



ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PROGRESS REPORT NO. 1

4 DECEMBER 2001 TO 31 OCTOBER 2002

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

- Orient Integrated Development Consultants, Inc.
- Resources, Environment and Economics Center for Studies, Inc.
- Winrock International
- Abt Associates, Inc.
- Management Systems International
- Michigan State University

November 4, 2002

EcoGovernance



Development Alternatives, Inc.

PREFACE

Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) is pleased to submit the first Annual Performance Progress Report for the Implementation of the Philippine Environmental Governance (EcoGov) Program (USAID Contract Number PCE-I-00-99-00002-00), covering the period from December 4, 2001 through October 31, 2002.

During the past year, EcoGov has laid important groundwork with stakeholders and partners for the successful implementation of the program. This report details the objectives, strategies, and primary activities which contribute to the achievement of the targets and results outlined in the program's approved workplan.

Sections 1 through 5.5 summarize key activity accomplishments for the project's regional and technical teams. In Section 6, we highlight critical successes that demonstrate the impact and potential for instituting change in the Philippines through EcoGov. Looking ahead to Year 2, Section 7 targets those areas where EcoGov anticipates focusing technical assistance and program resources. Lastly, Section 8 summarizes program administration.

Included as Annexes to this report are data on engagements with LGUs, reports produced to date, and a summary of the program's financial health.

Ernesto S. Guiang
Chief of Party

November 4, 2002

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----|
| Acronyms | iii |
| 1.0 Introduction..... | 1 |
| 2.0 Coverage | 2 |
| 3.0 Key Strategies | 2 |
| 4.0 Expected Results..... | 3 |
| 5.0 Achievements during the First Year of EcoGov Implementation | 4 |
| 5.1 Regional Operations..... | 5 |
| 5.1.1 EcoGov Mindanao | 6 |
| 5.1.2 EcoGov Central Visayas..... | 9 |
| 5.1.3 EcoGov/Northern Luzon..... | 10 |
| 5.2 Policy, Legal, and Institutions (PLI)..... | 11 |
| 5.3 IEC/Advocacy..... | 13 |
| 5.4 Assistance of the Core Technical Specialists (CTS)..... | 14 |
| 5.5 Monitoring and Evaluation and Assistance on Resource Economics..... | 15 |
| 6.0 Impacts of EcoGov Project Implementation..... | 16 |
| 7.0 Key Strategies and Plans for EcoGov Year 2 Implementation..... | 18 |
| 8.0 EcoGov Administration and Finance..... | 19 |

Acronyms

| | | |
|---------|---|--|
| AMORE | - | Alliance for Mindanao Off-Grid Renewable Energy |
| ARMM | - | Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao |
| BEMO | - | Bohol Environment Management Office |
| BFAR | - | Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources |
| CASCADE | - | Caraballo and Southern Cordillera Agricultural Development Program |
| CBFM | - | Community-Based Forest Management |
| CBRMP | - | Community-Based Resource Management Project |
| CI | - | Conservation International |
| CRM | - | Coastal Resource Management |
| CRMP | - | Coastal Resource Management Program |
| CVRP | - | Central Visayas Regional Project |
| DA | - | Department of Agriculture |
| DAI | - | Development Alternatives, Inc. |
| DAO | - | Department Administrative Order |
| DENR | - | Department of Environment and Natural Resources |
| DILG | - | Department of Interior and Local Government |
| EcoGov | - | Philippine Environmental Governance Project |
| ENR | - | Environment and Natural Resources |
| FARMC | - | Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council |
| FLUP | - | Forest Land Use Planning |
| FGD | - | Focused Group Discussions |
| GEM | - | Growth with Equity in Mindanao |
| GOLD | - | Governance and Local Democracy Project |
| IA | - | Interactive Assembly |
| IEC | - | Information, Education and Communication |
| IISE | - | Industrial Initiatives for a Sustainable Environment |
| IPRA | - | Indigenous Peoples Right Act |
| IQC | - | Indefinite Quantity Contract |
| IRA | - | Internal Revenue Allotment |
| IRR | - | Implementing Rules and Regulations |
| ISWM | - | Integrated Solid Waste Management |
| KAP | - | Knowledge, Awareness, Practice |
| LGSP | - | Local Government Support Program |
| LGU | - | Local Government Unit |
| LOE | - | Level of Effort |
| LOI | - | Letter of Intent |
| LSP | - | Local Service Provider |
| M&E | - | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MEDCO | - | Mindanao Economic Development Council |
| MOA | - | Memorandum of Agreement |
| MSU | - | Michigan State University |
| NEDA | - | National Economic and Development Authority |

| | | |
|---------|---|--|
| NRM | - | Natural Resources Management |
| NVSIT | - | Nueva Vizcaya State Institute of Technology |
| OIDCI | - | Orient Integrated Development Consultants, Inc. |
| PA | - | Philippine Agenda |
| PAWB | - | Protected Area and Wildlife Bureau |
| PCSD | - | Philippine Council for Sustainable Development |
| PLI | - | Policy, Legal, and Institutions |
| PO | - | People's Organizations |
| RA | - | Republic Act |
| RAISE | - | Rural and Agricultural Incomes with a Sustainable Environment |
| REECS | - | Resources, Environment and Economics Center for Studies, Inc. |
| RfP | - | Request for Proposal |
| RRDP | - | Rainfed Resources Development Project |
| RTD | - | Roundtable Discussion |
| SFM | - | Sustainable Forest Management |
| SFMA | - | Sustainable Forest Management Act |
| SOW | - | Scope of Work |
| SP | - | Sangguniang Panlalawigan; Sangguniang Panglungsod |
| STTA | - | Short-Term Technical Assistance |
| SUCCESS | - | Sustainable Cocoa Extension Services for Small Holders Alliance for East Asia Region |
| SWAPP | - | Solid Waste Management Association of the Philippines |
| TA | - | Technical Assistance |
| TAG 2 | - | Transparent Accountable Governance Project (Phase II) |
| TAMIS | - | Technical and Administrative Management Information System |
| TAP | - | Transparency, Accountability and Participatory Decision-Making |
| TREES | - | Total Reforestation for Economic and Ecological Sustainability |
| UNDP | - | United Nations Development Programme |
| UP | - | University of the Philippines |
| USAID | - | United States Agency for International Development |
| USM | - | University of Southern Mindanao |
| WSSD | - | World Summit on Sustainable Development |
| ZDS | - | Zamboanga del Sur |

The Philippine Environmental Governance Project

Annual Report

(4 December 2001 to 31 October 2002)

1.0 Introduction

The Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) is a Technical Assistance (TA) grant from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to the Government of the Philippines (GOP). The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), as the technical assistance contractor, are responsible for implementing the Project. EcoGov supports GOP's and USAID's goal of revitalizing the economy by fostering improved management of natural resources that provide key inputs to the long-term economic development of the country.

Started in early December 2001, EcoGov builds on the experiences and lessons learned on natural resources management (NRM) and governance from several USAID- and donor-assisted projects. Of particular impact are USAID's experiences with the Rainfed Resources Development Project (RRDP), Natural Resources Management Program (NRMP), Governance and Local Democracy Project (GOLD), Industrial Initiatives for a Sustainable Environment (IISE), and Coastal Resources Management Program (CRMP).

EcoGov addresses critical threats to the country's coastal and forests resources, primarily over fishing and use of destructive fishing practices, and illegal cutting and conversion of natural forests. It will strengthen the ability of local government units (LGUs) and communities to perform assessments and implement integrated solid waste management (ISWM). The Project provides support to DENR, LGUs, communities, civil society, coalition groups, media, and other members of civil society as they make key environmental management decisions, implement actions, and demand good governance from each stakeholder.

EcoGov's premise is that the continuing decline and degradation of coastal and forest resources and the increasing environmental hazards caused by unmanaged solid wastes have been due to weak or a failure of governance despite the widespread adoption of adequate and technically-sound solutions and approaches. Almost always it is the technocrats, politicians, and influential individuals who are privy to determining most environmental management policies and implementation requirements with respect to rights, resource allocation, enforcement, access to information, incentives, and budgetary support. Key decisions are still based on the influence of vested interest groups rather than on sound analysis, professional judgment, and participation of key stakeholders. Constituents are neither organized nor in a position to assert themselves and hold

concerned government agencies accountable for their decisions and actions. It is in this context that EcoGov is convinced that it will be in **strategic decision and action areas where good governance and technical solutions converge that will make a difference.**

To achieve this challenge, EcoGov will assist decision makers and implementers adopt and practice transparent, accountable, and participatory decision making (TAP) at the national and local levels to improve the management of coastal resources, forests and forest lands, and solid wastes. Through promotion and advocacy of informed decision making processes, access to information, and open, participatory, and socially-negotiated allocation of rights to natural resources, EcoGov will help determine clear lines of responsibility, accountability, and authority; thereby improving the enforcement of laws and regulations with strong participation of LGUs, civil society, private sector, and communities.

In pursuit of these objectives, EcoGov anticipates increased financial allocation at the national and local levels to carry out good governance in coastal resources, forests and forest lands, and solid wastes. Its support for sound environmental governance is projected to arouse interest and attract public and private investments, especially those that could potentially develop into non-NRM-dependent enterprises, thereby, creating economic opportunities in many coastal and upland communities.

2.0 Coverage

EcoGov has a national coverage. Currently, EcoGov works with DENR, self-selected LGUs, communities, coalitions and other civil society groups in Western and Central Mindanao (primarily Regions 9, 12, ARMM and Lanao del Norte of Region 10), Central Visayas, and Northern Luzon. At least 60 percent of the level of effort targets Mindanao, while Central Visayas and Northern Luzon will be allocated 25 percent and 15 percent, respectively. In terms of project resource allocation, coastal resources and forests and forest lands will get 35 percent each while the remaining amount is for solid waste.

LGUs from other regions outside current program scope may participate in training activities that will be organized and conducted by EcoGov provided that they will bear the costs of their participation

3.0 Key Strategies

EcoGov's overall strategy is to support decision makers and implementers in strategic decision and action areas, in particular:

- a) Improving policies that will guide the sound governance of forests and forest lands, coastal resources, and solid wastes;
- b) Planning, allocating, and addressing need for responsible on-site management in forests and forest lands, and promoting investments;

- c) Delineating, zoning and addressing need for responsible on-site management in municipal waters and marine protected areas and the effective enforcement of laws, and promoting investments;
- d) Assessing, planning, and managing solid wastes.

Such support will be through, or a combination of, analysis and advice, training, on-site TA, small grants, sub-contracts, small meetings, and workshops.

EcoGov’s strategy is implemented through a three-pronged approach:

- a) Support for improving the governance provisions of existing and proposed policies,
- b) Support for LGUs and communities in demonstrating sound governance through their NRM and solid waste management (SWM) processes and practices, and
- (c) Support for developing and strengthening coalition and constituency groups.

EcoGov will respond to issues arising from or expressed by both the “suppliers of policies and services” and “those constituents demanding for sound environmental policies and services”. That is, EcoGov will help strengthen the capacities of LGUs, DENR, and DA/BFAR to “decide and act” based on good governance and “supply, deliver, or give” timely, appropriate, and effective environmental management services to their constituents.

On the demand side, EcoGov will assist coalitions, federations, consortia, community groups, networks, and relevant resource institutions to:

- a) Advocate changes in policies and practices of the “suppliers” of policies and services;
- b) Articulate and express their demands for better environmental services and hold DENR and the LGUs accountable to their mandates and work plans as suppliers of environmental policies and services; and
- c) Intensify public awareness of environmental issues and of existing policies and best practices in the governance of coastal resources, forests and forest lands, and solid wastes.

4.0 Expected Results

As a result of decisions and actions that are consistent with sound governance principles, EcoGov expects to:

- (a) Increase forest cover by “closing open access” in forests and forest lands,
- (b) Increase the area of coastal resources under improved stewardship and management, including community-managed marine sanctuaries, and
- (c) Improve ISWM practices and procurement at the LGU and community levels.

EcoGov’s work with DENR, LGUs, communities, and other stakeholders is expected to contribute to achieving the targets set in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the GOP and the USAID, which are:

- 360,000 ha of forest cover maintained with 75 percent of these placed under community-based forest management (CBFM);
- 1,000 km of coastlines under improved coastal resources management (CRM);
- At least 100 community-based marine sanctuaries established, covering over 5,000 ha;
- At least 100 LGUs with ISWM plans developed, approved and implemented; and
- At least 15 percent of waste stream in target LGUs reduced, diverted or recycled.

EcoGov support will also facilitate processes that will put in place:

- Increased local capacity for the delivery of transparent, participatory, and accountable environmental services.
- Improved capacity of local service providers (LSPs)—individual professionals, NGOs, training and academic institutions, small firms, coalitions, leagues—to assist LGUs, communities, and private sector groups in planning and implementing their resource and solid waste management plans.
- Organized and strengthened partners and constituents who are empowered to demand “accountability” of LGUs, DENR, and other offices with respect to their commitments.
- Heightened awareness and advocacy of critical environmental issues that could lead to greater political will and motivation to find solutions, and prioritize national and local resources in support of the management of coastal resources, forests and forest lands, and solid waste.

5.0 Achievements during the First Year of EcoGov Implementation

In collaboration with DENR officials and staff, the EcoGov Team provided TA in several areas of concerns during the first year of implementation. Assistance revolved around key activities, namely:

- ***Organizing and conduct of LGU-focused interactive assemblies (IAs).*** Four IAs were conducted in Mindanao, attended by 55 LGUs—eight of them provincial LGUs; three IAs were held in the Visayas, attended by 79 LGUs;
- ***Assisting interested LGUs prepare action plans before entering into MOAs with EcoGov and DENR.*** These action plans and MOAs reflect LGUs’ financial commitments in support of EcoGov initiatives, which now amount to over ₱5 million in Mindanao, and more than ₱2 million in Central Visayas;

- ***Crafting strategic training modules that respond to on-site assistance needs of LGUs and communities.*** A total of 18 training modules—on forest land use planning (FLUP), CRM, and ISWM—have been drafted thus far;
- ***Developing a strategy for engaging individual and institutional LSPs to implement LGU training modules.*** The guidelines for engaging LSPs have been developed and the regional teams have organized orientation meetings for pre-qualified LSPs;
- ***Developing and implementing a strategy for advisory and TA to DENR and DENR/ARMM in support of their policy agenda for improving environmental governance, particularly on enhancing transparency, accountability, and participatory decision making.*** Several key policy and institutional initiatives and recommendations were made, which included TAP provisions for the proposed Sustainable Forest Management Act (SFMA), initiative for drafting an SFMA for Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), revision of Memorandum Order on the implementation of DENR-DILG Joint Memorandum Circular No. 98-01, drafting of a DENR Administrative Order (DAO) on Due Diligence, preparing a Manual on Harmonizing Forestry Policies and Regulations;
- ***Networking and exploring collaborative efforts with selected coalitions, institutions, and other environmental projects.*** Activities include collaboration with the League of Municipalities, working with the federation of CBFM people’s organizations (POs), partnership with the ABS-CBN Foundation for the free airing of ecogovernance messages, and linking with other USAID projects such as Coastal Resource Management Program (CRMP), Transparent Accountable Governance Project (Phase II) (TAG 2) and Alliance for Mindanao Off-Grid Renewable Energy (AMORE).
- ***Developing IEC materials that enhance stakeholder advocacy and education;*** and
- ***Developing EcoGov’s Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) to effectively track activities and impacts of project implementation activities.***

The following sections of the Annual Report provide details and highlights of regional operations; policy, legal, and institutions activities; IEC/advocacy campaigns; and M&E.

5.1 Regional Operations

Eighty-five (85) municipal and two (2) provincial LGUs in Mindanao and Central Visayas have submitted letters of intent (LOIs) for TA. From among the 85 LGUs with LOIs, about 70 have initially been selected as potential LGU participants. If these LGUs

in Mindanao and Central Visayas can be supported by the Project, this will allow EcoGov to meet at least 70 percent of the SFM targets (360,000 hectares); 88 percent of CRM targets (1,000 km), and 36 percent of ISWM targets (100 LGUs). Of these, 15 municipal LGUs have entered into Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with EcoGov and DENR for TA and capacity building in the areas of SFM, CRM, and ISWM.

Pre-mobilization activities are presently being undertaken in LGUs with MOAs by the Manila and region based EcoGov teams. TA in FLUP has commenced in Wao, Lanao del Sur, the first LGU to have signed a MOA with the Project.

The team also started the process of pre-qualifying LSPs to respond to the request for EcoGov assistance from LGUs. Both Manila-based and regional teams pre-qualified interested LSPs and organized orientation meetings and workshops for both institutional and individual LSPs. The TA teams began preparing scopes of work (SOW), curricula and manuals for various training modules, and IEC/advocacy materials to be used by the LSPs to effectively assist LGUs on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), CRM, and ISWM. The EcoGov consultants, together with the individual and institutional LSPs, will organize and conduct the first cycle of training modules per sector. The initial training modules with on-site assistance will be used to assess the effectiveness of the LSP strategy and to improve the contents and methods of each module.

It is evident that the IAs, follow-up orientation meetings, and action planning exercises have contributed to the increased awareness of LGUs on the need for improved environmental governance in the three technical areas. The willingness of many LGUs to commit part of their Internal Revenue Allotments (IRA) as counterpart to EcoGov TA support indicates a growing consciousness among LGUs to respond to sound environmental governance. LGUs in Mindanao and Central Visayas already committed a total of ₱7.7 million as counterpart in the implementation of EcoGov Project. This is a good indicator that LGUs are willing to invest financial resources toward improving the provision of environmental services to their communities and constituents.

5.1.1 EcoGov Mindanao

The EcoGov team began field activities in Mindanao, with the conduct of IAs in selected strategic areas in ARMM, Regions 9 and 12. By April 2002, EcoGov/Mindanao completed a total of four IAs which were participated in by officials, representatives and other stakeholders from 47 municipalities/ cities and eight provinces. Table 1 provides details of LGU participation in the IAs. These LGUs represent 20 percent of the total number of LGUs within the area coverage of EcoGov/ Mindanao. LGUs from ARMM, followed by those from Region 9, had the most number of participants. The LGU participants showed almost equal interests for each of the technical sector.

Table 1. LGU Participation in the Interactive Assemblies in Mindanao

| Region/Province/ Chartered City | No. of LGUs | No. of Municipal/City LGU Participants | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | | CRM IA (Feb) | ISWM IA (Mar) | Uplands IA (Apr) | Integrated IA (Apr) | Total LGUs* |
| ARMM | 92 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 19 |
| Maguindanao | 20 | 2 | 3 | 5 | | 6 |
| Lanao del Sur** | 37 | 4 | | 5 | | 7 |
| Basilan** | 6 | | | | | |
| Sulu** | 18 | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Tawi-tawi** | 10 | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Marawi City | 1 | | | | | |
| Region 9 | 72 | 6 | | | 8 | 14 |
| Zamboanga Sur** | 27 | 6 | | | 1 | 7 |
| Zamboanga Norte** | 27 | | | | 5 | 5 |
| Zamboanga Sibuguey** | 16 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Isabela City | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Zamboanga City | 1 | | | | | |
| Region 10 | 23 | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Lanao del Norte | 22 | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Iligan City | 1 | | | | | |
| Region 12 | 50 | 4 | 9 | 3 | | 12 |
| Sultan Kudarat | 12 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 5 |
| South Cotabato | 18 | | 2 | | | 2 |
| North Cotabato | 7 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Sarangani** | 11 | | 3 | 1 | | 3 |
| Cotabato City | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Gen Santos City | 1 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Total for Mindanao | 237 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 47 |

* Some totals in the last column are lower than the sum of Columns 3, 4, 5 and 6 since some LGUs attended more than one IA.

** With Provincial LGU participants

As shown in Table 2, a total of 49 municipal LGUs and the province of Zamboanga del Sur in Mindanao, have expressed interest and willingness to provide counterpart funds and enter into MOA with EcoGov. Out of this total, 26 LGUs have expressed their need of assistance on SFM, 33 on CRM, and 21 on ISWM (see Annex A for the list of these municipalities).

EcoGov/Mindanao's response to the demand for TA from LGUs with LOIs has been purposive. Follow-up meetings and actions focused on clarifying how LGUs and communities could get assistance from EcoGov on any of the technical sectors, and in helping them prepare action plans and facilitating MOAs. To date, 13 municipal LGUs have entered into MOAs with EcoGov and DENR for TA in the areas of FLUP, CRM and marine protected areas, and ISWM. There are eight more MOAs due for signing in November. Total LGU commitment generated so far amounts to ₱5.3 million.

EcoGov/Mindanao has set a total target of 150,000 hectares of forests and forest lands to be under legitimized and approved municipal FLUP, which will be the basis for the processing and issuance of different allocation and tenure instruments that will close

“open access” areas. The team is targeting 600 kilometers of coastlines to be covered by legitimized and approved municipal CRM plans and ordinances. EcoGov/Mindanao plans to have at least 22 LGUs with legitimized, and approved ISWM plans. As shown in Table 2, the currently identified priority LGUs in Mindanao will allow 100 percent of its SFM target to be met, at least 66 percent of its CRM target and 73 percent of its ISWM target (refer to Annex A for details on the participating municipalities).

Table 2. Number of LGUs with LOIs, and the Coverage, Status of MOAs, and Counterpart Commitments of Participating LGUs in EcoGov/Mindanao

| Region/Province | No. of LGUs with LOI | | | Coverage (Physical Units) of Priority LGUs | | | Status of MOA | LGU Commitment (P) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|--|----------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| | SFM | CRM | ISWM | Ha (SFM) | Km (CRM) | No. of LGUs (ISWM) | | |
| ARMM | 11 | 8 | 5 | 58,013 | 163 | 4 | 2 MOAs signed; 4 MOAs for signing in Nov. | 1,282,900 |
| Lanao del Sur | 5 | 3 | 1 | 27,000 | ** | 1 | | 455,000 |
| Basilan | 3 | 3 | 1 | 18,365 | 134 | 1 | | 735,000 |
| Maguindanao | 3 | 2 | 3 | 12,648 | 29 | 2 | | 92,900 |
| Region 12 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 78,919 | ** | 5 | 6 MOAs signed with 4 LGUs; 1 MOA for signing in Nov. | 1,790,000 |
| Sultan Kudarat | 2 | 2 | 3 | 74,000 | ** | 1 | | 1,722,000 |
| North Cotabato | | | 2 | 4,918 | | 2 | | 68,000 |
| South Cotabato | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | | |
| Sarangani | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | |
| Region 9 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 232.0 | 2 | 7 MOAs signed (incl. MOA with Provincial Gov't of Zambo del Sur); 2 MOAs for signing in Nov. | 2,228,000 |
| Basilan (Isabela City) | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 698,000 |
| Zamboanga del Sur | | 12 | | | 162.2 | | | 1,530,000 |
| Zamboanga Sibugay | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 70.6 | 1 | | |
| Region 10 Lanao del Norte | 6 | 5 | 5 | 23,186 | 0.0 | 5 | | 0 |
| Total | 26 | 33 | 21 | 160,117 | 395.7 | 16 | 15 MOAs with 13 LGUs | 5,300,900 |
| Total Target | | | | 150,000 | 600.0 | 22 | | |
| (Shortfall) | | | | | (204.3) | (6) | | |

** Figures not available yet.

In addition to the direct activity with the LGUs, the EcoGov/Mindanao team collaborated with DENR field staff and the IEC/Advocacy team in organizing exploratory meetings with the federation of CBFM POs to identify and determine strategic areas for capacity building assistance. In preparation for the national convention of the League of Municipalities on November 12-14, 2002, the team also participated in the regional convention of Mindanao LGUs. Discussions were held to explore possible collaborative relationships with the Local Government Support Program (LGSP) II, Mindanao Economic Development Council (MEDCO), Total Reforestation for Economic and Ecological Sustainability (TREES) Consortium, Inc., Growth with Equity in Mindanao (GEM), the Transparent Accountable Governance (TAG) Project of the Asia

Foundation, the SUCCESS Project, Coastal Resources Management Program (CRMP), and selected state universities, such as University of Southern Mindanao (USM), Mindanao State University (MSU) in Marawi City and Naawan, and regional offices of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR).

With TA from a US-based expert, a Request for Proposal (RfP) for setting up a mapping support system in Mindanao was prepared. Fifteen organizations responded to a nationally advertised pre-solicitation notice. The mapping support system will work closely with a Mindanao-based institution and will service the mapping needs of Mindanao LGUs in support of their FLUP and CRM activities. Award to a successful bidder is anticipated to occur in December 2002.

5.1.2 EcoGov Central Visayas

As shown in Table 3, EcoGov Central Visayas completed three IAs between June and September 2002. Officials and staff of DENR Region 7 were very active in the organization and conduct of the IAs for LGUs in Bohol, Cebu, Negros Oriental and Siquijor. Out of a total of 135 LGUs in the region, 79, or 58 percent, participated in the IAs.

Table 3. LGU Participants in the Interactive Assemblies in Central Visayas

| Province/ Chartered City | No. of LGUs | No. of Municipal/City LGU Participants | | | Total LGUs |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--|----------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | Bohol IA (June) | Cebu IA (July) | Negros Or and Siquijor IA (Sept) | |
| Bohol* | 47 | 21 | | | 21 |
| Cebu | 43 | | 34 | | 34 |
| Negros Oriental* | 24 | | | 18 | 18 |
| Siquijor | 7 | | | 5 | 5 |
| Metro Cebu | 10 | | | | |
| Tagbilaran City | 1 | | | | |
| Dumaguete City | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Total for Central Visayas | 135 | 21 | 34 | 24 | 79 |

* With Provincial LGU participants

To date, 36 LGUs (including the Provincial Government of Bohol) have sent LOIs for EcoGov assistance. At least 50 percent of the LGUs expressed a need for assistance in SFM and CRM, while almost all indicated interest to avail of assistance on ISWM (see Table 4 for summary and Annex A for the list of municipalities).

Two LGUs in Bohol, Jagna and Duero, signed MOAs for ISWM TA. Four more MOAs are expected to be signed in November, including one with the Province of Bohol which has committed at least ₱2.2 million to assist selected LGUs in their collaborative efforts with EcoGov.

EcoGov/Central Visayas has set a total target of 90,000 hectares of forests and forest lands to be under legitimized and approved municipal FLUP and 250 kilometers of coastlines covered by legitimized and approved municipal CRM plans and ordinances.

EcoGov/Central Visayas plans as well to have at least 25 LGUs with legitimized, and approved ISWM plans. If EcoGov Central Visayas is able to provide assistance to those LGUs which it has prioritized for each of sector (refer to Annex A), it will meet its targets for SFM and CRM but will only reach 80 percent of its ISWM target.

Table 4. Number of LGUs with LOIs, and the Coverage, Status of MOAs, and Counterpart Commitments of Participating LGUs in EcoGov/Central Visayas

| Province | Letter of Intent (LOI) | | | Coverage (Physical Units) of Priority LGUs | | | Status of MOA | LGU Commitment (P) |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|--------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| | SFM | CRM | ISWM | Ha (SFM) | Km (CRM) | No. of LGUs (ISWM) | | |
| Bohol | 5 | 3 | 7 | 9,765 | 135.9 | 7 | 2 MOAs signed; 4 MOAs for signing in Nov. | 2,460,000 |
| Cebu | 4 | 10 | 17 | 23,969 | 294 | 8 | | |
| Negros Oriental | 6 | 3 | 7 | 60,854 | 63.0 | 5 | | |
| Total | 15 | 16 | 31 | 94,588 | 492.7 | 20 | 2 LGUs with MOAs signed | 2,460,000 |
| Total Target | | | | 90,000 | 250.0 | 25 | | |
| (Shortfall) | | | | | | (5) | | |

5.1.3 EcoGov/Northern Luzon

EcoGov began preliminary activities in Northern Luzon in October 2002. The regional team leader and the project administrator visited several LGUs in selected municipalities and cities in Nueva Vizcaya, Quirino, Nueva Ecija, and Isabela. During this initial visit, several LGUs expressed their willingness to participate in the EcoGov Project, especially in SWM and uplands management.

The team also had discussions with local DENR officials, representatives of the Nueva Vizcaya State Institute of Technology (NVSIT), and foreign-assisted projects, such as the Caraballo and Southern Cordillera Agricultural Development Program (CASCADE) and the RP-German Community Forestry Project in Quirino. EcoGov consultants also met with the implementers of the Conservation International (CI)-assisted biodiversity project in Manila, which has ongoing mapping activities in Quirino and some portions of the southern Sierra Madre. There are potentials for collaboration with CASCADE, the RP-German Community Forestry Project, and the CI-implemented biodiversity project.

5.2 *Policy, Legal, and Institutions (PLI)*

Improving the TAP provisions of existing policies requires analysis and a major harmonization effort. The PLI team utilized round table discussions (RTD) and workshops to facilitate analysis and to generate recommendations for formulating policies with improved TAP provisions. For example, a workshop on forestry policies, rules, and regulations was held in Clark in August 2002 to discuss issues that are affecting the forestry sector especially those that directly impact CBFM implementation, co-management of forests and forest lands with LGUs, resource use rights, due diligence, among others.

Three national RTDs on environmental governance issues were organized and held with the UP/National College of Public Administration and Governance (NCPAG) and the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP). The specific RTD topics were: “Governing the Philippine Environment,” “Autonomy and Devolution: Innovations in Governance”, and “Community-based Forest Management.” More than 200 participants representing government, non-government and POs, academe, media, and other sectors of the society were in attendance.

EcoGov, which sponsored a team member to attend the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) conference in Johannesburg, organized a one-day conference to discuss agreements and their possible impacts in the Philippines from the recently completed international meeting. This was jointly sponsored with the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) and the University of the Philippines System. Selected speakers from among those who attended the WSSD conference, including DENR Secretary Heherson Alvarez, shared their different perspectives during the daylong activity, which was dubbed “Report to the Nation.”

The PLI team also took initiative in linking with National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) to address environmental governance issues at the national level. In response to DENR request, it is also involved with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)’s ENR Sector “Shell Policy” initiative.

As shown in Table 5, the PLI team is assisting the DENR and key legislators in several policy initiatives. The engagement of LSPs for the drafting of the ARMM/SFMA and three other key policy initiatives are well underway. Although DENR technical counterparts have been involved during the initial discussions of the policy proposals, DENR senior management has yet to officially respond to most of the policy, legal, and institutional initiatives. Currently, the PLI team is devising a system to follow-up on activities over the life of project and track the incorporation of the team’s recommendations into current policies.

Table 5. Status of EcoGov Policy and Institutional Initiatives and Recommendations

| Policy Initiatives | Drafted and Internally-discussed within EcoGov Team | Discussed with DENR, USAID, and other stakeholders | Formal submission to DENR | Actions or Response from DENR, DENR/ARMM, Congress |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| 1. TAP analysis and recommendations for the proposed SFMA bill. | Completed | Completed discussions with DENR and selected members of Congress. | Completed. The same were submitted to Congress for incorporation into the bill. | DENR-FMB has incorporated EcoGov's suggested additional provisions to the draft bill. Senate/House versions are undergoing revision. DENR also accepts EcoGov's recommendation to attempt an Executive Order on SFM, pending anticipated protracted action by Congress. |
| 2. Drafting the ARMM/SFMA. | The SOW and RfP for LSP were prepared; solicitation of proposals from Mindanao is ongoing. | | The RfP and SOW were discussed with DENR/ARMM. | |
| 3. Analysis of the IPRA law and the ARMM Organic Law. | Completed; recommendations for internal discussion. | | | |
| 4. Analysis and resource book on allocation instruments for forests and forest lands. | Draft completed and presented to EcoGov team; manual to be used in FLUP work of regional operations. | Initially discussed with DENR. Revisions are ongoing. | | |
| 5. Revise Memorandum Order on the implementation of DENR-DILG JMC No. 98-01. | Drafted; for discussion within EcoGov and revision after the FGDs in Nueva Vizcaya and Agusan del Sur. | FGDs with the participation of DENR (national and field offices) are scheduled in Nueva Vizcaya and Agusan del Sur. | | |
| 6. Draft DAO on Due Diligence. | Completed; initially discussed within EcoGov team. | This was specifically requested by DENR during the Clark workshop. | | |
| 7. Draft DAO on Institutionalizing a merit system in the designation, assignment, and transfer of personnel in the DENR system. | Completed; initially discussed within EcoGov team. | This was requested by DENR during a one-to-one meeting with DENR USEC for Policy and Planning. | | |

| Policy Initiatives | Drafted and Internally-discussed within EcoGov Team | Discussed with DENR, USAID, and other stakeholders | Formal submission to DENR | Actions or Response from DENR, DENR/ARMM, Congress |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 8. Assessment and Recommendation on a Consolidated Formulation of a Philippine National Forest Policy, National Forest Management, and CBFM Framework. | Completed; internally discussed within EcoGov team. | Requested by DENR. | Recommendations officially submitted to DENR for incorporation in the ongoing formulation of ENR framework. | |
| 9. Recommendations on Strengthening CBFM: Immediate Measures that DENR might consider for Boosting the CBFM Program. | Completed; internally discussed within EcoGov Team. | Requested by DENR and in response to suggestions for improving the three DAOs on CBFM. | Recommendations officially submitted to DENR for consideration. | |
| 10. Recommendations on a National Environment Academy: Toward Institutionalizing Good Environmental Governance. | Completed; internally discussed within EcoGov Team. | Requested by DENR. | Recommendations officially submitted to DENR for consideration. | |
| 11. Manual on Harmonizing Forestry Policies and Regulations. | SOW for LSP completed and discussed within EcoGov team; three quotes from LSPs are being solicited. | SOW discussed with DENR. | | |
| 12. CRM policy concerns. | SOW for LSP completed and discussed within EcoGov team; three quotes from LSPs are being solicited. | SOW discussed with DENR. | | |
| 13. EcoGovernance Measurement system for LGUs. | SOW for LSP drafted; for discussion within EcoGov Team. | | | |
| 14. Deregulation of harvesting, transporting, and processing plantation forests. | Draft policy has yet to be done. | Discussed during the National Tree Farmers Congress | | |
| 15. Mainstreaming Environment Governance in National Development Policy Processes (Governance is one of 5 dimensions in new PA 21). | Prepared and presented report on Environment and Governance in WSSD. | Requested for draft Code of Conduct on Good Environmental Governance for possible adoption by DENR. | | |

5.3 IEC/Advocacy

The IEC/Advocacy team prepared the initial EcoGov IEC and information materials, which are used to present governance concepts and strategies during the IAs, orientation meetings, and other activities. More recent materials produced include EcoGov brochures and information jackets, mobile photo exhibits, and powerpoint

presentation (see Annex B for list of publications). Discussions with the DENR on the production and its hosting of the EcoGov webpage is ongoing.

In collaboration with the PLI team, the design and lay-out of the first draft of the Primer on Organic Act of ARMM was completed. With the assistance of the Manila-based and regional teams, the draft Manual and Guidelines on LGU Participation in EcoGov and on Engaging Local Service Providers were completed.

The IEC/Advocacy team explored collaborative relationship with the LMP in an effort to assist LMP members advocate and apply good environmental governance in their localities. A Memorandum of Agreement between DENR, EcoGov, and the LMP has been drafted and will be signed during the LMP national convention on November 12-14, 2002.

The team has been assisting the LMP in organizing this convention. EcoGov is represented in the National Workshop Committee which will be responsible for consolidating and drafting resolutions that the LMP will endorse for inclusion in the President's next State of the Nation Address.

The team is also pursuing the production of informational and educational programs. MOAs with ABS-CBN Foundation's Bantay Kalikasan and SineSkwela have been drafted and will pave the way for the free airing of video shots of key governance messages on community forestry and ISWM. The team is also working with CRMP, which, based on an earlier agreement, will be responsible for arranging with ABS-CBN the broadcast of messages on coastal management.

The IEC/Advocacy team completed the TOR for the conduct of a study on EcoGov Stakeholders' Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAPs), which will employ Focused Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews. A public announcement inviting subcontractors to bid on this study was published in the Manila Bulletin on 20 October 2002. An award is scheduled to be made in early January 2003. The team also prepared and drafted a SOW for engaging LSPs to provide TA to Mindanao CBFM POs. This assistance is aimed at strengthening the federation's and member POs' capacities to manage their organizations, finances, and enterprises.

To facilitate the legitimization and approval of LGUs and DENR of FLUPs, CRM plans, and ISWM plans, the team prepared training modules for the conduct of Local Legislation and Advocacy. These will be integrated into the sectoral training modules.

5.4 Assistance of the Core Technical Specialists (CTS)

The Manila-based core specialists team (forestry, CRM, and ISWM) provided substance and advice in planning and carrying out of regional activities, preparation of IEC/advocacy materials, as well as economic and policy analysis work. The specialists worked closely with the regional technical specialists in planning, organizing, and conduct of IAs and follow-up meetings leading to the signing of MOAs. The Manila-

based technical specialists also helped link the regional teams with national initiatives on environmental governance.

The specialists have been a major resource to the regional teams in pre-qualifying and evaluating individual and institutional LSPs and were primarily responsible for the development of the training modules for each technical sector (forestry, coastal, and solid waste). The training modules incorporate processes and approaches that will highlight and impart concepts and practices of sound environmental governance – transparency, accountability, and participatory decision making. The development of the training materials to be used in these training modules is ongoing.

5.5 Monitoring and Evaluation and Assistance on Resource Economics

The M&E and Resource Economics team provided assistance to the regional, IEC/advocacy, and CTS team in three major areas: preparation and conduct of IAs; formulation of strategy for engaging LSPs; and development of training modules, particularly on FLUP and the use of resource economic analysis to help decision makers and stakeholders choose economically-sound alternatives with respect to the governance of forests and forest lands, coastal resources, and solid wastes. At the national level, the team completed the final draft of the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) for the EcoGov Project.

Specifically, the assistance on resource economics focused on completing the following documents to be used in the training modules for LGUs:

- Three case studies on full cost accounting on SWM (Silang, Carmona, and San Fernando);
- Pathways, activities and destinations of solid waste;
- Training modules and templates on SWM characterization and options assessment;
- Financial and economic analysis of Materials Recovery Facility; and
- Spreadsheet program for evaluating options for land allocation using economic, social, political and environmental criteria. This includes cost estimates per hectare for implementing tenure instruments for land allocation; and an approach to rank land allocation options.

The team also developed the SOWs of STTAs for the conduct of resource economics-related studies. These studies serve as inputs to policy and LGU training.

The M&E team spearheaded the review and revision of the project deliverable, PMP, submitted by James Fremming of Management Systems International (MSI). It will be submitted to USAID for comments and approval in November 2002. The team also assisted in the customization of the EcoGov/Technical and Administrative Management Information System (TAMIS).

6.0 Impacts of EcoGov Project Implementation

As a process-oriented project, EcoGov's impacts during Year 1 of implementation centered around:

- (a) Increased understanding of how decision makers and other actors could potentially make a difference in governing and ensuring sustainable management of forests and forest lands, coastal resources, and improving SWM;
- (b) Instilling better appreciation by LGUs of "technical assistance" that leads to an increase of their "social capital" to deal with environmental issues;
- (c) Helping to strengthen political will and develop a sense of urgency to respond to problems in the management of forests and forest lands, coastal resources, and solid wastes.

These impacts are manifested in various ways among LGUs and communities. The following are just a few of them:

- A good measure of impact is that 85 municipal and two provincial LGUs have expressed their intent to participate in EcoGov, many of them signifying their EcoGov support in financial terms—providing about ₱7.7 million from their own IRA as their counterpart. Fifteen municipal LGUs have already entered into MOA with DENR and EcoGov to avail of specific technical and capacity building assistance. LGUs from non-EcoGov covered areas have started inquiring on how they may participate in EcoGov.



During the first year of project implementation, 85 municipal and two provincial LGUs submitted LOIs to EcoGov-DENR, with 15 municipalities signing MOAs with the Project to date.

- A sense of empowerment as a result of the ongoing municipal FLUP in Wao, Lanao del Sur where LGU and communities are being trained on forest policies and community mapping. The LGU, with assistance from the multi-sectoral technical working group (TWG) established by EcoGov, confiscated 11 truckloads of illegally harvested and processed lumber flitches (approximately 2,000 cu.m valued at ₱12 million) from natural forests. DENR authorized the Mayor of Wao to confiscate illegally-harvested logs and issued corresponding seizure receipt.
- In Mindanao, the Illana Bay Alliance in Region 9, which has eight LGU members has the support of the provincial government and are committed to develop a doable CRM plan that will help them address overfishing and illegal

fishing in their area, implement agreed-upon local ordinances and regulation, and enforce these with the help of the PNP and the Coast Guard.

- The Provincial Government of Bohol, a recipient of several foreign-assisted projects (including the USAID-funded GOLD project and the World Bank-funded Central Visayas Regional Project (CVRP) and Community-Based Resource Management Project (CBRMP), found the need to incorporate ecogovernance principles into its Environmental Code, a pioneering effort in the Philippines. In addition, the province's Environmental Management Office (BEMO) expressed interest in entering into a MOA with EcoGov and DENR as a LSP to assist selected municipalities implement ISWM, SFM and CRM. The provincial government has taken the lead in adopting sound environmental governance initiatives. EcoGov anticipates that Bohol municipal LGUs will be inspired to follow the example of the province.



As a result of being informed of LGU rights and devolved functions through EcoGov briefings and trainings, the municipality of Wao in Lanao del Sur led the confiscation of ₱12 million worth of illegally harvested lumber in coordination with DENR-ARMM.

- In northern Cebu, where autocracy and feudal systems have become the practice and tradition in local governance, the younger blood of known political scions have sought assistance from EcoGov to address issues relating to transparency, accountability, and participatory decision-making in the management of forests and forest lands, coastal resources, and solid waste. The new leaders see the need for sound environmental governance to arrest natural resource degradation and worsening pollution in their localities.
- The newly-installed ESWM Board of Tacurong, Sultan Kudarat organized and conducted an LGU-wide clean-up campaign after the EcoGov orientation and MOA signing activity.
- In Consolacion, Metro Cebu, the Mayor, his Sangguniang Bayan, the multisectoral Municipal



Following an EcoGov orientation and MOA signing, the ESWM Board of Tacurong, Sultan Kudarat conducted an LGU-wide clean up campaign.

Development Council, and the private-sector-led ESWM Board reaffirmed their intent to engage the services of EcoGov, to highlight the need to support decisions and actions with processes and analysis that are transparent, accountable, and participatory in nature.

- Finally, CBFM POs and their federation in Southern Philippines welcomed the entry of EcoGov. In a recent consultation, they voiced their complaint that the CBFM national policies have become too restrictive, regulation-oriented, non-transparent, and with poor accountability. The implementation of these policies negatively impacted on CBFM communities, with only a few able to “survive” the highly regulated systems of accessing resource use rights.

7.0 Key Strategies and Plans for EcoGov Year 2 Implementation

With most of the strategic groundwork established, EcoGov anticipates a fast-paced Year 2. Activities that the program expects to engage in will largely expand upon the progress made in Year 1.

- EcoGov plans to consolidate and focus assistance on the LGUs that have sent LOIs for assistance in Mindanao and Central Visayas. In addition, IAs, follow-up visits, orientation meetings, and MOA signing will be conducted or facilitated in Region 2 and possibly Palawan and Region 6 (for CRM efforts). Expansion to other LGUs will be entertained towards the second half of Year 2 implementation. Follow-on assistance to LGUs will be through the delivery of well-designed training and on-site assistance packages. In collaboration with DENR, EcoGov will engage both individual and institutional LSPs to help the TA team carry out assistance to the LGUs.
- EcoGov will provide TA to CBFM POs and their federations, organizations of Bantay Dagats and Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (FARMCs), and Solid Waste Management Association of the Philippines (SWAPP) to enable them to carry out their grassroots advocacy and provision of necessary “environmental services” to their members. EcoGov will identify strategic alliances and coalitions, especially in selected bays, to strengthen enforcement and advocacy for coastal resource management.
- EcoGov will solidify collaborative work with other USAID-funded projects to bring about synergism in addressing environmental governance issues on the management of forests and forest lands, coastal resources, and solid wastes. The project expects to work with CRMP, TAG, SUCCESS, GEM, and others as relevant in jointly agreed agenda for action and collaboration.
- EcoGov/PLI will concentrate its analysis and TA on (a) improving existing policies and simplifying implementation of CBFM policies at the regional, provincial, and community levels, (b) improving and further simplifying policies on co-management, communal forests, and watersheds, (c) improving

policies and practices on processing and issuances of fishing permits for both municipal and commercial fishermen, (d) drafting and helping in the legislation of the ARMM/SFMA, (e) strengthening “due diligence” and TAP provisions of key Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRRs) on the management of forests and forest lands, coastal resources, and solid waste, and (f) training LGUs to analyze, improve, and enact more responsive local ordinances.

- EcoGov will continue to explore collaborative work and areas for capacity building assistance with various leagues (municipalities, cities, and provinces). Collaborative work will be geared towards strengthening the leagues to improve their “service delivery” assistance to their members, capacity to generate and manage funds, including the use of TAP in the fund management of membership fees, and linking and networking responsibilities.
- EcoGov will obtain USAID approval and implement a grant program to complement the team’s efforts. The grant program strategy will strengthen federations, PO groups, coalitions, and other civil society groups in the pursuit of EcoGov objectives.

8.0 EcoGov Administration and Finance

In April 2002, the EcoGov team completed and obtained approval for the Project Design Elaboration and Work Plan of the Project, which was used as the basis in requesting a modification to the DAI Task Order under RAISE IQC. The modification was approved by USAID in early August 2002. In July 2002, the DAI/EcoGov TA team, with the active participation of DENR and USAID, prepared the work and financial plans of the Project for the period covering August 2002 to November 30, 2003, following a cost center and decentralized approach to implementation.

EcoGov implementation follows the principle of decentralization. The TA team has been organized into various sub-teams for collaboration and support in work plan implementation. The cost centers facilitate tracking activities and making each sub-team accountable for project expenditures with certain degrees of authority in implementation. Regional operations and assistance on policy, legal, and institutions are the main focus of assistance with the support of other sub-teams such as the IEC/advocacy, core technical specialists, and M&E and Resource Economics. Management and operations in Manila and in the field offices provide the overall support, guidance, and coordination for all TA activities.

DAI, in collaboration with its sub-contractors, has mobilized a full complement of project staff. Office locations have been established in Quezon City, near the DENR; Cotabato City; and Cebu City. All offices are fully functioning with computer networks, phone lines, and other necessary equipment to conduct daily project business. EcoGov

has started initial activities in establishing a field office in Northern Luzon (Solano, Nueva Vizcaya).

The various work and financial plans (by teams) are being implemented and are being entered into the TAMIS (Technical Assistance Management Information System) for tracking and monitoring implementation and activities by teams. DAI fielded a TAMIS expert to work with the team for two weeks, training and designing the tool to match the needs of EcoGov's management demands.

Project financial and Level of Effort (LOE) utilization is healthy (Annex C). With the contract modification, the total ceiling amount doubled, thereby creating the appearance of underspending by the project. However, with the full-scale implementation of the LSP strategy in the beginning of EcoGov's second year, along with a projected spring start for the grants program, it is estimated that project spending and LOE use will accelerate accordingly.

Annexes

Annex A. List of LGUs participating in EcoGov, Status of their MOAs, and Counterpart Commitments

A. Mindanao

| Name of LGU | Letter of Intent (LOI) | | | Priority Sector* | | | Status of MOA | LGU Commitment (P) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|------------------|------------|------------|--|--------------------|
| | SFM | CRM | ISWM | SFM (ha) | CRM (km) | ISWM (no.) | | |
| ARMM | 11 | 8 | 5 | 58,013 | 163 | 4 | | 1,282,900 |
| 1. Wao, Lanao del Sur | X | | | 17,000 | | | MOA signed; TA on Forest Land Use Planning has commenced. | 455,000 |
| 2. Balabagan, Lanao Sur | X | X | | | ** | | | |
| 3. Bumbaran, Lanao Sur | X | | | 10,000 | | | | |
| 4. Kapatagan, Lanao Sur | X | X | | | ** | | | |
| 5. Sultan Gumander, Lanao Sur | X | X | | | ** | | | |
| 6. Lamitan, Basilan | X | X | X | | 25.0 | 1 | MOA for signing on November 19. | 135,000 |
| 7. Tipo-tipo, Basilan | X | X | | | 31.0 | | MOA for signing on November 19. | 600,000 |
| 8. Sumisip, Basilan | X | X | | 18,365 | 78.0 | | MOA for signing on November 19. | |
| 9. Marawi City | | | X | | | 1 | | |
| 10. Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao | | | X | | | 1 | MOA signed; TA being mobilized. | 92,900 |
| 11. Gen. SK Pendatun, Maguindanao | X | | | | 29.0 | | | |
| 12. Parang, Maguindanao | X | X | X | | | 1 | MOA for signing in November. | |
| 13. Upi, Maguindanao | X | X | X | 12,648 | | | | |
| Region 12 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 78,919 | ** | 5 | | 1,790,000 |
| 14. Lebak, Sultan Kudarat | X | X | X | 30,000 | ** | 1 | MOA signed (upland, solid waste, coastal); TA being mobilized. | 877,000 |
| 15. Kalamansig, Sultan Kudarat | X | | | 44,000 | | | MOA signed; TA being mobilized. | 300,000 |
| 16. Isulan, Sultan Kudarat | | | X | | | | MOA for discussion. | |
| 17. Palimbang, Sultan Kudarat | | X | | | ** | | | |

| Name of LGU | Letter of Intent (LOI) | | | Priority Sector* | | | Status of MOA | LGU Commitment (P) | |
|--|------------------------|-----------|----------|------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| | SFM | CRM | ISWM | SFM (ha) | CRM (km) | ISWM (no.) | | | |
| 18. Tacurong City, Sultan Kudarat | | | X | | | 1 | MOA signed; TA being mobilized. | 545,000 | |
| 19. Kidapawan City, N. Cotabato | | | X | 4,918 | | 1 | MOA signed; TA being mobilized. | 68,000 | |
| 20. Koronadal City, So. Cotabato | | | X | | | 1 | MOA for signing in November. | | |
| 21. Cotabato City | | | X | | | 1 | | | |
| 22. Lake Sebu, So. Cotabato | X | | | | | | | | |
| 23. Kiamba, Sarangani | X | X | X | | | | | | |
| 24. Maasim, Sarangani | X | X | X | | | | | | |
| 25. Maitum, Sarangani | X | X | X | | | | | | |
| Region 9 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 232.0 | 2 | | 2,228,000 | |
| 26. Isabela City | X | X | X | | | 1 | MOA for signing in November. | 698,000 | |
| Illana Bay – Zambo Sur (IBRA 9) and Provincial LGU | | | | | | | | MOA signed; TA being mobilized. | 330,000 |
| 27. Dimataling, ZDS | | X | | | 12.5 | | | | |
| 28. Dinas, ZDS | | X | | | 19.7 | | MOA signed; TA being mobilized. | 90,000 | |
| 29. Labangan, ZDS | | X | | | 6.4 | | MOA signed; TA being mobilized. | 600,000 | |
| 30. Pagadian City, ZDS | | X | | | 14.7 | | | | |
| 31. Pitogo, ZDS | | X | | | ** | | | | |
| 32. San Pablo, ZDS | | X | | | 15.0 | | MOA signed; TA being mobilized. | 180,000 | |
| 33. Aurora, ZDS | | X | | | ** | | MOA signed; TA being mobilized. | 50,000 | |
| 34. Tabina, ZDS | | X | | | 30.8 | | MOA signed; TA being mobilized. | 180,000 | |
| 35. Tukuran, ZDS | | X | | | 4.2 | | MOA signed; TA being mobilized. | 100,000 | |
| 36. Dumaliniao, ZDS** | | X | | | 15.3 | | | | |
| Dumanguillas Bay | | | | | | | | | |
| 37. Margosatubig, ZDS | | X | | | 43.6 | | | | |
| 38. V. A. Sagun, ZDS | | X | | | ** | | | | |
| 39. Buug, Zambo Sibugay | X | X | X | | 12.7 | 1 | MOA for signing in November. | | |

| Name of LGU | Letter of Intent (LOI) | | | Priority Sector* | | | Status of MOA | LGU Commitment (P) |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|----------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | SFM | CRM | ISWM | SFM (ha) | CRM (km) | ISWM (no.) | | |
| Sibuguey Bay | | | | | | | | |
| 40. Payao, Zambo Sibugay | X | X | | | 57.9 | | | |
| Region 10 (Lanao del Norte) | 6 | 5 | 5 | 23,186 | 0.0 | 5 | | 0 |
| 41. Bacolod | | X | X | | | 1 | | |
| 42. Baroy | X | | | | | | | |
| 43. Kapatagan | X | X | X | | | 1 | | |
| 44. Kolambugan | | X | X | | | 1 | | |
| 45. Lala | | X | X | | | 1 | | |
| 46. Munai | X | | | | | | | |
| 47. Nunungan | X | | | 23,186 | | | | |
| 48. Sultan Naga Dimaporo | X | | | | | | | |
| 49. Tubod | X | X | X | | | 1 | | |
| Total | 26 | 33 | 21 | 160,117 | 395.7 | 16 | 15 MOAs with 13 LGUs. | 5,300,900 |
| Total Target | | | | 150,000 | 600.0 | 22 | | |
| (Shortfall) | | | | | (204.3) | (6) | | |

Notes:

* The priority sectors for the LGUs are those with figures (ha/km/no) or marked with "**". The priorities were based either on the preliminary assessment of the needs of LGUs by the TA Team or on the results of the consultations/action planning with LGU. The figures (ha and km) are preliminary and will be further refined in the process of planning.

** Figures not available yet.

B. Central Visayas

| Name of LGU | Letter of Intent (LOI) | | Priority Sector* | | | | Status of MOA | LGU Commitment (P) |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | SFM | CRM | ISWM | SFM (ha) | CRM (km) | ISWM (no) | | |
| Bohol | 5 | 3 | 7 | 9,765 | 135.9 | 7 | | 2,460,000 |
| 1. Talibon | X | X | X | 3,404 | 98.9 | 1 | MOA for signing in November. | |
| 2. San Miguel | X | | | 3,148 | | | MOA for signing in November. | |
| 3. Jagna | | | X | ** | ** | 1 | MOA signed. | 130,000 |
| 4. Duero | | | X | ** | ** | 1 | MOA signed. | 100,000 |
| 5. Mabini | X | X | | 3,213 | 37.0 | | MOA for signing in November. | |
| 6. Cortes | | | X | | ** | 1 | | |
| 7. Baclayon | Sector not specified | | | | | 1 | | |
| 8. Daus | X | | X | | | 1 | | |
| 9. Panglao | | | X | | | 1 | | |
| 10. Tagbilaran City | X | X | X | | | | | |
| 11. Bohol Province*** | X | X | X | To be determined | | | MOA for signing in November. | 2,230,000 |
| Cebu | 4 | 10 | 17 | 23,969 | 294 | 8 | | |
| 12. Alcoy**** | X | X | X | 4,505 | ** | ** | | |
| 13. Boljoon | | | X | ** | | ** | | |
| 14. Alegria | | | X | ** | | ** | | |
| 15. Dalaguete | | | X | 6,408 | | 1 | | |
| 16. Balam-ban**** | X | X | X | 8,575 | 20.9 | 1 | | |
| 17. Tuburan**** | | | X | ** | ** | 1 | | |
| 18. Toledo City | X | X | X | 4,481 | 27.0 | ** | | |
| 19. Tabogon | | | X | ** | ** | ** | | |
| 20. Bogo | X | X | X | ** | 23.3 | 1 | | |
| 21. Sta. Fe | | X | X | | 20.5 | | | |
| 22. Bantayan | | | X | | ** | 1 | | |
| 23. Danao | | X | X | ** | 15.2 | 1 | | |

| Name of LGU | Letter of Intent (LOI) | | Priority Sector* | | | Status of MOA | LGU Commitment (P) |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| | SFM | CRM | ISWM | SFM (ha) | CRM (km) | | |
| 24. San Francisco | | X | X | ** | 47.2 | ** | |
| 25. Poro | | X | X | | 65.2 | ** | |
| 26. Consolacion | | | X | | | 1 | |
| 27. Lapulapu City**** | | X | X | | 59.1 | 1 | |
| 28. Tudela | | X | X | | 15.4 | ** | |
| 29. Catmon | | | X | ** | | ** | |
| Negros Oriental | 6 | 3 | 7 | 60,854 | 63.0 | 5 | |
| 30. Pamplona | X | | X | 13,436 | | 1 | |
| 31. Tanjay City**** | X | X | X | 16,473 | 19.0 | 1 | |
| 32. Bais City**** | X | X | X | 11,413 | 30.0 | 1 | |
| 33. Dumaguete City | | | X | | | 1 | |
| 34. San Jose | X | | X | ** | | ** | |
| 35. Amlan | X | | X | ** | | ** | |
| 36. Bayawan City**** | X | X | X | 19,532 | 14.0 | 1 | |
| Total | 15 | 16 | 31 | 94,588 | 492.7 | 20 | 2 LGUs with signed MOAs. |
| Total Target | | | | 90,000 | 250.0 | 25 | |
| (Shortfall) | | | | | | (5) | |

Notes:

* The priority sectors for the LGUs are those with figures (ha/km/no) or marked with "**". The priorities were based either on the preliminary assessment of the needs of LGUs by the TA Team or on the results of the consultations/action planning with LGU. The figures (ha and km) are preliminary and will be further refined in the process of planning.

** Other sectors which the LGUs may consider after the first cycle or which the Project may later consider for assistance.

*** For Metro Tagbilaran. This is still under discussion with the BEMO-Prov'l Gov't. The Metro Tagbilaran municipalities which will be covered by the project have yet to be determined. The BEMO has indicated willingness to provide counterpart funding: P1.5M for CRM, P130,000 for SFM, and P600,000 for SWM.

**** CRMP learning/expansion sites

Annex B. List of EcoGov Publications

Monograph of the First National Roundtable Discussion on Governing the Environment. October 2002.

Monograph of the Second National Roundtable Discussion on Autonomy and Devolution. October 2002.

The Philippine Environmental Governance Program Leaflet (English and Filipino). September 2002.

The Philippine Environmental Governance Program Work and Financial Plan, August 2002-November 2003. August 2002.

The Philippine Environmental Governance Program Semi-Annual Performance Progress Report No. 1 – December 2001–May 2002.
June 2002.

The Philippine Environmental Governance Program Leaflet (Version 1). May 2002.

Proceedings of the First Upland Resources Management Interactive Assembly, Marawi City, 16-18 April 2002. May 2002.

Proceedings of the First Coastal Resources Management Interactive Assembly, Cotabato City, 26-28 February 2002. March 2002.

**Annex C - Level of Effort
Philippine Environmental Governance Program**

| Contract Number Contract Length Date | PCE-I-00-99-00002-00 36 Months September 30, 2002 | ELAPSE TIME | | PLANNED | LOE PROVIDED | LOE UTILIZATION |
|---|---|-------------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | | MONTHS | PERCENT | LOE (Person Days) | TO DATE (Person Days) | RATE % |
| DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES, INC | | | | | | |
| LTTA - EXPAT | | | | | | |
| | Info & Other Support (Prog Admin) - level 3 | | | 194 | 18.0 | 9.3% |
| | Info & Other Support (Prog Admin) - level 2 | | | 210 | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| LTTA - LOCAL | | | | | | |
| | Chief of Party | | | 532 | 61.0 | 11.5% |
| | Senior Policy Specialist | | | 385 | 209.1 | 54.3% |
| | Advocacy Specialist | | | 550 | 195.5 | 35.5% |
| | Coastal Resources Advisor | | | 660 | 147.6 | 22.4% |
| | Northern Luzon Team Leader | | | 440 | - | 0.0% |
| | Uplands and Governance Specialist | | | 660 | 195.0 | 29.5% |
| | Community Org Specialist - ARMM | | | 532 | 42.0 | 7.9% |
| | ISWM and Governance Specialist | | | 422 | 70.5 | 16.7% |
| STTA - | | | | | | |

**Annex C - Level of Effort
Philippine Environmental Governance Program**

| Contract Number PCE-I-00-99-00002-00 Contract Length 36 Months Date September 30, 2002 | ELAPSE TIME | | PLANNED | LOE PROVIDED | LOE UTILIZATION |
|--|-------------|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | MONTHS | PERCENT | LOE (Person Days) | TO DATE (Person Days) | RATE % |
| EXPAT | | | | | |
| Land Based NRM - level 1 | | | 12 | - | 0.0% |
| Policy Reform and Analysis - level 1 | | | 20 | 13.0 | 65.0% |
| Policy Reform and Analysis - level 1 | | | 52 | 20.0 | 38.5% |
| Policy Reform and Analysis - level 1 | | | 48 | - | 0.0% |
| Land Based NRM - level 2 | | | 58 | 38.1 | 65.6% |
| Agribusiness and Marketing - level 1 | | | 14 | - | 0.0% |
| Information and Other Support (GIS) - level 1 | | | 64 | 26.0 | 40.6% |
| Information and Other Support - (Prog Admin) level 3 | | | 16 | 16.0 | 100.0% |
| Information and Other Support - (Prog Admin) level 2 | | | 21 | - | 0.0% |
| Admin/Financial Management Support | | | 25 | 22.0 | 88.0% |
| Admin/Financial Management Support | | | 83 | - | 0.0% |
| DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES, INC | | | | | |
| STTA - LOCAL | | | | | |
| Network Technician | | | 60 | 53.5 | 89.2% |
| Program Support Staff | | | 26 | | 100.0% |

**Annex C - Level of Effort
Philippine Environmental Governance Program**

| Contract Number Contract Length Date | PCE-I-00-99-00002-00 36 Months September 30, 2002 | ELAPSE TIME | | PLANNED | LOE PROVIDED | LOE UTILIZATION |
|---|---|-------------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | | MONTHS | PERCENT | LOE (Person Days) | TO DATE (Person Days) | RATE % |
| | | 10 | 28% | | 26.0 | |
| Biodiversity | | | | 165 | - | 0.0% |
| Community Advocacy | | | | 109 | - | 0.0% |
| ISWM | | | | 110 | - | 0.0% |
| Solid Waste Law | | | | 50 | - | 0.0% |
| Forest Land Use Planning | | | | 59 | - | 0.0% |
| Training/Institutional Development | | | | 50 | - | 0.0% |
| Coastal Law | | | | 50 | - | 0.0% |
| Public Finance | | | | 50 | - | 0.0% |
| Marine Geography | | | | 50 | - | 0.0% |
| Gender | | | | 50 | - | 0.0% |
| Small Enterprise | | | | 25 | - | 0.0% |
| Rural Finance | | | | 25 | - | 0.0% |
| Agribusiness Associations | | | | 25 | - | 0.0% |
| Community-Level Monitoring | | | | 25 | - | 0.0% |
| DAI TOTALS | | | | 5,927 | 1,153 | 19.5% |
| OIDCI - LOCAL SUBCONTRACTOR | | | | | | |
| LTTA - LOCAL | | | | | | |
| Mindanao Team Leader | | | | 660 | | 28.9% |

**Annex C - Level of Effort
Philippine Environmental Governance Program**

| Contract Number Contract Length Date | PCE-I-00-99-00002-00 36 Months September 30, 2002 | ELAPSE TIME | | PLANNED | LOE PROVIDED | LOE UTILIZATION |
|---|---|-------------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | | MONTHS | PERCENT | LOE (Person Days) | TO DATE (Person Days) | RATE % |
| | | 10 | 28% | | 191.0 | |
| | Community Org Specialist - Reg. XII & ARMM | | | 532 | 53.0 | 10.0% |
| | Central Visayas Team Leader | | | 660 | 173.1 | 26.2% |
| | Coalition Building Specialist | | | 330 | 188.0 | 57.0% |
| | Integrated Solid Waste Mgt Advisor | | | 330 | 190.0 | 57.6% |
| | ISWM Specialist | | | 330 | - | 0.0% |
| | Uplands Advisor | | | 496 | - | 0.0% |
| | Community Forestry | | | 310 | - | 0.0% |
| | Environment Policy & Law Specialist | | | 330 | 151.0 | 45.8% |
| STTA - LOCAL | | | | | | |
| | Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist | | | 330 | 152.5 | 46.2% |
| OIDCI TOTALS | | | | 4,308 | 1,098.6 | 25.5% |
| REECS - LOCAL SUBCONTRACTOR | | | | | | |

**Annex C - Level of Effort
Philippine Environmental Governance Program**

| Contract Number PCE-I-00-99-00002-00 Contract Length 36 Months Date September 30, 2002 | ELAPSE TIME | | PLANNED | LOE PROVIDED | LOE UTILIZATION |
|--|-------------|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | MONTHS | PERCENT | LOE (Person Days) | TO DATE (Person Days) | RATE % |
| LTTA - LOCAL | | | | | |
| Uplands & Gov Specialist | | | 532 | 118.0 | 22.2% |
| Coastal Res & Gov Specialist | | | 422 | 37.8 | 9.0% |
| Info Education & Comm Specialist | | | 550 | 193.0 | 35.1% |
| Community Org Specialist - Region XII | | | 550 | 189.0 | 34.4% |
| STTA - LOCAL | | | | | |
| Coastal Resources Policy Expert | | | 80 | 31.8 | 39.8% |
| Policy Advocacy Specialist | | | 220 | 103.6 | 47.1% |
| Coastal Resource Expert - C. Visayas | | | 60 | - | 0.0% |
| Waste Econ & Analysis Specialist | | | 80 | 42.4 | 53.0% |
| Institution Development Specialist | | | 50 | - | 0.0% |
| Governance Specialist | | | 65 | - | 0 |
| Resource Economics | | | 50 | - | 0.0% |
| Resource Policy | | | 50 | - | 0.0% |
| LGU Finance | | | 25 | - | 0.0% |
| REECS | | | | | 26.2% |

**Annex C - Level of Effort
Philippine Environmental Governance Program**

| Contract Number PCE-I-00-99-00002-00 Contract Length 36 Months Date September 30, 2002 | ELAPSE TIME | | PLANNED | LOE PROVIDED | LOE UTILIZATION |
|--|-------------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | MONTHS | PERCENT | LOE (Person Days) | TO DATE (Person Days) | RATE % |
| TOTALS | | | 2,734 | 715.6 | |
| ABT ASSOCIATES - AMERICAN SUBCONTRACTOR | | | | | |
| STTA - EXPAT | | | | | |
| Non-Agricultural NRBI - level 1 | | | 28 | - | 0.0% |
| Policy Reform and Analysis - level 1 | | | 27 | - | 0.0% |
| ABT TOTALS | | | 55 | - | 0.0% |
| MSI - AMERICAN SUBCONTRACTOR | | | | | |
| STTA - EXPAT | | | | | |
| Policy Reform and Analysis - level 1 | | | 30 | - | 0.0% |
| Information and Other Support - level 1 | | | 30 | - | 0.0% |
| MSI TOTALS | | | 60 | - | 0.0% |
| WINROCK INTERNATIONAL - AMERICAN SUBCONTRACTOR | | | | | |
| STTA - EXPAT | | | | | |

**Annex C - Level of Effort
Philippine Environmental Governance Program**

| Contract Number PCE-I-00-99-00002-00 Contract Length 36 Months Date September 30, 2002 | ELAPSE TIME | | PLANNED | LOE PROVIDED | LOE UTILIZATION |
|--|-------------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | MONTHS | PERCENT | LOE (Person Days) | TO DATE (Person Days) | RATE % |
| Water Resource Mgt/Watershed Mgt- level 1 | | | 23 | - | 0.0% |
| Policy Reform & Analysis - level 1 | | | 22 | - | 0.0% |
| Land Based NRM Specialist - level 1 | | | 45 | 22.0 | 48.9% |
| WINROCK TOTALS | | | 90 | 22.0 | 24.4% |
| MSU - AMERICAN SUBCONTRACTOR | | | | | |
| STTA - EXPAT | | | | | |
| Land Based NRM - level 1 | | | 28 | - | 0.0% |
| Policy Reform and Analysis - level 1 | | | 28 | - | 0.0% |
| LTTA - LOCAL | | | | | |
| Resource Valuation and MIS | | | 477 | 135.4 | 28.4% |
| MSU TOTALS | | | 533 | 135.4 | 25.4% |
| GRAND TOTALS | | | 13,707 | 3,125.0 | 22.8% |