees to seabed exploration because we have to be self sufficient in this energy resource. We have to make sure, however, that the drilling of the seabed will not pollute our water. We also have to protect our corals. Dynamite fishing causes fishkill not drilling the seabed. If this drilling will cause fishkill we will stop it.

Q In 1983, the seven lakes (Pitong Lawa) of Laguna were placed under the Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA). Since 1983 and up to the present the LLDA has not helped the small fishermen in terms of uplifting their economic condition. In order to protect the seven lakes we want it to be removed from the LLDA and placed under a different body.

A The president instructed the DENR to go over the seven lakes. I don't know if you were involved when DENR and all the Mayors met to discussed procedures on how to prevent more fishponds from being constructed. The agreement was to reduce the fishponds to not more than 10% of the area of the lake by the end of the year and to stop the restaurants operating around the lakes from dumping their waste.

Q We have read the document which you have signed. Our sentiment is that the decision made was not coursed through the Social Reform Agenda, thus creating conflict. We were not given the chance to participate in the decision making.

A The communities will participate because these is going to be consultation. These areas were already cleared and the real problems were the mayors. Under the Local Government

Code, the mayors were given authority to issue permits. The mayors issued permits covering every square meter of the lake.

Q The mayors have no authority to issue permits since the seven lakes are under the LLDA.

A The LLDA's authority was questioned by the mayors and they won in court. Because of this we have to come to an agreement with them. They won so we have to bind them within the policy of environment and sustainable development. The DENR will determine the policy, the LLDA will do the zoning and the Mayors will give the permits based on the zoning plan.

Q What is the status of the immediate declaration of Mount Baloy Badjao as an IPAS?

A As soon as you have completed the requirement for an IPAS, DENR will definitely indorse it. DENR has a problem implementing reforestation in the Panay Island because most of the mountains are privately owned. When the Bureau of Land was set up most of the leaders came from that island so they had a monopoly of declaring even the tip of the mountain as A and D. The congress does not allow us to give seedlings to the private owners in the mountain areas. This is where reversion should take place and be forced. The remaining forest cover in Panay is just 11 percent and is very fragile. This is probably the cause of the annual drought in Iloilo City

Q What is the status of the Dorilan Cement Factory in Guimaras? They claimed that they have a national clearance from your office and the Office of the President to operate. When an NGO asked for the result of the Environmental Impact

Assessment (EIA) study they could not produce the report.

A The DENR is not aware of this. There is no such thing as a national agreement.

Q What are the actions being done by DENR regarding water pollution?

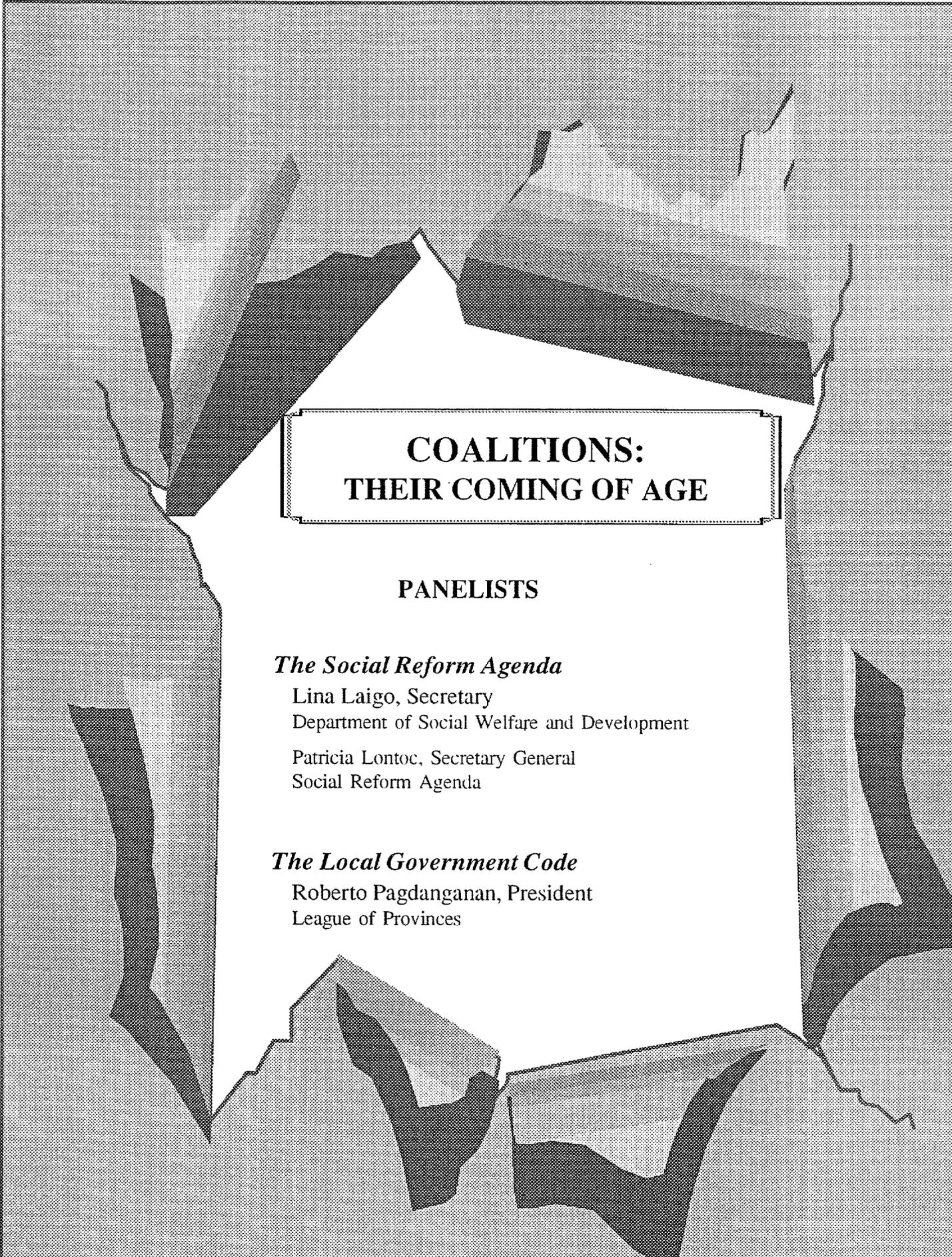
A. The basic solution is a waste minimization program. There are about 25 companies which cause pollution. The Government invited this 25 companies and had them sign a covenant. Ninety percent have met the standard in cleaning up their waste. Today, with assistance from USAID, five enrolled to improve their waste treatment systems and the program is moving.

Q. There is something wrong with the DENR's approach to reforestation. Private contractors start reforestation without first organizing the community. Community Organizing should be the first step in the process. Generally the system starts with community organizing to enable the people to maximize their participation and commitment.

A DENR has learned its lesson. DENR is not repeating the same mistake.

Q Does DENR lack funds maintaining the Integrated Projected Area Systems (IPAS)? Is the budget being revised?

A We try to work within the limit and we are trying to locate additional funding.



**COALITIONS:
THEIR COMING OF AGE**

PANELISTS

The Social Reform Agenda

Lina Laigo, Secretary
Department of Social Welfare and Development

Patricia Lontoc, Secretary General
Social Reform Agenda

The Local Government Code

Roberto Pagdanganan, President
League of Provinces

BUILDING ALLIANCE FOR SOCIAL REFORM¹

by

LINA B. LAIGO

Secretary

Department of Social Welfare and Development

GOOD MORNING LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

GOING THROUGH THE INVITATION FOR THIS GATHERING, I NOTE A LOT OF COMMON INTERESTS THAT ARE GROUNDS FOR BUILDING ALLIANCES OR COALITION. OUR COMMON VISION TO UPLIFT THE CONDITIONS OF THE DISADVANTAGED AND UNDERREPRESENTED GROUPS SERVES AS THE MOST SOLID GROUND FOR BUILDING COALITION. NO LESS THAN HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT RAMOS IS TAKING THE LEAD IN FIGHTING POVERTY AND CHAMPIONING THE CAUSE OF THE DISADVANTAGED SECTORS BY LAUNCHING THE SOCIAL REFORM AGENDA IN JUNE 1994.

THE VERY THEME OF YOUR MEETING, "COALITION BUILDING", IS ITSELF CONGRUENT WITH ONE OF THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIAL REFORM AGENDA WHICH EMPHASIZES THE PARTNERSHIP AMONG THE GOVERNMENT, THE CIVIL SOCIETY, AND THE COMMUNITY.

Message delivered by Honorable Lina B. Laigo, Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development during the USAID Annual Meeting of Private Voluntary Organizations and Corporate Foundations held in Davao Insular Hotel, Davao City, on October 14, 1995.

SOCIAL REFORM, TOGETHER WITH ECONOMIC GROWTH, ARE THE TWO INTERRELATED DIMENSIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S GOAL OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT. ONE IS MEANINGLESS WITHOUT THE OTHER. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT SHOULD BE EQUITABLY SHARED SO AS TO CREATE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LIVES OF THE FILIPINO FAMILIES. AND TO SUSTAIN IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE, THERE SHOULD BE PROGRESSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH.

ALLOW ME NOW TO GO INTO SOME TECHNICAL DETAILS OF THE S-R-A. WHAT DOES S-R-A AIM FOR? S-R-A SEEKS TO ACHIEVE SOCIAL EQUITY THROUGH A SUBSTANTIVE AND PEACEFUL PROCESS. IT IS GUIDED BY THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

1. SOCIAL REFORM IS A CONTINUING PROCESS THAT ADDRESSES THE BASIC INEQUITIES OF THE PEOPLE THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL REFORM PACKAGE;
2. S-R-A IS DEFINED IN EQUAL PARTNERSHIP WITH THE DIFFERENT SECTORS THROUGH MEANINGFUL CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION.
3. S-R-A MUST ADDRESS THE MINIMUM BASIC NEEDS OF THE DISADVANTAGED SECTORS TO INCLUDE HEALTH, AND NUTRITION, WATER AND SANITATION FOR SURVIVAL; INCOME SECURITY, SHELTER, PEACE AND ORDER FOR SECURITY; BASIC EDUCATION AND LITERACY, AND PARTICIPATION FOR ENABLING NEEDS.

4. S-R-A DRAWS COMMITMENTS FROM BOTH GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTORS WHO ARE DULY DELINEATED TO ENSURE WORKABLE IMPLEMENTATION;

5. A POLICY ENVIRONMENT CONDUCIVE TO SUSTAINABLE S-R-A SHALL BE PURSUED AND THE TARGET GROUPS ARE THE TEN BASIC SECTORS SUCH AS: THE FARMERS AND LANDLESS RURAL WORKERS; THE FISHERFOLKS; THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES; THE URBAN POOR; THE WORKERS IN THE INFORMAL SECTORS; AND OTHER DISADVANTAGED GROUPS INCLUDING THE: WOMEN WHOSE CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT HAS NOT BEEN ADEQUATELY RECOGNIZED; THE CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES SUCH AS THE STREETCHILDREN, CHILDREN WORKING IN EXPLOITATIVE CONDITIONS, THE SEXUALLY ABUSED, THE NEGLECTED, ABUSED AS WELL AS VICTIMS OF ARMED CONFLICT; SENIOR CITIZENS WHO HAVE BEEN NEGLECTED; VICTIMS OF DISASTERS; AND THE DISABLED PERSONS WHO ARE FACED WITH COUNTLESS OBSTACLES IN SOCIETY.

WHAT SPECIFICALLY ARE THE CHANGES OR REFORM AGENDA THAT WE WOULD LIKE TO INSTITUTIONALIZE UNDER THE S-R-A?

THE FIRST AGENDA IS ACCESS TO QUALITY BASIC SERVICES WHICH ARE IMPERATIVES FOR SURVIVAL. THESE ARE REFORMS THAT ARE CRITICAL TO ENABLE THE CITIZENS TO MEET THE BASIC HUMAN NEEDS: FOOD AND NUTRITION; WATER AND SANITATION; LIVELIHOOD AND EDUCATION. RELATED TO THIS, IT IS IMPORTANT TO MENTION THAT POVERTY HAS BEEN REDEFINED AS THE SUSTAINED INABILITY OF A FAMILY TO MEET ITS MINIMUM BASIC NEEDS. HOWEVER, IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO ENSURE BASIC NEEDS BUT IT IS A NECESSITY TO SUSTAIN THE DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS.

THE SECOND AGENDA IS ASSET REFORM AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES AND ACCESS TO ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES. THIS REFORM INTENDS TO WIDEN THE CITIZENS SHARE OF RESOURCES WITH WHICH THEY CAN SUSTAIN THEIR NEEDS. THIS REFORM ALSO NECESSARILY ADDRESSES THE ISSUES OF INEQUITIES IN OWNERSHIP, DISTRIBUTION, AND CONTROL OVER RESOURCES, BOTH NATURAL AND MAN-MADE.

THE THIRD AGENDA IS INSTITUTION BUILDING AND PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNANCE. THIS IS DIRECTED TO ALL THE SECTORS WHICH AIMS TO ENABLE THE CITIZENS TO PARTICIPATE IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES AFFECTING THEIR RIGHTS, INTERESTS, WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT. IT IS ALSO DIRECTED TO ENHANCE CAPABILITIES OF OUR LOCAL CHIEF EXECUTIVES TO BETTER MANAGE THEIR LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS.

NINE FLAGSHIP PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED TO PURSUE THESE THREE AGENDA.

LET ME CITE OUR FLAGSHIP PROGRAM -- THE COMPREHENSIVE AND INTEGRATED DELIVERY OF SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAM -- WHOSE MAJOR IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES INCLUDE THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH; DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SPORTS; THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT; AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS. C-I-D-S-S, OR THE PROGRAM ITSELF IS A DEMONSTRATION OF CONVERGENCE AND NETWORKING OR ALLIANCE-BUILDING AMONG VARIOUS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND THE BASIC SECTORS.

THE NEED FOR INTER-AGENCY AND INTER-SECTORAL COLLABORATION AT ALL LEVELS BECAME EVEN MORE IMPERATIVE AS PRESIDENT RAMOS SIGNED ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 194 TO OPERATIONALIZE THE CONVERGENCE POLICY OF THE S-R-A.

A PARALLEL EFFORT IN ALLIANCE BUILDING IS GOING ON AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL. LET ME, AT THIS POINT, PLUG IN A COMMERCIAL FOR OUR FLAGSHIP PROGRAM -- THE C-I-D-S-S.

IN THE SPIRIT OF PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT, THE C-I-D-S-S DOES NOT OUTRIGHTLY PROVIDE BASIC SERVICES. INSTEAD, IT ENABLES THE COMMUNITY TO GAIN ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES THROUGH

EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING PROCESS WHICH STARTS WITH A PARTICIPATIVE SURVEY WHERE DATA ARE GATHERED AND EVENTUALLY ANALYZED. THE COMMUNITY SITUATION ANALYSIS THEN SERVE AS INPUTS TO COMMUNITY PLANNING WHERE BUILDING STRUCTURES ARE BASED OR FORMULATED.

TO DATE, WE HAVE 585 BARANGAYS OR VILLAGES WHO HAVE A CORE GROUP OF LEADERS WHO HAVE TAKEN ACTIVE PART IN COMPLETING THEIR COMMUNITY PLANS. AND IN ALL THESE BARANGAYS, AT LEAST, THREE COMMUNITY STRUCTURES HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED AND CONTINUE TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTING THESE PLANS. SERVICES ARE STARTING TO REACH THE DISADVANTAGED FAMILIES THROUGH THE FACILITATION OF THE COMMUNITY STRUCTURES.

IN ALL THESE EFFORTS, THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS HAVE TAKEN ACTIVE PARTICIPATION AS WELL. THE BARANGAY AND MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS ARE PAYING MORE ATTENTION TO SOCIAL SERVICES. AT BEST, THE BARANGAY DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS, HAVING BECOME MORE AWARE OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THEIR VILLAGE, ARE NOW REGULARLY MEETING AND GRADUALLY PROVIDING VENUES TO LISTEN TO THE COMMUNITY MEMBERS.

THE ROLE OF THE NGOS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SRA HAS BEEN EMPHASIZED AND STRENGTHENED AS NGOS, NOW COMPRISING 25 PERCENT OF THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS, HAVE ALSO BECOME MEMBERS IN THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL AT VARIOUS LEVELS.

THE CONTINUING STRATEGIC PLANNING WORKSHOPS BEING UNDERTAKEN BY TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS OF THE VARIOUS FLAGSHIP PROGRAMS PUT PRIORITY IN IDENTIFYING WORKABLE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT S-R-A PROGRAMS AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.

THE GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES THE FACT THAT NGOS HAVE VAST REPOSITORY OF EXPERIENCES AND EXPERTISE IN WORKING WITH THE PEOPLE - ESPECIALLY WITH THE BASIC SECTORS. THUS, WE EXPECT THAT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES WILL HAVE TO BE "PROPERLY DIVIDED", SO TO SPEAK, AMONG FLAGSHIP PROGRAM ACTORS. BY THIS WE MEAN NGOS WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE DIVISION OF LABOR. WE WILL ALSO HAVE TO EXPECT THAT NGOS WILL BECOME MORE INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS OF THE SRA.

THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE S-R-A FLAGSHIP PROGRAM IS NOT THE BEGINNING OF PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NGOS. IT IS, IN FACT, A REINFORCING STRATEGY OF

PARTNERSHIP FORGED EVEN BEFORE EDSA. THIS PARTNERSHIP ON S-R-A IMPLEMENTATION IS NOT EVEN A CULMINATION OF PARTNERSHIP. WHILE S-R-A AND THE FLAGSHIP PROGRAMS ARE A CONTINUING TASK AND A THRUST OF THE GOVERNMENT, SO IS OUR PARTNERSHIP.

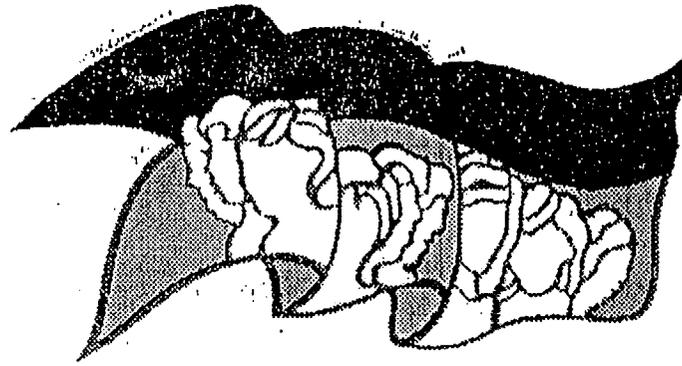
EVENTUALLY, IT IS OUR VISION TO SEE A GRAND ALLIANCE OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS AND NATIONAL STRUCTURES BEING IN UNISON IN PURSUING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.

WE EXTEND OUR APPRECIATION TO THE U-S-A-I-D FOR JOINING US IN FOCUSING MORE ATTENTION TO THE URBAN POOR, INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND MARGINALIZED FISHERFOLK WHO ARE AMONG THE PRIORITY SECTORS OF THE S-R-A.

THERE ARE A LOT OF CONSULTATIONS GOING ON AT VARIOUS LEVELS SO AS TO SYNCHRONIZE OUR ACTIONS. ADMITTEDLY, A LOT OF ADJUSTMENTS MAY HAVE TO BE MADE IN POLICIES, PROGRAMS AS WELL AS STRUCTURES TO EVENTUALLY ACHIEVE THE GOAL OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT. AND THE GOVERNMENT IS VERY SERIOUS IN REACHING THAT GOAL AT THE SOONEST TIME POSSIBLE. FOR THIS, WE NEED TO MUSTER THE COOPERATION OF ALL SECTORS. WE HOPE THAT THIS MEETING WILL BE THE START OF A MORE FRUITFUL COOPERATION IN PURSUIT OF SOCIAL REFORM.

LET ME THEN TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO INVITE EACH OF YOU, IN WHATEVER CAPACITY, TO TAKE THIS ROAD TOWARDS A VISION OF A HUMANE PHILIPPINE SOCIETY - WHERE THE DISADVANTAGED ARE NO LONGER MADE TO ADJUST TO THEIR SITUATIONS BUT RATHER PROTECTED FROM ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION; WHERE THE MARGINALIZED SHALL NO LONGER BE GIVEN RELIEF BUT SHALL BE RELEASED FROM THE BONDAGE OF POWERLESSNESS.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH AND MABUHAY!

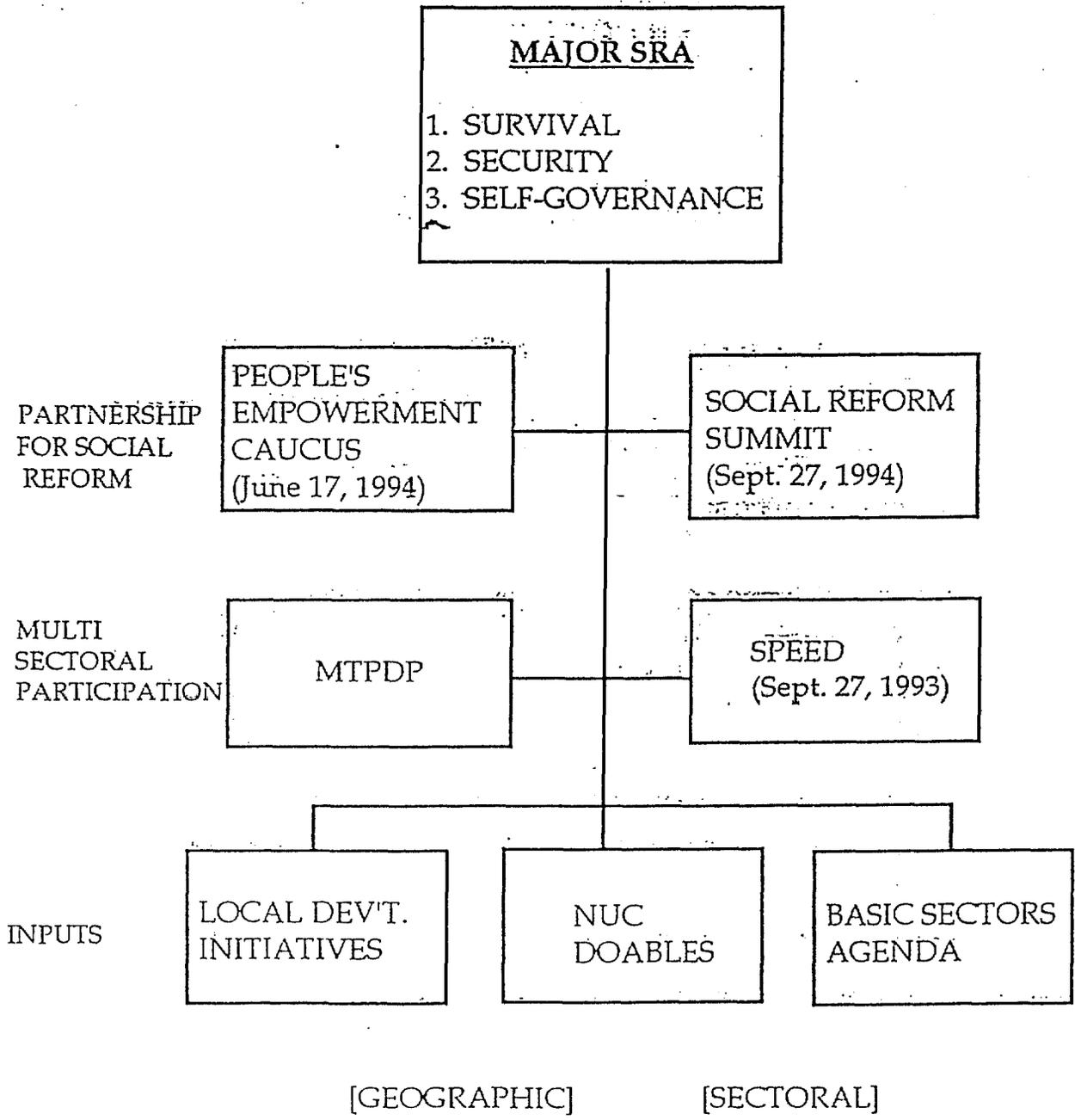


The Social Reform Agenda

W I N N I N G T H E F U T U R E



THE ROOTS OF THE SOCIAL REFORM AGENDA: PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT



Social Reform Council

PRESIDENT FIDEL V. RAMOS

Chairman

DAR Sec. Ernesto D. Garilao

Vice-Chairman & Lead Convenor

Exec. Sec. Ruben D. Torres

Executive Liaison

DA Sec. Roberto S. Sebastian

Agricultural Development

Aquatic Resources Conservation,

Management and Development

DENR Sec. Victor Ramos

Protection of Ancestral Domains

DSWD Sec. Lina B. Laigo

DOH Sec. Hilarion Ramiro

DECS Sec. Ricardo T. Gloria

*Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of
Social Services*

HUDCC Chair Dionisio C. de la Serna

Socialized Housing

DOLE Sec. Jose S. Brillantes

Workers' Welfare and Protection

Livelihood

DOF Sec. Roberto F. de Ocampo

LBP Pres. Jesli A. Lapus

Expansion of Credit

DTI Sec. Rizalino S. Navarro

Livelihood

DILG Sec. Rafael M. Alunan III

Institution-Building and Effective

Participation in Governance

NEDA Dir. Gen. Cielito F. Habito

Economic Planning

DM Sec. Salvador M. Enriquez

Development Administration

Sec. Manuel T. Yan

Presidential Adviser, Peace Process

Sec. Daniel Lacson

Chairman, PCCD

USec. Marietta P. Goco

Chairperson, PCFP

USec. Narciso S. Nario

Presidential Legislative Adviser

SECTORAL REPRESENTATIVES:

Engr. Benjamin Cruz

Farmers

Mr. Ronald L. Adamat

Indigenous Peoples

Mr. Sofronio Balagtas

Fisherfolk

Mr. Nicanor R. Salameda, Jr.

Urban Poor

Ms. Jurgette Honculada

Women

Mr. Oscar J. Taleon

Persons With Disabilities

Ms. Armela C. Evardoloza

Youth & Students

Ms. Ma. Mercedes I. Nicolas

Informal Workers

Mr. Juan Blenn Huelgas

Disaster Victims

Dr. Felix Gabriel

Senior Citizens

Mr. Vladimir R. Tupaz

Labor Sector

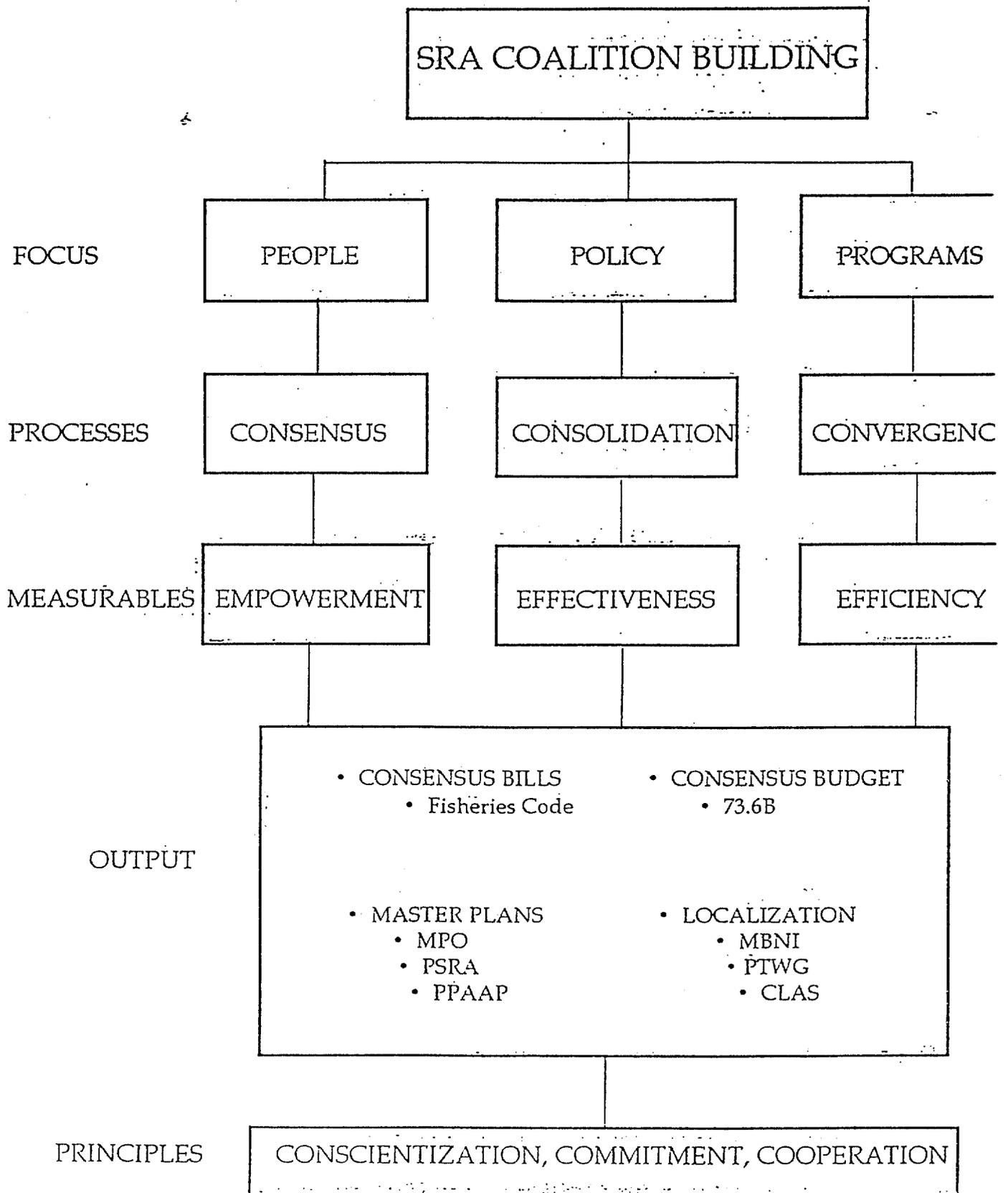
Mr. Renato Florencio

Business Sector

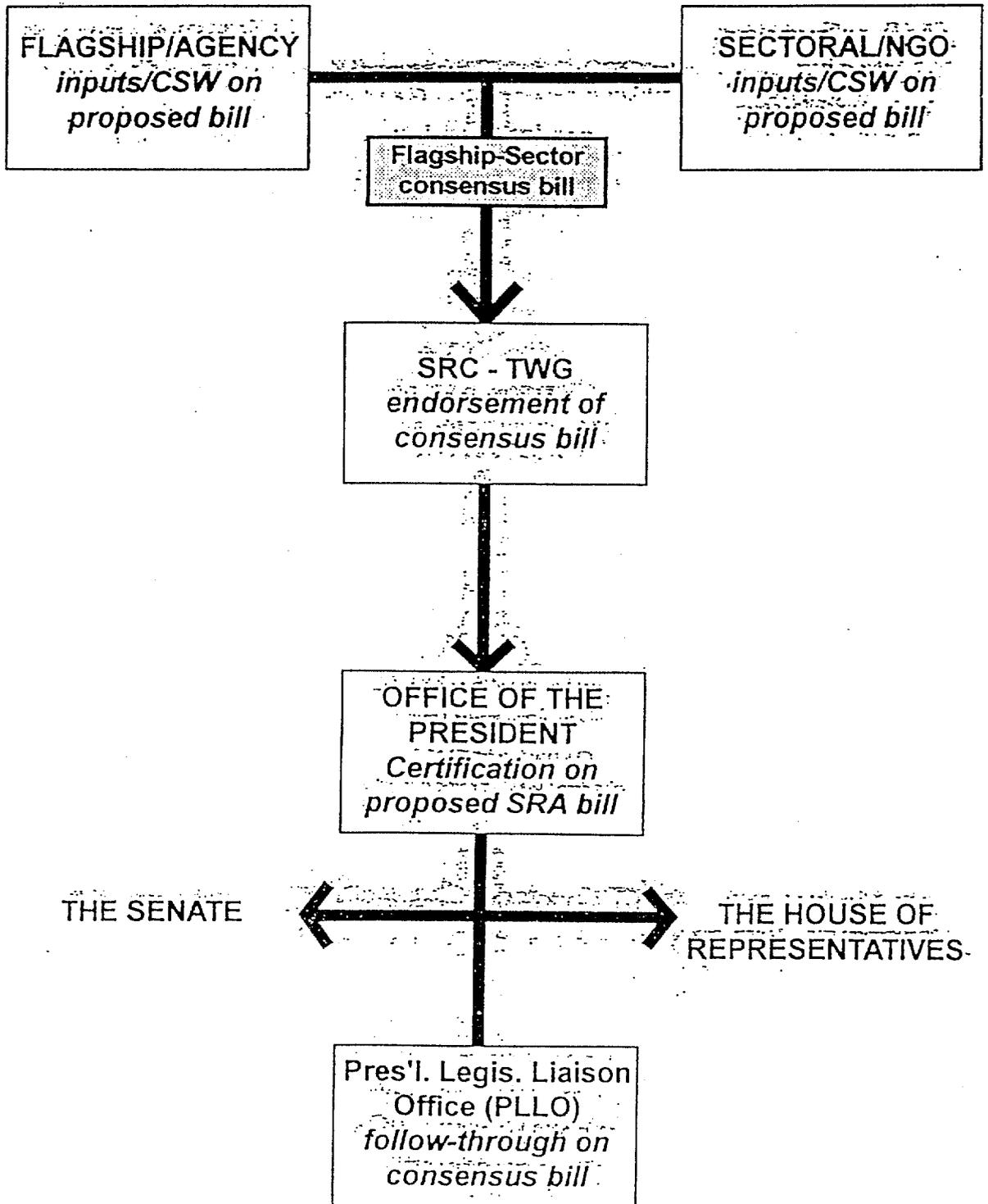
Ms. Teresita Quintos-Deles

Nongovernment Organizations

THE ROUTES OF THE SOCIAL REFORM AGENDA: COALITION BUILDING



SRA Consensus Bill Process



SOCIAL REFORM AGENDA BUDGET
IN THOUSAND PESOS
(BY BENEFICIARY SECTOR)

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>
1. Farmers and Landless Workers: <i>Agricultural Development</i>	21,589,053	10,686,654
2. Fisherfolks: <i>Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation, Management and Development</i>	1,316,958	231,473
3. Urban Poor: <i>Socialized Housing</i>	4,178,717	1,979,481
4. Indigenous Peoples: <i>Protection of Ancestral Domain</i>	73,285	45,995
5. Workers, especially in the Informal Sector: <i>Workers' Welfare and Development</i>	322,285	699,953
6. Other Disadvantaged Groups -- consisting of Disadvantaged Families, Women, Children, Youth, Persons with Disabilities, Elderly and Victims Calamities: <i>Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services</i>	13,746,772	5,789,081
7. All Sectors:		
a. <i>Institution-building and Effective Participation in Governance</i>	826,956	72,365
b. <i>Credit</i>	258,293	313,402
c. <i>Livelihood</i>	1,166,210	1,013,244
8. Cross-sectoral Programs and Support	11,675,015	
9. Non-Flagship/ Minimum Basic Needs	18,446,738	
10. Others		21,133
TOTAL	<u><u>73,600,282</u></u>	<u><u>20,852,781</u></u>

Synchronizing Operating Framework: Guide for Government Action

(The Social Pact for Empowered Economic Development
Revisited: SRA - APEC Interface)

VISION	<i>Improved Quality of Life for All Filipinos in the 21st Century</i>		
Mission	<i>Genuine, Just and Lasting Peace</i>		
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poverty alleviation ● Equity promotion & social justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Broadened & sustained economic growth ● Generation of productive employment 	
Grand Strategies	People Empowerment	Sustainable Development	Global Competitiveness
Core Programs (Operating Strategies)	Social Reform Agenda	Agenda 21	Economic Reforms
	Anti-Poverty Program		
Dominant Themes '96	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Year of Filipino Heroes ● EDSA - 10th Anniversary ● Philippine Environment Decade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Philippines Comes of Age ● Climb From Poverty to Prosperity 	
Review Mechanisms (milestone activities)	Anti-Poverty Summit	EDSA 10	APEC National Summit
Consensus-Building Mechanisms (build-up activities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Flagship-led Summits <i>Housing*, Employment, Community Health, Food</i> ● Other Summits <i>Water*, Power, Traffic*</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Geographic Summits <i>Mindanao Summits*, Cordillera Summit, Visayas Summit</i> ● SRA Convergence Activities* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● APEC NOC Sectoral Dialogues* <i>(HRD, SME, Env.)</i> ● Culture of Peace Conference ● HES*

(Note: * means done or ongoing)

National Poverty Alleviation Action Plan Parameters

1. *Poverty alleviation is everyone's business.*
 - 1.1 The key players at the local level shall be the local chief executives.
 - 1.2 The key players at the national level shall be the CORDs.
 - 1.3 All sectors of civil society and all branches of Government shall take active part in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of poverty alleviation initiatives.

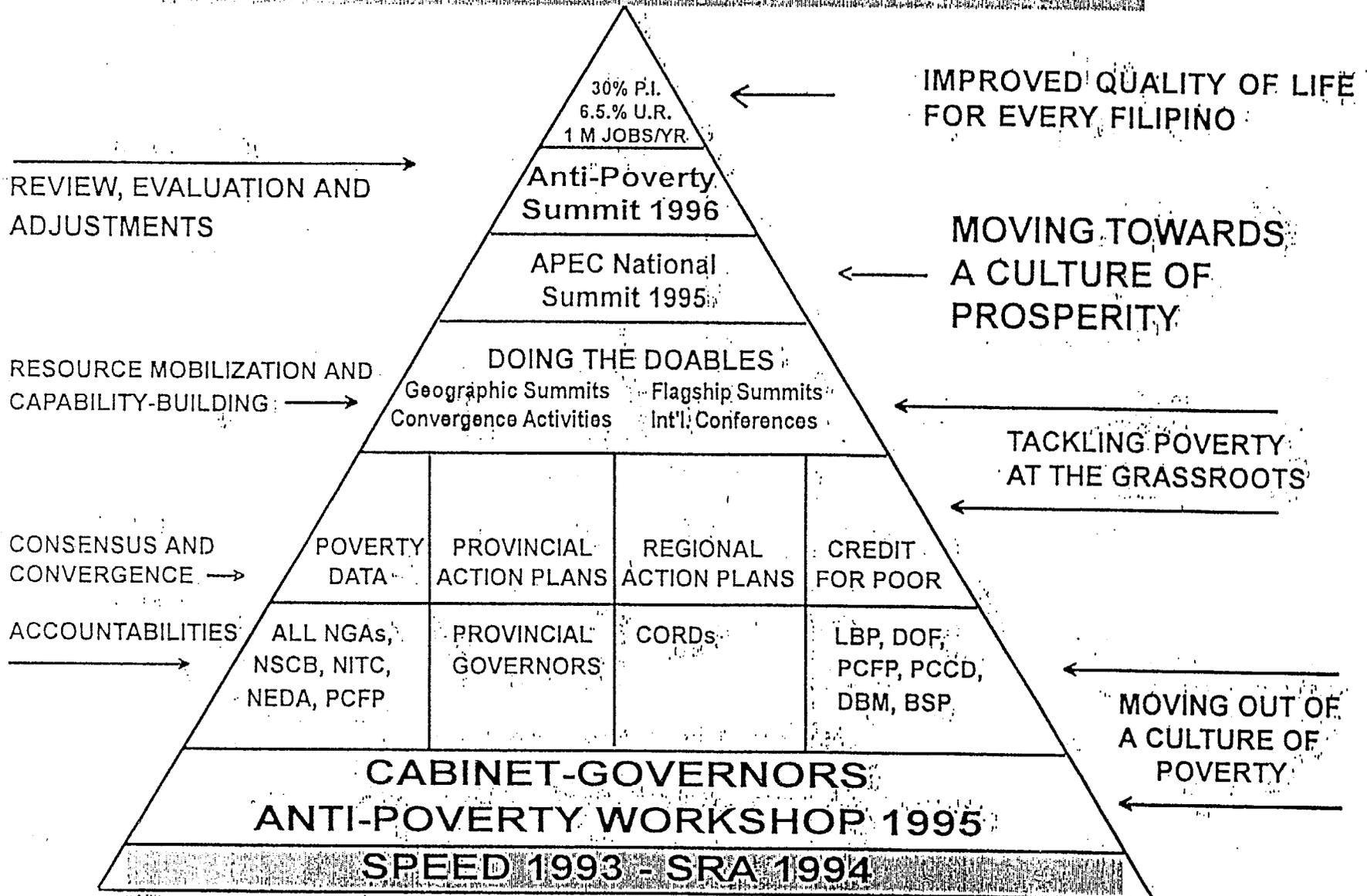
2. *For every province, a poverty alleviation action plan and poverty alleviation champions.*
 - 2.1 Poverty alleviation targetting shall be by area and by basic sector.
 - 2.2 Poverty alleviation target-setting shall be through local initiatives.

3. *Every poverty alleviation action plan shall have the following features:*
 - 3.1 increasing the absorptive capacity of the poor through capability-building of NGOs and POs
 - 3.2 mobilizing resources for basic sectors
 - 3.3 coordinated, synchronized, focused government action

4. *Poverty alleviation action planning shall ensure dynamic, continuous and sustained consensus-building between and among:*
 - 4.1 national government agencies
 - 4.2 national and local governments
 - 4.3 civil society and Government

5. *Policy and issue linkages of poverty alleviation entail that reform efforts of Government must be attuned to substantially improving the lot of the poor.*
 - 5.1 Reforms must impact on poverty reduction.
 - 5.2 Reforms must lead to the transformation of the culture of poverty into a culture of prosperity.

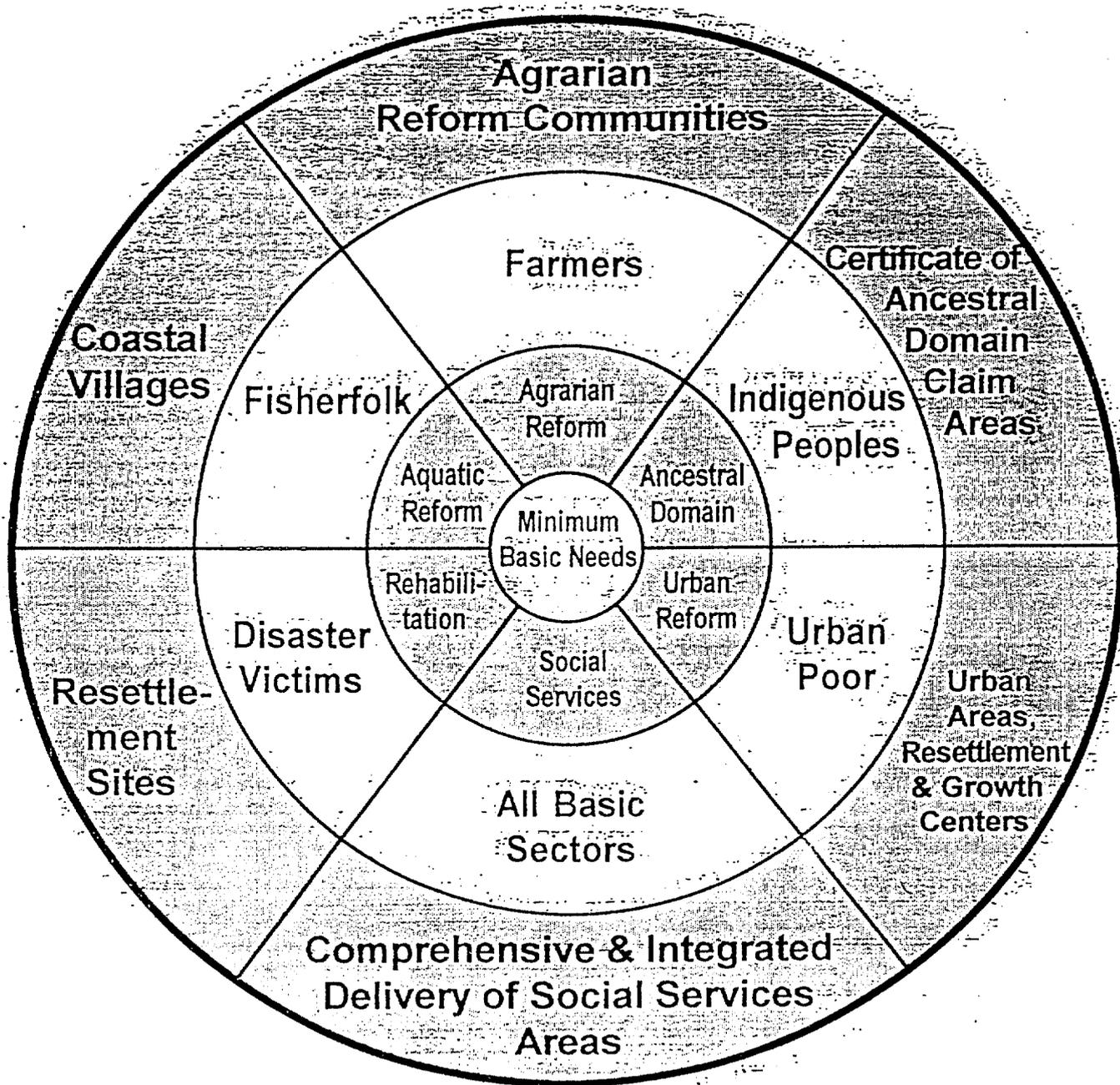
**PURSUING THE CLIMB FROM POVERTY TO PROSPERITY:
THE PHILIPPINES COMES OF AGE**



"See to it that ordinary Filipinos fairly and justly partake in the economic success we are collectively achieving."

President FIDEL V. DAMOG

1/10



Convergence Framework

SOCIAL REFORM AGENDA

Ranking of Philippine Provinces according to computed Minimum Basic Needs (MBN) Index					
1. Sulu	0.2512	26. Misamis Occidental	0.5630	51. Misamis Oriental	0.6364
2. Maguindanao	0.3912	27. Nueva Ecija	0.5631	52. Aklan	0.6381
3. Masbate	0.4010	28. Davao del Sur	0.5648	53. Quirino	0.6466
4. Cotabato	0.4277	29. Camarines Sur	0.5648	54. La Union	0.6502
5. Ifugao	0.4369	30. Mountain Province	0.5652	55. Agusan del Norte	0.6576
6. Zamboanga del Sur	0.4429	31. Quezon	0.5750	56. Camiguin	0.6717
7. Basilan	0.4631	32. Nueva Viscaya	0.5772	57. Taitac	0.6736
8. Zamboanga del Norte	0.4684	33. Cebu	0.5811	58. Catanduanes	0.6749
9. Lanao del Sur	0.4799	34. Davao	0.5889	59. Aurora	0.6751
10. Surigao del Sur	0.4829	35. Guimaras	0.5890	60. Ilocos Sur	0.6772
11. Agusan del Sur	0.4960	36. Surigao del Norte	0.5946	61. Occidental Mindoro	0.6999
12. Tawi-Tawi	0.4980	37. Palawan	0.5979	62. Marinduque	0.7093
13. Kalunga-Apayao	0.5110	38. Bohol	0.5988	63. Laguna	0.7177
14. South Cotabato	0.5202	39. Romblon	0.5988	64. Southern Leyte	0.7184
15. Lanao del Norte	0.5202	40. Abra	0.6035	65. Siquijor	0.7279
16. Sultan Kudarat	0.5218	41. Iloilo	0.6106	66. Bataan	0.7297
17. Bukidnon	0.5259	42. Pangasinan	0.6114	67. Ilocos Norte	0.7323
18. Negros Oriental	0.5266	43. Sorsogon	0.6154	68. Balangas	0.7349
19. Western Samar	0.5306	44. Camarines Norte	0.6157	69. Pampanga	0.7522
20. Capiz	0.5366	45. Cagayan	0.6205	70. Rizal	0.7726
21. Davao Oriental	0.5400	46. Isabela	0.6207	71. Zambales	0.7783
22. Negros Occidental	0.5266	47. Albay	0.6212	72. Benguet	0.7798
23. Northern Samar	0.5508	48. Eastern Samar	0.6237	73. Cavite	0.7946
24. Leyte	0.5550	49. Antique	0.6337	74. Bulacan	0.8161
25. Biliran	0.5560	50. Oriental Mindoro	0.6347	75. Batanes	0.8747

Source: Presidential Commission to Fight Poverty, using data from the National Statistics Coordination Board and computations by the Philippine Institute for Development Studies.

Note: The Commission used eight (8) variables to develop the index, namely: (1) the number of families below the poverty line; (2) the incidence of official poverty in the province; (3) infant mortality rates; (4) malnutrition rates; (5) cohort survival rates; (6) adult illiteracy rates; (7) proportion of households without access to safe water; and, (8) proportion of household without access to sanitary toilets. Except for some differences in the variables employed, the method used by the Commission to obtain this index is identical to that used by the United Nations Development Programme in deriving human development indices in the various issues of the *Human Development Report*.

Social Reform Agenda
SUMMARY OF CONVERGENCE LOCALIZATION OUTPUTS
 As of 22 September 1995

PROVINCES	PROCESS				INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT						SITES				TARGET SETTING					POLICY ISSUANCES				RESOURCES			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Abra	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0			
Agusan del Sur	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Antique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0			0	0			0	0			0	0			
Apayao																											
Aurora	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0			
Batanes	0	0	0		0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0											
Basilan	0	0			0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0	0			0						0		
Benquet	0	0			0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0			0	0			0	0				
Biliran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0			
Eastern Samar	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0		0	0			
Guimaras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0		0	0	0		
Ifugao	0	0			0	0		0			0	0	0		0	0	0					0	0	0			
Kalinga	0	0			0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0	0			
Masbate					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0			0	0	0		
Mt. Province	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0			0	0		0	
Romblon	0	0			0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0						0	0				
Southern Leyte	0	0			0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Sulu					0		0	0																	0		
Surigao del Sur	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0			0	0				
Tawi-Tawi	0	0	0		0										0	0											
TOTAL	17	19	18	1	15	19	9	7	14	0	17	17	15	6	18	12	9	0	0	3	8	1	1	2	0	14	0

Legend :

Local Process

- 1 - Pre TWG Meeting
- 2 - Follow-through
- 3 - Actual Localization
- 4 - Local MOA Signing

Institutional Dev't.

- 1 - Provincial SRC
- 2 - Provincial TWG
- 3 - Convergence Teams
- 4 - Point Persons
- 5 - NGO/PO Partners
- 6 - Implementor's Training

Sites

- 1 - Types of Sites
- 2 - Municipal
- 3 - Barangays
- 4 - Phasing of Priority Areas

Planning/ Target Setting

- 1 - Poverty Incidence Reduction
- 2 - MBN+BRC indicators
- 3 - Phasing
- 4 - NGA Program Commitments
- 5 - SEP/MBN Mapping

Local Policy Issuances

- 1 - Adoption (AO 194)
- 2 - Creation of SRA Bodies
- 3 - Program Support
- 4 - SP Resolution

Resources

- 1 - IRA Allocation
- 2 - NGA/GAA Allocation
- 3 - Existing or Potential Donor Funding
- 4 - CDF/Other Sources

Social Reform Agenda
LOCAL KEY STRATEGIC ACTIONS
 27 September 1995

PROVINCES	ENERGIZING THE BUREAUCRACY	LOCALIZATION PROCESS	SYNCHRONIZING POLICY DIRECTIVES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES	ENSURING LOCAL NGO/PO PARTICIPATION	COMMUNICATING LOCAL BREAKTHROUGHS	INTEGRATING LOCAL NATIONAL INITIATIVES
Abra	2	4	2	3	3	4	4	4
Agusan del Sur	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2
Antique	3	2	4	3	2	3	3	3
Apayao								
Burora	2	1		3	2	3	2	3
Canes	2	3	3	4	2	4	2	3
Casilan								
Cebu	2		1	2	1	4	2	1
Davao del Sur	2	4	4	2	2	3	2	3
Eastern Samar	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3
Guimaras	2	3	2	3	2	4	3	3
Iligan	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3
Iloilo	2	2	2	2	1	4	2	3
Isabela	2	4	2	4	2	4	3	2
La Union	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2
Luzon	2	2	4	4	1	3	3	2
Mindanao	3	2	3	4	1	3	2	3
Palawan	1		1	3	1	4	1	3
Rizal	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Samar	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3

Legend:

- 1 - Not Done
- 2 - Insignificant/ Very Limited Accomplishment, Needs More Follow-up
- 3 - Partially Accomplished/ Needs Completion




The President's SONA 1995:

*"...because the poor cannot wait --
because 'the child's name is Today' --
we intervene to put poverty alleviation
at the center of government's concerns.*

*"We reject the trickle-down approach.
Our Social Reform Agenda focuses directly upon
the 19 poorest provinces and on specific sectors
who are the poorest of the poor.*

*"Right now, our more realistic goal
is to prevent poverty from perpetuating itself."*



Three major interventions: (SONA - 1995)

STRATEGY: *Harness the energies of the poor*

- Build up the absorptive capacity of the poor through capability-building of NGOs and POs
- Improve resource mobilization meant for the exclusive use of the basic sectors
- Synergize, consolidate, and streamline government's strategies, programs and agencies that address poverty into a more focused, better-coordinated collective effort that reaches down to the barangay



World Summit on Social Development

(March 12, 1995 - Copenhagen, Denmark)



"(The SRA) is an agenda to put our people, especially the poor and the marginalized, back in the center of development. It is an agenda to effect a genuine democracy of means and opportunities among those who need them most. Most of all, it is an agenda that puts government and people on the same side as partners."

- President FIDEL V. RAMOS

USAID/Philippines
1995 Annual Partners' Conference
on Coalitions on Civil Society

Speech of Governor Roberto Pagdanganan on Coalition Building

Coalition building is the key to success of any organization or even any nation. Filipinos, while brilliant individually, cannot afford to flounder collectively. The different sectors of society should come together. We need coalitions between the private sector and local government units, coalitions among people in government, even coalitions among countries. The European countries have been doing it through the European Union. The North American countries have the North American Free Trade Agreement and, in the region, we have the Asia Pacific Economic Community.

In the context of what is happening to the world today, we really have to work harder. Global competitiveness is the name of the game. Compared to Malaysia and Indonesia, we just have no alternative but to build and strengthen coalitions as soon as possible.

It is essential in coalition building that there should be mutual respect, fairness and trust. It should be a partnership of equals, not between the exploiters and the exploited. It is also essential that there is commonality of goals.

We in government cannot do it alone. The public and the private sector will have to work together. Public and private sector partnership offers at least 3 advantages: a) it enables the local government units to call on the private sectors through Build-Operate-Transfer or Build-Operate-Own arrangements; b) it allows us to benefit from the results orientation of the private sector; and c) it facilitates transfer of technology and management capability.

Let's talk about the Philippines. We have a lot of opportunities at our doorstep. Business is improving. We have a 5-6% growth rate even as others are growing at 10-12%. There is confidence in the stability of our government. The power supply situation has been solved. Based on what is happening in Vietnam and China, chances are investors will be coming here if we show them that we are united in one coalition to build our country. When Hongkong goes back to China two years from now, we have the opportunity to be the new free port in this part of the world. We must be ready to grab these opportunities. We must get rid of our negative attitude and replacing it with optimism. We have to rid ourselves of our feudal mindset and replace it with sober nationalism, sacrifices, and the willingness to work with others. We need to get rid of our myopic parochial views and personal interests for the sake of attaining our national goal.

I'd like to support what was said earlier, that the strengthened coalition should not be limited to the cities and the urban centers particularly in light of the Local Government Code of 1991 which

mandated the partnership between the LGUs and the NGOs throughout the country. NGOs now have representation in the development council, the Pre Bids and Awards Committee, the police and people's law enforcement board, the local health board, and the school board.

There is a problem, however, in some areas where NGOs are not represented in the councils or committees. In some other areas, there are politicians who choose NGOs which do not pass through the proper accreditation process. If you analyze the problem, you will find a lot of mutual distrust between politicians, NGOs and the GOs. There is a lot of insecurity on the part of my fellow politicians whenever NGOs become active. They are suspected of entertaining political ambitions. These is also the perception among politicians that many NGOs/POs that claim to speak for the people lack a clear constituency. In many municipalities, there are really no NGOs to speak of. If it is the mayor or the governor who organizes it, the NGO's credibility is questioned. Clearly we need to sort things out and get our act together.

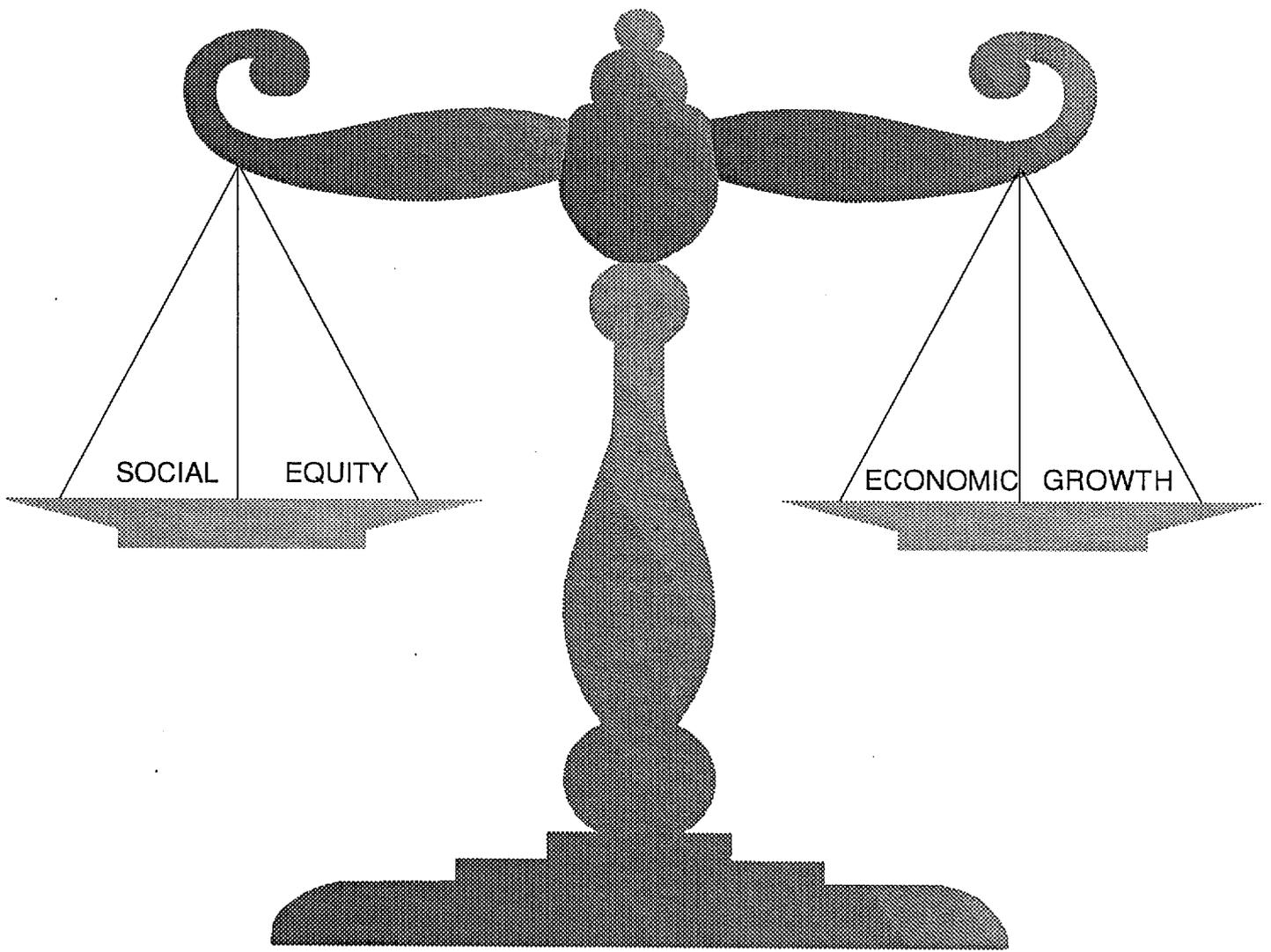
In the province of Bulacan, we tried to work together. We have this cooperative development program that succeeded because we worked together with the cooperatives and the private sector. Our strategy to achieve economic development is to support entrepreneurs and attract local investors so we organized the Chamber of Commerce in 1986 to serve as the coalition between the GOs and the NGOs. The garment manufacturers, the "paputok"

manufacturers, the leather manufacturers and the jewellers were part of this organization and we all worked together. With the active participation of the private sector, we established an economic development foundation to focus on economic development issues, a cultural development foundation for cultural activities, and a sports development foundation for sports. In Bulacan, everything we do, we try to do together. Whatever major success we have achieved in Bulacan in terms of the coalitions organized and in terms of Bulacan having the highest per capita income among all provinces may be attributed to this.

I know that this is being done in Davao, in Naga, and many others, and it gives me a lot of confidence to say that we have a bright future. I believe that the positive developments in our country outweigh the negative. I am sure that we will be able to show to the world that the Filipino people are capable of building the society they deserve.

**Key Points Raised During the Open Forum with GOP Officials on
"Coalitions: Their Coming of Age"**

- The urban poor sector wants to build coalitions with government through the Social Reform Agenda (SRA). The sincerity of the President is vital to this process. The moratorium on the demolition of urban poor houses which is a commitment of the SRA must be honored.
- Disadvantaged groups welcome the opportunity to dialogue with government, but government should go beyond listening to the position of these groups. It must act on their concerns.
- Empowering the marginal fisherfolk has been a very slow process. Implementation of the Fishery Resource and Management Council which empowers fisherfolk to develop and conserve fishery areas must be hastened.
- Change as enunciated in the SRA must start with the government and must be supported by the people. It is important that the people understand and agree to the changes that the government seeks to achieve through the SRA.
- Coalition-building involves three main steps: the raising of consciousness towards an issue; committing one's self/organization to the cause; and uniting with like-minded groups or individuals.
- All sectors of society must unite if we are to build a country that is respected. NGOs should organize and challenge local government units (LGUs) to serve the people, as well as demand accountability from the local officials.
- Sectoral representation to LGUs is a good idea that is welcomed by local officials. There is a need, however, for congress to enact legislation that will put this into effect.
- Short term and medium term problems often have long term structural causes. Apart from coalescing to accomplish near term political targets, non-government organizations (NGOs) must be professionalized to address long term issues on a sustainable basis.



**SOCIAL EQUITY
VIS-A-VIS
ECONOMIC GROWTH**

*Paul Dominguez
Presidential Advisor for Mindanao*

**Key Points Raised by Mr. Paul Dominguez During His Presentation on
Social Equity Vis-a-vis Economic Growth**

- Social equity and economic growth is not a contradiction in terms or a zero-sum equation. Economic growth creates the environment or opportunity for greater social equity. Conversely, social equity is clearly a necessary condition for sustained economic growth.
- The explosion of communication and telecommunications in this information age has heightened awareness and this creates pressures to distribute and share whatever economic growth is achieved. The Ramos Administration itself acknowledges this and has grown impatient with trickle-down economics. This is why the next three years will be focused on the Social Reform Agenda.
- Three years ago, a hard-nosed assessment of what was happening in Mindanao was conducted. Mindanao has 25% of the country's population, 34% of its land area, and 36% of its agriculture. Unfortunately, it only accounts for 11% of manufacturing in the Philippines. Over a 15-year period between 1978 to 1992, there was almost no economic growth in Mindanao. It is no surprise, therefore, that insurgency in Mindanao peaked during this period.
- Given this analysis, the Office of the President in Mindanao developed two key interventions or strategies. First, physical integration through infrastructure such as roads, better communication, and the like was prioritized in order to create an environment conducive to more investments in manufacturing. Many of the problems confronting this situation can be traced to the manner infrastructure is allocated by congressmen. Investments in infrastructure was primarily geared at the district or provincial level without paying attention to the fact that arterial roads are necessary to attract investments.
- The second strategy is to develop direct trade and economic links with the rest of the world. This created the policy initiative that led to the East Asia Growth Area (EAGA). The areas proximate to Mindanao (i.e. Indonesia, East Malaysia and Brunei) is the most logical place to start in terms of developing direct trade links. This has certainly confirmed Mindanao's attractiveness as an investment area. Mindanao is no longer seen merely as a provider of raw materials and agricultural products. EAGA has made Mindanao as a gateway of major economic initiatives with our ASEAN neighbors.
- EAGA is a major policy initiative of the Philippine Government. It is the president's principal economic initiative within ASEAN. EAGA essentially modifies the

policies that govern trade, investments, and tourism in the area. For example, travel taxes had been lifted for travel within EAGA destinations.

- These two strategies which are widely accepted and supported by the people of Mindanao have greatly modified the perceptions about Mindanao. It is no longer a "backdoor" area. Together, the two strategies have become mutually supportive. Because of EAGA, Mindanao now has higher priority infrastructure. The construction of the Davao Airport, for example, would not have moved as quickly if it was not in clear support of the Philippines' strategy to take advantage of the direct trade links. For the first time in 17 years, Mindanao has put together two successive years of significant economic growth.
- It is much easier to deal with social equity in a growth mode. Mindanao's growth, however, cannot be sustained with short-term strategies. This is why a Development Framework Plan was formulated in 1992. The plan outlines what needs to be done in Mindanao over the next 15 years in order to sustain the gains made in the last two years. The vision is that by the year 2010, Mindanao will be a vibrant and integrated island-wide economy, led by globally competitive agriculture and agri-industries that will be the basis for industrialization in the 21st century.
- Certain areas of Mindanao will focus on services, tourism, and other areas. But what is going to move the island forward at least over the next 15 years is agriculture. The sooner this is recognized, the better. This implies that much attention should be paid to agriculture particularly infrastructure that would enhance production.
- The guiding principles of the Development Framework Plan are: private sector led, market driven, integrated with the global economy, sustainable use of natural resources, empowerment, and pluralism. Its goals are: global competitiveness, internal and external integration, sustainability, and people centered development. It is a plan that focuses on agriculture with an export orientation. Sound environmental management is essential, and it is a plan that pays attention to social development.
- The objectives of the Development Framework Plan is to triple Mindanao's GRDP by the year 2010, generate four million new jobs, double per capita income, and, most importantly, bring down poverty incidence from 47% to 15%. Economists indicate that these objectives are attainable if certain major policy recommendations are carried out, and identified infrastructure investments are made.
- The early results of the work done in the last three years are encouraging. From zero growth in 1991-92, Mindanao registered

3.1% and 3.5% in 1992-93 and 1993-1994, respectively. Investments continue to go up. In the first quarter of this year, exports are up 45% from the same period last year. Mindanao now leads the country in export growth in the first six months of 1995.

- It is time, however, to pay attention to the most important limiting factor of Mindanao's development--peace. Mindanao still has a situation that could erupt such as problems related to the Muslim secessionist movement. This is being directly addressed. Three peace summits were held and, as a result, a draft document called "The Mindanao Agenda for Peace and Development" was produced. The guiding principles of the peace agenda are: community-based, participatory and transparent; mutual acceptance and respect of diverse cultures and beliefs (i.e. a culture of peace); partnership between government and the community; and growth with just sharing.
- Three principal issues of underdevelopment in Mindanao were articulated. These are: 1) lack of delivery of minimum basic needs; 2) law enforcement and justice; and 3) the need to strengthen the presence of government in remote areas.
- There is a concerted effort to mobilize people and convince them to take a pro-active stance in the quest for peace in Mindanao. Those who want development must become strong advocates of peace. A "Network of Peace and Development Advocates" is being formed to spearhead this effort.
- The role of government is to facilitate equity, infrastructure development, institutional reforms and policy reforms. But essentially, what the government can do is only to build bridges and windows of opportunity. Government needs the input of the private sector. It is important for the private sector to constantly monitor government's performance. Infrastructure, for example, is a public investment and is everybody's business.
- It is the private sector, business and civil society, that must be the principal engine of growth. It is this sector that must want peace and take advantage of the available opportunities. It is the sector that must have a stake in the future.

Key Points Raised During the Open Forum of the Session on
Social Equity vis-a-vis Economic Growth

- The algorithm of capitalism is too simplistic.
More is better than less;
Today is better than yesterday; and
"We" is better than ourselves together

The algorithm of collective economic rights is all together different.

Social equity and economic growth are co-equals, not one being a pre-cursor of the other. Labor has been asked to restrain themselves. We have had growth without increase in employment.

We must tell development planners that: growth is equal to equity and equity must focus on asset redistribution. Planners need to look at inflationary management: genuine tax reform, food security, creating a climate of incentives not only to business but workers as well.

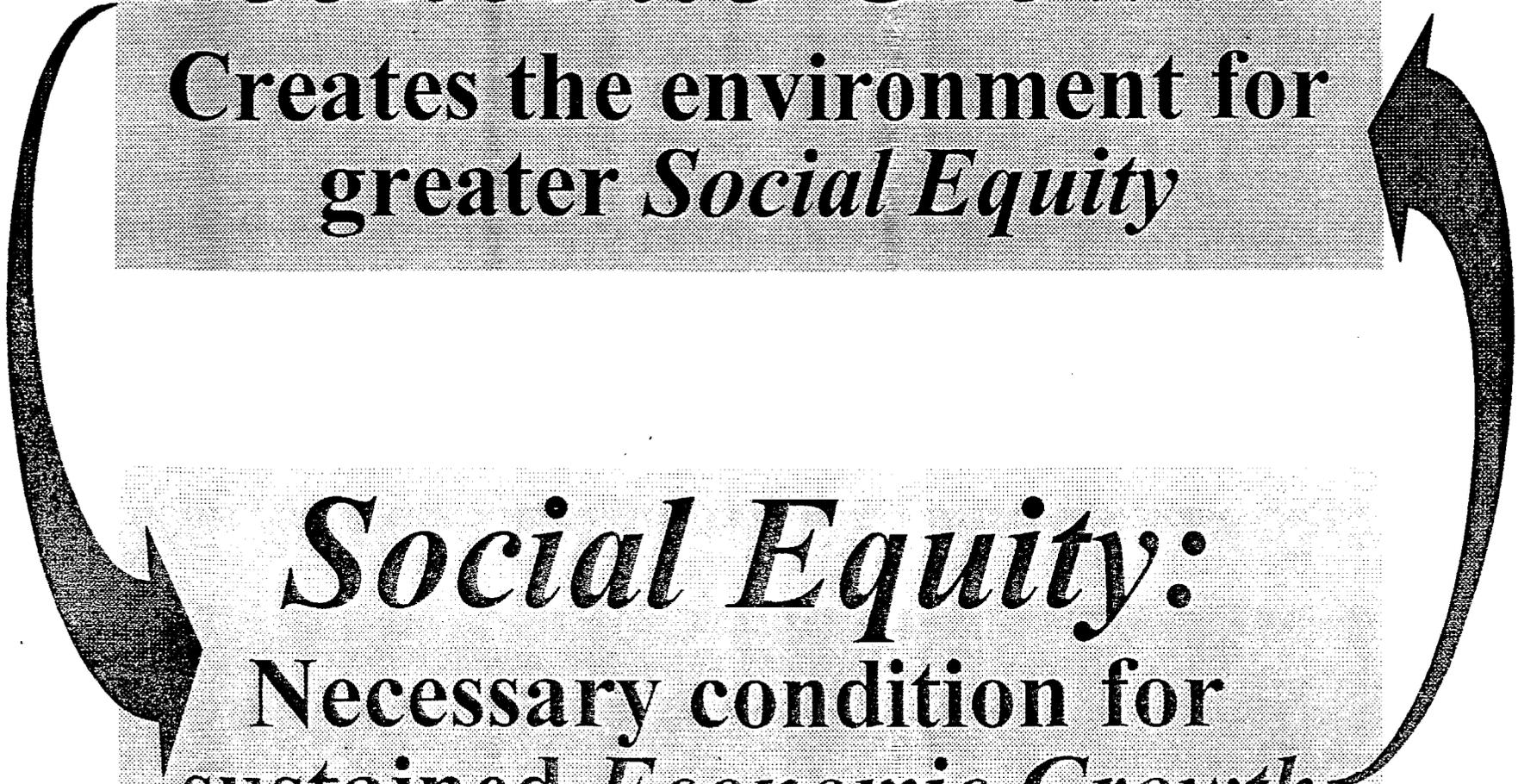
- Our government is an elected government. Government listens to inputs but at some point a decision needs to be made. The government needs to move in accordance with an overall game plan. Reality constrains us from addressing all socio-economic development concerns at the same time: due to competition from other countries, limited resources. Opening our borders generates more opportunities but we need to be competitive.
- There are investments that create jobs and there are investments that send a message, i.e. the message of investor confidence in the area.
- Expensive intermediation (transportation) costs impact on market and profit performance.
- Economy could tell us what the priorities are but the political reality can tell us differently.

BOT (Build, Operate, Transfer) allows the private sector to invest with government. Government can not do it alone, particularly if it wants to do it in an accelerated manner.

- The issue of security of tenure is critical among various marginalized groups. Development can lead to an increase in the cost of land. This issue needs to be addressed to Congress in terms of modifying tax laws to dampen land speculation, within a free market system.
- Government can lay the foundation for growth (e.g. infrastructure) and promote an enabling environment (in terms of policy). But the private sector must respond to these signals. And the community must have the will to overcome the

problems, the negative perceptions brought about by peace and order conditions, civil society demands transparency in government.

- A community needs to come together and have a solid stance on peace and order issues. Civic participation is direly needed. There must be demonstrated willingness on the community's part to seek peace and ensure lasting peace so that development can happen. Signals to demonstrate such willingness need to be seen or felt by those who challenge peace and order.
- Civil society must also be able to define positive, alternative responses to a government that is or becomes more transparent.



Economic Growth:

Creates the environment for
greater *Social Equity*

Social Equity:

Necessary condition for
sustained *Economic Growth*

Social Equity and Economic Growth

**“Not a contradiction in terms
nor a
Zero-sum equation”**

The Mindanao Model:

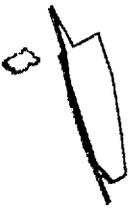
“Striving for Dynamic

Economic Growth

Laying the foundation for

Social Equity, Peace &

Development”

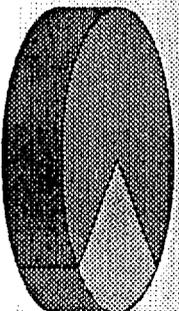


Mindanao

Profile

Population

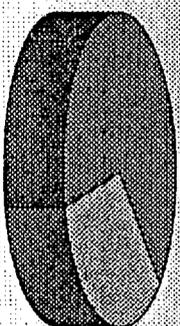
75 %
Luzon &
Visayas



25 %
Mindanao

Land Area

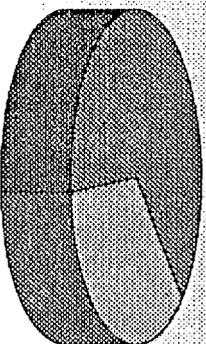
66 %
Luzon &
Visayas



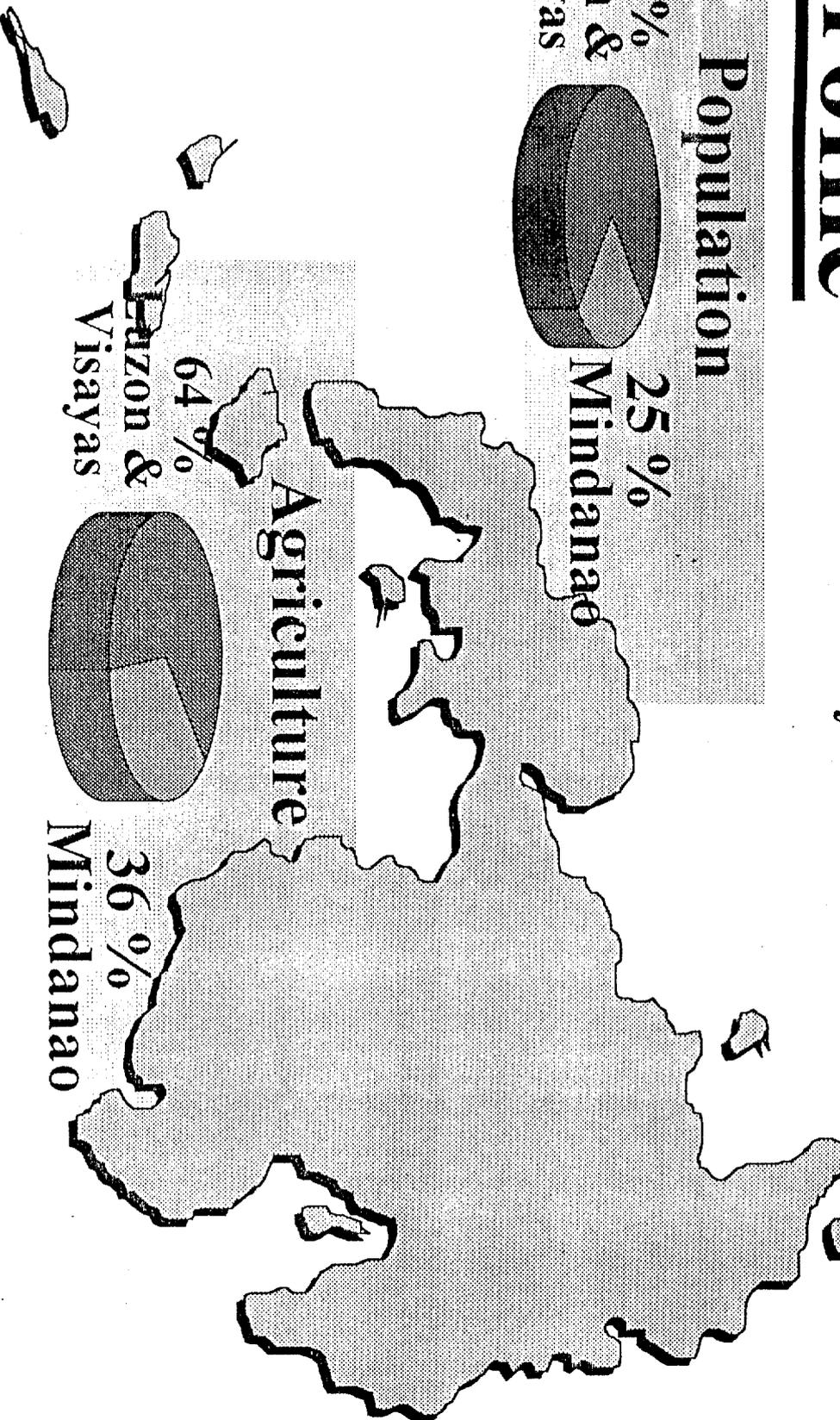
34 %
Mindanao

Agriculture

64 %
Luzon &
Visayas

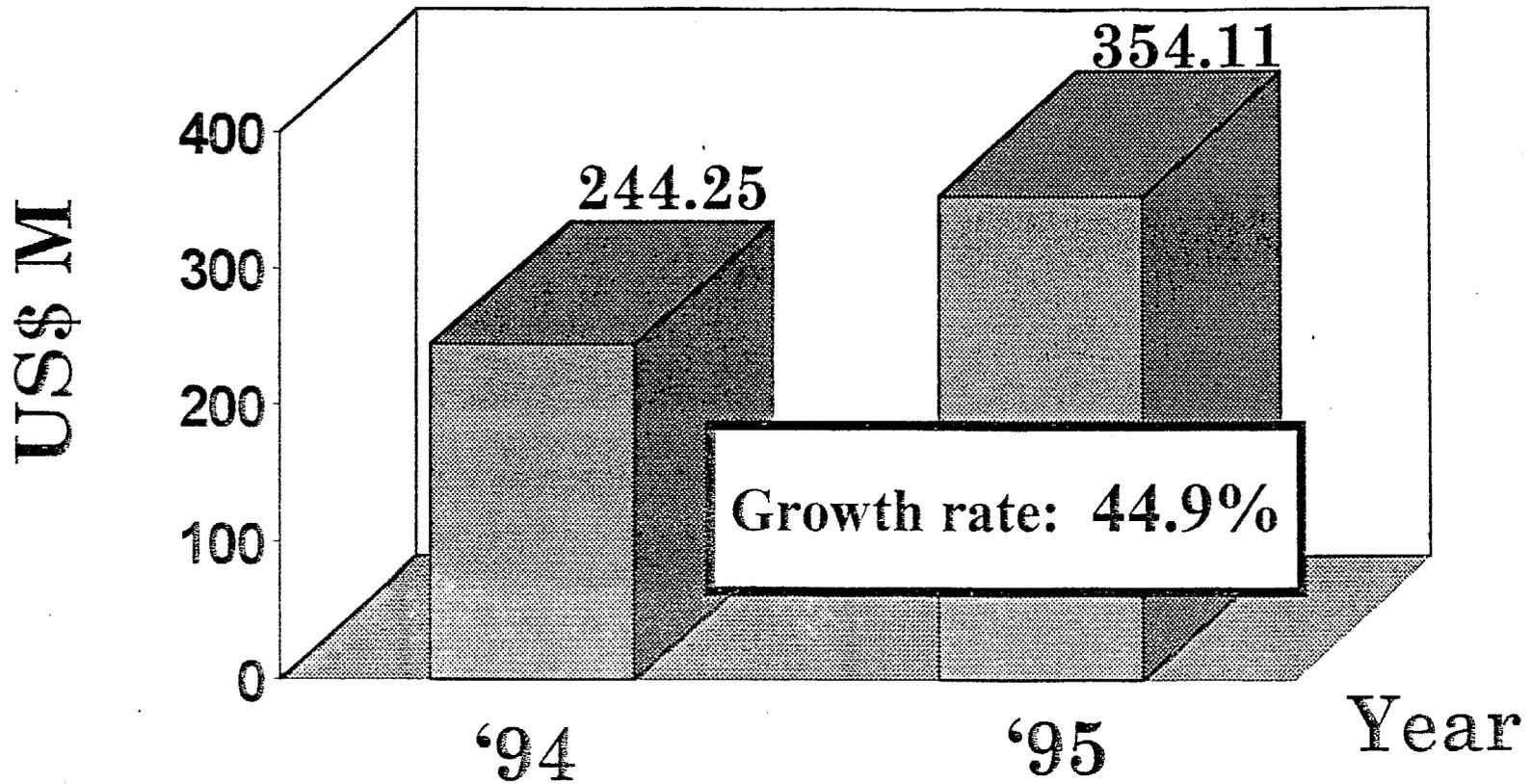


36 %
Mindanao



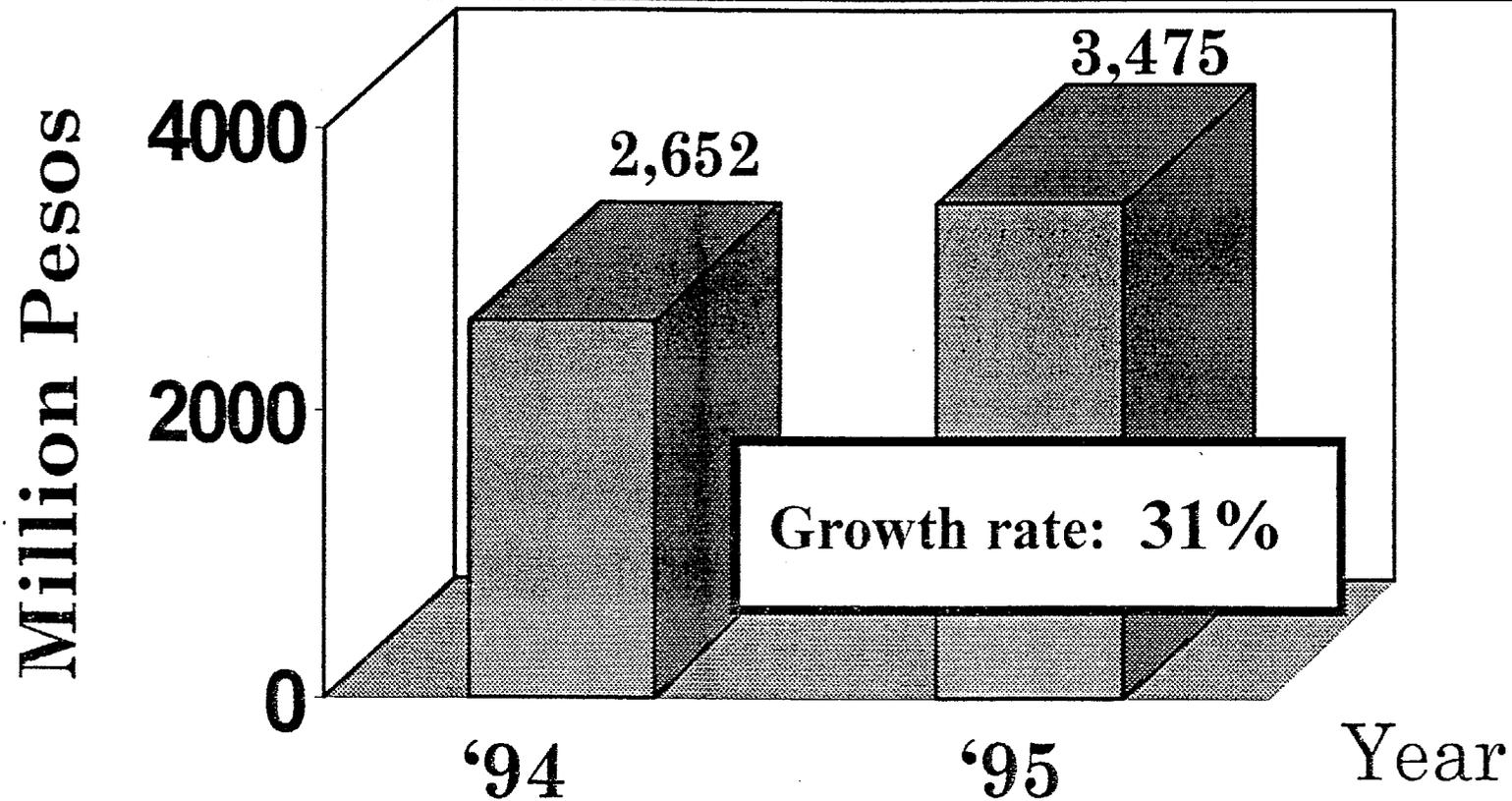
MINDANAO EXPORTS

FOB, 1st Quarter '94 vs. 1st Quarter '95

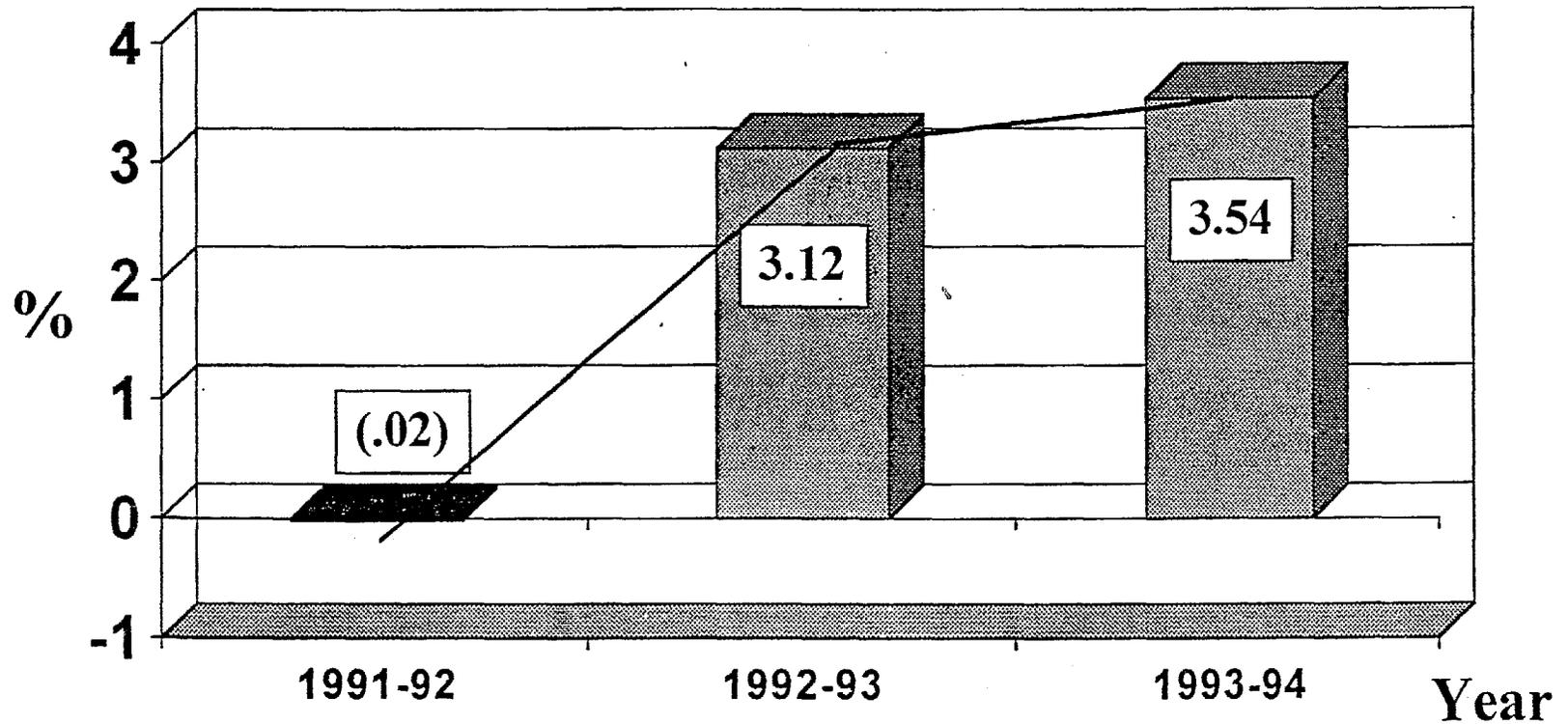


VALUE of INVESTMENTS

In 4 Major Mindanao Cities - 1st Sem ('94 vs '95)
ZBO - CDO - DVO - COT

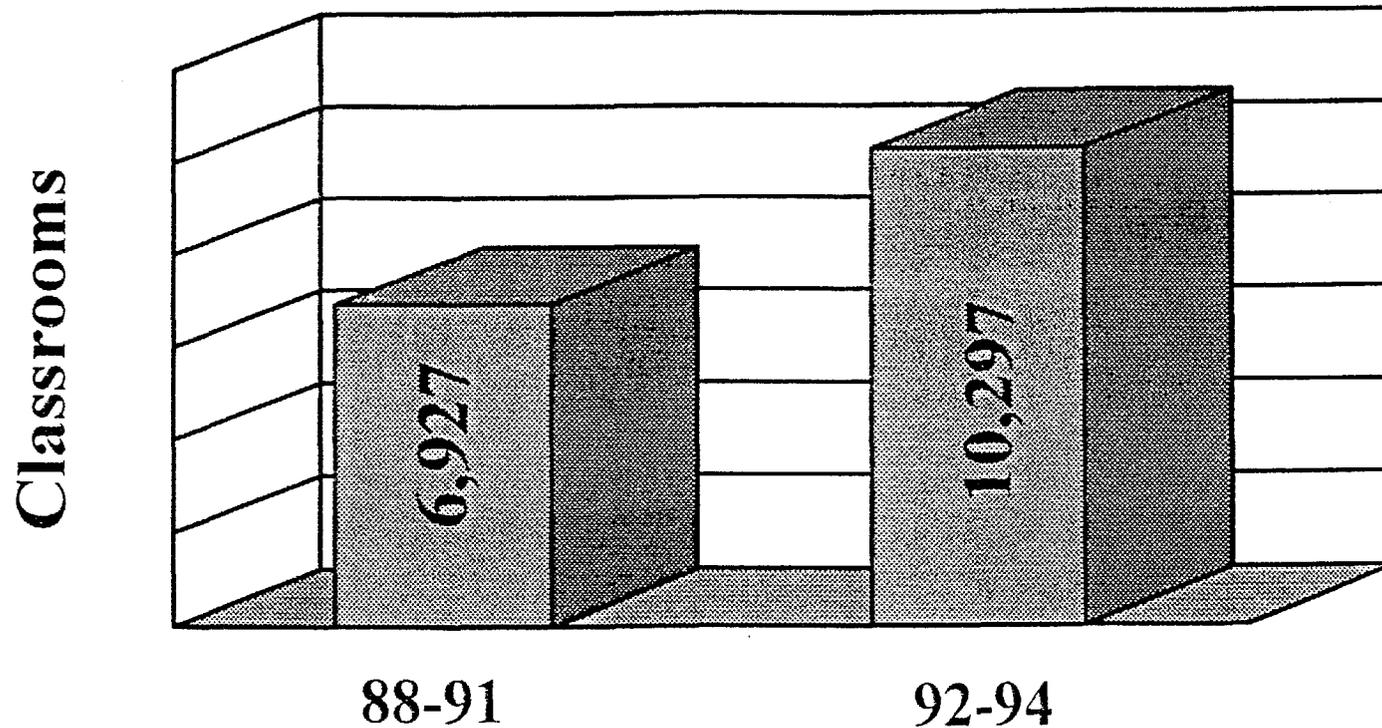


GRDP growth rates, Mindanao (1992-1994, at 1988 prices)



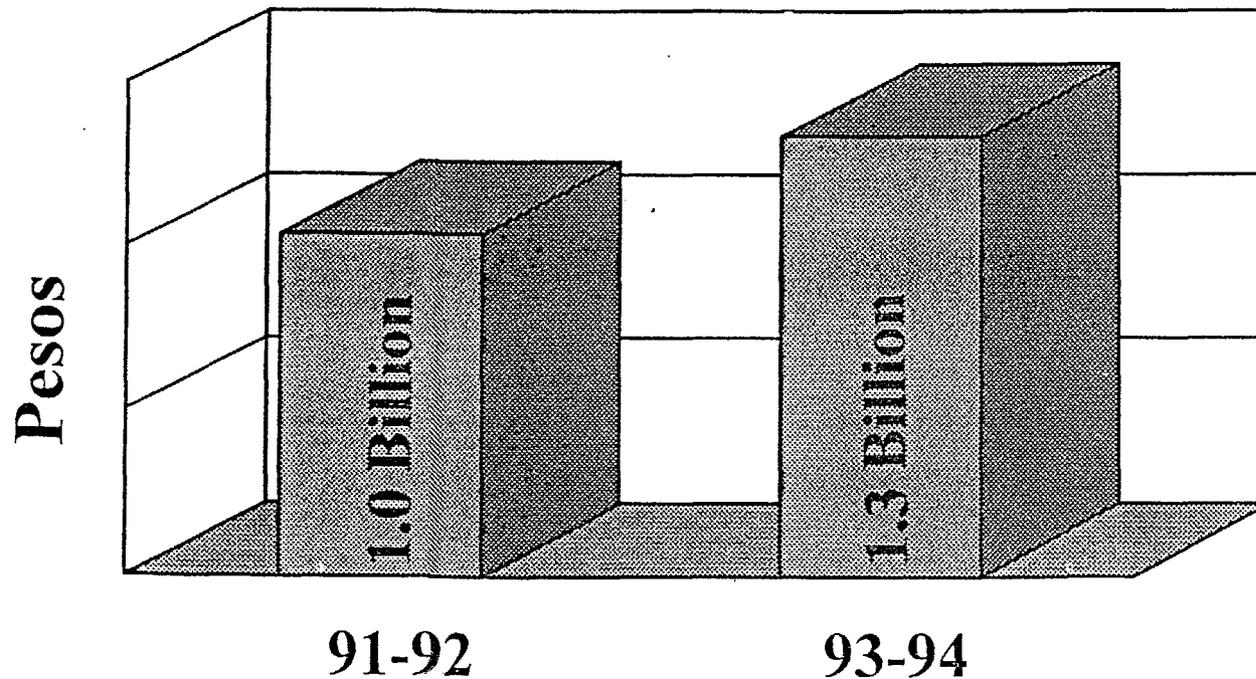
Mindanao Social Dev't Indicators: Education

48% Increase in Classrooms Constructed



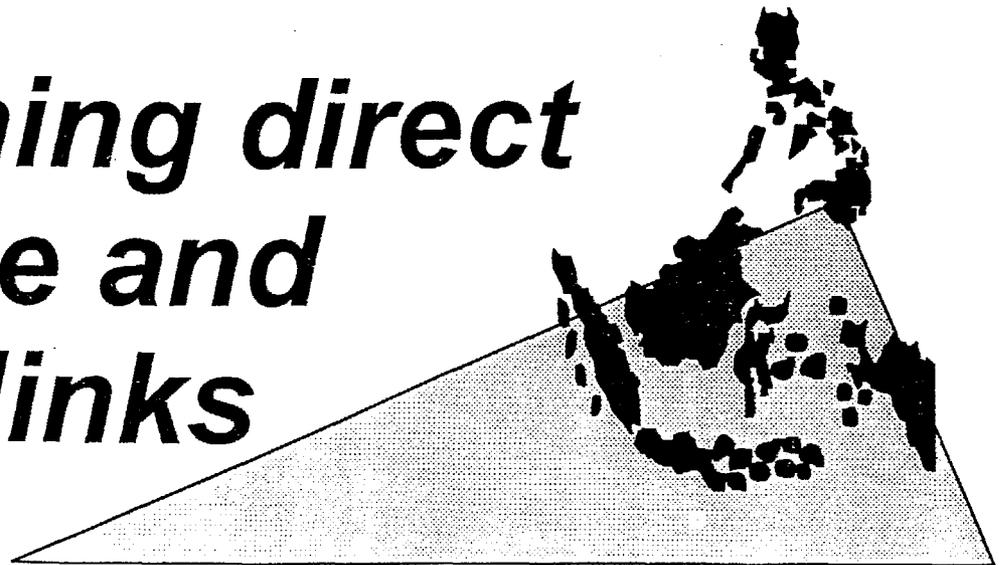
Mindanao Social Dev't Indicators: Education

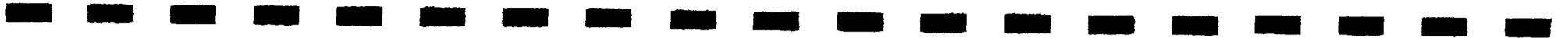
29% Increase in Mindanao Education Budget



MINDANAO 2 KEY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

- 1. Physical Integration
through Infrastructure***
- 2. Strengthening direct
global trade and
economic links***





**Mindanao 2000
Development
Framework Plan:**

1995 - 2010

25

Mindanao 2000:

Vision

In the year 2010, Mindanao will be a vibrant & integrated island-wide economy, led by globally competitive agriculture & agri-industries that will be the basis for industrialization in the 21st century.

Mindanao 2000:

Guiding Principles

- **Private sector-led**
- **Market-driven**
- **Integrated with Global Economy**
- **Sustainable use of natural resources**
- **Empowerment**
- **Pluralism**

Mindanao 2000:

Goals

- **Global Competitiveness**
- **Internal and External Integration**
- **Sustainability**
- **People Centered Development**

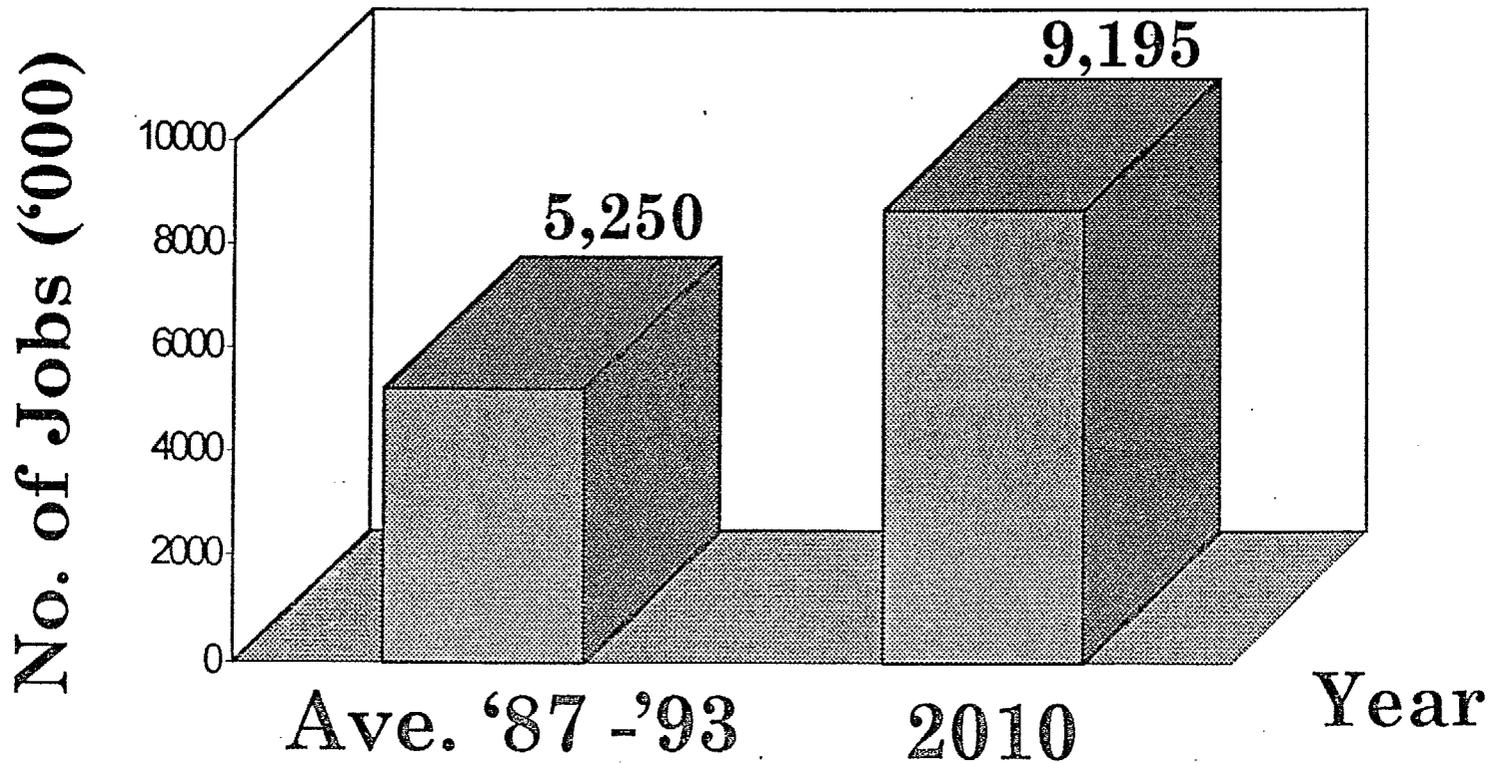
Mindanao 2000:

Strategies

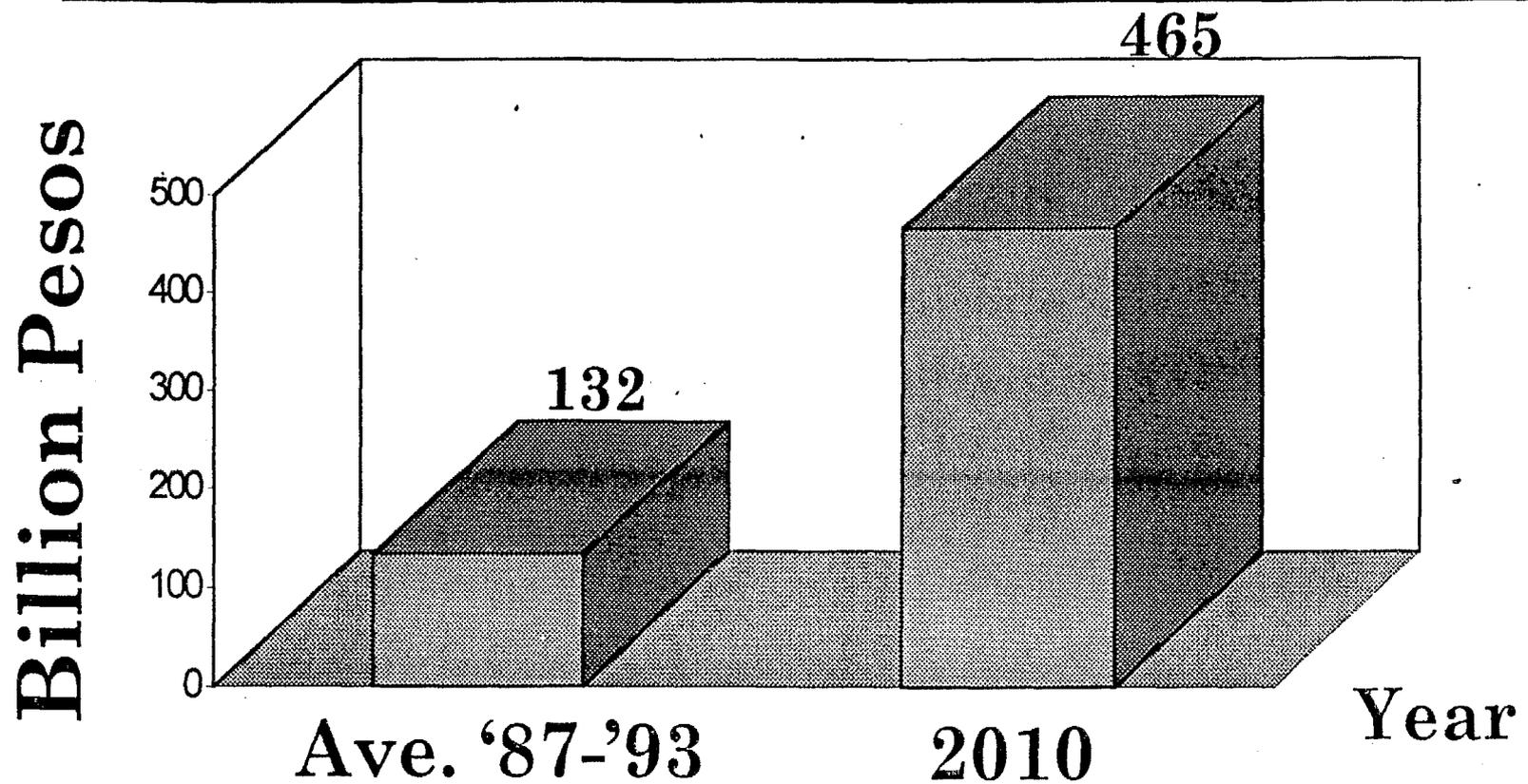
- Export-oriented
- Agricultural development and agri-industrialization
- Environmental Management
- Social development

Mindanao 2000 Targets:

3.9 Million New Jobs



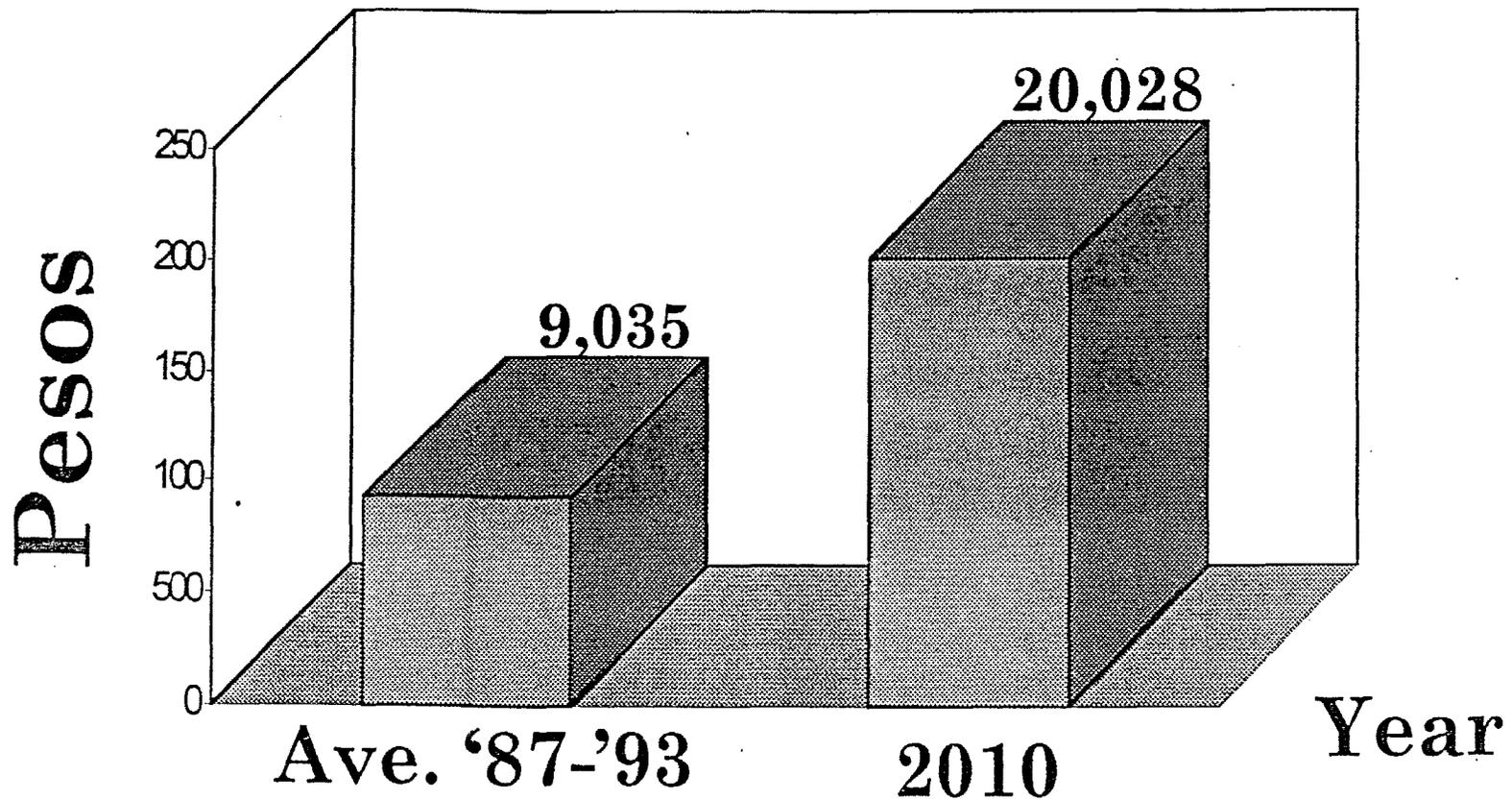
Mindanao 2000 Targets:
Tripling GRDP
(1985 Prices)



Mindanao 2000 Targets:

Doubling Per Capita Income

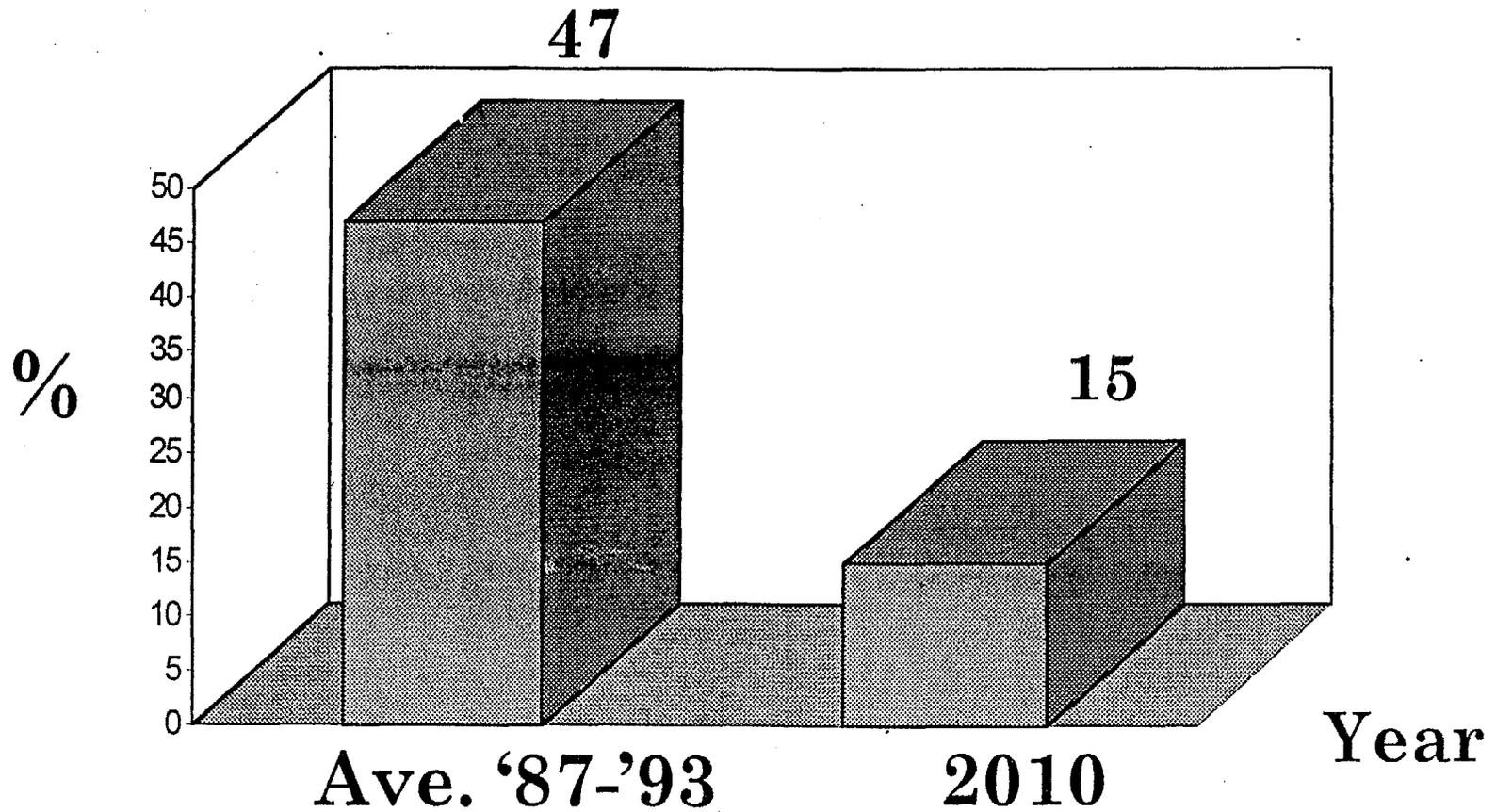
(1985 prices)



10

Mindanao 2000 Targets:

Reduce Poverty Incidence





Guiding Principles for Peace & Development

- **Community-based, Participatory,
Transparent**
- **Mutual acceptance & respect of
diverse cultures & beliefs**
- **Partnership between gov't & the
community**
- **Growth with just sharing**



General Thrusts for Peace & Development

- ⇒ **Provides Minimum Basic Needs**
- ⇒ **Gov't Accountability & Transparency**
- ⇒ **Sustainable development**
- ⇒ **Infrastructure**
- ⇒ **Speedy dispensation of justice**
- ⇒ **Recognition of cultural integrity**
- ⇒ **Building a Culture of Peace**

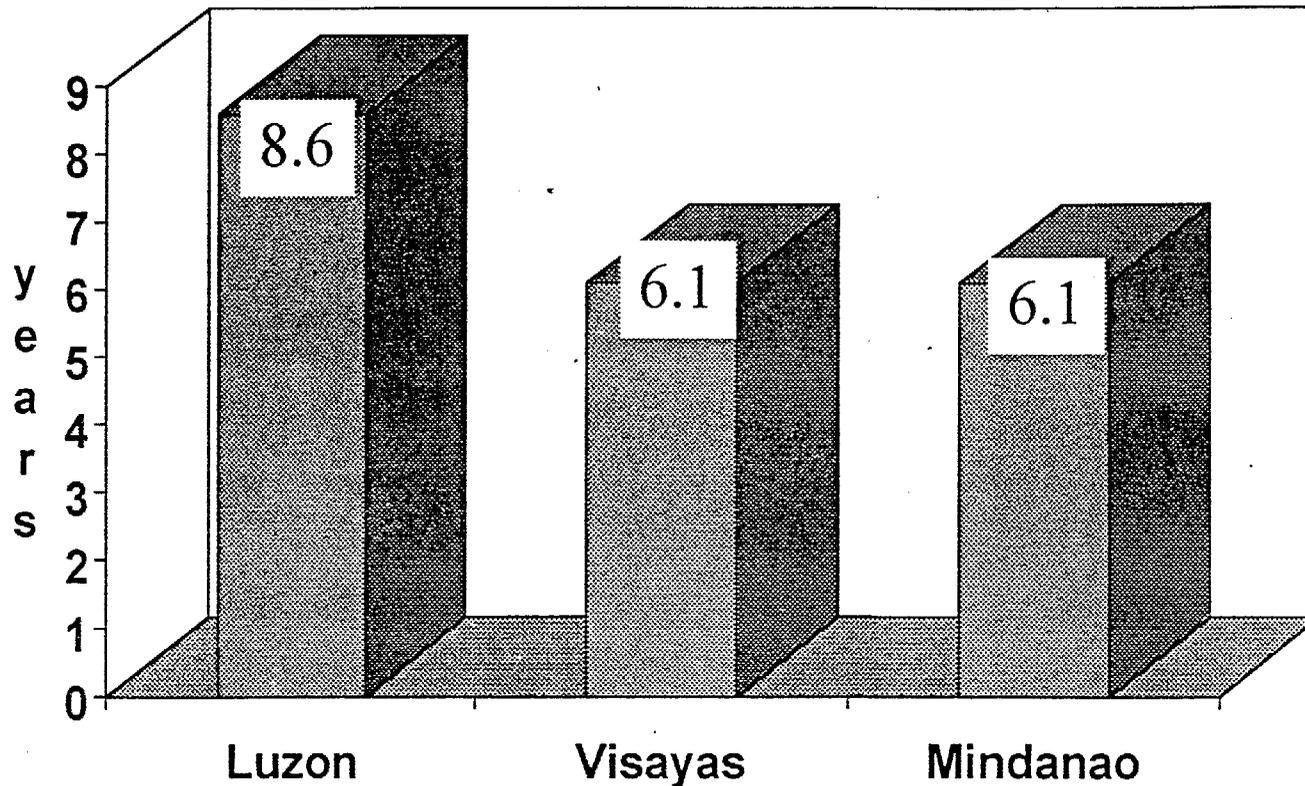


ISSUES OF
Underdevelopment

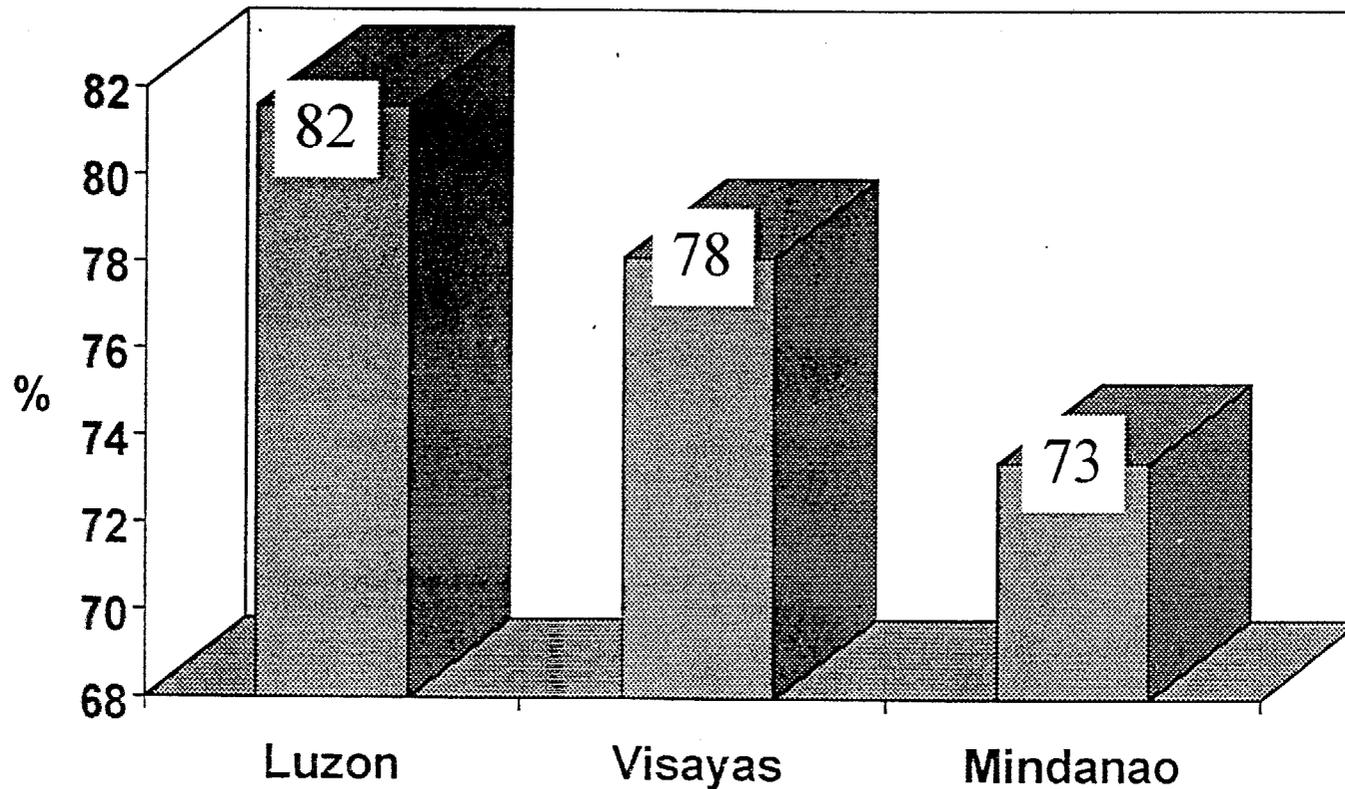
- *Delivering Minimum Basic Needs*
- *Law Enforcement and Justice*
- *Strengthening the presence of Government*

Peace & Development Situation

Low education (average years of schooling)



Access to safe drinking water



Mobilization Strategies

- *Forming a “Network of Peace & Development Advocates”*
- *Mindanao-wide mobilization for Peace & Development*

Strategies for Peace & Development



The Role of Government

- **Facilitating role through**
 - Equity
 - Infrastructure development
 - Institutional Reforms
 - Policy Reforms
- **Building bridges and opening opportunities**



The Role of Private Sector

Principal engine of growth to accelerate development in Mindanao

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

A&D	-	Alienable and Disposable	LLDA	-	Laguna Lake Development Authority
AF	-	Association of Foundations	MDB	-	Multi-lateral Development Bank
APEC	-	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	NACFAR	-	National Coalition of Fisherfolks for Aquatic Reform
APSCF	-	Asia Pacific Civil Society Forum	NAJD	-	National Alliance for Justice and Democracy
ASAP	-	Agribusiness System Assistance Program	NCSD	-	National Council for Social Development
ASEAN	-	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	NEDA	-	National Economic Development Authority
BFAR	-	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
BOT	-	Build Operate Transfer	NHA	-	National Housing Authority
CADC	-	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim	NPI	-	New Partners Initiative
CB/CRM	-	Coastal Resources Management Program	NRMP	-	National Resources Management Project
CDLMIS	-	Contraceptive Distribution and Logistics Management Information System	OCW	-	Overseas Contract Worker
CFP	-	Community Forestry Program	ODA	-	Official Development Assistance
CIDA	-	Canada International Development Agency	OMA	-	Office of Muslim Affairs
CIDSS	-	Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services	ONCC	-	Office of Northern Cultural Communities
CISFA	-	Comprehensive and Integrated Shelter Finance Act	OSCC	-	Office of Southern Cultural Communities
CPAR	-	Congress for a People's Agrarian Reform	PACAP	-	Philippine Australian Community Assistance Program
CRMP	-	Coastal Resource Management Program	PAFID	-	Philippine Association for Intellectual Development
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization	PASD	-	People's Alliance for Social Development
CSR	-	Corporate Social Responsibility	PBE	-	Philippine Business for the Environment
DA	-	Department of Agriculture	PCHD	-	Partnership for Community Health Development
DECS	-	Department of Social Welfare and Development	PCSD	-	Philippine Council for Sustainable Development
DENR	-	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	PhilDHRRRA	-	Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas
DILG	-	Department of Interior and Local Government	PLS	-	Party List System
DOF	-	Department of Finance	PLLO	-	Presidential Legislation and Liaison Office
EAGA	-	East Asian Growth Area	PICOP	-	Paper Industries Corporation of the Philippines
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment	PO	-	People's Organization
FPE	-	Foundation for the Philippine Environment	PVO	-	Private Voluntary Organization
FRMC	-	Fishery Resources Management Council	RP	-	Results Package
GOLD	-	Governance and Local Democracy	SEC	-	Security and Exchange Commission
HUDCC	-	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council	SRA	-	Social Reform Agenda
IEMP	-	Industrial Environmental Management Project	SRC	-	Social Reform Council
IFMA	-	Industrial Forest Management Agreement	SONA	-	State of the Nation Address
IPAS	-	Integrated Protected Areas System	TWG	-	Technical Working Group
IRA	-	Internal Revenue Allotment	UDHA	-	Urban Development and Housing Act
IRR	-	Implementing Rules and Regulations	ULRTF	-	Urban Land Reform Task Force
KCCM	-	Korean Coalition of Citizens' Movement	UNAC	-	Upland NGO Assistance Committee
LBP	-	Local Bank of the Philippines	UNCED	-	United Nations Commission on Environmental Development
LEAF	-	Livelihood Enhancement through Agroforestry Program	USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
LGU	-	Local Government Unit	WB	-	World Bank