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PHILIPPINE ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE 2 PROJECT (EcoGov 2)

Annual Report No. 4

October 2007 - September 2008

November 15, 2008

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Development Alternatives, Inc.



The EcoGov 2 Project is an initiative of the Government of the Philippines, implemented in partnership with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of the Interior and Local Government, local government units and other stakeholders, funded by the United States Agency for International Development and managed by Development Alternatives, Inc. and its subcontractors:

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

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The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

PREFACE

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

The Contract requires DAI to submit an Annual Report to USAID within 45 days of the close of the operating year. The document should serve as a comprehensive annual report combining the fourth quarter activities and providing an assessment toward achieving the objectives set forth in the Annual Work Plan. Thus, this Year 2 Annual Report makes reference to the Year 2 Annual Work Plan of October 27, 2005.

The report consists of a main narrative body and several annexes. The narrative provides detailed updates on activities undertaken for each of six Contract Line Item Numbers (CLINs), which themselves correspond to the target areas in the Contract Scope of Work. The annexes include (1) “Telling our Stories” specifically drafted for use by USAID in other documents, (2) Summary of EcoGov-assisted LGUs by province, sector, and counterpart funding for planning and implementation, (3) Summary of trainings and workshops, and (4) Status of EcoGov 2 Knowledge Products. More detailed information on EcoGov 2 is available in other reports for readers who may not be familiar with the project. These reports are available from our project offices and USAID.

Ernesto S. Guiang
Development Alternatives, Inc.
Chief of Party
USAID/Philippines EcoGov 2

November 15, 2007

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ACRONYMS

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
ADSDPP	- Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan
ARMM	- Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
BEMO	- Bohol Environment Management Office
BFMT	- Barangay Forest Management Team
CADT	- Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CBFMA	- Community-Based Forest Management Agreement
CBFM-PO	- Community-Based Forest Management People's Organization
CCEF	- Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation, Inc.
CENRO	- Community Environment and Natural Resources Officer
CLIN	- Contract Line Item Number
CLUP	- Comprehensive Land Use Plan
COP	- Chief of Party
CPDC	- City Planning and Development Council
CRM	- Coastal Resources Management
CTC	- City Development Council
CTI	- Coral Triangle Initiatives
CTO	- Cognizant Technical Officer
CVAI	- Cesar Virata & Associates, Inc.
DA/BFAR	- Department of Agriculture/Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
DAI	- Development Alternatives, Inc.
DAO	- Department Administrative Order
DCOP	- Deputy Chief of Party
DENR	- Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	- Department of the Interior and Local Government
ECC	- Environmental Compliance Certificate
EcoGov	- USAID Environmental Governance 2 Project
EMB	- Environmental Management Bureau
EMG	- Deloitte Emerging Markets Group
ENR	- Environment and Natural Resources
ENRD	- Environment and Natural Resources Department
ENRMP	- Environment and Natural Resources Management Program
ENRO	- Environment and Natural Resources Officer
FASPO	- Foreign-Assisted and Special Projects Office
FFM	- Forests and Forest Lands Management
FLUP	- Forest Land Use Plan
FMB	- Forest Management Bureau
GCC	- Global Climate Change
GEF	- Global Environment Facility
GIS	- Geographical Information System
GoAd	- Governance and Advocacy Sector
GPOA	- General Program of Action
GRP	- Government of the Republic of the Philippines

GSA	- Guided Self-Assessment
ICRMP	- Integrated Coastal Resource Management Project
IEC	- Information, Education and Communication
IEE	- Initial Environmental Examination
IEF	- Integrated Ecosystem Framework
IP	- Indigenous People
IPR	- Individual Property Right
IQS	- Indefinite Quantity Subcontractor
IRR	- Implementing Rules and Regulations
ISFI	- Institute for Small Farms and Industries
ISWM	- Integrated Solid Waste Management
KBA	- Key Biodiversity Area
KP	- Knowledge Product
LCE	- Local Chief Executive
LCP	- League of Cities of the Philippines
LGU	- Local Government Unit
LMP	- League of Municipalities of the Philippines
LoP	- Life of Project
LPP	- League of Provinces of the Philippines
LSP	- Local Service Provider
LTTA	- Long-Term Technical Assistance
M&E	- Monitoring and Evaluation
MANP	- Mt. Apo Natural Park
MDC	- Municipal Development Council
MENRO	- Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer
MFO	- Major Final Output
MGB	- Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MIRD	- Mindanao Integrated Resources Development
MKBA	- Municipal Key Biodiversity Area
MLGU	- Municipal LGU
MoA	- Memorandum of Agreement
MoU	- Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	- Marine Protected Area
MPDC	- Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator
MRF	- Materials Recovery Facility
MSN	- MPA Support Network
MTPDP	- Medium Term Philippine Development Plan
MTWG	- Municipal Technical Working Group
NAMRIA	- National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
NCIP`	- National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NGO	- Non-Government Organization
NIPAS	- National Integrated Protected Area System
NSWMC	- National Solid Waste Management Commission
OIDCI	- Orient Integrated Development Consultants, Inc.
OVI	- Objective Verifiable Indicator
PAWB	- Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau

PEMO	- Provincial Environmental Management Office
PENRO	- Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
PIR	- Project Implementation Report
PMU	- Project Management Unit
PO	- People's Organization
R2R	- Ridge-to-Reef
RA	- Republic Act
RC	- Regional Coordinator
REECS	- Resources, Environment and Economic Center for Studies
RMP	- Resource Management Plan
SB	- Sangguniang Bayan
SFMA	- Sustainable Forest Management Act
SLF	- Sanitary Landfill
SO	- Strategic Objective
SOW	- Scope of Work
SP	- Sangguniang Panlalawigan; Sangguniang Panglungsod
STF	- Septage Treatment Facility
STTA	- Short-Term Technical Assistance
SuWM	- Sustainable Waste Management
SWAPP	- Solid Waste Management Association of the Philippines
SWM	- Solid Waste Management
TA	- Technical Assistance
TWG	- Technical Working Group
UEM	- Urban Environmental Management
USAID	- United States Agency for International Development
USEC	- Undersecretary
USG	- United States Government
WACS	- Waste Analysis and Characterization Studies
WWM	- Wastewater Management
WWTF	- Wastewater Treatment Facilities

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

1. PROJECT OVERVIEW AND HIGHLIGHTS OF PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR

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

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

1.1. Project Overview

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

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

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

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

CLIN 0003: Improved Coastal Resources Management, aimed at reducing destructive and over-fishing and with five-year targets of (a) placing 106,000 ha of coastal area under improved management, (b) establishing 20 new marine sanctuaries, and (c) improving the management of 50 existing marine sanctuaries. (Referred to in this report as the CRM sector.)

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

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

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

EcoGov 2 works in four broad geographic areas: Northern Luzon; Central Visayas; South-Central Mindanao; and Western Mindanao. The project has established five offices to direct and manage efforts in these regions of the country:

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

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

Cebu City: serving LGUs in Central Visayas.

General Santos City: serving LGUs in the central, southern, and eastern portions of Mindanao, including partners from the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

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

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

1.2. Highlights of Progress in Year 4 and Trends in Implementation

Over the years, EcoGov has continued to assist LGUs and communities in their efforts to carry out devolved and decentralized ENR policies and programs in areas with relatively high biodiversity — previously identified as key biodiversity areas (KBAs) and marine KBAs or MKBAs. By working with LGUs, the project has partly addressed the issue of weak environmental governance as an indirect threat to biodiversity conservation and sound management of the environment and natural resources sector (ENR), especially in conflict-affected Mindanao, Central Visayas, and Northern Luzon. In partnership with DENR, DA/BFAR, and local service providers, the project continued to invest in strengthening LGU capabilities to improve their environmental governance processes: functionality, transparency, accountability, and participatory decision making. This way, the project has demonstrated that LGUs with assistance from DENR, DA/BFAR and local partners may be able to adequately respond to the complex problems of conserving tropical forests and biological diversity of coastal areas.

To date, the project is working with 13 provinces and 150 cities and municipalities in 7 regions to improve the management of one, a combination of, or all of the following ENR sectors: forests and forest lands, coastal resources, solid waste and waste water (Please see Annex 2 for detailed breakdown of the number of LGUs by sector). The EcoGov threat-reducing assistance activities are focused on empowering “self-interested” local stakeholders — Indigenous Peoples (IPs), upland migrant communities, coastal residents, fishermen, local leaders, and LGU constituents — to manage their forests and forest lands, water and coastal resources, solid waste and waste water for their own and everybody’s benefit. With higher level of ENR awareness, more secure property rights, defined CRM zones that include fisheries and MPA zones among others, cleaner urban environment, and increased local capabilities to deliver integrated ENR services, the remaining tropical forests and biological diversity in KBAs and MKBAs have greater chance of being conserved.

Project Targets and Indicators

The project’s accomplishments in Year 4 are the results of the combined efforts of project staff, the support of DENR and DA/BFAR field offices, provincial governments, and local service providers. The project’s biophysical accomplishments in previous years have served as tangible evidence that LGUs with the right assistance and support for capacity building can effectively carry out their devolved ENR functions. The project with DENR, DA/BFAR, DILG (in some areas), and provincial governments simply responded to the LGUs’ increasing requests for training, support and inclusion in scaling up best practices in environmental governance.

The project achievements in Year 4 greatly benefited from the team’s broadening experience and insights in working with partner LGUs, community resource managers, technical working groups, local service providers, and other ENR professionals have become a major asset in our efforts to promote and scale up EcoGov best practices with other LGUs through the provincial governments and DENR regions. The accumulation

of experience and lessons learned are gradually being incorporated into knowledge products and built into the different technical assistance activities with LGUs, DENR, and other counterparts. Our enriching and promising work with LGUs, communities, partners, and local DENR are providing a glimmer of hope in the continuing ENR deterioration and increasing apathy towards the government.

In Year 4, the project continued to greatly benefit from the high-level visits of the US and DENR officials in EcoGov sites (Pagadian City, Marawi City, Bohol, General Santos City, Bayawan City). These visits affirmed the US and DENR's commitments to making positive difference in the ENR sector with LGUs, communities, and local partners.

Project assistance to the LGUs and communities have led towards achieving most of the targeted project's biophysical and development objectives (Table 1 shows the Year 4 and cumulative achievement of the project's biophysical targets). Except for improved coastal resources management (44%), number of strengthened marine sanctuaries (78%), and number of LGUs investing in wastewater facilities (75%), all the planned targets in Year 4 were substantially achieved. All sectors are well towards meeting Life-of-Project targets.

The slippage in the project's targeted biophysical targets in the CRM sector is due to a combination of: (a) delays in the responses of DENR, LGUs and communities to adopt certain actions and decisions that will result in processes for improved CRM management such as the political uncertainty of the Tudela mayoral position being contested, (b) unstable peace and order condition in some parts of Western and Southern Mindanao, (c) delay in re-staffing and deployment of project staff and specialists. It is noted, however, the project is currently assisting 14 other LGUs and 28 sanctuaries so that they adopt certain actions that will eventually place these resources under improved management.

The EcoGov-assisted 150 cities and municipalities and 13 provinces continued to allocate counterpart funds amounting to more than PhP295 million pesos (equivalent to about \$ 6 million) for planning and implementing ENR programs in Year 4 (2008) (See Annex 2 for detailed breakdown). The total counterpart funds are equivalent to almost twice the amount the project invested in engaging experts, doing analysis, organizing and conducting workshops, cross visits, and training activities, and payments for the overhead of the advisors and facilitators.

Table 1. Summary of Targets and Accomplishments as of September 30, 2008

Life-of-Project (LoP) Target	Year 4 Target	Accomplishments	
		Year 4	LoP
Indicator 1: Number of government institutions meeting good environmental governance index			
80 LGUs	60 LGUs (cumulative)	53 LGUs (88%)*	53 LGUs (66%)
Indicator 2: Hectares of natural forest under improved management			
254,670 ha	81,581 ha	78,343 ha (96%)	234,036 ha (92%)
Indicator 3: Hectares of forestlands under productive development			
14,000 ha	16,200 ha	18,784 ha (115%)	32,097 ha (229%)
Indicator 4: Coastal areas under improved management			
106,700 ha	44,875 ha	19,668 ha (44%)	93,067 ha (87%). There are 7 other LGUs being assisted.
Indicator 5: Number and hectares of new marine sanctuaries established			
20 sanctuaries (627 ha)	LOP target achieved in Year 3.		21 MPAs (100%); 1,362 ha (208%). In the process of strengthening MPAs, an additional 29 MPAs (451 ha) were brought to the established level.
Indicator 6: Number and hectares of existing marine sanctuaries under improved management			
50 sanctuaries (2,500 ha)	27 MPAs	21 MPAs (78%) (625 ha)	34 MPAs (68%); 2,079 ha (83%). There are 28 other MPAs under strengthening.
Indicator 7: Number of LGUs diverting at least 25% of waste from disposal to recycling and composting			
90 LGUs	18 LGUs	18 LGUs (100%)	52 LGUs (58%). There are 50 other LGUs being assisted.
Indicator 8: Number of LGUs investing in wastewater facilities			
20 LGUs	8 LGUs	6 (75%)	6 (30%). There are 15 other LGUs being assisted.
Indicator 9: Number of persons with access to or to be benefited by sanitation facilities.			
		160,350 persons	160,350 persons

* Based on mid-term guided self-assessment undertaken during the first quarter of Year 4.

In order to be consistent with the USAID Standard Indicators for the “Environment Area” under the US Foreign Assistance Framework, the EcoGov 2 biophysical targets in Year 4 and the next two years were translated into US Government Indicators in Table 2 below.

Table 2. EcoGov Targets and Accomplishments per US Government Indicators

Indicators	FY 08		FY 09 Target	FY 10 Target
	Target	Actual		
A. Natural Resources and Biodiversity				
1. Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	337,113	250,506	64,940	60,728
Marine	44,875	19,668	13,633	10,728
Terrestrial	292,238	230,838	51,307	50,000
2. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance	82,121	80,308	21,215	30,100
Marine	540	1,965	420	100
Terrestrial	81,581	78,343	20,795	30,000
3. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance (marine) showing improved biophysical condition as a result of USG assistance	37	609	60	
4. Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations (national and local) promoting sustainable NRM and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance	30	30	16	16
Local	30	30	15	15
National	0	0	1	1
5. Number of people trained in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	565	1,240	350	230
Women	100	525	100	80
Men	465	715	250	150
B. Clean Productive Environment				
1. Number of pollution and urban environment policies, laws, agreement or regulations implemented	31	23	40	15
Local	31	23	40	15
National				
2. Number of people trained in environmental law, enforcement, public participation, and cleaner production policies, strategies, skills, and techniques	550	1,094	550	250
Male	350	483	350	150
Female	200	611	200	100
C. Water				
1. Number of persons with access to or benefitted by sanitation facilities		160,350	170,000	-

It should be noted that all the EcoGov key performance indicators are consistent with those of the USAID Standard Indicators for the Environment Area. All five indicators under the Natural Resources and Biodiversity support the key performance indicators of the Coral Triangle Initiatives (CTI).

There is a slippage in the target and actual accomplishments of the project with respect to the number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance. As explained above, the slippage is the result of delays in the decisions and actions of DENR and LGUs to place the natural resources under management combined with unstable peace and order conditions in Mindanao project areas, and delays in STTA deployment and replacement of project staff in the CRM sector as well. On the positive side, however, the number of people trained in natural resources management and/or

biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance exceeded the target by almost 50% (See Annex 3 for detailed listing of all training and workshops conducted). More than 40% of the training participants were women. This shows that one of the major project investments with LGUs, DENR field staff, and community leaders is in building local capacities for improved environmental governance. The training activities filled the gap among LGUs and communities for skills and knowledge enhancement in managing their natural resources.

Based on the Year 4 accomplishments, the project also estimated the total carbon sequestered and/or avoided from improved management of natural forests, mangroves, and coral reefs; reduced deforestation, agroforestry, and tree plantations. In FY 2008, EcoGov 2 estimated that its accomplishments were able to sequester carbon and/or avoid C emission in the amount of about 1,382,353 tons as shown in Table 3 below. As the project continues to refine estimates for calculating avoided emission from improved solid waste and waste water management, the project in the next reporting period may be able to provide estimates of avoided C emission from recycling, composting, and other proper waste management measures.

Table 3. Estimated carbon sequestered or avoided C emission from EcoGov 2 accomplishments as of September 20, 2008.

<p>Land Use CO2 indicator: Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons CO2 equivalent, reduced, or sequestered as a result of USG assistance in natural resources management, agriculture, and/or biodiversity sectors.</p> <p>Note: Only for the FFM and CRM sectors (from avoided deforestation in natural forests, sequestration from improved mgt of natural forests, tree plantings/ agroforestry in bare forestlands, coral reefs/mangroves)</p>	<p>1,382,353 tons of carbon</p>
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Project Wide Trends

- There is an increasing number of EcoGov-assisted LGUs who are becoming interested in adopting integrated landscape approach in support of conservation, especially in the southern part of Sierra Madre, South Negros Sea, Camotes Sea, Illana Bay, Sibuguey Bay, Sarangani Bay, Ligawasan Marsh, Lake Lanao, Davao Gulf, and Mount Apo Natural Park. Over the years, the EcoGov’s technical assistance — expert advice, support for training, cross visits, workshops, analysis, and awareness, advocacy, and social marketing campaigns — have resulted in models and best practices on how national line agencies such as DENR and DA/BFAR can facilitate the formation of MOA-created teams at the local level among DENR, PLGUs, DA/BFAR, and NGO or academic institution, and assist LGUs plan and carry out devolved ENR functions, especially in highly valuable ecosystems. The LGUs, with DENR assistance, are gradually realizing that conserving shared ecosystems requires concerted collective efforts and individual concerted initiatives in support of common goal.
- At the local level, each LGU responds to a different mix of interventions for improving local environmental governance — a right combination of awareness and

advocacy campaigns, enforcement of environmental standards, incentives, and technology. It is quite evident that many EcoGov-assisted LGUs (provinces, cities, and municipalities) have increasingly become more confident and forthcoming in planning and implementing devolved ENR programs that directly reduce or indirectly address the increasing threats to biodiversity and the remaining natural close canopy forests. We are seeing increased awareness and appreciation of the values of good environmental governance: improved management of forests and forest lands, solid waste, waste water, MPAs, CRM zones, and fisheries. The collaborative efforts of the project with the LGUs and DENR in meeting EcoGov biophysical targets are yielding “lessons” and “ideas” that are far beyond the values of meeting project deliverables. Local leaders and staff of LGUs, DENR, DILG, DA/BFAR, and communities are beginning to see beyond the “events and activities” brought about by the EcoGov Project. They are gradually absorbing the importance of local resource management, property rights, LGU support systems, investments, partnerships, capacity building, forging and carrying out collective actions especially in enforcing environmental laws.

- Limited local capacities for effective environmental governance (of DENR, BFAR, LGUs at the provincial, city, municipal, and community levels; and of local non-government organizations or NGOs) will continue to be a major constraint in scaling up or replicating best practices that could accelerate biodiversity conservation. The frequent changes in local and national leadership and movements in key DENR positions have left a heavy toll — disjointed and fragmented ENR programs combined with mercenary behaviors and “wait-and-see” attitude among the staff. This has made capacity building activities more difficult. Investments in aligning policies, refining strategic plans, and organizational development support need re-thinking in the context of volatile organizations.
- Our work with LGUs and communities continued to present us with the issues of how unrestrained population growth and migration in urban areas, limited economic opportunities, worsening poverty, political instability, ineffective programs, weak property rights, and poor local governance indirectly threaten the conservation of the remaining tropical forests and biological diversity in terrestrial and marine KBAs. There is indeed a persistent need to advocate and support concerted actions to address the indirect threats to biodiversity resources. Conservation efforts should be more development-oriented and should not remain sectoral, fragmented, and uncoordinated with varying in implementation perspectives. Addressing local environmental governance becomes a major challenge in the face of extreme poverty in coastal communities and upland areas.
- The increasing awareness of LGUs, DENR, civil society, and communities on the possible impacts of global climate change (GCC) and the need for responsive mitigation measures require re-alignment of project strategy. In Year 4, we estimated total carbon sequestration and avoided emissions from project-wide interventions, especially in FFM, CRM-mangroves. On a limited scale, we estimated avoided C emission from not burning recyclables, minimizing sugarcane trash burning, and

effective recycling using data for one local government unit. Accurate information and analysis of possible GCC impacts are needed in designing communication campaigns and interventions at the LGU, KBA and MKBA levels. The volume of carbon sequestered or not emitted at the local will have to be translated into local benefits that are tangible and easily appreciated.

- The worsening energy and food crisis will impact project strategies especially in explaining and linking ENR programs with benefits to marginalized/impacted communities. LGUs and national government have limited capabilities to respond to the food and energy crisis at the local level. In Sarangani, for instance, the LGUs have been alarmed (and took necessary ordinance and enforcement measures) by the increasing number of trucks transporting charcoal and fuelwood out from the province. The project, to be relevant, must continue to gather and analyze data that will show that increasing public and private investments in the ENR sector will sustain improvements in local, provincial, regional, and national economies. As others scamper for quick-fix solutions, the project could invest in providing sound analysis and framework by refining and sharpening its interventions – Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP), CRM zoning, MPAs, networks, property rights, ENR integration via the ridge to reef approach, among others.
- Collaboration, complementation, and partnership as an approach for ENR integration, reducing cost, widening reach, and impacting a larger area of ecosystem remain to be untapped by LGUs, local DENR, and NGOs to benefit communities. Despite the benefits of the approach, very few at the operational level are convinced. Very few concerted collective efforts on a given shared ecosystem have become both effective and sustainable. Collaboration, complementation, and partnership have remained to be a project-level intervention, instead of being sustained over time by the stakeholders. How to make this approach sustainable especially in tapping the potential of payment for environmental services (PES), conservation work in a KBA, co-financing, and private sector participation remains to be a challenge in managing coastal resources, protected areas, watersheds, and seascapes.

Sector-Specific Trends

FFM Trends

- The EcoGov approaches to governance-oriented FLUP, co-management of forestlands, and individual property rights in communal tenure areas continue to interest other LGUs, other DENR regions, provincial governments, and donor-funded projects.
- The payment for environmental services (PES) continues to remain a challenge as far as getting full support of LGUs, tenure holders, and the private sector due to various reasons. One is that many LGU political leaders see providing free environmental services as a leverage to get political support from constituents. The project's pilots in Maasim, Sarangani (PES for carbon sequestration) and in Barobbob, Bayombong

and Dimapatoy Watershed in Upi, Maguindanao (for watershed management) will serve as learning sites for PES in this sector.

- Reforestation, agroforestry, tree farming, reduced deforestation, improved management of natural forests, and reduced forest fires are the most attractive avenues for sequestering carbon or avoiding C emission in the forestry sector. More and more LGUs, local DENR, NGOs, and informed communities are asking about the impacts of these approaches in addressing global climate change.
- More LGUs are asking about public-private partnerships (PPP) in forests and forestlands such as an outgrower's contract for high value crop production, tree farming, agroforestry or even terrestrial-based ecotourism, to attract private sector capital, technology, and management for the benefit of upland farmers and IPs.

CRM Trends

- Scaling up of CRM zoning and networking of MPAs in a baywide and/or island clusters systems has many LGUs interested, as an approach to reduce cost, strengthen enforcement, cover a larger area of the fishing ground, and regulate fishing activities.
- Corporate social responsibility, partnership, project funds, as catalysts for co-financing, and increased LGU subsidy are the observable trend in financing MPAs and improving coastal resources management. The communities are also financing MPA operations using their time and labor.
- Increasing awareness among LGUs that the coastal and marine areas can only be effectively conserved by properly managing the uplands, urban areas, settlements, and land-based industries under an integrated and ecosystem-based approach of resource management. The usual land-based comprehensive land use planning in an increasingly urbanized environment has to deal with ENR issues that will ultimately destroy livelihoods and support systems. LGUs are realizing that the sustainability of coastal resources depend not only in addressing overfishing and destructive fishing, but more and more also integrally from activities in the watersheds, river systems, and settlement/industrial areas.

UEM Trends

- There is slow but increasing awareness among LGUs and communities on the values and importance of waste water management especially in public facilities and enterprises — markets, hospitals, terminals, slaughter houses, and common areas i.e., church and mosque. But the perception that addressing wastewater issues require steep investments continue to plague many LGUs and discourage local leaders.
- The project has observed a sudden increase in the number of LGUs wanting to address the solid waste management problems. This could be the combined result of

higher public awareness and advocacy, increasing enforcement, reminders from DENR and the provincial governments, and clamor from the LGU constituents.

- There are promising approaches supported by improved guidelines for assessing wastes, developing simple plans that are focused on compliance to RA 9003, and approaches that will facilitate behavior changes among waste generators.
- There is an increasing demand for engineers and professionals who can help LGUs address their solid waste management problems including expertise in landfill design, maintenance and operation of landfills, and monitoring of landfill operations.

Governance and Advocacy Trends

- With the initial draft copy of the Al-Khalifa resource book, many LGUs, religious leaders, donors, NGOs, and academic institutions have started discussions on how the resource book may be used to help Muslim communities internalize the values and practice of sound environmental governance and sound management of natural resources.
- Assistance on organizational development is increasingly becoming an area of concern among LGUs especially the provinces especially as they see the need to align their ENR functions and structure to be more responsive to their constituents.
- Collaboration, partnership, collective actions to conserve a shared ecosystem continue to remain as a challenge especially on how these arrangements may be sustained by local stakeholders when external support waned out.
- There is an increasing trend to develop EcoGov KPs that are based on the project experiences with LGUs, communities, and partner institutions for training, scaling up, reference of academic institutions, and use of other donor-funded projects.

1.3. Report Organization

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

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

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

2. DETAILED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT BY CONTRACT LINE ITEM NUMBER

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

2.1. Improved Forest Management

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

Our fundamental strategy is to solidify and broaden incentives for improved forest management at the LGU and tenure holder levels. We complement this with advocacy, awareness campaigns, support for enforcement mechanisms, investment promotion, and monitoring and evaluation. We promote partnerships between DENR and LGUs in jointly preparing or implementing FLUPs or co-management agreements with local stakeholders and communities.

Under the EcoGov Life of Project (LoP) Work Plan, the FFM sector has two main objectives: (1) improve the management of at least 250,000 hectares of natural forests, and (2) develop at least 14,000 hectares of bare forest lands. To achieve these objectives, the project works with the DENR and LGUs to provide assistance to various types of tenure holders. Both objectives lead to poverty alleviation and indirectly confront illegal logging, timber poaching, and forest conversion via the process of devolution, strengthening property rights, and promoting the principle of self-interest and subsidiarity in enforcing forest laws at the LGU and tenure holder levels

FFM Accomplishments – Nationwide

- The areas where EcoGov 2 works include roughly 35 percent of the country's total area of natural forests—mossy, old growth, closed, and open canopy secondary forests, mixed forests, and mangroves (Table 4). Our work with the DENR and partner LGUs in implementing their approved forest land use plans (FLUPs) will improve 16 percent of the total area of natural forests in various regions.

- In Year 4, EcoGov, together with LGUs and DENR, assisted tenure holders in 35 LGUs, to improve the management of their natural forests (Table 5). Most of these tenure holders are community organizations, LGUs (co-managed areas), and the state (state-managed protected areas and watershed reservations). These tenure holders, who have rights over 286,952 hectares of natural forests or 113 percent of our LoP target, are greatly affected by the government's current fiscal deficit or policy on use rights, as they receive dramatically reduced or no subsidies to manage their allocated lands.

Table 4. Total Area of Natural Forests in EcoGov-Assisted LGUs (in hectares)

City/Province	Natural Forests ^a	Natural Forest in EcoGov-Assisted LGUs	Natural Forests in Tenured Areas in EcoGov-Assisted LGUs ^b	Natural Forests Area of Tenure Holders Meeting "Improved Management" Level as of Sept. 30, 2008
Western Mindanao				
Basilan	98,871	4,623	1,728	253
Lanao del Sur				-
Zamboanga Sibugay	82,056	12,219	583	-
Zamboanga City	40,845			-
Zamboanga del Sur				-
Total for Western Mindanao	221,772	16,842	2,311	253
South-Central Mindanao				
Lanao del Sur	213,077	12,412	13,186	902
Maguindanao	73,511	-		-
Shariff Kabunsuan		-		-
Sarangani	148,316	52,429	51,859	56,422
Sultan Kudarat	135,770	24,408	3,279	2,261
North Cotabato	152,818	7,302	13,176	4,093
Davao City	99,248	-	11,286	-
South Cotabato	125,256			
Davao del Sur		-		-
Total for South Central Mindanao	947,996	96,551	92,786	63,678
Central Visayas				
Bohol	11,460	628	404	404
Cebu	9,220	1,991	3221	1991
Negros Oriental	30,900	12,443	11408.103	8063
Total for Central Visayas	51,580	15,062	15,033	10,458

City/Province	Natural Forests ^a	Natural Forest in EcoGov-Assisted LGUs	Natural Forests in Tenured Areas in EcoGov-Assisted LGUs ^b	Natural Forests Area of Tenure Holders Meeting "Improved Management" Level as of Sept. 30, 2008
Northern Luzon				
Isabela	403,120			
Nueva Vizcaya	169,270	74,932	35,162	43,246
Quirino	128,380	168,142	137,526	90,693
Aurora	217,140	4,100	4,134	25,708
Total for Northern Luzon	917,910	247,174	176,822	159,647
Total All Regions	2,139,258	375,629 18% of total natural forest	286,952 113% of LOP target	234,036 92% of LOP target

a Data for Mindanao were generated from the EcoGov 1 mapping study;; data for other regions were taken from the 2004 Philippine Forestry Statistics and the FMB-National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) for assessment report. Data for Zamboanga del Sur and Davao del Sur are not available yet.

b Based on reported natural forests within tenure holdings that were inventories for the tenure management assessment. Many of the reported forests are for field validation. Only LGUs with approved FLUPs are included.

* Bigger areas of natural forests due to boundary overlaps with LGUs of Nueva Vizcaya.

Table 5. Legitimized FLUPs in EcoGov Regions

Region	Total Legitimized FLUPs	Total Forestlands (ha)	Total Natural Forests (ha)	Total Bare Forestlands (ha)
Northern Luzon	10	382,892	247,174	107,096.0
Central Visayas	12	133,694	15,062	90,962.0
Southern-Central Mindanao	10	272,100	96,551	82,247.0
Western Mindanao	3	42,597	16,842	17,623.0
TOTAL	35	831,283	375,629	297,928

Note: Total natural forests and bare forestlands do not add up to the total forestlands. The difference represents areas occupied by water bodies and settlements.

Table 6. Tenure Holders in 31 LGUs with Legitimized FLUPs

Region	Community		LGU		Other Agencies		Private		State		TOTAL	
	Tenure Holders (No.)	Forest Lands (ha)										
Northern Luzon	75	260,920	3	5,211	4	447	4	7,656	5	89,432.0	91	363,666
Central Visayas	40	26,131	13	68,041	2	18,967	12	5,664	4	1,952.0	71	120,755
Southern and Central Mindanao	18	40,319	7	72,488	2	20,447	17	17,209	2	10,496.0	46	160,959
Western Mindanao	9	3,675	2	1,797	-	-	2	937	2	3,622.0	15	10,031
Total	142	331,045	25	147,537	8	39,861	35	31,466	13	105,502	223	655,411
% of Total Tenure Holders	64%		11%		4%		16%		6%		100%	
% of Total Area of Forestlands		51%		23%		6%		5%		16%		100%

*Does not include 4 LGUs (Bagumbayan, Senator Ninoy Aquino, Aritao and Alfonso Castaneda) with legitimized FLUPs but not covered by EcoGov tenure assessment conducted in 2005

Table 7. FFM Targets and Accomplishments for Improved Management of Natural Forests, by Region (in hectares)

Region	LOP Target	Accomplishments		Remaining Targets	
		Year 4	Total as of Sept 2008	Total from LOP	Oct. 2008-Sept. 2009
Northern Luzon	164,600	65,672	159,647	4,953	16,995
Central Visayas	16,330	-	10,458	5,872	-
Southern-Central Mindanao	66,400	12,671	63,678	2,722	3,800
Western Mindanao	7,340	-	253	7,087	-
TOTAL	254,670	78,343	234,036	20,634	20,795

Table 8. Co-Management Areas in EcoGov-Assisted LGUs

Region	Total Co-Management Agreements	Total Forestlands (ha)	Total Natural Forests (ha)	Total Bare Forestlands (ha)
Northern Luzon	1	4,995	2,015	2,054
Central Visayas	11	65,216	11,391	53,824
Southern-Central Mindanao	10	115,204	52,229	22,267
Western Mindanao	3	8,321	2,570	3,381
TOTAL	25	193,736	68,205	81,526

Table 9. FFM Targets and Accomplishments for Productive Bare Forest Lands, by Region

Region	LOP Target	Accomplishments		Remaining Targets	
		Year 4	Total as of end of September 2008	Total from LOP	Oct. 2008-Sept. 2009
Northern Luzon	3,500	3,169	3570	-	-
Central Visayas	3,500	13,900	25,289	-	-
Southern & Central Mindanao	3,500	1,715	3,238	262	-
Western Mindanao	3,500	-	-	3,500	-
Total	14,000	18,784	32,097 (229% of LOP Target)	-	-

The major accomplishments of the FFM sector in year 4 include the following:

- **Improved management of natural forests.** As of September 30, 2008, the FFM sector achieved 96 percent of the 81,581 hectares Year 4 target of improved natural forest management (Table 7). Assistance was provided to the Bugkalot CADT holders in Aurora and Nueva Vizcaya and to the co-management tenure holders in Glan and Maasin, Sarangani for them to meet key performance indicators for improved natural forest management. Activities were focused on having approved resource management plans, crafting IPR policies, ensuring implementation budgets and developing functional organizations. The support provided by the LGUs, DENR, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and communities on EcoGov-initiated FLUP activities facilitated the achievement of the performance indicators for improved natural forest management in tenured areas. This is in spite of DENR's unilateral decision to centralize Community-Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA) issuance, suspension of resource use rights of communities and centralized deputation of forest protection officers.
- **Bare forest lands.** As shown in Table 8, EcoGov facilitated the signing of 25 co-management agreements between the DENR and LGUs covering 193,736 hectares, of which 42% of the area is bare land. At the end of year 4, the project has achieved 115 percent, or 18,784 hectares, of the Year 4 target of placing 16,200 hectares of bare forest lands under productive development, improving further the ability of FFM sites in terms of carbon sequestration. We note that this activity depends on the ability of LGUs, tenure holders, and holders of individual property rights (IPR) to invest their own capital and/or attract outside investors. The LGUs with DENR support were able to process 584 IPRs in Year 5, an increase from 248 in Year 3. These IPRs partly served as the investment focus of contract growing for coffee, rubber, and other high value perennial crops in Southern Mindanao.
- **Public and private investments.** LGU Maasin (Sarangani) continues to use its approved FLUP to encourage private investors to develop tree plantations and other

high value crops. Maasim signed a memorandum of understanding with CLONAL Holdings Corp. for the development of carbon sink for its proposed coal-fired power plant. The MLGU and CLONAL Holdings, with EcoGov technical guidance, are now crafting the memorandum of agreement (MOA) which will provide the details for implementing the carbon sink project. As proposed, agroforestry will be adopted to promote multiple cropping for biodiversity conservation in order for the benefit of the upland farmers. Other LGUs with approved FLUPs (e.g., Bayawan City in Negros Oriental; Quezon in Nueva Vizcaya; Kiamba in Saranggani and Wao in Lanao del Sur) continue to invest in high value planting materials, nurseries, and access roads.

- **Public and private investments.** Public-private partnership in enterprise development is progressing well in Southern Mindanao. Platinum Rubber Development, Inc. and Nestle Philippines are investing in the development of rubber and coffee-based farms in this area. Platinum signed a MOA with the LGU of Kiamba and the CBFM PO where the former committed to provide limited quality planting materials, and technical assistance in developing rubber-based farms and committing to buy rubber latex at mutually agreed market prices. Nestle Philippines is also conducting coffee specialist training to DENR staff and EcoGov-assisted LGU extension workers including CBFM PO officers in Saranggani Province, Sultan Kudarat and North Cotabato to encourage coffee based farming in these areas. The LGUs on the other hand, especially in Saranggani province, are investing in access roads leading to production areas as specified in the FLUP.
- **Public and private investments.** We worked with 35 LGUs in the initial implementation of their approved FLUPs and co-management agreements. These LGUs substantiated their FLUP implementation with budget support. In northern Luzon, total public support for FLUP in CY 2008 was Php7,850,000 (approximately \$163,000); in Central Visayas, Php12,586,000 (\$262,000); in southern Mindanao Php4,250,000 (\$88,500); and western Mindanao, Php100,000 (\$2,000). Most of the budget support covered the establishment, operations, and overhead of the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Offices (MENROs) or City Environment and Natural Resources Offices (CENROs); contributions for completing resource management plans of community tenure holders; formulation and consultations on IPR policy; provision of social infrastructure such as farm-to-market roads and nurseries; procurement of planting materials; and enforcement activities.
- **Implementation studies.** Follow-through activities were undertaken to implement payment for environmental services (PES) in the Barobbob and Dimapatoy watersheds as an alternative financing system for FFM. Signing of the memorandum of agreement (MOA) for PES implementation in these watersheds was facilitated. The PES-MOA for Dimapatoy watershed was finally signed by the local chief executives of Datu Odin Sinsuat and Upi, Shariff Kabunsuan and Cotabato City as well as the Chairman of the Board of the Cotabato water district. Action planning and data gathering for the PES study was likewise undertaken in Cotabato City. For the Barobbob watershed, the MOA between the PLGU of Nueva Vizcaya and the LGUs of Bayombong and Solano had been endorsed by the Sangguniang

Panlalawigan and the concerned Sangguniang Bayans for approval. The provincial ENRO is now making arrangements for the formal signing of the MOA by the LCEs of the province of Nueva Vizcaya, and the municipalities of Solano and Bayombong.

- **Implementation studies.** Other alternative financing schemes for FFM were also piloted in central Visayas. The team is assisting Talibon and San Miguel in Bohol province in setting up a co-management special account where all collections from, and allocations/donations for, the co-management sites will be credited, as with the corresponding disbursements. Bayawan City is also being assisted in establishing FFM guarantee fund with the engagement of the Finance Specialist. Initial meetings with Land Bank of the Philippines indicated that the latter is willing to be the conduit of funds for the LGU. Meanwhile, Bayawan city has indicated willingness to deposit Php3,000,000.00 as initial fund to guarantee loans of IPR holders in developing their farms.
- **Implementation studies** The team has compiled a list of literature on jatropa plantations, harvesting, processing and marketing as part of the efforts to provide the right information to LGUs, investors (especially the local farmers) and other decision makers. An initial economic and financial simulation model was developed for LGUs, communities, and individuals who may want to invest in jatropa, despite initial results showing that the existing price, technologies, and uses of diesel from the species might not yet be economically feasible compared to other productive forest land uses. In Northern Luzon, the team also completed an enterprise study that analyzed various business development options for the IPs with their rattan harvesting rights and processing and marketing ventures.
- **Policy support.** The FFM team provided assistance in drafting and reviewing the Sustainable Forestry Management Act (SFMA) which is now being considered in both chambers of Congress. Provisions relating to improved environmental governance and increased LGU participation in FFM were incorporated in the SFMA. Assistance was also provided in revising the DENR/FMB Omnibus Forestry Guidelines. Initial drafts were subjected to sector and national consultations and became more client-focused, governance-oriented, relevant, and simple. The final draft was officially submitted to DENR/FMB for their action last December 2007.
- **Policy support.** The DENR USEC for Policy and Planning has finally endorsed to the Office of the DENR Secretary the draft IRR that amends the current NIPAS IRR. EcoGov assisted PAWB in drafting and holding consultations on the draft IRR in 2005.
- **Policy support.** At the provincial level, we have started the process of piloting a governance-oriented, watershed-based, and asset-focused analysis in crafting the provincial environment code of Sarangani and in preparing the provincial forestry master plan in Quirino. Members of the provincial working groups have completed the thematic maps and collected data needed in drafting the code and the forestry master plan. They were guided in analyzing these data and maps following the ridge

to reef framework. The team likewise continued to work with LGUs and the DENR CENROs in formulating ordinances that support effective management of forests and forestlands. This include adoption of zoning plans as proposed in the FLUP, recognition of individual property rights, establishment of forestry special accounts among others.

- **Knowledge products.** EcoGov has started to draft manuals, technical reports, learning sites, and model instruments that highlight processes, systems and standards in forest land use planning and implementation, co-management, individual property rights (IPR), and resource management planning. These will be used by the PLGU-DENR TWGs in planning and conducting their training activities to scale up FLUP formulation and implementation. A review of the FLUP technical manual was conducted by the FFM team and some DENR Regional forestry officials. The TA team and the DENR regional focal persons arrived at a consensus on the technical processes of forest land use planning and the outline of the users and facilitators manual.
- **Scaling up FLUP process.** The team, together with local DENR CENROs, PENROs and regional offices, has also successfully advocated with provincial LGUs to support FFM scaling up activities in non-EcoGov assisted municipalities. As a result, regional and provincial FFM TA team composed of DENR and provincial LGU staff were organize in Northern Luzon, central Visayas, southern and central Mindanao and in Western Mindanao. These teams are assisting TWGs of municipalities who are scaling up in formulating their FLUPs. Currently, there are 24 “scaling up municipalities” being assisted by the Provincial TWGs in various regions in formulating their FLUPs. The training costs for these municipalities are being shouldered jointly by the provincial and municipal LGUs, with the DENR and EcoGov providing technical guidance and quality control of outputs.

FFM Accomplishments – Northern Luzon

- The Northern Luzon team achieved 146 percent (65,672 hectares) of their Year 4 target of 45,000 hectares of improved management of natural forests. Two large tenure holders, the Bugkalot CADTs in Aurora and Nueva Vizcaya, were assisted in having an approved management plan, securing funds for implementation, adopting IPR policies, and developing functional organizations. At the same time, the team attained 316 percent (3,169 hectares) of their planned target on productive development of bare forest lands.
- Two hundred twenty two (222) IPR agreements were signed and issued in Aglipay, Diffun and Nagtipunan, Quirino covering 805 hectares. In addition, 43 IPR agreements were also issued to individual claimants in Quezon, Nueva Vizcaya with an estimated area of 100 hectares.
- Taking off from an earlier enterprise study in Northern Luzon that analyzed various business development options for the IPs with their rattan harvesting rights, the

Kadikitan Association for Community Development (KAFCD) has started its rattan enterprise. It is now harvesting and selling rattan poles while starting to manufacture some rattan handicrafts also for sale. KAFCD has been linked up to a local furniture maker from Maddela, Quirino and is now trading their rattan products with Mr. Francisco Bareng in Maddela.

- EcoGov team continued to assist the PLGU of Quirino in preparing its forestry master plan. The provincial TWG has completed thematic mapping and data gathering and has analyzed these data and maps following the ridge to reef framework, which provides consideration on the interconnectedness of the upland and the lowland ecosystems. The analysis demonstrates the importance of the forestry sector plan in terms of enhancing the ecological services of forests and forestlands (such as supporting irrigation systems) and supporting the production and development focus of the LGUs (such as the need for wood raw materials).
- The team is scaling up the FLUP process in Nueva Vizcaya, Aurora, Isabela, Cagayan and in Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija. The Nueva Vizcaya FLUP Core Team has been trained on the FLUP modules. The team is assisting four replicating LGUs in drafting their FLUPs with two of the LGUs (Alfonso Castañeda and Aritao) having their FLUPs legitimized. For Aurora, training of the FLUP provincial core team and the Municipal Technical Working groups (MTWG) on different FLUP modules was pursued, with the provincial LGU shouldering the training costs. This is part of the efforts in building the capability of the FLUP core team in FLUP formulation while assisting municipalities in FLUP preparation. Meanwhile, San Mariano, Isabela has expressed willingness to contract the services of an LSP to assist them in FLUP formulation with technical guidance from the DENR and EcoGov.
- The ridge to reef (R2R) planning framework is being piloted in Baler, Aurora. A framework of the R2R was presented to members of the TWG in Aurora to determine the data needs and set the direction for the preparation of R2R plan for Baler as a pilot site. With the framework, the FFM Team identified data needs for the preparation of R2R plan of Baler. Collection of data and maps to be used is in full swing, including the analysis of water samples from different fall out points to determine the impact of human activities on water quality.

FFM Accomplishments – Central Visayas

- Central Visayas placed 13,900 hectares of bare forest lands under productive development, fully achieving its planned target for Year 4. These bare forestlands are located within Bayawan City. The LGU issued IPRs in its co-management area and has provided assistance in terms of seedlings to IPR holders. Other LGUs in Central Visayas continue to recognize individual property rights (IPR) of actual claimants within their co-management sites. An IPR policy was drafted in Toledo City and submitted to the steering committee for review while Dalaguete is finalizing its claims map and registry and sub-allocation map preparatory to IPR issuance. Alcoy also enacted its IPR ordinance recognizing individual property rights within the

1,769- hectare co-management area covering six barangays. Barangay Forest Management Teams (BFMT) were organized in preparation for the preparatory activities leading to the issuance of IPR. San Miguel in Bohol also signed IPR agreements with farmer claimants in their co-management areas while La Libertad passed its co-management ordinance which include provisions for recognizing IPRs.

- DENR Region 7 created the FLUP Technical Assistance teams for the Regional Office and the provinces of Cebu, Bohol, Siquijor and Negros Oriental through a Regional Special Order. The team is currently providing technical assistance in the on-going FLUP preparation of LGU Oslob, Cebu and Valencia, Negros Oriental with technical guidance from the EcoGov FFM team.
- Setting up of co-management special accounts was initiated in Talibon and San Miguel, Bohol. The first draft co-management fund guidelines were reviewed by the LGU finance committee (municipal treasurer, accountant, budget officer and MPDC), Sangguniang Bayan chairmen on Environment and Appropriations, project management unit (PMU), DENR representatives and barangay captains of covered barangays of the co-management sites. This draft has been reviewed and endorsed by the Commission on Audit provincial office in Bohol. The guidelines have been submitted to the Steering Committee for review and endorsement to the Sangguniang Bayan.
- The establishment of a guarantee fund for FFM is also being piloted in Bayawan City. The LGU has committed to set aside Php3,000,000.00 for this fund and Land Bank of the Philippines has initially indicated its willingness to be the conduit of the LGU fund. The LGU, with the DENR and the EcoGov team, is currently drafting the guidelines for loan availment from Land Bank which will be guaranteed by the LGU fund. This guideline will form part of the MOA between Land Bank and the LGU.
- DENR and LGU staff in Bayawan were trained on formulating IPR holders' farm conservation (agroforestry) plans. Those trained are now assisting IPR holders in the co-management area prepare their farm plans. Demarcation of other individual farms on the ground is still on-going

FFM Accomplishments – South-Central Mindanao

- The team placed 12,671 hectares (38 percent) of natural forests under improved management, as compared to the Year 4 target of 33,032 hectares. These areas are located in the co-management sites of Glan and Maasim, Saranggani province. The team also achieved 171 percent of its target on bare forest lands development equivalent to 1,715 hectares.
- Follow up activities in FLUP formulation of Ninoy Aquino and Bagumbayan LGUs in Sultan Kudarat resulted in the legitimization of their forest land use plans. The joint FLUP implementation MOA for these LGUs are awaiting signature by the DENR. Meanwhile, the other target LGUs in ARMM and Region 12 are in various

stages of data collection, mapping, situational analysis and drafting of their respective FLUPs.

- The PES MOA for Dimapatoy watershed was finally signed by the Cotabato Water District and the 3 LGUs covered by the watershed (i.e., Upi, Datu Odin Sinsuat, and Cotabato City). The TWG has prepared its action plan for implementing the MOA and is now collecting data and maps needed for the PES study with guidance from the Resource Economist of EcoGov.
- The TA team continued to advocate for provincial support to CBFM POs in Sarangani. As a result, the province created its enterprise development support team to assist CBFMA holders in developing bare forestlands. The province also supported PO training focused on financial and cash flow management, linkaging with resource institutions and preparation of project proposals. In addition, the Provincial ENRO is producing rubber and coffee seedlings for distribution to CBFM farmers.
- In response to the request of DENR-ARMM, its FLUP-TWG members and other DENR staff were trained on paralegal and forest law enforcement. Forest protection and law enforcement training was also conducted for concerned Barangays and CBFMA holders in Kiamba, Sarangani Province. The training was financed by the MENRO/MPDC Office of Kiamba with DENR-PENRO and CENRO providing technical assistance/resource persons.
- Public-private partnership for PO enterprises in Kiamba and Maasim is in progress. Platinum Rubber Development Corp. has signed an enterprise MOA with the municipal LGU of Kiamba, and the CBFM PO where the former will provide quality planting materials of rubber, technician and training and buy the rubber latex of CBFM farmers at prevailing market prices. The LGU committed to develop farm-to-market roads and technical assistance to the farmers. Kiamba LGU has started construction of road leading to the production areas. On the other hand, a memorandum of understanding was signed between Maasim LGU and CONAL Holdings for the development of carbon sink in the municipality to mitigate carbon emission of its proposed coal-fired power plant. In addition, the LGU of Maasim has started to produce seedlings of coffee, rubber, molave and other indigenous species for distribution to farmers and integration into their pineapple plantations which were established last year.
- Technical guidance was provided to Sarangani province in the preparation of its Environment Code. The code is necessary as a pre-requisite to the devolution of ENR, including FFM functions, to the provincial LGU. Thematic maps and other information needed to produce the code had been prepared by the TWG. Using the information, the team guided the TWG in its initial analysis using the ridge to reef framework. Preliminary zoning for the province has been undertaken and mitigating measures for existing resource uses which are not compatible with the proposed zones were identified.

- Piloting and learning the processes of ridge to reef resource management in Mt Apo-Davao City-Davao Gulf landscape is in progress. The team continues to work with DENR 11 and 12, NGOs, and concerned LGUs to improve the management of Mt. Apo as a protected area. Discussions with NCIP, DENR, LGUs, and NGOs for the harmonized zoning of Mt. Apo resulted in initial agreements that are, however, subject to refinements. ISFI was engaged to assist in updating the MANP management plan. Its protected area management specialist is conducting consultations with DENR, LGUs, NGOs and the CADT holders to update the proposed management zones and harmonize them with the ADSDPP zones. Ground validation of the proposed management zones had been undertaken.
- The Resource Management Plan (RMP) of the Co-Managed Areas in Barangays Carmen, Eden and Tagurano, Davao City has undergone separate reviews by the DENR and the city government. The draft plan was endorsed by the DENR to the City Planning and Development Office (CPDC) for endorsement to the Sangguniang Panglungsod. An initial amount of PhP4,000,000.00 was set aside by the city government to implement the activities stated in the RMP. Meanwhile, the FFM team is assessing the data and maps generated by ISFI for the preparation of the Talomo-Lipadas watershed management plan.

FFM Accomplishments – Western Mindanao

- The team advocated (but failed) for the co-management of Lake Lanao Watershed between the provincial government of Lanao del Sur and DENR. Instead, the province signed a MOA with DENR/ARMM and EcoGov Project to employ FLUP processes to strengthen property rights, localize enforcement, and carry out awareness and media campaigns that are consistent with the Al Khalifa resource book. The organized provincial TWG of Lanao Sur visited Wao and Maasim to see for themselves the benefits of having a FLUP jointly implemented with the DENR. The head of the provincial TWG also visited co-management areas in Quezon, Nueva Vizcaya and in Bayawan, Negros Oriental to observe how these LGUs are implementing their legitimized and DENR approved FLUPs. FFM orientation was also completed for the FLUP pilot MLGU in Bubong, Lanao del Sur. The province of Lanao del Sur signed an executive order for the conservation of the Lake Lanao watershed.
- The draft FLUP of Tungawan is being finalized by TOUCH Foundation before presentation to the MDC and the Sangguniang Bayan. The FLUPs of Naga and R.T. Lim in Zamboanga Sibugay were drafted by their respective TWG.
- The unstable peace and order conditions in Lamitan and Isabela City constrained the implementation of several FFM activities in support of their approved FLUPs.
- Scaling up of FLUP formulation is in progress in Zamboanga del Sur. The provincial FFM TA team earlier organized is providing guidance to the MTWGs of Mahayag, Sominot, Dumingag, and Lakewood in the formulation of their FLUPs. FLUP

module 1 training for the MTWGs and the Provincial FFM TA Team was completed and data gathering and mapping are in progress.

- Regional FFM TA team was also organized by the DENR region 9. This team was oriented on forest and forestlands management and has conducted module 1 training for the TWG of Tukuran.
- The draft co-management plan for the Ayala-Manicahan watersheds of Zamboanga City which was earlier presented to the City Development Council (CDC) and to the Watershed Management Council was updated by the TWG. The draft is being reviewed by the EcoGov team to ascertain whether the comments of the council members were considered before it is endorsed to the Sangguniang Panglungsod for legitimization.

Lessons from Year 4

- The demand among LGUs for assistance in FLUP formulation is increasing. More LGUs now realize that their forests and forestlands are natural assets which, if properly managed, could actually expand development opportunities in their localities. The intense interest among LGUs to have their forest land use plans prepared is reflected in their willingness to shoulder the costs associated with the FLUP formulation process. San Mariano, Isabela, for instance, is contracting the services of FRIENDS, an EcoGov local service provider, to assist them in preparing their FLUP. Pantabangan is also planning to do the same. In most cases, the scaling up of FLUP formulation is facilitated by the partnership between the DENR field offices with Provincial LGU with initial EcoGov assistance. In this arrangement, the province and the municipal LGUs jointly allocate funds to support FLUP formulation. The province usually shoulders the training costs while the municipal LGUs take care of the costs for mapping, data collection and community consultations and validation.
- Clear property rights and accountability as provided by the co-management and IPR agreements is encouraging public-private partnership in the development of forests and forestlands. This has been demonstrated in Kiamba and Maasim in Sarangani province, where Platinum Rubber Development Corp., Nestle Philippines, and CLONAL Holdings have partnered with the LGUs in developing rubber and coffee-based farms of IPR holders in these municipalities. In Northern Luzon, a private investor has also started to negotiate with IPR holders in Diffun, Quirino for joint venture agreement in developing their farms.
- In searching for ways to sustain financing of FFM, LGUs are testing alternative modes of financing FLUP implementation. The setting up of a FFM guarantee fund is a promising approach since LGU-allocated funds for the development of IPR areas can be potentially maintained in the bank if loan repayment is assured. Likewise, the plan to treat an IPR agreement as loan collateral could provide economic value to IPR instruments.

Implementation Problems and Proposed Resolution

- Sustainability of FFM financing continue to be a major concern for LGUs. With the forthcoming election, most LGU officials, specially the MENROs, are apprehensive that the incoming elected officials might give low priority to FFM. Faced with this situation, the team is pilot-testing with some LGUs on alternative financing systems for FFM. This include payment for environmental services, public-private partnership, setting up FFM guarantee fund, and co-management special accounts.
- As more private investors become interested in investing in FFM, there is a need to develop clear protocols for their entry. This will facilitate the investment process and reduce transaction costs. At the same time, proper guidance could be provided to IPR holders in negotiating for fair terms with private investors.
- Because of IRA limitations, most LGUs cannot hire full time MENROs who could take the lead in ENR activities. As a result, FLUP plans could not be fully implemented. Some LGUs have remedied this problem by placing the FFM concerns under the municipal agriculture office so that full time personnel could look into the implementation of FLUPs.
- LGUs are increasingly becoming aware of current issues on climate change, biofuels, biodiversity, and food security. More and more LGUs are dwelling into these issues and concerns and are requiring information materials which they could use to disseminate appropriate information to their constituents. Although EcoGov has started to package relevant information on these topics, it is necessary to develop simplified materials which can be provided to the LGUs.
- The concerns of provincial and municipal ENROs are expanding specially with the completion of various plans on forests and forestlands, solid waste, waste water and coastal resources management. Most LGU ENROs are not structured to respond to these concerns and do not have enough capabilities to implement integrated ENR plans. While each sector has tried to provide capability building training to ENROs, it may be necessary to assist them in assessing their existing organization and improve existing structure and functional relationship within the LGUs.
- Efforts in the Mount Apo Natural Park (MANP) have been hampered by the competing interests of various stakeholders (LGU, NCIP, DENR, CADT holders, NGOs) in the area. This has delayed the process of updating the management plan. EcoGov, however, is brokering the negotiation process to facilitate the harmonization of zones under different plans. The participatory and transparent process in environmental governance which the team has consistently advocated is slowly working to get various stakeholders to agree on a common management zones for MANP.

- The unstable peace and order problem in Basilan continue to constrain FFM implementation in the province. Forest protection and enforcement measures could not be implemented by the LGU for security reasons.

Objectives for the Next Quarter – October to December 2008

- Continue providing assistance to the FLUP scaling up team in target provinces
- Facilitate the signing of the MOA on PES in the Barobbob Watershed
- Assist the Steering Committee under the MOA for the Dimapatoy PES in developing an action plan for implementation that will include validation/refinement of the proposed zoning regimes for the watershed as basis for estimating PES rates.
- Continue piloting FLUP in ARMM LGUs especially in Upi, Datu Odin Sinsuat in Shariff Kabunsuan, and in Bubong, Lanao del Sur
- Continue facilitating and advocating the adoption and PAMB approval of the harmonized zoning regime for Mt. Apo as the basis in providing further assistance for developing management plans (for Mt. Apo) and FLUPs of LGUs.
- Explore working relationship with the province of Isabela and possible collaboration with Tanggol Kalikasan for technical assistance in improving the management of Northern Sierra Madre Protected Area.
- Finalize the Quirino Forestry Investment Plan and the Sarangani Environment Code
- Refine, reproduce, and disseminate the different FLUP knowledge products.

2.2. Improved Coastal Resources Management

EcoGov 2 addresses critical threats to the country's coastal areas, including overfishing and destructive fishing practices. The objectives of increasing the coverage of coastal area under improved management, establishing new MPAs, and strengthening existing MPAs all contribute to DENR goals and USAID Strategic Objectives, especially in conserving biological diversity. The project addresses the conservation of marine biodiversity especially in the Sulu and Celebes Sea area located at the heart of the coral triangle. Its major focal areas have significant representation in four of the six marine biogeographic areas and the learning sites will be illustrative models of the synergistic benefits that can be derived from marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries utilization, and how local actions can redound to the scaling up of efforts in contributing to managing the priority Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (MKBA) of the Philippines.

We continued to work with municipal and provincial LGUs, the DENR, and DA-BFAR, to improve the management of coastal resources and municipal fisheries. We focused on coastal law enforcement, together with IEC to improve compliance in CRM laws, fishery effort regulation, adaptive management of marine sanctuaries and networks, mangrove and foreshore management, and management of other coastal zones. We are also assisting to strengthen adaptive management of the coastal and sustainability through participatory monitoring and evaluation of coastal and fisheries resources.

Our approach has been to use a baywide/ecosystem (e.g., island clusters) framework to build institutional economies of scale and to be relevant in terms of biodiversity conservation and fisheries production. Thus, we have paved the way for enhancing the CRM governance capabilities of coastal communities by establishing improved systems, through FTAP enriched CRM processes and standards. This has been undertaken through MPA networking as an important entry to an overall CRM perspective as mainstreamed to the overall environmental governance services of LGUs and inter-LGU alliances for coastal/fisheries law enforcement in Baler Bay, the Camotes Sea, Illana Bay, and Sibuguey Bay as a way to expand our impact and create more potential for financing schemes. This is complemented with the strengthening of individual marine sanctuary management as an important grounding for the inter-LGU efforts. Incorporating the adaptive management approach through participatory monitoring of MPA links implementation of management two other adjacent management zones to the overall improvement of coastal resources.

At the national level, we have assisted the DENR and DA-BFAR in the (a) national CRM policy review and advocacy in action planning for EO 533 piloting of State of the Coasts in selected Integrated Coastal Resources Management Project (ICRMP) convergence areas; (b) developing the General Plan of Action for the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) to help mainstream technical support to LGU; (c) sustainable financing through local governance Public Private Partnerships and NIPAS rationalization; and (d) assisted in initiatives that contribute to the International Year of the Reef (e.g., those activities related to the CTI initiatives).

Additional knowledge products have been developed especially in relation to participatory marine sanctuary monitoring and MPA networking guides and evaluation. The sector has contributed significantly in the initiation of the State of the Coasts process through the Reefs through Time Series and the Proceedings of the Integrated Coastal Management Philippines 2 (ICM-Phil2) Congress on reviewing and updating the state of MPA and reefs in the country. These materials have also been used as inputs for the recently submitted Philippine Biodiversity Assessment report.

The support of EcoGov2 for some of the Marine Protected Area Support Network (MSN) advocacies such as mainstreaming incentives for CRM through the MPA House Bill has been productive. The House Bill is now in on third reading, and the national policy initiatives through the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) has created opportunities to highlight local and national agency partnerships together with the participation of other stakeholders such as the academe, religious, other local service providers and the business sector. These efforts brought about synergistic effects in improving the effectiveness of MPA as linked to the overall CRM management, and progress towards sustainability and institutionalization of previously disjointed LGU efforts making them less vulnerable to the many vagaries of externalities in the social and political milieu.

As shown in Tables 10 and 11 below, the CRM has not fully met its targets especially in hectares of coastal areas under improved management for various reasons in Year 4. The delay in the engagement of the STTA for tourism for Camotes and internal problems of

the LGU in Tudela constrained the accomplishment of the targets in Central Visayas. The project experienced disruption in providing assistance to LGUs in some parts of Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay and Basilan because of the sudden occurrence of armed conflicts that resulted from the rejection of the MOA-Ancestral Domain in Muslim Mindanao. Many of the LGU and DENR counterparts have delayed decisions that relate to improving the management of coastal areas — budgets, ordinance, implementing office, support to communities, strengthening enforcement, etc. and also some political stalemate in the declaration of a new mayor in Tudela, Camotes, Cebu. There was also a delay on the part of the project to fill up key project staff to complement the Sector Leader's time who completed his sabbatical leave with UP Diliman. Nevertheless, the sector is currently working with 7 LGUs to achieve the LOP target in Year 5.

The sector has fully met its target in establishing new MPAs in Year 3. Twenty-nine other MPAs in Central Visayas which are in the process of getting strengthened to reach enforced level have attained the milestones for established MPAS this year. Most of these MPAs have been existence for years but did not have adopted MPA plans and are part of MPA networks being initiated in Bohol and Negros Oriental, The project has adopted the MPA networking strategy in the beginning of Year 4 for scaling up to reach larger biologically-significant areas. Results from this approach will be felt in Year 5. It is expected that the number and area of strengthened MPAs will be fully met.

Table 10. Summary of CRM Targets and Accomplishments as of 30 September 2008

Life-of-Project (LoP) Target	Year 4 Target	Accomplishments	
		Year 4	LoP
Indicator 4: Coastal areas under improved management			
106,700 ha	44,8757 ha	19,668 (44%)	93,067 ha (87.2%)
Indicator 5: Number and hectares of new marine sanctuaries			
20 sanctuaries (627 ha)	LOP target achieved in Year 3	An additional 29 MPAs (451 ha) attained established level as part of strengthening process.	20 sanctuaries established (208% of total target area).
Indicator 6: Number and hectares of existing marine sanctuaries under improved management			
50 sanctuaries (2,500 ha)	42 MPAs; 2,100 ha	34 MPAs (84.8%); 2,078 ha (98.2%)	34 MPAs (68%); 2,078 ha (83.2%)

Table 11. Details of the CRM targets and accomplishments by region

Region	Potential Hectares for Improved Coastal Management	Actual Hectares Under Improved Coastal Management	Number and Hectares of EcoGov 1 Established Marine Sanctuaries	Number and Hectares of Existing Marine Sanctuaries Under Improved Management	New Marine Sanctuaries Established (Targets have been achieved in yr 3)
N. Luzon	63,317	31,430	2 56	2 114	2 300
C. Visayas	50,791	27,601	4 183	26 720	7+29 389+451
W. Mindanao	68,475	19,668	8 1,693	6 1244.8	10 576
S. Mindanao	36,942	-	- -	- -	1 37
Total	219,525	93,067	14 1,932	34 2,079.38	20+29 1,303+451

CRM Accomplishments – Nationwide

- Based largely on work in Western Mindanao particularly in the municipality of Tukuran, Zamboanga del Sur (1,892) and Tungawan, Zamboanga Sibugay (17,776 ha) the project has achieved around 80% of the LOP targets for coastal areas under improved management with the implementation of activities in two zones and/or enforcement and regulation of fishing effort, aside from marine sanctuary establishment and management.
- In Year 4, the project has strengthened 34 marine sanctuaries contributing to over 2,079 ha (83.2%) of the LOP targets. We have laid the foundations for achieving improved MPA management for 29 MPA which attained established level this year through the two networks in Bohol and Negros Oriental. The networks have helped pave the way for the strengthening of marine sanctuaries by fulfilling all the requirements of the MPA established level particularly the development and adoption of a management plan. These MPA are already at various advanced management levels and at least half will most likely attain the improved and enforced status to meet the LOP target.
- Joint management of inter-LGU marine sanctuaries, coastal and fishery management achieving strengthened management effectiveness and coordination in Baler Bay, the Camotes Sea Cluster, Illana Bay, and Davao Gulf. The MPA networking activities have enhanced the CRM and MPA strengthening process in Camotes Sea, Illana Bay, Southern Cebu, and Siquijor.
- Most of the LGU have undertaken participatory monitoring and have reached enforced levels as manifested in improved biodiversity values such as an increase in ecosystem health and associated fish abundance inside the no-take areas compared to adjacent areas.

- LGUs in all regions have started IEC activities (e.g., MPA launching, baywide campaigns and celebrations, youth camps, regular radio plugs) and continue to implement their CRM plans. These success stories have been featured in regional and national newspapers.
- Together with the MPA Support Network (MSN), we helped produce the Reefs through Time Series 4 and the Proceedings of the ICMPhil2 and through the EcoGov small grant to the Philippine Association of Marine Science that conducted the MPA Awards and Recognition which highlighted MPA best practices.
- Together with the MSN and its partners, EcoGov2 assisted in institutionalizing coordinating mechanisms for MPAs in the country. The various regional forums have updated the status of MPA management in the country. We have shown that value-added benefits can be derived from inter-hierarchical networking and coordination through the enhancement of the exchange of information, capability building and scaling up that leads to synergistic effects in improving the effectiveness of MPA management.
- Through EcoGov 1 and 2, we have been assisting several MPAs in participatory monitoring and providing an adaptive management approach to CRM governance. Participatory monitoring is being undertaken as part of the MPA networking activities in Baler Bay, Camotes Sea, Illana Bay, and Sibugey Bay. We have helped contribute to 10 technical monitoring sites. Initial trending results are showing biomass improvements in MPAs. By the end of Year 4, we have complemented biannual biophysical monitoring with stakeholder perception surveys and governance evaluation.

CRM Accomplishments – Northern Luzon

- The project continued to provide intermittent assistance in Aurora on MPA networking especially through capacity building of their provincial law enforcement Bantay Dagat especially for the LGUs of Dinalungan, Dipaculao, Baler, and San Luis.
- Continued intermittent visits indicated some opportunities to follow through and integrate various initiatives in CRM, FFM, and UEM sectors to achieve improved environmental governance at the local and provincial level. The province committed itself to replicate the approach with other 6 LGUs in the province. This approach is proposed as one of the strategies for implementing the Aurora Environment Code, which provided for the creation of CRM section head and office.

CRM Accomplishments – Central Visayas

- The accomplishment of improved CRM in Poro and Tudela was delayed due to the in availability of the STTA to be engaged to assist in initiating implementation activities the tourism zone and the paralysis of the Tudela government as a result of the

impasse on leadership brought on by unresolved election issues. The initial implementation activities in mangrove management zone and CSR partnerships for MPAs being initiated would help contribute to achieving improved CRM targets for Year 5.

- A total of 17 marine sanctuaries (total of 355.6 hectares) have been strengthened for the Visayas as follows: 6 marine sanctuaries in the Camotes Sea contributing 211 hectares; 5 MS in the SW Cebu cluster through the IQS with CCEF (total of 57.75 ha); and 6 MS in Siquijor (86.8 ha); through an IQS with Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation (CCEF). In addition, network clusters in Bohol and Negros Oriental (i.e., around 14) which are near the strengthened level, would significantly contribute in achieving the MPA strengthening targets by the second half of year 5.
- A total of 29 marine sanctuaries (541.63 hectares) which are part of the MPA networks initiated in Bohol (3 in Guindulman -115.93 ha; 9 in Jagna -69.36 ha; 8 in Duero -78.1 ha)and Negros Oriental(7 in Ayungon - 147.24, 2 in Manjuyod - 41 ha) have attained established level with the adoption of their MPA plans and are at various stages of strengthening. This was facilitated through the PLGU counterparts and IQS.
- The Camotes Sea Resource Management Council (CSCRMC) has seized opportunities to avail of possible Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions and is following through with interested partners especially in areas of responsible coastal tourism, mangrove restoration, coastal law enforcement and MPA adoption. Discussions with the Cebu Chamber of Commerce, Ramon Aboitiz Foundation, Inc., SMART, and Plan International are continuing and will be crucial in future strategic partnerships in the phase out period.
- Our utilization of local service providers like the Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation (CCEF) and the Salonga Law Center for Development (SLCD) have been a boon to achieving strengthened MPA targets. CCEF has been a reliable local service provider to the South Cebu cluster and for Siquijor Province.
- EcoGov2 has contributed considerably in undertaking technical monitoring of MPAs, developing local capabilities in participatory MPA monitoring and evaluation, and adaptive management through the State of the Coasts especially in the Camotes Sea and South Cebu area. This will be crucial in demonstrating our impact on biodiversity conservation.
- Initiation of MPA networks has been undertaken in: 1) Negros Oriental and is now known as **Bindoy-Ayungon-Tayasan-Manjuyod (BATMan)** MPA Network and its management board; 2) In Southern Bohol, now known as **Duero-Guindulman-Jagna (DuGJan)** MPA Network, with its core group known as **Marine Management and Advisory Board (MMAB)**; and 3) the MPA networking in Southern Negros Oriental (Dauin, Zamboanguita, Siaton and Basay) is on-going with the Silliman University IQS.

CRM Accomplishments – South-Central Mindanao

- An assessment on Davao City's coastal resources was included in Davao City's Coast Report in 2005 and the coral reefs and MPA report was updated and reported in the PhilReefs and MSN report for 2008. It was undertaken jointly by the Davao CRM Technical Working Group and the technical staff from DENR 11, and EcoGov 2 staff;
- The Davao Gulf Management Council has passed a resolution adopting MPA networking as a strategy in coastal management. Development of a model MPA network is ongoing – the SanPaSaDa MPA (Santa Cruz, Panabo, Samal Island and Davao City). The joint effort seeks to help strengthen the Marine Protected Areas (MPA) of these LGUs. Each member of the SanPaSaDa has already signed a Memorandum of Agreement with DENR, BFAR and the Project, targeting a number of MPAs. For the City of Samal, three are targeted for strengthening (i.e. MPA1, MPA 9 and MPA 14); likewise for the municipality of Sta. Cruz (Bato Fish Sanctuary, Tuban – Tagabuli Fish Sanctuary and Astorga Fish Sanctuary); for the City of Panabo, the Cagangohan Fish Sanctuary and for Davao City, the MPAs of Punta Dumalag, Lasang – Bunawan and Agdao Centro.
- The CRM TWG tasked to carry out the CRM program implementation for both city and EcoGov 2-initiated activities has remained active and adjustments have been made to improve its effectiveness. Amendments to the executive order are being made including the inclusion of the technical staff from the Bureau of Fisheries Aquatic Resources 11 in the CRM TWG.
- Delays in the legitimization processes involved in the adoption of plans, enactment of ordinance and resolutions though expected requires considerable savvy. This is evidenced by the overextended process for the adoption of the MPA and the Comprehensive Fisheries Ordinance of the city. The project should deal with some of these uncertainties with good proactive measures, e.g., having good champions, early communications, constant analyses and practice.
- The Punta Dumalag Marine Protected Area Management Plan has been finalized and endorsed by the Barangay Council of Matina Aplaya to the City Development Council of Davao City after its adoption. The MPA Plan covers the years 2008-2013, and has undergone a series of barangay public hearings and consultations.
- Together with the implementation activities on solid waste management in coastal settlement areas adjacent to Adgao Centro and Lasang Bunawan MPAs and improved fisheries management, the requirements for improved CRM will be achieved.

CRM Accomplishments – Western Mindanao

- A total of 19,668 ha were placed under improved management covering the municipalities of Tukuran, Zamboanga del Sur (1,892 ha) and Tungawan, Zamboanga Sibugay (17,776 ha).
- Four MPA (269.8 ha) attained strengthened status from Illana Bay, Zamboanga del Sur, namely: MISSTA MPA (160 ha), PALS MPA (70 ha), in Tukuran; Bibilik MPA (20 ha) in Dumalinao and Talisay MPA (19.8), in Tabina.
- Due to peace and order concerns, strengthened status in 5 other MPAs covering a total of 341 ha (i.e., Combo MPA (20 ha.), Labangan; Bacayawan MPA (22 ha.), Dimataling, Dao – Dao MPA (63 ha), Pagadian City, Tandu-Balasan MPA (124 ha.), Naga, and RT Lim MPA (112 ha), Zamboanga Sibugay were not achieved. It is expected that in Year 5, at least 3 other MPAs in Illana Bay MPA will achieve strengthened status.
- The State of the Coasts forum in Zamboanga del Sur and the CRM Summit effectively enjoined other LGUs in Maligay Bay and Dumanquillas Bay to forge a more cohesive coordination framework. It opened up opportunities for CRM scaling up by adopting EcoGov's technical assistance processes, systems and standards. The summit results were included in the State of the Province Report of the Governor last September 17, 2008.
- The provincial LGU of Zamboanga del Sur has been capacitated in advocating and promoting good environmental governance and the possibility of institutionalizing provincial CRM summit event. Likewise, collaboration of the various stakeholders (DENR, DA-BFAR regional offices, NGOs and private sectors) in the province was catalyzed.
- The Provincial CRM-TWG together with EcoGov organized the 2nd Zamboanga Sibugay CRM Summit with the theme: "Guarding Sibugay waters together for our future" last December 4-7, 2007. Representatives of all 13 coastal municipalities participated in the cruise to visit selected CRM sites and in the exchange ideas and experiences during the presentations and workshops.
- In Illana Bay, two MPA networks were established; Cluster 1 facilitated by MSU-Naawan is composed of Tukuran, Labangan, Pagadian City, and Dumalinao. Cluster 2 is also composed of 4 municipalities through EcoGov2 direct technical assistance: San Pablo, Dinas, Dimataling, and Tabina.

Lessons from Year 4

- EcoGov 2 started the approach of improving other CRM zones by providing orientation and limited support for the co-management of other zones such as mangrove and tourism that have high perceived values to communities. This approach is being piloted in Camotes Islands and Tungawan, Zamboanga-Sibugay.
- Dealing with the conflicting uses and interests in each zone and programs can be addressed by regular consultation and communication mechanisms.
- Scaling up efforts from local to baywide and seascape levels, require an ecosystem based management (EBM) and seascapes (marine KBA) approach which needs to be translated into actual day-to-day implementation measures
- The State of the Coasts Reports and CRM Summit are strategic in mainstreaming good governance mechanisms and providing incentives for recognition and partnerships;
- MPA networking and strengthening efforts as linked to ICM (i.e., intersector integration) have improved the effectiveness and efficiency of MPA management at various scales, but continuous evaluation and feedback are necessary to adapt wisely to changing conditions and gauge the transactional costs implications.
- IEC and enforcement, combined with adaptive management, help in advancing the cooperative and complementary efforts of stakeholders and partnership arrangements.

Implementation Problems and Proposed Resolution

- Peace and order conditions in some conflict areas have delayed activities of the project. This situation has delayed implementation in Year 4. Thus, our targets and strategies in Year 5 were adjusted accordingly. The project has been quite versatile in this regard where slow down or phased out of activities has been discussed with proper exit protocols and agreement with partners.
- There are limits to sustaining and institutionalizing environmental governance relates to both scaling up efforts and integration of CRM efforts. The current challenge is to link and coordinate doable day-to-day operations to achieve strategic objectives. Confidence building measures (e.g., joint training activities) are essential in building consensus among diverse partners to achieve the value added benefits derived from the scaling up process. Understanding and acting appropriately will require that continuous analyses of how systems (e.g., PEMO structure and functions) and processes (joint enforcement and IEC procedures and principles) work in various inter-LGU and network situations.
- Overcoming administrative and technical concerns on how to coordinate advocacy and technical inter-sector integration will require sufficient planning with LGUs and

DENR. This design should be linked to targets (e.g., MPA networks linked to strengthening and sustainability) and objectives (e.g., advocacy overcoming impediments related to a policy initiatives). Sufficient leveling off and communication are needed between and among players are necessary for concerted efforts.

- Engaging partners from DENR and DA-BFAR and LGU will require regular planning and assessment meetings in the regions based on common strategic objectives and work plans. Annual and quarterly meetings will help in this regard.

Objectives for the Next Quarter – October to December 2008

- Continue assistance in Davao Gulf, Illana Bay, Camotes Islands, Siquior, and Southern Cebu and Negros Oriental for the strengthening of MPA networks that were initiated in Year 4. Activities will be designed to strengthen individual MPAs that lead toward self-sustaining LGU-managed MPA networks.
- Review the tourism development report for Camotes Island with LGUs, DOT, PLGU, and DENR to determine areas for strategic technical support to LGUs.
- Continue assistance in improving fisheries management zones including mariculture in selected LGUs in Illana Bay together with PAO and BFAR 9 towards achieving targets for coastal areas under improved management
- Finalize guidelines for CRM special accounts in Tukuran and Tungawan
- Continue preparation of CRM plan of Ipil with DENR 9
- Conduct orientation and briefing on CRM for LGUs in Lanao del Sur that cover part of the Illana Bay.
- Continue assistance to the IGACOS in piloting PES for divers and resort owners.
- Refine, publish, and disseminate some CRM KPs.
- Hold a CRM sector meeting to determine priorities, job assignments, and complementation activities.
- Collaborate with the new USAID initiative on Coral Triangle Initiative and determine areas for partnership and convergence.

2.3. Improved Waste Management

The long term objective of improved management of municipal solid wastes is to reduce threats to human health and adverse impacts on the environment, particularly downstream and nearshore areas that have high biodiversity. EcoGov's target is to help 90 LGUs divert at least 25 percent of their solid waste from disposal sites to composting and recycling. Achieving this target entails helping LGUs implement their Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) plans. This requires work in several areas: engineering and infrastructure; public awareness and behavioral change; incentives and penalties; ordinance and enforcement; economics and finance; and strengthening of the LGU SWM organization and multi-sectoral participation.

UEM Accomplishments - Nationwide

- The sector fully accomplished its year 4 target of 18 LGUs with 25% waste diversion. By September 30, 2008, there were 102 LGUs being assisted by the EcoGov on solid waste management. Of these, 52 LGUs or 58% of LoP targets have achieved the minimum waste diversion using these as major proxy indicators: (1) SWM plans legitimized; (2) ordinances issued or with enforcement; (3) composting facilities established and functional; (4) ongoing recovery and trading of recyclables and re-usables by junkshops and/or MRFs; (5) ongoing IEC programs on segregation, waste collection and SWM good practices; and (6) significant waste diversion in a major waste source. Table 12 summarizes the results achieved as of the end of Year 4.

Table 12. Progress Indicators in Waste Diversion of Solid Waste

Indicator	Target	Baseline Oct. '04	End Sept. '05	End Sept. '06	End Sept. '07	End Sept. '08
LGUs with operational composting facilities	90	1	14	26	37	63
LGUs with operational MRFs	90	1	14	37	48	
LGUs with enacted SWM ordinances	90	1	11	26	34	58
LGUs with legitimized ISWM plans	90	20	26	40	42	63
LGUs with ongoing IEC programs for ISWM	90	11	31	40	48	68
LGUs meeting 25% waste diversion goal	90	0	0	22	34	52

- On disposal management, the project assisted seven LGUs in Northern Luzon in the design of their category 1 and 2 SLFs while DENR-EMB Region 2 assisted these LGUs complete their Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for the issuance of Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC). Similar assistance to six LGUs in Central Visayas commenced with the conduct of soil permeability tests and the preparation of topographic maps of the approved SLF sites. Another 6 LGUs in South-Central Mindanao were identified for assistance.
- Business planning was introduced in 12 LGUs: 4 in Mindanao, 5 in Central Visayas and 4 in Northern Luzon. It generated interest among these LGUs to analyze and reduce their subsidy to their SWM operations by adopting or improving their cost recovery schemes and making their operations more efficient. Nine of these LGUs are in the process of reviewing their garbage collection fees.
- Scaling up work in Quirino, Nueva Vizcaya and Aurora has enabled them to assist all their component LGUs, with EcoGov assisting them hasten LGU-level SWM implementation. The provinces of Bohol, Negros Oriental, South Cotabato, Sarangani, North Cotabato, Zamboanga Sibugay and Zamboanga del Sur continue to work closely with EcoGov teams to achieve SWM targets in their provinces. In the process, PLGU teams were trained and mentored on various aspects of SWM planning and implementation.

- Upon the request of the NSWMC Secretariat, EcoGov undertook a review of certain provisions of the IRR of RA 9003: (a) deputation of SWM enforcers, (b) administrative and enforcement procedures, and (c) sharing scheme between the national government and LGUs for fines and penalties collected by the latter. The draft guidelines and recommendations resulting from the review, including a suggested training design for the training of enforcers were submitted to NSWMC for action.
- EcoGov also responded to the request of the NSWMC Secretariat for the facilitation of dialogues between EMB and NSWMC Secretariat to define their respective institutional roles and relationship in the implementation of RA 9003. A series of discussions among key officers of EMB, NSWMC Secretariat and FASPO were organized, facilitated and documented by EcoGov specialists. Last September, regional consultations were started in Davao City for the Mindanao regions. The EMB and NSWMC Secretariat plan to hold the Visayas and Luzon consultations in October.
- With the Environmental Management Bureau and NSWMC, the EcoGov conducted a training on monitoring SLF construction and operations for DENR/EMB regional and provincial staff, PLGUs, and selected LGUs from its assisted regions: Regions 2, 7, 11, 12, and ARMM. The Mindanao regions had their training in Davao City last September 8-9, 2008 while that for the Central Visayas and Northern Luzon regions was held in Dumaguete City last September 16-17, 2008. The two-day training focused on improving the knowledge of participants on the technical requirements and standards in SLF design, construction and operation. Both local and international standards, practices and experiences were covered in the training. The training provided the venue for DENR/EMB and PLGUs to agree adopt a common system for SLF monitoring and reporting. There are at least 25 LGUs in EcoGov-assisted regions which are at various stages of SLF development.
- Three IQS subcontractors were mobilized during the year to support SWM. SWAPP was contracted to provide technical assistance to 6 LGUs in Central Visayas on SLF design. The Mindanao Integrated Resources Development (MIRD) was engaged to facilitate focus group discussions in selected communities in the cities of Lamitan and Isabela (Basilan) as part of EcoGov's effort to revive and strengthen SWM implementation in these two LGUs, particularly in coastal areas. The Cebu Uniting for Sustainable Water (CUSW) Foundation was also mobilized to assist Cebu Province develop a communications plan that will support plans to establish a common SLF in Carmen for a cluster of 15 LGUs.
- Three manuals and guides were developed during the year. The modified waste assessment and characterization manual was completed, based on a three-day sampling method. An Activity-Based Cost Accounting Manual was written to help LGU SWM and accounting staff keep track of their SWM costs (and revenues) for purposes of budgeting, fee determination and cost recovery monitoring. The detailed

guide for the on-site testing of soil permeability was also developed jointly with staff of the NSWMC.

UEM Accomplishments – Northern Luzon

- All LGUs in the provinces of Nueva Vizcaya (15), Quirino (6) and Aurora (8) have been covered by SWM TA, through direct technical assistance by EcoGov (12) and replication work by the PLGUs (17). All have completed ISWM plans; only four (Sta. Fe, Kasibu, Dupax Sur and Diadi all of Nueva Vizcaya) remain to be legitimized by their SBs. All SWM plans have been submitted to the NSWMC.
- A total of 6 LGUs met the minimum waste diversion requirement in year 4. Five of these are replication LGUs in Nueva Vizcaya (3) and Aurora (2). This brings to 18 the total number of LGUs in the region that have achieved waste diversion targets.
- EcoGov continued to support PLGU efforts to monitor and step up SWM implementation in their LGUs. Last August and September, EcoGov held two batches of training on the formulation of SWM ordinances and enforcement plans for LGUs of Nueva Vizcaya and Aurora.. Cross visits to SWM facilities in Los Banos and San Pablo, Laguna were organized for LGU staff of Aurora and teachers of partner schools of Bayombong LGU. Assistance was also provided to the training of the SWM enforcers of Baler, Quezon and Aritao.
- The seven LGUs which received technical assistance on SLF design and IEE preparation completed their outputs. The engineering designs and IEEs of 6 LGUs were submitted to EMB Region 2 as part of their ECC application. The IQS contract of SEA Consultants was subsequently closed.
- Aritao was issued an ECC which allowed it to start the construction of the first cell of their SLF. The LGU allocated P650,000 for the initial development work.
- DENR-EMB Region 2, the PLGU of Nueva Vizcaya and Aritao LGU attended the training on monitoring SLF construction and operations, to prepare them for the eventual construction and operation of SLFs in the region.
- Selected staff of PLGUs and three academic institutions in the region were brought to Bohol in February 2008 to observe the composting operations of Jagna, Duero and Daus, which utilize the vermin-composting technology. The Maddela Institute of Technology (MIT), the Quirino State College (QSC) and the Nueva Vizcaya State University are active participants in the SWM programs, as they take charge of processing the biodegradable waste from the public markets of their host LGUs. MIT and QSC have reported that they have subsequently expanded their composting operations and facilities.

- Oriented four LGUs on cost-revenue analysis, cost recovery and ring-fencing of SWM accounts. Aritao was able to complete the cost-revenue analysis of its SWM operations and has indicated interest to move forward in business planning.
- EcoGov assisted the Provincial Solid Waste Management Board of Quirino in preparing for its first meeting in August. The meeting was devoted to assessing performance of its LGUs and discussion on how to facilitate the legitimization of SWM plans. We also assisted Aurora in reviving its Provincial TWG. The province prepared a plan of activities for the period August to December 2008 with the emphasis on achieving 25% waste diversion by 6 LGUs.

UEM Accomplishments – Central Visayas

- Three LGUs met the 25% diversion target — Alburquerque (Bohol), and Dauin and Sta. Catalina (Negros Oriental). This accomplishment brings to 15 to date the number of LGUs that have achieved the minimum desired waste diversion by meeting all the minimum proxy indicators. Sta. Catalina conducted an Enforcer’s Training and has deputized selected enforcers.
- Assisted Toledo City and San Francisco in facilitating the legitimization of their ISWM plans, which were prepared in close coordination with the Provincial ENRO of Cebu.
- The ISWM plans of 5 member-LGUs of the 11-member Metro Bohol Cluster were completed. In Metro Dumaguete cluster, the plan of Bacong was also finished. EcoGov assisted these LGUs in close coordination with BEMO and ENRD.
- Among the significant developments in LGUs to increase waste diversion are:
 - a. Operation of the central composting facilities of Dauin and Sta. Catalina, which use the windrows and vermicomposting technologies.
 - b. Establishment and operation of Danao City’s central composting facility after an Ecogov conducted a training.
 - c. Upgrading of the central MRF of Alburquerque and the establishment of low-cost barangay MRFs in seven barangays.
 - d. Expansion of the collection area of Dauis to include five new barangays. The LGU trained local leaders of the five barangays, after which, they were deputized enforcers.
 - e. Training on composting for a barangay-based women’s group in Panglao, the Lagitan United Ladies Association (LULA), which operates the composting facility in Panglao. LULA collects and processes the bio-waste from establishments in Alona Beach.
- In Bais City, the sugar cane planters eventually accepted a provision in the SWM ordinance that regulates “trash burning” to minimize emission of C in the atmosphere.

EcoGov with DENR-EMB helped the LGU sponsors in advocating the inclusion of the provision.

- Introduced business planning for solid waste management in 5 LGUs, namely, Bayawan City, Bais City, Danao City, Toledo City and Jagna. These LGUs eventually drafted their cost recovery plans which included imposition of fees, improvement of systems and campaigns for fee collection, development of other revenue generating opportunities (e.g., sale of vermicast of Jagna in nearby mango and flower farms), and adoption of measures to improve efficiency of composting, recycling, and waste collection operations operations. The cities of Bais, Toledo, and Danao are considering the amendment of their ordinances to include cost recovery measures. Mean while, Jagna decided to open a separate bank account for SWM as a way to ring-fence its revenue from its SWM program.
- EcoGov assisted the PLGU of Cebu in its initiative to establish a common SLF for North Metro Cebu cluster (13 LGUs). The Cebu Uniting for Sustainable Water (CUSW) Foundation was engaged to help the PLGU develop a communications plan to address concerns and negative sentiments about the SLF from leaders and local town folks of Carmen, the host LGU.
- Assisted the Metro Bohol Cluster LGUs in completing and implementing their social marketing plans.
- With NSWMC and DENR MGB 7, the team conducted training on soil permeability determination and analysis in preparation for the design of SLFs, Participants were from DENR-EMB, PLGUs, SWAPP, academe and partner LGUs.
- EcoGov is collaborating with the Mag-ugmad Foundation, an NGO with AusAID funding, in the design of the Compostela Category 1 SLF. It is also working with the GTZ, which is helping Bayawan City, design and construct its Category 2 SLF.
- Conducted training on the monitoring of SLF construction and operations. This is in support of the ongoing construction of the common SLF in Bohol and the forthcoming development of at least 7 more SLFs in the region.
- Assisted the BEMO and ENRD on their efforts to assist their other LGUs improve their SWM. Training activities were conducted on simplified WACS, the analysis of WACS results, strategic SWM planning, and completing and legitimizing the plans.

UEM Accomplishments – South-Central Mindanao

- Five South Cotabato LGUs (Tupi, Tampakan, Surallah, T’boli and Polomolok), Gen. Santos City and three Sarangani LGUs (Kiamba, Maitum and Alabel) achieved their 25% waste diversion targets.

- Four SWM plans were legitimized during the year: General Santos City (April 17), Davao City (Aug. 5), Alabel (Sept.22) and Maitum (Sept. 25). The plan of Kiamba was presented to their SB on Sept. 29. Following the legitimization of their plans, Gen. Santos City and Davao City revisited and updated their draft SWM ordinances. The draft ordinance of the former was submitted to its waste management board and SP last August; that of Davao City was is under final review prior to submission to the SP.
- Three LGUs from North Cotabato (Pres Roxas, Magpet and Kabacan) and three from South Cotabato (Lake Sebu, Noralla and Sto Nino) are in the process of completing their SWM plans, with assistance from EcoGov and their PLGUs. The two remaining LGUs of South Cotabato (Banga and Tantangan) are finalizing their baseline waste generation data. The training activities in these LGUs are designed to enhance the capability of PLGUs to replicate and support SWM processes in their LGUs.
- Significant gains in SWM implementation were achieved in General Santos City. Waste segregation and diversion were introduced in three public markets, two pilot schools, and a hospital. EcoGov assisted the SWM TWG of the city develop their SWM IEC plan for the promotion of waste segregation in these point sources. The city also established a vermicomposting facility within the premises of the City Agriculturist's Office. While the LGU was working on the arrangements for the contracting of services for the construction and management of its Category 4 SLF, it received advice and mentoring from EcoGov on how it can proceed with the assessment and improvement of its solid waste collection system.
- Assisted General Santos City in the institutionalization of their waste management program, though the creation of an integrated organizational structure and systems for both solid waste and wastewater management. After a participatory diagnosis of the current situation and a series of facilitated discussions, the following actions were pursued: (a) restructuring and strengthening of the Sustainable Waste Management (SuWM) Board, with increased private sector representation; (b) creation of a Technical Working Group which facilitated active involvement of pertinent LGU department heads in waste management and consolidated all project-specific technical working groups; (c) development of a 2008-09 workplan and budget for the Board and its TWG; (d) creation of a separate department for waste management (through a Board resolution signed in August); (e) agreement on an Interim Unit for Integrated Waste Management Service Delivery and a transition plan that will allow the LGU to move from current implementing arrangements to the desired waste management structure.
- To help the LGU get back on track, the project assisted Kidapawan City mobilize the market vendors association, the Notre Dame of Kidapawan (NDKC) and other academic institutions, the health sector, and government agencies (DENR, DILG) in the enforcement of proper segregation of waste and segregated collection in the public market. IEC materials that were produced and the equipment fabricated

through an EcoGov grant to NDKC were turned over to the SWM team and market supervisor. Full enforcement in the market started in November 30, 2007.

- In Cotabato City, waste diversion in the mega market was introduced after the conduct of a waste characterization and assessment exercise, and focus group discussion with stallholders and sidewalk vendors on the garbage problem in the market. To support the waste management campaign in the market, EcoGov initiated an information campaign which included an orientation on the Al Khalifa for 12 ustadz (Muslim educators) assigned in areas around the market. Selected members of the TWG were trained on composting. Subsequently, discussions were held with a cooperative (Greater Matampay Agri-Development MultiPurpose Cooperative) for the composting of biodegradable waste that will be recovered for the market; however, this activity could not proceed as the proposed composting site is located within a flood prone area. There is an ongoing search for an alternative site.
- Tacurong City opened its Category 2 SLF on May 15, 2008 and is offering the facility for use by its neighboring LGUs. The Category 1 SLF of Polomolok is almost complete and is expected to be operational before the end of 2008. EcoGov assisted the City ENRO of Tacurong City develop the O and M manual for its SLF.
- There are ten other LGUs in the region which are ready to design their SLFs. Included in the group is Surallah which will host the SLF for a cluster of South Cotabato LGUs and which has allocated P1.5M for the procurement of the site. To respond to the need for SLF technical assistance, EcoGov developed the SOW for the engagement of a local service provider for engineering design and IEE preparation. Negotiations are underway with the lone bidder.
- Conducted training on the monitoring of SLF construction and operations. Participants were from DENR ARMM, Region 11 and 12; the PLGUs of South Cotabato, North Cotabato, and Sarangani; the LGUs of Wao, Tacurong, Polomolok, Gen. Santos City, and Davao City. Davao City, which is currently under construction, served as study site for the training.
- Introduced SWM business planning to four LGUs (Alabel, Polomolok, Surallah and Kidapawan) using the Tacurong experience as the model. All the four LGUs have completed the consolidation and analysis of their full cost and revenue for 2007 and have presented it to their respective SWM Boards. They have done the preliminary evaluation of their options to reduce LGU subsidy and these are: (a) set or review current fees considering operating costs, (b) establish or improve fee collection systems to increase collection efficiency, (c) improve current operations to reduce costs, and (d) identify other revenue generating opportunities. All LGUs, except for Kidapawan, are considering setting up separate bank accounts to ring-fence their SWM operations.
- Assisted the PLGUs of Sarangani and South Cotabato in the formulation of their incentives and awards systems (i.e., performance criteria and evaluation mechanics)

for ISWM implementation. South Cotabato PLGU allocated P1.25 M while Sarangani PLGU earmarked P0.5 M for this purpose. The PLGUs also involved the DENR, DepEd and DILG in the implementation of the systems.

UEM Accomplishments – Western Mindanao

- Two LGUs (Guipos, Zamboanga del Sur and Tungawan, Zamboanga Sibugay) completed their SWM plans. The Municipal Development Councils of the two LGUs reviewed and endorsed the finalized plans to their respective SBs for adoption.
- While its SWM ordinance is being reviewed by the SB, Tungawan decided to start the implementation of a “no segregation, no collection policy” in Barangay Poblacion and the public market. The LGU also adopted heap composting in its municipal MRF. Personnel of its newly-created MENRO and members of the SWM-TWG are regularly conducting IEC activities to sustain the practice of segregation at source and promote backyard composting among households within the collection area.
- While the ISWM ordinance of Guipos under second reading at the SB, it has started enforcing segregation in the public market and the "no segregation, no collection policy" in seven lowland barangays, each of which have been provided with an MRF. The LGU is practicing heap composting in a temporary composting site while it is encouraging households to practice backyard composting.
- Imelda and Siay of Zamboanga Sibugay, and Dumalinao and Labangan of Zamboanga del Sur completed their waste assessments. Prior to the drafting of their 10-year SWM plans, LGU officials and staff of the four LGUs visited and observed successful SWM practices in Bayawan City, Dauin and San Jose in Negros Oriental.
- In partnership with the Sibugay Valley Management Council, Imelda LGU is processing biodegradable waste from the public market using the 500 kg capacity bio-reactor granted by the DOST to the Council.
- Ipil allocated a total of P3.87 million for SWM in 2008. Almost the same budget level is proposed for 2009. Key SWM activities for 2008 included intensified IEC activities with the barangays, which are being assisted in preparing their respective barangay SWM programs. The LGU is also reviewing its SWM ordinance particularly the provisions of collection fees, fines and penalties.
- Buug strengthened the enforcement of its SWM ordinance through the hiring of 8 additional enforcers last March 2008 and their deployment in the public market and public transport terminal. The LGU is proposing to amend their fees and fee collection system. It is considering the use of volume as basis for fees rather than charging a fixed fee per household.
- Different measures are being taken by the LGUs to address waste disposal problems. Tungawan is completing the Closure and Rehabilitation Plan for its dumpsite; it

established a temporary residual waste containment area. Ipil has closed its open dumpsite and has transferred its waste disposal to Barangay Lumbia (8 km from the Poblacion) where the LGU procured a 9.5-hectare land, 3 hectares of which is allocated for SLF development. Imelda is in the process of completing the necessary documents to purchase a 6-hectare land for its SLF. Guipos is currently constructing an RCA adjacent to its composting facility.

- EcoGov helped organize a SWM status assessment and action planning in Isabela City and Lamitan City of Basilan to help these LGUs revive their SWM programs. A Zamboanga City-based local service provider, Mindanao Integrated Resources Development (MIRD) was subsequently deployed to help the two Basilan LGUs conduct FGDs in selected communities (including coastal barangays where marine protected areas are located) to establish SWM knowledge, awareness and practices (KAP). The FGDs were to provide inputs to the development of appropriate and culture-sensitive SWM approaches.
- The SWM TWG of Marawi City started the development of SWM programs for the city's public market, three schools, city hall and two mosques. In the process, TWG members were trained on composting technologies at the University of Southern Mindanao in Kabacan and IEC/social marketing, and brought to EcoGov-assisted LGUs in Mindanao (Tacurong City, Kidapawan City and Gen. Santos City) to observe waste diversion activities. With guidance from EcoGov, SWM implementation activities were started in the priority waste sources, with composting facilities set up in the City Hall and schools. SWM implementation was boosted with the allocation of P0.5M by the LGU.
- The PLGUs of Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga Sibugay actively took part in the training of their component LGUs and participated in the cross visits to LGUs in Negros Oriental and Southern Mindanao. Zamboanga Sibugay province increased its SWM budget for 2008 by P0.6M. Zamboanga del Sur created a Provincial Environmental Management Office (PEMO), with SWM among its most important programs. It is currently working on a province-wide identification of suitable sites for SLF thru a map-based study, using geological maps provided by DENR-MGB Region 9.

Lessons Learned/Trends

- There is increasing demand from EcoGov LGU partners for technical assistance on SLF development (i.e., design, construction monitoring, operations and cost recovery through fees). Most of these LGUs have achieved significant advances in SWM implementation, particularly on waste diversion, thus are ready to move on to waste disposal. The implementation of DENR's 3-strike policy and the lack of other TA sources have increased expectation that such assistance will be available from EcoGov. The project will not be able to respond to all requests. It needs to work out a program with DENR to establish a system for developing local capacity to assist

LGUs and for enforcing SLF standards. The PLGU (and the private sector) will play an important role and can serve as DENR's vital partner in this.

- The process of scaling up SWM through the provincial LGU has proven itself to be doable especially for the waste assessment and SWM planning stages. The experiences of Nueva Vizcaya, Aurora, Quirino, South Cotabato, and Negros Oriental attest to this. Providing technical assistance in actual SWM implementation however is a bigger challenge to most PLGUs as it requires a mix of skills, a new set of teaching tools and more formalized arrangements among the LGU units involved. Developing PLGU capability for implementation thus requires a longer mentoring period and institutionalization process.

Implementation Problems and Proposed Resolution

- The worsening peace and order situation in Mindanao has affected the timely delivery of technical assistance in conflict affected areas as staff movements were limited. As a temporary measure, some activities had to be held off-site, in more secure cities. The project will continue to use this strategy until the security situation improves.
- SLF development activities in several LGUs were hindered by social acceptability issues, especially in LGUs hosting a common facility. A mix of approaches was used to address this problem: technical investigations to address specific concerns, dialogues between LGU and oppositors, intensified information campaign about SLFs, and change of site, as in the case of Surallah, South Cotabato. These experiences point to the need to develop a communications strategy and effective communication materials to support SLF development, particularly cluster facilities.
- Continued delays in LGU actions on plan approval, ordinance issuance, enforcement, SWM organization, procurement of equipment. It is noted that implementation delays are more significant in cities and urban centers where waste problems are more serious. This is perhaps due to the fact that there is need for higher levels of investments and budgetary support in these LGUs so SWM competes with other LGU priorities. There are also more conflicting interests among sectors and LGU leaders which adversely affect the decision-making process. The project will continue its dialogue/communications with most of these LGU, with the participation of the PLGU and DENR PENROs. EcoGov will suspend TA to LGUs which have not shown enough interest or commitment to continue its program.

Objectives for Next Quarter

- Achieve 25% diversion in at least 10 LGUs
- Complete SWM plans of at least 6 LGUs
- SWM ordinances enacted by at least 5 LGUs
- Complete the technical site assessments of at least 6 SLFs in Mindanao
- Complete the engineering design of 4 SLFs in Central Visayas
- Complete cost recovery plans of at least 6 LGUs

2.4. Municipal Investment in Sanitation

The long term project objective is to improve the management and treatment of sewage and septage to reduce threats to human health and adverse impacts on the environment on the biodiversity in near shore areas, river systems, and coastal waters. The project will achieve this by helping twenty LGUs invest in sanitation facilities.

Summary of Accomplishments

- The Project was able to engage 20 LGUs to develop their wastewater/septage management projects. As of the end of September 2008, the status of the sector is as follows:

Indicator	LOP Target	Year 4 Target	Accomplishment end of 09/08
LGUs with investments in sanitation/WWTF	20 LGUs	8 LGUs	6 LGUs (75% of Yr 4 and 30% of LOP targets)
Value of LGU investments			P16.0M
Estimated number of people impacted by LGU investments			At least 92,000 persons (potential)

- Investments of the 6 LGUs are for:
 - New construction of a wastewater treatment facility for slaughterhouse (Kidapawan City and Bais City)
 - Improvement of a wastewater treatment facility for a slaughterhouse (Tacurong City)
 - New construction of wastewater treatment facility for public market (Gen. Santos City and Polomolok)
 - Operationalization of an existing septage treatment facility (Alabel).
- There are 14 other LGUs which are at various stages of developing their wastewater management projects. Seven of these were provided training in July on an assessment approach developed by EcoGov and are being guided in developing a multi-year WWM plans which will contain their priority wastewater investment projects. These seven LGUs are currently completing their assessments and finalizing their WWM action plans which are to be presented to LGU decision-makers for approval.
- Drafted and field tested a LGU wastewater assessment manual in seven LGUs.
- Seven new WWM MOAs were signed by EcoGov, DENR and LGUs: four in Davao Gulf area and three in Bohol. Two LGUs in Sarangani, which have completed

septage treatment facilities, have indicated to their PLGU need for assistance to start their septage management program.

- Engaged BNS BORDA for the detailed engineering design of the Gen. Santos public market WWTF. This task was completed during the year.
- Engaged a STTA to put together materials, design and develop training toolkits in designing appropriate wastewater treatment systems. The training will be held in Central Visayas and Mindanao, and will be open to PLGUs, LGUs, academic institutions, consulting groups and relevant professional organizations.
- Awarded the Mindanao State University (MSU) a small grant for the improvement of the ablution facilities of the 20-year-old Masjid Addawah Al-Islamie mosque located within the campus. The grant provided for the replacement of the water tank, improvement of the drainage system of the washing area, installation of new faucets and construction of a separate cubicle for women's ablution. All civil works were substantially completed and formal turnover to the community is scheduled next quarter.

Municipal Investment Accomplishments – Central Visayas

- EcoGov guided Bais City in developing and finalizing the WWTF design for their slaughterhouse through design workshops held jointly with DENR-EMB and ENRD. The final design was included in the ongoing bidding of the slaughterhouse. The WWTF is estimated to cost about P1.0 M. Bais City is considering as its next project the WWTF for its new public market.
- Discussions were held with the Bayawan City TWG on the conceptual design of the LGU's proposed septage treatment facility that will cater to four urban barangays, the public market and slaughterhouse. After initial site assessments, the LGU, EcoGov and the GDS-GTZ, which is also providing technical assistance to City on waste management, agreed on the data that needs to be gathered prior to the option assessment and actual design of the facility.
- Together with DENR, EcoGov signed WWM MOAs with the LGUs of Maribojoc, Loboc and Talibon. Initial discussions on the LGUs' WWM project ideas were held with the LCEs and staff. EcoGov conducted preliminary site inspections. A more detailed technical assessment was scheduled in early October.
- Terminated the contract of SEA Consultants, which was engaged to help Danao City design of the WWTF of its fishport. Due to cost and time considerations, the LGU decided to complete only the primary treatment system.
- Held preliminary discussion with Panglao LGU staff regarding the establishment and operation of a septage treatment facility by a private company, Mactan Rock, in the municipality. In view of the issues raised by the LGU and the association of resort

owners in Alona Beach (the target users of the facility), EcoGov volunteered to provide a third party evaluation of the system and facilitate a dialogue between the LGU, resort owners and Mactan Rock. This initiative was deemed as a potential “software” type of technical assistance.

- Completed engineering design of the sewerage network connecting the septic tanks of low-cost housing units in Dauis to a common wastewater treatment facility. This was then submitted by the local NGO-developer to World Vision for approval and funding.

Municipal Investment Accomplishments – South-Central Mindanao

- The septage treatment facility of Alabel became operational during the year although at below-capacity level. With EcoGov assistance, Alabel enacted a septage management ordinance, determined its fee options and studied alternative fee collection systems, and gained deeper understanding of the operating and maintenance requirements of the facility and its vacuum trucks. EcoGov also assisted Alabel conduct a physical inventory and mapping of accessible/desludgable septic tanks within the program’s service area (9 barangays) utilizing the LGU’s Barangay Health Workers (BHW) and Barangay Nutrition Scholars (BNS). The result of the survey (i.e., only about 25% of total households and establishments have desludgable septic tanks) were then used as inputs in the programming of desludging activities and the development of a support communications/social marketing campaign. Alabel started the actual desludging of septic tanks in December 2007, giving priority to those willing to pay the fees set in their local ordinance.
- Assisted Alabel in taking steps to institutionalize the program within the LGU. It has hired staff for the collection and transport of septage and the maintenance of the facility. It has formally created a MENRO which oversees the operations of the program, guided by policies set by the Municipal Septage Treatment Project Committee chaired by the LCE. It allocates a budget for the program. The LGU is currently working on the establishment of a ring-fenced account for the program to enable it to plow back any revenues generated from its desludging and treatment services to the program.
- Alabel now serves as a learning site for WWM in the region. With the significant progress achieved by Alabel, two other Sarangani LGUs (Maitum and Kiamba) have formally submitted to the PLGU their request for EcoGov technical assistance for the operationalization of their respective STFs.
- Signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Alabel and General Santos City in October 2007. This was witnessed by the DENR Secretary and USAID. Through the MOU, General Santos City agrees to consider using the STF of Alabel in its planned septage management program. EcoGov assisted Gen. Santos City conceptualize a pilot septage management program in four subdivisions. Together with the Philippine Water Revolving Fund (PWRF) team, EcoGov

facilitated discussions between the LGU and its water district on the alternative roles the latter can play in such a program.

- To further encourage General Santos City and its Water District to jointly implement a septage management program for the city, EcoGov sponsored the attendance of selected water district officers to a forum on wastewater management in Manila and organized an exposure trip for them and the LGU to Marikina City and the Manila Water septage treatment facility. The two parties continue to discuss possible partnership but no firm agreements have yet been reached.
- The BNS BORDA, serving as local service provider of EcoGov, completed the detailed engineering design of the WWTF for the public market of Gen. Santos City. The design has been reviewed by both the EcoGov team and the city LGU. Gen. Santos City reiterated its commitment to allocate funding for the construction of the facility. The city is willing to invest an additional amount for the repair and improvement of the canal system within the public market.
- EcoGov and World Bank's WSP SuSEA continued to exchange information on their respective activities in Gen. Santos City and Alabel have defined areas for complementation.
- Kidapawan City obtained a P5.9M loan from the Development Bank of the Philippines for the construction of the WWTF of its slaughterhouse. With the approval of the loan, the city held a formal launching of the WWTF project last February 9. This facility was designed by BNS BORDA, with financial support from EcoGov. The facility is designed to also treat wastewater from the city's public market. The bidding for this project has been initiated.
- EcoGov proposed to Tacurong City modifications to the wastewater treatment system for its new slaughterhouse so that its effluent discharges will meet DENR standards. The LGU was assisted in designing a canal system that will increase retention time and treatment of wastewater after primary treatment in the septic tank. The reuse of the treated wastewater in irrigating a nearby orchard of the LGU was also proposed. The modified design and the budget for its implementation was approved by the LGU.
- Mentored Polomolok's engineering team in the design of the WWTF for the public market which will also be used to treat wastewater from nearby commercial establishments and the public gym. The LGU has allocated P4.2 M for the facility which will be constructed by administration. The construction of the drainage canals that connect to the WWTF has started.
- Conducted a WWM orientation-training in May 2008 to introduce WWM to seven LGUs in Mindanao, mostly Davao Gulf LGUs (Samal City, Tagum City, Panabo City, Sta Cruz, Digos City, Malalag). Five of these LGUs subsequently expressed interest to avail of technical assistance from EcoGov on both WWM and SWM. This

led to the signing of MOAs with four of the LGUs. Tagum City is still in the process of reviewing the provisions of the MOA and securing authorization from the SP to enter into such an agreement with EcoGov and DENR.

- Organized a training-workshop on WWM assessment for seven LGUs (5 from Davao Gulf and 2 from South Cotabato). The LGUs were guided in defining and characterizing their planning areas, which will focus on the assessment. Follow-up workshops were held for the presentation of the initial assessment results, setting of WWM objectives and drafting of WWM action plans.
- In South Cotabato, both Polomolok and Lake Sebu are completing their WWM assessment and WWM action plans. Polomolok intends to implement a septage management program and proposes to use Alabel's STF. EcoGov is expected to facilitate negotiation with Alabel and help Polomolok draft its local septage ordinance.
- As part of the WWM assessment in Lake Sebu, a survey of WWM practices and facilities in houses and establishments around the lake was conducted. Lake Sebu's TWG and staff from the PLGU, DENR 12, and EMB 12 also studied the conditions in its upland areas and the fishpens that occupy a large portion of the lake as this affects the water quality of the lake. The draft WWM action plan that is being prepared for presentation to the SB, Governor and PAMB includes these priorities: ordinance and campaign for adoption of proper septic tanks, establishment of WWTF for five lakeshore resorts and regulation of fish pens, which has been found to be a major contributor to the deteriorating water quality of Lake Sebu.
- In Region 11, five LGUs (Samal City, Panabo City, Tagum City, Digos City and Malalag) did their initial WWM assessments and the preliminary results were presented and discussed in a workshop in early September. These LGUs were then assisted in completing their assessments and WWM action plans. Among the project ideas that have come out through these activities are:
 - a. construction of WWTFs for new/planned LGU facilities (i.e., city hall, public market, seaport, slaughterhouse) and other point sources such as resorts
 - b. redesign and improve existing WWTFs of Panabo and Digos City slaughterhouses
 - c. enact ordinances on correct septic tank design especially for new houses, buildings, establishments; support with IEC campaign
 - d. septage management in Digos City, using the Malalag STF
 - e. discussion with desludgers/other LGUs re establishment of common STF
 - f. construct a STF in the EcoPark of Samal City (also site of SLF).

These LGUs are preparing for the presentation of their assessments and proposals to their respective SPs/SBs next quarter.

Lessons Learned/Trends

- Through training and mentoring, EcoGov has helped its partner LGUs understand the health, environmental and economic effects of unmanaged waste water and of the intent and provisions of the Clean Water Act. LGUs, however, are still constrained to act because of lack of capacity to work out proper interventions and inadequate knowledge on appropriate technologies. Making a WWM program and a facility work in a sustainable manner require a number of interrelated interventions — technical/ engineering, policy, enforcement, education, financial, organizational — and most LGUs are not equipped to deal with these. LGUs' willingness to pursue and invest in WWM hinges a lot on the availability of technical advice and guidance.
- The LGUs' experience in governance-oriented processes in SWM planning and implementation facilitated the adoption of WWM, especially by those LGUs which are more advanced in SWM implementation. WWM is viewed as a new and bigger challenge (after SWM) and the prospect of pioneering WWM provides the incentive to take this on.

Implementation Problems and Proposed Resolution

- Lack of enforcement of the Clean Water Act and of relevant standards set in various codes and policies. To promote understanding of and adherence to standards and increase compliance by LGUs, the project has designed and programmed training on waste water treatment systems/technologies and regulations for various target audiences (regulators, implementers, designers): DENR, LGUs, PLGUs, academic institutions, professional groups, private firms. EcoGov aims to create a corps of trainers in the regions which can continue to educate and promote proper WWM approaches, standards and technologies. We will strengthen our partnership with EMB at the central and regional levels.

Objectives for Next Quarter

- Complete WWM assessments of 7 LGUs in Mindanao. The assessment results will have been presented to the LCE and SB/SP.
- Complete the training on appropriate wastewater treatment systems – 2 sessions in Cebu City and in Davao City
- Preliminary engineering designs and cost estimates of priority wastewater treatment facilities of at least 10 LGUs
- Approved workplans for the operationalization of STFs in Kiamba and Maitum (Sarangani)
- Initial discussions with two universities for the integration of WWM in their curriculum

2.5. Strengthened Government Institutions

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

Governance Index

EcoGov uses what we call a "guided self assessment" (GSA) for LGUs to measure the state of their environmental governance practices. We facilitated a second self-assessment in August 2007. Feedbacking and joint action planning with the LGUs per region were completed. The second assessment covered 94 LGUs. The project target is for 80 LGUs to show improvement on the GSA.

The list below summarizes the highlights key results of project's assistance to LGUs for improving their governance indices. These are the results of collective efforts of the RCs and all sector staff who are assisting the LGUs.

- In Year 4, the team targeted assistance to 60 LGUs for improving their overall GSA index. Only 53 LGUs have shown improvement in their GSAs after the analysis of the second measurement.
- Finalized report of the results of the midterm GSA and used as basis in identifying specific strategies for influencing LGUs to further enhance their environmental governance performance. Reports included draft individual reports for 91 LGUs covered by the midterm GSA.
- All regions conducted one-to-one discussions and facilitated joint implementation reviews, M&E and reflection sessions with LGUs to assist them in identifying gaps and opportunities for improving their local environmental governance. The team's effort to gradually engage the PLGUs and DENR added credibility and depth in the advocacy towards sound environmental governance.
- The project is now directly and indirectly (through provincial governments and DENR regional offices) assisting 13 provinces and 150 cities in 7 regions (see Annex 2 for detailed breakdown of the LGUs by region, province, and sector). The total LGU counterpart in Year 4 remained almost the same as in Year 3 in the amount of P295 million or about \$5.9 million. The LGU counterparts are programmed for

planning and implementing various forestry, coastal, solid waste, and waste water management programs.

- Assisted the Aurora Provincial ENRO Office in finalizing their provincial ordinance for the creation of an Environment Division at the ENRO Office and an Executive Order for the transformation of the Inter-LGU CRM Committee into a Provincial Council.
- Assisted the Nueva Vizcaya Office of the ENRO in their effort to review ENR functions for re-aligning their structure as they assist their LGUs implement ENR programs. A new organizational structure for the ENRO was proposed including details of unit functions and required staffing.
- In Central Visayas, the team helped new local chief executives (LCEs) identify measures to address gaps in the functionality to improve their overall GSA. The advocacy included analysis that underline the need for sufficient budgetary to support ongoing/planned programs in ISWM, WWM, FFM and CRM.

Support to Sector Implementation

FFM

- Helped facilitate the partnership of the Kadikitan Association for Community Development (KAFCD) in Nagtipunan, Quirino with DTI, DOLE and the Nagtipunan LGU. EcoGov provided advice on the development of PO's rattan enterprise. This initiative became the precursor in advising the Quirino Province on how to create the Provincial Enterprise Core Group to serve as an oversight body for promoting enterprise development among communities and upland POs in the province. This supports ongoing efforts for developing the Quirino Forestry Investment Plan.
- Supported the FFM sector in the conduct of the joint DENR-provincial governments-LGUs annual implementation review of approved FLUPs in Northern Luzon, Central Visayas, South-Central Mindanao. The team also used these assessments to clarify and to further discuss project strategies such as the use of individual property rights to address open access areas, co-management agreements, and private-public sector partnerships.
- Helped in the initial orientation and discussion of FLUP, co-management agreements, and use of provincial executive orders for the improved management of the Lake Lanao Watershed under the Provincial Government. An inter-agency and inter-sectoral TWG was formed by the Lanao del Sur Provincial Government as a result of the MOA signing and orientation activities.
- Helped coordinate and organize the participation of LGU and DENR officials to the FAO-organized Asia-Pacific Forestry Week in Hanoi, Vietnam. The conference and

the study tours built camaraderie and heightened motivations of LGUs and DENR to plan and carry out planned devolved and decentralized forest management functions.

- Facilitated collaborative work with DENR-FASPO especially in developing the Integrated Ecosystem Framework (IEM), which emerged and is patterned after the “ridge to reef resource management” framework that is being adopted by the EcoGov project to help LGUs integrate their different ENR programs — forestry, solid waste, waste water, and coastal resources management. The IEM framework is being proposed for the planning and implementation of the World Bank-ENRMP and GEF project in 4 pilot sites.
- Collaborated with DENR-FASPO and ADB in discussing several ideas and options on how the Bank can direct design work on its new initiative on integrated watershed management in the Philippines.

CRM

- Supported the CRM team in their advocacy efforts with provincial governments, DENR, and cluster of LGUs for strengthening inter-LGU alliances, formation of MPA networks, M&E, reporting, sharing of best practices, and enactment/adoption of recommended collection actions such as enforcement and unified ordinances that will improve coastal resources management at the bay level or among the islands such as in Camotes Islands.
- In Central Visayas, the project team worked with the Camotes Island LGUs in organizing the CRM investment forum with the private sectors, NGOs, and academic institutions. This resulted in generating interests and commitments for public-private partnerships, corporate social responsibility arrangements, and co-financing arrangements between and among the LGUs, NGOs, and the private sector.
- In Davao Gulf and Mt Apo Protected Area, all sectors collaborated in assisting LGUs with DENR to adopt an integrated ENR approach in carrying out solid waste, waste water, coastal resources, and watershed management interventions. A KBA-focused IEC and advocacy campaign is also being piloted in Davao Gulf.
- In Western Mindanao, the project team worked with the Provincial Government of Zamboanga del Sur in organizing and holding the first “Provincial CRM Summit”. This summit highlighted the state of coast and the need for sound investments in coastal resources management for sustaining livelihoods and other benefit to the constituents. The US Ambassador Kristie Kenney served as the keynote speaker.

UEM

- Helped in advocating the adoption of business planning and social marketing approaches among LGUs to improve efficiency in waste management and facilitate behavior changes in target communities in all regions, except Western Mindanao, to

help the LGUs achieve target waste diversion of biodegradables and recyclables away from the disposal sites.

- In Central Visayas, South-Central Mindanao, and Northern Luzon, the team supported the UEM team in building the capacities of the provincial ENROs and EMB in solid waste management planning and implementation. These included fine tuning strategic executive and legislative actions, conduct of trainings activities for DILG, DENR and PLGUs especially for waste management planning, SLF M&E, and waste disposal preparatory studies and actions.
- In Western Mindanao, the team worked with the Zamboanga del Sur PLGU in assisting its three LGUs — Dumalinao, Guipos and Labangan — in waste characterization, cross-visits, planning, and initial implementation activities.
- In Northern Luzon, the team supported the UEM team in organizing and conducting training on SWM business planning workshop for the LGUs of Solano, Bayombong, Aritao and Cauayan City.
- The RCs served as focal persons of the UEM team in coordinating activities and advocating certain actions from DENR regional offices and concerned provincial governments.
- The Central Visayas team facilitated the development of the social marketing plans for North Metro Cebu SLF host LGU Carmen and for the individual social marketing plans of the Metro Bohol cluster of LGUs. The targeted behavior changes are: acceptance of the planned cluster landfills and adoption of measures to ensure compliance to the RA 9003 on segregation for recycling and diversion away from the landfill.

Development of Knowledge Products

- One pagers, bullets and feature stories as well as press releases were facilitated for the key events and developments in all regions. These would be box materials for the knowledge products as well as promotions of field experiences that validate project principles of good governance as applied in the environment sector by the public sector.
- Prepared power point presentations and other IEC materials that advocated key messages on environmental governance. These materials are designed to address either decision makers, policy makers, and other target clients for behavior change. Some of the IEC materials were developed in aid of the adoption of the ISWM Ordinance such as that of Bais City, which drafted an ordinance that included a phased implementation of the policy to diminish sugar cane trash burning, support for the maintenance of an SLF, and composting facilities of the City LGU.

- Guidelines on how LGUs can become better learning sites and destinations of study tours and cross visits for learning and observing best practices were completed.
- Finalized the Al Khalifa resource book among partners such as LGUs, local and regional DENR offices, the Muslim religious community, and MSUS. This is now in print and will be a significant reference in developing IEC materials, designing programs, advocacy materials, and resolving ENR-based conflict in Muslim communities.
- The status of different EcoGov 2 Knowledge Products (KPs) as of September 30, 2008 is summarized in Annex 4. Some highlights are the following:

Crosscutting KPs

- Folio2 Success Stories which focuses on people empowerment, partnerships, and the improved lives of people through environmental governance is now under print.
- The Al-Khalifa as a resource book and advocacy material is under print for distribution and use of different target groups.
- Completed the “Guide to Conducting Focus Group Discussions: A Community-based Tool to increase Participation in Solid Waste Management.”
- Completed the first draft of “Guidelines in Preparing the State of the Environment in the Province”.

CRM KPs

- Final editing and layouting of the “Investigation on the Potentials for Aquaculture Development in Illana Bay Zamboanga Del Sur Area”.
- Finalized the “MPA Cost Benefit Study” with an accompanying Power Point presentation.

FFM KPs

- Mapping Guidebook 1: Preparing and Analyzing Maps for Forest Land Use Plan. Final editing and laying-out ongoing.
- FLUP Manual. Part 1 (User’s Manual) is currently being drafted and integrated.

UEM KPs

- UEM KPs under development/being updated:
 - ✓ SWM Planning Training Guide
 - ✓ WM Business Planning Training Guide
 - ✓ SWM Good practices Manual
 - ✓ SLF Design Manual
 - ✓ SLF Construction and Operations Monitoring Guidelines
 - ✓ PPTs on WM and Biodiversity; SWM for Coastal Communities

Media, Advocacy, and Social Marketing

- Signed MOA with Lanao del Sur and Ateneo de Manila University School of Government to design and pilot an on-site Master in Public Management major on Environmental Governance (MPM-EG) course for 20 participants. The province will put in 25% of the total cost, while the project will cover 75% of the total cost. MOAs with the South Cotabato and Sarangani provinces are still being reviewed for signing and MPM-EG implementation sometime in early 2009. These on-site training activities will develop a cadre of local leaders who will be adept in analyzing and in initiating innovations to improve local environmental governance.
- In Central Visayas, the project has finalized the design and arrangement with the Silliman University in offering a pilot and ladderized training program on environmental governance for LGU ENROs. The team will work with the LGUs and Silliman University in the evaluation and selection of participants to the training program.
- Conducted media relations activities with DENR reporters (national media), and local media in regions 11 and 12 to solicit support and discuss requisite assistance for publicity campaign on environmental governance and biodiversity conservation.
- Helped design a media advocacy campaign on biodiversity conservation, initially focusing on the key biodiversity areas (KBAs) of Davao Gulf and Sarangani Bay.
- Prepared and disseminated for publication in national media at least three major news releases on biodiversity conservation and environmental governance. These releases were published in major national broadsheet dailies.
- In Central Visayas, the team facilitated media engagement during key events especially those participated by the US Ambassador during the Earth Day visit and coastal clean-up in Cebu, by the USAID Mission Director during his field visit to Negros Oriental, and by the USAID OEE Chief during his interactions with Cebu LGUs and POs that highlighted the issuance of IPRs.
- In Central Visayas, the team continued to partner with cluster of LGUs, provincial governments, and regional DENR in organizing different ENR summits to advocate certain issues such as the issues on climate change during the first “Island-wide Climate Change Summit” for Negros Islands, MPA summit, wastewater sanitation, among others.
- Worked with LMP during its national assembly in Cebu City for the launching of CRM Sourcebook. This was accompanied with photo exhibits of the ridge-to-reef approach.
- In Northern Luzon, the team facilitated the publication and advocacy for the protection and conservation of the soft-shelled turtle locally known as “cagot”, which

resurfaced lately as part of the faunal biodiversity of the Quirino Protected Landscape. The advocacy resulted LGU efforts towards declaring the habitat of this threatened species as a co- management area between the LGU and the DENR.

Lessons Learned in Year 4

- Beyond the biophysical accomplishments of the Project are models and best practices on how national line agencies such as DENR and DA/BFAR, and NGOs or academic institutions, can facilitate the formation of MOA-created teams at the local level to assist LGUs plan and carry out devolved ENR functions, especially in highly valuable ecosystems. However, champions at different levels are needed to realize the value of the models and best practices on how national line agencies can be of better service to the LGUs and communities.
- At the local level, each LGU responds to a different mix of interventions for improving local environmental governance — a right combination of awareness and advocacy campaigns, enforcement of environmental standards, incentives, and technology. In the ENR sector, DENR and PLGUs can play a major role in facilitating agreements towards concerted collection actions to improve the management of a shared ecosystem such as a key biodiversity area (KBA) — guiding the process of moving towards a common vision, M& E, enforcement, and providing support systems to individual LGUs. They can also influence how LGUs within a shared ecosystem or KBA can identify, prioritize, and carry out individual concerted actions that support the common vision for conserving the shared ecosystem for their own and public benefit. The EcoGov Project has generated various approaches, tools, processes, and systems that may be adopted and modified for LGU application.
- Project investments in training, cross-visits, workshops, coaching, advice and analysis, on-the-job training with local DENR and LGUs and community leaders continued to be an effective approaches in broadening LGU and DENR perspectives and strengthened relationships that are of help in pursuing a common vision and concerted actions within a shared ecosystem. In this environment where trust is established between different stakeholders, innovative ideas that will help address problems in environmental governance are entertained, nurtured and eventually carried out at different LGU levels.

Implementation Problems and Proposed Resolution

- The project is reaching the limit of what DENR, PLGUs, LGUs, and local service providers can do to move from sectoral to integrated approach in ENR management to minimize or completely eliminate upstream-downstream negative impacts biodiversity and the ecosystem's health. The project has demonstrated how to plan and carry out concerted collective and individual actions between and among LGUs, DENR, and national agencies within a shared ecosystem. The problem, however, lies with the present management paradigm of DENR, DA/BFAR and LGUs. There is a need to change in the institutional ENR management paradigm from “sectoral ENR

approach” towards “integration at the ecosystem and political unit levels” to avert further loss of forests and biodiversity, destruction of habitats, environmental and health damages from pollution, and disruptions in ecosystems services. Awareness, media, and advocacy campaigns that are based on analysis of working models (ecosystems, LGUs) are needed on a sustained basis.

- The limits to scaling up, institutionalization, and adoption of EcoGov best practices for improving environmental governance have emerged in project sites. The mandates, functions, and structures of PLGUs, local DENR and DA/BFAR are not fully aligned to the reality of LGU demand for technical assistance, support, and guidance. For example, policies and mandates are not clear on how DENR, PLGUs, DA/BFAR can serve the LGUs as “clients” because of political affiliations, inadequate incentives for assisting LGUs to improve ENR governance, and budgetary limits. How to correct this “gap” in providing assistance to LGUs to plan and carry out devolved ENR functions should be included in the proposed amendments of the Local Government Code (LGC) and mandates of DENR and DA/BFAR.

Objectives for Next Quarter –October-December 2008

Northern Luzon

- Organize feed backing and sharing sessions on good governance practices by province or cluster towards improving the LGUs environmental governance indices
- Facilitate the MOA signing for the Barobbob PES to improve watershed management.
- Facilitate the finalization and approval of the Quirino Forestry Master Plan
- Provide advice in the finalization and approval of the provincial ordinance for the creation of CRM Division in the Aurora Provincial ENRO and Executive Order for the creation of the Aurora CRM Council
- Provide advice to the LGU IEC Teams of Solano, Bayombong, Aritao and Bagabag for improving their LGUs as ISWM learning sites.
- Assist the Quirino province in operationalizing its Provincial Enterprise Development Core Group.
- Help coordinate the different scaling up activities of the different sectors (FFM and UEM) with concerned provinces.

Central Visayas

- Help the UEM team in planning and organizing the training on waste water management.
- Review the report of the CRM tourism consultant and determine how the project can provide assistance, or advise the Camotes Islands LGUs, on how they can plan and carry out coastal-based tourism activities.
- Work with the SM specialist in reviewing and analyzing various social marketing plans in ISWM, cluster landfills. Organize round table discussion with concerned

LGUs and EcoGov staff on how to improve the social marketing approaches to improve solid waste management.

- Together with DENR region, assist Negros Oriental and Bohol provinces in aligning support for the scaling up of EcoGov best practices in their provinces.

South-Central Mindanao

- Help the UEM team in planning and organizing the training on waste water management.
- Work with the SM specialist in reviewing and analyzing various social marketing plans in South-Central Mindanao, specifically those related to waste water and solid waste management. Organize round table discussion with concerned LGUs on how to improve social marketing approaches for improving waste management
- Assist in designing and carrying out a KBA-focused awareness and advocacy campaigns for Davao Gulf and Mt Apo Protected Area. Discuss the plan with DENR, LGUs, NGO and media groups.
- Continue to support the scaling up efforts of different sectors with concerned provinces especially in South Cotabato, North Cotabato, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, and Sultan Kudarat.
- Help in facilitating the MOA review and signing between the provinces of South Cotabato and Sarangani, Ateneo de Manila University School of Government, and the EcoGov Project for the MPM –Environmental Governance for 23 participants.

Western Mindanao

- Sign the MOA with MSUS followed by action planning for the initial review of ENR-related training programs of MSU for the incorporation of the Al-Khalifa principles in the different course.
- Complete the printing and launching, and distribute copies of Al Khalifa sourcebook to partners LGUs with Muslim communities. Copies of the sourcebook are intended for use in madaris, schools and university, as well as in mosques.
- Start working with MSUS in developing Al-Khalifa-consistent IEC and advocacy materials for target audiences in Western Mindanao and ARMM island provinces. Pilot these materials in selected LGUs and target audiences.
- Explore partnership with LGSPA in the implementation of solid waste management in Lamitan City
- Explore partnership arrangement with the US military for the planning and implementation of solid waste management in Sulu.
- Support the technical sectors in their ongoing scaling up activities especially in Lanao del Sur, Zamboanga del Sur, and, to a certain extent, Zamboanga Sibugay.
- Help monitor the conduct of the ongoing MPM-Environmental Governance training program in Lanao del Sur.

GoAd Manila

- Assist LMP in re-visiting and finalizing its Vision, Mission, and Goals for presentation and adoption during the LMP National Assembly on 19-20 November, 2008.
- Initiate the development of a database for selected KBAs as starting point in preparing conservation-oriented awareness and advocacy campaigns
- Develop a pilot conservation-focused awareness and advocacy campaign for Davao Gulf as a marine KBA.
- Compile, monitor and assist in the preparation of different KPs from all sectors.
- Continue coordinating preparation of bullets and stories, and releasing stories to the media and other outlets.
- Put up a photo exhibit during the LMP national assembly with Ridge-to-Reef resource management approach to conservation as one of the key messages.
- Work with LMP in taking video clips of EcoGov-assisted LGUs in Mindanao for the NTB 4 Lakbayin ang Pilipinas Program.
- Work with DENR-FASPO in the development of IEM framework for the World Bank-ENRMP pilots.
- Continue to explore partnership with PAWB and DENR-FASPO in designing and carrying out the planned workshop/conference on PAMB for Protected Areas and the Payment for Environment Services (PES).
- Assist the South-Central Mindanao Team in facilitating the MPM MOAs with South Cotabato and Sarangani Provinces.

2.6. Management and Administration

EcoGov is a large operation: at any given time, there are over 75 long- and short-term personnel working from one of five offices on any of five technical issues. The team's Manila- and regional-based managers and administrators ensured that the technical personnel had the resources and systems to conduct their work. This section highlights several accomplishments over the past year.

Project Management

- The Deputy Chief of Party for Results Management Becky Paz continued to assume additional responsibilities as UEM Sector Leader. Victor Luis served in a subordinate role to her, focusing on SLFs and other waste management facilities. She also oversaw several local and expat STTAs, who focused on business planning, waste water management, organizational development, and financial planning.
- The CRM Sector Leader, Dr. Porfirio Aliño, who has been an STTA effective November 2007, will now be a senior CRM adviser. An LTTA CRM coordinator was advertised; however, the selected candidate opted to accept an international job. Dr. Annette Meñez (STTA) continued to provide technical guidance for the CRM team.

- Towards the end of Year 4, a civil/sanitation engineer (Engineer Sapdoy) has been recruited to work with Ms. Becky Paz and the STTAs to respond to the increasing demand for assistance in Mindanao and Central Mindanao, especially on the intensified work on UEM-WWM sector.
- Engaged an expat Geographical Information System (GIS)/Spatial Planning Specialist and held orientation sessions among Sarangani LGUs and DENR/FASPO on the use of Google Earth as a system for uploading and sharing data between and among LGUs, DENR, and other partners.
- In Year 4, the project continued to engage Mr. Jolan Angeles as an STTA senior communications advisor and Mr. EG Hizon as an STTA-IEC specialist with the project. However, their engagement ended in the latter part of Year 4. The project engaged Mr. Bing Jaleco as media specialist to help in the advocacy process. A knowledge specialist will be recruited. SOWs were prepared to engaging a social marketing/IEC specialist to advise the project on communication planning and implementation and social marketing starting with waste issues and, hopefully, expanding to other sectors.
- Assisted PTFCF in engaging an expat investment specialist, who will be deployed on December 2008. EcoGov 2 will cover the cost of the expat advisor.
- Engaged an expat biodiversity advisor, Steve Dennison, to help integrate and finalize the biodiversity assessment of USAID/Manila as input to the Missions Country Assistance Strategy
- In 2008, Ms. Christy Owen took over the responsibilities of Mr. Daniel Rothberg as the Project Administrator based in Bethesda, Maryland, USA. She assumed the role that involves managerial backstopping from DAI's home office with intermittent visits to the Philippines. Ms. Owen will continue to work with the COP, DCOP, grants manager, and finance and administrative staff to continue making project implementation more efficient and responsive to our clients. She completed a budget re-alignment that was submitted to the USAID for approval.
- The project continued to engage STTAs on a regular basis, with a new person (or previously used person with a new scope of work). The continued engagement of STTAs reflects the ever-changing demands of about 150 partner LGUs working in five different sectors and in seven regions.
- In Year 4, the grants and IQS manager decided not to renew her contract with EcoGov Project after September 2008. The project recruited a new WM office manager and selected Mr. Ramon Blanco from among several applicants to be the new grants and IQS manager.

- The Project Administrator, Administrative Officer, Financial Officer, and the Grants Manager continued to perform their main responsibilities in financial management, human resources and personnel management, procurement, property and facilities management, grants management, and indefinite quantity subcontract/local service provider. They have adequately covered most of the foregoing responsibilities with direction and oversight from the COP and the DCOP for Results Management. This arrangement will continue to be carried out in Year 5 and the 2-Year option implementation.
- Completed the performance evaluation of all staff and long-term specialists. The results guided the senior management in revising scopes of work, re-assigning people, and directing them in staff development.
- In Year 4, the regional office in Zamboanga City was relocated in Pagadian City, the new regional center of Region 9. This has greatly facilitated coordination and delivery of technical assistance in Lanao del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay and Zamboanga del Sur in forestry and solid waste. A sub-office was also set-up in Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay.

Grants and IQS Management

Grants

- As of September 30, 2008, EcoGov has awarded 31 small grants for a total amount of PhP12,339,069.00 or about US\$253,996.00. These awards have ranged across the multiple technical areas and locations of EcoGov II, as shown in Table 13.

Table 13. Distribution of Grants across Regions and Sectors

	N. Luzon (%)	C. Visayas (%)	S/C Mindanao (%)	W Mindanao (%)	Manila (%)	Total %	# of Grantees
FFM	15.6	9.4	21.9			46.9	15
CRM	3.1	6.3	9.4	3.1	3	24.9	8
UEM	6.3	6.3	3.1	6.3		21.9	7
GOAD		3.1		3.1		6.3	2
Total %	25	25	34	13	3	100	
# of Grantees	8	8	11	4	1		32

- The primary topics tackled by grantees through their EcoGov grant within these sectors are: agroforestry, IPRs, MPA management, and composting. The two grants under GoAd cut across the three sectors and focused on IEC efforts.
- The EcoGov grants program has proven to be a reliable mechanism for reaching communities and partners necessary for the successful adaptation of improved environmental management and governance of natural resources. After an internal assessment of the project's small grants program in mid-2008, the project has recommended that certain modifications should be made to the focus of the grants

program so that it will be more responsive to EcoGov II objectives and technical directions in the option years.

Indefinite Quantity Subcontracts for Local Service Providers

- As of September 2008, all 12 IQS holders were mobilized with a total obligated amount of P19.03 million for all the task orders. This amount represents 59.79% of the total IQS value. Moreover, around 67% of the Task Order value, or P12.8 million, has been paid. To date, EcoGov has issued a total of 28 task orders among the 12 IQS holders. The most active IQS LSPs are Institute for Small Farms and Industries (ISFI), located in Davao City, and Friends of the Environment for Development and Sustainability (FRIENDS) serving Northern Luzon. Of the task orders issued, 10 are for FFM, 9 for CRM, 7 for UEM, and 2 for GoAd. The total amount obligated under the IQS program is approximately Php31.8 million, of which Php19.03 million has been issued through task orders. It is unlikely that the ceiling of Php30 million will be met before the IQS ends in March 2009.
- The project completed an internal assessment of the IQS mechanism for enhancing the organizational capabilities of several organizations participating in helping EcoGov meet its targets. As it turned out, however, the IQS mechanism did not allow for sufficient flexibility by EcoGov to procure the needed services. Thus, for the two-year option years, the project will adjust the LSP program to ensure the needed services are available for completion of project targets and objectives.

Implementation Problems and Proposed Resolution

- The project continued to write SOWs, advertise, and evaluate candidates for several GoAd and UEM specialist and staff positions. The project experienced difficulty in fielding high-quality specialists. Even with their expertise, our existing staff could hardly cope with more LGUs requiring assistance from EcoGov. This problem was partly solved with the concerted effort to engage institutional local service providers — in essence, subcontractors — who can respond to EcoGov on an indefinite quantity basis.
- The flare-up of armed conflicts in Mindanao have affected mobility and flexibility of staff who are assisting LGUs in Western Mindanao, ARMM provinces, and Region 12. The staff have taken precautionary measures when traveling to these sites. In Western Mindanao, the armed conflicts forced the field office in Pagadian City to close for about a week.
- As the project faces its last year of implementation, and a cloud of uncertainty hovers over the formal approval of the 2-year option period, some of the field staff have started looking for possible employment. At least 5 of our staff decided to leave the project in Year 4.

Objectives for Next Quarter –October-December 2008

- Work with USAID in completing and finalizing the F118/F119 Assessment of Conservation of Tropical Forests and Biodiversity from 2004-2008.
- Based on USAID comments and suggestions, submit the revised 3-year work plan for USAID approval.
- Prepare and submit EcoGov 2 Year 4 Annual Report and other Project Implementation Report (PIR) requirements.
- Participate in USAID-DENR Project Implementation Reviews (DENR and BFAR).
- Start the process of closing down the Ipil Western Mindanao sub-office effective early December 2008.
- Amend DAI local staff employment contract agreements and inform sub-contractors of their need to amend the employment contracts of their consultants and advisors based on the re-aligned budget for Year 5, which was submitted to USAID for approval.

Annexes

ANNEX 1

TELLING OUR STORIES

- **POLOMOLOK RIDES TOWARD ‘CLEAN AND GREEN’ FUTURE**
- **TEAMWORK THAT BOOSTS LIVELIHOOD, SAVES FORESTS**
- **LGUs LINK UP TO KEEP BOHOL SEA PRODUCTIVE, PRESERVE BIODIVERSITY**
- **TRIBAL LEADERS ADOPT PLAN TO DEVELOP ANCESTRAL DOMAIN, PROTECT FORESTS**
- **AL-KHALIFA INSPIRES CREATION OF TASK FORCE TO PUSH PEACE, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

POLOMOLOK RIDES TOWARD ‘CLEAN AND GREEN’ FUTURE

Economic growth means better times for the people. It also usually means more garbage and the problems that go with it. But in Polomolok, South Cotabato, the local government, the business community, and the residents of this burgeoning municipality, have shown that growth and progress need not be dirty.

In this central Mindanao municipality of 130,000 people, waste management is slowly becoming a way of life. The streets of Polomolok – from the bus terminal to the town plaza and park to the public market – are clean. Despite a small Solid Waste Management workforce, the local government unit (LGU) has successfully instituted a program that made the municipality the cleanest and greenest in South Cotabato.

“You may have the best plan to manage your waste, or the strictest ordinance that you can formulate, but if this is not implemented or enforced, nothing will come of it,” says Mayor Isidro Lumayag. “It requires changing people’s mindset, bringing back Filipino values and improving people’s behaviors, and making them realize that the garbage problem requires everyone – not only government – to exert effort.”

Polomolok’s solid waste management program calls on residents and business establishments to practice 100 percent waste segregation – a feat that puts this feisty town at the forefront of the fight to promote proper waste management. The LGU runs a two-hectare nursery with more than 60,000 plants and fruit-bearing trees and a vermiculture and composting facility that produces about 250 kilos of vermicast every two months. Compost production is designed to support the increasing adoption of organic farming in the municipality.

Polomolok is now constructing a sanitary landfill in a five-hectare site that will also house its materials recovery facility as well as central composting facility. In addition, construction of the municipality’s P4.2-million wastewater treatment facility at the public market is ongoing.

The USAID-funded Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) played a pivotal role in Polomolok’s waste management drive. EcoGov provided technical assistance to the LGU



"No segregation, no collection" policy is strictly enforced in Polomolok



This facility, located in the 2-hectare municipal nursery, produces about 250 kilos of vermicast used in organic farming.

which resulted in the creation of a 10-year solid waste management plan and a permanently staffed and budgeted SWM office. EcoGov, which works closely with the Provincial Government of South Cotabato, also provided one-on-one coaching and mentoring to Polomolok on SWM and wastewater management.

Other partners, notably Dole Philippines, have also actively supported solid waste and waste water management in Polomolok, which hosts Dole Philippines' largest pineapple cannery in the country. The multinational food company has provided the municipality with trash bins, and supplies local organic fertilizer processors with biodegradable wastes.

All these efforts are geared towards institutionalizing proper waste management – through the residents' own initiatives. “We could not have done it without the cooperation of our people,” said Eric Y. Leornado, Polomolok SWM Coordinator. “The people are helping us.”



Partnering with various sectors, such as business groups.

At the municipal market, stallholders are required to clean their surroundings and bring their garbage out at specified times only. Backyard composting is a common practice in many households, and people willingly pay for garbage collection fees.

“I believe each local chief executive has to have strong political will to succeed in programs like solid waste management,” notes Mayor Lumayag. Technical solutions have so far showed the way for Polomolok's push for sound waste management, but the legacy of a “clean and green” future, says Mayor Lumayag, is 100-percent people-driven.

TEAMWORK THAT BOOSTS LIVELIHOOD, SAVES FORESTS

For over 10,000 indigenous peoples (IPs) belonging to the T'boli tribe living in the vast forestlands of Kiamba, Sarangani, it was an irony of tragic proportions. Despite abundant forest resources and huge plantations of coffee and abaca, the IPs found themselves mired in poverty. Their produce commanded poor prices due to low quality – a result of the combination of poor access to proper technology, inappropriate farming practices, and a shortage of infrastructure and support services such as farm-to-market roads.

“Our people are so hard up. While we possess large areas of abaca and coffee farms, we produce low quality abaca fiber and our coffee beans are of low quality. We are getting low prices from our buyers. Because of this, we have low income,” laments Rudy Tagum, a Municipal Tribal Chieftain of Kiamba. “We wanted to sell directly to abaca buyers in Davao City and to the Nestle’s buying station in Koronadal but we could not produce the quality of products they require.”

The local government of Kiamba addressed the situation by preparing a Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) with assistance from the USAID-funded Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov), and then continuously facilitated meetings that generated support for the implementation of FLUP activities which directly addressed the needs of the indigenous peoples (IPs) in the uplands of Kiamba.



Growers are taught how to select coffee beans and how to properly harvest and maintain their crops. Photo by USAID/ Mer Olvida

Through the FLUP, and with EcoGov’s help in facilitating private sector technical assistance, IPs got the much-needed boost in improving production. Companies like Nestle helped improve the production of coffee beans by training IPs on harvesting and post-harvesting technologies and practices which resulted in better quality coffee beans that command higher prices. The Kiamba local government unit (LGU) supports coffee growers through its Enterprise Development Team (EDT) – two coffee specialists trained by Nestle provide technical assistance to the growers.

The Fiber Industry Development Authority (FIDA), on the other hand, trained IPs on abaca production, particularly how to grade their abaca produce. This allowed the IPs to produce better quality abaca to get better prices.

And Platinum Rubber Development Corp. was tapped to help develop rubber plantations. Platinum provided technical training on farm systems, as well as quality seedlings that produce better yields. The company even donated 600 seedlings to the LGU for the establishment of a budwood nursery from which IPs can draw better variety rubber seedlings.

Today, Kiamba’s IPs are working hand in hand with the LGU, EcoGov, and these companies and agencies to improve their livelihood. EcoGov recently provided stripping machines to several barangays in the municipality to improve the quality and volume of abaca production and boost the income of abaca growers there. The LGU also helped in mapping claims and preparing and implementing property rights policies in the uplands, and accessing funds and support for Kiamba’s IP communities.



The Kiamba LGU provides continued support for these initiatives: it created an EDT to provide assistance to upland growers; it is constructing an access road to these upland plantations to facilitate market access; and it is helping people’s organizations (POs) map claims so that these POs can issue individual property rights (IPRs) to the upland dwellers.



(Top photo) Engineer Maquin Delanta (middle) of the National Abaca Research Center-Leyte demonstrates how to operate the abaca stripping machine. (Left photo) Engineer Maquin Delanta teaches a T'boli native how to properly cut the abaca trunk prior to stripping. (Photo by USAID/ Fer Esguerra.)

After 13 years, Kiamba’s IPs now enjoy better yield on their farms, better prices for their produce, and better access to markets. More importantly, this “new lease on life” for the IPs is the surest guarantee that Kiamba’s forests and forestlands will be conserved and managed well.

LGUS LINK UP TO KEEP BOHOL SEA PRODUCTIVE, PRESERVE BIODIVERSITY

The Bohol Sea is one of the country's top dive destinations, primarily because of its rich ecosystem that boasts of magnificent coral formations and a diverse array of fish species – clownfish, lionfish, barracuda, and dolphins. The rich waters also attract migratory cetaceans such as whale sharks and manta rays. The Bohol Sea ecosystem includes around 2,810 hectares of mangrove areas and 132 square kilometers of coral reefs.

The sea is also a source of livelihood for most of Bohol since almost all local government units (LGUs) in the province are coastal. It was therefore imperative that appropriate measures be taken to ensure that threats to the coastal and marine habitats were adequately addressed. Three municipalities in Bohol—Duero, Guindulman, and Jagna—have risen to the challenge.

With technical assistance from the USAID-funded Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov), which is implemented with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), and strong backing from the Bohol provincial government, the triumvirate set out to establish a network of their marine protected areas (MPAs).

The Bohol Sea MPA network of Duero, Guindulman, and Jagna—DuGJan for short—was thus formed. The existing connectivity of ecosystems in the area, the effectiveness of having a network of MPAs against individual sanctuaries in managing and protecting the waters and its resources, and the lower management costs derived from efficiencies of scale, all made the establishment of the MPA network a logical choice for the three LGUs.

The DuGJan consortium signed an agreement for the joint management of the MPA network and thus set into motion concrete actions to preserve the biodiversity-rich waters. The three LGUs counted 20 MPAs among them covering 263 hectares. These MPAs were now part of DuGJan MPA network

Under the memorandum of agreement, the LGUs will provide support and coordinate activities to address coastal law enforcement issues, resource management and conservation interventions, and entrepreneurial skills development and livelihood support programs. The MOA also calls for the LGUs to ensure the prompt provision of counterpart resources for the operations of the network.





Municipal Mayors Manuel Tan of Duero, Ma. Fe Piezas of Guindulman and Exuperio Lloren of Jagna (left to right) sign the MOA creating a 200-hectare marine protected area network in the Bohol Sea, Witnesses are (l-r) Representative Edgar Chatto, DENR Regional Executive Director Leonardo Sibbaluca and Bohol Vice-Governor Julius Caesar Herrera. Photo by USAID/ Hazel Arceo

Measures to boost coastal law enforcement include building and strengthening local capacity through human resource development and budget allocations, and participation on joint coastal law enforcement operations in terms of cost-sharing opportunities, reconciled administrative procedures, and the harmonization of missions and operations.

Each LGU is mandated to allocate a minimum of P50,000 per year as its contribution to the operations and activities of the MPA network.

The DuGJan MPA Network is just one more LGU-led initiative in a growing list of accomplishments of LGUs in Bohol province. Jagna and Duero, for instance, have already come up with their Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM) plans. Such initiatives would keep the garbage out of Bohol Sea.

This year, both municipalities advanced their solid waste management initiatives by laying the groundwork for the establishment of their respective sanitary landfill facilities (SLFs). Both LGUs participated in an SLF Design Training Workshop conducted by the Bohol Environmental Management Office and the Solid Waste Association of the Philippines, with support from EcoGov. The designs for the municipal SLFs of Duero and Jagna are currently being drawn.

TRIBAL LEADERS ADOPT PLAN TO DEVELOP ANCESTRAL DOMAIN, PROTECT FORESTS

The Bugkalot is a tribe of indigenous people living in the lush rainforests of Northern Luzon. The Bugkalots occupy communities in the eastern-central part of the Caraballo Sierra Madre Mountain Ranges covering seven municipalities in the provinces of Nueva Vizcaya, Quirino, and Aurora.

This vast expanse of the Northern Luzon mountain ranges, a rich biodiversity area, is home to rich flora and fauna — including the majestic but critically endangered Philippine Eagle and the Philippine Crocodile.

This was the ancestral domain of the Bugkalots. Yet they found themselves struggling as the continued entry of migrants resulted in the conversion of forests as forest lands into farm lands. At the same time, the sale of forest land claims between and among upland dwellers continued. Overlapping land claims also resulted in resource use conflicts. And the Bugkalots were being forced to live in areas seldom reached by basic services.

To address the issue of continued forest decline and other threats to this biodiversity haven, the USAID-funded Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) — in partnership with the National Council for Indigenous People (NCIP), the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), and local government units (LGUs) in the area — provided technical assistance for the creation of the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) for the Bugkalots.

For the Bugkalot, the ADSDPP is a guide for government entities and private enterprises who wish to assist in the development of the ancestral domain, including basic services for the Bugkalot. It is part of the implementation of forest land use plans (FLUPs) of



A Bugkalot tribesman. With the completion of their ADSDPP, the Bugkalots who are known for their colorful costumes and rich cultural heritage, look forward to the protection and development of their territory. Photo by: USAID/ Gil Vilorio

LGUs drawn up with the help of EcoGov. The initiatives are helping reduce conflicts in the proper use of resources while increasing capacities of tenure holders for forest management and biodiversity conservation and creating a favorable climate for investment in the forest lands.

And while the ADSDPP opens up opportunities for investments — particularly in agriculture, agro-forestry, and mining — it also sets the parameters of accountability and participation by all stakeholders.

With their FLUPs in place, the LGUs were able to assess the status, importance, potential of their natural resources. For the Bugkalots, this paved the way for the preparation of their ADSDPP.

In Nueva Vizcaya, the tribal council adopted the ADSDPP which covers the Bugkalot ancestral domain — 77,000 hectares of forest lands located in the municipalities of Alfonso Castañeda and Dupax del Sur in Nueva Vizcaya, and some portions of Pantabangan and Carranglan towns in Nueva Ecija — which are currently covered by Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC) numbers 22 and 23.

The Bugkalots in Quirino did the same, covering 139,691 hectares which is currently covered by Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) number 12. Of this area, Nagtipunan, Quirino constitutes 102,759 hectares while Aurora and Nueva Vizcaya provinces cover 27,844 hectares and 9,088 hectares respectively.

The strengthening of Bugkalot association through a confederation governing Bugkalot affairs and with different tiers of leadership within the three provinces is likewise underway.

With the ADSDPP, a “roadmap” for all stakeholders — the Bugkalots, the LGUs, and investors — has been drawn up. In Quirino, for instance, the provincial government has committed to provide access roads to forest areas in the ancestral domain while provincial executives have also been able to identify wood production areas for the local furniture industry. These are moves that would have been extremely difficult without the FLUPs of LGUs and the ADSDPP that were born out of the FLUPs.

“Our ADSDPP is the expression of our rights and aspirations as a people in our ancestral domain. With it, other people or sectors who want to work with us or help us will better understand us,” says Alfonso Castañeda, Nueva Vizcaya Mayor Jerry Pasigian. The ADSDPP lays down guidelines for entry and partnership with investors and in obtaining free and prior informed consent of the tribe for any incoming development project in their community.

AL-KHALIFA INSPIRES CREATION OF TASK FORCE TO PUSH PEACE, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

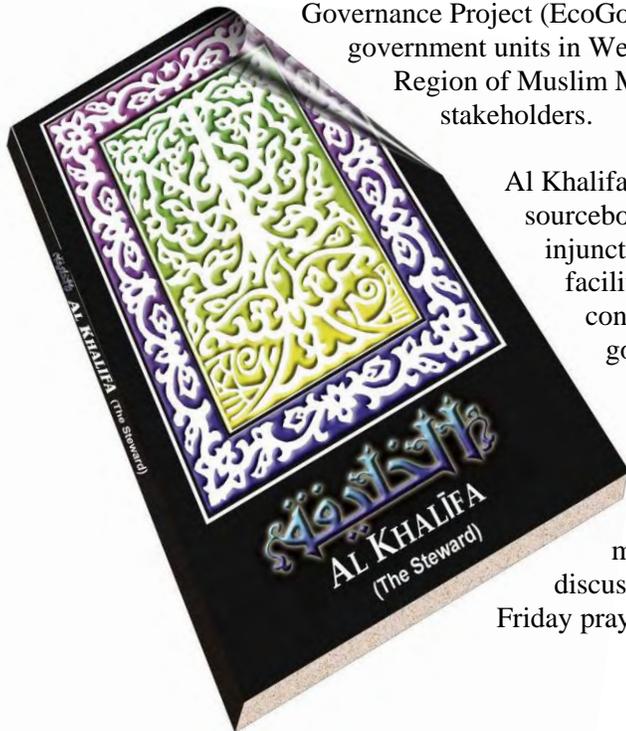
Tragedy plagued the rich waters of Dinas, Zamboanga del Sur. Fishing is the main source of livelihood in Illana Bay, and communities in Dinas and nearby areas. For years, Dinas spearheaded efforts to safeguard a marine protected area (MPA) it had set up in Illana Bay under the umbrella of the Illana Bay Regional Alliance 9 (IBRA9).

Repeated intrusions into the MPA by fishermen from neighboring islets — most of whom practiced blast fishing — were frequent. Shoot-outs and firefights would break out with alarming regularity. The worst of it saw the deaths of Dinas Vice Mayor Basit Maulana in 2005 and his successor Mujahid Andi the following year in shoot-outs with the perpetrators.

The row threatened to escalate, especially since the traditional practice of settling family or tribal feuds through violence and armed means was observed. This practice, called *ridu*, contributed largely to peace and order problems in the area. As intrusions into Dinas' MPA continued, conflict and confrontation worsened.

Dinas local executives led by Mayor Wilfredo Asoy Sr. worked to address the worsening situation. In consultation with Muslim religious leaders from eight coastal barangays and Sangguniang Bayan (municipal council) Committee on Peace and Security Chairman Ustadz Abdul Basit Ambol, Mayor Asoy created the Al Khalifa Task Force. Its main objective: conflict resolution.

Al Khalifa is a sourcebook developed by the USAID-funded Philippine Environmental Governance Project (EcoGov) in partnership with Muslim religious leaders, local government units in Western and Central Mindanao and the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), the academe, and other stakeholders.



Al Khalifa is an easy-to-understand, ready-to-implement sourcebook on environmental governance, based on Qur'anic injunctions, the *sunnah*, and customary *Adat* Laws. EcoGov facilitated the development of the sourcebook, in close consultation with the Muslim religious sector, local government units, academe and various organizations.

The task force wasted no time, calling for an inter-faith dialogue among the different denominational groups of Dinas, followed by the distribution of copies of the Al Khalifa to Muslim leaders. The message was quickly sent out to communities through discussions at the *khutbas* or congregational talks during Friday prayers, and in community orientation programs.

The task force became the advocate to coastal barangays, promoting conscientious solid waste and mangrove management under the theme of stewardship as espoused by the Al Khalifa. The task force meets regularly to assess its activities in the hope of bringing livelihood assistance to the barangays. The Al Khalifa task force is sending out a strong message to the coastal communities in Illana Bay: armed confrontation must be replaced with a movement to ensure community safeguards and wider participation in environmental management.

The task force has since started to utilize ethical and moral messages, complementing technical knowledge in its campaign to promote environmental governance. Al Khalifa has sown the seeds for peace and cooperation, with the Dinas story at the forefront of the campaign.

“For reasons that should transcend even religious boundaries, as well as political creeds, the principles of environmental stewardship/trusteeship must be in everybody’s mind and heart, the further guide each of us in our daily activities. We cannot get away from Nature, because we are part of it. We cannot destroy what is part of us....Today, more than any time since man appeared on earth, the threat of climate change is real and imminent. We urge all to take due notice of the dire consequences if man continues to violate the use of his environment for short-term gains.”

*Foreword by Ustadz Abdulwahid A. Inju
Grand Mufti of the Assembly of the
Darul Ifta of the Philippines
Al-Khalifa (The Steward)*

Annex 2. Summary of EcoGov-assisted LGUs by Province, Sector, and Counterpart Funding for Planning and Implementation

Island Region	Region	Province	No.	Municipality/ City	Sectors Assisted				2008 LGU Budget per Sector					
					CRM	FFM	SWM	WWM	CRM	FFM	UEM	TOTAL		
WESTERN MINDANAO	ARMM	Basilan	1	Lamitan City	1	1	1		100,000		100,000	200,000		
		Lanao del Sur	2	Marawi City			1					-		
			3	Bubung			1					-		
					Provincial LGU							-		
	Region 9	Zamboanga City	4	Zamboanga City		1							-	
		Isabela City	5	Isabela City	1	1	1		300,000		2,000,000	2,300,000		
		Zamboanga del Sur	6	Dimataling	1					400,000			400,000	
			7	Dinas	1					600,000			600,000	
			8	Dumalinao	1		1			700,000		505,000	1,205,000	
			9	Labangan	1		1			925,000			925,000	
			10	Pagadian City	1		1			1,000,000			1,000,000	
			11	San Pablo	1					1,200,000			1,200,000	
			12	Tabina	1					674,900			674,900	
			13	Tukuran	1					600,000			600,000	
			14	Dumingag			1						-	
			15	Mahayag			1						-	
			16	Sominot			1						-	
			17	Lake Wood			1						-	
			18	Guipos				1					-	
							Provincial LGU							-
		Zamboanga Sibugay	19	Buug				1						-
			20	Ipil			1		1					-
			21	Naga			1	1		150,000			150,000	
			22	Payao			1						-	
	23		RT Lim			1	1		70,000			70,000		
	24		Tungawan			1	1	1				-		
25	Imelda						1				-			
26	Siay						1			150,000	150,000			
				Provincial LGU							-			
TOTAL for WESTERN MINDANAO					15	11	12	-	6,719,900	-	2,755,000	9,474,900		

Island Region	Region	Province	No.	Municipality/ City	Sectors Assisted				2008 LGU Budget per Sector				
					CRM	FFM	SWM	WWM	CRM	FFM	UEM	TOTAL	
SOUTHERN-CENTRAL MINDANAO	ARMM	Lanao del Sur	27	Wao		1	1			1,000,000		1,000,000	
		Maguindanao	28	Datu Unsay		1						-	
			29	Shariff Aguak		1						-	
			30	Datu Odin Sinsuat		1				150,000		150,000	
		31	Upi		1				350,000		350,000		
	Region 12	Sultan Kudarat	32	Bagumbayan		1				200,000		200,000	
			33	Isulan			1				1,763,141	1,763,141	
			34	Kalamansig	1	1	1			700,000		700,000	
			35	Lebak	1	1	1			300,000		300,000	
			36	Sen. Ninoy Aquino		1				200,000		200,000	
			37	Tacurong City			1	1				-	
			North Cotabato	38	Kabacan			1				2,282,457	2,282,457
		39		Kidapawan City			1	1	1			-	
		40		Makilala			1					-	
		41		Magpet			1	1			130,000	130,000	
		42		President Roxas				1			480,000	480,000	
		Provincial LGU										-	
		South Cotabato	43	Koronadal City			1	1					-
			44	Polomolok			1	1			1,100,000	1,100,000	
			45	Surallah			1				311,000	311,000	
			46	Tampakan			1				768,000	768,000	
			47	T'boli			1				235,000	235,000	
			48	Tupi			1				160,000	160,000	
			49	Lake Sebu			1	1				-	
			50	Norala			1					-	
			51	Sto. Nino			1					-	
			Sarangani	52	Alabel			1	1	1			
53	Kiamba				1	1	1		80,000	80,000			
54	Maasim				1		1		300,000	300,000			
55	Maitum				1	1	1		300,000	142,230	442,230		
56	Malapatan					1					-		
57	Glan				1	1					-		
Provincial LGU											-		

Island Region	Region	Province	No.	Municipality/ City	Sectors Assisted				2008 LGU Budget per Sector			
					CRM	FFM	SWM	WWM	CRM	FFM	UEM	TOTAL
		General Santos City	58	General Santos City			1	1			22,000,000	22,000,000
		Cotabato City	59	Cotabato City			1					-
	Region 11	Davao del Norte	60	Panabo City	1		1	1				-
61			Island Garden City of Samal	1		1	1					-
62			Tagum City			1	1					-
63			Bansalan		1							-
64		Santa Cruz	1	1							-	
65		Malalag			1	1					-	
66		Digos City		1	1	1					-	
67		Davao City	1	1	1		500,000	2,000,000	178,440,000	180,940,000		
TOTAL for SOUTHERN-CENTRAL MINDANAO					6	21	31	15	500,000	5,500,000	207,891,828	213,891,828
CENTRAL VISAYAS	Region 7	Bohol	68	Alburquerque			1				250,000	250,000
			69	Baclayon			1					-
			70	Balilihan			1					-
			71	Corella			1				100,000	100,000
			72	Cortes			1				50,000	50,000
			73	Dauis			1	1			369,200	369,200
			74	Duero	1		1		250,000		875,000	1,125,000
			75	Guindulman	1				400,000			400,000
			76	Jagna	1		1		121,600		500,000	621,600
			77	Lila			1					-
			78	Loboc			1	1				-
			79	Maribojoc			1	1			800,000	800,000
			80	Panglao			1				250,000	250,000
			81	San Miguel		1				100,000		100,000
			82	Sikatuna			1					-
			83	Talibon		1	1	1		1,000,000	350,000	1,350,000
		Cebu	84	Alcoy	1	1			200,000	200,000		
			85	Alegria	1					-		
			86	Argao	1					-		
			87	Badian	1					-		
			88	Balamban	1					-		
			89	Carmen	1			930,160	100,000	1,030,160		
			90	Compostela			1		1,000,000	1,000,000		
			91	Dalaguete	1	1			250,000	250,000		
			92	Danao City	1		1	925,000	500,000	1,425,000		

Island Region	Region	Province	No.	Municipality/ City	Sectors Assisted				2008 LGU Budget per Sector			
					CRM	FFM	SWM	WWM	CRM	FFM	UEM	TOTAL
			93	Moalboal	1							-
			94	Pilar	1				150,000			150,000
			95	Poro	1				340,000			340,000
			96	San Francisco	1		1		450,000		1,000,000	1,450,000
			97	Toledo City		1	1			500,000	500,000	1,000,000
			98	Tudela	1				475,000			475,000
		Negros Oriental	99	Amlan			1				660,000	660,000
			100	Ayungon	1				200,000			200,000
			101	Bacong			1					-
			102	Bais City		1	1	1		3,500,000	4,350,000	7,850,000
			103	Bayawan City		1	1	1		5,486,000	16,337,000	21,823,000
			104	Bindoy	1		1					-
			105	Dauin		1	1			100,000	630,000	730,000
			106	La Libertad		1				100,000		100,000
			107	Manjuyod	1		1		480,000			480,000
			108	San Jose			1					-
			109	Sta. Catalina		1	1			900,000	1,000,000	1,900,000
			110	Tanjay City		1	1			2,500,000	500,000	3,000,000
			111	Tayasan	1							-
			112	Siaton			1					-
			113	Sibulan		1	1					-
			114	Zamboangita			1					-
		Siquijor	115	Enrique Villanueva	1							-
			116	Larena	1							-
			117	Lazi	1							-
			118	Maria	1							-
			119	San Juan	1							-
			120	Siquijor	1							-
TOTAL for CENTRAL VISAYAS					26	12	31	6	4,721,760	14,636,000	30,121,200	49,478,960

Island Region	Region	Province	No.	Municipality/ City	Sectors Assisted				2008 LGU Budget per Sector					
					CRM	FFM	SWM	WWM	CRM	FFM	UEM	TOTAL		
NORTHERN LUZON	Region 2	Nueva Vizcaya	121	Alfonso Castaneda		1	1					-		
			122	Ambaguio			1						-	
			123	Aritao		1	1				2,000,000		2,000,000	
			124	Bagabag			1				1,045,000		1,045,000	
			125	Bambang			1				600,000		600,000	
			126	Bayombong			1				4,000,000		4,000,000	
			127	Diadi			1						-	
			128	Dupax del Norte			1					700,000		700,000
			129	Dupax del Sur		1	1			200,000				200,000
			130	Kasibu		1	1							-
			131	Kayapa			1							-
			132	Quezon		1	1			300,000	100,000			400,000
			133	Solano			1					2,000,000		2,000,000
			134	Sta. Fe			1							-
			135	Villaverde			1							-
	Provincial LGU												-	
			Quirino	136	Aglipay		1	1		30,000			30,000	
				137	Cabarroguis		1	1		160,000	750,000		910,000	
				138	Diffun		1	1		100,000	300,000		400,000	
				139	Maddela		1	1		100,000	700,000		800,000	
				140	Nagtipunan		1	1					-	
				141	Saguday			1					-	
	Provincial LGU								250,000				250,000	
			Isabela	142	Cauayan City			1				5,031,294	5,031,294	
			Region 3	Aurora	143	Baler	1	1	1		50,000	480,000	530,000	
					144	Dinalungan	1		1					-
					145	Dipaculao	1	1	1					-
					146	Ma. Aurora		1	1				2,200,000	2,200,000
		147			San Luis	1		1					-	
		148			Casiguran			1					-	
		149			Dilasag		1	1					-	
		150			Dingalan			1					-	
Provincial LGU									800,000			800,000		
TOTAL for NORTHERN LUZON					4	14	30	-	-	1,990,000	19,906,294	21,896,294		
TOTAL, ALL LGUs					51	58	104	21	11,941,660	22,126,000	260,674,322	294,741,982		

Annex 3. Summary of EcoGov Trainings and Workshops

Region	Title of Trainings	Date Conducted	No. of Participants		
			Female	Male	TOTAL
FORESTS AND FORESTLANDS MANAGEMENT					
Western Mindanao	Mapping Training for Forest Land Use Planning for Zamboanga del Sur LGUs	April 8-10, 2008	33	5	38
	Orientaion on FFM for Stakeholders of Bubong, Lanao del Sur	June 10-11, 2008	51	10	61
	Mangrove Co-Management Planning Workshop	August 6-8, 2008	13	5	18
TOTAL for Western Mindanao			97	20	117
South-Central Mindanao	TIFAI Coordination Meeting with DENR and MAO	October 3, 2007	9	5	14
	FFM IPR Validation Meeting	October 3, 2007	15	5	20
	Roadshow on FLUP to LGU's around Mt. Apo Naural Park (MANP)	October 5, 2007	31	15	46
	Roadshow on FLUP to LGU's around Mt. Apo Naural Park (MANP) Bansalan FLUP Orientation	November 12, 2007	26	26	52
	Exposure Trip in Leyte State University and Wao, Lanao del Sur of Kiamba MTWG	November 19-25, 2007	28	4	32
	Exposure Trip in Areas with Forest Management and ISWM Best Practices of Senator Ninoy Aquino's TWG	November 25-30, 2007			0
	DENR - ARMM Paralegal Training on Forest Protection	November 28-29, 2007	32	2	34
	Pre Workshop Fieldwork in Eden and Tagurano, Davao City	November 28-29, 2007	4	0	4
	Round Table Discussion for Dimapatoy Watershed	December 4, 2007	13	1	14
	Review & Validation of Resource Management Plan for Eden Tagurano & Carmen Co-Management Areas in Davao City	December 4-5, 2007	17	3	20
	Assessment of Joint LGU - DENR FLUP Implementation in Southern and Central Mindanao	December 10-12, 2007	28	8	36
	MANP Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) Meeting with Gov. Douglas Cagas of Davao Del Sur	December 16, 2007	12	9	21
	Orientation on Co-Management Agreement Glan River Watershed	December 19, 2007	56	10	66
	UEM Meeting with KBP GenSan re. KBP - ECOGOV Activities	January 16, 2008	2	2	4
	Review of Annotated Outline of the Provincial Environmental Code of Sarangani	January 16, 2008	12	7	19
	Follow-Up Meeting with CBFM - PO's on Enterprise Development	January 18, 2008	10	5	15
	Meeting of OD Consultant with General Santos SWM / WWW TWG	January 22, 2008	4	6	10
	Preparation of Forest Land Use Plan for Sen. Ninoy Aquino & Bagumabayan	January 30 - Feb 2, 2008	30	12	42
	Orientation of the New Mt. Apo Natural Park Protected Area Management Board (MANP - PAMB)	February 1, 2008	45	4	49
	Analysis of MAPS AND Identification of Various Zones Sarangani Provincial Invironmental Code	February 6-7, 2008	7	7	14

Region	Title of Trainings	Date Conducted	No. of Participants		
			Female	Male	TOTAL
	Presentation of Resource Management Plan to the Barangay Council of Carmin , Davao City	February 8, 2008	13	5	18
	Interaction with Upland Farmers Beneficiries, Dole Phil, Local Government Partners in Brgy. Amsipit, Maasim, Sarangani Province	February 9, 2008	23	5	28
	FLUP Assessment Pre- Activity Meeting with DENR 12	February 20, 2008	4	0	4
	ISFI Presentation of Talomo - Lipadas & Davao Watershed	February 20, 2008	11	7	18
	Round Table Discussion on FLUP Implementation in Region 12	February 21, 2008	49	10	59
	Workshop on Consensus Building for the Participatory Process in Setting the Criteria for the Allocation of Forest & Forestland and Prioritization of Sub - Watershed	February 25-28, 2008	25	5	30
	FFM Ground Validation in Kiamba Sarangani	March 4, 2008	8	2	10
	Workshop on the FLUP Process and Data Gathering Tools for the Mun. of Magpet (FLUP Module1)	March 5-6, 2008	26	6	32
	Workshop on the FLUP Process and Data Gathering Tools for the Mun of Bansalan & Sta Cruz (FLUP Module1)	March 26-28, 2008	22	11	33
	Integration of Zones, Framework and Set of Rules in the Sarangani Environment Code	April 1, 2008	8	3	11
	FFM Sector Meeting and Review of FLUP Knowledge Products	April 13-17, 2008	17	3	20
	Mt. Apo Management Zone Validation	April 22-26, 2008	14	3	17
	Initial Drafting of Sarangani Environment Code	April 29-30, 2008	8	2	10
	Steering Committee Workshop for Co-Managed Glan Watershed	May 5-7, 2008	34	8	42
	Paralegal Training in Forest Protection	May 8-9, 2008	8	0	8
	Visioning and Strategy Formulation cum Exposure Trip for Glan LGU	June 2-6, 2008	20	7	27
	Regional Symposium on Mountain Ecosystem in Region 12	June 5, 2008	38	16	54
	DENR XI-ECOGOV 2 Pre-Workplanning	June 19, 2008	11	5	16
	Cross Visit of TIFAI to Agroforestry Area:	June 20-21, 2008	17	10	27
	Glan River Watershed IRMP Preparation Workshop	June 24-25, 2008	12	6	18
	Presentation of Proposed Zones of MANP to PAMB Execom:	July 4, 2008	25	12	37
	Presentation of Interactive Mapping	July 15, 2008	25	4	29
	Ecogov Orientation for the DENR XI Technical Working Group	July 29, 2008	29	16	45
	Business Planning for TIFCAI (Abaca Stripping Machine Grantee)	July 28-31, 2008	3	7	10
	TWG Writeshop on the Preparation of FLUP for Upi LGU	July 29-Aug. 1, 2008	18	3	21
	Preparation of Provincial Environment Code of Sarangani	August 13-15, 2008	16	9	25
	Situational Analysis and Strategy Formulation for Maasim	August 27-29, 2008	10	8	18
	Preparation of Provincial Environment Code Mgt by Watershed	September 1-3, 2008	8	3	11
	Preparation of Provincial Environment Code Mgt by Watershed (cont.)	September 10-12, 2008	6	6	12
	GIS Training for LGU and NCIP	September 3-5, 2008	15	4	19
TOTAL for South-Central Mindanao			904	317	1,221

Region	Title of Trainings	Date Conducted	No. of Participants		
			Female	Male	TOTAL
Central Visayas	Forum on FLUP Implementation	December 4, 2008	12	33	45
	Farm Conservation Planning Training	December 5-6, 2008	31	7	38
	FFM Annual Performance Assessment	February 20-22, 2008	7	52	59
	Training on IPR Issuance for Brgy Teams	April 23-24, 2008	28	42	70
	Provl FLUP TA Team Capacity Bldg	August 12, 2008	1	17	18
	Situation Analysis, Preliminary Watershed Prioritization & Preliminary Forestland Allocation	August 13-15, 2008	10	45	55
	Training on IPR Issuance for Brgy Teams	September 10-11, 2008	9	26	35
Total for Central Visayas			98	222	320
Northern Luzon	Presentation of ADSDPP to the Bugkalot Leaders of Nueva Vizcaya and Alfonso Castañeda	September 25, 2008	40	0	40
	Validation of the Draft ADSDPP of the of the Bugkalot - Barangay Galintuja, Alfonso Castañeda	August 07, 2008	49	23	72
	Validation of the Draft ADSDPP of the of the Bugkalot - Barangay Sanguit, Dupax del Sur	July 30, 2008	57	17	74
	Validation of the Draft ADSDPP of the of the Bugkalot - Barangay Ganao, Dupax del Sur	July 29, 2008	60	22	82
	Situational Analysis Workshop for the Quirino Forestry Master Plan Formulation	August 12-14, 2008	20	4	24
	Workshop on Drafting the Bugkalot ADSDPP of Dupax del Sur and Alfonso	June 9-13, 2008	20	4	24
	Situational Analysis and Strategy Formulation Workshop for the Bugkalot ADSDPP Formulation	May 6-10, 2008	30	6	36
	Exposure Trip of Aurora PLGU in Areas Showcasing Best ENRM Practices	March 10-14, 2008	11	4	15
	Feedbacking on Results of FLUP Implementation Assessment	39532	24	2	26
	Assessment of Joint LGU-DENR FLUP Implementation in Nueva Vizcaya & Aurora	December 4 to 5, 2008	13	7	20
	Assessment of Joint LGU-DENR FLUP Implementation in Quirinc	December 6 to 7, 2008	16	1	17
	Orientation and Action Planning on the Formulation of ADSDPP of the Bugkalot CADC in Dupax del Sur and A. Castañeda	November 14-16, 2007	28	5	33
	DENR Review of FLUP and Implementation MOA for Upscaling Municipalities in Nueva Vizcaya	November 19-20, 2007	19	3	22
	Agro-Forestry Training and Farm Planning Workshop for IPR Holders within the CBFM Area of KAFCD	October 11-13, 2007	22	5	27
	Final Presentation of ADSDPP for Adoption by the Bugkalot Confederation	October 3 to 4, 2008	26	5	31
	TOTAL for Northern Luzon			435	108
TOTAL FOR ALL REGIONS			1,534	667	2,201

Region	Title of Trainings	Date Conducted	No. of Participants			
			Female	Male	TOTAL	
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT						
Western Mindanao	IBRA 9 FLET Meeting	Jan. 8, 2008	14	27	41	
	ECOGOVI- DENR CRM Complementation Action Planning	Jan. 23, 2008	7	6	13	
	MPA Orientation to new set of Coastal Barangay Officials of Pagadian City	Jan. 25, 2008	60	66	126	
	Dimataling MPA Plan Assessment and Planning Workshop	Feb. 1, 2008	11	6	17	
	Perception Survey of Sumpot MPA	Feb. 4, 2008	15	29	44	
	Final Editing on IEC Materials of Cluster 2 IBRA 9	Feb. 6, 2008	3	7	10	
	PCRA Review & Fisheries Information to Sustain Harvest Bio-Economic (FISH-BE) Model Orientation Workshop	Feb. 7-8, 2008	15	13	28	
	Forum on Inter-LGU CRM Initiatives and Development Prospects in Illana Bay, ZDS	Feb. 19-20, 2008	33	54	87	
	Perception Survey on the MPA in Culasian & Teniapan (CuTe)	Feb. 26, 2008	7	30	37	
	Review of Fisheries Law Enforcement Plan & Strategic Planning in IBRA 9	March 3, 2008	12	31	43	
	Orientation on fisheries and CRM Programs to the Newly Elected Barangay Officials & selected Fisherfolks in Labangan	March 6, 2008	15	37	52	
	Orientation on fisheries and CRM Programs to the Newly Elected Barangay Officials & selected Fisherfolks in Labangan	March 10, 2008	9	31	40	
	Tabina MPA Plan Assessment and Planning Workshop	March 13, 2008	3	19	22	
	Perception Survey of the MPA in Dinas	March 27, 2008	2	50	52	
	MPA Plan Assessment and Action Planning	April 17, 2008	2	18	20	
	MPA Plan Assessment and Action Planning	April 29, 2008	10	22	32	
	First Provincial CRM Summit- Zamboanga del Sur	May 29-30, 2008	64	173	237	
	Youth Sea Camp	June 5-7, 2008	22	21	43	
	Training on Marine Sanctuary M & E of Panigayan, Isabela City, Basilan	June 17-18, 2008			0	
	MPA Bio-physical Monitoring & Evaluation Training of Naga	June 19-20, 2008	13	12	25	
	Paralegal Orientation & Training of Fish Wardens & Barangay Officials in Tabina	July 08, 2008	8	37	45	
	Consultation Meeting on the Environmental Code	July 9, 2008	9	12	21	
	Participatory M & E- A joint training for Cluster 2 MPA network & selected participants in San Pablo	July 22-24, 2008			0	
	CRM Bio-Physical Monitoring & Evaluation of Buug	August 7-8, 2008	9	11	20	
	Participatory Biophysical Monitoring and Evaluation of Tandu Balasan Marine Protected Area	September 19, 2008	5	7	12	
	Cliniquing and Training on Seaweed Farming in Dimataling Zamboanga del Sur	September 23-24, 2008	17	28	45	
	Follow-up Participatory Bio-physical M & E	October 15-16, 2008			0	
	MPA Forum	October 21-22, 2008	20	41	61	
	TOTAL for Western Mindanao			385	788	1,173

Region	Title of Trainings	Date Conducted	No. of Participants		
			Female	Male	TOTAL
South-Central Mindanao	Follow- up Meeting on the Lasang Bunawan MPA Management Plan and Meeting of MPA Core Group	October 4, 2007	28	3	31
	MFARMC Meeting and MOA Signing	November 13, 2007	21	11	32
	CRM TWG Coordination Meeting	November 20, 2007	5	2	7
	Organization Meeting of the CRM Project Implementing Team (CRM TWG) and Workplanning on MPA Strengthening in The Island Darden City of Samal (IGACOS)	December 5-6, 2007	13	7	20
	One Goal One Gulf Davao Gulf Mayor's Conference	January 9, 2008	55	22	77
	Clarification Forum on Coastal Issues Relative to MPA Strengthening and Coastal Resources Management	January 18, 2008	29	8	37
	Orientation on MPA for MPA 14	January 30, 2008	49	17	66
	Initial Zoning and Workplan Coplementary Meeting	February 15, 2008	20	4	24
	Visit Dive at MPA 14 of the IGACOS and Punta Dimalag	February 20, 2008	10	2	12
	Community Consultation Validation for MPA 12,13,14 and 15	February 28, 2008	56	17	73
	MPA Orientation Community Cosultation Validation for MPA 1	March 3, 2008	41	8	49
	Coordination Meeting with Barangay Council of Linosutan and Cogon	March 5, 2008	24	14	38
	MPA Orientation and Validation for MPA 9	March 10, 2008	20	10	30
	Delineation of Tambo MPA Brgy Coucil Meeting	March 17, 2008	14	2	16
	Delineation of Camudmud MPA	March 18, 2008	17	3	20
	CRM Preparatory Meeting for DGEPA Paralegal Trainings	April 3, 2008	8	2	10
	Delimination of MPA Sta Cruz Seagrass Pa, Sta Cruz Dapia, Dadatan,Coral	March 19-20, 2008	12	2	14
	CRM Preparatory Meeting for DGEPA Paralegal Trainings	April 3, 2008	8	2	10
	MPA Network Orientation and Management Training	March 24-25, 2008	25	15	40
	Training on Coastal Law Enforcement for PEDOs of Davao Gulf	April 24-25, 2008	55	6	61
	MPA Plan Writeshop for Sta. Cruz	May 7-8, 2008	14	13	27
	Participatory M & E Training for Sta. Cruz MPAs	May 28-29, 2008	20	2	22
	Davao Gulf Mayors Conference - Month of the Ocear	May 30, 2008	26	7	33
	MPA Planning for Tambo and Camudmud MPAs	June 3-4, 2008	19	16	35
	Biophysical Assessment For Camudmud MPAs	June 5, 2008	14	0	14
	Cross Visit to Successful CRM Areas	June 15-20, 2008	16	5	21
	Finalization of Tambo MPA and Validation of Zones	July 17, 2008	10	5	15
	MPA Management Planning for Coral Garden MPAs	July 29-30, 2008	21	14	35
	Biophysical Assessment amd Delineattion of Coral Garden MPAs	August 12-13, 2008	24	1	25
	Participatory M & E Training (Part 2)	August 14-15, 2008	22	3	25
Cross Visit to Successful CRM Areas for Samal City LGU	August 26-28, 2008	17	5	22	
TOTAL for South-Central Mindanao			713	228	941

Region	Title of Trainings	Date Conducted	No. of Participants		
			Female	Male	TOTAL
Central Visayas	Fish Examiners' Training (Post-Evaluation)	October 12, 2007	4	20	24
	Marine Environmental Camp	December 9-10, 2007	24	16	40
	Action Planning Workshop for 2008 (Pilar)	October 4-5, 2007	6	11	17
	Action Planning Workshop for 2008 (Tudela)	October 9-10, 2007	4	13	17
	Mangrove Management Planning Workshop	January 29-31, 2008	8	28	36
	Biophysical Monitoring and Evaluation Training	April 16-19, 2008	2	9	11
TOTAL for Central Visayas			48	97	145
Northern Luzon	Basic Paralegal Trng on R.A. 8550 & Other Related Environmental Related Laws for Bantay Dagat of Baler Bay	June 5-7, 2008	49	11	60
TOTAL for Northern Luzon			49	11	60
TOTAL for ALL REGIONS			1,195	1,124	2,319

Region	Title of Trainings	Date Conducted	No. of Participants		
			Female	Male	TOTAL
URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT					
South-Central Mindanao	Meeting with Kidapawan TWG Market SWM Plan	October 8, 2007	4	5	9
	Meeting with DENR- SMICZ on MOA / MOU Signing re: STF	October 9, 2007	4	0	4
	Workshop to Develop a Social Marketing Workplan in Support of the General Santos City Integrated Solid Waste Management Program	October 10-11, 2007	9	7	16
	Inuaraguration of the Septage Treatment Facility and MOA Signing Between DENR and Seven Municipalities and MOU Signing among Alabel, General Santos City, Sarangani Province and DENR	October 17, 2007	61	65	126
	Meeting with Gensan Water District and PWRP	October 18, 2007	8	2	10
	Cotabato City SWM Planning Workshop	October 20, 2007	12	7	19
	Cotabato City SWM Team Meeting FGD	October 21, 2007	6	2	8
	SWM Action Planning Workshop for Polomolok	October 25, 2007	7	2	9
	Final Review of the Draft Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Ordinance of Koronadal City	October 25, 2007	17	8	25
	Orientation of Enumerators and Encoders for the Inventory and Mapping of Desludgeable Septic Tanks of Alabel, Sarangani	November 12, 2007	28	31	59
	Meeting with TWG Feedbacking & Sharing Session & Identification Action to Improve SWM System at the Mega / Open Market	November 26, 2007	0	3	3
	Meeting with Alabel on STF Ordinance	December 6, 2007	6	3	9
	EcoGov Orientation on Solid Waste Management for Kiamba Module 1	December 6, 2007	19	15	34
	EcoGov Orientation on Solid Waste Management for Kiamba Module 1	December 6, 2007	18	12	30
	SWM Implementation in the Public Market of Kidapawan City	December 8, 2007	3	3	6
	EcoGov Orientation on Solid Waste Management for Kiamba Module 1	December 11, 2007	19	12	31
	WACS Training for Cotabato City	December 12-16, 2007	38	3	41
	Building SWM Capabilities of Provincial Government a Reflection and Direction Setting Session	December 20-21, 2007	14	9	23
	Review of Alabel Septage Treatment Facility Ordinance With Atty Wilman Pollisco	January 8, 2008	7	3	10
	Joint Hydro Geological Assessment Water Quality Testing at the Proposed Common SLF	January 9, 2008	18	7	25
	Initial Assessment Exploratory Talk of Lake Sebu	February 7, 2008	15	3	18
	MOA Signing Beteen the City Government & BNS-Phil. Re. Preparation of the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) & Detailed Cost Plan for the WWTF of the City Public Market	February 8, 2008	19	19	38
	Visit of SWM Expert from DAI Bethesda to Davao City ,Samal City	February 8, 2008	12	7	19

Region	Title of Trainings	Date Conducted	No. of Participants		
			Female	Male	TOTAL
	Ground Breaking Ceremony for the Waste Water Treatment Facility of Kidapawan City	February 9, 2008	60	21	81
	Meeting with LGU Samal City Re: Possible technical Assistance for Solid Waste Management / Waste Water Management	February 14, 2008	5	3	8
	Technical Conference Hydro Geological Assessment Result of Proposed Cluster SLF in Surallah	February 21, 2008	15	4	19
	UEM Meeting with General Santos City TWG	February 22, 2008	4	3	7
	Observation Visit to the GSC Vermi Composting and Next Steps Planning Bagsakan, Central Market and Kidapawan SWM Implementers	February 28, 2008	8	4	12
	Orientation on SWM Assessment and Sampling Methods Province of North Cotabato & Sarangani Province	February 18-20, 2008	37	12	49
	Solid Waste Management Enforcement Formulation Workshop	February 27-28, 2008	29	5	34
	Cotabato City SWM TWG Study Tour	March 12-14, 2008	6	4	10
	GSC-SuWMB Orientation and Planning Workshop	April 8-9, 2008	27	11	38
	WACS Data Consolidation and Analysis Training	April 16-18, 2008	28	9	37
	Detailed 2008-2009 Workplanning for GSC TSS	May 2, 2008	8	4	12
	Orientation Workshop on Business Planning for Waste Management	May 6-7, 2008	15	12	27
	Inauguration of Tacurong SLF	May 15, 2008	129	72	201
	LGU Wastewater Assessment Workshop	May 21-22, 2008	19	9	28
	UEM Study Tour & Sharing of Experiences for NoCot/SoCot PTWG:	May 26-30, 2008	22	9	31
	UEM Study Tour & Sharing of Experiences for Sarangani LGUs	June 9-12, 2008	26	3	29
	SWM Workshop for Cotabato City Public Market	June 23-24, 2008	17	7	24
	Assessment of SWM Implementation in Pilot Schools of Gensan City	June 30, 2008	4	4	8
	Business Planning Workshop for Alabel, Polomolok, Kidapawan ...LGUs	July 3-4, 2008	14	11	25
	Finalization of of Alabel IEC/Social Marketing Plan	July 9, 2008	10	6	16
	Wastewater Management Assessment	July 9-11, 2008	9	5	14
	Review and Finalization of SWM Ordinance	July 14-15, 2008	7	3	10
	SWM Strategic Planning Workshop for Cotabato and Sarangani	July 15-18, 2008	29	7	36
	Wastewater Management Assessment Training	July 22-23, 2008	34	8	42
	Business Plan Data Coaching and Mentoring for Polomolok LGU	July 24, 2008	2	3	5
	Wastewater Management Planning and Assessment for Samal City	July 28, 2008	10	2	12
	Wastewater Management Planning and Assessment for Lake Sebu	July 31, 2008	6	6	12
	Sanitation Survey Orientation for Enumerators and Encoders	August 7-8, 2008	19	12	31
	Wastewater Management Planning and Assessment for Digos City	August 4, 2008	8	2	10
	Wastewater Management Sanitation Survey	August 10-15, 2008	20	9	29
	Wastewater Management Planning and Assessment for Tagum City	August 11-12, 2008	10	16	26
	Wastewater Management Planning and Assessment for Malalag	August 19-20, 2008	6	4	10
	10 Year SWM Planning Writeshop for Maitum	August 20-21, 2008	5	4	9

Region	Title of Trainings	Date Conducted	No. of Participants		
			Female	Male	TOTAL
	Wastewater Management Planning and Assessment for Polomolok	August 21-22, 2008	9	5	14
	10 Year SWM Planning Writeshop for Kiamba	August 26-29, 2008	5	7	12
	Presentation of Wastewater Assessment Report for Lake Sebu	September 1, 2008	10	8	18
	Consultation on Informal Sectors of SWM	September 2, 2008	3	4	7
	Wastewater Management Objectives and Options Analysis (batch 1)	September 4-5, 2008	15	9	24
	Finalization of Comprehensive SWM Ordinance of Davao Ctiy	September 10-11, 2008	7	10	17
	Training on Monitoring SLF Construction and Operations	September 8-10, 2008	22	11	33
	Wastewater Management Objectives and Options Analysis (batch 2)	September 10-12, 2008	17	10	27
	SWM Action Planning for Alabel National High School	September 12, 2008	7	15	22
	Review of 10 SWM Plan of Maitum and Alabel	September 15, 2008	4	2	6
TOTAL for South-Central Mindanao			1,091	603	1,694
Central Visayas	Waste Analysis and Characterization Study (WACS) Training for Provincial ENRD and LGU Bacong, Negros Oriental	March 10-11, 2008	15	12	27
	Study Tour of the Municipality of Jagna, Bohol in Areas in the Visayas Showing UEM Best Practice	April 8-10, 2008	6	18	24
	Solid Waste Management for the LGU of Bacong, Negros Oriental	April 14-16, 2008	8	17	25
	WACS Data Consolidation and Analysis Training for ENRD and Bacong LGU	April 28-30, 2008	10	8	18
	Negros Island-Wide Summit on Climate Change	May 23, 2008	27	23	50
	Workshop on the Completion of Revised WWTF Design of Bais City, Negros Oriental	June 11, 2008	3	9	12
	Study Tour of the Municipality of Bacong, Negros Oriental in Areas of Central Visayas Showcasing UEM Best Practices	August 11-12, 2008	7	10	17
	Enforcers' Training for the Municipality of Sta. Catalina	September 18-19, 2008	10	20	30
	WACS San Francisco	October 19-22, 2007	10	35	45
	WACS Data Consolidation and Analysis Training for PENRO, DENR EMB, and LGU San Francisco	November 6-8, 2007	4	8	12
	WACS Data Consolidation and Analysis Training for BEMO & LGUs Lila & Baclayon	November 20-22, 2007	4	8	12
	Exposure Trip of partner Academic Insitutions and Selected LGUs of Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino	February 6-8, 2008	5	5	10
	WACS Training for Bohol LGUs	February 26-28, 2008	10	14	24
	Metro Bohol Cluster LGUs Exposure Trip to RCAs and the cluster SLF	March 05, 2008	10	9	19
	WACS Data Consolidation and Analysis Training for Bohol LGUs	March 25-27, 2008	12	16	28
	ISWM Strategic Planning for Engineering, Policy, and IEC Component_Bohol LGUs	April 22-25, 2008	21	26	47
	Stakeholders Consultation Workshop for the Organizational Strengthening of BEMO	May 13-14, 2008	19	16	35

Region	Title of Trainings	Date Conducted	No. of Participants		
			Female	Male	TOTAL
	ISWM Strategic Planning for Finance Component Bohol LGUs	May 26-27, 2008	20	17	37
	Composting Training	June 4-5, 2008	35	20	55
	Training on Soil Permeability Determination and Analysis	June 4-5, 2008	6	8	14
	Training on Soil Permeability Determination and Analysis	July 8-10, 2008	6	11	17
	Promoting Good Local Governance among LGU functionaries through Solid Waste Management with DILG- Bohol, DENR , BEMO and EcoGov	August 19-20, 2008	28	45	73
	Daus Enforcers Training	August 20-22, 2008	19	22	41
	Composting Training	September 12, 2008	20	7	27
	Training on Monitoring SLF Construction and Operations	September 16-17, 2008	9	17	26
	SLF Design Training	October 10, 2008	3	5	8
TOTAL for Central Visayas			327	406	733
Western Mindanao	Trainer's Training on Composting for Marawi City	April 28-30, 2008	8	11	19
	SWM Policy Support & Ordinance Formulation Training-Workshop	July 7-9, 2008	8	16	24
		July 15, 2008	13	13	26
	Detailed Review of SWM Implementation	July 16, 2008	20	12	32
	Study Tour for Tungawan M-LGU & Zambo. Sibugay P-LGU	June 16-21, 2008	4	19	23
	Focus Group Discussion Training for Zambo. Del Sur	June 23-25, 2008	29	16	45
	ISWM Strategic Planning for Engineering, Policy & IEC Component	June 26-27, 2008	13	15	28
	Trainers Training on IEC (Social Marketing) for Marawi City SWM	July 27-28, 2008	9	14	23
	Data Consolidation and Analysis for the completion of WACS	July 28-30, 2008	11	6	17
	Workshop of the Financial component of the Plan of Guipos & Tungawan	August 14, 2008	14	3	17
	SWM Study Tour for Labangan, Imelda, PLGUs of ZDS & Zamboanga Sibugay	August 18-21, 2008	10	20	30
	Assessment on the Status of implementation of MPA Action Plan of Payao, GSA Feedbacking and Strategic Planning	September 1, 2008	4	7	11
	SWM Consultation Meeting	September 16, 2008	8	9	17
	SWM Focus Group Discussion Training	September. 22-24, 2008	55	32	87
	SWM Study Tour for Dumalinao & Si-ay	September 24-27, 2008	7	9	16
	FGD Orientation	October 8, 2008	12	17	29
	SWM FGD Training	October 14-16, 2008	59	59	118
	SWM FGD Training	October 14-16, 2008	41	33	74
TOTAL for Western Mindanao			325	311	636
Northern Luzon	Formulation of Solid Waste Management Ordinance and Establishment of Enforcement System	August 26-27-28, 2008	37	17	54
	Orientation-Workshop on Business Planning for Waste Management	June 2 to 3, 2008	11	15	26
	Enforcement Training of SWM Ordinance of the Municipality of Baler	April 2-3, 2008	38	21	59
	Exposure Trip of Partner Academic Institutions and Selected LGUs of Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino	5-8 February 2008	5	5	10
	Enforcement Training on SWM Ordinance of the Municipality of Quezon	February 7 to 8, 2008	29	15	44
	Enforcement Training on SWM Ordinance of the Municipality of Aritao	12-14 December 2007	32	19	51
	SWM Capability Assessment and Mentoring Session	December 12, 2007	16	15	31

Region	Title of Trainings	Date Conducted	No. of Participants		
			Female	Male	TOTAL
	Review, Coaching and Mentoring on SLF Plans/Detailed Engineering Design and Checklisted IEE of SLF TA-assisted	27-29 November 2007	31	13	44
	Strategic Planning Workshop-cum-SWM Plan Writeshop for the Upscaling LGUs of Nueva Vizcaya	November 19-23, 2007	15	11	26
TOTAL for Northern Luzon			214	131	345
TOTAL FOR ALL REGIONS			1,957	1,451	3,408

Region	Title of Trainings	Date Conducted	No. of Participants		
			Female	Male	TOTAL
GOVERNANCE AND ADVOCACY					
South-Central Mindanao	EcoGov Meeting with Davao City Water District re: Possible Tie -up in IEC and other Activities Conducted Community Relation	November 29, 2007	2	2	4
	Meeting with USAIDS Mission Director Visit	December 3, 2007	6	1	7
	EcoGov Meeting with MEDCO & OIDC	February 14, 2008	2	3	5
	Why Biodiversity Matters - An Orientation for Davao Journalists	February 15, 2008	9	6	15
	EcoGov Meeting with Davao City Media re: coverage of Ecogov Event	February 26, 2008	1	3	4
	Meeting with Genral Santos City Muslim NGO in IEC AL KHALIFAH	March 4, 2008	3	2	5
	IEC Meeting on Recycling Event in Genral Santos City	March 10, 2008	0	3	3
	IEC Meeting on Recycling Event in Genral Santos City	March 13, 2008	4	5	9
	Meeting with General Santos City Mayor TWG -ECOGOV	March 13, 2008	3	2	5
	Meeting with SKPC re IEC Activity	March 24, 2008	2	2	4
	Assessment of ECOGOV Technical Assistance Package to Davao City	April 17, 2008	28	7	35
	Evaluation Meeting for the First Gensan Waste Recycling Fair	April 23, 2008	9	7	16
	Assessment of Tacurong and Isulan Social Marketing Program	March 27, 2008	7	4	11
	Seminar-Workshop on Effective Technical Writing and Editing	May 12-13, 2008	15	13	28
	Formation of IEC Teams and Workplanning to Promote Alabel STF	May 29-30, 2008	5	25	30
	Tri Youth for Peace - Healing the Land Concert	June 27, 2008	14	15	29
	SWM Focused Group Discussion for Magpet (SB and Head of Offices)	July 24, 2008	25	8	33
	SWM Focused Group Discussion for Magpet	July 25, 2008	11	18	29
	Orientation on SWM for the Religious Sector of Cotabato City	August 7, 2008	29	4	33
	SWM Focused Group Discussion for Cotabato City Megamarket	August 7, 2008	15	2	17
	SWM Focused Group Discussion for Cotabato City Arcade (new market)	August 8, 2008	15	1	16
	SWM Focused Group Discussion for President Roxas	August 14-15, 2008	34	32	66
	SWM Focused Group Discussion for Magpet Public Market	August 19, 2008	10	11	21
SWM Focused Group Discussion for Sarangani Capitol	September 2, 2008	21	20	41	
SWM Focused Group Discussion for Maitum Public Market	September 5, 2008	5	12	17	
SWM Focused Group Discussion for Alabel Public Market	September 12, 2008	12	4	16	
TOTAL for South-Central Mindanao			287	212	499
Western Mindanao	Exploratory Meeting with Muslim Barangay Captain & Religious Leaders for Al Khalifa Advocacy	25-Jan-08	2	7	9
	Planning Workshop for Stakeholders of al Khalifa (The Steward)	April 18-19, 2008	6	15	21
	MSU-EcoGov Core Group Meeting	May 2, 2008	2	11	13
TOTAL for Western Mindanao			10	33	43
TOTAL for All Regions			297	245	542

Annex 4. Status of EcoGov 2 Knowledge Products

A. Technical Reports and Policy Papers

⇒ Coastal Resource Management Sector

- An Investigation on the Potentials for Aquaculture Development in Illana Bay, Zamboanga del Sur Area
- Costs and Benefits of MPA Implementation: Implications on Financing Requirements and Institutional Collaborations in the Management of MPAs
- Camotes Island: A Tourism Destination (draft)

⇒ Forest and Forestlands Management Sector

- Assessment of Rattan Enterprise (draft)
- Financing the Management of the Barobbob Watershed for Provision of Environmental Services: Options for Paying Environmental Services (draft)

⇒ Governance and Advocacy Sector

- Guided LGU Self-Assessment: Mid-Term Evaluation

⇒ Urban Environmental Management Sector

- Study Report in Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimates from Burning or Composting Cane Trash and Biodegradable/Residual Solid Wastes in Negros Island and Bayawan City and Their Implications
- Comparison of Statistical Precision Between the 7-Day and 3-Day WACS Data
- Cost and Revenue Analysis for SWM Program of Jagna, Bohol
- Philippine Environmental Governance Project Urban Environmental Management Program Assessment

B. Guidebooks, Manuals and Toolkits

⇒ Governance and Advocacy Sector

- Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Manual
- Al Khalifa
- Folio 2: *Empowering people; forging partnerships; and improving lives*

⇒ Urban Environmental Management Sector

- Activity-Based Cost (ABC) Accounting Manual for SWM (draft)
- LGU Wastewater Assessment Manual (draft)
- Waste Analysis and Characterization Study (WACS) Manual (draft)
- Draft Guidelines for the Design, Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Monitoring and Evaluation of Categories 1 and 2 SLFs (draft)
- Soil Permeability Test Guidebook (draft)

C. LGU Plans

⇒ Coastal Resource Management Sector

Marine Protected Area (MPA) Plans

- Duero, Bohol MPA Plans (8)
- Guindulman, Bohol MPA Plans (3)
- Jagna, Bohol MPA Plans (9)
- Ayungon, Negros Oriental MPA Plans (7)

⇒ Forest and Forestlands Management Sector

Forest Land Use Plans (FLUPs)

- Forest Land Use Plan of Alfonso Castaneda, Nueva Vizcaya
- Forest Land Use Plan of Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya
- Forest Land Use Plan of Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya
- Forest Land Use Plan of Senator Ninoy Aquino, Sultan Kudarat
- Forest Land Use Plan of Bagumbayan, Sultan Kudarat
- Forest Land Use Plan of Tungawan, Zamboanga Sibugay

Resource Management Plans (RMPs)

- Resource Management Plan of Glan, Sarangani
- Resource Management Plan of Maasim, Sarangani

Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plans (ADSDPP)

- Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan of Alfonso Castaneda, Nueva Vizcaya

⇒ Governance And Advocacy Sector

Social Marketing Plans

- Social Marketing Plan of Baclayon, Bohol
- Social Marketing Plan of Balilihan, Bohol
- Social Marketing Plan of Lila, Bohol
- Social Marketing Plan of Loboc, Bohol
- Social Marketing Plan of Sikatuna, Bohol
- Social Marketing Plan of Alburquerque, Bohol
- Social Marketing Plan of Dausis, Bohol
- Social Marketing Plan of Panglao, Bohol
- Social Marketing Plan for Wastewater Management of Alabel, Sarangani
- Development of a Social Marketing Plan of Common Solid Waste Disposal Facility of Cebu Provincial Government for its North Metro Cebu LGUs

⇒ Urban Environmental Management Sector

Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) Plans

- Ten-Year ISWM Plan of Baclayon, Bohol
- Ten-Year ISWM Plan of Balilihan, Bohol
- Ten-Year ISWM Plan of Lila, Bohol

- Ten-Year ISWM Plan of Loboc, Bohol
- Ten-Year ISWM Plan of Sikatuna, Bohol
- Ten-Year ISWM Plan of Alabel, Sarangani
- Ten-Year ISWM Plan of Kiamba, Sarangani
- Ten-Year ISWM Plan of Maitum, Sarangani
- Ten-Year ISWM Plan of Kabacan, North Cotabato
- Ten-Year ISWM Plan of Magpet, North Cotabato
- Ten-Year ISWM Plan of President Roxas, North Cotabato
- Ten-Year ISWM Plan of Tungawan, Zamboanga Sibugay
- Ten-Year ISWM Plan of Guipos, Zamboanga del Sur

Wastewater Assessment

- Inventory of Septic Tanks in Alabel, Sarangani

Engineering Designs

- Engineering Design for Wastewater Treatment Facility of General Santos City
- Engineering Design for Slaughterhouse Wastewater Treatment Facility of Bais City
- Modified Engineering Design for Slaughterhouse Wastewater Treatment Facility of Tacurong City
- Engineering Design for Public Market Wastewater Treatment Facility of Polomolok, South Cotabato
- Engineering Design of SLF of Maddela, Quirino
- Engineering Design of SLF of Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
- Engineering Design of SLF of Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya
- Engineering Design of Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya
- Engineering Design of Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya
- Engineering Design of Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya
- Engineering Design of Cauayan City

Operation and Maintenance Manual for SLFs

- Operation and Maintenance Manual for Tacurong SLF

D. Bullets and Stories

⇒ **Coastal Resource Management Sector**

- USAID Mission Director, Samal city mayor commit support to help protect Davao Gulf's biodiversity
- USAID project boosts T'boli livelihood in Sarangani
- Harmonized plan for Mt. Apo critical to Mindanao's sustainable development
- Western Mindanao fisherfolk go for ecologically-sound seaweeds cultivation
- Endangered soft-shelled turtle resurfaces in Quirino Province
- Summer Sea Camp promotes coastal protection among Basilan youth leaders
- Network of marine protected areas set in Bohol sea
- Local governments converge to battle climate change
- US Ambassador keynotes CRM summit; adopted as Princess of Goodwill of ZamboSur's Subanen Tribe
- Mindanao State University adopts Islamic environmental sourcebook
- Davao City adds muscle to coastal protection

- Danao City inaugurates million-peso marine sanctuary guardhouse
- State of the coasts spurs Zamboanga del Sur LGUs to boost protection efforts
- Alcoy is learning stop for international biodiversity workshop
- Mayors will make sure bounties of Davao Gulf are sustained
- League of Municipalities of the Philippines cites partnership with USAID EcoGov2 Project during live telecast
- Coastal management wins as Zamboanga Sibugay towns learn from each other
- USAID Mission Director releases Hawksbill Turtle in Punta Dumalag
- Tungawan cited for good marks in coastal management
- Tough times ahead for illegal fishers in Central Visayas
- Sarangani youth pitch in for the environment
- Lake Lanao to be nursed back to health

⇒ **Forest and Forestlands Management Sector**

- Tribal leaders adopt plan to protect and develop ancestral domain
- LGU starts action to save Lake Sebu
- Scaling Up: Cebu, Bohol, Negros Oriental Provincial Environmental Offices, DENR-7 train in SLF-Site Assessment Technology
- Farmers get IPR in Bayawan City forestlands
- Quirino LGUs to step up forest protection, empower tenure holders
- Farmer-widow from Nueva Vizcaya gets chance for a better life
- Mindanao coffee growers gets expert training
- Indigenous farmers get legal rights to their land
- Safeguarding a lifeline—North Cotabato Governor seeks stronger protection for Mt. Apo Natural Park
- USAID Chief lauds Bayawan environmental initiatives
- Rubber barons to help uplanders get into rubber production
- Alcoy is learning stop for international biodiversity workshop
- League of Municipalities of the Philippines cites partnership with USAID EcoGov2 Project during live telecast
- Sarangani coffee growers get big corporate boost
- 18 Wao upland farmers receive property rights
- Lake Lanao to be nursed back to health
- Tribal people to manage their upland territories

⇒ **Urban Environmental Management Sector**

- MSU System's curricula, programs to introduce Islamic perspectives in environmental governance
- Sanitation facility improvements ignite advocacy for waste management from the religious sector
- EcoGov trains DENR-EMB, LGUs in proper SLF development, operations
- DILG and Bohol Province widen solid waste management initiatives
- Tacurong City continues to lead in waste management with launch of sanitary landfill
- Aritao gets results with no-nonsense SWM enforcement
- San Antonio is Northern Luzon's model village for clean living
- US envoy echoes threats to water, cites efforts to address problems
- USAID helps improve sanitation facilities of MSU mosque
- Bayombong launches "one world one heart" campaign

- Kidapawan gets wastewater treatment and composting facility
- From Cebu to Clark on the landfill trail
- USAID Chief lauds Bayawan environmental initiatives
- Alcoy is learning stop for international biodiversity workshop
- League of Municipalities of the Philippines cites partnership with USAID EcoGov2 Project during live telecast
- Young Kidapaweños pitch in to combat waste problem
- Cows move waste in Surallah
- Candidates for barangay election in General Santos City urged to think about garbage
- Southern Mindanao scores a hard hit against water contamination
- Mindanao cities deal with toxic wastes with help from private sector
- Lake Lanao to be nursed back to health

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