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Resources, Environment and Economics Center for Studies, Inc.
Winrock International
Abt Associates, Inc.
Management Systems International
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Eco Governance



Development *Alternatives*, Inc.

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Acronyms

ADR	-	Alternative Dispute Resolution
ALMA	-	Agroforestry Land Management Agreement
ANC	-	ABS-CBN Network Channel
ARMM	-	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
ASCOT	-	Aurora State College of Technology
CBFM	-	Community-Based Forest Management
CBFMA	-	Community-Based Forest Management Act
CRM	-	Coastal Resource Management
DA/BFAR	-	Department of Agriculture/Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
DAI	-	Development Alternatives, Inc.
DAO	-	Department Administrative Order
DENR	-	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	-	Department of the Interior and Local Government
EcoGov	-	Philippine Environmental Governance Project
EO	-	Executive Order
FFM	-	Forest and Forest Land Management
FISH-BE	-	Fisheries Bio-Economic Model
FLUP	-	Forest Land Use Plan
FY	-	Fiscal Year
GOP	-	Government of the Philippines
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communication
IPRA	-	Indigenous Peoples Right Act
IRA	-	Internal Revenue Allotment
IRR	-	Implementing Rules and Regulations
ISWM	-	Integrated Solid Waste Management
JMC	-	Joint Memorandum Circular
LCE	-	Local Chief Executive
LGU	-	Local Government Unit
LMP	-	League of Municipalities in the Philippines
LOE	-	Level of Effort
LOP	-	Life of Project
LSP	-	Local Service Provider
LTTA	-	Long-Term Technical Assistance
MERF	-	Marine Environmental Resource Foundation
MMAA	-	Muslim Mindanao Autonomy Act
MOA	-	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	-	Marine Protected Area
MRF	-	Materials Recovery Facility
NEDA	-	National Economic and Development Authority
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
NIPAS	-	National Integrated Protected Area System
PAMB	-	Protected Area Management Board
PD	-	Presidential Decree
PLI	-	Policy, Legal and Institutions Group
PMO	-	Program Management Office
PO	-	People's Organization
SB	-	Sangguniang Bayan
SLF	-	Sanitary Landfill Facility
STTA	-	Short-Term Technical Assistance
SUCCESS	-	Sustainable Cocoa Extension Services for Small Holders Alliance for East Asia Region

- TA - Technical Assistance
- TAIS - Technical, Analytical and IEC/Advocacy Support Group
- TAP - Transparency, Accountability and Participatory Decision-Making
- USAID - United States Agency for International Development

The Philippine Environmental Governance (EcoGov) Project Annual Performance Progress Report No. 3 1 October 2003 to 30 September 2004

1.0 The Project's Development Interests, Problems and Needs

The Philippine Environmental Governance (EcoGov) Project, a technical assistance (TA) grant from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to the Government of the Philippines (GOP), is part of USAID's overall program on environmental governance. The Project is designed to support GOP's and USAID's goal of revitalizing the economy by fostering improved management of the environment and natural resources that provide key inputs to the long-term economic development of the country. It aims to address critical threats to the country's coastal resources and forests, primarily over fishing and use of destructive fishing methods, and illegal cutting and conversion of natural forests. It was also designed to urgently respond to the increasing need to address unmanaged solid waste at the local level to address issues on public health and environmental hazard.

EcoGov's premise is that despite the availability and widespread adoption of adequate and technically-sound solutions and approaches, coastal and forest resources continue to decline and environmental hazards to public health and safety caused by unmanaged solid wastes persist due to weak, or a failure of, governance. Almost always it is the technocrats, politicians and influential individuals who determine 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 and private sector accountable for their decisions and actions. Most major decisions are still centrally executed without clear accountability instead of decentralizing or devolving these to the most responsible and capable entities at the local level.

It is in this context that the EcoGov Project has continued focusing its collaborative assistance to key partners, such as the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), and local government units (LGUs) to improve their strategic decision making processes by pursuing options and action areas where good governance and technical solutions converge to make a difference.

From October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2004, the EcoGov Project has worked with various agencies and organizations, such as the DENR, LGUs, ARMM, leagues of LGUs and Local Service Providers (LSPs) to analyze, formulate and advocate responsive and governance-oriented policies and practices that improve and support programs designed to reduce over fishing, destructive fishing, illegal cutting of forests and conversion of forests, and to manage solid wastes for public health and safety. EcoGov-sponsored activities were targeted to strengthen the capacities of local DENR, LGUs and communities to adopt transparent, accountable and participatory (TAP)

processes in making decisions and taking actions in the protection and management of coastal resources and forest lands, and in the management of solid wastes.

2.0 Implementation of the EcoGov Project FY 2004 Work Plan

2.1 Work Plan Implementation Strategy

The TA Team's main strategy in implementing the Project's Work Plan (Oct. 1, 2003-Sept. 30, 2004) was to build on the rich experiences and lessons learned in FY 2003. Specifically, the Project focused on:

- 1. Improving efficiency.** Work Plan implementation focused on improving the efficiency of delivering doable and effective TA to LGUs, local DENR and other partners. This included the design and conduct of technical training modules combined with small meetings, validation workshops, orientation sessions, round-table discussions, one-on-one coaching and mentoring, cross-visits and on-site assistance with the help of assisting professionals and LSPs. In many cases, the Team conducted training and workshops by clustering LGUs based on agreements to co-manage disposal facilities, islands and shared ecosystems (such as watersheds and bays). The national specialists provided overall guidance, technical direction, quality control to the Regional Teams in delivering TA services to the LGUs and local partners, developing and disseminating relevant information/education/communication (IEC) and advocacy materials as well as employing a low profile advocacy approach for the adoption and issuance of key policies to improve local and national governance practices. The Team continued to assist LGUs to take full advantage of existing formal means, urging them to collaborate with each other as well as with national technical agencies to identify and implement common strategies in planning and managing their environment and natural resource base.
- 2. Responding to call for more collaborative efforts.** The Team did its best to respond to several requests of national partners and USAID for further collaborative efforts and initiatives with various partners. Several orientation and training workshops were conducted to broaden the partners' understanding of trends and issues on environmental governance. Foremost of these were the:
 - a) Conduct of natural resource conflicts workshop for USAID, DENR, LGUs and civil society partners;
 - b) Training course on municipal forest land use planning (FLUP) for DENR field staff in Regions 5, 7, 8 and 13 involved in foreign-assisted projects especially the World Bank-funded Community-Based Resource Management Project (CBRMP);
 - c) Orientation and action planning workshop on co-management agreement vis-à-vis the DENR-Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) 2003-01, also in association with CBRMP;
 - d) Conduct of a pilot training on alternative dispute resolution (ADR) for selected DENR staff, including those from regions not covered by the EcoGov Project; and
 - e) Conduct of joint EcoGov Project and SUCCESS Project training on cacao production for selected LGU technicians from Western Mindanao, ARMM and Central Mindanao.

3. Implementing innovative activities. Several innovative activities were implemented under the EcoGov Project FY 2004 Work Plan. Some “high flyers” —innovative or pioneering efforts—were designed to test doability, viability and acceptability of non-traditional interventions for improving environmental governance. Foremost of these are the:

- a) Assistance provided to promote enterprise and private sector participation in Nueva Vizcaya’s 24,000-ha co-management area;
 - b) Development and testing of the Fisheries Bio-economic model (FISH BE) that could help LGUs and their constituents in making choices and decisions to sustainably manage their coastal and fishery resources;
 - c) Efforts to install water user’s fee in Kidapawan City and Makilala, North Cotabato with the Metro Kidapawan Water District;
 - d) Piloting of the co-management agreement approach in the mangrove areas and forest lands of Talibon, Bohol;
 - e) Assistance provided to the League of Municipalities in the Philippines (LMP) in redefining its vision, mission and strategic directions; and
 - f) Conduct of “certificate courses” on FLUP, integrated solid waste management (ISWM) and coastal resource management (CRM) in collaboration with local academic institutions using the EcoGov Project training modules.
- 4) **Providing small grants and sub-contracts.** The FY 2004 Work Plan rolled out two cycles of grants to fund deserving and innovative environmental governance proposals (in the areas of livelihood and community enterprises, capacity building, advocacy and information dissemination, and other local initiatives). The first cycle was for civil society organizations and people’s organizations (POs). Per the official request of the DENR and USAID management, the second cycle was made available exclusively for Community-based Forest Management (CBFM) POs or their federations. Also, several institutional sub-contracts were competed and awarded to LSPs who could help LGUs in their various planning activities, updating the forest cover data of Mindanao, digitizing LGU maps, and reviewing and analyzing various forestry policies and the Fisheries Code, including its implementing rules and regulations (IRR). The EcoGov Project’s strategic use of subcontracts has increased its ability to respond to demands for TA and other assistance coming from various LGUs and DENR units.

In summary, EcoGov’s implementation approaches in providing assistance at the national and regional levels in Regions 2, 3, 7, 9, 12 and ARMM have greatly increased LGUs’ and local DENR’s awareness and practice of good governance principles in the exercise of their authority and responsibility.

2.2 Positive Factors in the Implementation of FY 2004 Work Plan

Several factors contributed positively to the implementation of the EcoGov Project’s FY 2004 Work Plan.

In October 2003, the Project already had sealed the commitments of about 70

At the start of FY 2004, LGU partners had already committed a total of P37 million to implement CRM, FFM and ISWM activities. As of mid FY 2004, amount of LGU commitment was P41 million.

LGUs through 80 Memoranda of Agreement¹ (MOAs) (Figure 1). The Central Visayas Team was assisting 28 LGUs; Mindanao teams (Central and Western Mindanao), 24; and Northern Luzon, 18. These LGUs committed a total amount of ₱37 million² as their counterparts, broken down as follows: ₱13 million for forest and forest lands management (FFM), ₱10 million for CRM and ₱14 million for ISWM. The level of LGU financial commitments at the start of FY 2004 manifested the goodwill that has been established by the Project with the LGUs, provided entry points for Ecogov TA, and facilitated Project support to the LGU partners.

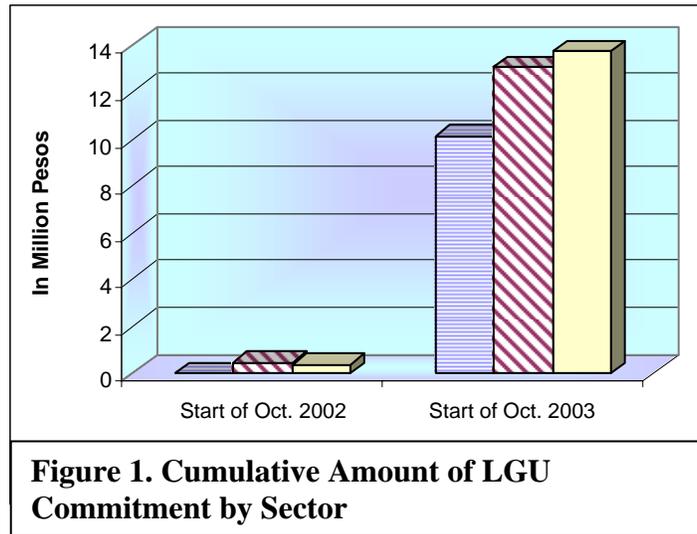


Figure 1. Cumulative Amount of LGU Commitment by Sector

Nationwide orientation workshops on good environmental governance conducted for DENR central and field officials in FY 2003 had a positive effect on the implementation of the FY 2004 Work Plan. The workshops provided higher level of awareness and acceptance of the principles and approach of environmental governance and strengthened collaborative relationship with DENR central and field partners.

In late 2003, DENR placed a more dynamic leadership at the EcoGov Program Management Office (PMO) to coordinate, provide oversight and monitor the implementation of all USAID-financed contracts and grants on environmental governance. In addition, USAID facilitated the joint signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the implementation of USAID SO4 between DENR, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the DILG and the leagues of LGUs. The MOU clarified the roles and responsibilities of various partners, grantees and contractors in implementing USAID’s grants and TA contracts.

FY 2004 also saw the development by the EcoGov TA Team of more refined, focused and efficient approaches in providing environmental governance support and assistance to LGUs and other partners. During the fiscal year, approaches to CRM planning and implementation assistance on fisheries management (municipal and inter-LGU fisheries management) and marine protected area (MPA) management were clearly delineated. In forestry, the Team prioritized the conduct of governance-oriented municipal FLUP and co-management agreement of specific forests and forest lands. In ISWM, helping LGUs meet the requirements of RA 9003 (Ecological Solid Waste Management Act)—from planning to implementation of doable activities—became the central focus of assistance.

FY 2004 saw more refined and focused approaches in providing TA to LGUs and other partners.

¹ Some LGUs signed more than one MOA with EcoGov and DENR. By February 2004, the number of MOAs increased to 89, covering 79 LGUs.

² Total LGU commitment amounted to ₱41 million by mid FY 2004.

Despite these positive factors, the implementation of EcoGov's FY 2004 Work Plan still faced some rough sailing. The Project had to deal with "moving targets" as the project environment drastically changed during the period.

2.3 Implementation Issues, Challenges and Lessons Learned³

The Team was confronted by various issues and challenges. The Team was able to respond accordingly to issues within the Project's control, and had to re-adjust its strategies to address those that were caused by external events.

- **The Need for Balanced Skills and Expertise**

In FY 2004, the Team had to enhance the skills of its field staff and augment its manpower to adequately respond to the magnitude, intensity and complexity of multi-sectoral TA needs of the LGUs. The intensive analytical requirements in the preparation and legitimization of ISWM, CRM and FFM plans demanded more time from the Team's specialists as the Project's assisting professionals were unprepared to meet such multi-sectoral demands. There were also the increasing expectations from LGUs to fast track the planning process, especially in getting consensus for CRM zones, forest land allocation and prioritization of sub-watersheds, and strategic options in operationalizing ISWM plans.

To address the challenge, the Team re-aligned its TA support, increased more internal mentoring and coaching activities, intensified quality control meetings, and gradually engaged properly selected individual LSPs. The Team learned that there is a need to carefully look at all angles of work plan implementation, anticipate everything and always be flexible.

- **Decentralized Versus Centralized Work Plan Implementation**

The EcoGov Project adopted a decentralized and regionalized approach to work planning and implementation. Each Regional Team managed and maintained their budget, staff and logistics. To access the services of national specialists, each Regional Team leader would have to put in a request. All travel expenses and on-site assistance costs were charged to the region's cost center. This strategy resulted in efficient monitoring of expenses and strategic use of national specialists' time.

Towards the middle of FY 2004, however, there was a need to adjust the decentralized strategy as resources began to thin out and as the task of meeting targets began to weigh heavily on Regional Teams. Mounting pressures tend to result in quality assurance being overlooked. To avoid this, a centralized approach in providing technical direction, mentoring and coaching, and analysis to maintain quality and standards was employed, without necessarily compromising regional authority and responsibility. A major learning from the decentralized system is that "what gets measured gets done and what's done also gets measured, but sometimes sacrificing technical product quality and standards."

³ The EcoGov Project's Fourth Semi-Annual Report in June 2004 also listed and discussed several lessons learned during the first half of implementation in FY 2004. Those are not discussed in this Annual Report.

- **National and Local Elections**

The national and local elections on May 10, 2004 impacted the FY 2004 Work Plan. Anticipating only a two-month delay in Project implementation, the Team made good use of this “lull” to work on other Project-related activities, such as refinement of technical analysis and plans, improving training modules, and pursuing activities with DENR and institutional service providers. The delay, however, took longer than expected—at least three months in many areas, four months in some—as many local chief executives (LCEs) and other LGU key persons seeking elected positions took to the campaign trail earlier than expected. Some LCEs and Sanggunian Bayan (SB) members, unsure of their chances of getting re-elected, were hesitant to make further commitments to complete EcoGov-related activities. Even the LMP verbally expressed its preference to have EcoGov assistance continued after the national and local elections.

Further delays were experienced even after the elections. The peace and order situation was unstable in many areas, especially in Mindanao. The new LCEs took some time to get oriented and settle down. As shown in Annex 1, 55% of the 76 municipal LGUs that are being assisted by EcoGov elected new mayors, 76% of the LGUs got new vice-mayor; 66% of the 15 provinces where EcoGov operates selected new governors and new vice-governors. The changes in local leadership required more staff time to organize and provide necessary “orientations and briefings” to the new LCEs, while working arrangements, trust, and relationships with the incumbents had to be re-establish and affirmed.

At the national level, there were leadership changes in the different leagues of LGUs. The Team has already reestablished its working relationship with the LMP but still needs to do the same with the League of Cities of the Philippines (LCP) and League of Provinces of the Philippines (LPP). The national elections also resulted in the appointment of a new DENR Secretary. These developments had significant impact on EcoGov 1’s last few months of operation as well as its targets. .

- **USAID Budget Cut**

Agency-wide budget cuts impacted USAID/Philippines’ capacity to fully fund the EcoGov 1 Project. The reduction in committed funds (approximately US\$1.4 million for 2004), affected the Project’s ability to engage LGUs who entered into MOAs with EcoGov as of mid-2003. This development required the Project Team to focus its efforts on 60 percent of the total LGUs (those most likely to contribute to completing target deliverables and outputs). Remaining resources were divided and used for the other 40 percent (31 of the 79 with MOA) of the LGUs in an effort to maintain the minimum level of project commitment necessary to sustain interest in environmental governance for potential actions under the EcoGov 2 Project.

Due to the budget cut, the project had to scale down its support to some LGUs.

As a consequence of the USAID budget cut, the EcoGov Project reduced its level of activities and thus, was unable to meet some of its commitments to the LGUs. Also Level of Efforts (LOEs), number of LSP subcontracts and operating expenses were re-aligned to concentrate on selected LGUs.

- **Limited Supply of Capable LSPs**

Engaging LSPs under the EcoGov Project has had two major objectives: capacity building of local resource institutions and helping the Project achieve its objectives in assisting LGUs with signed MOAs. The Team, however, has observed that most LSPs need a major re-orientation and coaching before they are deployed to assist LGUs. In most cases, local professionals have to learn and apply governance-oriented processes in planning as well as in implementing the plans with LGUs and communities.

Mindanao continues to suffer from a limited supply of qualified LSPs. The many years of regional conflicts led to the migration of “intellectual capital” from the area. To date, the Project has engaged fewer institutional and individual LSPs in Mindanao than expected. This is also due partly to the many donor-funded projects in Mindanao which draw from a small pool of TA talents.

- **Difficulty in Determining a Win-Win Solution in Institutionalizing Environmental Financing**

The EcoGov Project experience in facilitating the MOA signing on water user’s fee between and among the Metro Kidapawan Water District, the LGUs of Kidapawan City and Makilala, North Cotabato and DENR through the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) of the Mt. Apo National Park showed, that despite the advances in the science and technique of resource valuation, the process of institutionalizing environmental financing to compensate on-site costs of protecting and managing a watershed is still an uphill battle. The Project learned that even when concerned parties have already made verbal commitments, translating these commitments into a formal MOA still takes a lot of efforts, as politics, self-interests, institutional mandates, and other issues come into play. This is a challenge that EcoGov 2 Project will have to face, especially if environmental financing strategies will have to be translated into operational terms.

3.0 Results vis-à-vis USAID Strategic Objective and Intermediate Results

Under USAID’s EcoGov Program Results Framework (SO4), the EcoGov Project contributes toward the overall goal “to revitalize the economy and transform governance to accelerate sustainable growth through the protection of productive and life-sustaining natural resources.” SO4 highlights the reduction of threats posed by illegal fishing, over fishing, illegal logging and forest conversion, and unmanaged solid wastes. The EcoGov Project helps address these threats through a combination of technical solutions and the adoption of good environmental governance principles and practices, especially at the policy and implementation levels.

The expected results that will contribute to achieving the SO4 Goal are:

- a) Expanded application of good ecogovernance by the DENR, LGUs and community stakeholders with the advocacy support of civil society, leagues and other “demanders” of environmental services; and
- b) Improved management of coastal/forest resources and solid wastes.

3.1 Expanded Application of Sound Environmental Governance

The EcoGov Project's policy, legal and institutional (PLI) support initiatives and technical, analytical and IEC support (TAIS) activities have provided the foundation for expanding the application of sound environmental governance by DENR, LGUs and community stakeholders. PLI continued to concentrate on intervening and introducing changes at the policy, legal and institution level, while the TAIS group focused on improving tools, techniques and information system for environmental governance. Each category of initiatives reinforced each other. In addition, the EcoGov's Small Grants Program and its mechanism for engaging institutional LSPs were geared towards promoting and enhancing the application of good environmental governance among community organizations, civil society organizations assisting grassroots organizations, and academic/training institutions.

Policy, Legal, and Institutional Support

In FY 2004, the EcoGov Project planned to complete a total of 22 policy, legal and institutional support initiatives—two in CRM, four in ISWM, four in FFM, five in cross cutting and inter-sectoral concerns, and six in other related assistance areas (Annex 2). As of Sept. 30, 2004, 63% (or 14 initiatives) have been completed, 14% (or three) are ongoing while 23% (or 5 initiatives) were deferred. The ongoing activities are expected to be accomplished by the end of the Project (November 2004). The deferred initiatives may be continued in EcoGov 2, if there remains interest from DENR and other partners.

Five major environmental policy instruments were signed or enacted with assistance of EcoGov specialists and LSPs in their formulation, validation and advocacy. The policies are :

- ARMM's Regional Sustainable Forest Management Act, otherwise known as the Muslim Mindanao Autonomy Act (MMAA) No. 161 or the "People's Bill" was signed into law in May, 2004 by the ARMM Regional Governor. The law provides for a decentralized, devolved and deregulated governance framework in protecting, developing and managing the forests and forest lands in ARMM. It also provides opportunities to craft IRRs that are consistent with indigenous and customary laws and responsive to the needs of communities and LGUs.
- Executive Order (EO) No. 318 (Promoting Sustainable Forest Management in the Philippines) was signed by the President of the Philippines last June. The EO provides a framework for integrating protection and management of forests and forest lands in the Philippines in the absence of a national law. It creates opportunities for partnerships and decentralized approaches to the development, protection, and management of forests in the context of existing laws, such as the National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS), Indigenous Peoples Right Act (IPRA), Local Government Code, Clean Water Act, Revised Forestry Code under Presidential Decree (PD) 705 and EO 263 on CBFM Strategy.
- Tree for Legacy supplementary guidelines for Nueva Vizcaya, which the DENR 2 Regional Executive Director signed in January 2004. The guidelines provide

Major policies were issued or enacted into law, including the ARMM Sustainable Forest Management Act and the Executive Order on Sustainable Forest Management.

simplified mechanisms for LGUs (province and municipalities) to assist participants in developing (and thus, benefit from) high value tree crops and orchards in public forest lands. It also outlines practical support and sharing mechanisms between and among communities, LGUs, DENR and the private sector.

- DENR Administrative Order (DAO) 2004-35, which provides the "Revised Rules and Regulations Governing the Administration, Management, Development and Disposition of Forestlands for Grazing Purposes." Signed on Aug. 31, 2004, this administrative policy supports the ongoing governance-oriented municipal FLUP.
- DAO 2004-29, which provides the "Revised Rules and Regulations for the Implementation of Executive Order 263, otherwise known as the Community-based Forest Management Strategy." Signed on Aug. 25, 2004, this administrative policy supports the ongoing governance-oriented municipal FLUP.
- DAO 2004-30, which provides the "Revised Rules and Regulations Governing the Socialized Industrial Forest Management Program." Signed on Aug. 25, 2004, this administrative policy supports the ongoing governance-oriented municipal FLUP.

The EcoGov Project collaborated with other partners and supported initiatives to complete the following, which are meant to prop up institutional strengthening, advocacy efforts and information dissemination among different stakeholders in forestry, coastal resources and solid waste management:

- Registration of the CBFM PO federation as a non-profit organization with the Securities and Exchange Commission in February 2004. This was the result of the CBFM PO federation conference and workshop held in November 2003. The CBFM PO federation represents close to 400 community organizations that hold Community-Based Forest Management Agreements (CBFMAs) and similar community-based tenure instruments in forests and forest lands.
- Support to DENR in designing, piloting and conducting a training module on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) for selected DENR field and central staff. The training design was made consistent with the newly-signed ADR Law. The training provided participants with an ADR overview and basic skills on how to facilitate the resolution or mitigation of natural resources conflicts by using ADR approaches instead of subjecting all cases to adjudication processes. The TAP principles were incorporated into the training design. After the training, the participants provided a list of critical provisions for crafting a DENR DAO on ADR. Accordingly, a draft DAO on ADR was completed and is being circulated for review by DENR.
- Collaboration with USAID, Associates in Rural Development, DENR and other local civil society groups in holding the "Natural Resources Conflict Workshop" in May 2004. The workshop provided an excellent opportunity to learn and discuss how decision makers and stakeholders should address different environment and natural resources conflicts following sound governance principles.

- Development and testing of a “public-private sector approach” in attracting investments to develop co-managed forests and forest lands. Three model business contracts were developed for the use of the Steering Committee of the Lower Magat Forest Reserve in Nueva Vizcaya. There were expressions of commitment to enter into business contracts with the LGU, and holders of agroforestry land management agreements (ALMAs) in the co-managed area. As an innovative approach, this undertaking may yet open up opportunities to tap small and medium investors to partner with LGUs and tenured upland farmers and communities in putting marginal forest lands to productive use.
- Support to the LMP in its organizational assessment and the process of revising and finalizing its vision, mission and strategic directions for discussion and ratification of the National Directorate and National Assembly.

The EcoGov Project has completed several analyses that rationalize recommendations to improve policies, legal and institutional support systems for expanding sound governance principles and practices. The following may be considered in the implementation of EcoGov 2 Project.

- Recommendations for improving the key environmental governance provisions of RA 8550, also known as the Fisheries Code.
- Recommendations for improving the existing protocol in managing foreshore lands to minimize conflicts among different stakeholders and responsibilities of different implementing organizations.
- Recommendations for the joint DENR-LGU identification and assessment of ISWM landfill and disposal sites and for effectively clustering LGUs for common waste disposal and processing facilities.
- Recommendation for simplifying and improving several IRR provisions of RA 9003.

Technical, Analytical and IEC Support

In FY 2004, various EcoGov’s technical, analytical and IEC support initiatives were planned for implementation (Annex 3). Majority of these initiatives were completed with several of them being targeted for completion by Nov. 30, 2004. These initiatives were designed to widely generate, organize and disseminate relevant EcoGov-governance oriented training materials, manuals, video clips, case studies, resource books and compilations of technical references for technical specialists, trainers, policy makers, LGU and DENR technicians, non-government organization (NGO) staff, and other end-users. The analytical and modeling tools for CRM and ISWM were designed to be disseminated and used by advisors to decision makers, including technical specialists advising DENR and LGUs; trainers; and private practitioners (e.g., LSPs). An updated list of EcoGov Project publications, manuals, reports and other materials is found in Annex 4.

In FY 2004, the major technical, analytical and IEC support initiatives are :

- Conducted EcoGov-designed certificate training courses on CRM, FLUP and ISWM and orientation on co-management of forests and forest lands for service providers, especially staff from DENR, provincial LGU, Department of Agriculture/Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA/BFAR), and academic/training institutions. The conduct of these governance-oriented training courses broadened the environmental governance perspective of the participants, which numbered about 300. The Team conducted eight certificate training courses (four FLUP, one CRM, two ISWM). In addition, the Team conducted numerous on-site training and workshops to capacitate members of the LGUs' technical working groups. These included 34 training activities that lasted more than three days on FFM, 28 on ISWM, and 15 on CRM. The Project invested a total amount of ₱6.3 million in direct environmental governance training activities that benefited LGU and DENR field counterparts, local community leaders, technicians and LSPs.
- Updated the forest cover map of Mindanao and digitized the LGU thematic maps of EcoGov-assisted LGUs in Central and Western Mindanao and Central Visayas (Annex 5). The updated forest cover map in Mindanao has provided data for analyzing and determining potential threats and impacts of proposed access infrastructures (e.g., roads, bridges) to biodiversity conservation and stability of watersheds that support multi-purpose hydroelectric dams. It is also expected that LGU thematic maps would provide local decision makers a better baseline information which they could use to measure environmental and socio-economic performance over time. The Mindanao forest cover map and thematic maps have increased the level of awareness of ARMM decision makers at the regional and the LGU level as to how they will re-align resources for forest protection, enforcement, and investments in rehabilitation and development.
- Developed, tested and refined the Fisheries Bio-Economic Model that could help LGUs, communities, BFAR and other stakeholders generate crucial CRM information for informed decisions on MPAs, level of fishing effort, subsidy for alternative livelihood, regulation and/or expansion of mariculture, among others. This innovation is one of the proposed "high flyers" of the EcoGov Project in its FY 2004 Work Plan.
- Documentation of case studies and best practices on issues and opportunities that are related to natural resource conflicts. These materials are for general circulation.
- Development of guidelines for LGUs, DENR, communities and civil society organizations in facilitating and entering into co-management agreements for the protection and management of specific forests and forest lands.
- Development, production and airing of interstitials (2-minuter) on the environmental governance efforts of Wao and Tacurong City. Aired over the

In the last 16 years (1988-2004), Mindanao has lost an average of 44,000 ha of natural forest annually, but increased its area of forest plantations and perennial crops by 77,000 ha per year, and increased its mangrove area by 2.5 times since 1988.

EcoGov Mindanao Mapping Study: 2004

ABS-CBN Network Channel (ANC) Channel, these plugs increased the level of awareness of viewers on the need for FLUP and managing solid waste. Also aired on ANC Channel and the ABS-CBN Network was a TV plug (30-second) on the “Other War in Mindanao” (war on illegal fishing activities, war on illegal logging, war on wastes). Although scheduled for airing for only two months, the interstitials were shown on TV everyday (at least five times a day) from February to May. At a very conservative TV airtime rate of ₱5,000 per interstitial (X 2 interstitials X 5 times per day X 30 days X 4 months), the Project was able to leverage ₱6-million worth of airtime from its partner, Bantay Kalikasan. This amount does not include the airtime cost for the TV plugs (30-seconders).

EcoGov Small Grants Program

In FY 2004, the EcoGov Project awarded 13 small grants following a competitive process. The grants amounted to ₱11.3 million; all activities covered by the grants were completed by Sept. 30, 2004. Three of the grantees focused on strengthening local capacities for resolving natural resources conflicts and effective information dissemination for improved enforcement, advocacy and management of natural resources. Ten of the grants were awarded to help community organizations in forests and coastal areas to strengthen their organizational capacities, develop and manage microfinance and community enterprises, process application and obtain tenurial security over forests and forest lands, and help fellow community-based organizations network and access investment resources to protect and develop their forests or coastal areas.

The EcoGov Small Grants Program started a bit late in EcoGov Project. However, the innovative process and guidelines in helping POs and marginalized communities in coastal and forest land areas through small grants proved to be useful. The grants program has also highlighted that small amount of funds, when used strategically, has the potential of directly impacting the lives and practices of community stakeholders. Impacts at the community level are immediate, easily visualized and significantly appreciated (Annex 6).

3.2 Improved Management of Coastal, Forests and Solid Wastes

Overall, the EcoGov Project implementation in FY 2004 has improved compared to FYs 2002 and 2003. In FY 2003, the Project’s major accomplishments with respect to the MOU indicators only covered the number of MOAs signed, the training modules and on-site assistance packages in place, and systems developed for delivering TA to the LGUs. FY 2004 activities in LGUs (Annexes 7a to 7d) resulted in more substantial accomplishments in terms of biophysical targets.

Table 1 shows that the Project has performed well in getting the collaboration and commitments of LGUs in the FFM sector. In CRM, the Project is expected to overshoot its targetted number of hectares of marine sanctuaries established. It has achieved an acceptable level of performance in terms of kilometer of coastline put under improved management and the number of marine sanctuaries established. In the ISWM sector, however, accomplishments were below expectations.

Table 1. EcoGov Project Accomplishments as of September 30, 2004 based on life-of-project (LOP) targets and deliverables

Performance Indicator	EcoGov Program Targets under the MOU	EcoGov Project Targets for 2003-2004⁴	% Contribution of EcoGov Project to Program Targets	Status of Ongoing Assistance to LGUs as of 30 Sept 2004	Percent Accomplishment as of 30 September 2004
1. No. of target LGUs with MOAs		79 municipal LGUs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 83 LGUs have MOAs with EcoGov Project and DENR. This consists of 79 municipal/city and 4 provincial LGUs. However, 3 municipal LGUs became inactive after the MOA signing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100%
2. CRM: Km of coastline under improved management	1,000	710.6	71%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 466.9 km 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 66%
3. CRM: Marine sanctuaries established	100 covering 5,000 hectares	17 covering 250 hectares		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 MPAs • 1,942 hectares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 88% • 776%
4. FFM: Hectares of forest cover maintained	360,000	100,000	28%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 291,219. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 291%
5. FFM: No. of legitimized/ approved FLUPs		25		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 (legitimized at the LGU level) • 13 (LGU legitimized, DENR approved) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 84% (LGU legitimized) • 52% (LGU legitimized, DENR approved)
6. ISWM: No. of LGUs with approved ISWM plans	100	25	25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 LGUs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40%
7. ISWM: 6 LGUs diverting, reducing, recycling 15% of their solid wastes	15% of the waste stream of 6 target LGUs	15% of the waste stream of target LGUs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 % (average diversion of 6 LGUs, details in Annex 7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73%

⁴ Some targets were modified and approved in the EcoGov Project FY 2004 Work Plan.

As shown in Tables 2 and 3, the Project, despite some negative developments, has achieved an average of 90%⁵ of its targets and deliverables for FY 2004. However, there were some target slippages in CRM, mostly in Mindanao. In FFM, Northern Luzon and Central Visayas still have to have some of their LGU-legitimized FLUPs approved by the DENR. In ISWM, Western Mindanao and Northern Luzon are still working on the legitimization of several ISWM plans and enactment of relevant local ordinances to implement key ISWM activities that meet RA 9003 requirements.

When all the nine key performance indicators under the MOU are treated equally and when those indicators with values exceeding 100% of their targets (e.g., indicator Nos. 3 and 5 of FFM in Table 2) are assumed to have a maximum value of 100%, the EcoGov Project was able to achieve 72% of its Life of Project (LOP) targets as of Sept. 30, 2004.

CRM

In the CRM sector, as shown in Table 2, the Project has not done well in meeting some of the performance indicator targets and deliverables, notably in the (a) number of LGUs with legitimized inter-LGU fishery management plans, and (b) number of LGUs with legitimized municipal fishery management plans. The legitimization of these fishery management plans was not completed in FY 2004 because of reluctance of many LGUs, before and right after the local elections, to pass resolutions that would regulate or limit the fishing activities of municipal and commercial fishermen. There was also the issue of the limited supply of competent LSPs to help LGUs in Western and Central Mindanao on CRM, fishery and MPA planning. The Team had to mentor, guide and coach the LSPs to enable them to complete their deliverables. Otherwise, in the CRM sector, all the other indicators are moving towards completion on or before Nov. 30, 2004.

Part of the CRM's improvement indicator is the periodic assessment of selected MPAs in Aurora, Bohol and Illana Bay. The Marine Environmental Resource Foundation⁶ (MERF) under sub-contract with the Project carried out these assessments in six MPAs in 2003 and eight MPAs in 2004. Using a combination of line transect, video transect and fish census, key parameters inside and outside the MPAs were measured, evaluated and compared to determine improvements of management interventions over time. MERF focused on analyzing fish biomass in mt/km² as the key parameter in assessing improvements in the MPAs as a result of information dissemination, incentives, collective action on local protection and enforcement, management interventions, passage of ordinances, and strengthened common property rights system.

⁵ The percentage assumes that all the key performance indicators have equal weights and are interchangeable; that is, the slippage in one indicator may be compensated by another because of the "demand nature" perspective of the EcoGov Project.

⁶ For more detailed discussion of the MPA assessments by MERF in Aurora, Illana Bay and Camotes Island, please refer to the MERF Final Report, which is available at EcoGov Project Office in Quezon City.

Table 2. EcoGov Project Overall Physical Targets and Accomplishments as of end of September 2004

Key Performance Indicators	C	RT	ART	Expected Slippage (b-c)	Life of Project (LOP) Targets (based on 2004 WP)	Actual % Comp as of Sept 2004 (a/e x 100)	Revised Project Targets (as of Sept 2004) (a+c)	Expected % Completion by Nov 2004 based on LOP Targets (g/e x100)
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
A. CRM								
1. Number of LGUs with consensus on CTPs of their municipal waters thru individual or joint ordinances	9	4	1	3	13	69%	10	77%
2. Number of LGUs with joint (inter-LGU) fishery management and enforcement agreements	4	8	8	0	12	33%	12	100%
3. Number of LGUs with overall consensus on their respective CRM zones	8	2	0	2	10	80%	8	80%
4. Number of LGUs with legitimized CRM plans	6	2	1	1	8	75%	7	88%
5. Number of LGUs with legitimized MPA plans and MPA mgt implementation	10	3	1	2	13	77%	11	85%
6. Number of LGUs with municipal fishery plans and mgt implementation	2	8	6	2	10	20%	8	80%
B. FFM								
1. Number of LGUs with completed and approved FLUP thematic maps	28	0	0	0	27	104%	28	104%
2. Number of LGUs with consensus/agreements on priority sub-watersheds and forest lands allocation	27	0	0	0	25	108%	27	108%
3. Number of LGUs with legitimized municipal FLUP (with approved action plan and budget for initial implementation)	21	3	2	1	19	111%	23	121%
4. Number of signed DENR-LGU MOAs for joint implementation of approved FLUP	14	5	7	-2	19	74%	21	111%
5. Number of signed co-management agreements for LGU-managed forest lands (under JMC 2003-01)	11	0	1	-1	3	367%	12	400%
C. ISWM								
1. Number of LGUs with completed analysis of solid waste assessment data	41	3	3	0	44	93%	44	100%
2. Number of LGUs with general consensus on options for managing solid wastes at the barangay and municipal levels.	35	9	2	7	44	80%	37	84%
3. Number of LGUs with legitimized ISWM plans with one year work plans (and approved budget for initial implementation)	10	10	9	1	20	50%	19	95%
4. Number of LGUs with ordinances and actions to reduce, divert, or recycle waste streams via SWM facilities, agreements, or other local initiatives	9	15	11	4	20	45%	20	100%
5. Number of LGUs with complete follow-up analysis of first-year improvement in diversion, recycling, and reduction of waste stream.	5	4	1	3	9	56%	6	67%

90%

C = Completed as of end of September 2004;
 RT = Remaining targets based on 2004 workplan
 ART = Achievable Remaining Targets by Nov 2004

Table 3. EcoGov Project Regional Physical Targets and Accomplishments as of end of September 2004

Key Performance Indicators	Central Mindanao		Western Mindanao		Central Visayas		Northern Luzon		Total		
	C	ART	C	ART	C	ART	C	ART	C	RT	ART
A. CRM											
1. Number of LGUs with consensus on CTPs of their municipal waters thru individual or joint ordinances	0	0	4	0	5	1	0	0	9	4	1
2. Number of LGUs with joint (inter-LGU) fishery management and enforcement agreements	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	4	8	8
3. Number of LGUs with overall consensus on their respective CRM zones	0	0	4	0	3	0	1	0	8	2	0
4. Number of LGUs with legitimized CRM plans	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	6	2	1
5. Number of LGUs with legitimized MPA plans and MPA mgt implementation	0	0	5	1	4	0	1	0	10	3	1
6. Number of LGUs with municipal fishery plans and mgt implementation	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	1	2	8	6
B. FFM											
1. Number of LGUs with completed and approved FLUP thematic maps	7	0	2	0	11	0	8	0	28	0	0
2. Number of LGUs with consensus/agreements on priority sub-watersheds and forest lands allocation	7	0	2	0	11	0	7	0	27	0	0
3. Number of LGUs with legitimized municipal FLUP (with approved action plan and budget for initial implementation)	6	0	2	0	11	0	2	2	21	3	2
4. Number of signed DENR-LGU MOAs for joint implementation of approved FLUP	4	1	2	0	7	3	1	3	14	5	7
5. Number of signed co-management agreements for LGU-managed forest lands (under JMC 2003-01)	2	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	11	0	1
C. ISWM											
1. Number of LGUs with completed analysis of solid waste assessment data	5	3	5	0	20	0	11	0	41	3	3
2. Number of LGUs with general consensus on options for managing solid wastes at the barangay and municipal levels.	4	2	5	0	19	0	7	0	35	9	2
3. Number of LGUs with legitimized ISWM plans with one year work plans (and approved budget for initial implementation)	2	2	1	4	4	2	3	1	10	10	9
4. Number of LGUs with ordinances and actions to reduce, divert, or recycle waste streams via SWM facilities, agreements, or other local initiatives	1	3	0	5	7	0	1	3	9	15	11
5. Number of LGUs with complete follow-up analysis of first-year improvement in diversion, recycling, and reduction of waste stream.	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	5	4	1

C = Completed as of end of September 2004;
 ART = Achievable Remaining Targets by Nov 2004

As shown in Table 4, the fish biomass increased in the MPAs of Alindahaw (Tukuran, Zamboanga del Sur), Tambunan, Talisay and Concepcion (Tabina, Zamboanga del Sur). It appears that local collective actions to protect and manage the MPAs in these areas have become effective. The experts, however, explained that assessing improvement of fish biomass in MPAs could only be reliable after a number of periodic measurements as there are so many external factors that could affect fish biomass in MPAs. In Aurora, for instance, there was a typhoon before the assessment was conducted. This significantly affected the density of fishery resources within the MPAs. In Bohol, a low/very low fish biomass was recorded in the Talibon MPA.

Table 4. Fish Biomass in MPAs in Selected EcoGov Sites

MPAs	mt/km2		category
	2003	2004	
Tukuran, Zamboanga del Sur			
Sugod-Tagulo	14.09	24.97	medium / high
Alindahaw	16.38	28.81	medium / high
Tabina, Zamboanga del Sur			
Tambunan	18.48	26.23	medium / high
Talisay	13.89	19.34	medium / medium
Concepcion	16.60	23.94	medium / high
Dinalungan, Aurora			
Mapalad	21.26	14.18	high / medium
Abuleg-Ditawini		13.00	medium
Talibon, Bohol			
Cataban	6.14	4.06	low / very low

FFM

In general, the EcoGov Project performed favorably in FY 2004, despite some slippages, as most of the key performance indicators in this sector have been exceeded (Table 3). The Team expects that by Nov. 30, 2004, the number of legitimized FLUPs would almost meet the LOP target. In terms of forest cover, the total area reached 291,219 ha based on estimates from thematic maps in legitimized FLUPs. Most of the forest cover contributions come from Northern Luzon and Central Mindanao LGUs, which indicate that these are mostly natural forests (old growth, residual and open canopy natural forests) with relatively high biodiversity indices. The forest cover of the LGUs in Northern Luzon is mostly located in the Sierra Madre mountain range. In Central Mindanao, the forest cover is generally located in the west side of Sultan Kudarat and Sarangani provinces and in Lanao del Sur.

The immediate response of LGUs in the implementation of JMC 2003-01 opened a lot of opportunities for the signing of co-management agreements for specific forests and forest lands. To many LGUs, the co-management agreement approach provides a concrete action on the part of DENR to jointly exercise authority in protecting, managing and developing forests and forest lands to benefit on-site and off-site stakeholders. It

also opens up opportunities for investment and business contracting and strengthening individual property rights system.

In FY 2004, the Project was able to assist in the signing of 11 co-management agreements. One of these co-management agreements covers the 580-ha mangrove forests in Talibon, Bohol. The co-management agreement has partly resolved local conflicts and illegal occupation and conversion of mangrove areas into fishponds and other aquaculture production systems.

ISWM

The Project did not perform as expected in the ISWM sector due to various reasons. The Team assisted 46 LGUs in FY 2004; however, only 41 LGUs completed their solid waste assessment and only 10 were able to legitimize their ISWM plans (50% of the revised Project target). The relatively low Project performance in ISWM is largely attributed to the overwhelming magnitude of data analysis and requirements in preparing acceptable ISWM plans under RA 9003, limited capacities of LSPs and assisting professionals, and delays in legitimization activities which resulted from the national and local elections.

The Project performed an aggregated analysis of 19 LGUs with respect to their solid waste generation. Results are tabulated in Tables 5 and 6. It is clear that at the LGU level, the focus of information dissemination, operations, collection, reduction and recycling efforts should be the “residential, public market and general stores” as these are the major sources of waste. These sources capture more than 90% of waste in the collection area and contain at least 80% biodegradables and recyclables.

The aggregated and individual LGU data also reveal that the volume of residual waste generated by a single LGU may not warrant individual investments in sanitary land fill facilities (SLFs) or large materials recovery facilities (MRFs). Clustering of LGUs and having a central SLF where client LGUs are charged appropriate tipping fees may be the more viable option. Lastly, the volume of wastes (especially those of residuals and/or recyclables) have direct implications on estimating LGU-specific capacities of equipment, MRFs and landfills, which are relevant in preparing LGU ISWM plans.

Table 5. Average Percent Composition of Waste Generated in 19 LGUs (9 Cities and 10 Municipalities)

Waste Type	Average Percent (9 Cities)	Average Percent (10 Municipalities)
1. Biodegradable	62%	61%
2. Recyclable	18%	20%
3. Residual	18%	17%
4. Special Waste	2%	2%
Total	100%	100%

Source: EcoGov Waste Assessment Summaries (19 LGUs), 2003

Table 6. Waste Generation By Major Sources in 9 Cities and 10 Municipalities, in kg/day

Major Sources of Waste	Cities (9)	Municipalities(10)
1. Food Establishments	672	324
2. General Stores	2,979	730
3. Industries	16	105
4. Institutions	507	127
5. Public Market	3,913	1,315
6. Recreation Centers	15	21
7. Residential	24,137	7,408
8. Service Centers	542	77
9. Slaughterhouse	55	18
10. Special Waste	155	100
Total	32,992	10,225

Source: EcoGov Waste Assessment Summaries (19 LGUs), 2003

The Project collaborated with six LGUs in carrying out end-of-pipe (i.e., at disposal sites) measurements to determine improvements in LGU diversion of solid wastes in 2004, with 2003 data as the baseline. The details of the method and the comparative results of the 2003 and 2004 measurements are shown in Annex 8. The total percentage of biodegradables plus recyclables was used as the key indicator in determining the percentage of diversion after one year.

Table 7 shows that the average diversion of wastes is only 11% (84% minus 73%), which is below the EcoGov Project LOP target of 15%. It should be noted, however, that most of the EcoGov-assisted LGUs have only started planning their solid waste diversion and management approaches late in 2003 and early 2004. Most activities in several LGUs were disrupted by the national and local elections. The LGUs will have to meet the requirement of RA 9003 to divert at least 25% of biodegradables and recyclables by early 2005. At 11% diversion now, the six LGUs could easily meet the 25% target if they would assist sitios and barangays to compost most of their biodegradables, which constitute more than 60% of the total wastes dumped in the disposal sites.

Table 7. Average Percent Composition of Biodegradable and Recyclables in Waste Disposal in 6 LGUs: 2003 and 2004

LGU	2003		2004	
	Biodegradables	Recyclables	Biodegradables	Recyclables
Jagna	77%	6%	71%	7%
Bayawan	79%	8%	84%	0%
Isabela City	75%	9%	62%	5%
Tacurong City	39%	44%	71%	4%
Kidapawan City	63%	30%	73%	9%
Maddela	65%	9%	46%	7%
Average of 6 LGUs	66%	18%	68%	5%
	Total	84	Total	73%

Source: EcoGov End-of-Pipe Waste Assessments in Selected LGUs, 2003 and 2004

4.0 Success Stories during FY 2004 Implementation

FY 2004 saw some success stories in Project implementation. In Aurora, for example, four municipalities, sharing a 165.3-km coastline in Baler Bay, are working together to implement an inter-LGU Municipal Fisheries Management Plan to address illegal fishing problems. The usefulness of the FLUP in helping resolve resource use conflicts and stop illegal logging is being proven time and again in Central Visayas as well as in Region 12 and ARMM. In Western Mindanao, the EcoGov Project built on existing alliances (IBRA 9 Alliance) and provincial structure (Zamboanga del Sur provincial TWG) to facilitate collaborative efforts in protecting Illana Bay. Also in Central Visayas, big business is working hand-in-hand with the Danao City government to reduce the city's waste generation, while in Bohol, the municipality of Alburquerque has offered to be the host of an SLF that will service the needs of a cluster of LGUs.

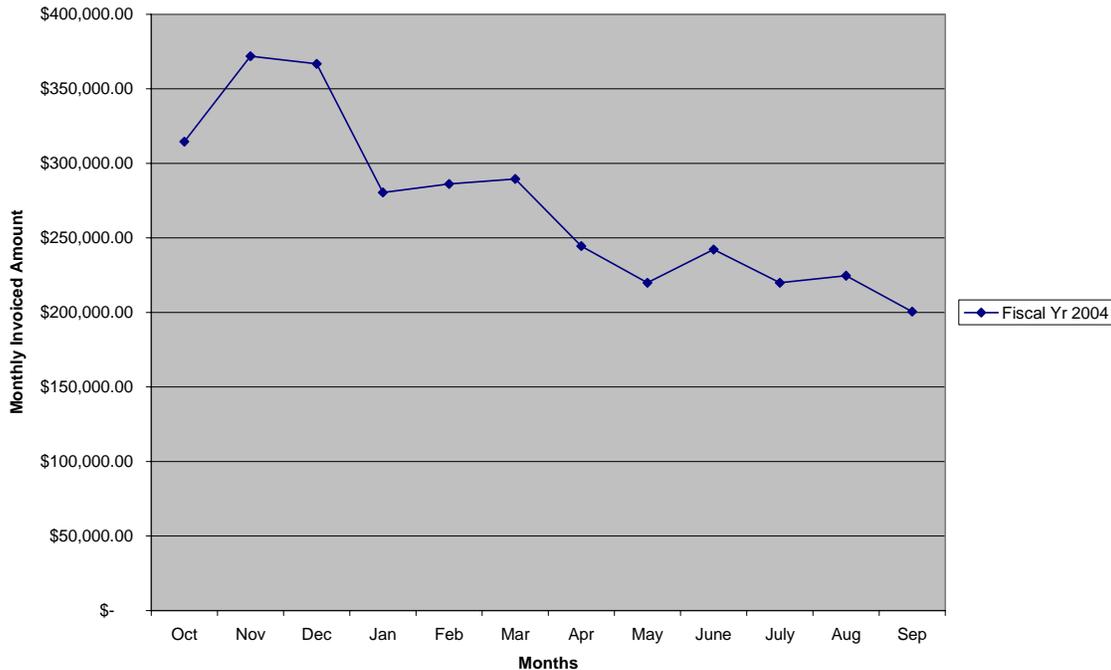
Annex 9 provides detailed write-ups of some of these success stories.

5.0 Financial Performance from October 2002 through September 2003

5.1 Planned Budget vs. Actual Expenditures for FY 2004

For FY 2004, Ecogov's expenditures totaled \$3.2 million or 35 percent of the total contract value. Expenses for the year maintained a regular flow averaging \$270,000 a month. Four regional offices were fully operational. Small grants program started in November. By April, several long-term technical assistance contracts (LTTA) were converted to short-term technical assistance contracts (STTA) which resulted in lower expenditures (Annex 10) for LOE utilization.

Figure 2. Monthly Expenditures for October 2003 through September 2004*



*Increase in expenses for November and December due to start of small grants program and billing of MSU LTTA Labor from March '02 to August '03.

5.2 Projected Expenditures for FY 2005

For the remaining months of EcoGov I, projected expenses are estimated at \$1,000,000. These expenses would include final payments for grants, institutional (list in Annex 11) and individual LSPs, severance pay for LTTAs and support staff, reprinting of manuals and primers and support to the National Conference of the LMP.

6.0 Outline of EcoGov 1 Planned Activities for FY 2004 (October – November 2004)

- Technical assistance support to the upcoming LMP National Directorate meeting and National Assembly on 21-22 October and last week of November 2004. The EcoGov Project team will help LMP in the final crafting, validation, presentation and revision of its vision, mission, and strategic directions that have strong environmental governance perspective.
- Facilitate the legitimization and approval of various sectoral plans with concerned LGUs and DENR.
- Preparation, consultation and finalization of EcoGov 1 sectoral, regional and “think piece” report for submission to USAID and DENR.
- Close out activities under EcoGov 1 and mobilization for EcoGov 2.

Annexes

Annex 1. Changes in Local Chief Executives in EcoGov 1 Regions

Local Chief Executives	Central Mindanao	Western Mindanao	Central Visayas	Northern Luzon	Total
No. of New Governor	2	0	1	3	6
No. of Re-elected Governor	4	2	2	1	9
No. of New Vice Governor	2	1	1	2	6
No. of Re-elected Governor	4	1	2	2	9
No. of New Mayor	3	9	8	6	26
No. of Re-elected Mayor	10	8	21	11	50
No. of New Vice Mayor	3	10	13	7	33
No. of Re-elected Mayor	10	7	16	10	43

Annex 2. Status of Policy, Legal and Institutional Support Targets and Deliverables as of Sept. 30 2004

Output/ Deliverable ¹	Status as of Sept. 30, 2004	Remarks
CRM 1. Set of recommendations for improving environmental governance provisions of RA 8550 and its IRR (contract with LEAP, Silliman University)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed • LEAP's submission of draft Final Report providing recommendations on how to improve the environmental governance provisions of RA 8550 and its IRR. • LEAP's submission of draft final case study report which explored the rationale for good environmental governance for coastal resources through effective tenure regimes, access instruments, incentives and shifter investments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations for improving the environmental governance provisions of RA 8550 and its IRR will be discussed and presented with the leagues, DENR, and DA/BFAR in EcoGov 2.
CRM 2. Recommendations for improving the protocol in foreshore land protection and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing (expected to be completed in Oct. 2004) • Recommendations are being synthesized from the discussions and workshops with DENR Region 7, LGUs, and other regional stakeholders. Recommendations will focus on how to address critical issues in foreshore and coastal resources management, using Region 7 as a specific case. • Proceedings from the Bohol foreshore management workshop completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations to be discussed and submitted to DENR and taken up in EcoGov 2.
ISWM 1. DENR-DILG JMC on joint identification of land fill and disposal sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft JMC Completed • Final draft Memo Circular revised as an NSWMC Memo Order and still being reviewed by NSWMC Secretariat for endorsement to the Commissioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This should be pursued as a policy agenda in EcoGov 2.
ISWM 2. DENR-DOH-DILG JMC on management and disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes (medical wastes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deferred (although a consultant was identified) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to this policy initiative was not pursued due to funds and time constraint • May be pursued in EcoGov 2
ISWM 3. NSWMC and DILG Memo Circular on guidelines on clustering of LGUs for common waste disposal and processing facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing with draft completed (but has to be discussed with DENR and other stakeholders before submission to NSWMC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This should be pursued as a policy agenda in EcoGov 2
ISWM 4. Set of recommendations for improving environmental governance provisions of the IRR of RA 9003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing (draft to be submitted end of Oct. 2004) • Preliminary recommendations prepared by the EcoGov ISWM TA Team • Some recommendations submitted to NSWMC based on study of Mr. Francis Sabugal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be pursued as a policy agenda item in EcoGov 2
FFM 1. EO On Promoting Sustainable Forest Management Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed (EO No. 318 Series of 2004 signed) • EcoGov supported initial discussions and drafting of EO No. 318 IRR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for EcoGov 2 to provide assistance to DENR in finalizing, validating and holding stakeholders consultations for the draft IRR of EO 318.

¹ CRM – coastal resources management; ISWM – integrated solid waste management; FFM – forests and forest lands management; CCP – cross cutting policy; OPAI – other policy agenda initiatives

Output/ Deliverable ¹	Status as of Sept. 30, 2004	Remarks
FFM 2. ARMM Regional Sustainable Forest Management Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed • Signed into law in May 2004 as Muslim Mindanao Autonomy Act (MMAA) No. 161 or the "People's Bill" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in the preparation of the IRR may be considered in EcoGov 2
FFM 3. Manual of Forestry Regulatory Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed • Recommendations from the UPLB FDC study were inputted in finalizing the three administrative orders (DAO 2004- 35 on grazing; DAO 2004-29 on CBFM; DAO 2004-30 on SIFMA) signed by DENR Secretary Gozun in August 	
FFM 4. Documentation of Nueva Vizcaya's experience in co-management (as part of continuing support to implementation of DENR-DILG JMC 2003-01)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed (as part of the FDC sub-contract) • FDC completed the sub-report "Review and Analysis of Co-management Schemes in the Philippine Forestlands"; Nueva Vizcaya was one study site. Three models of co-management were reported: the DENR-LGUs-Stakeholders Co-management of the Lower Magat Forest Reserve; TREE for Legacy, Education and Enterprise; and the Devolved Small Watershed. 	
FFM 5. Securitization of Forest Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deferred (needs more in-depth analysis before next steps) • Two meetings held, first with FMB and second, with FASPO and PNB Trust Banking Group Corporation to explore the feasibility and design of the forest securitization strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be considered as a policy agenda item in EcoGov 2
CCP 1. LGU EcoGov Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed (the index and protocol were revised based on field testing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further simplification and re-focusing work will be conducted in EcoGov 2 before using the index for determining LGU baselines on environmental governance.
CCP 2. DENR EcoGov Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial concept and draft index submitted to DENR; deferred for further study • As an alternate, EcoGov completed a draft recommending the mechanics for DENR's Search for Best Environmental Governance Practice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be considered as a policy initiative in EcoGov 2
CCP 3. Analysis and recommendation for addressing NRM conflicts in the Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed three NRM cases (and discussed in May 2004 during the NRC workshop) • Completed a framework for analyzing ENR conflicts. This was discussed during the "Training-Workshop on ADR Methods and Practices for DENR and LGUs" held May 4-7. • Provided assistance in the design and conduct of the "Natural Resource-based Conflicts in the Philippines: Trends, Challenges and Actions" held May 13-14. • Provided assistance to DENR in preparing a draft proposal on ADR for resolving NR conflicts for the Asia Foundation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The training on ADR for resolving some ENR conflicts may be further refined and used in EcoGov 2.

Output/ Deliverable ¹	Status as of Sept. 30, 2004	Remarks
<p>CCP 4. Design and conduct adaptive dispute resolution (ADR) and NRM conflict resolution module for selected DENR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed • Training design and materials developed, training held May 4-7 with 23 DENR and 5 LGU participants. • Training documentation report prepared • Draft DAO strengthening/ institutionalizing ADR approaches in DENR prepared and submitted to DENR for comments although not part of the original deliverables; • Drafted a design for NRC Focal Unit workshop 	
<p>CCP 5. Environmental Accounting as a Tool in Policy-Making</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deferred (The team decided not to pursue it; appears to be of low priority as a policy initiative within DENR) 	
<p>OPAI 1. Support to the DENR-DILG JMC 2003-01/ 98-01 Operationalization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EcoGov 1 initiatives completed; DENR has continued activities in support of the operationalization of the JMC • Provided technical support to NTWG • IEC materials (pamphlets on DENR-DILG JMC 2003-1 and FLUP) for distribution to DENR and LGUs • Updates and conduct of orientation with DENR counterparts in Central Mindanao and Central Visayas • Provided talking points for the preparation of a strategic partnership plan • Prepared guidelines for operationalization of DENR-LGU co-management of forest lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing activity up to EcoGov 2
<p>OPAI 2. Improving DENR Capacity to Deliver Legal Environmental Service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deferred • Obtained DENR and USAID approval of the SOW • Initial meetings held with DENR Legal Service, HRDS and USEC for Technical and Management Services • Participated in Common Assessment Framework (CAF) for DENR Legal Service sponsored by GTZ as part of internal assessment before TNA workshop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be continued to EcoGov 2 • Workshop on TNA and recommendations for improving DENR Legal Services was not conducted; the CAF report has yet to be completed by the GTZ project
<p>OPAI 3. Support to the "Paralegal and Forest Law Enforcement Training for DENR Forest Protection and Law Enforcement Officers"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed (Part of 2003 work plan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training module may be refined for use in EcoGov 2; training should combine enforcement and topics on strengthening property rights issues in forests and forest lands and mangrove areas.
<p>OPAI 4. Implementation of Investment Program for Lower Magat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EcoGov 1 commitments completed; other follow-up activities may be carried through EcoGov Phase 2 (Part of 2003 work plan) • Finalized TOR, business contracts/MOAs and eligibility criteria for investors • Investment program primer finalized • Advertised need for investors • Held Investors' Forum • Evaluation of investment proposals received on-going 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be continued in Phase 2

Output/ Deliverable ¹	Status as of Sept. 30, 2004	Remarks
<p>OPAI 5. Assistance to Institutional Strengthening of LMP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EcoGov 1 commitments completed; other activities may be continued in EcoGov 2 (Part of 2003 Work Plan) • Held a workshop with LMP Secretariat and National Executive Committee to assist LMP redefine its vision, mission and strategic directions (that include environmental governance) • LMP National Directorate Resolution adopting the new vision, mission and strategic directions drafted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to LMP for adopting its recommended vision, mission and strategic direction during its National Assembly during the last week of November 2004.
<p>OPAI 6. Support to the 2nd Resource Management Course (May 24-June 8)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed (Response to USEC Metin's request) • Sec. Victor Ramos and Dr. Ben Malayang III deployed as resource persons 	

Annex 3. Status of Technical, Analytical and IEC Support Targets and Deliverables as of Sept. 30, 2004

A. CRM

Workplan Target Outputs	Status
1. Compilation of CRM training modules	Work in progress. Being finalized.
2. Design of CRM certificate training for DENR/BFAR	Conducted the training for Mindanao on June 7-11, with Mindanao State University (MSU) at Naawan as host institution. Total number of participants was 20. Sixteen participants received Certificates of Competency from the MSU-Naawan.
3. FISH BE model	Produced the following outputs: national workshop proceedings; two technical papers (one on the bio-physical aspect of the model, the other on the economic aspect); and a policy paper that summarizes the lessons and insights from its development, consultations and application of the model. Completed in August 2004.
4. Analysis and recommendations on user fees and incentives	Work in progress. Sourcebook being finalized.
5. ARMM Fisheries Code	Printed and turned over to BFAR-ARMM in June 2004
6. CRM tenure instruments	Work in progress. Draft material is being refined prior to submission to DENR.
7. Case studies Coastal Terminal Points (CTP) conflicts, inter-LGU fishery mgt & law enforcement)	Case study on CTP conflicts was prepared for the USAID-funded workshop on resource management conflicts. Additional case studies on the inter-LGU fisheries management and enforcement initiatives in Aurora and IBRA 9 have been produced.

B. FFM

Workplan Target Outputs	Status
1. Compilation of FFM training modules	Work in progress. Being finalized.
2. FLUP training for DENR	Completed the second training. This was held for Region 2 last Aug. 9-13, with the Nueva Vizcaya State University as host institution. All 20 participants were awarded Certificates of Competency by the university.
3. Pilot-testing of water users fee	Discussions and negotiations among Kidapawan LGU, water district and DENR have not progressed.
4. Pilot test co-management in upland and mangroves	The co-management agreement signed in Talibon (mangroves) and Lebak, Kalamansig and Isabela City (upland). Completed work on the detailed co-management guidelines.
5. Sourcebook on Tenure Instruments	Printed 500 copies and turned over to DENR-FMB in August 2004.
6. TAP enhanced FLUP guidelines	Integrated into the training modules, item # above.
7. Case studies (use rights, consensus building in forestland allocation, co-mgt agreements, water user fees)	Case studies on property rights conflicts in the co-management area of Nueva Vizcaya and on tenure and resource use conflicts in a watershed in North Cotabato were prepared for the USAID-funded workshop on resource management conflicts. Additional case documentation have been prepared on tenure issues (pasture leases and ancestral lands) in Maasim, Saranggani, and on the forest protection network of Makilala, North Cotabato.

C. ISWM

Workplan Target Outputs	Status
1. Compilation of ISWM training modules – July 2004	Work in progress. Being finalized.
2. Design of training for DENR, NSWMC, other	Two training programs have been held (July 19-23 and Sept. 13-17). The one for Mindanao, which was held in collaboration with the Ateneo (de Davao) Resource Center for Local Governance was attended by 22 participants. The training for Central Visayas had UP Cebu as host institution and had 16 participants. A total of 30 participants were issued Certificates of Competency by the DENR-EcoGov.
3. Simplified guidelines for data analysis and planning/designing disposal facilities; refined clustering guidelines	SW generation and disposal data of EcoGov's SWM LGUs have been analyzed. The draft of the policy for joint assessment of disposal facilities has been submitted to the NSWMC for review. The draft of clustering guidelines is being refined prior to its submission to DENR and NSWMC.
4. Analysis and recommendations to improve institutional arrangements for collection, storage and disposal of toxic and hazardous waste	Proposed for EcoGov Phase II
5. Analysis and recommendations on SWM fees and incentives	FCA Guidebook and the FCA case study (Tacurong City), which applies the FCA method to user fee determination were completed in August.
6. SWM Resource books	Volumes 1 (Funding Sources) and 2 (TA Sources) have been printed (total of 3,500 copies) and disseminated to LGUs in August and September through the EcoGov and DENR regional offices, NSWMC, LMP, LCP, LPP, and SWAPP. Production of Volume 3 (Recyclers) has been put on hold. Regional inputs from DENR and DTI are necessary to complete the material.
7. Case studies (inter-LGU clustering for waste disposal)	Case study on the experience of 8 LGUs of Metro Tagbilaran on clustering for the establishment of a common disposal facility has been completed.

Annex 4. List of EcoGov Reports and Publications

A. Technical Report (Final)

1. STTA Reports

- A Decision Support Model for Local Fisheries Management. Castillo, Gem B.; Licuanan, Wilfredo Y.; Aliño, Porfirio M.; Campos, Wilfredo; Meñez, Annette Juinio. October 2004.
- Local Governments Taking Charge: Co-Management of Forests and Forest Lands – Guidelines for LGUs and Local DENR Offices. Queblatin, Eduardo. October 2004.
- Economics of Forestry Project Under Alternative Land Use Rights. Francisco, Herminia A., Ph.D. October 2004.
- The Requirement for the Institute of a User Fee System in a Watershed Context. Bautista, Germelino M. August 2004.
- Assessment of Conservation Initiatives of Tropical Forests and Biological Diversity in the Philippines. Guiang, Ernesto S, Ph.D. August 2004.
- Strengthening Local Governance with a Strengthened League: The League of Municipalities of the Philippines Organizational Preliminary Review. Mercado, Elmer S. July 2004.
- Ancestral Domain Delineation and Recognition: CADT of Aytas of Bataan. Caballero, Evelyn J. June 2004.
- Full Cost Accounting Guidebook (for Solid Waste Management). Castillo, Gem. December 2003.
- Operations Manual: Structure, Policies and Procedures. The Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation of the Philippines (TFCF Technical Assistance Team: John Pielemeier, Victor Ramos, Ellen Javier, Wilman Pollisco). December 2003.
- Lessons in the Development of Markets for Ecosystem Services in a Watershed Context: A Survey of Different Country Experiences. Bautista, Germelino M. December 2003.
- Integrated Solid Waste Management Relevant to the Requirements of RA 9003, the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000. Sabugal, Francisco M. October 2003.
- The Potential Role of Agroforestry in Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) Areas Supported by USAID's EcoGovernance Project. Bowman, John E., Ph.D. August 2003.
- Study of Philippine NGO Fund Facilities in Environmental Conservation. Chiong-Javier, Ma. Elena, Ph.D. and Sison, Romulo R. May 2003.
- Tree Plantations for CBFM Development. Ellis, Robert C. April 2003.

- Proposed EcoGov LGU Governance Index:Report on Consultancy. Jutkowitz, Joel M. February 2003.
- Performance Monitoring Plan for the Philippine Ecogovernance Program. James Fremming. October 2002.
- Basis of Conflict in ARMM in Relation to Land and Resources. Caballero, Evelyn J., Ph.D. July 2002.

2. Contracted Studies

- A Qualitative Exploratory Study on Knowledge, Attitude and Practices in EcoGov Sites. August 2003 (Philippine Survey and Research Center).
- FDC Report: Analysis of the Regulatory Procedures on Community-Based Forest Management (Forest Development Center, UPLB).
- Manual on Simplified and Harmonized CBFM Regulatory Procedures (Forest Development Center, UPLB).
- Review and Analysis of Co-Management Schemes in the Philippine Forest Lands (Forest Development Center, UPLB).
- Manual on Forest Law Enforcement and Due Diligence Mechanism (Forest Development Center, UPLB).

B. Monitoring Plan, Work Plans and Progress Reports

1. Performance Monitoring Plan

- Performance Monitoring Plan of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov). June 18, 2003.

2. Work Plans

- The Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) 2004 Implementation Work Plan. January 29, 2004.
- The 2003 Workplan of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov)—Project Implementation Work Plan – 2003. February 2003.
- Workplan of the Philippine Environmental Governance Program, August 1 2002 to November 30, 2003. August 2002.
- Philippine Environmental Governance Project - Design Elaboration and Workplan. April 2002.

3. Annual/Six-Month Reports

- Fourth-Six Month Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov): 1 December 2003 – 31 May 2004. June 2004.

- Annual Performance Progress Report No. 2 (1 October 2002 to 30 September 2003). November 3, 2003.
- The Philippine Environmental Governance Program Work and Financial Plan, August 2002-November 2003. August 2002.
- Third Six-Month Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov): 1 December 2002 – 31 May 2003. June 2003.
- Annual Performance Progress Report No. 1 (4 December 2001 to 31 October 2002). November 2002.
- The Philippine Environmental Governance Program Semi-Annual Performance Progress Report No. 1 – December 2001–May 2002. June 2002.

4. Monthly Reports

- Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) for the Month of August 2004. September 8, 2004.
- Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) for the Month of July 2004. August 11, 2004.
- Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) for the Month of June 2004. July 8, 2004.
- Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) for the Month of April 2004. May 12, 2004.
- Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) for the Month of March 2004. April 12, 2004.
- Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) for the Month of February 2004. March 12, 2004.
- Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) for the Month of January 2004. February 13, 2004.
- Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) for the Months of November and December 2003. January 6, 2004.
- Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) for the Month of October 2003. November 13, 2003.
- Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) for the Month of September 2003. October 14, 2003.
- Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) for the Month of August 2003. September 11, 2003.
- Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) for the Month of July 2003. August 18, 2003.

- Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) for the Month of June 2003. July 16, 2003.
- Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) for the Month of April 2003. May 13, 2003.
- Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) for the Month of March 2003. April 9, 2003.
- Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) for the Months of January and February 2003. March 4, 2003.
- Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) for the Month of September 2002. October, 2002.
- Report of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) for the Month of August 2002. September 11, 2002.
- The Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) Monthly Progress Report – May 16, 2002 to June 15, 2002. June 27, 2002.
- The Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) Monthly Progress Report – April 16, 2002 to May 15, 2002. May 16, 2002.
- The Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) Monthly Progress Report – March 16, 2002 to April 15, 2002. April 18, 2002.
- The Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) Monthly Progress Report – February 16, 2002 to March 15, 2002. March 15, 2002.
- The Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) Monthly Progress Report – December 4, 2001 to February 15, 2002. February 18, 2002.

C. Publications

- Integrated Solid Waste Management: Source Book for Local Government Units: Volume 2- Organizations Offering Training on ISWM. August 2004.
- Integrated Solid Waste Management: Source Book for Local Government Units: Volume 1-Funding Organizations. August 2004.
- Allocation and Tenure Instruments on Forest Lands: A Source Book. July 2004.
- Allocating Forest Lands: Commonly Issued Allocation Instruments. July 2004.
- Primer on ARMM – Aquatic and Fisheries Code of 1999 (MMAA 86). July 2004.
- Primer on DENR-DILG-LGU Partnership in Forest Management. November 2003.

- EcoGov Grants Program – Info for Potential Applicants. July 2003.
- Handbook on the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (RA 9003). July 2003.
- Primer on the Organic Act for the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) – Republic Act No. 9054. July 2003.
- Batas Republika Bilang 9054 – Aktang Organiko para sa Rehiyong Awtonomo sa Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)
- Primer on the Proposed Regional Sustainable Forest Management Act (RSFMA) – RLA Bill No. 91
- The Philippine Environmental Governance Program Leaflet (English and Filipino). September 2002.
- The Philippine Environmental Governance Program Leaflet (Version 1). May 2002.

D. Proceedings/RTD Monographs

- National Consultation on the Bio-Economic Modeling of Fishery Management for Local Governments
- Proceedings of the Assessment on Foreshore and Shoreland Management in Central Visayas
- Proceedings of the National Summit of Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) Peoples' Organizations (POs)
- 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.
- 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.
- Report on Proceedings of Conference on Governance of Watersheds in the Philippines: Challenges and Constraints.

E. Training Manuals/Materials

- Planning Communication Activities Manual (Facilitator's Guide).
- Forest Land Use Plan: Tamang pagpapalano para sa pamamahala ng kagubatan
- Atong Tuki-on: Forest Land Use Plan

- Allocating Forest Lands: Commonly Issued Allocation Instruments
- Mga Tanong at Sagot Tungkol sa Waste Characterization
- IEC Clear Books – SWM, CRM, FFM
- Draft Full Cost Accounting Guidebook (For Solid Waste Management).

* Ongoing development of training manuals on the technical modules of the three sectors.

F. Site Assessments/Resource Management Plans and Case Studies

Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment

- Tabina (Zamboanga del Sur) PCRA
- Tukuran (Zamboanga del Sur) PCRA
- Dinas (Zamboanga del Sur) PCRA
- Dinalungan (Aurora) PCRA

CRM Plan

- Tabina (Zamboanga del Sur) CRM Plan
- Tukuran (Zamboanga del Sur) CRM Plan
- Dinas (Zamboanga del Sur) CRM Plan
- Dinalungan (Aurora) CRM Plan (for legitimization)
- Inter-LGU Fisheries Management Plan
(San Luis, Baler, Dipaculao, Dinalungan of Aurora)

ISWM Plan

- Tacurong Ten-Year ISWM Plan

FLUP

- Wao FLUP

Case Studies

- Lower Magat Case Study
- Case Study on Resolving Coastal Terminal Points (CTP) Conflicts
- Kidapawan and Makilala Watershed Case Study

G. Policies

- Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC 2003-01)
- Executive Order (Sustainable Forest Management)
- Regional Sustainable Forest Management Act (ARMM)

Annex 5. List of LGUs with Digitized Thematic Maps

Region/Province	Municipality/City	LGU
Central Mindanao		
Region 12	Sultan Kudarat	Kalamansig Lebak
Western Mindanao		
ARMM	Basilan	Lamitan
Region 9	Basilan	Isabela City
Central Visayas		
Bohol		San Miguel Talibon
Negros Oriental		Sta. Catalina Bayawan City Dauin Bais City Tanjay La Libertad
Cebu		Alcoy Dalaguete Toledo City

Annex 6. List of EcoGov 1 Project Small Grants Program

Recipient	Title of Project	Date Awarded	Contact End
1. PROCESS LUZON #136-C Maharlika Road Leonarda, Tuguegarao City	Sustainable Management of the Agroforestry Area of the Cagayan Valley Resources Developers' and Protectors' Federation	Nov. 3, 2003	Sept. 30, 2004
2. Philippine Eagle Foundation VAL Learning Village Ruby St., Mafori Hts. Davao City	Cotabato CBRM and Multi- Stakeholder Covenant For Effective Environmental. Management	Oct. 15, 2003	Sept. 30, 2004
3. Philippine Eagle Foundation VAL Learning Village Ruby St., Mafori Hts. Davao City	Strengthening Ancestral Domain Management Initiatives and Biodiversity Conservation of BUHITA (SADMBCIB)	Nov. 3., 2003	Sept. 30, 2004
4. Institute of Primary Health Care Circumferencial Road Bajada, Davao City	Participatory Governance in Environmental Management	Oct. 15, 2003	Sept. 30, 2004
5. Ngan Panansalan Pagsabangan Forest Resources Development Cooperative VALMA, Ngan, Compostela Compostela, Valley Province	Accelerating Livelihood Enhancement (ALIVE) Project	Oct. 15, 2003	Sept. 30, 2004
6. Cebu Mediation Foundation, Inc. G/F VOC-TEC Bldg., USP Main Campus, Salinas Drive Lahug, Cebu City	Proposed Institutionalization of Environmental Mediation	Nov. 1, 2003	Aug. 30, 2004
7. Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation PDI Condominium Archbishop Reyes Avenue Banilad, Cebu City	Enhanced Management of Marine Areas in Selected Municipalities - Negros Oriental, Bohol and Cebu	Oct. 15, 2003	Sept. 30, 2004
8. Farmers, Fishermen and Women Multi-Sectoral Organization Tabina, Zamboanga del Sur	Mangrove Nursery, Mangrove and Marine Sanctuary Protection, Trading and Marketing, Savings and Credit and IEC projects	Dec. 1, 2003	Sept. 30, 2004

Recipient	Title of Project	Date Awarded	Contact End
9. Quirino Sustainable Movement For Environmental and Economic Development, Inc. CFPQ Complex, Capitol Hills Cabarroguis, Quirino	Strengthening People's Participation in Quirino's Local Environmental Governance	Jan. 1, 2004	Sept. 30, 2004
10. Mediators Network For Sustain- able Peace, Inc. Unit 315-316, Llanar Bldg. Xavierville Avenue, Loyola Hts. Quezon City	Building Capacities in Effective Management of Resource- Based Conflicts of LGUs and Major Stakeholders in Three Selected Municipalities in Zambo-Sibugay	Dec. 23, 2003	Sept. 30, 2004
11. BestKaya Upland Farmers Federation, Inc. ENR Office, Capitol Compound Bayombong, Nueva Viscaya	Mobilizing Upland Communities for Forest Development	Dec. 15, 2003	Sept. 30, 2004
12. Magpet Forest Development Association, Inc. Barangay Don Panaca, Magpet South Cotabato	Agroforestry Farm Development	May 11, 2004	Sept. 30, 2004
13. Lagandang Farmers Multi- Purpose Cooperative Lagandang, Isulan, S. Kudarat	Center for Agriculture, Resources and Environmental Management and Development	May 10, 2004	Sept. 20, 2004

Annex 7a. Status of Priority LGUs as of End of September 2004: Coastal Resource Management (CRM Planning and Fishery Management)

Region/ Province	Municipality/ City	Target Km of Coast- line	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commit- ment (P)	CRM Planning Milestones				Fisheries Management Milestones					
					Jointly agreed inter-LGU MW boundaries	Participatory biophysical and socio-econ assessment	Validated (and with consensus) coastal zones	Legitimized CRM plan (including budget)	Approved municipal fishery mgt plan	Approved inter LGU fishery mgt plan and agreements	Ordinances establishing fisherfolk registry, licensing and permit systems	Ordinances establishing user fees and incentives	Community IEC	Law Enforce- ment (e.g., deputation, regular patrols, reporting system)
Western Mindanao														
ARMM														
Basilan	1. Lamitan	25.00	11/19/02	50,000	The LGU was provided an orientation on CRM components and process. TA to this LGU on CRM planning was not pursued further due to budget constraint, time limitation and limited LGU absorptive capacity									
Region 9														
Zambo del Sur	2. Dimataling	12.50			The CTPs of 7 LGUs have been established and mapped. Six CTPs are now covered with inter-LGU MOAs: Pitogo-Tabina, Tabina-Dimataling, Dimataling-Dinas, Dinas-San Pablo, San Pablo-Dumaliniao and Labangan-Tukuran. Tabina, Dimataling and Dinas have passed individual ordinances on their boundaries. It seems unlikely that Dumaliniao, Pagadian City and Labangan will be able to resolve their differences on the seaward projection of MW boundaries within the remaining period of the project because of a common interest in an offshore island.					The 8 LGUs have had a series of fishery management and enforcement planning workshops in 2004 leading to the formulation of an inter-LGU coastal law enforcement plan. The plan is currently being drafted.			Training of Bantay Dagat on law enforcement by ELAC.	
	3. Dinas***	19.70	10/10/02	600,000		Completed (Aug 2003)	Completed (Sept 2003)	Legitimized in Jan 4, 2004.				Incentives system established for Bantay Dagat (i.e., fixed honoraria, sack of rice per month, assorted grocery food items)		Training of Bantay Dagat on law enforcement by ELAC. Regular patrolling done by Bantay Dagat and apprehension of illegal fishers; guardhouse built and manned.
	4. Labangan	6.40	10/10/02	190,000										Training of Bantay Dagat on law enforcement by ELAC.
	5. Pagadian City	14.70												
	6. San Pablo	15.00	10/10/02	180,000										Training of Bantay Dagat on law enforcement by ELAC.
	7. Tabina***	31.00	10/10/02	180,000		Completed (Mar 2003)	Completed (May 2003)	Legitimized in June 1, 2003.	Plan undergoing refinement.			Incentives system established for Bantay Dagat (i.e., fixed honoraria, 50% share of fines collected)	Series of dialogues/ consultations with commercial fishers on CRM policies.	Training of Bantay Dagat on law enforcement by ELAC. Regular patrolling done by Bantay Dagat; guardhouse built and manned.
	8. Tukuran***	9.00	10/10/02	210,000		Completed (Apr 2003)	Completed (Aug 2003)	Legitimized in Dec 1, 2003.	Draft of fishery management plan undergoing refinement.			Incentive system established for Bantay Dagat (i.e., fixed honoraria, Philhealth insurance, 50% share of fines collected).		Training of Bantay Dagat on law enforcement by ELAC. Regular patrolling done by Bantay Dagat and apprehension of commercial fishing vessels; guardhouse built and manned.

Annex 7a. Status of Priority LGUs as of End of September 2004: Coastal Resource Management (CRM Planning and Fishery Management)

Region/ Province	Municipality/ City	Target Km of Coast- line	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commit- ment (P)	CRM Planning Milestones				Fisheries Management Milestones						
					Jointly agreed inter-LGU MW boundaries	Participatory biophysical and socio-econ assessment	Validated (and with consensus) coastal zones	Legitimized CRM plan (including budget)	Approved municipal fishery mgt plan	Approved inter LGU fishery mgt plan and agreements	Ordinances establishing fisherfolk registry, licensing and permit systems	Ordinances establishing user fees and incentives	Community IEC	Law Enforce- ment (e.g., deputation, regular patrols, reporting system)	
	9. Dumalinao	15.30													Training of Bantay Dagat on law enforcement by ELAC.
	Prov'l Gov't/IBRA 9		10/10/02	400,000											
Zambo Sibugay	10. Tungawan***	56.14	11/06/02	160,000		Completed (Feb 2004).	Completed (April 2004)	Plan endorsed to SB for adoption	Plan endorsed to SB for adoption						Bantay Dagat Base in Bangaan Island constructed. Enforcement activities ongoing.
Central Mindanao															
Region 12															
Sultan Kudarat	11. Kalamansig**	24.30	09/25/03	300,000					Drafting of fisheries management plan ongoing.		Policy formulation workshop for drafting of ordinances on identified priority concerns was completed (Aug 2004). Draft ordinances under review by respective SBs.	Part of draft ordinance.	Conducted barangay IEC on proposed fishery ordinance.		Training of 30 potential fish wardens by BFAR last July 21-23, 2004.
	12. Lebak**	18.60	10/01/02	200,000					First draft of Fisheries Management Plan submitted for discussion at SB level.			Part of draft ordinance.	Conducted barangay IEC on proposed fishery ordinance.		Training of 30 potential fish wardens by BFAR last July 26-28, 2004.
Sub-Total-Mindanao		247.64	12 LGUs	2,470,000											
Central Visayas - Region 7															
Bohol	1. Talibon	98.90	12/04/02	1,300,000	SB Resolution and agreements with adjoining LGUs submitted to NAMRIA.	TA on CRM planning and fishery management not pursued as Talibon has been identified as FISH Project site.									Law enforcement orientation for Bantay Dagat, FARMCs and deputized wardens conducted Sept 2003.
	Prov'l Gov't		12/03/02	1,800,000											
Cebu	2. Poro*	65.20	04/11/03	250,000	CTP agreement with adjoining LGUs; SB Resolution submitted to NAMRIA.	Completed (Feb 2004)	Completed (Mar 2004)	Legitimized in Aug 2, 2004			Establishment of fisherfolk registry ongoing.				Law enforcement orientation for Bantay Dagat, FARMCs and deputized wardens conducted July 2003.

Annex 7a. Status of Priority LGUs as of End of September 2004: Coastal Resource Management (CRM Planning and Fishery Management)

Region/ Province	Municipality/ City	Target Km of Coast- line	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commit- ment (P)	CRM Planning Milestones				Fisheries Management Milestones					
					Jointly agreed inter-LGU MW boundaries	Participatory biophysical and socio-econ assessment	Validated (and with consensus) coastal zones	Legitimized CRM plan (including budget)	Approved municipal fishery mgt plan	Approved inter LGU fishery mgt plan and agreements	Ordinances establishing fisherfolk registry, licensing and permit systems	Ordinances establishing user fees and incentives	Community IEC	Law Enforce- ment (e.g., deputation, regular patrols, reporting system)
	3. San Francisco**	47.20	04/11/03	100,000					Consensus achieved on the fisheries zones (July 2004)		Establishment of fisherfolk registry ongoing.			Law enforcement orientation for Bantay Dagat, FARMCs and deputized wardens conducted July 2003.
	4. Tudela*	15.40	04/11/03	50,000	SB Resolution issued reflecting agreement with adjacent LGUs.	Completed (April 2004)	Completed (June 2004)	Legitimized in Aug 23, 2004						Law enforcement orientation for Bantay Dagat, FARMCs and deputized wardens conducted July 2003.
	5. Toledo City	27.00	04/30/03	280,000	Ordinance on MW boundaries passed (Feb 2004); approved by NAMRIA which certified 1,765	TA on this activity will not be continued due to organization and staffing issues which have not been resolved.								Law enforcement orientation for Bantay Dagat, FARMCs and deputized wardens conducted Aug 2003.
	6. Balamban	20.90	04/30/03	50,000	Agreement reached with Toledo; negotiations on Balamban- Asturias CTP ongoing.	Coastal resource assessment through FGD and community consultations completed (Aug 2004).	Completed (Aug 2004). 9 zones mapped with technical description.							Law enforcement orientation for Bantay Dagat, FARMCs and deputized wardens conducted Aug 2003.
	7. Danao City**	15.24	03/17/03	196,000	Agreement reached with Compostela; ongoing negotiations with Carmen.	BFAR data enhanced by FGD and community consultations (June 2004)			Consensus achieved on the fisheries zones (July 2004); drafting of fisheries mgt plan ongoing.		Establishment of fisherfolk registry ongoing.			Law enforcement orientation for Bantay Dagat, FARMCs and deputized wardens conducted Oct 2003.
	8. Compostela	6.86	03/17/03	255,000	Ordinance on MW boundaries passed (Nov 2003); approved by NAMRIA which certified 6,336 ha MW				TA not pursued further due to resource constraints and new leadership.		Establishment of fisherfolk registry ongoing.			Law enforcement orientation for Bantay Dagat, FARMCs and deputized wardens conducted Oct 2003.
Sub-Total - Visayas		296.70	9 LGU	4,281,000										

Annex 7a. Status of Priority LGUs as of End of September 2004: Coastal Resource Management (CRM Planning and Fishery Management)

Region/ Province	Municipality/ City	Target Km of Coast- line	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commit- ment (P)	CRM Planning Milestones				Fisheries Management Milestones				
					Jointly agreed inter-LGU MW boundaries	Participatory biophysical and socio-econ assessment	Validated (and with consensus) coastal zones	Legitimized CRM plan (including budget)	Approved municipal fishery mgt plan	Approved inter LGU fishery mgt plan and agreements	Ordinances establishing fisherfolk registry, licensing and permit systems	Ordinances establishing user fees and incentives	Community IEC
Central Luzon													
Aurora	1. Dinalungan***	27.00	07/11/03	1,368,000	Negotiations for inter-LGU CTPs suspended temporarily due to non-agreement between some LGUs (i.e., Baler-San Luis, Dipaculao-Dinalungan).	Completed (Sept 2003)	Completed (Sept 2003)	Legitimized in May 2004.	Inter-LGU Fisheries Management Plan approved by respective SBs of the 4 LGUs (Dinalungan- Apr 2004; Baler - Mar 2004; Dipaculao - Feb 2004 and Aug 2004). Final approval of the SB Resolution by the Mayor of San Luis is still pending.	A comprehensive ordinance that will support CRM and ILFM plans has been drafted. Draft ordinance cover formation of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Committee, establishment of trust fund, registration and licensing of fisherfolks, vessels and gears.	Training on IEC conducted for municipal IEC committees. Followed by action planning for IEC interventions.	BFAR has deputized 48 Fish Wardens; 7 more to be deputized. San Luis had a Law Enforcement Operations Planning workshop where system for apprehension, patrolling and reporting of violations, and the creation of Mun Law Enforcement Unit were discussed.	
	2. Baler	35.20	07/22/03	295,480									
	3. San Luis	54.60	07/29/03	402,000									
	4. Dipaculao	49.50	07/22/03	314,958									
Sub-Total - Luzon		166.30	4 LGUs	2,380,438									
Grand Total		24 Mun/City	710.64	25 LGUs	9,131,438								

- Notes:
- Kms of coastline are only counted for LGUs which are to undertake any of the three: delineation of municipal waters and its enforcement, CRM planning and fisheries management.
 - The delineation of municipal waters of 8 LGUs along Illana Bay is proceeding on the basis of the MOA with the Prov'l Gov't and IBRA 9 (an inter-LGU alliance).
 - The Provincial Government of Zamboanga del Sur has committed P400,000 to support municipal water delineation and fisheries management activities in Illana Bay (Region 9) in 2002. Additional support was provided in 2003. The Illana Bay Region 9 Alliance (IBRA 9) has also committed personnel services, and equipment and other support with an estimated total value of about P200,000.
 - The Provincial Government of Bohol has likewise committed P1,216,108 to support EcoGov-CRM activities in the listed Bohol LGUs.

* Target LGUs for CRM plan completion and legitimization

** Target LGUs for municipal fisheries management only

*** Target LGUs for both CRM planning and municipal fisheries management

Annex 7b. Status in Priority LGUs as of End of September 2004: Coastal Resource Management (Marine Sanctuaries)

Region/ Province	Municipality/ City	Target Marine Sanctuaries	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commitment (P)	Assessment of proposed MPA site	Legitimized MPA plan, with ordinance	Delineated/ marked boundaries	Community IEC	Law Enforcement (e.g., deputation, patrols, reporting system)
Western Mindanao									
ARMM									
Basilan	1. Lamitan		11/19/02	**	Orientation completed.	TA to this LGU on MPA establishment has not been pursued due to budget constraint, time limitation and limited LGU absorptive capacity.			
Region 9									
Basilan	2. Isabela City	1	11/19/02	267,428		TA to this LGU on MPA establishment has not been pursued due to budget constraint, time limitation and limited LGU absorptive capacity.			
	3. Tabina	2	10/10/02	**	Assessment and benchmarking completed in 2 sites (June 2003); follow up assessment in July 2004 indicated corals to be in good condition.	Management plans of Tambunan MPA (98 ha) approved Aug 2, 2004; Concepcion Marine Sanctuary Plan (28 ha) legitimized Sept 15, 2004.	MPA boundaries delineated and marked with bouys (Aug 2003).	Community IEC ongoing.	Active enforcement through regular patrolling; guardhouse built and manned
	4. Tukuran	2	10/10/02	**	Assessment and benchmarking completed in 2 sites (May-June 2003); follow-up assessment in July 2004 indicated corals to be in good condition.	MISSta MPA plan (160 ha) legitimized Aug 2004. Alindahaw MPA Plan (70 ha) legitimized Sept. 27, 2004.	MPA boundaries delineated and marked with bouys (Aug 2003).	Community IEC ongoing.	Active enforcement through regular patrolling; guardhouse built and manned.
Zambo Sibugay	5. R.T. Lim	1	11/06/02	150,000	Barangay validation of PCRA results completed (March 2004)	RTLim MPA Plan (50 ha) legitimized Sept. 2004	MPA boundaries determined.	Community IEC ongoing.	
	6. Tungawan	1	11/06/02	**		MPA Plan endorsed to SB for adoption	MPA boundaries delineated and marked with bouys (Sept 2004)	Community IEC ongoing.	Active enforcement through regular patrolling; guardhouse built and manned.
	7. Naga	1	11/06/02	80,000		Tandu Balasan MPA Plan (124 ha) legitimized Sept. 27, 2004	MPA boundaries delineated and marked with bouys	Community IEC ongoing.	
	8. Payao	1	12/02/02	102,742	PCRA completed (July 2004)	Takot Patumbok MPA Plan (224 ha) legitimized Sept. 20, 2004.	MPA boundaries delineated and marked with bouys (Sept 2004)	Community IEC ongoing.	Active enforcement through regular patrolling; guardhouse built and manned
Sub-Total-Mindanao		9	8 LGUs	600,170					
Central Visayas - Region 7									
Bohol	1. Talibon	2	12/04/02	**	Initial assessment and benchmarking in Aug 2003; follow-up assessment in August 2004.	MPA plan for Cataban (19.8 ha) and Sag (33.5 ha) approved by SB and endorsed to PAMB through Res 2004-106 dated Sept 13, 2004.	MPA boundaries delineated and marked with bouys.	Consultations and public hearing with communities on MPA plans.	Establishment of concrete guardhouse, solar power; created Cataban Monitoring Team; law enforcement support from fishers organizations and Coastal Law Enforcement Team (CLET).
Cebu	2. Poro	1	04/11/03	**	Initial assessment and benchmarking in Jan 2004.	Management plan of Esperanza MPA (42 ha) approved on Sept. 13, 2004.	MPA boundaries delineated and marked with bouys.	Consultations and public hearing with communities on MPA plans.	Active Bantay Dagat trained by ELAC with Plan International
	3. San Francisco	1	04/11/03	**	Assessment completed June 2004	Management plan of Consuelo MPA (32 ha) approved on Sept. 13, 2004. Ordinance also	MPA boundaries delineated and marked with bouys.	Consultations and public hearing with communities on MPA plans.	Active PO and fish wardens in law enforcement; ELAC trained
	4. Tudela	2	04/11/03	**	Assessment and benchmarking done by ReefCheck.	MPA plans for Villahermosa (69.3 ha) and Puertobello (39.1 ha) legitimized Sept 13, 2004.	MPA boundaries delineated and marked with bouys.	Consultations and public hearing with communities on MPA plans.	Fish wardens and Bantay Dagat active with regular budget support from LGU (honoraria and logistics); with support from Plan International; ELAC trained
Sub-Total - Visayas		6	4 LGUs						
Central Luzon									
Aurora	1. Dinalungan	2	07/11/03	**	Assessment and benchmarking completed in Oct 2003; follow-up assessment in Sept 2004.	Legitimized last Sept. 28, 2004. Support ordinance presented in public hearing. Ordinance has been drafted for its implementation and budget allocation.	Coordinates of boundary corners identified. Bouys to be installed.	Ongoing	Active enforcement through regular patrolling
Sub-Total - Luzon		2	1 LGU						
Grand Total		17 Mun/City	13 LGUs	600,170					

- Notes:
- Sumisip and Tipo-tipo of Basilan have been excluded from the list.
 - Those with **** have their counterpart funds included in the total LGU CRM counterpart indicated in Table A.1.

Annex 7c. Status in Priority LGUs as of End of September 2004: Forests and Forestland Management

Region/ Province	Municipality/ City	Area of Forestlands (Ha)	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commitment (P)	FLUP Milestones				FLUP Implementation Milestones					
					Validated thematic maps and assessment of forests and forestlands status	Stake-holders consensus on land allocation and sub-watershed prioritization	Legitimized FLUP (including implementation budget)	Signed LGU-DENR FLUP implementation MOA	Signed LGU-DENR Co-Mgt Agreement (MOA)	Municipal/ City ENR Office creation	Multi-sectoral forest mgt/ protection group formed	Community IEC	Law Enforcement	Issuance of other tenure instruments
Western Mindanao														
ARMM														
Basilan	1. Lamitan*	4,205	11/19/02	50,000	Completed	Completed.	Legitimized June 9, 2004	Signed Aug 26, 2004		Mayor designated a MENRO; DENR-ARMM assign full-time technical staff.		IEC materials produced with funds sourced out by the TWG.		
Region 9														
Basilan	2. Isabela City*	11,230	11/19/02	230,180	Completed	Completed	Legitimized July 29, 2004.	Signed Sept. 24, 2004	MOA signed April 24, 2004 covering 343 hectares. LGU intends to develop this as community watershed and local	Search Committee formed for search for CENRO; criteria for selection agreed upon.		IEC materials produced with funds provided by the city government.		
	3. Zamboanga City**	n.a.	02/26/04	1,000,000					An action plan on co-management preparatory activities prepared by LGU and DENR.					
Central Mindanao														
ARMM														
Lanao del Sur	4. Wao*	19,820	07/31/02	455,000	Completed (Nov 2002). Maps signed by DENR-ARMM.	Completed (Dec 2002)	Legitimized Feb 17, 2003.	Signed by DENR-ARMM and LGU July 18, 2003	DENR-ARMM reviewed the documentation for the declaration of Wao's community watershed. The area is also proposed to be placed under co-management.	Ordinance creating MENRO and designating MENRO Officer issued July 2003	ENR Council created July 2003.		Organized local communities in the protection of forestland in their respective barangays.	Three POs have submitted applications for CBFMA with DENR-ARMM. The DENR will conduct CBFM orientation in October.

Annex 7c. Status in Priority LGUs as of End of September 2004: Forests and Forestland Management

Region/ Province	Municipality/ City	Area of Forestlands (Ha)	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commitment (P)	FLUP Milestones				FLUP Implementation Milestones					
					Validated thematic maps and assessment of forests and forestlands status	Stake-holders consensus on land allocation and sub-watershed prioritization	Legitimized FLUP (including implementation budget)	Signed LGU-DENR FLUP implementation MOA	Signed LGU-DENR Co-Mgt Agreement (MOA)	Municipal/ City ENR Office creation	Multi-sectoral forest mgmt/ protection group formed	Community IEC	Law Enforcement	Issuance of other tenure instruments
Region 12														
Sultan Kudarat	5. Kalamansig***	39,878	10/01/02	300,000	Completed (Sept 2003)	Completed (Nov 2003)	Legitimized Oct 22, 2003.	Signed Feb 3, 2004.	Co-management agreement covering 1,736 ha community watershed and 3,956 ha communal forest signed last Mar 30, 2004.	MENRO created on Dec 2003. A MENRO was designated in March 11, 2004.	Multi-sectoral enforcement body created by LGU and DENR-CENRO, with LGU funding.	Information drive initiated in areas under co-management to promote understanding of their roles in co-managed areas.	Strengthened POs and community leaders in the enforcement of forest laws.	The LGU-MENRO and DENR assessed CBFMA operation and status of Hinalaan Multi-Purpose Cooperative (HMC). The HMC has CBFMA covering 500 ha. Assessment showed strong need to re-educate PO on organizational management and CBFM.
	6. Lebak***	23,198	10/01/02	517,000	Completed (Sept 2003)	Completed (Nov 2003)	Legitimized Dec 29, 2003.	Signed Feb 3, 2004.	Co-management agreement covering 2,043 ha signed last Mar 30, 2004. The area will be developed as community watershed and communal forest.	MENRO created on Dec 2003. A MENRO was designated in March 2004.	Multi-sectoral enforcement body created by LGU and DENR-CENRO, with LGU funding.		Organized local communities in the protection of forestland in their respective barangays.	The MENRO assisted the Tran MNL Forest Protectors Association in getting a CBFMA. DENR is now processing CBFMA.
North Cotabato	7. Kidapawan City	9,000	10/03/03	477,650	Completed	Completed	FLUP presented to CDC which endorsed plan to SB.							
	8. Makilala*	8,672	10/02/03	300,000	Completed	Completed	Legitimized (Sept 15, 2004)						Set up barangay councils to enhance forest protection.	Provided assistance in CADT processing.

Annex 7c. Status in Priority LGUs as of End of September 2004: Forests and Forestland Management

Region/ Province	Municipality/ City	Area of Forestlands (Ha)	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commitment (P)	FLUP Milestones				FLUP Implementation Milestones					
					Validated thematic maps and assessment of forests and forestlands status	Stake-holders consensus on land allocation and sub-watershed prioritization	Legitimized FLUP (including implementation budget)	Signed LGU-DENR FLUP implementation MOA	Signed LGU-DENR Co-Mgt Agreement (MOA)	Municipal/ City ENR Office creation	Multi-sectoral forest mgt/ protection group formed	Community IEC	Law Enforcement	Issuance of other tenure instruments
Sarangani	9. Maitum*	21,773	08/28/03	200,000	Completed (Feb 2004)	Completed (Mar 2004).	Legitimized April 13, 2004.	Signed April 15, 2004. MOA signing attended by DENR Secretary Gozun.						
	10. Maasim	38,447	11/14/03	560,000	Completed	Completed	Legitimized (Sept 23, 2004) with 2005 budget allocation of P1.2 million.	On-going review of implementation MOA.			Mun. ENR Council created to help resolve conflicts in allocation of forestlands and to monitor FLUP implementation	IEC sub-team conducted barangay orientations on FLUP.	Strengthened CBFM POs for forest protection.	
Sub-Total - Mindanao		176,223	10 LGUs	3,089,830										
Central Visayas - Region 7														
Bohol	1. San Miguel	585	12/04/02	205,200	Completed	Completed	Legitimized June 15, 2004							
	2. Talibon**	6,815	12/04/02	666,000		Completed	Legitimized Feb 16, 2004		Signed Mar 11, 2004 covering 580-ha of mangroves. Steering Com mobilized; PMU-in-Charge designated.			IEC ongoing in co-management area.		
	Prov'l Gov't		12/03/02	600,000										
Negros Oriental	3. Sta. Catalina	41,507	03/20/03	688,270	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed	Legitimized Apr 6, 2004	Signed Sept 8, 2004	Signed Sept 8, 2004 covering 15,000 ha in	MENRO designated				
	4. Bayawan City***	20,245	03/20/03	750,000	Completed (Oct 2003)	Completed.	Legitimized Dec 11, 2003	Signed June 8, 2004	Signed June 8, 2004 covering 14,434 ha in			Ongoing IEC activities		

Annex 7c. Status in Priority LGUs as of End of September 2004: Forests and Forestland Management

Region/ Province	Municipality/ City	Area of Forestlands (Ha)	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commitment (P)	FLUP Milestones				FLUP Implementation Milestones					
					Validated thematic maps and assessment of forests and forestlands status	Stake-holders consensus on land allocation and sub-watershed prioritization	Legitimized FLUP (including implementation budget)	Signed LGU-DENR FLUP implementation MOA	Signed LGU-DENR Co-Mgt Agreement (MOA)	Municipal/ City ENR Office creation	Multi-sectoral forest mgt/ protection group formed	Community IEC	Law Enforcement	Issuance of other tenure instruments
	5. Dauin	5,611	03/20/03	160,000	Completed (Nov 2003)	Completed	Legitimized May 24, 2004	Agreement reached between LGU, DENR and PNOC on steps to resolve areas under PNOC reservation.						
	6. Bais City***	13,255	03/20/03	800,000	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed	Legitimized Mar 11, 2004	Signed Sept 9, 2004	Signed Sept 9, 2004 covering 5,665 ha in 27 brgys	City ENRO created. In the process of hiring personnel				
	7. Tanjay	14,554	03/20/03	440,000	Completed (Nov 2003)	Completed.	Legitimized Feb 24, 2004	Signed Sept 9, 2004	Signed Sept 9, 2004 covering 8,555 ha in 15 brgys	City ENRO created. In the process of hiring personnel				
	8. La Libertad***	5,595	03/20/03	400,000	Completed (Nov 2003)	Completed	Legitimized Dec 12, 2003	Signed June 9, 2004	Signed June 9, 2004 covering 5,042 ha in 10 brgys			Ongoing IEC activities		
Cebu	9. Alcoy	4,974	04/10/03	396,160	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed	Legitimized Mar 29, 2004	Signed Aug 16, 2004.	Signed Aug 16, 2003 covering 1,769 ha in 7 brgys					
	10. Dalaguete*	8,219	04/10/03	274,032	Completed (Nov 2003)	Completed	Legitimized Feb 26, 2004	Signed Aug 25, 2004.	Signed Aug 25, 2003 covering 3,952 ha in 20 brgys	MENRO designated	LGU created Task Force Barangay Bantay Laguna			LGU signed MOA with Cebu Biodiversity Conservation Foundation for
	11. Toledo City	5,994	04/30/03	700,000	Completed (Nov 2003)	Completed	Legitimized Sept 14, 2004							
Sub-Total - Visayas		127,354	12 LGUs	6,079,662										
Northern Luzon														
Nueva Vizcaya	1. Dupax Sur	36,572	08/25/03	468,881	Completed	Completed	Plan drafted.					IEC for barangay captains		
	2. Quezon	17,467	05/30/03	245,000	Completed	Completed	Plan presented in public hearing and endorsed to MDC and SB.		Site for co-management identified			IEC for barangay captains		
Quirino	3. Cabarroguis	16,364	04/29/03	916,011	Completed (Feb 2004)									

Annex 7c. Status in Priority LGUs as of End of September 2004: Forests and Forestland Management

Region/ Province	Municipality/ City	Area of Forestlands (Ha)	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commitment (P)	FLUP Milestones				FLUP Implementation Milestones					
					Validated thematic maps and assessment of forests and forestlands status	Stake-holders consensus on land allocation and sub-watershed prioritization	Legitimized FLUP (including implementation budget)	Signed LGU-DENR FLUP implementation MOA	Signed LGU-DENR Co-Mgt Agreement (MOA)	Municipal/ City ENR Office creation	Multi-sectoral forest mg/ protection group formed	Community IEC	Law Enforcement	Issuance of other tenure instruments
	4. Diffun*	19,506	04/29/03	531,100	Completed	Completed	Plan drafted.					IEC on FLUP among barangay captains conducted		
	5. Aglipay*	13,622	04/29/03	634,818	Completed	Completed	Plan being drafted							
	6. Maddela*	59,292	04/29/03	747,100	Completed	Completed	Legitimized (Sept 20, 2004). Action plan prepared.	FLUP presented to DENR RED and senior staff; approved subject to refinement	Initial meetings with barangay officials on identified area.					
	7. Nagtipunan*	139,318	04/29/03	492,184	Completed	Completed	Legitimized on 9/23/04	MOA signed; endorsed to NCIP for signature	Community watershed identified for co management					
	Prov'l Gov't		04/29/03	265,390										
Central Luzon														
Aurora	8. Baler	4,777	7/22/03	687,520	Completed	Completed	Drafting of FLUP ongoing.					IEC on FLUP among barangay captains conducted		
	9. Ma. Aurora	n.a.	7/29/03	768,199	LGU was provided orientation on TAP-enhanced FLUP. Further TA on FFM to LGU limited to GIS training so LGU can build its spatial database from databases available in various Aurora projects.									
Sub-Total - Luzon		306,918	11 LGUs	5,756,203										
Grand Total	30 Mun/City	610,495	33 LGUs	14,925,695										

- Notes:
- a. The Bohol Provincial Government had committed P600,000 to support FFM activities in the listed Bohol LGUs.
 - b. Sumisip and Tipo-tipo of Basilan have been excluded from the list.

- * Target LGUs for FLUP completion and legitimization
- ** Target LGUs for co-management agreement
- *** Target LGUs for FLUP and co-management agreement

Annex 7d. Activity Status in Priority LGUs as of End of September 2004: Integrated Solid Waste Management

Region/ Province	Municipality/ City	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commitment (P)	ISWM Planning Milestones			ISWM Implementation Milestones																
				Completed solid waste assessment (practices survey and waste characterization)	Consensus on SWM options	Legitimized ISWM plan (including implementation budget)	Functioning ESWM Board	SWM Barangay Committees	Municipal/ City ENR Office creation	SWM ordinances, actions on waste segregation, reduction, recycling	SWM IEC	NTPs for MRFs issued by DENR	NTPs for Disposal Facility (controlled dumpsite) issued by DENR	Assessment of proposed SLF(including Letter of Endorsement)									
Western Mindanao																							
ARMM																							
Basilan	1. Lamitan*	11/19/02	35,000	Completed (Jan 2004)	Completed (Jan 2004)	First draft of plan completed.	Reconstituted Sept. 15, 2004	Brgy committees organized in 6 urban barangays	Staff from MPDO designated MENRO		Initial IEC campaign conducted.												
Region 9																							
Basilan	2. Isabela City*	11/19/02	201,040	Completed (Dec 2003); follow-up waste characterization (end-of-pipe) held on Aug 27-Sept 3.	Completed (Jan 2004)	Legitimized Sept. 9, 2004	Formed (July 2002); active.				Initial IEC campaign conducted.	Requested TA from DOST for establishment of composting facility. Under DOST evaluation.	Requested MGB to assess proposed controlled dump site. Requirements for NTP application being prepared.										
Zamboanga del Sur	3. Pagadian City*	07/23/03	538,830	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Jan 2004)	Draft plan undergoing refinement.	Reconstituted (Aug 2003); active	BSWMC organized in 21 brgy's			Initial IEC campaign conducted.												
Zamboanga Sibugay	4. Ipil*	03/19/03	200,000	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Jan 2004)	Plan approved by the ESWMBoard and public hearing has been held.	Formed (Jan 2003); active.				Initiated IEC programs on waste segregation and reduction. Launched "Bangon Ipil" radio program.												
	5. Buug*	03/18/03	150,000	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Jan 2004)	Plan endorsed by Board to MDC.	Formed (Mar 2003); active.		SWM Officer hired		Initial IEC campaign conducted.		Environmental and geological assessments undertaken in proposed controlled dump site. Awaiting release of results.										
Central Mindanao																							
ARMM																							
Maguindanao	6. Sultan Kudarat	09/05/02	92,900	SWM data reviewed to correct data entry errors.			Reconstituted (Dec 2002); active.									Initial assessment (ocular) of proposed landfill site.							
	7. Parang	12/08/03	150,000	SWM TA to LGU put on hold due to political instability.			Formed (Jan 2004)																
Lanao del Sur	8. Wao	10/23/03	200,000	Ongoing analysis of waste characterization data.	Study tour to Amlan and Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental.		Formed (Jan 2004); active																

Annex 7d. Activity Status in Priority LGUs as of End of September 2004: Integrated Solid Waste Management

Region/ Province	Municipality/ City	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commitment (P)	ISWM Planning Milestones			ISWM Implementation Milestones							
				Completed solid waste assessment (practices survey and waste characterization)	Consensus on SWM options	Legitimized ISWM plan (including implementation budget)	Functioning ESWM Board	SWM Barangay Committees	Municipal/ City ENR Office creation	SWM ordinances, actions on waste segregation, reduction, recycling	SWM IEC	NTPs for MRFs issued by DENR	NTPs for Disposal Facility (controlled dumpsite) issued by DENR	Assessment of proposed SLF (including Letter of Endorsement)
Region 12														
N. Cotabato	9. Kidapawan City*	09/26/02	68,000	Completed (Dec 2003); follow-up waste characterization (end-of-pipe) held on Sept 15-22, 2004.	Completed (Oct 2003)	The draft ISWM plan endorsed by the CDC to SP. Copies of the Plan distributed to SP members.	Reconstituted (Nov 2003); active		Created on April 2003.	Draft ordinance under review by SP.		Conversion to controlled dumpsite ongoing (trenching, fencing)		DENR's assessment of the proposed landfill site completed in Nov 2001.
S. Cotabato	10. Koronadal City*	12/04/02	283,500	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Oct 2003)	Legitimized (Sept 29, 2004).	Reconstituted (Sept 2003); active	Being organized in barangay clusters		Draft ordinance under review by SP.				
Sultan Kudarat	11. Isulan*	11/08/02	500,000	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Oct 2003)	The draft ISWM plan endorsed by the CDC to SB. Copies of the Plan distributed to SB members.	Formed (July 2002); active			Draft ordinance under review by SB.				Negotiations with Tacurong City for sharing of SLF facility.
	12. Tacurong City*	10/14/02	574,000	Completed (April 2003); follow-up waste characterization (end-of-pipe) held on Aug 25-31, 2004	Completed (May 2003)	Legitimized June 25, 2003. Copy of plan submitted to NSWMC April 2004	Reconstituted (Jan 2003); active	Brgys covering 11 urban puroks have released P50,000 for purchase of "triskad" for the collection of non-biodegradables from households in puroks.	City ENRO structure, staffing plan (56 personnel) and operating budget approved by SP through City Ordinance 13 (2003).	Comprehensive ISWM ordinance published and IRR issued.	Barangay captains sent on a study tour; pulong-pulong with sitio leaders; IEC materials production and dissemination; ABS-CBN documentary	Construction of city MRF completed; MRF partially operational.	Ongoing processing of requirements for application for controlled dumpsite.	DENR MGB issued permit to operate for Tacurong City's SLF.
	13. Lebak	10/01/02	160,000	Waste assessment/ characterization completed. Data analysis ongoing.			Reconstituted (3/11/04); Resolution adopted working protocols on Mar 11, 2003		MENRO created on Dec 2003. MENR Officer designated in March 2004.					
	14. Kalamansig	09/25/03	300,000	Waste assessment/ characterization completed. Data analysis ongoing.			Formed (Jan 2004)		MENRO created on Dec 2003. MENR Officer designated in March 11, 2004.					
Sub-Total - Mindanao		14 LGUs	3,453,270											

Annex 7d. Activity Status in Priority LGUs as of End of September 2004: Integrated Solid Waste Management

Region/ Province	Municipality/ City	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commitment (P)	ISWM Planning Milestones			ISWM Implementation Milestones								
				Completed solid waste assessment (practices survey and waste characterization)	Consensus on SWM options	Legitimized ISWM plan (including implementation budget)	Functioning ESWM Board	SWM Barangay Committees	Municipal/ City ENR Office creation	SWM ordinances, actions on waste segregation, reduction, recycling	SWM IEC	NTPs for MRFs issued by DENR	NTPs for Disposal Facility (controlled dumpsite) issued by DENR	Assessment of proposed SLF (including Letter of Endorsement)	
Central Visayas - Region 7															
Bohol	1. Tagbilaran City*	04/04/03	546,000	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)	Plan presented and approved by Board (Sept 2004)	Formed; active.				ISWM provisions of the City Environment Code for amendment.		NTP issued last July 2004; materials for MRF already available with funding from Province.	NTP for controlled dumpsite received Nov. 2002; ongoing operations to shift to controlled dump.	Will avail of Metro Tagbilaran SLF. Joint venture with Albuquerque agreed by LCEs; negotiations on terms ongoing.
	2. Dausi	04/04/03	583,000	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)	Plan preparation ongoing.	Formed; active.						Resolution passed requesting NTP for MRF.		Will avail of Metro Tagbilaran common SLF.
	3. Alburquerque*	04/04/03	620,000	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)	Legitimized (Aug 23, 2004)	Formed; active.	11 Barangay Committees formed			Drafting of SWM ordinance ongoing.	Training of Speakers' Bureau conducted with BEMO; ongoing IEC in 3 urban barangays	NTP for MRF issued; construction of central MRF completed (without office yet).		Will host Metro Tagbilaran SLF. MGB 7 issued letter of endorsement last April 16, 2004. LGU allocated P2M for procurement of site. Negotiations for joint venture with Tagbilaran City ongoing. Common SLF approved by PDC on Sept 9,
	4. Corella	04/04/03	451,000	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)	Drafting of plan ongoing.	Formed; active.	2 Barangay Committees formed				IEC activities focused on 6 out of 8 brgys, with BEMO assistance	Resolution passed requesting NTP for MRF; also for Prov Gov't assistance for construction materials.	Resolution passed requesting NTP issuance; awaiting EMB inspection of site	Will avail of Metro Tagbilaran common SLF.
	5. Maribojoc	04/04/03	227,680	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)	Drafting of plan ongoing.	Formed; active.	22 ISWM Committees formed			ISWM ordinance for final reading by SB	Speakers' Bureau formed and conducted IEC in all 22 brgys	Resolution passed requesting NTP for MRF; also for Prov Gov't assistance for construction materials.		Will avail of Metro Tagbilaran common SLF.
	6. Cortes	04/04/03	128,000	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)	Drafting of plan ongoing.	Formed; active.					Training of Speakers' Bureau conducted with BEMO	NTP issued last July 22, 2004. MRF site inaugurated. Requested Prov Gov't assistance for MRF construction.	Resolution passed requesting NTP issuance	Will avail of Metro Tagbilaran common SLF.

Annex 7d. Activity Status in Priority LGUs as of End of September 2004: Integrated Solid Waste Management

Region/ Province	Municipality/ City	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commitment (P)	ISWM Planning Milestones			ISWM Implementation Milestones									
				Completed solid waste assessment (practices survey and waste characterization)	Consensus on SWM options	Legitimized ISWM plan (including implementation budget)	Functioning ESWM Board	SWM Barangay Committees	Municipal/ City ENR Office creation	SWM ordinances, actions on waste segregation, reduction, recycling	SWM IEC	NTPs for MRFs issued by DENR	NTPs for Disposal Facility (controlled dumpsite) issued by DENR	Assessment of proposed SLF (including Letter of Endorsement)		
	7. Panglao	04/04/03	212,500	Completed (Dec 2003)	Further SWM TA not pursued due to changes in direction of new set of LGU officials.		Formed; active.									
	8. Talibon	12/04/02	290,000	Completed (Jan 2004)	Completed (Feb 2004)	Drafting of plan ongoing.	Formed; active.						Resolution passed requesting NTP issuance			Proposed SLF site found to be suitable. Awaiting official report of MGB.
	9. Jagna*	09/30/02	136,000	Completed (Nov 2003)	Completed (Dec 2003)	Legitimized (Aug 16, 2004)	Formed; active.	33 BSWMC formed			ISWM ordinance drafted	Training of Speakers' Bureau conducted; ongoing IEC in 7 brgys	NTP issued by DENR 7 and EMB 7 last July 2004. MRF construction ongoing.			MGB assessment report dated Dec 3, 2002 indicated site meets minimum geological requirements. Some concerns raised. Ongoing search for alternative sites.
	10. Duero	09/30/02	80,000	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)	Drafting of plan ongoing.	Formed; active.									
	Prov't Gov't	12/03/02	600,000													
Negros Oriental	11. Tanjay City*	03/20/03	502,000	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)	Drafting of plan ongoing.	Formed; active.			Proposal submitted for SP approval						MGB 7 conducted site assessment; report being drafted
	12. Pamplona	03/20/03	160,000	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)		Formed; active.									
	13. Bais City*	03/20/03	235,000	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)	ISWM plan endorsed by the CDC to the SP	Formed; active.	35 ISWM committees formed		Created thru previous ordinance; ready for funding in 2005						Has existing SLF; established before EcoGov TA
	14. Amlan	03/20/03	200,000	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)		Formed; active.	8 ISWM committees formed						Shifted to controlled dump before 2003		
	15. San Jose	03/20/03	59,000	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)		Formed; active.						Application for NTP being prepared.	Shifted to controlled dump before 2003		
	16. Dauin	03/20/03	153,000	Data analysis completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)		Formed; active.			MENRO designated						Approved to host MetroDumaguete cluster SLF. Negotiations for FS ongoing. Province to fund study.
	17. Sta. Catalina	03/20/03	130,000	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)	Plan preparation ongoing.	Formed; active.			MENRO designated				Ongoing processing of LBP loan for controlled dump establishment		

Annex 7d. Activity Status in Priority LGUs as of End of September 2004: Integrated Solid Waste Management

Region/ Province	Municipality/ City	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commitment (P)	ISWM Planning Milestones			ISWM Implementation Milestones							
				Completed solid waste assessment (practices survey and waste characterization)	Consensus on SWM options	Legitimized ISWM plan (including implementation budget)	Functioning ESWM Board	SWM Barangay Committees	Municipal/ City ENR Office creation	SWM ordinances, actions on waste segregation, reduction, recycling	SWM IEC	NTPs for MRFs issued by DENR	NTPs for Disposal Facility (controlled dumpsite) issued by DENR	Assessment of proposed SLF(including Letter of Endorsement)
	18. Bayawan City*	03/20/03	300,000	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Nov 2003)	Legitimized (Aug 17, 2004)	Formed; active.		City ENRO existing before EcoGov TA	Draft of ordinance ready for first reading		Application for NTP submitted to EMB 7. MRF under construction. Composter is under testing.		
Cebu	19. Danao City*	03/17/03	350,000	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)	Legitimized (Sept 21, 2004)	Formed; active.	27 ISWM Committees formed	City ENRO existing before EcoGov TA	MOA with five bulk waste generators signed Sept 17, 2004 for source reduction, segregation and recycling.				
	20. Compostela	03/17/03	616,480	Completed (Dec 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)	Plan preparation ongoing.	Formed; active.	8 ISWM committees formed			IEC activities initiated with assistance from CIDA-funded PCEEM.		Ongoing negotiation with land owner	Ongoing site investigation initiated by MEO, assisted by PCEEM
	21. Toledo City	04/30/03	650,000	Ongoing data analysis. TA to complete data analysis may not be pursued due to organizational and staffing issues that need to be resolved.			Formed; active.							
Sub-Total - Visayas		22 LGUs	7,229,660											
Northern Luzon														
Nueva Vizcaya	1. Bayombong	07/07/03	70,000	Completed (June 2004)	Completed (Mar 2004)	ISWM plan approved by ESWM Board	Reconstituted (Feb 2003); active.			Comprehensive SWM Ordinance drafted	IEC campaign ongoing	Ongoing NTP processing	Ongoing NTP processing	
	2. Bambang*	07/07/03	26,200	Completed (Feb 2004)	Completed (July 2004)	ISWM plan approved by ESWM Board and endorsed by MDC to SB	Reconstituted (Dec 2002); active.				IEC campaign ongoing	Ongoing NTP processing	Ongoing NTP processing	
	3. Quezon	05/30/03	338,200	Completed (Feb 2004)			Reconstituted (Mar 2004); active.							
	4. Dupax del Norte	06/02/03	1,516,200	Completed (Jan 2004)	Completed (June 2004)		Reconstituted (Mar 2004); active.				IEC campaign ongoing			
	5. Bagabag	05/30/03	75,000	Completed (Feb 2004)			Reconstituted (July 2003); active.							
	6. Solano	07/07/03	860,449	Completed (Jan 2004)			Created (Oct 2002); active.				IEC campaign ongoing			
	Prov'l Gov't	07/07/03												
Isabela	7. Cauayan City	12/03/03	300,000	Completed (Feb 2004)			Reconstituted (Feb 2004); active.							

Annex 7d. Activity Status in Priority LGUs as of End of September 2004: Integrated Solid Waste Management

Region/ Province	Municipality/ City	MOA Signed (Date)	LGU Commitment (P)	ISWM Planning Milestones			ISWM Implementation Milestones							
				Completed solid waste assessment (practices survey and waste characterization)	Consensus on SWM options	Legitimized ISWM plan (including implementation budget)	Functioning ESWM Board	SWM Barangay Committees	Municipal/ City ENR Office creation	SWM ordinances, actions on waste segregation, reduction, recycling	SWM IEC	NTPs for MRFs issued by DENR	NTPs for Disposal Facility (controlled dumpsite) issued by DENR	Assessment of proposed SLF(including Letter of Endorsement)
Quirino	8. Diffun*	04/29/03	150,000	Completed (Nov 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)	Legitimized June 2004	Reconstituted (May 2003); active.	2 Brgy. SWM Committees formed (Rizal and Aurora)		Comprehensive SWM Ordinance drafted	IEC campaign ongoing	LGU allocated P350,000 for MRF establishment	Ongoing NTP processing	
	9. Maddela*	04/29/03	150,000	Completed (Nov 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)	Legitimized June 2004	Reconstituted (May 2003); active.	2 Brgy. SWM Committees formed (Poblacion Norte and Poblacion Sur)	Comprehensive SWM ordinance drafted; collaboration with Maddela Inst of Tech - Composting Center formalized through a MOA signed Sept 21, 2004	Ongoing NTP processing				
	10. Cabarroguis*	04/29/03	368,651	Completed (Nov 2003)	Completed (Feb 2004)	Legitimized July 2004	Reconstituted (May 2003); active.				Ongoing NTP processing			
	Prov'l Gov't	04/29/03	230,290											
Central Luzon														
Aurora	11. Ma. Aurora	08/19/03	633,061	Completed (Jan 2004)	Completed (July 2004)		Reconstituted (Oct 2003); active.							
Sub-Total - Luzon		13 LGUs	4,718,051											
Grand Total		46 Mun/Cities	49 LGUs	15,400,981										

Notes: a. The Provincial Government of Bohol has committed P1,183,892 to support ISWM activities of the listed Bohol LGUs.

b. The MOA with the Nueva Vizcaya Prov'l Gov't does not have a budget. The LGU however gave assurance that financial support will be provided to EcoGov activities in the province (placed as P390,000 for both ISWM and FFM).

* Target LGUs for SWM plan completion and legitimization.

Annex 8. Assessment of Waste Diversion of Six EcoGov-Assisted Local Government Units (LGUs)

One approach to evaluate the compliance of LGUs with the RA 9003 requirement of 25% diversion of waste from the disposal facility, is to establish a baseline by which to measure any progress or improvement. In 2003, pilot LGUs assessed their waste generation and disposal. These waste disposal data were collected to meet two objectives:

- (1) To provide information for estimating size and number of equipment, vehicles and infrastructures needed for effective waste management, and
- (2) To establish baseline information to evaluate the progress (milestones) of implementing the solid waste management action plans.

By the end of year 2003, EcoGov completed waste assessments for 42 LGUs, six of which completed second measurement of waste disposal in 2004. This includes four cities (Tacurong, Kidapawan, Bayawan and Isabela) and two municipalities (Maddela and Jagna).

Table 1 provides a summary of waste disposal data for 2003. These estimates were based on a seven-day collection of waste (one- truck daily sample; in some cases, 2 trucks per day) The average proportion of biodegradable wastes for the six LGUs was 66%, with the highest at 79% and lowest at 39%.

Table 1. Summary of waste disposal composition in 6 EcoGov-Assisted LGUs in 2003 in % of total weight of samples

LGU	Waste Disposal Composition, %, in 2003			
	Biodegradables	Recyclables	Residuals	Special Wastes
Jagna	77%	6%	16%	1%
Bayawan	79%	8%	13%	0.3%
Isabela	75%	9%	14%	2%
Tacurong	39%	44%	16%	1%
Kidapawan	63%	30%	6%	1%
Maddela	65%	9%	25%	1%
Average for 6 LGUs	66%	18%	15%	1%

In 2003, only the cities of Kidapawan and Tacurong showed double digit-proportions of recyclable waste disposed, which demonstrates that any large-scale operations at the LGU level for recyclables may not generate sufficient revenue. Thus, it might be sufficient to have only small-scale operations by the private groups such as junk shops, with little investments on infrastructure. Summing the total percentage of the biodegradable and recyclables in 2003, the average total percentage of waste that could be diverted or reduced in the six LGUs is 84%.

Table 2 summarizes the second measurement of waste disposal in six LGUs using the same method in 2003 with little modifications; the sampling area remains the same. The average proportion of biodegradable wastes was 68%, an increase of 2% from the previous year. This information shows that the LGUs have not given significant attention to composting activities and are therefore still collecting and disposing these biodegradable wastes at the dumpsite. However, the proportion of recyclables for all LGUs was substantially reduced from an average of 17% in 2003 to 5% in 2004.

Table 2. Summary of waste disposal composition in 6 EcoGov-Assisted LGUs in 2004 in % of total weight of samples

LGU	Waste Disposal Composition in 2004, in %			
	Biodegradables	Recyclables	Residuals	Special Wastes
Jagna	71%	7%	21%	1%
Bayawan	84%	0%	15%	0%
Isabela	62%	5%	33%	1%
Tacurong	71%	4%	22%	3%
Kidapawan	73%	9%	18%	0.1%
Maddela	46%	7%	47%	0.2%
Average for 6 LGUs	68%	5%	26%	1%

The municipalities of Jagna, Bohol and Maddela, Quirino, and Isabela City in Basilan showed reduced proportions of bio-degradable wastes dumped in disposal facilities with 6%, 19% and 14% reduction, respectively. Recyclables in all six LGU were reduced except for Jagna, which increased the amount of recyclables disposed by 1%. Tacurong City showed the highest reduction, 40%, in the proportion of recyclables dumped in waste disposal.

The average diversion of wastes among the six LGUs is only 11% (84% minus 73%). This means that these LGUs except for Tacurong City, need to further increase their diversion efforts next year to meet the 25% diversion requirement. It should be noted, however, that most of the EcoGov-assisted LGUs have only started planning their solid waste diversion and management approaches late in 2003 and early in 2004, and these efforts were even disrupted by the national and local elections.

Annex 9: Success Stories during FY 2004 Implementation

EcoGov FY 2004 activities put into actual test the usefulness of several EcoGov strategic interventions, such as formulating and implementing inter-LGU fisheries management plans and the building on and strengthening of current alliances for coastal resource management (CRM), the clustering of LGUs and working hand-in-hand with big business for the integrated solid waste management (ISWM) sector, and employing FLUP processes to resolve resource-use conflicts and other forest and forest land management (FFM) issues, like illegal logging.

The following are some of EcoGov's experiences in implementing activities under the three sectors (CRM, ISWM, FFM):

CRM

Baler Bay: Implementing an Inter-LGU Management Plan

Baler Bay in Region 3 is no different from other coastal areas in the country that now face fishery problems. With an increasing population, Baler Bay communities are experiencing a drastic decline in fish catch brought about by the stiff competition for fishery resources. The problem is exacerbated by fishers who use destructive fishing methods, like dynamite and cyanide.

"We had abundant fish catch up to the '70s; now the fishes we catch are much smaller and we have to go further off the shore to be able to have substantial catch," laments a local fisherman. "Our families are so hard up now. Since we have lower catch, we have lesser food and income" adds another.

It is with this backdrop that the EcoGov Project came in June 2003 and provided technical assistance (TA) to the adjoining coastal municipalities of San Luis, Baler, Dipaculao and Dinalungan. The assistance started with the delineation of their municipal waters. But this was stalled as no Baywide consensus on the coastal terminal points (CTPs) could be achieved. While Baler and Dipaculao agreed on their CTP, Baler and San Luis could not reach an agreement. Dinalungan and Casiguran agreed on their CTP, however, Dinalungan and Dipaculao could not.

This development, no matter how frustrating, did not deter the EcoGov Project from pursuing another strategy: that of coming up with an inter-LGU Municipal Fisheries Management Plan (ILFMP) covering the coastal areas of the four adjoining municipalities (Baler, Dipaculao, Dinalungan and San Luis) which span 165.3 km of coastline. Through a series of consensus-building and planning activities, the CRM Technical Working Groups (TWGs) of these four LGUs, with EcoGov assistance, drafted the ILFMP, which underwent thorough review and validation through consultations with the coastal barangays of each municipality. The document was subsequently revised incorporating inputs and recommendations made by the local residents. The ILFMP

ILFMP strategies

The Plan focuses on the implementation of five major strategies: registry of fisher folks and boats, issuance of permits for fishers and fishing boats operating within municipal waters, issuance of license for all types of fishing nets used within municipal waters, coding system of boats to ascertain their place of origin, and putting a system to report illegal practices.

To color code boats, a circle with a diameter of 12 inches will be painted on both sides of the bow. Color assignments are: orange for Baler, yellow for Dinalungan, red for Dipaculao and green for San Luis.

These strategies will help detect illegal fishing boats, limit access to the fishing grounds and thus, address the illegal fishing.

Incentives include reduced fees for early registrants, remuneration for persons who report violators, and rewards for Bantay Dagats who perform well.

was approved and legitimized by the respective Sangguniang Bayan (SB) of each municipality whose mayors (except for San Luis)¹ signed the plan in July 2004 to signify their support for its implementation. An initial fund of P35,000.00 each (total of P105,000.00) was allocated by the three LGUs who endorsed the plan.

The 10-year ILFMP (April 2004 to March, 2013) is implemented through the annual program operational plans formulated by an inter-LGU Fisheries Management Body, in conjunction with the implementation of each LGU's fisheries management activities. Transparency, accountability and participatory decision-making are observed in the implementation of the plan and programs.

Initial Impacts

In the past few months, more rigid enforcement of fishery laws has resulted in the apprehension of illegal fishers in their municipal waters.

Since the adoption of the inter-LGU plan, the municipalities of Dinalungan, Baler and San Luis have already caught one group each of illegal fishers. Fish caught were confiscated and cases were filed in court.

Initial implementation activities included formulation of respective ordinances to support plan implementation (e.g., ordinances for budget allocation, enforcement, etc.) IEC activities (baranggay assemblies, printed materials and radio announcements) and training for fish wardens and fish examiners. To date, 48 fish wardens and seven fish examiners have been deputized.

As a succeeding step, LGU officials and fisher folks are training their sight on the establishment of more sanctuaries and protection of existing ones.

Illana Bay: Building on Existing Alliances and Provincial Structure

In 1999, the LGUs of Region 9 along Illana Bay banded together and formed the Illana Bay Regional Alliance (IBRA 9). IBRA 9 was organized to address common needs and issues, particularly those pertaining to the conservation, development and proper management of Illana Bay, and the improvement of the socio-economic condition of the families along its coastal communities. Various training and capacity building activities have since been conducted under the auspices of different funding institutions, among which are CIDA (LGSP) and USAID (EcoGov).

Taking advantage of existing structures to facilitate Project implementation, EcoGov signed a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with IBRA 9 in 2002, involving provision of technical assistance in CRM, specifically for municipal water delineation and for strengthening of fishery law enforcement. In the course of the conduct of project activities, the designated secretariat for the implementation of the terms of the MOA evolved into what is now referred to as the Provincial Technical Working Group (PTWG). This is composed of representatives from the various provincial offices of national government agencies as well as from provincial LGU offices and the IBRA 9 Project Management Office.

The PTWG has since been an active partner of EcoGov in the provision of technical assistance to the eight LGUs of IBRA 9: Dinas, Tabina, Tukuran, San Pablo, Dimataling, Labangan, Pagadian City and Dumalinao (combined coastline: 123.6 km) These included the formulation of CRM, marine protected areas (MPAs) and fisheries management plans; training of municipal Bantay Dagat members; and delineation of municipal water boundaries. Members of the PTWG have served as resource persons and facilitators in the project-related training activities, seminars and workshops. They have likewise provided on-site technical support to municipal CRM TWGs.

¹ The Mayor of San Luis wanted to settle first the San Luis- Baler CTP before signing the ILFMP. The CRM TWGs of San Luis and Baler are now arranging for the two mayors to meet and resolve their differences.

A most valuable contribution of IBRA 9's PTWG is the facilitation of inter-LGU dialogues on CTPs, and the determination and mapping of coordinates of CTPs and municipal water boundaries. The alliance, through the PTWG, has been an effective avenue for settling differences between LGUs. More recently, the alliance facilitated the dialogue between Tabina and the Dimataling LGU, which requested for a reconsideration of its boundary with Tabina. Tabina agreed. The PTWG then worked with the two LGUs in determining the new CTP and in mapping the new boundary.

The PTWG has likewise been instrumental in directing local and foreign development assistance, e.g., community livelihood and training, to the coastal communities. Whenever requested by the municipal LGUs, the PTWG likewise provided assistance in the conduct of IEC in the coastal communities. At the provincial level, this is further reinforced by the PTWG through regular radio broadcasts on IBRA 9's activities, CRM-related polices as well as local.

PTWG in action

The skills of the PTWG in resolving conflicts have been put to the test several times. One difficult case was the series of dialogues regarding the CTP between Dinas and San Pablo. The perseverance and determination of the PTWG members paid off as hostilities were prevented, an agreement reached and a positive atmosphere resulted in enhanced inter-LGU collaboration to protect the bay.

The series of Bantay Dagat training conducted in the eight LGUs by the PTWG in partnership with Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC) and EcoGov produced significant results in terms of apprehensions and imposition of corresponding fines and penalties. Alliance support in enforcement activities gives the LGUs and local communities the confidence to pursue the implementation of local ordinances. Recently, the alliance organized its law enforcement task force for the purpose of implementing its inter-LGU Fisheries and Coastal Law Enforcement Plan.

Bantay Dagat Efforts

Illana Bay LGUs are into strict enforcement of fisheries laws. For example, Tukuran apprehended a commercial fishing vessel in March 2004. The vessel was impounded, fishing gear confiscated and a fine of ₱12,000 was collected.

The collaborative and participative decision-making processes observed in preparing the CRM/MPA/Fishery Management Plans developed a "real sense of ownership" among the LGUs, local communities and IBRA 9. This is manifested in the creation of a CRMO; the setting up of a CRM Learning Center; the construction of guardhouses in the MPAs; purchase of patrol boats; regular patrolling; recruitment, training and deputation of Bantay Dagat.

Although much remains to be done in terms of enhancing IBRA 9's capability to more effectively respond to the many needs of its members, events in the past year provide more than enough reason for optimism. An evolving organizational and cultural environment of democratic collaboration, resource sharing, dialogue and negotiation, and team identity, can be discerned from among the members of the alliance and its PTWG. This augurs well for the sustainability of initiatives even after the Project. IBRA 9 may eventually serve as a working model for the other regions along Illana Bay, which may then lead to inter-regional baywide collaboration for resource management.

FFM

FLUP: An Effective Tool in Resolving Conflicts (The Cases of Maasim and Dauin)

Maasim, Sarangani, Region 12 - The indigenous people (IP) of the Fangulo Clan in Barangay Kamanga, Municipality of Maasim, can now heave a sigh of relief because their 25-year conflict with Pasture Lease Agreement (PLA) holders in the area has now been resolved. Thanks to the EcoGov-facilitated Forest Land Use Planning (FLUP) activity in the municipality where both contending parties actively participated.

The conflict involves a 2,000-ha in the IP's ancestral lands occupied by PLA holders. Lack of support and conflict-resolution mechanisms left the IPs with no alternative but wait for PLA expiration. Through the years, they have nurtured distrust and hatred towards the PLA holders. In 2001, however, to the dismay of the IPs, the DENR renewed the PLA for another 25 years allegedly without the knowledge of the IPs concerned. The same year, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) declared as legitimate the claim of the Fangulo Clan over the area in question. This further aggravated the already hot situation.

None of the two groups of protagonists wanted to give way. The IPs struggled to take control of the area and prevent PLA operations. The PLA holders resisted any attempts to stop them from operating. The conflict reached a point of hostilities that saw each group preparing themselves for an armed confrontation.

There were several attempts made to resolve the conflict; they all failed. Finally, the idea of resolving the conflict by reaching a consensus on allocation of forest lands through the FLUP came in. Maasim's FLUP team pledged to protect the interests of the IPs without jeopardizing the rights of the PLA holders to use the area. The sincerity of the LGU to help settle the problem and the pragmatic handling of the conflict by the new CENRO made the difference.

Further hostilities avoided

Through the FLUP activity, bloody confrontation between the IPs and the PLA holders was avoided and peaceful co-existence was promoted.

After more than three months of doing FLUP-related activities, such as gathering of information, maps and other significant data and conducting small meetings and focused group discussions at the village level, the team met with representatives of the two warring groups on Aug. 23, 2004 at the Maasim Municipal Hall. The results of the FLUP activities were presented and recommendations offered. After knowing all these information, the Fangulo Clan agreed to allocate around 600 ha (out of the 2,000 ha) to the PLA holders. Both the DENR and the NCIP representatives endorsed the proposed allocation, which ultimately ended the long standing conflict. Bloody confrontation was avoided and peaceful co-existence was promoted.

Dauin, Negros Oriental, Region 7 - Better known as the site of the world-famous Apo Island Coral Reef, the Municipality of Dauin has biodiversity-rich forests, with hot springs, waterfalls and lakes. Dauin is one of the sources of the province's geothermal energy, considered both a boon and a bane for the municipality. This is because the municipality, including its A & D areas, is within the proclaimed Geothermal Reservation of the Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC) by virtue of Presidential Proclamation 1413 issued by President Ferdinand Marcos in 1975, and affirmed in Executive Order 223 in 1987 by President Corazon Aquino.

With its coastal resources under effective management, the LGU, under the leadership of Mayor Rodrigo Alanano, has now turned its focus on improving management of its forest and forest lands. Traditionally, DENR is the mandated agency to manage all the forestl and areas in the country. In proclaimed geothermal reserves, such as in Dauin, PNOC is vested that right to manage.

FLUP activities as a venue to discuss differences

Various FLUP activities, such as meetings and consultations, became a venue for all parties to air their gripes. Sentiments against PNOC were aired again and again, charges and counter-charges were traded about each stakeholder's failure to play his/her role in managing Dauin's forest lands. Explanations were made and FLUP data gathered and presented, and, slowly but surely, the differences between the LGU and the PNOC were ironed out.

Invoking the provisions of the Local Government Code, the municipal government of Dauin asserted its right to manage its own forests. The conflicting mandates of the LGU and the PNOC led to a lot of confusion as local residents, including developmental NGOs, did not know whom to approach to secure assistance, permits and other regulatory requirements for projects related to doing forest activities.

While PNOC, with exception of areas identified for geothermal energy utilization, had been supporting DENR

programs of allocating forest lands to local communities in line with its main thrust of forest conservation and protection, it had failed to formulate a land use and allocation plan for its entire reservation area covering 5,279 ha of forest lands. Because of this, even development programs initiated by the LGU have run aground (such as the plan to plant abaca by local residents), simply because there is no land use plan that identifies the area suitable for such a plantation.

At the early stages of FLUP preparation, in Dauin, the EcoGov Team persuaded the mayor and the vice-mayor to officially invite PNOC to join the planning activities. Various FLUP activities, such as meetings and consultations, became a venue for all parties to air their gripes. Sentiments against PNOC were aired again and again, charges and counter-charges were traded about each stakeholder's failure to play his/her role in managing Dauin's forest lands. FLUP data were gathered and presented. Explanations were made as to the wisdom of having portions of the forestlands re-allocated for more effective management that will benefit all stakeholders. And, slowly but surely, the differences were ironed out as both LGU and PNOC representatives were present every step of the way.

Last Sept. 8, 2004, the municipality of Dauin, DENR Region 7 and the PNOC attended a round-table discussions, during which consensus was reached that "open access" forests and forest lands will have to be re-allocated to resource managers who can provide effective and responsible on-site management. Clear and concise procedures and accountabilities were agreed on by the Dauin mayor, the DENR regional executive director and the PNOC area manager in the presence of the presidents of the people organizations (POs), the barangay captains and members of the TWG.

In the proposal, PNOC will release 4,262 ha (out of the 5,279 ha of forest lands of Dauin) back to the DENR so that it could enter into a co-management agreement with the LGU of Dauin. This will include those areas presently under PNOC, which will be declared by PNOC as outside its future drilling sites.

Addressing Illegal Cutting through FLUP: The Case of Kalamansig, Sultan Kudarat

Who will ever think that illegal cutting of trees in Kalamansig, Sultan Kudarat could ever be stopped? In an area where such illegal activities were common, it's really hard to believe. But the LGU of Kalamansig, in collaboration with the DENR and various stakeholders, such as holders of Community-Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA) holders, did just that. The feat was achieved after more than a year of implementing the municipality's FLUP.

Decades of unsustainable practices and illegal cutting activities have transformed Kalamansig's vast forest into unproductive lands. Record shows that from 1987 to 2003, close to 2,000 ha of Kalamansig's natural forests were lost each year to illegal cutting. Its forest cover dropped significantly from a total of 36,705 ha in 1987 to only about 10,038 ha in 2003, or about 73% forest cover lost in just a span of 16 years.

The local officials of Kalamansig attempted several times to take control of the situation but remained helpless because of lack of technical knowledge and information on prevailing forest policies. To remedy the situation, the LGU entered into an agreement with EcoGov in preparing and implementing an FLUP, following the principles of transparency, accountability and participatory process. Consistent with this approach, the LGU created a multi-sectoral FLUP team or Technical Working Group (TWG). Over nine months of fieldwork, consultations, orientation, seminars, and training and workshops resulted in a plan that stresses, among others, multi-sector participation in protecting Kalamansig's forest lands. In addition, the LGU came to realize that it has the responsibility to balance the need for wood and the need to protect the environment. And that it has to

Significant loss of forest cover

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exert a strong political will to implement the FLUP, which is not an easy task. The LGU implemented the FLUP, and so far, it is implementing it well. Today, the municipal environment and natural resources officer proudly reports that illegal activities within the forest land area of Kalamansig have been completely stopped.

ISWM

Clustering of LGUs as an ISWM strategy: The Case of Metro Tagbilaran

Soon after the enactment of RA 9003 (Ecological Solid Waste Management Act) in 2001, the Bohol Provincial Solid Waste Management (SWM) Board perceived as impractical for all LGUs to invest in individual sanitary landfills (SLFs) just to comply with the law.

The reason was one of economics: most of Bohol's LGUs are in the 4th or 5th class category, thus, they may not have the resources to invest on an SLF. In addition, it might be difficult to find appropriate SLF sites in Bohol, as such sites have to meet certain requirements. The solution? Form clusters of LGUs, which are adjacent to each other, sharing common interests, and with complementary development frameworks and a common agenda on SWM.

The Metro Tagbilaran Cluster is one of six clusters in the Bohol. It is composed of Tagbilaran City and seven municipal LGUs, namely, Albuquerque, Baclayon, Corella, Cortes, Maribojoc, Daus and Panglao. This cluster generates 51.66 tons of garbage daily.

EcoGov technical assistance started in April 2003. During this planning and assessment stage, each LGU conducted its own waste characterization assessment followed by analysis of management options. Through these activities, it became increasingly apparent to all LGUs that investment in individual SLFs would not be advisable, in view of the high financial and technical requirement of the facility.

In one of the ISWM activities, consensus was reached by the TWGs and members of the ESWM Boards that investing in a common disposal facility for the cluster was the way to go. An LGU had to be identified to host the facility. A preliminary investigation by the DENR-Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), using secondary information, revealed that among the LGUs belonging to the cluster, Albuquerque had the greatest potential of being able to host the SLF based on geographic and hydrologic factors.

Albuquerque, a 5th class municipality, became a focal intervention area in the cluster. EcoGov and the Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau (MGB) prioritized SLF-site-assessment in the area. Local stakeholders were exposed to the benefits of the SLF through study tours. The mayor learned more about SLF options and management through his trip to the U.S. All these lessons learned were shared with community members, that was why they did not pose any objections to hosting the SLF. And to ensure that residents understood the idea very well, they were brought in to the discussion table. Thus, the idea became theirs as well. These were TAP principles in action.

Applying TAP principles

All these lessons learned were shared with community members, that's why they did not pose any objections to hosting the SLF. And to ensure that residents understood the idea very well, they were brought in to the discussion table. Thus, the idea became theirs as well. These were TAP principles in action.

In agreeing to host the SLF, Albuquerque is going on a joint venture with Tagbilaran (which is the major source of waste) which has the resources to finance the 5-ha project. Both LGUs will work together to respond to the needs of all LGUs in their cluster.

Ripple Effect of ISWM Technical Assistance: The Case of Danao City

One of the expected effects of encouraging multi-sector participation in ISWM planning is its positive impact on those who participated in preparing the plan. As each sector, including big business, was involved every step of the way, the ISWM plan of Danao City became everybody's plan. And if everybody is involved, the plan is easier to implement. This was what happened to the Danao LGU.

On March 17, 2004 in the northern city of Danao, Cebu Province, four major business establishments decided to ink an agreement with the city government to reduce, recycle and divert the bulk waste they generate, to help the city implement its ISWM plan. The agreement was signed by Danao City and Cebu Mitsumi Inc., Prince Warehouse, Jollibee-Danao, and Tse Guim Enterprises.

The agreement manifests the business sector's commitment to keep the city clean and clearly delivers the message that all sectors—not only the local government—are accountable to make the city's ISWM plan work. What makes this a very significant development is that each signatory is expected to encourage their employees to engage in sound SWM practices. Mitsumi Inc., alone, has over 20,000 employees exposed to the principles and practices of reducing, recycling and diverting solid wastes. Certainly, they could share what they learn with members of their own households.

It was the EcoGov Project, which started extending assistance to Danao City in 2003, that advised the mayor and the ESWM Board to coalesce with big business as a strategic move in implementing its ISWM plan. The project facilitated the drafting of the MOA, making sure that concerns of both the private sector and the local government are addressed and that TAP principles are incorporated.

Annex 10. Level of Effort

Philippine Environmental Governance Program		ELAPSED TIME		PLANNED	LOE	LOE
Contract Number	PCE-I-00-99-00002-00	MONTHS	PERCENT	LOE	PROVIDED	UTILIZATION
Contract Length	36 Months	34	94%	(Person Days)	TO DATE	RATE
Date	September 30, 2004				(Person Days)	%
DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES, INC						
LTTA - EXPAT						
	Info & Other Support (Prog Admin) - level 3			198	198.0	100.0%
	Info & Other Support (Prog Admin) - level 2			129	129.0	100.0%
LTTA - LOCAL						
	Chief of Party			549	523.4	95.3%
	Senior Policy Specialist			315	315.0	100.0%
	Advocacy Specialist			480	480.0	100.0%
	Coastal Resources Advisor			282	282.0	100.0%
	Northern Luzon Team Leader			471	428.0	90.9%
	Uplands and Governance Specialist			665	644.0	96.8%
	Community Org Specialist - ARMM			508	484.0	95.3%
	ISWM and Governance Specialist			383	383.0	100.0%
	Mindanao ISWM Specialist			184	177.0	96.2%
STTA - EXPAT						
	Land Based NRM - level 1			25	25.0	100.0%
	Policy Reform and Analysis - level 1			13	13.0	100.0%
	Policy Reform and Analysis - level 1			36	36.0	100.0%
	Policy Reform and Analysis - level 1			15	15.0	100.0%
	Land Based NRM - level 2			38	38.1	100.2%
	Agribusiness and Marketing - level 1			23	23.0	100.0%
	Information and Other Support (GIS) - level 1			26	26.0	100.0%
	Information and Other Support - (Prog Admin) level 3			16	16.0	100.0%
	Information and Other Support - (Prog Admin) level 2			90	36.5	40.6%
	Information and Other Support - (Prog Admin) level 2			30	29.7	99.0%
	Admin/Financial Management Support			22	22.0	100.0%
	Institutional Capacity Building-level 1			40	39.5	98.8%
	Policy Reform and Analysis - level 1			26	26.0	100.0%

Philippine Environmental Governance Program		ELAPSED TIME		PLANNED	LOE	LOE
Contract Number	PCE-I-00-99-00002-00	MONTHS	PERCENT	LOE	PROVIDED	UTILIZATION
Contract Length	36 Months	34	94%	(Person Days)	TO DATE	RATE
Date	September 30, 2004				(Person Days)	%
DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES, INC						
STTA - LOCAL						
	Network Technician			54	53.5	99.1%
	Program Support Staff			26	26.0	100.0%
	Public Finance			63	63.0	100.0%
	Senior Policy Specialist			118	109.0	92.4%
	Coastal Resources Advisor			191	166.0	86.9%
	Advocacy Specialist			30	30.0	100.0%
	ISWM and Governance Specialist			80	78.5	98.1%
	Sr. Policy and Governance Advisor			52	42.5	81.7%
	Forest Investment Specialist			46	37.4	81.3%
	Environmental Law			41	41.0	100.0%
	Fisheries Stock Assessment			39	39.0	100.0%
	Fisheries Ecological Modeling			38	38.0	100.0%
	Training Specialist			26.5	26.5	100.0%
	Business Law			24	18.0	75.0%
DAI TOTALS				5,393	5,158	95.6%

Philippine Environmental Governance Program		ELAPSED TIME		PLANNED	LOE	LOE
Contract Number	PCE-I-00-99-00002-00	MONTHS	PERCENT	LOE	PROVIDED	UTILIZATION
Contract Length	36 Months	34	94%	(Person Days)	TO DATE	RATE
Date	September 30, 2004				(Person Days)	%
OIDCI - LOCAL SUBCONTRACTOR						
LTTA - LOCAL						
	Deputy Chief of Party			396	348.8	88.1%
	Mindanao Team Leader			680	635.0	93.4%
	Community Org Specialist - Reg. XII & ARMM			486	458.0	94.2%
	Central Visayas Team Leader			652	610.6	93.7%
	Coalition Building Specialist			272	272.0	100.0%
	Integrated Solid Waste Mgt Advisor			396	396.0	100.0%
	Coastal Resources Management Specialist			335	332.0	99.1%
	Community Forestry			433	404.5	93.4%
	Environment Policy & Law Specialist			335	335.0	100.0%
	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist			241	241.0	100.0%
	Coastal Resources Management Specialist			483.5	483.5	100.0%
STTA - LOCAL						
	Integrated Solid Waste Mgt Advisor			120	90.0	75.0%
	Environment Policy & Law Specialist			35	35.0	100.0%
	Uplands Advisor			57	46.0	80.7%
OIDCI TOTALS				4,921.50	4,687.4	95.2%

Philippine Environmental Governance Program		ELAPSED TIME		PLANNED	LOE	LOE
Contract Number	PCE-I-00-99-00002-00	MONTHS	PERCENT	LOE	PROVIDED	UTILIZATION
Contract Length	36 Months	34	94%	(Person Days)	TO DATE	RATE
Date	September 30, 2004				(Person Days)	%
REECS - LOCAL SUBCONTRACTOR						
LTTA - LOCAL						
	Uplands & Gov Specialist			593	577.5	97.4%
	Coastal Res & Gov Specialist			343	343.0	100.0%
	Info Education & Comm Specialist			505	505.0	100.0%
	Community Org Specialist - Region XII			283	283.0	100.0%
	Policy Advocacy Specialist			277	277.0	100.0%
STTA - LOCAL						
	Coastal Resources Policy Expert			162.5	151.1	93.0%
	Info Education & Comm Specialist			95	60.0	63.2%
	Policy Advocacy Specialist			249	227.9	91.5%
	Coastal Res & Gov Specialist			71	67.8	95.5%
	Waste Econ & Analysis Specialist			80	80.0	100.0%
	Institution Development Specialist			50	50.0	100.0%
	Governance Specialist			73	69.8	95.5%
	Resource Economics			50	50.0	100.0%
	Resource Policy			50	44.0	88.0%
REECS TOTALS				2,882	2,786.0	96.7%

Philippine Environmental Governance Program		ELAPSED TIME		PLANNED	LOE	LOE
Contract Number	PCE-I-00-99-00002-00	MONTHS	PERCENT	LOE	PROVIDED	UTILIZATION
Contract Length	36 Months	34	94%	(Person Days)	TO DATE	RATE
Date	September 30, 2004				(Person Days)	%
MSI - AMERICAN SUBCONTRACTOR						
STTA - EXPAT						
Policy Reform and Analysis - level 1				21	21.0	100.0%
MSI TOTALS				21	21.0	100.0%
WINROCK INTERNATIONAL - AMERICAN SUBCONTRACTOR						
STTA - EXPAT						
Land Based NRM Specialist - level 1				90	90.0	100.0%
WINROCK TOTALS				90	90.0	100.0%
MSU - AMERICAN SUBCONTRACTOR						
LTTA - LOCAL						
Resource Valuation and MIS				613	598.4	97.6%
MSU TOTALS				613	598.4	97.6%
GRAND TOTALS				13,920	13,340	95.8%

Annex 11. List of institutional local service providers that were engaged by EcoGov 1 Project in FY 2004.

Institutional Sub-Contractors

Name of Institution	End of Contract
1. Aurora Resources Development Initiatives, Inc. (ARDIA)	August 30, 2004
2. CALDEM, Inc,	September 30, 2004
3. Earth Resources Information & Mapping Systems, Inc. (ERIMS)	September 30, 2004
4. Friends of the Environment for Development & Sustainability, Inc.	August 31, 2004
5. Geodata Systems Technologies, Inc	August 22, 2004
6. Institute of Small Farms and Industries (ISFI)	October 17, 2003
7. Kasanyangan Foundation, Inc.	May 30, 2004
8. Legal Environmental Advocacy Program (LEAP)	February 28, 2004
9. Marine Environment and Natural Resources Foundation (MERF)	July 3, 2004
10. Participatory Governance in Natural Resources Development, Inc. (PGI)	August 31, 2004
11. UPLB Foundation Forestry Development Center	January 30, 2004
12. Yakap Kalikasan tungo Sa Kaunlaran ng Pilipinas, Inc. (YKKPI)	August 21, 2004
13. Zamboanga State College of Marine Sciences & Technologies (ZSCMST)	July 20, 2004
14. Solid Waste Management Association	September 25, 2003
15. PSRC Research International	June 11, 1003
16. Mindanao State University (Naawan)	December 31, 2003
17. Foundation for Philippine Environment	October 30, 2002
18. King Faisal	September 30, 2003
19. Bantay Kalikasan (ABS-CBN)	December 31, 2003