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PHILIPPINE ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE 2 PROJECT (EcoGov 2)

Annual Report No. 5

October 2008 - September 2009

November 16, 2009

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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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 six organizations. Four of these are Philippine organizations — Cesar Virata & Associates (CVAI); the University of the Philippines' Marine Environment and Resources Foundation (MERF); Orient Integrated Development Consultants, Inc. (OIDCI); and Resources, Environment and Economic Center for Studies (REECS). The other two are American firms — the Deloitte Emerging Markets Group (EMG) and The Media Network.

The Contract requires DAI to submit Quarterly Progress Reports to USAID within 45 days of the close of each operating quarter and an Annual Report within 45 days of the end of the fourth quarter. This report summarizes the FY 2009 objectives, accomplishments toward those objectives, implementation issues and proposed resolutions, the status toward achieving sustainability of efforts, and the planned performance objectives for the next quarter. It also highlights a series of lessons learned and provides insights on some challenges ahead.

The report consists of several sections. The first is an overview of the project and a summary of progress, activities, challenges and concerns over FY 2009. Succeeding sections provide 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 (SOW). The report is also supplemented with a series of Annexes. More detailed information on EcoGov is available in other reports for readers who may not be familiar with the project. These reports are available from EcoGov project offices and USAID.

Development Alternatives, Inc.
USAID/Philippines EcoGov 2

16 November 2009

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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
BLGU	- Barangay LGU
CADC	- Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim
CADT	- Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CBFMA	- Community-Based Forest Management Agreement
CCA	- Climate Change Adaptation
CDM	- Clean Development Mechanism
CLE	- Coastal Law Enforcement
CLIN	- Contract Line Item Number
CRM	- Coastal Resources Management
CSCRM	- Camotes Sea Coastal Resources Management Council
CVAI	- Cesar Virata & Associates, Inc.
DA/BFAR	- Department of Agriculture/Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
DAI	- Development Alternatives, Inc.
DED	- Detailed Engineering Design
DENR	- Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	- Department of the Interior and Local Government
DRR	- Disaster Risk Reduction
ECC	- Environmental Compliance Certificate
EcoGov	- USAID-Philippine Environmental Governance 2 Project
EMB	- Environmental Management Bureau
EMG	- Emerging Markets Group
ENR	- Environment and Natural Resources
ENRD	- Environment and Natural Resources Division
ENRM	- Environment and Natural Resources Management
ENRMP	- Environment and Natural Resources Management Plan
ENRO	- Environment and Natural Resources Office
EU	- European Union
FASPO	- Foreign-Assisted and Special Projects Office
FFM	- Forests and Forest Lands Management
FGD	- Focus Group Discussion
FLET	- Fishery Law Enforcement Team
FLUP	- Forest Land Use Plan
FMB	- Forest Management Bureau
FTAP	- Functionality, Transparency, Accountability and Participation
GCC	- Global Climate Change
GDS	- German Development Service
GIS	- Geographic Information System
GoAd	- Governance and Advocacy Sector
GOP	- Government of the Philippines
GSA	- Guided Self-Assessment
GTZ	- German Technical Assistance
IBRA	- Illana Bay Regional Alliance
ICRMP	- Integrated Coastal Resources Management Plan
IEC	- Information, Education and Communication

IEE	- Initial Environment Examination
IEM	- Integrated Ecosystem Management
IPR	- Individual Property Right
IQS	- Indefinite Quantity Subcontracts
IRR	- Implementing Rules and Regulations
ISFI	- Institute for Small Farms and Industries
ISWM	- Integrated Solid Waste Management
KBA	- Key Biodiversity Area
LCE	- Local Chief Executive
LCP	- League of Cities of the Philippines
LGSP-LED	- Local Government Support Project for Local Economic Development
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
M&E	- Monitoring and Evaluation
MANP	- Mount Apo Natural Park
MDC	- Municipal Development Council
MENRO	- Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office
MERF	- Marine Environmental and Resources Foundation
MLGU	- Municipal LGU
MOA	- Memorandum of Agreement
MPA	- Marine Protected Area
MPDC	- Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator
MPM	- Master in Public Management
MRF	- Materials Recovery Facility
MSU	- Mindanao State University
MSUS	- Mindanao State University System
NCIP	- National Commission for Indigenous Peoples
NGO	- Non-Government Organization
NIPAS	- National Integrated Protected Area System
NRM	- Natural Resources Management
NSWMC	- National Solid Waste Management Commission
OIDCI	- Orient Integrated Development Consultants, Inc.
PAMB	- Protected Area Management Board
PAWB	- Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau
PEMO	- Provincial Environment Management office
PENRO	- Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
PES	- Payment for Environmental Services
PLGU	- Provincial LGU
PNP	- Philippine National Police
PO	- People's Organization
PPP	- Public-Private Partnership
RAFI	- Ramon Aboitiz Foundation, Inc
REECS	- Resources, Environment and Economic Center for Studies
SB	- Sangguniang Bayan
SLF	- Sanitary Landfill Facility
SO	- Strategic Objective
SOW	- Scope of Work

SP	- Sangguniang Panlalawigan
STF	- Septage Treatment Facilities
STTA	- Short-Term Technical Assistance
SUSEA	- Sustainable Sanitation in East Asia
SuWMB	- Sustainable Waste Management Board
SWAPP	- Solid Waste Management Association of the Philippines
SWM	- Solid Waste Management
TA	- Technical Assistance
THW	- Toxic and Hazardous Waste
TWG	- Technical Working Group
UEM	- Urban Environmental Management
UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme
USAID	- United States Agency for International Development
VMOG	- Vision, Mission, Objectives and Goals
WACS	- Waste Assessment and Characterization Study
WWM	- Wastewater Management
WWTF	- Wastewater Treatment Facilities

1. PROJECT OVERVIEW AND HIGHLIGHTS OF PROGRESS FY 2009

The Philippine Environmental Governance 2 (EcoGov) Project, a grant by the US Government to the Government of the Philippines (GOP), provides 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 and marine areas and solid waste, and the promotion of local government investment into sanitation facilities. Through its activities, EcoGov supports the U.S. Government's Foreign Assistance Framework, and its targets linked to the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Standard Indicators in the Environment area, specifically on (a) Natural Resources and Biodiversity, and (b) Clean Productive Environment. EcoGov2 fits within USAID's Strategic Objective 4 (SO 4) for strengthening the management of productive and life-sustaining natural resources and USAID's new Environment and Energy Assistance Agreement with the GRP. It supports the overall Mission goal of enhanced security, governance, and capacity for sustainable and equitable economic growth. As such, the long-term vision for EcoGov is to conserve biological diversity by addressing problems of open access, pollution of coastal waters and water bodies in urban areas, and mitigating natural resource-based conflicts in priority eco-regions, or "key biodiversity areas" (KBAs). By contract, the EcoGov base period runs from October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2009, with an option period from October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2011.

1.1 Project Overview

EcoGov has worked in five technical areas and three broad geographic locations in the country. It also uses several cross-cutting elements in its technical approaches and works at a national level for institutional strengthening. 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, (b) improving the productive development of 14,000 ha of forest, and (c) clearly establishing four management links between watershed management and the downstream water distribution

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.

system. (Referred to in this report as the forests and forest lands management sector, or FFM.)

CLIN 0003: Improved Coastal Resources Management (CRM), aimed at reducing over-fishing and destructive 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 effecting significant diversion of waste from open dumps to controlled dumps, sanitary landfills, 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 the wastewater and solid waste disposal facilities of 20 LGUs.

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 law enforcement; and a commitment to measuring improved health at a household level.

EcoGov implements activities toward achieving the five sets of targets by working from four offices serving central, and southern portions of the country:

Manila: maintaining Sector Leaders/Coordinators, senior policy analysts, technical specialists and administrative support personnel, who liaise with the USAID Mission, work with national level agencies and who lead field efforts.

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)².

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

At the national level, the principal counterparts of the project are the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and several of its bureaus. The project also works with the Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA/BFAR), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), and the Leagues of Municipalities, Cities, and Provinces (LMP, LCP, and LPP, respectively). At the local level, the project works directly with LGUs, as well as the local offices of national government agencies entrusted with natural resources management. At all levels, the project works with

² EcoGov 1/EcoGov 2 maintained a regional office in Cotabato City for this portion of Mindanao throughout 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005. For strategic and logistical reasons, this office relocated to General Santos City at the close of 2005. Similarly an office serving Northern Luzon, based in Solano, was closed during the previous quarter.

non-government and civil society organizations, academic institutions, and local service providers who are stakeholders, or partners, with EcoGov2.

1.2 Highlights of Progress for Base Period (up to Year 5) and Trends in Implementation

- Eighty-one (81) of 86 LGUs that participated in the assessment achieved the well-performing category. This represents 101% achievement of the target of ‘80’ LGUs for the base year. Only five LGUs (6% of total assessed) failed to reach the benchmark. LGUs improved their performance not only in terms of adopting more ‘good practices’ but by elevating further the quality of existing practices, by putting in more investments and innovations and widening the geographic reach of their environmental services.
- Targets in hectares of forests and forestlands under improved management and productive development have been surpassed. Provincial technical working groups (TWGs) composed of DENR and provincial LGU staff that were organized in all EcoGov regions delivered FLUP technical assistance to 27 LGUs (not originally part of EcoGov). Legitimized FLUPs and recognition of individual property rights continue to rise, while the FFM team, in collaboration with EcoGov partners, has advanced initiatives in sustainable financing, mainly payment of environmental services, private-public sector partnerships, and user fees.
- The CRM sector has exceeded targets with respect to coastal areas under improved management, and biophysical targets related to strengthening both new and existing marine sanctuaries. Strengthening of MPAs through MPA networks and inter-LGU alliances are gaining currency, and there is now wider recognition of EcoGov efforts and validation of its baywide or ecosystem-based model which should spur rates of adoption of good practices. Science-based technical assistance continues to support LGU decision-making in the management of fisheries, protection and mariculture zones while environmental user fees, permits and licenses, among other things, are being advocated to sustain financing of CRM and MPA activities.
- The Year 5 target of 38 LGUs with 25% waste diversion was met. By 30 September 2009, there were 90 LGUs (out of 104 LGUs being assisted) which achieved the minimum waste diversion using all the major proxy indicators. Some efforts to address disposal management have been successful, particularly through the ‘clustering’ approach, while the model for ‘ring fencing’ of accounts for SWM is gaining currency. PLGUs are increasingly playing a more active role in delivering technical assistance for SWM for LGUs, allowing EcoGov to reach an additional 50 LGUs.
- EcoGov was able to engage 21 LGUs to develop their wastewater/septage management projects. Of these, 19 LGUs invested in sanitation / WWTF, slightly under target, representing 95% of the LOP target. EcoGov efforts to build capacity has increased levels of understanding and confidence among LGUs, especially in light of the technical, political and economic challenges associated with the shift from plan preparation to budget allocation to actual implementation.

- The EcoGov knowledge management strategy requires refinement and consolidation given the number of ‘knowledge products and processes’. Each will have a different ‘shelf life’, targeted users, intermediaries and beneficiaries and pathways to dissemination, and incorporation into various types of learning systems. Implementation of a knowledge management strategy is ongoing, and highlighted in various sections of this report. Given the limited financial and technical resources of EcoGov, a strategy should include a detailed action plan that will identify realistic goals.
- The institutionalization of technical assistance at the LGU level continues. In this connection, EcoGov has been successful in catalyzing direct investments by its primary clients, the LGUs, in various elements of the ‘ridge to reef’ infrastructure. Moreover, there is an empirical shift from working with individual LGUs (ie ‘retail level’) to scaled up (ie ‘wholesale level’) approaches featured by increased adoption of co-management instruments, clustering initiatives, alliance creation, outreach and partnership development. What emerges with clarity, is that there is an enhanced understanding of the threats to biodiversity among LGUs and that efforts to address these threats need to be systematically undertaken. The significance of EcoGov work — the “so what?” — is manifested in the indisputable fact that environmental management now has greater priority in the resource allocation decisions of LGUs.
- There are a number of areas where EcoGov has provided additionality with respect to natural resource and biodiversity conservation. These include: contribution to anti-corruption, contributions to addressing global climate change, contribution to conflict management in Mindanao, and building of political will through local institutional development (discussed in a sub-section below).
- Some overarching challenges face the EcoGov team during Years 6 and 7. These include: mapping of political transitions, advancing thematic convergence within the R2R framework in priority KBAs, integrating global climate change considerations, promoting sustainable financing mechanisms, and mainstreaming/institutionalization of environmental governance for DENR and LGUs. A short discussion on these is presented below.
- Table 1 below provides summary information on targets and accomplishments for this reporting period. Corollary information relevant to USAID Standard Indicators - "Environment" Area for Natural Resources and Biodiversity (NRB) and Clean Productive Environment (CPE) are presented in an appendix to this report.

Table 1. Summary of 5-Year and 7-Year Targets and Accomplishments

Five-Year Project Target 2004-2009	Seven-Year Project Target 2004-2011	FY 09 Accomplishments		FY 10 Target	FY 11 Target
		Actual as of Dec 08	Actual as of Sept 09		
Indicator 1: Number of government institutions meeting good environmental governance index (cumulative)					
80 LGUs	100 LGUs	53 LGUs*	81 LGUs	-	100 LGUs
Indicator 2: Hectares of natural forest under improved management					
254,670 ha	280,000 ha	234,036 ha	262,093 ha	20,000 ha	10,000 ha
Indicator 3: Hectares of forestlands under productive development					
14,000 ha	64,000 ha	32,097 ha	32,097 ha	31,905 ha	--
Indicator 4: Coastal areas under improved management					
106,700 ha	117,000 ha	93,067 ha	111,368 ha	10,728 ha	--
Indicator 5: Number and hectares of new marine sanctuaries established					
20 sanctuaries (627 ha)	29 sanctuaries (762 ha)	21 sanctuaries (1,362 ha)	50 sanctuaries (1,814 ha)	5 sanctuaries	4 sanctuaries
		29 additional sanctuaries were brought to the "established" level in the process of strengthening other MPAs. Effective accomplishment is: 50 sanctuaries (1,814 ha)	Additional sanctuaries will be brought to "established" level in the process of strengthening them.		
Indicator 6: Number and hectares of existing marine sanctuaries under improved management					
50 sanctuaries (2,500 ha)	60 sanctuaries (2,700 ha)	36 sanctuaries (2,120 ha)	50 sanctuaries (2,608 ha)	5 sanctuaries (100 ha)	5 sanctuaries (100 ha)
Indicator 7: Number of LGUs diverting at least 25% of waste from disposal to recycling and composting					
90 LGUs	100 LGUs	60 LGUs	90 LGUs	-	10 LGUs
Indicator 8: Number of LGUs investing in wastewater facilities					
20 LGUs	26 LGUs	6 LGUs	19 LGUs	1	6 LGUs

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

1.3 Leveraging of LGU investments

- Presented below is information on number and type of LGUs assisted by EcoGov between 2005 and 2009. EcoGov has also leveraged significant government investments (provincial and municipal) to support activities in specific sectors. The general and relatively consistent increase in real investments is a testimony to EcoGov's efforts to institutionalize technical assistance.

Table 2. Number and Type of LGUs Assisted by EcoGov between 2005 and 2009.

No. of LGUs Assisted	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Municipal and City LGUs	80	93	132	153	153
Provincial LGUs	3	9	13	13	13

Budgets Leveraged in Php (USD)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL
CRM	7,321,000 (155,766)	10,242,370 (217,923)	16,804,815 (357,549)	12,866,660 (273,759)	15,193,890 (323,274)	62,428,735 (1,328,271)
FFM	34,189,000 (727,426)	25,390,500 (540,223)	26,913,060 (572,618)	33,331,000 (709,170)	83,520,000 (1,777,022)	203,343,560 (4,326,459)
UEM	75,318,143 (160,251)	112,282,624 (2,388,992)	92,411,870 (1,966,210)	100,074,152 (2,120,237)	189,972,108 (4,041,960)	570,058,896 (12,128,913)
TOTAL	116,828,143	147,915,494	136,129,745	146,271,812	288,685,998	835,831,191
Total in USD	2,485,705	3,147,138	2,896,378	3,112,166	6,142,255	17,783,342

1.4 EcoGov Contribution to Anti-Corruption

- Transparency, accountability, participation and functionality are core precepts in the approach of EcoGov. One of the key tools in governance is the LGU Guided Self Assessment (GSA) on environmental governance practices. Through the GSA, EcoGov helps put in place mechanisms to professionalize local bureaucracy and raise the level of accountability of LGU personnel and LGU-designated bodies. This is based on clear definition and delineation of lines and centers of responsibility, institutionalization of checks and balances, and institutionalization of performance evaluation criteria. EcoGov also advocates for increased public participation and transparency to raise the quality of the budgeting, bidding, contracting, and procurement processes pursuant to the Procurement Reform Act (RA 9184) in the Philippines. Through the GSA, EcoGov advocates for the establishment of a transparent LGU database on both environment and internal management practices to help promote sound, accountable and participatory LGU decisions and actions. The GSA also promotes the adoption of simple, efficient and transparent procedures and requirements for issuing permits, licenses and/or resource allocation instruments, which serve as a powerful safeguard against corrupt practices.
- Good environmental governance enables institutions in society — government in particular - to guide human behavior and harness endowments for shared socio-economic and ecological purposes. Since environmental actions and decisions are influenced by the values and interests of those who make them, without such safeguards as transparency, accountability and public participation in decisions and actions, the rights to allocations, access, use, and management of natural resources are highly susceptible to corruption,

and elite and state (government) capture which gives rise to social and economic inequality.

- Section 2.5 of this report provides more detailed information on the results of the third and final GSA for EcoGov LGU partners. Of significance is the overall improvement in management of government resources which directly benefit communities in EcoGov-supported LGUs.

1.5 EcoGov Contribution to Addressing Global Climate Change (GCC)

- In the coastal resource management (CRM) sector, EcoGov continued to support the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) and other initiatives that relate to climate change adaptation. EcoGov periodically provides information on CRM activities that fit into the CTI National Plan of Action (Philippines). Selected EcoGov sites in Illana Bay, Davao Gulf and Camotes Islands sites are included in the efforts to standardize MPA assessment and monitoring procedures and tools in the entire Coral Triangle region. The CTI National Plan of Action for the Philippines places emphasis on strengthening of MPAs. In this sense, M&E is an important element in the strengthening process. Practitioners will need to have uniform instruments with which to benchmark measurements of biophysical changes, and determine if these are indeed caused by global climate change.
- EcoGov field teams in Mindanao and Central Visayas are collaborating with the Philippines Department of Science and Technology (DOST) project entitled “Integrated Coastal Evaluation — Coastal Research, Enhancement and Adaptive Management” (ICE CREAM) in which the Marine Science Institute (MSI) plays a key implementation role. To date the collaboration between EcoGov and the DOST has been on an informal basis, however a Memorandum of Agreement is being planned. The ICE CREAM project is providing orientation to LGUs on global climate change. Eventually, they will develop simulation and modeling with respect to climate change scenarios using data from the the permanent monitoring stations (also some weather stations) they will establish in Camotes Sea (Visayas region), Illana Bay (Western Mindanao), Baler Bay (Northern Luzon) and the Davao Gulf (South and Central Mindanao). The ICE CREAM Project aims to determine the vulnerabilities of various marine ecosystems to disturbance events as exacerbated by global climate change, and through its monitoring program gauge changes from these events and recommend adaptive management mechanisms. The information from various simulations will help them understand the extent of exposure, the potential nature of the risks, assess levels of vulnerability etc. — all of which will feed into MPA and higher level planning and adaptation processes. Since EcoGov has physical presence in these sites, it will serve as facilitator between ICE CREAM and the LGU, provide opportunities for inter-LGU sharing, and participate in M and E training. EcoGov will in turn have access to technical M and E data.
- The solid waste management activities of EcoGov LGUs contributes to the reduction of the release of methane and other greenhouse gases to the environment through the diversion of biodegradable and recyclable waste from the waste stream that goes to the disposal site. A total of 38 LGUs achieved at least 25% diversion during 2009, bringing

to 90 the total LGUs with at least 25% diversion. The total diversion per day of all these LGUs can range from 90-150 tons; about 75% of the diverted wastes are biodegradables. CO₂ emission from composting biodegradable waste is significantly lower (by about 61%) than when the waste is left to burn in open dumpsites.

- One example of progress is seen in Bayawan City and Bais City in Negros Oriental where sugar cane planters have agreed to eliminate the practice of burning sugarcane thrash waste. A study in 2008 supported by EcoGov for Bais City, Negros Oriental estimated that 104,144 tons of sugarcane trash is generated in its 9,056 hectares of sugarcane field. If burned, this would yield 124,800 tons of CO₂ emissions.
- EcoGov activities in forest and forestlands management (FFM) related to climate change are focused on reducing carbon emissions that may result from deforestation, and improving carbon sequestration through reforestation and agroforestry, as well as through annual growth of natural forests placed under improved management. To achieve this EcoGov assists LGUs and tenure holders to meet key performance indicators for improved management of forests and forest lands. In 2009, three LGUs - Dupax del Sur (Nueva Vizcaya Province); Bagumbayan (Sultan Kudarat Province; and Upi (Maguindanao Province) were assisted in improving the management of about 28,056 hectares of natural forests. This translates to an estimated net carbon benefit of about 395,245 tons CO₂ using the USAID on line carbon calculator.

1.6 EcoGov Contribution to Conflict Management in Mindanao

- EcoGov successes on this aspect are captured in the case study “Improving Natural Resource Governance: A Key to Ensuring Peace and Stability in Mindanao, Philippines”. The case study shows how EcoGov interventions in natural resources management contribute to mitigating conflicts arising from the ancestral land issues in Muslim Mindanao, specifically in Maasim, Sarangani and Illana Bay, Zamboanga Del Sur of the Mindanao region in the Philippines. The case study will form part of the book Strengthening Post-Conflict Peace-building Through Natural Resource Management to be published jointly by the Environmental Law Institute, University of Tokyo, the UNEP, and the IUCN.
- EcoGov continues to promote the *Al Khalifa* (The Steward), an environmental sourcebook based on the Islamic perspective of managing the environment. This work has helped prevent and resolve conflicts in Western Mindanao, primarily those conflicts that are related to access to environment and natural resources that are based on religious/cultural lines. For example, in 2008, feuding families in Labangan, Zamboanga del Sur, agreed to work together in establishing and managing a Marine Protected Area (MPA), after political and religious leaders intervened and impressed upon them the need to serve jointly as stewards of the Earth, as emphasized in the Qur’an. In Dinas and Dimataling, also in Zamboanga del Sur, Western Mindanao, warring families set aside their differences to concentrate on coastal resources management efforts, after realizing that as Muslims, they have the responsibility to protect Illana Bay, which is important to livelihoods and food security.

1.7 EcoGov Contribution to Building Local Institutional Capacity

- For 2009, EcoGov conducted the third iteration of the LGU Guided Self- Assessment on the State of Environmental Governance (GSA) Practices. The latest GSA findings have affirmed that EcoGov is advancing environmental governance capacities at the level of local governments. The results show remarkable improvement in LGU management systems, rules, standards, and practices in the governance of forests and forestlands, coastal, and urban environments. Eighty-one LGUs are in the well-performing category, the benchmark set in relation to the project's target of "80 government institutions meeting environmental good governance index benchmarks" at the end of five years (2004-2009). Over-all environmental governance improvement is also indicated by the rise in average indices computed by province, region, sector, governance function, and governance principle over the three assessment periods: 2005, 2007 and 2009.
- The EcoGov range of technical assistance to LGUs is designed to address weak areas that undermine their capacity, credibility and legitimacy as local governance institutions. To help LGUs improve environmental governance, EcoGov conducted capability-building training activities, cross-visits, assistance to partnerships and networking, leveraging, organizational development, social marketing, information, education and information (IEC) activities, and media campaigns. At the local level, EcoGov has partnered with PLGUs, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and BFAR in these activities using science-based analysis to inform planning and decision-making processes.
- In FY 2009, EcoGov provided support for the training of 669 people in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. The disaggregated by sex is 444 men and 225 women. This exceeded the original target of 350 people (100 women and 250 men) primarily because LGUs themselves co-invested significantly in recognition of how such training contributes to building of local institutional capacity.
- Results of the GSA have been instrumental in pinpointing needed improvements in LGU practices, systems, and standards. In Central Visayas region, EcoGov revisited tactical interventions designed with each LGU during the year. This included follow through activities with the LGU focal persons, Local Chief Executive and/or key members of the LGU Council to ascertain that gaps in environmental governance earlier identified through the GSA will be bridged within reasonable timeframe.
- While LGU progress can be directly linked to EcoGov technical assistance, the GSA has also stimulated improvements due to the initiatives of the LGUs themselves. Rise in LGU enterprise, resourcefulness, innovativeness, and service-orientation have been increasingly observed over the years as LGUs continue to learn, adopt good practices and benefit from improved governance. Good outcomes are indicated by increased commitment of LGUs to environment and natural resource management as measured by their actual disbursement of own funds and their optimizing the use of externally-generated resources (funds, human resources, technologies, etc) to support local environment initiatives.

- Development of local institutional capacity is also being supported through the Small Grants program of EcoGov. This has proven to be an effective tool in pursuing small but innovative projects that play a supporting role in helping EcoGov achieve its targets, and importantly, to assist LGUs and other partners in filling technical and resource gaps. The small grants program also enables EcoGov to leverage participation, commitment and resources from local service providers (LSPs) in environmental governance initiatives. Through the base period, small grants have been strategically distributed across thematic sectors, geographic regions and types of institution.
- EcoGov has also encouraged integration of empirical knowledge, tools, instruments and methods into various types of learning streams. These range from specialized short term training initiatives (ie. underwater reef assessment and monitoring for MPA managers), to course level syllabii (i.e., SWM training supplemented by SLF TA guide, sourcebook and O&M manual), to graduate level degree programs (ie Master of Program Management with modules that integrate environmental governance themes). These initiatives have targeted beneficiaries within LGUs, LSPs and other stakeholder organizations. The EcoGov knowledge management strategy will continue to promote these efforts in the context of encouraging learning systems, mainstreaming and institutionalization as elaborated below.

1.8 Key Overarching Challenges for EcoGov in Y6Y7

Mapping political transitions in an election period (2010)

The election processes which will be ongoing until May 2010 place a level of uncertainty on continuity of EcoGov programs and initiatives and the level of attention that environmental governance will receive from local governments, particularly at the level of mayors/local chief executives. In order to address this, EcoGov has undertaken the following:

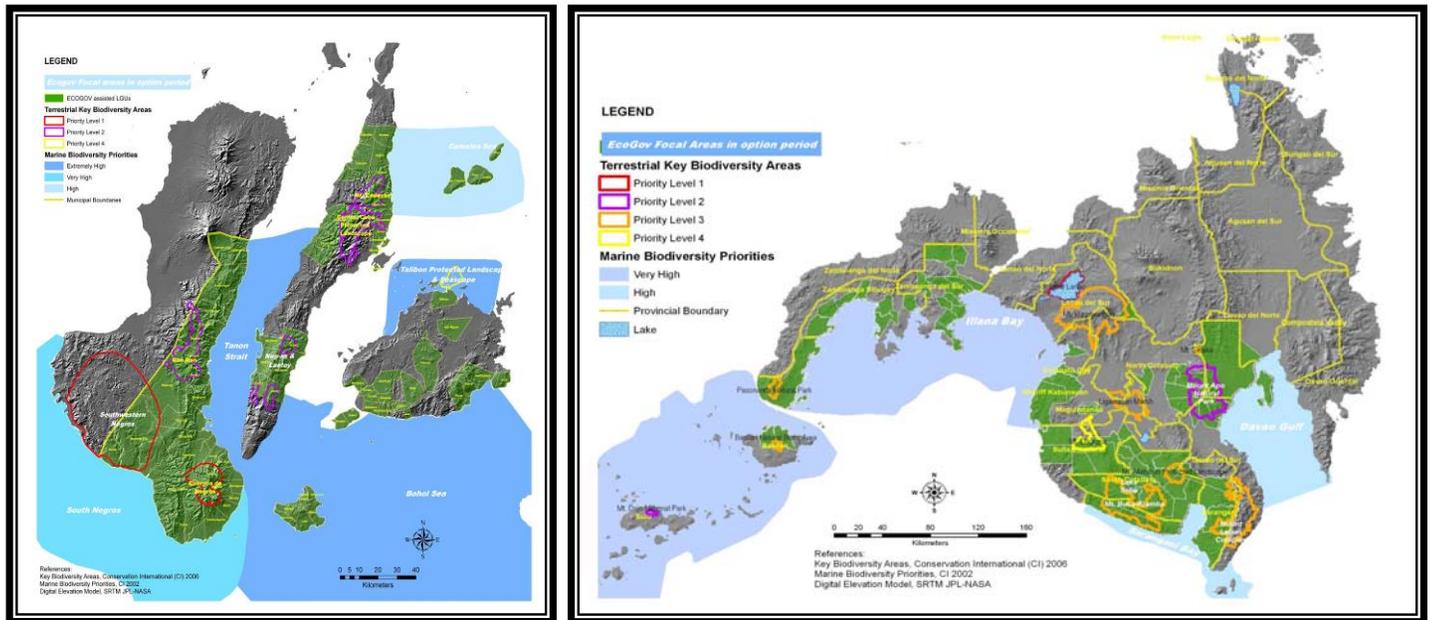
- *Mapping of LCE terms and expected changes.* This has been done for EcoGov-assisted LGUs in Mindanao and Central Visayas. The status of each LCE is identified (eg last term, second term etc). In Mindanao there are 36 last term LCEs, while in Central Visayas there are 16.
- *Focus on career track civil service professionals.* The primary focal points for EcoGov work at the LGU level are the municipal ENROs, municipal planning and development officers, municipal agricultural officers, and in future, municipal finance officers. Provincial counterparts for each of these categories will also be important. The rationale is that while political leaderships change, the career track civil service professionals will ensure continuity and institutionalization of programs and practices.
- *Building relationships.* During the election period EcoGov will remain neutral. Post election efforts will continue to cultivate positive working relationships with all LCEs and relevant officials, with special attention paid to the orientation of new, incoming executives.

Advancing the thematic convergence – “ridge to reef”

During the latter part of the base period EcoGov started to move from a very sectoral approach to an integrated framework. In the context of advancing a broader understanding, acceptance and adoption of the ‘ridge to reef’ (R2R) integrated resource management approach to environmental governance, there will be a need to promote a higher degree of convergence of these thematic, sectoral areas into a unified framework. This will involve, among others:

- sharpening analyses and improving materials and tools for integrated resource management planning
- consolidating a knowledge management strategy to embrace the R2R approach
- work in defined convergence areas

Presented below are maps that identify the convergence areas for R2R for Years 6 & 7.



In Central Visayas: Tañon Strait, South Negros / Sulu Sea, Camotes Sea

In Mindanao: Davao Gulf, Illana Bay, Sarangani Bay

Figure 1: EcoGov Key Convergence Areas Y6Y7

Integrating global climate change considerations

Based on early work and consultations with partners and various experts, the scope of work for EcoGov with respect to integrating global climate change will be to try and unpack the issues related to mitigation, integrated mitigation /adapation and adaptation. In the area of climate change mitigation, initiatives will focus on:

- carbon stock assessment (given that there is no comprehensive national baseline data)
- monitoring carbon emissions
- how carbon markets work
- design and advancing projects (Clean Development Mechanism and others)

In the area of climate change adaptation, EcoGov will work with partners to assist LGUs in areas related to:

- understanding the hierarchy and nature of various risk assessments (hazard, exposure, vulnerability)
- developing climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans
- creating models to understand adaptive capacity of communities
- cultivating sources of finance for CCA/DRR

Promoting sustainable financing mechanisms

Initiatives in sustainable financing will follow from work undertaken in each sector to date, as well as the National Conference on ENR Financing. This will involve the following actions:

- *Establish a network of local governments* to share information on best practices in ENR financing, building on existing networks
- *Develop an information base on sources of ENR financing*, to cover public sector, private sector and market-based instruments. The focus should be on building up a base of “socially responsible investors” (SRIs)
- *Provide technical assistance and capacity building for LGUs* in tools and mechanisms related to ENR financing. Efforts will focus on such areas as building creditworthiness, developing municipal bond pools, carbon finance, environment, social and governance (ESG) compliance, among others.
- *Facilitate investment processes and create a “marketplace”*. This will include a series of focused, roundtable investment meetings that will bring together LGU project proponents with prospective funders/investors.

As reported in each of the sector-based sections below, there are specific financing mechanisms, for example payment for environmental services (PES) in FFM, ‘ring fencing’ of accounts in SWM/WWM, or environmental user fees (UEF) in CRM, that will be refined, legitimized and promoted, given that these are relatively scalable in the short to medium term.

Mainstreaming / Institutionalization of Environmental Governance for DENR and LGUs

Years 6 and 7 will feature consolidated efforts to promote sustainability. These will form part of the knowledge management strategy, which will emphasize scaling up, convergence, and collaboration. It will be important, in this connection, to advance a model for collaborative governance that emphasizes engagement of all actors within the R2R system. EcoGov will continue to engage partners on multiple fronts — local service providers, civil society organizations, academic and research institutions, private sector (business/industry), local and national governments. The nature and extent of engagement will vary according to context and circumstance.

For EcoGov, it will be essential to continue to build absorptive capacity and transfer knowledge, skills, tools and resources to LGUs and the DENR and its bureaus so that they can continue to provide technical assistance to their communities and partners. Continued priorities will be to:

- Ensure that DENR national offices and bureaus have necessary information with which to determine the best options for policy development and implementation
- Continue to cultivate Provincial LGUs to take leadership of environmental governance and provide technical services (e.g., technical assistance, policies, monitoring and evaluation, financing) for constituent city and municipal LGUs
- Identify suitable hosts or intermediary support institutions for specific EcoGov knowledge products or processes (e.g., Leagues of Municipalities, Cities and Provinces)

1.9 Implementation Concerns

General

There are some apparent gaps in communication between national, regional and provincial DENR offices. Concerns need to be addressed internally at DENR, where EcoGov can act as a facilitator, but not an interlocutor or intermediary. This means that EcoGov can provide the venue or forum in which constructive dialogue can take place.

Relatedly, there are also apparent gaps in sharing of information and knowledge between and among bureaus and offices within DENR Central (e.g., EMB, FMB, CMMO, PAWB, FASPO, PAO). The concern is that each bureau has its own communications plan / strategy that is linked to a particular funding agency and the information is not shared through a central mechanism or clearing house (e.g., Public Affairs Office). This also, is a concern that needs to be addressed internally. For EcoGov, it will be important to observe its commitment to FASPO to ensure regular flow of project related information, and encourage sharing of such among various parties. EcoGov can also ensure that the website, hosted by FASPO contains as much information and links as possible, since this is a public access vehicle.

Sharing of knowledge beyond EcoGov-supported LGUs is an emerging concern. In view of increasing interest from other LGUs EcoGov will need to take steps to include these as part of a refined knowledge management strategy, in particular in relation to scaling up of specific initiatives. This will be done at the sector level, but also at the project level. Steps to address this are articulated in the reports from each sector below.

Mandating an ENRO at the municipal/provincial levels has been mooted in several discussion fora historically. There are suggestions that EcoGov liaise with DENR national offices, however since this is a policy issue it is believed that the best contribution for EcoGov would be to help strengthen arguments of the provinces and municipalities, to be able to present options to the appropriate forum (e.g., LMP, LCP, LPP, DENR national).

There are clearly limitations in the funds allotted by FASPO to the DENR Regional Offices to do complementation work with EcoGov. The default is for either FASPO or DENR regional offices to look to EcoGov to finance activities that are sometimes beyond current program budget allocations. While EcoGov has been and will continue to maintain flexible and responsive, it would be important for DENR Central to consider providing additional leveraged financial counterpart resources for the Regional Offices.

Forest and Forestlands Management

How can EcoGov support the upland development program (UDP) of DENR? EcoGov has actually been complementing the UDP of DENR. In most EcoGov-assisted municipalities in Region 12 for instance, the Steering Committee created has been tapped in selecting the beneficiaries of UDP and even in selecting appropriate forest and fruit tree species for planting. EcoGov could further support the UDP by including the beneficiaries in the tenure holders assessment being conducted jointly by DENR and the Municipal LGUs.

How can FLUP be scaled up in non-EcoGov assisted regions? EcoGov does not have sufficient resources to train FLUP assistance teams in all regions. But the project plans to train a FLUP assistance team within the Forestry Management Bureau (FMB). This team can further train FLUP Assistance teams in non-EcoGov assisted regions.

Will the FFM Sector still provide technical assistance in Western Mindanao and Northern Luzon? Assistance will be provided, although not part of a full programme effort. EcoGov support will be directed at the FLUP assistance teams at the regional and provincial levels, not at the municipal level. Also, since we are scaling up, EcoGov will encourage the provincial LGUs or the DENR to provide financial support for most of the workshop / training costs.

Coastal Resource Management (CRM)

There are concerns about the National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS). The core issue relates to the devolution of management authority of community-based or municipal-based Protected Areas (PAs) to LGUS. EcoGov can encourage a move towards a ‘collaborative governance’ model. This would involve DENR-BFAR-DILG cooperation, as well as consultations within the emerging “CTI Partners” group.

There is a need to find ways to engage the national DA-BFAR within EcoGov. What are opportunities for stronger partnership after phase out of the Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvests (FISH) project? EcoGov can continue its efforts to reach out to DA-BFAR. Recent work on mariculture park planning in IBRA 9 may attract interest. Perhaps a joint EcoGov-FISH as part of their close out would be appropriate. This would help define opportunities for stronger EcoGov-DENR-BFAR collaboration.

Urban and Environmental Management (UEM)

What TA can EcoGov provide to LGUs outside its main focus areas? EcoGov will no longer be providing intensive TA to these LGUs. TA will focus on very specific concerns such as SLF design/implementation/management, cost recovery and ring fencing, PPP, social marketing. We expect the PLGUs to provide the needed assistance on the more regular SWM operations of LGUs (composting, waste segregation IEC, enforcement).

Can EcoGov extend assistance to LGUs to include closure of open dumpsites? The project may not be able to cover all assisted LGUs. EcoGov will provide technical advice to LGUs which are being assisted in SLF development or those which may require a different technology or solution, e.g., with dumpsites located in steep slopes or ravines.

How can EMB support (national and regional) be strengthened? Until EMB is able to increase its field staff and secure enough resources to support field operations, it will continue to be constrained in providing support to EcoGov or other initiatives. That is why we are harnessing the resources of the PLGUs and developing their capability so they can augment the resources of the EMB. The DENR/EMB will have to recognize the potential role of PLGUs and initiate partnership with them.

Governance and Advocacy

In the area of solid waste management, there is a need to review the capacity of the National Solid Waste Management Commission to handle the review and approval of local solid waste management plans and their implementation. Only one ISWM plan has been approved since the passage of RA 9003 and the issuance of its IRR and there are 24 such plans pending the review of the Commission.

How will the ENR financing initiative continue if DENR is perceived as a regulatory body? Efforts to promote ENR financing should be “business driven” to the extent possible. This implies that the LGUs should be at the forefront in trying to identify and access various

sources of financing. EcoGov can make efforts to expand the technical working group to include wider participation, particularly from the private sector and the financial community.

In order to promote a collaborative governance model, that will include all the actors and stakeholders within the governance system, special efforts should be made to reach out to industry and business, with a view to increasing private sector participation. In addition to awareness creation, there could be engagement in the form of:

- Leveraging of funding for conservation efforts
- Joint efforts to incorporate conservation guidelines into industry / business supply chains
- Joint efforts to adopt environmental, social and governance (ESG) compliance practices in project-based lending and investment by financial institutions
- Creation of high value partnerships and conservation leadership for industry / business

2. DETAILED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT BY CONTRACT LINE ITEM NUMBER

2.1 Improved Forest Management

The long-term objective of the FFM Sector is to reduce illegal logging and the conversion of forest lands into other land uses. In the short term, the objective is to place open-access areas under tenure and to improve management of forest lands already under tenure or government allocation instruments. Strategies to achieve these objectives will directly contribute to the DENR 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).

The fundamental strategy of EcoGov in FFM 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. EcoGov promotes partnerships between DENR and LGUs in jointly preparing or implementing FLUPs or co-management agreements with local stakeholders and communities.

Under the EcoGov five-year Life of Project (LoP) Work Plan, the FFM Sector has two main objectives:

- improve the management of at least 254,670 hectares of natural forests, and
- develop at least 14,000 hectares of bare forest lands.

Both objectives contribute to poverty alleviation and indirectly confront illegal logging, timber poaching, and forest conversion. They ultimately contribute to conservation of biodiversity, food security and climate change mitigation and adaptation. For Year 5, the FFM Sector aimed to place at least 20,795 hectares of natural forests under improved management.

FFM Accomplishments – Nationwide

The provinces where EcoGov works contain roughly 31 percent of the country's total area of natural forests of 6.8 million hectares—mossy, old growth, closed, and open canopy secondary forests, mixed forests, and mangroves (refer to the table below). The current work with the DENR and partner municipal LGUs in implementing their approved forest land use plans (FLUPs) will improve management of about 28 percent of the total area of natural forests in these EcoGov-assisted provinces and regions. By assisting tenure holders in these LGUs, the project has contributed to improving the management of 262,092 hectares of natural forests in tenured areas of EcoGov-assisted LGUs, representing 103% of the FFM Sector 5-year LOP target. Almost all the EcoGov-supported LGUs are located in KBAs or at least drain to marine KBAs. Forty percent of the provinces where EcoGov is active also support thirteen watershed forest reserves of which three are important in terms of hydro power generation.

Table 3. Total Area (in hectares) of Natural Forests in EcoGov-Assisted LGUs, KBAs and Watershed Forest Reserves Covered

City/Province	Natural Forests ¹	Natural Forests in EcoGov-Assisted LGUs ²	Nat. Forests in Tenured Areas in EcoGov-Assisted LGUs ³	Nat. Forests Under Tenure Meeting "Improved Mgm't"	KBAs Covered	Watershed Forest Reserves Covered
Basilan	98,871	4,623	1,728	253	Basilan Nat. Biotic Area	
Zamboanga Sibugay	82,056	4,294	283		Drains to Sibugay bay (MKBA)	
Zamboanga City	40,845	958			Pasonanca Natural Park	Pasonanca watershed
Lanao del Sur		20,000			Lake Lanao KBA	Lake Lanao watershed
Total W. Mindanao	221,772	29,875	1,728	253		
Lanao del Sur	213,077	12,412	13,186	902	Mt. Piagayungan KBA	
Maguindanao	73,511				Drains to Illana bay	
Shariff Kabunsuan		24,000		7,700	Drains to Illana bay (MKBA)	Dimapatoy watershed
Davao City	99,248	10,544	11,286		Mt. Apo Natural Park	
Davao del Sur		7,905			Mt. Apo Natural Park	
North Cotabato	152,818	16,237	13,176	4,093	Mt. Apo Natural Park	
South Cotabato	125,256					
Sultan Kudarat	135,770	24,408	3,279	5,621	Mt. Daguma Range	Kabulnan river watershed
Saranggani	148,316	103,813	51,859	56,422	Mt. Busa-Kiamba and Mt. Latian KBA	
Total for South Central Mindanao	947,996	199,319	57,115	51,007		
Bohol	11,460	628	404	404	Talibon Protected Landscape and Seascape	
Cebu	9,220	1,991	3,221	1,991	Nug-as and Mt. Lantoy KBA	Argao watershed forest reserve
Negros Oriental	30,900	12,443	11,408	8,063	Southwestern Negros KBA and Cuernos de Negros KBA	
Total C. Visayas	51,580	15,062	11,795	10,458		
Isabela	403,120				Northern Sierra Madre Nat. Park	
Nueva Vizcaya	169,270	129,751	81,983	60,242	Casecnan Protected Landscape	Dupax watershed; Casecnan river watershed; Magat watershed
Quirino	128,380	168,142*	137,526	90,633	Quirino Protected Landscape	
Aurora	217,140	54,203	4,134	25,708	Aurora Memorial National Park and North Central Sierra Madre Mountains KBA	Aurora watershed; Basal river watershed; Dibalo-Pingit-Zabali watershed; Pacugao river watershed; Diteki river watershed
Total for N. Luzon	917,910	352,096	176,822*	176,643		
Total All Regions	2,139,258	596,352 (28% of total nat. forests)	286,952 (113% of LOP target)	262,092 (103% of LOP targets)		

Note 1: Data for Mindanao were generated from the EcoGov 1 mapping study; data for other regions were taken from the 2004 Philippine Forestry Statistics and a FMB-NAMRIA forest assessment report.

Note 2: Only those with approved FLUPs are included in this column.

Note 3: Based on reported natural forests within tenure holdings that were inventoried for the tenure management assessment. Many of the reported forests are yet for field validation. Only LGUs with approved FLUPs are included.

The major accomplishments of the FFM sector in Year 5 include the following:

- **Improved management of natural forests.** As of September 30, 2009, the FFM Sector achieved 135 percent of the 20,795 hectares Year 5 target on improved natural forest management. This breakdown on biophysical targets is presented in the table below. Assistance was provided to the Bugkalot CADT holder in Nueva Vizcaya and to the co-management tenure holders in Upi, Shariff Kabunsuan and Bagumbayan, Sultan Kudarat to help them meet key performance indicators for improved natural forest management. Activities were focused on facilitating the signing of co-management agreements in Upi and Bagumbayan, having approved resource management plans, crafting IPR policies, ensuring implementation budgets and developing functional organizations. The high biophysical accomplishment was due to the assistance provided to Upi, Shariff Kabunsuan in testing ways to implement payment for environmental services (PES). Upi was not originally included among the target areas but as the EcoGov team worked with the LGU and the DENR in facilitating PES, the indicators for improved management of natural forests were concurrently met.

Table 4. Accomplishment of Biophysical Targets

Indicators	Targets (hectares)		Accomplishments as of September 30, 2009			
	LOP	Year 5	Year 5	% Year 5	Cumulative	% LOP
Natural Forest Management	254,670	20, 795	28,056	135%	262,092	103%
Bare Forestland Development	14,000	-			32,097	229%

Currently, a total of 45 tenure holders have been assisted in improving the management of about 262,092 hectares of natural forests within their tenured areas, which is equivalent to 103% of the 5-year FFM LOP target. This is expected to contribute significantly to conserving biodiversity resources in these natural forests and in reducing carbon emissions as the tenure holders have enhanced their organizational, financial and technical capabilities in managing and protecting their allocated forest lands. Using the USAID on line carbon calculator, the 28,056 hectares of natural forests placed under improved management in Year 5 translates to a net carbon benefit of about 395,245 tons of CO₂ because of reduced emissions due to avoided deforestation and carbon sequestration resulting from annual growth of these natural forests.

- **FLUP Assistance to LGUs and Scaling Up.** The FFM team was originally directly assisting 33 LGUs in forest land use planning. By the end of Year 5, the LGUs directly assisted have increased to 43, as illustrated in the Table below. To expand further FLUP assistance, the EcoGov team, with local DENR CENROs, PENROs and regional offices, advocated with provincial LGUs to support FFM scaling up activities in non-EcoGov assisted municipalities. Consequently, provincial technical working groups (TWGs) composed of DENR and provincial LGU staff were organized in Northern Luzon, Central Visayas, Southern and Central Mindanao and in Western Mindanao. The assistance provided by the TA team, with these provincial TWGs, resulted in an additional five FLUPs legitimized and the scaling up of forest land use planning process in an additional 27 municipalities in various regions. The training costs for these scaling up

municipalities are being met jointly by the provincial and municipal LGUs, with the DENR and EcoGov providing technical guidance and quality control of outputs. The number of LGUs with legitimized FLUPs has now increased to 38 covering 395,377 hectares of natural forests (see Table 5). FLUPs help LGUs adapt to climate change as they identify appropriate zones within forest lands such as those for protection of watersheds that supply water to various agricultural areas.

Table 5. LGUs Assisted in Forest Land Use Planning

Regions	Directly Assisted LGUs	Scaling Up LGUs
N. Luzon	8	10
C. Visayas	12	5
South-Central Mindanao	16	8
Western Mindanao	7	4
Total	43	27

Table 6. 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
Central Visayas	12	133,694	15,062	90,962
South Central Mindanao	12	413,334	124,382	153,483
Western Mindanao	4	68,501	8,759	41,020
Total	38	998,421	395,377	392,561

- FLUP Implementation.** With guidance from DENR and the EcoGov TA team, LGUs continue to implement their legitimized FLUPs. Processing of tenure instruments in “open access” forest lands led to the signing of four additional co-management agreements having a total area of 49,329 hectares of forest lands, bringing the total number of signed co-management agreements to 29 covering 79,538 hectares of natural forests (refer to Table 7). At the same time, recognition of individual property rights (IPRs) of actual claimants within communal tenured areas is ongoing with 312 new IPRs signed in Year 5 covering 945 hectares. With signed co-management agreements, LGUs are now actively involved in managing forests and forestlands within their territorial jurisdiction, allocating funds to finance site development and enforcement activities. Seventeen LGUs in Central Visayas and in South Central Mindanao have reportedly hired a total of 293 forest wardens with 64 deputized forest protection officers. These personnel are now assisting DENR in forest enforcement to help reduce incidence of illegal logging. Reports by six LGUs in Mindanao on confiscations of illegally cut logs and lumber are estimated at 38,500 bd. ft. valued at about US\$14,000 in 2009 alone. LGUs, particularly those in water deficient regions such as Central Visayas, have also taken initiatives in rehabilitating selected watersheds. Three LGU identified priority watersheds in Negros Oriental are being developed to ensure sustainable supply of water both for drinking/domestic use and for agriculture. Bayawan has planted 140 hectares of

water production areas with permanent crops (coconut, mango, coffee with kakawate hedges). These areas which were previously covered with grasses are also being protected from fire with the establishment of 2 km firelines. Similarly, 40 hectares of land was also planted to forest and fruit trees within the Tindog Bato watershed in Bais City which covers a total forestlands area of 3,818 hectares. Likewise, 28 hectares of the 4,806 hectares Pacuan watershed were developed into agroforestry in La Libertad, Negros Oriental. Overall, a total of 493 hectares of forestlands were developed in 2009 as other LGUs assisted upland farmers develop portions of their co-managed areas which serve as local sources of water for local communities. Among these LGUs are Kiamba, Sarangani (50 hectares); Wao, Lanao del Sur (50 hectares); Upi, Maguindanao (45 hectares); Lebak, Sultan Kudarat (80 hectares); and Kalamansig, Sultan Kudarat (60 hectares).



Bayawan City in Negros Oriental has started rehabilitating water production areas supplying water to the city by planting hedgerows of kalawate interplanted with coconut, mango and other fruit trees. (Photo by Joel Baterna).

Table 7. Co-Management Areas in EcoGov Assisted LGUs (number and hectares)

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	12	65,245	11,391	53,824
Southern and Central Mindanao	12	155,281	63,244	44,265
Western Mindanao	4	20,553	2,888	15,295
TOTAL	29	246,074	79,538	115,438

- LGU - FFM Financing.** In 2009, EcoGov- assisted LGUs have allocated funds for forest and forestlands management amounting to Php 85,720,000.00 (USD 1,824,000.00). Previously-supported LGUs have almost doubled their FFM allocations compared to 2008 (from Php27.1 million to Php 42.4 million or USD 577,148.00 to USD 902,489.00) while newly assisted LGUs allocated Php 3.8 million or USD 82,021.00 in 2009. Meanwhile, provincial LGUs have significantly increased their FFM allocations from USD132,021.00 (Php 6.2 million) in 2008 to USD 839,319.00 (Php 39.4 million) in 2009, as they support scaling up of FLUP formulation and site development activities of municipalities. It is interesting to note that LGU budget to support FFM implementation has steadily increased during the last four years, reaching a total of Php 171,929,560.00 or USD 3,658,075.00 (as presented in the Table below). Most of the budget support was dedicated to the 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 of, and consultations on IPR policy; provision of social infrastructure such as farm-to-market roads and nurseries; procurement of planting materials; and enforcement activities.

Table 8. LGU FFM Allocations

LGUs	Budget (Pesos) per year			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mun. LGUs	25,390,500	21,243,060	27,126	46,272,000*
Prov'l LGUs	575,000	5,670,000	6,205,000	39,448,000
Total	25,965,500	26,913,060	33,331,000	85,720,000

* Php 42,417,000.00 ((USD 577,148) were allocated by EcoGov assisted LGUs in 2008 while Php 3,855,000.00 (USD 82,021) were allocations of newly assisted LGUs in 2009.

To sustain FFM financing, the FFM Sector is also testing alternative financing systems, such as public-private partnership, payment for environmental services and creation of FFM special accounts in selected LGUs.

- **Public and private investments.** Public-private partnership in FFM development is progressing well in South-Central Mindanao. Platinum Rubber Development, Inc., Nestle Philippines and the Fiber Industries Development Authority (FIDA) are investing for the development of rubber, coffee, and abaca-based farms in this area. PLATINUM, which signed a memorandum of agreement (MOA) last year with the LGU of Kiamba and the CBFM PO, continue to provide quality planting materials and technical assistance in developing rubber-based farms and committing to buy rubber latex at mutually agreed market prices. Nestle Philippines conducts coffee specialist training for DENR staff and EcoGov-assisted LGU extension workers, including CBFM PO officers, in Sarangani Province, Sultan Kudarat and North Cotabato to encourage coffee based farming in these areas. Concurrently, the FIDA is conducting training on abaca planting and processing technologies for LGU staff and IPR holders. The LGUs on the other hand, especially in Sarangani Province, are investing in access roads leading to production areas, as specified in the FLUP, and in providing planting materials to IPR holders. These agroforestry development initiatives supported by the government and private sector provide alternative income sources for local communities, which has the effect of slowly helping them shift away from illegal forest harvesting activities, and improving their ability to adapt to negative impacts of climate change. In Kiamba, Sarangani for instance, about 110 IPR holders have started to harvest abaca fibers planted underneath second growth and sub-marginal forests, earning for each IPR holder, additional income ranging from Php 1,800.00 to Php 2,300.00 per month (USD 38-50 per month).
- **Payment for Environmental Services.** Activities leading to the implementation of PES in Dimapatoy watershed are in progress. The TWG validated on the ground, and finalized the proposed land uses for Dimapatoy which will be the basis for calculating PES rates to actual occupants of the watershed. Farm planning by IPR holders were also

initiated and some of them had signed conservation agreements with the Steering Committee for the rehabilitation of their allocated forest lands.

- **FFM Special Accounts.** The EcoGov team also assisted selected LGUs in setting up co-management special accounts as a mechanism to “ring fence” LGU allocated funds for FFM, and other funds generated from the use of forest resources such as in recognizing IPRs. This special account will ensure that collections from the use of forest lands are ploughed back into forest development activities. As a result of EcoGov assistance, LGUs Talibon and San Miguel, Bohol are now implementing the approved co-management financial guidelines for the special account. Other LGUs, such as Bayawan City, Sta. Catalina, Negros Oriental and Alcoy, Cebu are still in the process of enacting their ordinance for the creation of FFM special accounts and the corresponding co-management financial guidelines.
- **Policy support.** EcoGov assisted the DENR in crafting key policies designed to improve management of forests and forestlands and conserve biodiversity. The TA team participated in the review of the SFMA which to date is still in Congress. EcoGov also participated in various CBFM policy forum/ consultation meetings hosted by the FMB. Here, significant inputs were provided to proposed CBFM policies, such as rejecting a proposal to set limits (in terms of area) to CBFM sites and limiting PO membership in CBFM to those actually residing inside delineated CBFM areas. These proposed measures are contrary to basic CBFM concepts that the nature of community use of forest resources is an important parameter in defining the extent of CBFM sites and the beneficiaries. On various occasions, the FFM team was invited to share its experiences in forest land use planning in relation to the implementation of DENR upland development program. During the FMB ExeCom meeting on 19 June 2009, where the FFM Sector Leader was invited as a resource person, the FMB Director expressed appreciation on the value of FLUP as a mechanism to encourage LGU and private sector investment in forest lands management and development. Forestry divisions concerned were instructed to study how the upland development program could leverage funding from the LGUs and the private sector through the FLUP process in combination with other policy measures.
- EcoGov assisted in formulating the revised implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of the National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS) Act of 1992, which was signed on 24 December 2008 as DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2008-26. This policy was widely disseminated in a forum partly supported by EcoGov, and attended by the DENR Secretary, where the provisions of the DAO were discussed. Through policy discussions last year with PAWB and FMB, EcoGov was able to incorporate good environmental governance practices in DAO 2008-26. Among others things, the revised IRR has simplified the management zoning of protected areas, created the integrated protected area fund (IPAF) at the site level, and promotes more transparent and participatory process in resource management planning and approval.
- The EcoGov team continued to work with LGUs and the DENR CENROs in formulating ordinances that support effective management of forests and forestlands. This includes

recognition of individual property rights and establishment of FFM special accounts among others.

- **Mainstreaming FFM Processes.** Mainstreaming of FFM into DENR and LGUs was initiated in Year 5 through documentation of sound practices, development of knowledge products and training of DENR and provincial LGU staff. Field documentations were completed in Talibon, Bohol; Bayawan, Negros Oriental; Kiamba, Sarangani and Diffun, Quirino. This is now being packaged into a source book of sound practices in forests and forestland management which may be used as reference materials by other LGUs. In addition, a mapping guidebook and a training guide on FLUP formulation were prepared. These materials were used in training the provincial TWGs in FLUP preparation for scaling up FLUP in non-EcoGov assisted LGUs. A simplified handbook on forestry offenses was also drafted to serve as reference and guide of forestry enforcement personnel in determining forestry offenses and the corresponding evidences necessary for filing of cases against violators of forestry laws and regulations.
- The “ridge to reef” (R2R) framework or integrated ecosystems management (IEM) planning is also being mainstreamed into the DENR and other foreign assisted projects such as the Environment and Natural Resources Management Program (ENRMP) project funded by the World Bank and the GTZ funded Panay and Negros Community Based Forest Management Project (CBFMP). Integrated Ecosystem Management (IEM) planning is now included in the training curriculum of DENR-CENRO Managers while GTZ has included in its policy, FLUP or a commitment to prepare FLUP, as one of the requirements before an LGU can avail assistance from GTZ.
- At the provincial level, EcoGov pilot tested a watershed-based, and asset-focused provincial forestry master planning in Quirino. The plan, which was already completed, identifies the different management zones within the forest lands of the province and provides the framework for managing its forest resources. It is expected to guide LGUs in locating infrastructures to production and multiple use areas to encourage private sector investments. The plan and its accompanying processes will provide a model for demonstrating the importance of the forestry sector in terms of enhancing the ecological services of forests and forestlands (such as supporting irrigation systems) and supporting the production and development goals of LGUs (such as the need for wood raw materials). The team also assisted the provincial LGU of Sarangani complete its draft provincial environment code. The draft code has been reviewed by the legal specialist and is now with the provincial TWG for revision.

FFM Accomplishments – Northern Luzon

- The Northern Luzon FFM team assisted the Bugkalot CADT holder in Dupax del Sur, Nueva Vizcaya improve the management of 16,996 hectares of natural forests within the CADT area. They were assisted in formulating their ancestral domain sustainable development and protection plan (ADSDPP), secure funding assistance from the LGUs and the NCIP for plan implementation, adopt IPR policies and improve their traditional organization to be more functional.

- The watershed-based, and asset-focused Provincial Forestry Master Plan of Quirino was finalized and endorsed by the Provincial Development Council to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan for its adoption and legitimization. This plan identifies the different management zones within forest lands of the province and covers four priority areas on biodiversity conservation, water production, wood production and nature- based tourism. It provides the framework for managing forest resources of the province and is expected to guide LGUs in locating infrastructures to production and multiple use areas to encourage private sector investments. . The plan provides a model for demonstrating the importance of the forestry sector in terms of enhancing the ecological services of forests and forestlands (such as supporting irrigation systems) and supporting the production and development goals of LGUs (such as the need for wood raw materials of the furniture industries).
- A para-legal training on forestry law enforcement for members of the Nueva Vizcaya Multi-sectoral Forest Protection Committee was co-organized and conducted on 4-5 December 2008 by the DENR, EcoGov, and the Enterprise Works World Wide-Philippines. The 33 trainees, including the MENROs of Nueva Vizcaya, were oriented on the Local Government Code, the DILG- DENR Joint Memo Circulars on FFM and in conducting arrests, seizure and detention of violators of environmental laws. With this training DENR and the provincial LGU hope to improve enforcement of forestry laws and ultimately reduce illegal cutting of forests in the province.
- IPR agreements were awarded to 120 families in Dumabel, Aglipay, Quirino covering 282 hectares. Planting of agroforestry crops has started in these IPR areas.
- The Quirino PLGU conducted its joint FLUP implementation assessment workshop with the DENR on 15 December 2008 with facilitation by EcoGov and the inter-institutional management team (IIMT) of the province. The workshop assessed the status of FLUP implementation among the forested LGUs of Diffun, Cabarroguis, Aglipay, Maddela and Nagtipunan with a view to improving implementation in succeeding years.
- Scaling up of FLUP formulation in Nueva Vizcaya, Aurora, Cagayan, and San Mariano, Isabela is in progress. The Nueva Vizcaya Consortium for Forest and Forestland Management (NVCFFM) conducted FLUP orientation and action planning for Villaverde, Ambaguio, Bayombong, Dupax Norte and Kayapa. The FLUP of Aritao was also finalized by the Municipal TWG and formally submitted to the DENR which was finally approved by the Regional Executive Director. Meanwhile the Provincial ENRO of Aurora continues to monitor completion by the municipal TWG of the draft strategies and forestland allocation in Maria Aurora, San Luis, Dinalungan, and Dilasag while situational analyses were completed in Penablanca, Cagayan and San Mariano, Isabela.

FFM Accomplishments – Central Visayas

- As part of the FLUP implementation process, LGUs in Central Visayas continue to process individual property rights (IPR) agreements of actual claimants within their co-management sites. In Year 5, ninety (90) IPR agreements were signed in Bayawan, Negros Oriental and in Talibon Bohol covering 284 hectares while in other LGUs (Bais City, Sta. Catalina, La Libertad, Dalaguete and Alcoy) claims mapping, farm planning and processing of IPR documents are still in progress. These IPR holders/ claimants have started to develop their individual claims, planting perennial crops such as coffee, coconuts, mango and other fruit trees provided by the LGUs. In Bais City for instance, 40 hectares were planted to fruit and forest trees within the Tindog-Bato sub-watershed while in La Libertad 28 hectares were developed into agro-forestry within the Pacuan sub-watershed. Bayawan has planted 140 hectares of identified water production areas with permanent crops (eg coconut, mango, coffee with kakawate hedges).
- Aside from site development, EcoGov also advocated for LGU support to forest protection. As a result, nine LGUs in Central Visayas have organized Bantay Gubat teams who conduct patrol works in forestlands of their municipalities. These LGUs have hired 272 forest wardens/ guards who assist DENR in forest law enforcement to reduce incidence of illegal cutting and forest conversion activities.
- Technical assistance was provided to Talibon and San Miguel, Bohol and Bayawan, La Libertad and Sta. Catalina, Negros Oriental in enacting ordinance creating a co-management special account and the corresponding co-management financial guidelines. Talibon and San Miguel, in Bohol Province are now implementing the approved co-management financial guidelines intended to “ring fence” funds generated from the issuance of IPR agreements and the FFM allocations of LGUs. Sta. Catalina and La Libertad in Negros Oriental were able to pass the ordinance creating the special accounts, although the financial guidelines are still under deliberation by the Sangguniang Bayan. The Sangguniang Panglungsod of Bayawan is also reviewing its proposed ordinance creating a co-management special account.
- The DENR FLUP Technical Assistance teams created last year at the Regional Office and the provinces of Cebu, Bohol, and Negros Oriental is actively involved in scaling up FLUP formulation in the region. With guidance from the EcoGov FFM team, FLUP orientation was conducted on 3 June 2009 by local DENR staff, for the LGUs of Danao, Clarin and Pilar in Bohol. As a result of this activity, a memorandum of agreement for FLUP formulation was drafted, where the LGUs agreed to allocate funds with DENR providing technical assistance. An orientation on FLUP planning process was also given to the Carood Watershed Mgt Council by the DENR 7 Regional and Provincial FLUP TA team in coordination with the PLGU of Bohol. In Cebu, a MOA was signed between the DENR and Moalboal LGU for joint FLUP formulation while community profiling and mapping is in progress in Oslob, one of the scaling up LGUs in the province, as well as in Ayungon and Bindoy, Negros Oriental. Oslob also signed a co-management agreement with DENR on 20 May 2009 for the management of the 29 hectares Sumilon Island as an ecotourism site. In addition, members of the FLUP TWG of Valencia, Negros Oriental

have started to draft sections of the FLUP document while the FLUP TWG of Sibulan, Negros Oriental finalized the Municipal FLUP and presented it to the SB. The latter adopted the plan on 5 November 2008, and forwarded it with the co-management and joint implementation agreement to the PNOC for signing. This is because the forestlands are within the Palinpinon geothermal reserve.

- The forest land use plans of Bayawan, Sta. Catalina and La Libertad are now being used by the LGUs in preparing project proposals for funding by other donors. The FFM team assisted these LGUs in drafting proposals which were submitted to GTZ for funding agro forestry activities of IPR holders and improvement of ‘farm to market’ roads.

FFM Accomplishments – Southern and Central Mindanao

- The EcoGov team assisted Bagumbayan, Sultan Kudarat and Upi, Shariff Kabunsuan improve the management of their natural forests. Assistance to these LGUs helped signing of co-management agreements with the DENR, formulate resource management plans, initiate IPR recognition, allocate budget and create functional FFM organizational structure. Eleven thousand and sixty (11,060) hectares of natural forests within their co-management areas were placed under improved management. The co-management agreements of Bagumbayan, Sultan Kudarat and Upi, Maguindanao were signed on 18 May 2009.
- Activities leading to the completion and approval of FLUPs in several LGUs in Sarangani Province and in ARMM were pursued in 2009. The joint FLUP implementation MOA of Bagumbayan and Upi were signed by the DENR and the LGU on 18 May 2009. The FLUP of Malungon was legitimized by the SB on 10 March 2009, while the FLUP of Malapatan was endorsed by the barangay captains and the CADT holder to the MDC. Meantime, the FLUPs of Glan, Alabel, Magpet, Sta. Cruz and Bansalan are in various stages of data collection, mapping and drafting of the plan. However, FLUPs in several LGUs in ARMM such as those of Datu Odin Sinsuat, Shariff Aguak and Datu Unsay are being delayed due to peace and order problems in these areas.
- Recognition of individual property rights in Sarangani, Shariff Kabunsuan and Lanao del Sur is on going. Fifty-five (55) new IPR agreements were signed in Kiamba, Sarangani covering 264 hectares. In Wao, Lanao del Sur 32 IPR agreements were signed with an estimated area of 70 hectares while in Upi, Shariff Kabunsuan, 15 IPRs were issued covering 45 hectares. These IPR holders have started to develop their individual claims, with 285 hectares planted to rubber, coffee, coconut and other forest and fruit trees in Lebak and Kalamansig, Sultan Kudarat; Wao, Lanao del Sur, Kiamba, Sarangani and Upi, Shariff Kabunsuan. In Kiamba, Sarangani, about 110 IPR holders have started to harvest abaca planted underneath second growth forests and brushlands, earning additional income ranging from USD 38-50 per month.
- Forest protection and law enforcement was also given attention by the LGUs in South-Central Mindanao to reduce incidence of illegal logging and forest conversion. Six LGUs in the region hired 57 forest guards and designated 25 deputized forest protection officers to help DENR in forest law enforcement. The efforts of these forest protection

officers resulted in the confiscation in 2009 of an estimated 38,526 bd. ft of illegally cut logs and lumber valued at USD 14,000.00. In addition, the provincial LGU of Sarangani, with the DENR-PENRO, conducted a forest protection and law enforcement seminar on 19 August 2009 for 50 participants (of which 10 were female) from CBFM POs and barangay officials to enhance their understanding of forest laws and regulations and their skills in forest protection and law enforcement.

- LGU partnership with the private sector (Nestle Philippines and Platinum Rubber Development Corporation) and other government agencies, such as the Fiber Industries Development Authority (FIDA), in developing IPR areas continue to expand in the region. Nestle's assistance to EcoGov-assisted LGUs now includes Malungon, Alabel, Malapatan, Glan in addition to Wao, Upi, Bagumbayan, Magpet Senator Ninoy Aquino, Lebak, Kalamansig, Kiamba, Maasim and Kidapawan City. Nestle personnel continue to conduct training and on-site coaching to coffee technicians in EcoGov-assisted LGUs (at no cost). Similarly, Platinum Rubber Development Corporation and FIDA have expanded their assistance, providing training to LGU staff and PO officers in rubber and coffee-based agroforestry farming.
- Validation and updating of the proposed land uses of Dimapatoy watershed was completed in 2009. Claims mapping and farm planning were undertaken and initially, 15 IPR agreements were signed by the Steering Committee. Conservation agreements were also signed by six IPR holders for the protection and rehabilitation of portions of Dimapatoy watershed in exchange for planting material support from the municipal LGU.
- The draft management plan of Mt. Apo Natural Park (MANP) was completed and deliberated by the Natural Resource Committee of PAMB on 26 June 2009. The committee endorsed the plan to PAMB and the PAMB EXECOM approved the draft management plan on 25 August 2009 subject to inclusion of the suggested revisions proposed by the PAMB members. The plan has harmonized the various management zones and prescriptions of MANP with the proposed zones of the CADT holders and other stakeholders in the protected area.
- With assistance from FFM TA team, the TWG members of Sarangani Province have produced the final draft of the Environment Code. This draft will be subjected to a final review by the TWG, with support from the EcoGov Legal Specialist, prior to submission to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan.

FFM Accomplishments – Western Mindanao

- Completion of FLUPs in target LGUs was given focus in Western Mindanao. With facilitation by the FFM TA in Western Mindanao, the FLUPs of R.T. Lim and Tungawan in Zamboanga Sibugay were finally legitimized by respective Sangguniang Bayans in June 2009 and May 2009. Their joint FLUP implementation MOAs were also signed by the Regional Executive Director (RED) of DENR during this period. In addition, the co-management agreement of R.T. Lim for the unallocated forest lands in its municipality was signed by the RED in August 2009 while Tungawan is still negotiating with DENR

for the signing of their co-management agreement. The IPR ordinance was also enacted in Tungawan for its mangrove co-management area.

- In Lanao del Sur, community profiling is ongoing in all barangays of Bubong. The provincial TWG with guidance from the EcoGov FFM Specialist of Western Mindanao is providing technical assistance to the municipal TWG in undertaking this activity. In addition, the Al Khalifa MOA between the provincial LGU and the DENR is being reviewed by DENR ARMM.
- Scaling up of FLUP formulation continues to progress in Zamboanga del Sur. Community profiling and mapping are ongoing in Sominot, Lakewood and Tukuran while Mahayag and Dumingag have started analyzing the profiles and maps as inputs in drafting their FLUPs. DENR Region 9 conducted GIS training among these LGUs to improve their skills in mapping and overlay analysis.
- Orientation has been conducted for key members of the DENR Region 9 Coastal Management Division to review the mechanics, standards, and procedures for facilitating co-management of mangroves. In addition, the provincial FFM TWG of Zamboanga del Sur conducted an orientation for MLGU Midsalip which has expressed interest in FLUP.

Lessons in FFM: Year 5 in Perspective

- EcoGov success and effectiveness are very much anchored on the support of local champions. Experience shows that there are articulate and influential persons in the LGU and other sectors who could champion the cause of environment and generate support decision-making and action. The position and location of these champions vary from one LGU to another. They could be individuals, groups of individuals, or institutions that enable individuals. In some places it is the Mayor. In others, it is the MENRO or MPDC. Still in others, it is the SB or SP Committee Chairperson on Environment. Others are with local NGO, Academe, etc. If these champions happen to be the Governor or the Mayor, the probability of successful project implementation will be increased or accelerated. Given this observation, it is important to devote quality time to cultivate meaningful relations with the Mayors/Local Chief Executives. This would consist of courtesy calls, regular briefing updates, and invitations to participate wherever possible.
- Learning sites are valuable in disseminating sound practices in FFM. These learning sites that are usually LGU- based are in themselves technology centers from which other LGUs can learn approaches, methods and standards towards good environmental governance.
- DENR can augment their own achievements by complementing resources with other agencies/organizations. EcoGov experiences indicate that by partnering with LGUs, private investors and other stakeholders, these groups can allocate resources which could contribute to improving the management of forests and forestlands, among others. The resources may not all be financial, but also in the form of technical assistance and

improved technology in production, such as the case of Platinum Rubber Development Corp. Others came in the form of material support, logistics, etc.

- It is strategic to work with Provincial LGUs in scaling up FLUP formulation and implementation. Provincial LGUs have oversight responsibilities over their constituent LGUs. Working with them and through them in scaling up FFM technical assistance proved to be strategic as the PLGUs started to allocate additional funds and personnel which complemented the resources of municipal LGUs and those of DENR to facilitate FFM activities.
- A participatory and transparent FLUP formulation process following the R2R framework is a good entry point to engage LGUs in forest management. This process provides a framework where LGUs are able to relate food production, raw material requirements of basic industries and other LGU priorities such as water sources, to forestry issues/ concerns and activities. It also guides LGUs to locate basic infrastructures such as roads, to production zones to encourage private sector investments in forestry.
- 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 in the entire Sarangani province, where Platinum Rubber Development Corporation, Nestle Philippines and FIDA have partnered with the LGUs in developing rubber, coffee and abaca - based farms of IPR holders.

Implementation Problems and Proposed Resolution

- Continuous rains in Mindanao resulted in flooding of some areas such as those in Upi, Shariff Kabunsuan; Cotabato City and Bubong, Lanao del Sur. Because of this, FFM planned activities in these areas were delayed. The TWG had to re-schedule some of the activities in the action plan.
- The competing interests of key stakeholders in Mt. Apo Natural Park have delayed approval of the draft management plan. NGOs, CADT holders, NCIP, LGUs and DENR were proposing revisions to the draft plan which at times are in conflict with each other. Patience was important in balancing/managing the concerns of stakeholders, while adhering to the principles of participation, transparency and accountability in the process of building consensus on key components of the management plan.
- Most LGUs reported a reduction in their internal revenue allocation (IRA). Because of this, they could not fully implement the programmed activities in their FLUP. Thus, LGUs are looking for other sources of funds to support FFM implementation. In Sarangani for instance, the LGUs are establishing partnership with private investors while in central Visayas LGUs are establishing co-management funds. In Wao and the Dimapatoy watershed, mechanism for implementing PES is being piloted.

- Aside from funding constraints, the capabilities of LGU MENROs should be assessed. Most of them are new to the field of environmental management and are highly dependent on EcoGov for assistance. Focused capability enhancement training for MENROs should be considered in the future.
- Mainstreaming the FLUP process into the DENR and its scaling up in other non-EcoGov regions remain a great challenge as demands for FLUP assistance from other LGUs continues to increase. The DENR ability to respond to these requests is constrained by the fact that it has very limited logistical support and staff who are adequately trained on FLUP formulation. The FFM team is working on collaborating with NGOs (such as the CFFQI) and other donor-funded projects, such as those of the GTZ, to mainstream the process within the DENR and the LGUs. At the same time, there are ongoing discussions for the organization of an FLUP assistance team within FMB which will train FLUP assistance teams in the regions.
- The unstable peace and order condition in many parts of Mindanao such as in Basilan, Sarangani, and Lanao del Sur continue to limit the activities in FFM. Field validation of the proposed land uses in Dimapatoy watershed, FLUP community profiling, forest protection and enforcement activities and claims mapping could hardly be implemented by the LGUs for security reasons. With this situation, FFM field staff are required to frequently check intelligence information from local counterparts and carefully schedule field activities as appropriate.

2.2 Improved Coastal Resources Management

EcoGov work in Coastal Resources Management (CRM) addresses critical threats to coastal areas in the Philippines, including overfishing and destructive fishing practices. The objectives of increasing the coverage of coastal area under improved management, particularly through the MPA establishment and strengthening of existing MPAs contribute to DENR goals and USAID Strategic Objectives, especially in relation to biological diversity conservation. Among the major contributions of EcoGov, are efforts in the Sulu and Celebes Sea area which is located at the heart of what is referred to as the “Coral Triangle”. Overall, the major focal areas for the CRM technical assistance constitute significant representation in four of the six marine bio-geographic areas in the country. The learning sites in the focal areas will be illustrative models of the synergistic benefits that can be derived from marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries utilization, and how the scaling up of local efforts will contribute to managing priority Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (MKBA) of the Philippines.

The EcoGov CRM team works with municipal and provincial LGUs, the DENR and DA-BFAR to improve the management of coastal resources and municipal fisheries. The focus is on coastal law enforcement, combined with IEC to improve compliance in CRM laws, fishery regulation, adaptive management of marine sanctuaries and networks, mangrove and foreshore management, and management of other coastal zones. EcoGov technical assistance strengthens the adaptive management and sustainability of coastal resources through participatory monitoring and evaluation of coastal and fisheries resources. EcoGov has paved the way for enhancing the CRM governance capabilities of LGUs and coastal communities by establishing improved systems, through FTAP-enriched processes and standards.

EcoGov uses a baywide/ecosystem (e.g., island cluster) framework to build institutional economies of scale and to be relevant in terms of biodiversity conservation and fisheries production. This has been undertaken through inter-LGU alliances for coastal/fisheries law enforcement, which have been established in Baler Bay, the Camotes Sea, and Illana Bay and initiated in Sibuguey Bay. MPA networking is an important entry point to mainstream CRM into the overall governance services of LGUs. Complementing this with the strengthening of individual marine sanctuary management is an important grounding for inter-LGU efforts. These approaches have allowed EcoGov not only to expand its impact, but also create the enabling conditions and potential for financing and investments.

CRM Accomplishments -- Nationwide

- As indicated in the presentations below, the CRM Sector has met and exceeded its Year 5 and total LOP targets for coastal areas under improved management, new marine sanctuaries established and existing marine sanctuaries under improved management. Central Visayas and Western Mindanao are the CRM focus regions. These regions combined, account for more than 75% of the five-year accomplishments.

Table 9. Summary of CRM Targets and Accomplishments to 30 September 2009

Five-Year Target	Year 5 Target	Accomplishments	
		Year 5	Five Years
Indicator 4: Coastal areas under improved management			
106,700 ha	13,633 ha	18,301 ha (134%)	111,368 ha (104%)
Indicator 5: Number and hectares of new marine sanctuaries established			
20 sanctuaries (627 ha)	LOP target achieved in Year 3	21 MPAs (105%); 1,362 ha (217%) 29 additional MPAs were brought to the "established" level in the process of strengthening their management. Total: 50 MPAs 1,814 ha	
Indicator 6: Number and hectares of existing marine sanctuaries under improved management			
50 sanctuaries 2,500 ha	16 MPAs 320 ha	16 MPAs (100%) 530 ha (166%)	50 MPAs (100%); 2,608 ha (104%).

Table 10. Regional Distribution of Accomplishments for the Period 2004-2009

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*
N. Luzon	63,317	31,430	2 56	2 114	2 300
C. Visayas	50,791	37,061	4 183	32 779	26 843
W. Mindanao	68,475	37,969	8 1,693	16 1,715	11 634
S. Mindanao	36,942	-	- -	- -	1 37
Total	219,525	111,368	14 1,932	50 2,608	50 1,814

- Other CRM accomplishments included the formal establishment of three MPA networks in Central Visayas: BATMan (Bindoy-Ayungon-Tayasan-Manjuyod in Negros Oriental), DuGJan (Duero-Guindulman-Jagna in Bohol) and the Camotes Sea network. Overall, five MPA networks have been formed by EcoGov. The other two network clusters are in Illana Bay, formed in Year 4 under the umbrella of the Illana Bay Regional Alliance (IBRA 9). There are 44 MPAs in the LGUs that compose the three Central Visayas networks. Eleven of these have been brought to "strengthened" level. There remains a significant number of MPAs that can potentially be improved through the networking process that is being pursued by EcoGov in collaboration with the PLGUs, DENR and BFAR.

- EcoGov efforts in strengthening MPAs, MPA networks and inter-LGU alliances are gaining recognition at national and regional levels. IBRA 9 and the Camotes Sea Coastal Resource Management Council (CSCRMC) continue to be learning destinations and sources of shared best practices in CRM in various forums. IBRA 9 is being used as a model in inter-LGU collaboration in nearby Maligay and Dumaguillas Bay and has become a destination for CRM study visits in Western Mindanao (e.g., Tawi-Tawi, Ozamis). Five MPAs assisted by EcoGov were among the top nominees for the 2009 Best MPA Award given out by the MPA Support Network (MSN). The Pilar Municipal Marine Park (Camotes Islands) was awarded 1st place while the Tambunan MPA of Tabina (Zamboanga del Sur) won as second best MPA.
- The CRM team continued its success in providing science-based technical assistance to support local decision-making. Similar to the FISH BE effort in previous years, EcoGov developed hydrodynamic and dispersion models in Davao Gulf and Illana Bay to support the advocacy for ridge-to-reef planning and sustainable mariculture. The former showed the extent of the impact of pollution flows into Davao Gulf, highlighting the relationship and interdependence between land-based activities and coastal/marine resource conservation. The latter model was developed to help the LGU of Dumalinao plan/zone its proposed mariculture park, giving due consideration to the carrying capacity of the area. Though local in application, the approach can very well be applied in planning other mariculture parks in the country and has demonstrated concrete approaches for developing sustainable mariculture guidelines and zoning plans.
- EcoGov continued to support the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) and other initiatives that relate to climate change adaptation. The CRM team periodically provided information on activities that are relevant into the CTI National Plan of Action for the Philippines. Selected EcoGov sites in Illana Bay, Davao Gulf and Camotes Islands are included in the efforts to standardize MPA benchmarking and rating tools in support of this plan of action. Efforts are expected to help pave the way for standardization of MPA assessment and monitoring procedures and tools in the entire Coral Triangle region. EcoGov field teams are collaborating with the DOST-funded Integrated Coastal Evaluation — Coastal Research, Enhancement and Adaptive Management (ICE CREAM) Project in providing orientation to LGUs on climate change adaptation in coastal areas and in establishing permanent monitoring stations in Camotes Sea, Illana Bay, Baler Bay and Davao Gulf. The ICE CREAM Project aims to determine the vulnerabilities of various marine ecosystems to disturbance events as exacerbated by global climate change, and establish monitoring programs to gauge changes from these events and recommend adaptive management mechanisms.
- EcoGov CRM teams assisted LGUs and PLGUs prepare and present State of the Coast reports in MPA Forum and as part of the State of the Province Address of Provincial LCEs, as in the case of Aurora and Zamboanga del Sur. In Central Visayas, the 4th MPA Forum of the CSCRMC MPA network was conducted on 4 November 2008. LGU San Francisco and Tudela presented information on the status of their CRM program while the rest of the LGUs presented the status of MPA management in their respective

municipalities. The whole body agreed to elevate the annual MPA Forum into a CRM Forum starting in 2009.

- Additional knowledge products were developed in relation to MPA networking, inter-LGU alliance building and mangrove management. A best practices sourcebook was drafted and the production of an accompanying audio-visual presentation has been initiated. A pamphlet on Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on mangrove co-management was also produced. The results of both participatory and technical M and E activities in various MPAs have been consolidated in a technical report. The FISH Project and EcoGov will collaborate in the production of the updated participatory MPA M and E Simplified Monitoring manual.

CRM Accomplishments – Northern Luzon

- The Province of Aurora has passed the Aurora Environment Code, which provided for the establishment of a Coastal Resources Management Division under the PLGU's Provincial ENR Office. It is tasked to coordinate all CRM-related functions and activities, which are to include joint enforcement, IEC and MPA monitoring, and State of the Coasts reporting. EcoGov provided some technical inputs to the organization and operations of the Division.
- Assistance was provided by EcoGov to the Provincial LGU in promoting the management initiatives in Baler Bay, particularly on MPA management, through a local radio station.
- EcoGov collaborated with the DOST-funded ICE CREAM Project to continue the technical and participatory monitoring and evaluation in selected marine sanctuaries. This partnership is strategic in continuing M and E programs initiated by EcoGov Project.

CRM Accomplishments – Central Visayas

- In Year 5, seventeen LGUs in the region were given technical assistance in the preparation of CRM plans, implementation of legitimized CRM/fisheries management/ marine sanctuary management plans, and strengthening of marine sanctuaries.

Coastal Area Management

- During the year, about 9,459.73 hectares of the coastal areas in Poro (Camotes Island) was placed under improved management. Since the formal adoption of its Coastal Resource Management Plan in 2004, Poro has been allocating increasing budget for its CRM program and has formally established a CRM Desk within the Municipal Agriculture Office. The municipal fisheries code is enforced through the Poro Coastal Operation Team (POCOT) composed of trained and deputized Bantay-Dagat operatives and volunteers. As of December 2008, over 1,700 fishers and about 29 motorized and 145 non-motorized fishing vessels have been registered. The LGU is managing the Esperanza Marine Sanctuary jointly with the PO and has started the rehabilitation of its mangroves zone. The pilot seaweed culture in Barangay Esperanza and Libertad was

expanded as a livelihood project for the people's organization. This project was made possible through the financial assistance of the US Peace Corps in coordination with the Municipal Agriculture Office.

- Fisheries registration is on-going in the Camotes Sea LGUs: Poro, Pilar, Tudela, San Francisco and Danao City. These LGUs have intensified their efforts to register fishing vessels and gears. To address current difficulties in enforcing their ordinance, some LGUs are planning to carry out a one-stop-shop approach by 2010. The Pilar revised Comprehensive Fisheries Ordinance, which was enacted in April 2009 includes management guidelines for specific gears and marine organisms.
- The Camotes Sea LGUs have also taken actions to improve the management of the mangrove zones. Poro has undertaken mangrove management enhancement activities as part of the implementation of its approved mangrove management plan. Pilar has initiated the implementation of the mangrove management plan, which was formally adopted on 16 February 2009. San Francisco has almost completed the construction of a boardwalk leading to their mangrove management area in Barangay Unidos. Danao City is planning to establish tourism facilities.
- EcoGov assistance to Pilar on CRM planning was continued with technical support from DENR, BFAR and the Provincial LGU. Pilar is the only remaining LGU in Camotes Islands that does not have a CRM/FM plan. On 24 March 2009, the Pilar CRM-TWG held a municipality-wide consultation/public hearing on the draft plan and revised Comprehensive Fisheries Ordinance. The SB adopted the Ordinance in April 2009.
- The technical assistance on CRM planning to Carmen also resulted in a draft CRM plan and CRM ordinance. Public hearings on the plan and ordinance were held last March 2009. The CRM plan and draft ordinance were presented to the Municipal Development Council (MDC) on 7 April 2009, and submitted to the Sangguniang Bayan for approval. The Fisheries Management Zone Ordinance of 2009, enacted by the SB during the first quarter of this year, has been submitted to the Cebu Provincial Board.

Strengthening Existing Marine Sanctuaries

- Six marine sanctuaries were strengthened and reached enforcement level in Year 5, with PLGU support. These marine sanctuaries include:
 - Basdio Marine Sanctuary (Guindulman, Bohol) – 18.04 hectares; managed by the Basdio Farmers and Fishermen's Association (BFFA) with support from the BLGU and MLGU.
 - Cantagay Marine Sanctuary (Jagna, Bohol) – 6.83 hectares; managed by the barangay LGU with support from the PO and the MLGU.
 - Alejawan Marine Sanctuary (Duero, Bohol) – 10.67 hectares; actively managed by the Alejawan Fishermen's Association with support from MLGU.
 - Tubod Marine Marine Sanctuary (Jagna, Bohol) – 11.88 hectares; managed by the people's organization and the BLGU with support from the MLGU.

- Andulay Marine Reserve (Siaton, Negros Oriental) – 6.4 hectares; managed by the Andulay Marine Sanctuary Fishermen’s Association (AMSFA) with support from the BLGU and MLGU.
 - Poblacion District I MPA (Dauin, Negros Oriental) – 6 hectares; managed by the Poblacion 1 United Fishermen’s Association with support from MLGU
- As mentioned above, the EcoGov -assisted Pilar Municipal Marine Park (Camotes Islands) was awarded 1st place in the 2009 Best MPA Awards given out by the MPA Support Network (MSN).
 - The EcoGov team continued to assist in implementation activities in other established marine sanctuaries in the region particularly on enforcement, site development, strengthening of management bodies, and monitoring and evaluation. Technical biophysical monitoring surveys were undertaken in four sites in Camotes Island while participatory M and E was conducted in at least 11 MPAs during the period January to June 2009. In selected LGUs, these activities were supplemented with MPA ratings and community perception surveys.
 - The Camotes Sea CRM Council (CSCRMC) and its MPA network are considered established and fully functional, and recognized as a learning destination in the Visayas. The Board of Coordinators (BOC) of the Council meets regularly; member LGUs have been regularly remitting their annual contribution to the Council and its inter-LGU committees (enforcement, IEC, protected area, M and E) are active. Efforts of both the Council and EcoGov are now focused in developing sustainability mechanisms. The Council has adopted and is now implementing the financial management guidelines for their common fund. A special team on corporate social responsibility (CSR) was formed to pursue partnerships with the private sector. The M and E team has been trained to do underwater reef assessment and monitoring and to train managers of other MPAs within the cluster, on best practices in setting up M and E programs. A series of planning workshops were held in early 2009 leading to the refinement of the vision, mission, goals and objectives and completion of its 5-year Strategic Action Plan last July 2009; this is due for adoption.
 - EcoGov held discussions with the Ramon Aboitiz Foundation, Inc. (RAFI) and CCEF for the inclusion of the Camotes cluster in project proposals being prepared by them for European Union funding. This will allow continued support to CRM interventions and also give LGUs continuing access to technical assistance from both RAFI and CCEF.
 - The team also collaborated with the DOST-funded Integrated Coastal Evaluation – Coastal Research, Enhancement and Adaptive Management (ICE CREAM) in the establishment of permanent monitoring stations in Pilar and San Francisco and the orientation of LGUs on climate change. This initiative will also enable the Camotes LGUs to avail of additional technical support particularly on climate change adaptation.
 - Another sustainability initiative that was initiated at the early part of Year 5 is the review and initial assessment of the tourism sector in Cebu including the potentials of Camotes

Islands. Further discussions with the Province of Cebu and the private sector for the development of a tourism plan for the Camotes Island will be pursued in Year 6.

- The DuGJan (Duero-Guindulman-Jagna) MPA Network of Bohol, which was formed in May 2008, was formally established during the year. EcoGov and the BEMO assisted the network implement their annual action plan, particularly on organizational formation, coastal law enforcement, M&E and IEC. The network now holds regular meetings and has completed its long-term strategic action plan. It has formed an inter-LGU CLE Task Force, an M and E team and an IEC group that actively promoted the network to SB Councils of member LGUs and coastal communities. It has finalized the financial management guidelines for the DuGJan common fund, with Jagna as the interim Trustee LGU until 2010. Starting 2009, the LGUs are contributing PhP 50,000 (USD 1,064) each annually, and this contribution is now part of their annual investment plan.
- The BATMan (Bindoy-Ayungon-Tayasan-Manjuyod) MPA Network in Negros Oriental is likewise considered as formally established. ENRD and EcoGov facilitated the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement between the four LGUs on 28 May 2009. The BATMan Executive Committee, with the Mayor of Bindoy serving as interim Chair, has the Marine Protected Area Council (MPAC) as its implementing arm. The MPAC and its working committees meet regularly and are in the process of finalizing their strategic action plan. The member LGUs have agreed to allocate PhP 50,000 (USD 1,064) annually for the network operation starting in 2010.
- The formation of a fourth MPA network in the region — in Southern Negros — was explored. The options for forming the network are being studied.

CRM Accomplishments – Western Mindanao

Coastal Area Management

- Two municipalities in Illana Bay of Zamboanga del Sur met the EcoGov criteria for improved management of coastal areas.
 - Dumalinao with 4,908 hectares of coastal area. The LGU has intensified the enforcement of its fisheries ordinances particularly the registration of fishers, licensing and coding of boats, prohibition of the use of surface-supplied compressed air ('hookah'), explosives, 'baling' and 'sudsud', and observance of closed fishing season for rabbit fish in Brgy. Pantad. The LGU has deputized fish wardens and has created a Municipal Fisheries Law Enforcement Team comprising of the PNP, MAO and 17 Bantay Dagat employed by the LGU. Its two MPAs are under 24-hour protection. It has established a two-hectare mangrove reforestation project. Recently, it adopted through a municipal ordinance the guidelines for its mariculture park and has actually started zoning activities within the park. A draft ordinance for the creation of a Dumalinao Executive Management Council for the mariculture park is on the second reading at the SB. The LGU has been allocating an increasing

budget for its CRM program. For 2008 and 2009, the annual allocation is more than PhP 1.0 million (USD 21,277).

- Dimataling with 3,933 hectares of coastal area. Dimataling has undertaken a number of activities to strengthen the enforcement of fishery laws and the regulation of fishing effort through fisheries registration and permitting. It has a Municipal Coastal Law Enforcement Task Force (MCLETF), which is being assisted by the 53rd IB of the Philippine Army, and bantay dagats regularly patrol its coastal waters. It has ordinances that require annual registration of municipal fishermen and the coding of boats. It is managing two marine sanctuaries and recently has embarked on the improvement of the management of its mariculture zone, particularly the seaweed farms of Brgy. Bacayawan. Both the MLGU and the BLGU are annually allocating budgets for CRM/MPA-related programs.
- EcoGov, with BFAR and the PLGU, provided technical assistance to both LGUs in the management of their mariculture zones. In Dumalinao, a composite team from BFAR, PAO, PPDO, LGU and EcoGov conducted an ocular survey and assessment of the two alternative sites recommended by the LGU for mariculture park development and the LGU was assisted in drafting initial guidelines. EcoGov conducted a hydrodynamic and dispersal modeling study to assess potential dispersion and sedimentation footprints of waste from marine fish cages in the proposed mariculture park. The results of the study were presented to the LGU and Provincial Agricultural Office in January 2009 and they have been used by the LGU's TWG for the Mariculture Park Project in developing zoning and management guidelines for the park which were presented to the community in May 2009.
- On 4 September 2009, Dumalinao hosted an Investment Forum which was attended by about 100 investors. EcoGov presented the result of the hydrodynamic study to demonstrate to investors and senior officials of the national and provincial government, the need to keep the activities in the mariculture park within the carrying capacity of the area.
- For Dimataling, EcoGov organized a training on sustainable seaweed farming by experts from MSU-Naawan and BFAR. Subsequently, assistance was provided in drafting the guidelines for zoning the area, inventory and mapping of individual farm plots and licensing of seaweed farmers. A one-hectare model farm was established to showcase sustainable seaweed farming practices. The BLGU was also advised to encourage the shift from the use of plastic bags as floats to styrofoam and empty bottled mineral waters to minimize generation of plastic waste in the coastal barangay and to properly manage seaweed farm waste. Initial implementation activities resulted immediately in the 50% reduction in the use of plastic bags as floats and in the generation of revenues from licensing, which are shared between the MLGU and BLGU. Brgy. Bacayawan was also assisted in formulating a zoning scheme that harmonizes resource uses in the coastal waters of the barangay.

- EcoGov provided technical assistance to the Task Force Al Khalifa of Dinas (Zamboanga del Sur) in conducting strategic IEC campaign using Al Khalifa sourcebook to advocate for the protection and rehabilitation of its mangroves. The Task Force is composed of Muslim religious leaders.
- In Tungawan, Zamboanga Sibugay, the mangrove co-management plan was adopted through a SB resolution.
- With DENR-CMMD Region 9, EcoGov continued to provide regular mentoring and coaching to the Ipil CRM TWG in completing their CRM plan.

Strengthening Existing Marine Sanctuaries

- Ten marine sanctuaries with a total area of 470 hectares were strengthened in Year 5. Nine of these sanctuaries are located in Illana Bay; one is in Lamitan, Basilan.
 - Bacayawan Marine Sanctuary (Dimataling, Zamboanga del Sur) – 20 hectares; co-managed by Office of Municipal Agriculture and Barangay Bacayawan
 - Combo Marine Sanctuary (Labangan, Zamboanga del Sur) – 22 hectares; managed by Coastal Resource Management Council
 - Bulanit Marine Sanctuary (Labangan, Zamboanga del Sur) – 43 hectares; managed by Coastal Resource Management Council
 - Bagong Silao Marine Sanctuary (Dumalinao, Zamboanga del Sur) – 22 hectares; managed by Dumalinao Management Council
 - Dao- Dao Marine Sanctuary (Pagadian City) – 77 hectares; co-managed by CRM Office and 6 barangays
 - Taracan Marine Sanctuary (Dinas, Zamboanga del Sur) – 104 hectares; managed by CRM Sector under MENRO
 - CuTe Marine Sanctuary (San Pablo, Zamboanga del Sur) – 28 hectares; managed by Coastal Resource Management Council
 - SamVill Marine Sanctuary (San Pablo, Zamboanga del Sur) – 26 hectares;
 - Concepcion Marine Sanctuary (Tabina, Zamboanga del Sur) – 28 hectares; managed by MPA Section under CRM Office of the LGU
 - Maloong Canal Marine Sanctuary (Lamitan, Basilan) – 100 hectares; managed by City ENRO
- As part of their strengthening, these marine sanctuaries were provided training in participatory M and E, including the performance assessment, data consolidation and feedback of results to barangay officials and communities. Similarly trained were the local monitoring teams of RT Lim and Tungawan in Zamboanga Sibugay.
- The CRM PTWG of Zamboanga Sibugay was supported in the training on MPA M and E of other LGUs that are not being directly assisted by EcoGov.
- The MPA Support Network (MSN) also recognized two marine sanctuaries from the region. The Tambunan MPA of Tabina won as second best MPA while the Bibilik

Marine Sanctuary of Dumalinao and Talisay Marine Sanctuary of Tabina were among the finalists.

- EcoGov continued to support the strengthening of the two MPA networks established by the IBRA 9 Council through Resolution No. 1, Series of 2008 dated 22 October 2008: the PaTuLaD (Pagadian City, Tukuran, Labangan and Dumalinao) and SanTaDiDi (San Pablo, Tabina, Dinas and Dimataling). Both networks developed their initial annual plans and have ongoing IEC activities. Cluster teams have been trained on IEC, MPA M and E and coastal law enforcement, including para-legal procedures for law enforcers and Bantay Dagat.
- In September 2009, EcoGov facilitated the preparation of the action plan of the IBRA 9 Project Management Office which included activities and budgets to support the activities of the two networks in the last quarter of 2009.
- On 21-24 April 2009, EcoGov assisted the DOST-funded ICE CREAM provide IBRA 9 LGUs an orientation on climate change and set up permanent monitoring stations in selected MPAs in Pagadian City, Dumalinao, Tukuran and Tabina.

CRM Accomplishments – South-Central Mindanao

Coastal Area Management

- A solid waste assessment and orientation was conducted in Brgy. Matina Aplaya of Davao City as initial step in improving the management of the human settlement zone of the city's coastal area. Brgy. Matina Aplaya is one of the most densely populated coastal barangays in the city and it is where one of the MPAs is located. As a follow-up activity, purok officials and People's Organizations (POs) within the barangay were gathered and given an SWM Orientation. Additionally, an SWM IEC activity was conducted for households. A massive installation of compost bins has been scheduled for 24 October 2009 to strengthen campaign for on-site waste diversion.
- EcoGov is assisting Samal City set up an environmental user's fee (EUF) scheme to support its coastal resources management program. The LGU incorporated the EUF in its revised tax code which was approved last July 2009. To help the LGU develop the implementing rules and regulations for the EUF, EcoGov facilitated the visit of ten members of the EUF-TWG to Puerto Galera, Mindoro Oriental and Mabini, Batangas on 29-31 August 2009 to learn the strategies, lessons learned, and challenges faced by the LGUs in implementing their EUF. EcoGov also facilitated the one-day meeting on EUF in Samal City last September to thresh out some grey areas in the mechanics for the collection of the fee. The LGU scheduled a two day workshop in October 2009 for the formulation of the detailed IRR.

Strengthening Existing Marine Sanctuaries

- EcoGov assisted the CRM-TWG of Davao City in the presentation of the Punta Dumalag MPA management plan to the SP committee on 12 August 2009 for legitimization. In the early part of the year, the plan was adopted by the Barangay Council of Matina which led to the creation of the Punta Dumalag Management Board chaired by the Barangay Captain, and the initial training of the M and E team on participatory MPA monitoring and evaluation and the MPA enforcement committee on CRM related laws and ordinances.
- A meeting among the BLGU (Barangay Matina Aplaya), Davao Light and Power Corporation (DLPC), and Task Force Pawikan was facilitated to clarify issues regarding the management of the MPA, particularly the enforcement and entry of visitors. A review of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed between the City LGU, DENR and DLPC for “Marine Turtle and Dugong Conservation Project” was conducted to clarify the responsibilities of each partner and determine mechanisms to improve coordination with the barangay LGU.
- Assistance to Samal City MPAs focused on bringing four MPAs (Tambo, Camudmud, Coral Garden-Linosutan and Coral Garden-Dadatan) to the established level. The Samal City TWG was assisted in the public hearing of the MPA Ordinance, after the draft ordinance passed the first reading at the SP, and in following up the legitimization of the MPA management plans, which were already adopted at the barangay level. Participatory monitoring and evaluation training was conducted for local monitoring teams of the Tambo, Camudmud, Linosutan and Dadatan MPAs. Four monitoring sites were established within the Sanipaan Marine Park of Barangay Tambo and Camudmud. More recently, EcoGov facilitated a 2-day IEC assessment and planning workshop and the orientation of the barangay tanods of two barangays who will be deputized as bantay dagat and assist the city enforcement team in guarding the MPAs.
- A briefing was held for the Samal City SP on 4 August 2009 on the status of MPA strengthening activities. This resulted in the approval of a PhP 150,000 (USD 3,192) supplemental budget for 2009 for the program.
- Two of the four MPAs in Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur are being strengthened — Tuban-Tagabuli MPA and Bato MPA. The management plan of the former was already adopted by Tuban and Tagabuli barangays during a joint session on 1 September 2009. The next step is the submission of the barangay resolution to the SB for the legitimization of the plan. Separate enforcement workshops were held in the two MPAs as each MPA had different issues and concerns: the continuing fishing activities within the no take zone in the Tuban-Tagabuli MPA, and the presence of seaweeds farms in the Bato MPA. Participatory M and E have also been conducted in both MPAs, including a performance rating which showed that both MPAs are at Level 1 (initiated).
- The EcoGov team assisted the DOST-funded ICE CREAM project in providing an orientation on climate change and in setting up permanent monitoring stations at the

Sanipaan Marine Park, Coral Garden Linosutan and Dadatan MPAs, all in Samal Island and Punta Dumalag MPA, Davao City.

Lessons Learned from Year 5

- Sustained partnerships with the Provincial Governments and private actors continue to be important factors in scaling-up EcoGov strategies and advocacies. The active and efficient participation of PLGUs has helped the EcoGov Team in smooth and timely carrying-out of implementation activities. Discussions with RAFI, CCEF, DOST-ICE CREAM Project and partners from the academe are expected to potentially result in additional technical assistance for LGUs concerned.
- The MPA networking approach has successfully facilitated the achievement of targets on strengthening marine sanctuaries. In Central Visayas, for one, more than 50% of total marine sanctuaries strengthened were achieved through networking. Adoption of an inter-LGU collaboration strategy, such as the Camotes Sea CRM Council, has essentially strengthened implementation activities, i.e., joint seaborne patrolling, promotion and IEC/advocacy activities, fund leveraging and capability-building, which are aimed at protecting and conserving Camotes Sea, a key biodiversity area.
- Designation of accountable, focal CRM bodies at the LGU level is a prerequisite to sustained implementation of CRM activities. Increasing capacity of these CRM bodies should remain to be a priority target.
- Setting up and managing CRM Funds by LGUs is an important sustainability strategy. The establishment of CRM Funds by Pilar, Poro and Tudela (through a Municipal Ordinance/Resolution, with clear financial management guidelines), the common fund of the DuGJan MPA Network (also with financial management guidelines established by the network), and the environmental user's fee of Samal City (included in its revised Tax Code) will contribute significantly to the improvement of their CRM programs. To ensure sustainability of CRM efforts, this initiative is imperative as a core mechanism in institutionalizing good governance approach in CRM.
- Linking SWM and CRM will be beneficial in increasing public participation in reducing the threats to biodiversity and in particular, coastal resources. Initial efforts of Barangay Matina Aplaya in Davao City and Barangay Bacayawan of Dimataling can serve as showcases on integrating SWM and CRM programs.
- Collaboration with regional offices of BFAR and DENR on specific activities related to pilot efforts on sustainable mariculture planning, mangrove co-management and fishery enforcement have been productive and important for strengthening the foundations for continued technical support with partner LGUs, as well scaling up in the key biodiversity focal areas.

Implementation Problems and Proposed Resolutions

- There were delays and other problems in the mobilization of technical staff for tourism development; hence, expected outputs, e.g., development of tourism package options to be validated with the LGUs, remained unmet. Existing EcoGov regional staff and/or PLGU partners may be required to translate salient information, statistics and insights from the initial assessments, to useful guides for LGUs in Camotes in developing their tourism packages.
- Continued political instability in some LGUs (e.g., Tudela) has caused difficulty for the LGU-CRM body to implement their CRM programs. In Tudela there is uncertainty due to an electoral process being disputed by two mayoral candidates. The EcoGov team is still providing limited TA directly to the CRM/MPA managers and is encouraging its continuing participation in activities of the Camotes Sea CRM Council.
- DENR-PAWCZMS staff's conflicting advice/actions to the Camotes LGUs regarding the management of municipal waters and joint mangrove management agreements have resulted to confusion and distrust among the LCEs despite several dialogues. Providing the LCEs with more information and deeper discussions on NIPAS (e.g., meeting of the Executive Committee of the CSCRMC on 5 June 5, 2009) helped them become more informed and take a stronger stand on this issue. EcoGov has proposed that discussions on NIPAS issues be elevated at the national level, possibly spearheaded by the MPA Support Network (MSN). EcoGov participated in a Constituency Meeting on the NIPAS on 24 Sept 2009 in Cebu City. Among others, participants included PAWB officers (EcoGov-supported) and other USAID projects that form part of the CTI partners group. The status of the NIPAS Act was reviewed, some good practices identified in protected areas management, common stakeholder concerns were discussed and suggestions advanced for improved systems implementation with respect to NIPAS. Among other things, this included the role of the PAMB, the Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF), private sector participation, and how this fits within the CTI framework.
- The peace and order situation in Western Mindanao is affecting LGU implementation activities and the delivery of EcoGov technical assistance. In Dimataling, for example, the Military Outpost near the MPA and seaweeds area were attacked by lawless element resulting in the slowdown of MPA related activities. Limited activities were done in Basilan during the year.
- Global market price of seaweeds has been fluctuating. This has significant impact on the coastal communities of IBRA 9 LGUs, which are engaged in seaweed farming. This puts greater pressure on the fisheries resources of the province as seaweed farmers shift to fishing.
- The CRM commitments of LGU partners in Davao Gulf remain unclear. Issues pertaining to the establishment of focal CRM offices, coordination within LGU offices and with partners, internal budget allocation, and enforcement remain unresolved in Davao City, Samal City and Sta. Cruz resulting in slow implementation activities. This

has likewise affected the pace of the MPA networking process. Continuing discussions and meetings at both the technical and policy levels are being conducted. There is need to engage the DENR Regional Office in resolving these issues.

Objectives for Next Quarter

- At least five MPAs brought to the “established” level in Davao Gulf and Central Visayas.
- Legitimization and initial implementation of the CRM plans of Pilar and Carmen (Cebu).
- Ring-fencing and financial management technical assistance to IBRA 9 and its MPA networks and BATMan.
- Collaboration with FISH and BFAR on the review of mariculture development directions.
- Completion of a set of knowledge products on MPA networks and inter-LGU alliances.
- Participate in national policy initiatives in relation to DENR NIPAS and State of the Coasts, the CTI and related climate change activities

2.3 Improved Solid 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. The EcoGov five-year 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; strengthening of the LGU SWM organization and multi-sectoral participation.

UEM Accomplishments - Nationwide

- The Year 5 target of 38 LGUs with 25% waste diversion was met. By 30 September 2009, there were 90 LGUs (out of 104 LGUs being assisted) which achieved the minimum waste diversion using the following 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 Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs); (5) ongoing IEC programs on segregation, waste collection and SWM good practices; and (6) significant waste diversion in a major waste source. The table below summarizes the results achieved as of the end of Year 5. The regional distribution of the UEM sector five-year accomplishments is in the subsequent table.

Table 11. 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	End of Sept. '09
LGUs with operational composting facilities	90	1	14	26	37	63	93
LGUs with operational MRFs	90	1	14	37	48		
LGUs with enacted SWM ordinances	90	1	11	26	34	58	72*
LGUs with legitimized ISWM plans	90	20	26	40	42	63	97
LGUs with ongoing IEC programs for ISWM	90	11	31	40	48	68	98
LGUs meeting 25% waste diversion goal	90	0	0	22	34	52	90

* Some LGUs are enforcing RA 9003 or the ordinances they have passed before the completion of their Ten-Year ISWM Plans.

Table 12. Number of LGUs with 25% Waste Diversion by Region

Five-Year Target	Northern Luzon	Central Visayas	South-Central Mindanao	Western Mindanao
90 LGUs	26 LGUs (of 30 LGUs assisted)	27 LGUs (of 31 LGUs assisted)	29 LGUs (of 32 LGUs assisted)	8 LGUs (of 11 LGUs assisted)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nueva Vizcaya (13) • Quirino (5) • Aurora (7) • Isabela (1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cebu (4) • Negros Oriental (10) • Bohol (13) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarangani (4) • S. Cotabato (9) • N. Cotabato (5) • S. Kudarat (4) • GenSan City • Davao Norte (3) • Davao Sur (2) • ARMM (1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zamboanga del Sur (3) • Zamboanga Sibugay (4) • Basilan (1)

- On disposal management, the EcoGov assisted five LGUs in Central Visayas and ten LGUs in South-Central Mindanao in designing category 1 and 2 SLFs, through local service providers. Mentoring and coaching were continued in the seven Northern Luzon LGUs which were assisted in Year 4, particularly those which have started or about to start actual site development. The UEM team engaged the regional offices of DENR-EMB in assisting LGUs complete their Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) checklists and other requirements for the issuance of Environmental Compliance Certificates (ECCs).
- The initiative to cluster LGUs for SLF development prospered in South Cotabato (while it was halted in Bohol). The agreement among cluster members in South Cotabato have been signed, the site has been acquired by the LGU and the Provincial Government is ready to transfer to Surallah, the host LGU, the PhP 6.5 million (USD 138,298) it committed to support the construction of the facility.
- To improve the long-term sustainability of LGU SWM programs, EcoGov continued to promote cost recovery and the “ring-fencing” of SWM accounts. These practices were introduced in 17 LGUs (Magpet, Kabacan, Kiamba, Maitum, Malalag, Malapatan, Maasim, Bindoy, Manjuyod, Bacong, Zamboangita, Siaton, Sibulan, Sikatuna, Balilihan, Lila and Baclayon) during the year, bringing to 30 the total number of LGUs given orientation on both practices in the past two years. There is high LGU interest to adopt both practices but this has yet to be translated into action, particularly the charging of service fees. Ten LGUs (Kidapawan City, Tacurong City, Bayawan City, Polomolok, Surallah, Alabel, Jagna, Loboc, Bais City and Dauin) have ring-fenced their accounts either through the establishment of a separate bank account or the creation of a Special Account under the General Fund.
- EcoGov collaborative relationships with PLGUs, particularly in the provinces of Nueva Vizcaya, Aurora, Quirino, Bohol, Negros Oriental, South Cotabato, Sarangani, North Cotabato and Zamboanga Sibugay have hastened LGU-level SWM implementation in these provinces. PLGU teams which were trained and mentored by EcoGov on various

aspects of SWM planning and implementation are in a better position to assist their other LGUs.

- The effective coverage of the combined efforts of the PLGU and EcoGov in each of the provinces is summarized below. For 2009, these PLGUs allocated a total of PhP 22.246 million (USD 473,319) for their own capability-building activities and for technical assistance to their component LGUs.

Table 13. Percentage of LGUs covered by PLGU and EcoGov SWM Efforts

Province	Number of Component LGUs	Assisted by EcoGov (direct or jointly with PLGU)	Directly assisted by PLGU	Total reached	% Coverage
Bohol	48	14	34	48	100%
Negros Oriental	25	13	12	25	100%
Cebu	50	4		4	8%
South Cotabato	11	11		11	100%
Sarangani	7	6	1	7	100%
North Cotabato	18	8		8	44%
Quirino	6	3	3	6	100%
Nueva Vizcaya	15	6	9	15	100%
Aurora	8	2	6	8	100%
Zamboanga del Sur	27	4	9	13	48%
Zamboanga Sibugay	16	4	11	15	94%
Total	231	75	85	160	70%

- With the closure of the Northern Luzon and Western Mindanao EcoGov offices within Year 5, SWM technical assistance to the PLGUs of Quirino, Nueva Vizcaya, Aurora, Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga Sibugay have been scaled back and focused on very specific areas of assistance. These provinces are presently being served through the Manila-based UEM team of EcoGov.
- With DENR implementation of the “three-strike policy” to accelerate LGU actions to close open dumps and establish sanitary landfills, EcoGov has been apprising the NSWMC Secretariat on the its efforts to assist LGUs design and construct SLFs and improve their waste diversion performance. The year provided a number of opportunities for EcoGov and its partner LGUs to participate in DENR and/or donor-organized SWM discussions and sharing of good SWM practices. The EcoGov is a member of the FASPO-led Technical Working Group that conceptualized and organized the National SWM Thematic Forum that was held on 14-15 September 2009 in Cebu City. The TWG will continue to coordinate post-conference actions.
- The development of SWM knowledge products continued. Produced during the year were the draft manual on designing Category 1 and 2 SLFs, a revised outline of the SWM

training guide, a revised design of the SLF TA module, a sourcebook of good practices, and a generic SLF Operations and Maintenance (O&M) manual. The EcoGov team also produced LGU-based examples of cost-revenue analysis, cost recovery plans, financial management guidelines (for ring-fencing), SLF engineering designs, SLF O&M manual and SLF monitoring formats.

UEM Accomplishments – Northern Luzon

- Nueva Vizcaya, Quirino and Aurora continued their efforts to assist their component LGUs in getting their SWM plans legitimized and implemented, even after the closure of EcoGov Northern Luzon on 30 March 2009. As a result, eight LGUs achieved 25% waste diversion in Year 5. There remain only four LGUs in the three provinces (2 in Nueva Vizcaya, 1 in Quirino and 1 in Aurora) where SWM implementation has not taken off.
- Of the seven LGUs (5 in Nueva Vizcaya, 1 in Quirino and 1 in Isabela) which received technical assistance on SLF design and IEE preparation, only 4 have been issued ECCs by EMB Region 2. The others have yet to submit all the support documents that EMB is requiring (e.g., proof of ownership or tenure). Four of the seven LGUs have started the construction of the SLFs:
 - - Bayombong – first cell constructed and being used; with ECC
 - Aritao – facility almost complete; with ECC.
 - Solano – construction ongoing; with ECC
 - Bagabag – earthworks started; with ECC
 - Bambang – no ECC yet
 - Maddela – completed perimeter fence; no ECC yet
 - Cauayan City – started earth movement; no ECC yet
- EcoGov initiated the monitoring of the SLF development activities of the seven LGUs. Together with staff from the PLGU and DENR-EMB, EcoGov's Sr. Environmental Engineer visited the LGUs in April 2009 to secure updates on their pre-construction or construction activities, and inspect the sites particularly those with ongoing physical development. The major concerns that were raised during the field inspection and discussions included delays in the issuance of ECC, unclear ECC requirements (to LGUs), incomplete engineering designs (e.g., leachate collection and treatment system), design modifications during construction, lack of monitoring by DENR and non-formation of multipartite monitoring teams. Reports on individual SLFs were subsequently prepared and formally submitted to the mayors of the LGUs, the PLGUs and DENR-EMB Region 2. This activity allowed EcoGov to test and refine the SLF monitoring forms that it has developed. The use of the forms in subsequent monitoring of the SLFs was recommended to LGUs, PLGUs and DENR EMB.
- In August 2009, a follow up activity for the seven LGUs was conducted by EcoGov together with EMB Region 2. The activity focused on three of the major concerns that were raised in the previous monitoring event: (1) orientation of the LGUs by DENR-EMB on ECC conditions, including the formation of multi-sectoral monitoring teams

(MMTs), (2) review of the design of critical SLF elements such as leachate collection and treatment system, drainage, and lining and gradient of SLF cell beds, and (3) development of operations and maintenance (O&M) protocols especially for those facilities which are already being used or which are about to be completed. The results of the activity and the recommendations of EcoGov were again submitted to the LCEs of the LGUs, PLGUs, PENROs, EMB Region 2, EMB Manila and NSWMC Secretariat for appropriate action.

- In response to a request from the Provincial Governor of Aurora, EcoGov reviewed the draft of its Provincial Solid Waste Management Plan and submitted to the PLGU ENR Officer edited sections and other suggestions to improve the plan. The PLGU was also assisted in developing the outline for the presentation of the plan to the Provincial ESWM Board.

UEM Accomplishments – Central Visayas

- Twelve LGUs in the region met the 25% diversion target — 5 in Bohol, 2 in Cebu and 5 in Negros Oriental. This accomplishment brings to 27 the number of LGUs that have achieved the minimum desired waste diversion in the region. This is 87% of all LGUs assisted in Central Visayas.
- All the 11 LGU members of the Metro Bohol cluster are now implementing waste segregation and composting. Except for Panglao, all have met the criteria for 25% waste diversion. Lila and Sikatuna intensified SWM implementation within April to June 2009: enforcement of mandatory waste segregation and composting, IEC, establishment of MRF. Both LGUs have decommissioned their open dumps and Balilihan was the last cluster member to launch its ISWM program, after the SB adopted the ISWM Plan on 4 September 2009 and the LGU acquired a new collection vehicle.
- The LGUs in the Metro Bohol cluster are relatively small. They have been encouraged to establish residual containment areas (RCAs) while the problem related to their common SLF is being resolved. The BEMO has actually taken steps to explore an alternative SLF site. A proposed site in Corella, one of the LGUs in the cluster, was assessed by MGB last September 13, 2009 and, the official report and recommendations are being awaited. The MGB assessment was followed by an on-site soil permeability test done jointly by EcoGov and BEMO, which showed that the undisturbed top layer was within the permeability standard and that further compaction would reduce permeability. Corella and BEMO have initiated discussions with the Department of Tourism for the funding of this project.
- The Bohol Province conducted, on 24 August 2009, a province-wide SWM summit, spearheaded by the BEMO with DILG, DepEd, EcoGov, and other local NGOs (SWCF, PROCESS) as partners. Part of the activity was the preparation of an action plan based on the reported SWM performance of the LGUs. Subsequently, the governor sent out follow-up letters to LGUs to remind them of their commitments in the action plan. In September, BEMO and its partner agencies also undertook a comprehensive M & E of

the SWM programs of all component LGUs. The results will be used to identify the three top performing LGUs which will be given recognition next quarter.

- The detailed engineering designs, cost estimates and IEE documents for the SLFs of Duero, Jagna and Talibon, and the concept SLF designs for Toledo and Compostela were completed and submitted by SWAPP to EcoGov. Subsequently, the SWAPP contract was closed. EcoGov agreed to further provide guidance to the LGUs in the review and finalization of the sizing of the leachate treatment ponds before these facilities are constructed.
- The proposed site for the San Francisco SLF was approved by the MGB and has subsequently been acquired by the LGU. The LGU contracted a surveying firm to prepare the topographic map of the site which would be needed in the preparation of the detailed engineering design.
- The ISWM plans of Toledo City and San Francisco were legitimized. Preparation of these plans was done in close coordination with the Provincial ENRO of Cebu. Both LGUs were also able to achieve 25% waste diversion during the year.
- The four Negros Oriental LGUs along Tañon Strait that compose the BATMan network (Bindoy, Ayungon, Tayasan and Manjuyod) have included SWM among their common programs. Bindoy and Manjuyod, both EcoGov-assisted, are already enforcing waste segregation and segregated collection within its collection area and in all its coastal barangays. Both have intensive IEC activities that cover the coastal barangays in the collection area. The PO managing the MPA of Bindoy includes the LGU's SWM program during their regular meetings to remind the group about the importance of a clean environment. The ENRD staff assigned in the area, ensure that SWM is integrated in their regular meetings and action plans and, that Ayungon and Tayasan will be able to catch up on SWM implementation. Tayasan is currently drafting its ISWM plan while Ayungon has started formulating an RA 9003-compliant SWM ordinance.
- Among the notable initiatives of the other EcoGov assisted LGUs along the South Negros/Sulu Sea and Tanon Strait are:
 - *Amlan*: It amended its existing ISWM ordinance to harmonize with its ISWM plan. With BLGUs, it launched barangay-school based Materials Recovery Facilities. It expanded the implementation of its Citizen Monitoring and Feedback Mechanism (CMFM) to two other barangays. Under this scheme, a team of community residents conduct monthly monitoring of ISWM implementation in all households of their puroks. The findings (shown through a chart) then are reported to the barangay council every month. The BLGU and MLGU are, thus, able to take necessary actions on those who are not observing the LGU SWM program.
 - *Siaton*: It adopted its 10-year ISWM plan on 27 April 2009 and soon after, enacted its ordinance. Current implementation and enforcement activities cover four poblacion barangays, which are the most populated in the LGU. The central

composting facility is managed by the Municipal Agriculturist Office (MAO), working closely with the designated MENRO. On-site composting is being practiced by households and schools within the collection area and even by some farmers. It operates an RCA but already has an approved SLF site. The LGU has designated a MENRO.

- *Zamboanguita*: It is implementing its 10-Year ISWM Plan and enforcing its SWM Ordinance through trained enforcers. Waste segregation and segregated waste collection are now being carried-out in the collection barangays. Collected biodegradables are processed at the composting facility managed by the MAO; schools and some increasing number of households carry out their own composting. It maintains an RCA. A newly designated MENRO oversees the LGU SWM Program.
- *Bacong*: It continues to strictly enforce the local ordinance it enacted in March 2009 and operate its vermi-composting facility. Waste segregation and waste diversion are strictly implemented in all coastal barangays. IEC at the purok and barangay level is supported by barangay officials and school teachers. It also has the support of a popular radio station. The LGU currently operates an RCA.
- *Bayawan City*: It adopted measures to improve its collection system and increase waste segregation compliance. It also started a “no open burning” campaign and organized a forum with stakeholders to explore other means of disposing waste from sugarcane fields. In August 2009, it conducted a three-day Waste Assessment and Characterization Study (WACS) to be able to determine changes in waste generation as a result of the program and assess their waste diversion performance (results are still being consolidated and analyzed). With the construction of the Bayawan City SLF nearing completion, EcoGov has started working with the LGU staff on the development of its SLF O&M manual.
- *Bais City*: The LGU approved its SWM Ordinance 14 November 2008, after about a year of consultations and discussion regarding a provision regulating open burning of sugarcane thrash to reduce carbon emissions and totally eliminating the practice within six years. Unfortunately, the LGU decided not to be too strict in the enforcement of waste segregation in urban barangays until the ordinance is fully approved by the PLGU (some questions have been raised about the organizational structure for SWM). EcoGov is helping the LGU formulate its SLF O&M manual so it can improve the operations and management of the SLF.
- Business planning for Solid Waste Management was introduced in 5 LGUs, namely, Bayawan City, Bais City, Danao City, Toledo City and Jagna. The analyses of their 2007 costs and revenues, which showed the extent to which SWM operations are being subsidized by the LGUs, were presented to their respective Solid Waste Management Boards. In Jagna, the results were also presented to Barangay Captains and other stakeholders. 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. The cities of Bais, Toledo, and Danao are considering the amendment of their ordinances to include cost recovery measures.

- Jagna and Bayawan City have completed their SWM cost recovery plans. The Jagna plan targets annual reduction of its subsidy to SWM by improving the efficiency of its operations and increasing revenue collection. It expects 27% decrease in subsidy between 2007 and the end of 2009. The Bayawan cost recovery plan on the other hand targets the recovery of 80% of the total cost of collection in the next 3 years. It has, in fact, started implementing some strategies to reduce the cost of its waste collection operations, such as revising the collection schedule, reducing the number of crew per vehicle and optimizing trip routes. Jagna and Bayawan City will present their cost recovery plans to their respective SWM Boards next quarter.
- Five LGUs have ring-fenced their SWM accounts and have adopted financial management guidelines for these accounts: Jagna, Bayawan City, Bais City, Dauin and Loboc. Fee collections and other revenues from SWM as well as the annual budgets of LGUs will now be credited to the Special Accounts that have been created, except for Bais City which has decided to defer the operationalization of their SWM Special Account until 2010 as it does not intend to collect fees until after the election. Both Dauin and Loboc intend to collect environment fees from tourists to increase the revenues that will accrue to the special account. A challenge that Dauin faces is the low rate of collection of garbage fee from households — 16% efficiency compared to 96% collection from businesses.
- Initial discussions with Siaton on ring-fencing produced a positive response from the LGU. Siaton agreed to set up the account; it has prepared the financial management guidelines which have been endorsed by the ESWM Board to the SB for adoption. The SWM account will be made operational in January 2010.

UEM Accomplishments – Southern and Central Mindanao

- Fourteen LGUs from six provinces achieved the 25% waste diversion target in Year 5: North Cotabato (4), South Cotabato (3), Sarangani (1), Sultan Kudarat (1), Davao del Norte (3) and Davao del Sur (2). This brings to 29 the total number of EcoGov assisted LGUs in the South-Central Mindanao region which have met the waste diversion criteria. This represents 91% of all LGUs assisted by EcoGov in the region.
- Twelve LGUs completed their plans within the year while eight (8) were legitimized by their SBs. The SWM Plans of Banga and Lake Sebu in South Cotabato, and Carmen and Matalam in North Cotabato have been reviewed, approved and endorsed by their respective Boards and MDCs to their SB and are expected to be legitimized in October 2009. Three more SWM plans were being drafted, including that of Cotabato City, when Year 5 ended.

- The comprehensive SWM ordinances of 4 LGUs (Pres. Roxas, Maitum, Alabel, Kiamba) were finalized. The Pres Roxas ordinance was formally adopted on 30 September 2009. The ordinances of the three other LGUs are for final review at the SB committee before these will be submitted for final reading in the regular plenary session of the SB.
- Implementation activities have been initiated by all these LGUs, with assistance from EcoGov and their PLGUs, while plans were being completed or going through legitimization and in some cases while new ISWM ordinances were undergoing enactment. Implementation activities were usually focused on promoting waste segregation and segregated collection in public markets, municipal halls, urban barangays/puroks, schools and hospitals, and establishing composting systems, MRFs and RCAs. Pilot school-based SWM programs have been successfully established in all the LGUs and these are expected to be replicated in more schools. An innovative practice in Tandingan (South Cotabato) is the use of deployment of “Teacher Enablers” from an elementary school to each purok to promote and monitor the practice of waste segregation and composting at the household level. In Lake Sebu (South Cotabato), through an EcoGov small grant to an NGO, clean up drives and training of T’boli women in selected lakeside communities on waste segregation were conducted with the assistance of the BLGU and MLGU.
- In Davao City, EcoGov assistance focused on the enactment of the Comprehensive ISWM Ordinance and piloting of SWM in a high density coastal barangay of the city where a marine sanctuary is located. EcoGov staff served as resource persons during the 4th and 5th SP committee hearings on the ordinance held on 27 July 2009 and 10 August 2009 respectively. The committee agreed to hold a consultation-hearing with plastic/styrofoam producers. In Brgy Matina Aplaya, SWM implementation is being initiated with the BLGU and city LGU as part of managing the settlement zone of the coastal area. This activity is being jointly undertaken with the EcoGov CRM team. A Barangay SWM Committee has been formed and the plan is to initiate SWM pilot activities in three puroks on October 2009.
- SWM implementation in four other cities along the Davao Gulf has been intensified with EcoGov assistance resulting in significant waste diversion. These four cities were previously implementing SWM. EcoGov technical assistance enabled them to adopt a more systematic and participatory approach to SWM.
 - *Samal City:* Two barangays and a purok serve as pilot/demo areas of the city. These barangays reconstituted their barangay ESWM Committees and started their SWM campaign in all puroks, establishing purok-level waste collection points and/or composters. Brgy. Bandera has an operational MRF and vermi-composting facility near the barangay hall; Brgy. Catagman is reaching out to resorts in the area. Current partners include 3 schools, the Paradise Island Resort, Samal District Hospital and the Lawig Subdivision of another barangay. The City LGU initiated discussions last July 2009 on the establishment of SLF in the newly acquired land

for its EcoPark and is requesting assistance from EcoGov in SLF design preparation.

- *Panabo City*: Starting 1 July 2009, the implementation of segregated collection expanded from its SWM pilot area (Brgy. Sto. Niño) to cover 11 urban barangays. The City ENRO provided training to enforcers in 11 barangays and would be assessing their performance after six months. Segregation at source and segregated collection were initiated in the public market in May and, vermi-composting and heap/windrows composting systems have been set up in the LGU disposal facility in Brgy. Nanyo for processing biodegradable waste from the public market and other establishments. EcoGov provided inputs on how to improve the processing of collected biodegradable waste in the existing disposal area. On 22 July 2009, a Memorandum Order appointing SWM coordinator/focal persons for every department in the City Hall was issued. This is part of City ENRO efforts to make the City Hall compound a model to different barangays. Previously, the city LGU developed three schools as SWM point source models (Maryknoll College, Sto. Niño Elementary School, and Francisco Adlaon Learning Institute).
- *Tagum City*: Full segregation at source and segregated collection is currently being implemented in 14 out of 24 barangays of the City. Major waste generators (i.e., schools, hospitals, city hall compound, public market) are now practicing segregation. A significant improvement is evident in the public market where enforcers have been deployed. Each of these barangays has a functional BESWMC. The city LGU has an operational central composting facility and has started introducing vermi-composting in some barangays.
- *Digos City*: Segregation at source and segregated collection are practiced in the public market, with segregation bins provided by the LGU and enforcement done by personnel of the Market Administrator and a team from City ENRO. Four tons of biodegradable waste from the public market are brought daily to the LGU disposal facility in Brgy. Longag for composting using windrows. Mechanized sorting and processing of biodegradable waste will be introduced as soon as the PhP 15.0 million (USD 319,149) Materials Recovery Facility and composting buildings are completed and equipment (i.e., conveyor system, shredders, and composting bins) installed. An urban barangay, Brgy San Jose is serving as pilot barangay for SWM. It has an established MRF and composting facility. It has also intensified its SWM campaign in all puroks. An elementary school and the Digos Doctors Hospital have started practicing waste diversion.
- *Malalag*: Located within the Davao Gulf area, Malalag also achieved significant progress in SWM implementation. About 80% of the 600 households in Brgy. Bagumbayan are reported to be practicing segregation, recycling and composting. The Davao del Sur School of Fisheries (DSSF) which is located in the same barangay has also started its SWM program. In Brgy. Poblacion which has about 1,600 households, IEC activities are ongoing. Segregation at source, recycling and composting are also being implemented at the municipal hall, public market,

Golinggay Medical Center (pilot hospital), and Eagle's View Resort (pilot resort). Malalag has legitimized its 10-year SWM plan and enacted its ordinance.

- The construction of the toxic and hazardous waste (THW) disposal facility in Kidapawan City that is being financed by 7 hospitals in the city is almost complete. To help the LGU and its hospital partners in developing the guidelines for the operation of the THW facility, EcoGov facilitated the cross visit of the Pollution Control Officers of the 7 participating hospitals and City ENRO and Health Department staff of the LGU to the General Santos Doctors Hospital on 24 June 2009. Gen San Doctors Hospital has a health care waste management program. With EcoGov assistance, the operational guidelines for the THW facility have been completed. The EcoGov was able to share this private-public sector partnership initiative during the Pollution Control Officers (Region 12) training for proper hospital waste management on 18 September 2009 in Koronadal City.
- With mentoring and coaching provided by the CEST, nine out of ten LGUs substantially completed their SLF DEDs and IEEs although some detailed drawings will still be needed to make the designs ready for construction. The comments of the CEST on the designs were discussed by the EcoGov UEM Mindanao team with the concerned LGU SLF Design Teams. Work on the Kidapawan SLF design was delayed due to late completion of the topographic map of the entire SLF. The initial SLF DED and IEE of the LGU was only submitted on 26 September 2009 for review of the EcoGov UEM specialists. The CEST contract was officially closed on 30 July 2009.
- Of the nine LGUs with SLF DED designs and IEEs, three have been issued ECCs by DENR-EMB 12: Kalamansig (22 June 2009), Kabacan (21 August 2009), and Surallah (3 September 2009). Kiamba has submitted its IEE and is awaiting ECC issuance. Digos City has previously secured an ECC for its proposed SLF site.
- The Province of South Cotabato and the Surallah MLGU have agreed to immediately implement the common SLF project. This will be done by administration, under the supervision of the Surallah Municipal Engineering Office. The PLGU signed an agreement with the MLGU on 7 September 2009 for the release to the latter of Ph 6.5 million (USD 138,298) which the PLGU committed for the construction of Category 2 SLF. The groundbreaking ceremony was also held on that day which was witnessed by the PLGU, EcoGov, DENR Region 12, the barangay officials of Surallah and some LCEs of members LGU of the cluster.
- The municipality of Polomolok entered into a MOA 9 September 2009 with adjacent LGU Tupi for the use of its SLF. As provided for in the MOA, Tupi and Polomolok will agree on a reasonable tipping fee.
- To check if the SLFs of Tacurong City and Polomolok are being managed and operated properly, a joint EcoGov and PLGU/EMB 12 team visited the facility on 17-19 August 2009 and held discussions with the concerned staff and officials of both LGUs to discuss findings and recommendations. The team took note of these problems in Polomolok: (1) parts of the disposal area remain unlined, (2) there are no leachate treatment facilities

(what exists are leachate collection ponds only), (3) there is no regular equipment on site, thus, waste are not regularly compacted and spill over to unlined areas. Similar observations were made in the Tacurong City SLF with these additional findings: (1) non-segregated wastes are brought to the SLF, (2) landfill operations need improvement, and (3) road access requires maintenance. Both LGUs committed to make necessary improvements.

- At least seven LGUs in the region have so far been given an orientation on cost recovery and ring fencing. They have also been coached and assisted in preparing SWM cost and revenue analysis which allowed them to examine the extent of their subsidy to SWM and their options to recover costs. While these activities have served as eye openers, only four of the LGUs have made decisions to ring fence their SWM operations. The others, such as Alabel and Tacurong City have yet to decide if they will ring fence their account or continue with their current system of simply maintaining separate ledgers for SWM transactions.
 - *Polomolok*: Polomolok ring-fenced its SWM operations by opening a separate bank account for SWM. It has formulated the management guidelines for the use of funds in the Special Account and these have been reviewed by its Local Finance Committee. In an effort to devolve waste collection services to its three urban barangays, the LGU gave these barangays authority to collect fees within their jurisdiction and use the revenues to support their collection activities. Thus the orientation on SWM cost recovery and ring fencing was also extended to these three barangays, which indicated interest to develop their own cost recovery plans next quarter. The Polomolok ring-fenced account will mainly be for fee collections from establishments and from tipping fees.
 - *Kabacan*: Kabacan has formulated a cost recovery plan based on its SWM cost and revenue analysis. This has been presented to the SWM Board in September 2009 and elevated to the SB. The LGU intends to open a Special Account and formulate the guidelines for fund utilization as soon as the plan is adopted by SB.
 - *Surallah*: Surallah has presented its draft cost recovery plan and the proposed guidelines on the management of its special account to the SWM Board last July 2009. The TWG is incorporating the revisions to the plan which will again be presented to the SWM Board for endorsement to SB.
 - *Kidapawan City*: Kidapawan City developed a cost recovery plan that includes its proposal to rationalize the Environmental Management Fee based on the results of its survey on capacity and willingness to pay. The city has developed guidelines on the management of its SWM fund which is expected to be adopted next quarter.
- In preparation for the planned focus on Davao Gulf in Years 6 and 7, EcoGov initiated coordination with DENR Region 11 and EMB Region 11 in identifying LGUs within the Davao Gulf which could be potential partners in SWM. Exploratory discussions were also held with three PLGUs (Davao Sur, Davao Norte and Davao Oriental).

UEM Accomplishments – Western Mindanao

- Four LGUs met the criteria for 25% waste diversion during the year: Dumalinao and Guipos in Zamboanga del Sur, and Imelda and Tungawan in Zamboanga Sibugay. Technical assistance to these LGUs both in SWM planning and implementation were provided in collaboration with the respective PLGUs.
- Dumalinao is serious about SWM implementation. This is evident in the decision to train and deploy 350 SWM enforcers from 15 barangays. In addition to waste segregation, backyard composting is also strictly implemented in 6 urban barangays. It has established an MRF and has purchased land for its Category 1 SLF. It has temporarily established an RCA as it plans to proceed with the closure and rehabilitation of the existing open dumpsite following the DENR approved closure plan. Recently, an assessment was done of the SWM program of its barangay and performing barangays were recognized and given awards during the Foundation Day on 16 September 2009.
- The SWM program of Guipos covers 9 urban barangays where the “no segregation, no collection” policy is being strictly implemented. Extensive IEC activities have been conducted at the barangay level with the Guipos National High School and Guipos Central Elementary School serving as models on segregation at source and heap-type composting. A total of 264 auxiliary enforcers from the nine barangays have been deputized. Similar to Dumalinao, it intends to recognize barangays with good SWM programs during Foundation Day in October 2009.
- Tungawan is also strictly implementing its “no segregation, no collection” policy in Barangay Poblacion, which includes the public market and commercial establishments. It has an operational composting facility which is processing biodegradable materials from the public market and Poblacion. It also has an operational RCA within the proposed 4-hectare SLF site which has passed the evaluation of MGB. Imelda is also focusing on the public market and urban barangays where a series of IEC activities are being continued. It is in the process of establishing an RCA within the 1.2-hectare proposed SLF site.
- Other LGUs with significant EcoGov and/or PLGU-assisted SWM initiatives are Labangan, Pagadian City and Dimataling (Zamboanga del Sur) and Marawi City (Lanao del Sur). The SWM activities of the LGUs in Zamboanga del Sur are being related to their coastal resource/fisheries management programs. These three LGUs are members of the IBRA 9. The SWM program of Marawi City is deemed part of the protection of Lanao Lake.
 - *Labangan:* Labangan is yet to complete its SWM plan but IEC activities have already been started in the barangays. Focus areas are Barangay Poblacion and Barangay Bulanit, a Muslim dominated coastal barangay, where there are extensive seaweed farms where plastic pouches are used as floaters. The team has recommended the use of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles as floaters as they will not require frequent replacement and are recyclable.

- *Pagadian City*: Pagadian City SWM implementation is being revived particularly at the public market and two barangays. In the public market, consultations were held with the officers of the fruit and vegetables section as this section produces the largest volume of biodegradable waste. A composting site is proposed to be established in the public market area. Barangays Kawit and Dau have been assisted in organizing their Barangay Solid Waste Management Committees and formulating their SWM action plans. IEC activities are being conducted per purok/zone on waste segregation and backyard composting. Pagadian City has firmed up plans for the initial closure of its open dumpsite.
- *Dimataling*: Dimataling SWM program is still limited in scope, mainly within the municipal hall, public market and households around the municipal hall. Its most significant initiative is in Barangay Bacayawan, a coastal LGU, where it is promoting backyard composting of biodegradable waste from seaweed farms and the replacement of plastic pouch floaters to PET bottles. It is reported that 75% to 80% of the seaweeds farmers have already adopted this practice.
- *Marawi City*: Marawi City held an SWM orientation on 11 June 11 for members of the city's Muslim Religious Leaders (MRLs) to secure their support in promoting proper solid waste management in the city. Over 50 leaders from the ranks of the Aleem, Aleema, and the city local government attended the event, which highlighted principles of Islamic environmental management, culled from the environmental sourcebook Al Khalifa (The Steward). The MRL members were encouraged to (1) emphasize SWM issues and topics in their *khutbas* (sermons), (2) hold outreach sessions on Fridays to inform/update their communities on the City's SWM program and SWM practices, and (3) mobilize worshippers and other religious leaders to practice proper waste management (waste segregation, composting and recycling) inside the mosque compound and in the Madrasa. A Declaration of Support to keep the Islamic City of Marawi Clean was then signed by the participants. A follow-up activity conducted on 16 July 2009 centered on four major mosques near the public market. The city TWG helped the administrators of the mosques prepare action plans on SWM IEC. Other initiatives of Marawi City are the establishment of an MRF and composting facility within the city hall, a similar composting facility for the biodegradable waste from the fruit and vegetable sections of the public market, and SWM programs in two schools.
- The EcoGov team assisted the Province of Zamboanga del Sur design and facilitate the Provincial Solid Waste Management Forum that was held on 12 December 2008. The LCEs and key staff of the component LGUs of the province were given an orientation on RA 9003 and a dialogue on SWM related concerns was held with DENR-EMB and the NSWMC. Major output of the forum was a provincial action plan for 2009 which aimed to complete SWM plans and ordinances in most of the 23 LGUs in the province.
- EcoGov continued to assist the Zamboanga del Sur PLGU in its scaling up activities. The PLGU currently has signed MOAs with 11 LGUs — Kumalarang, Lapuyan, V. Sagun, Margosatubig, Dimataling, Pitogo, Aurora, Tambulig, Tukuran, Dinas and San Pablo. To

enable the PLGU to assist all these target LGUs, EcoGov helped form a pool of trainers from within the provincial TWG (which consist of the Provincial Legal Officer, a DILG Officer, the Community Relations Officer of the Provincial PNP, SWM Division Head, Provincial Sanitary Inspector, and staff of the Zamboanga del Sur Provincial Environmental Management Office) and build their capability through formal and hands-on training, mentoring and coaching (e.g., SWM planning, composting, and RCA establishment). Meetings with DENR CENRO District 1 and District 2, and the PENRO were initiated to discuss level of collaboration with the PLGU. This has resulted in the designation of an SWM focal person by the PENRO and CENRO officers. The EcoGov SWM Assisting Professional conducted a simple marketing study on recyclables from April to May 2009, which would help the PLGU TWG better understand the market and business practices of junkshop operators, and find ways to improve resource recovery and strengthen the recycling sector in Zamboanga del Sur.

- The EcoGov also supported the initiative of the PLGU to implement an SWM program in the different offices within the provincial capitol, particularly on segregation at source and composting. The Provincial Governor issued a memorandum for the strict implementation of the program.
- The Province of Zamboanga Sibugay formalized technical assistance agreements with 10 LGUs: Alicia, Olutanga, Talusan, Payao, Diplahan, Malangas, Mabuhay, RT Lim, Kabasalan and Titay. The PLGU, in close collaboration with the DILG, launched Gawad ng Probinsya sa Kapitaligiran and the PLGU TWG is now on the process of conducting an evaluation of the SWM programs at the municipal level.

Lessons Learned in Solid Waste Management for Year 5

- The scaling-up of SWM can best be promoted through the provincial LGUs, with technical support from DENR-EMB. This approach has been proven effective in the 11 PLGUs that EcoGov is working with. These PLGUs have assigned staff/teams for SWM and have allocated annual budgets for their capability-building and other activities. Moreover, related training and mentoring functions (mainly on SWM planning) have been taken over by the PLGUs, which have allowed EcoGov to reach more than what it could have under a direct technical assistance mode. DENR-EMB has limited resources and has internal structural constraints that make reaching out to LGUs very difficult. The PLGUs and DENR-EMB will need to work as an alliance. The DENR must recognize that PLGUs can play important roles in advancing the implementation of SWM in LGU, over and above what is articulated in the RA 9003:

- With training, PLGUs can be effective TA providers to LGUs;
- PLGUs can support and facilitate decisions and actions best taken at sub-provincial and provincial levels (e.g., clustering of LGUs, developing external markets for recyclables, promotion of SWM among large industries or sectors);
- PLGUs can extend financial or commodity support to the establishment of SWM facilities or leverage funding for their LGUs;
- PLGUs can support the development of learning models/sites; and
- SWM can be included in regular monitoring of LGU performance; good SWM can be included as a basis for a reward/incentive scheme

In support of PLGU initiatives, the principal role for DENR should be the provision of technical advice on policies and standards, and facilitating increased LGU compliance with specific requirements by clarifying, streamlining and enforcing implementing rules and regulations, procedures and requirements.

- Developing PLGU and DENR capability for SWM implementation is a larger challenge (compared to SWM plan preparation) to technical assistance providers such as EcoGov. SWM implementation requires a mix of skills (engineering, systems development, policy development, advocacy, social marketing and communications, financial management, performance monitoring). Developing these capabilities in the PLGU and DENR-EMB necessitates a longer training and mentoring period, and more creative teaching tools and methods. DENR-EMB staff need to be retooled so they can better respond to the changing needs of LGUs in SWM. EcoGov, thus, needs to review and refine its technical assistance modules, delivery methods and knowledge products to enhance effectiveness in meeting mainstreaming and institutionalization objectives.
- 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) as most of the EcoGov-assisted LGUs have achieved significant advances in waste diversion and are ready to move on to waste disposal. The implementation of DENR's 3-strike policy is also pushing LGUs to seek such assistance from EcoGov. The team will not be able to respond to all requests due to resource and time limitations. There is a need to work out a program with DENR and PLGUs to establish a system for developing local capacity to assist LGUs properly design, construct and manage SLFs, particularly in areas where more serious access problems exist (e.g., Mindanao). The PLGU, academe, private contractors/engineering firms, and engineering professional organizations will play an important role and can serve as vital partners for the DENR. The development of learning sites and working models in the province/regions should be part of the strategy.

Implementation Problems and Proposed Resolution

- The consistently unstable peace and order situation in Mindanao has affected the timely delivery of technical assistance in conflict affected areas such as Basilan, North Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Cotabato City, and to some extent Sarangani. As a temporary measure, some activities had to be held off-site, in more secure locations. EcoGov will continue to use this strategy throughout Years 6 and 7.
- Continued delays in LGU actions on plan approval, ordinance issuance, enforcement, SWM organization, and procurement/establishment of facilities. It is of concern that these problems are occurring in LGUs which are deemed critical to the KBA in which they are located. Among these are: Bais City in Tanon Strait, Panglao in Bohol Sea, Davao City in Davao Gulf, Gen. Santos City in Sarangani Bay, Pagadian City in Illana Bay, Basilan in Moro Gulf, and Marawi City in Lanao Lake. EcoGov will continue its dialogue/communications with most of these LGU, with the participation of the PLGU and DENR PENROs. The situation in these LGUs will be assessed after the local elections and a final decision will be made regarding phase-out of TA.
- The messages from the national government on “zero waste” and “sanitary landfills” remain unclear. There is need to clarify the disposal options of LGUs, including the pros and cons, the costs and benefits of each. EcoGov will ensure that these options are covered in discussions on the engineering component of SWM.
- Most engineering personnel engaged by LGUs do not have the basic skills and facilities needed in the design of an SLF, primarily in the preparation of digitized topographic maps of their sites and the use of AUTOCAD in engineering designs. Considerable delays were encountered for this reason, compounded by the fact that LGU staff are unable to devote their full attention to this task. As such there were multiple extensions of contracts of EcoGov local service providers (LSPs), which had to assume some of the tasks expected to be done by LGUs so deadlines can be met. EcoGov recently did a detailed review of the SLF TA design with selected LSPs and specialists, and refined its content, phasing and timeframe in preparation for the next round of SLF training. It was agreed that future recipients of the TA will have to meet basic requirements and that EcoGov will ensure that completed designs undergo quality control/review by its specialists. EcoGov will also develop some toolkits/templates to facilitate LGU design work.
- Some LGUs started the construction of their SLFs even without the required ECCs and are proceeding without proper construction supervision and monitoring. The monitoring done by the EcoGov team indicated that some plans lack the required details for construction purposes. The design of some components are arbitrarily modified without fully understanding SLF principles or standards, and construction processes and revisions are not being documented (i.e., no “as built” designs which are critical to operations and maintenance).

- Those LGUs with ECC showed a limited understanding of the conditions listed in the certificate. Since DENR-EMB does not have sufficient capability to monitor SLF progress and check compliance with design standards, EcoGov has included periodic monitoring of these facilities with PLGU and DENR EMB in the UEM workplan for Years 6 and 7. Also included will be development and delivery of a training program for LGUs and DENR on construction methods and construction monitoring prior to actual construction. These will be undertaken with feedback of findings to the LGU, PLGU, DENR-EMB regional office, EMB central and NSWMC Secretariat.

Objectives for Next Quarter

- Technical assistance MOAs with Davao Gulf provinces, at least Davao Norte and Davao Sur.
- Selection of new municipal or city LGUs for technical assistance in Years 6 and 7. These will be from Davao Gulf and Tañon Strait.
- SWM orientation for new PLGUs and MLGU partners; assessment of status of current SWM activities.
- Full completion of all SLF engineering designs and IEE, for submission to EMB for ECC issuance.
- Completion of reformatted SWM Training Guide and Best Practices Sourcebook.

2.4 Municipal Investments in Sanitation

The long term objective of work in this sub-sector is to improve the management and treatment of sewage and septage to reduce threats to human health and adverse impacts on the environment, specifically on biodiversity in near shore areas, river systems, and coastal waters. EcoGov will achieve this by assisting 20 LGUs invest in sanitation facilities.

Summary of Accomplishments

- EcoGov was able to engage 21 LGUs to develop their wastewater/septage management projects. As of the end of September 2009, the status of the sector is as follows:

Indicator	Five-Year Target	Accomplishment end of Year 4	Target for Year 5	Accomplishment end of Year 5	Total Accomplishment end of Sept 09
LGUs with investments in sanitation/WWTF	20 LGUs	6 LGUs	14 LGUs	13 LGUs	19 LGUs (93% of Yr 5 and 95% of LOP targets)
Value of LGU investments		Php 16.0 million (USD 340,426)		Php 19.97 million (USD 424,894)	Php 35.97million (USD 765,319)
Estimated number of people benefitted by LGU investments		At least 92,000 persons		At least 37,310 persons	At least 129,310 persons

- Investments of the 19 LGUs are for the following:

WWM Investments	2008	2009
Operationalization of existing septage treatment facilities	Alabel	Kiamba, Maitum, Malapatan, Malalag
New construction of a wastewater treatment facility for slaughterhouse	Kidapawan City, Bais City	Samal City, Maribojoc, Koronadal City
Retrofitting of wastewater treatment facility for a slaughterhouse	Tacurong	Talibon,
New construction of wastewater treatment facility for public market	Gen. Santos City, Polomolok City	Digos City, Panabo City,
Improvement of wastewater treatment facility for a hospital		Bayawan City
Improvement of wastewater treatment facility for tourism complex		Loboc
New construction of communal sewage treatment system for communities (communal septic tanks with leach fields)		Lake Sebu

- Two sessions of a two-part training course on appropriate wastewater treatment systems were held in Cebu City and Davao City in November to December 2008. The course covered various wastewater treatment technologies, existing regulations, financing

options and communications support. Participants prepared design concepts for wastewater treatment systems for specific wastewater generators. A total of 19 EcoGov-assisted LGUs (12 in Mindanao and 7 in Central Visayas) participated in the training. Other participants were from DENR (Regions 2, 7, 11, 12 and ARMM), provincial LGUs (Nueva Vizcaya, South Cotabato, Negros Oriental, Bohol and Cebu), academic institutions (3 universities in Mindanao and 2 in Central Visayas), Department of Health (DOH), professional organizations (Philippine Institute of Civil Engineers and Pollution Control Officers Association of the Philippines), and some private organizations/ NGO. Four partner city LGUs of the Philippine Sanitation Alliance (PSA) — Zamboanga, Cagayan de Oro, Iloilo and Dumaguete — also attended the training and developed their own project proposals.

- Nine partner LGUs conducted assessments of the wastewater problems of specific areas in their respective LGUs. These were Lake Sebu, Polomolok, Digos City, Samal City, Panabo City, Tagum City and Malalag in Mindanao and Talibon and Maribojoc in Bohol. The assessment of Bais City is ongoing while Loboc scheduled the activity on the first quarter of Year 6.

Municipal Investment Accomplishments – Central Visayas

- The training course on appropriate wastewater treatment systems was held in Cebu City on 21-24 October 2008 (Session 1) and 18-20 November, 2008 (Session 2). Out of 36 who attended, 23 participants successfully completed all training requirements (attendance, presentation of a project and an exam). The participants came from PLGUs, city and municipal LGUs, academe, and the private sector.
- Four of seven LGUs assisted by EcoGov were able to meet the minimum criteria for sanitation investment: Bayawan City, Talibon, Maribojoc, and Loboc. All these LGUs attended the wastewater training, through which they were able to start the design of their WWTF projects. The BEMO provided technical assistance to the three Bohol LGUs through one engineer who also attended the EcoGov course.
 - Talibon: The new abattoir of the LGU with retrofitted wastewater treatment facility has been completed but not functional since equipment have not been delivered. The LGU is preparing the IEE document for its ECC application and discharge permit. The total retrofitting cost is Php 350,000 (USD 7,447).
 - Maribojoc: The DED of the wastewater treatment system for the existing abattoir was completed. This facility will employ a bio-digester to recover methane from before the wastewater is directed to ABR-constructed wetland treatment. The energy from the bio-digester will fuel a small water boiler. The LGU allocated PhP500,000 (USD10,638) for the project; 50% will come from a grant from the DBM Kilos Asenso Fund. The IEE for ECC application is being prepared. Construction is to commence next quarter.

- The LGU also completed the DED for its Coastal Community WWM Project. The design includes a secondary treatment facility for the effluent before it is disposed to the natural wetland or mangroves for further polishing. The actual development of the facility, which cost about PhP 4.25 million (USD 90,626) is being hampered by funding constraints. The IEE for its ECC application is currently being prepared.
- Loboc. The DED for the improvement of the Loboc Tourism Complex wastewater treatment system is complete. The SB approved the project and a budget of PhP 550,000 (USD 11,702); it was launched along with the LGU's SWM program last July 2009. The preparation of the IEE document is on-going. The LGU is set to acquire the lot adjacent to the facility.
- Bayawan City. The WWTF of the Bayawan City District Hospital is already complete but is not functional yet, as the existing septic tanks and conveyance system need to be rehabilitated. A grant from the EU for hospital improvements includes the septic tanks and sewer system.
- Other than the above, the Bayawan City design team is working on other treatment systems. With assistance of the German Development Service (GDS), a sanitation survey in the five urban barangays, was conducted as part of Phase 1 of a proposed wastewater/septage treatment project. The team has developed the design concept which integrates the WWTF for the public market. The design includes an anaerobic baffled reactor (ABR) for primary treatment, connected to a centralized constructed wetland which will also treat septic tank effluents from the households and establishments. The plan is to design the constructed wetlands in modules.
- Another initiative of Bayawan City is the operation of a septage treatment facility which will also function as leachate treatment facility for the city SLF. It has been completed but not operational yet as arrangements for septage collection (desludging) and fees collection are still being worked out. These will form part of the proposed septage management ordinance which is being drafted. Some inputs to the ordinance were the result of the EcoGov-sponsored exposure trip of LGU staff to the Alabel septage treatment facility in Sarangani in August 2009.
- Bais City completed the construction of the WWTF of its abattoir; it has been issued an ECC for the new slaughterhouse which is not operational yet because the equipment has not been delivered. The LGU is currently working on its application for discharge permit with the DENR.
- Dauin, Negros Oriental is completing the design of the WWTF for the public market. The budget initially allocated for this was realigned to other projects.
- Training on wastewater assessment was conducted by EcoGov in January 2009 for Talibon, Maribojoc, Loboc, Dauin and Bais City. The training was designed to enhance the LGU appreciation of their WWM needs and to encourage them to develop a longer term WWM program, in addition to their initial WWM projects.

- Talibon conducted their WWM assessment and planning workshops on 14-15 July 2009. The WWM strategic action plan is being finalized for presentation to the SB next quarter. The assessment focused on five urban barangays.
- Maribojoc conducted their WWM assessment and planning workshops on 16-17 July 2009. The WWM strategic plan is being finalized. The assessment focused on the 19 barangays that are drained by tributaries that flow to Maribojoc Bay.
- Bais City started its WWM survey and expects to complete it next quarter.
- Initial discussions were held with University of San Carlos (USC) in Cebu City, regarding possible integration of WWM into civil engineering or related courses and development of WWTF within the campus. The on-site facility can serve as a learning laboratory and a showcase for the community. There was an expression of interest in this proposal by USC.
- In preparation for Years 6 and 7, a rapid assessment was made of the LGUs that border both sides of Tañon Strait to identify potential recipients of WWM technical assistance. Four LGUs from Negros Occidental and two from Cebu were proposed for consideration.

Municipal Investment Accomplishments – South-Central Mindanao

- Renovation work on the ablution facility of the 20-year-old Masjid Addawah Al-Islamie mosque in Marawi City was completed by the Mindanao State University. It was formally turned over to the mosque administrator on 22 October 2008.
- Wastewater assessments and initial planning that were started in seven LGUs in Mindanao in Year 4 were completed and results were presented to their LCEs and SB/SP. This includes five in the Davao Gulf area (Samal City, Digos City, Panabo City, Tagum City, and Malalag) and two in South Cotabato (Polomolok and Lake Sebu). The Lake Sebu results were likewise presented to the Protected Area Management Board on 22 October 2008.
- The two-part training course on appropriate wastewater treatment systems was held in Davao City on 11-14 November 2008 (Session 1) and 2-4 December, 2008 (Session 2). A total of 46 participants attended the first session with 38 participants successfully completing the course. These included 2 from partner LGUs, 20 from EcoGov-assisted city and municipal LGUs, and 5 from DENR-EMB (Regions 2, 11, 12 and ARMM).
- Five LGUs successfully brought their WWM projects to the investment stage thus meeting the project's criteria for sanitation investment.
 - Digos: The WWTF for the Digos City Public Market is estimated to cost Php 6.0 million (USD 127,660). This investment requirement was included in the approved

loan package for the reconstruction of the market. The construction contract has already been awarded and is scheduled to commence in October 2009.

- Samal City: The proposed WWTF for the slaughterhouse had an initial budget of Php 500,000 (USD 10,638). The LGU committed to propose to its Local Finance Committee the allocation of an additional Php 300,000 (USD 6,383) so its implementation can commence on the first quarter of 2010. The second project of Samal City, WWTFs for two Coastal Parks with estimated costs of Php 6.5 million (USD 138,298) and Php 3.5 million (USD 74,468), respectively, is undergoing design revisions. This is expected to be funded by the Congressional Office which has proposed Php 10 million (USD 212,766) for the WWTFs.
- Panabo: The CENRO has submitted a proposal to its Local Finance Committee for the inclusion of Php 2.0 million (USD 42,553) in the 2010 budget for the WWTF of the Panabo City Premium Public Market. The project DED is being finalized.
- Lake Sebu: Four common sewage treatment systems were established through a grant provided by EcoGov to the Cooperative of Women for Development (COWHED) and counterpart funding from PLGU South Cotabato, and LGU Lake Sebu. The project directly benefitted 40 T'boli households. The systems were turned over on 7 September 7, 2009 to the beneficiaries who were also trained on the O&M of the facilities. The project will serve as model for replication.
- Koronadal City. The construction of the WWTF of its slaughterhouse is about 90% complete. Work was suspended due to delay in the release of funds.
- The LGUs of Polomolok and Koronadal in South Cotabato were provided assistance in IEE preparation by EcoGov, the PEMO of South Cotabato and EMB 12. The same assistance was extended to three Davao Gulf LGUs, namely Digos, Samal, and Tagum. The IEEs of the five LGUs have been finalized but have yet to be submitted to DENR-EMB.
- EcoGov monitored the progress of the “older” LGUs in the construction and/or management of their WWTFs.
 - Polomolok: The facility physical structures have been constructed but pre-treatment facilities are not in place yet. The EcoGov team observed that there was stagnant water in the open chambers and the facility is not protected from vandals. The LGU was advised to construct the sewer system and pre-treatment facilities prior to commissioning the WWTF, provide adequate and appropriate fencing, and prepare the IEE for its ECC application. South Cotabato PLGU volunteered to assist the Polomolok on the latter.

- Tacurong City. The WWTF of the new slaughterhouse has been completed but the slaughterhouse is not operating yet since the equipment have not been delivered. The LGU needs to construct the EcoGov proposed modifications to the treatment system.
- Gen. Santos City: The WWTF for the public market is at the pre-bidding stage. A supplemental budget of Php 8.0 million (USD 170,213) has been allocated to this project. .
- Kidapawan City: The LGU has bidden out the project; the winning bidder will commence work after completing some contracting requirements.
- Alabel: The desludging coverage within Alabel has increased. EcoGov facilitated the initial Alabel-Gen. Santos City talks regarding the proposed agreement for the desludging of all city LGU offices and facilities. The parties continued to review the cost components of the desludging and tipping fees proposed by Alabel.
- With PLGU Sarangani, EcoGov extended assistance to four other LGUs (Kiamba, Maitum, Malapatan, and Maasim) in the province with STFs to make their facilities operational. Only Maasim failed to meet the EcoGov criteria for sanitation investments. Similar assistance was provided to Malalag in Davao Sur. EcoGov assistance included: (1) review and amendment of septage management ordinances; (2) cost and revenue analysis to serve as basis for charging of desludging fees; (3) ring fencing of STF accounts; (4) conduct of septic tank survey to establish number and location of accessible septic tanks. The Alabel MENRO served as key resource person and mentor to the other LGUs.
- With the commissioning of the Malalag STF, Digos City expressed interest to use the facility. Malalag LGU has officially communicated to Digos City and the municipalities of Sulop, Padada, and Sta. Maria its proposal to provide them septage treatment services. EcoGov assisted Malalag do a cost and revenue analysis to help review and set appropriate fees.
- A workshop to draft septage management ordinance was conducted for six LGUs on 23-24 March 2009. The six LGUs were the cities of Panabo, Digos, Samal, Tagum, Kidapawan and Koronadal. The South Cotabato PLGU, EMB Regions 11 and 12, and DOH Regions 11 and 12 also attended the workshop. LGUs were assisted develop the outlines and draft of their ordinances. The draft Septage Management Ordinances of Digos, Panabo, and Samal Cities have produced draft ordinances which pending with their SPs.
- EcoGov supported the cross visit of staff of the PEMO and selected LGUs of South Cotabato to Marikina City and Laguna Lake Development Authority on 16-18 September 2009. This activity is related to the plan of South Cotabato PLGU to start a lake and river management program for the province.

- With DENR and EMB Region 11, LGUs within the Davao Gulf that can be potential partners in Year 6 were identified. Initial discussions with the three PLGUs (Davao Sur, Davao Norte and Davao Oriental) were held and responses were positive.

Lessons Learned in Municipal Investments in Sanitation for Year 5

- Allowing the LGUs to start with “small” projects and decentralized systems gives them the opportunity to immediately apply newly acquired knowledge and skills, and boosts their confidence in designing wastewater treatment systems. Several of the partner LGUs have already identified or are into the design of their next WWTFs (e.g., Maribojoc, Bayawan City, Samal City). Thus it is important that they are also assisted in wastewater assessments and developing medium-term strategic WWM plans so they are guided in planning and prioritizing their future investments, even after the close of EcoGov.
- The design of EcoGov Short Course on Appropriate Wastewater Treatment Systems facilitated understanding of a mix of treatment technologies that are suitable for LGU-managed and community facilities. The practicum part of the course generated a number of project concepts several of which eventually got translated into investments proposals. The course aided in the completion of project designs by LGUs within a shorter period of time. The content of the course however needs review so it does not only focus on the treatment facility but also on conveyance systems or sewers.
- PLGUs serve as viable partners to be able to assist the city or municipal LGUs in completing their WWTF designs as most PLGUs have both civil and sanitary engineering staff. Most of the PLGUs partners of EcoGov who participated in the WWM training show promise as resource persons or advisers to their component LGUs. This is particularly true in PLGUs which were also involved in assisting their component LGUs in SWM. Increased confidence is apparent.
- Since WWM is a relatively new field for most LGUs, there is limited capability in LGUs on design, construction and operation of treatment facilities. Training to date has focused on the design. The inclusion of training modules on construction methods and operations along with cross visits to operating WWTFs is important. There is also need to facilitate cross-learning between those designing the systems and those who actually implement them.

Implementation Problems and Proposed Resolution

- Slow pace of implementation with respect to WWTF projects with investments. Of the 14 WWTF projects with investments in new or retrofitted WWTFs, only four were completed but the treatment systems have not been tested yet as the main facility (e.g., slaughterhouse, hospital) they are supporting have yet to be completed or rehabilitated. The team will continue to follow up and help, if possible, to resolve pre-construction issues. There is need for the team to also advise and coach the LGU TWGs to view and plan the investment in WWTF as part of a wastewater management system or a bigger facility. It is important that the other elements of the system (wastewater collection

system) are considered in planning and designing WWTFs so the whole system functions effectively and efficiently.

Objectives for Next Quarter

- At least five LGUs with completed written WWM assessment and strategic action plans.
- Complete documentation of WWM projects with LGU investments.
- List of Municipal/City LGUs for WWM TA (with formal indication of interest and willingness to commit resources).
- Packaged WWM training modules.

2.5 Strengthened Government Institutions

Strengthened National Institutions

1) GSA Index

EcoGov uses the Guided LGU Self Assessment on the State of Environmental Governance (GSA) to measure the state of environmental governance practices in assisted LGUs. The results also help EcoGov identify needed refinements in order to provide more targeted and effective technical assistance to LGUs in improving their environmental governance.

The index derived from the assessment could range from the lowest 0.00 to the highest 1.00. LGUs are categorized as well-performing (Category 1), medium performing (Category 2), low-performing (Category 3) or over-specializing (Category 4) based on their indices. The third iteration of this assessment covering 86 assisted LGUs was conducted from February to June 2009. The project target is for 80 LGUs to achieve well-performing category (Category 1 or over-all GSA index of 0.75-1.00) by the end of the base year of EcoGov in September 2009.

The list below summarizes the highlights of the 2009 GSA and of the EcoGov assistance to LGUs for improving their governance indices.

- The 2009 GSA covered a total of 72 municipalities and 14 cities in 18 provinces in Northern Luzon, Central Visayas, South and Central, and Western Mindanao. In terms of proportion, this represents 56% of the total number of 153 LGUs assisted by EcoGov or 21% of the total number of 401 LGUs situated in these regions.
- Eighty-one (81) LGUs that participated in the assessment achieved the well-performing category. This represents 101% achievement of the target of ‘80’ LGUs for the base year. Only five LGUs (6% of total assessed) failed to reach the benchmark.
- Eleven LGUs registered an over-all environmental governance index of 1.00, from only two LGUs in 2007.
- Steady and significant progress in local environmental governance is revealed by the following observed trends:
 - Steady improvement in LGU index category (Figure 2).

From less than one-fourth (23%) during the baseline, the proportion of well-performing LGUs more than doubled by the midterm (58%), and continued to grow to as high as 94% of those that self-assessed in 2009. There is no more Category 3 or low-performing LGU by 2009, from 8 and 2, respectively, during the baseline and midterm GSAs. Within each of the LGU index categories, mean over-all index increased indicating over-all progress in adoption of best practices.

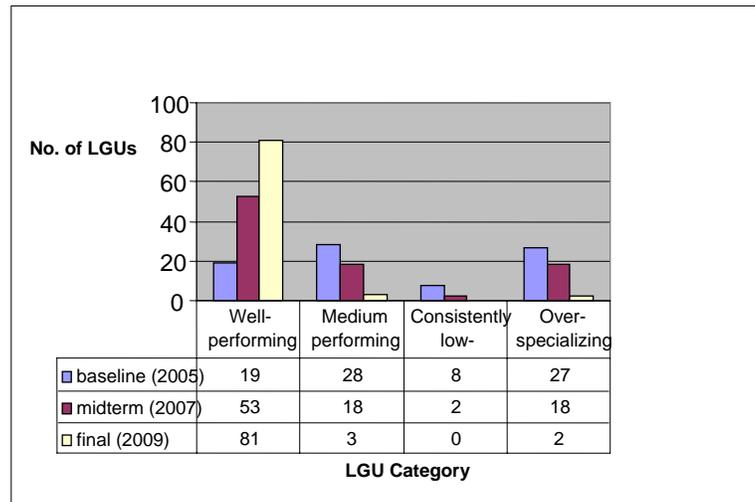


Figure 2. Trend in LGU Category

- Increasing trend in average indices for all LGUs (Fig. 3) covered by the assessment from the baseline average of 0.61, to midterm of 0.77 to the present 0.90.
- Marked improvement in the average index by regional office (Fig. 3), suggesting improvement in level of environmental governance in all regions assisted by EcoGov.

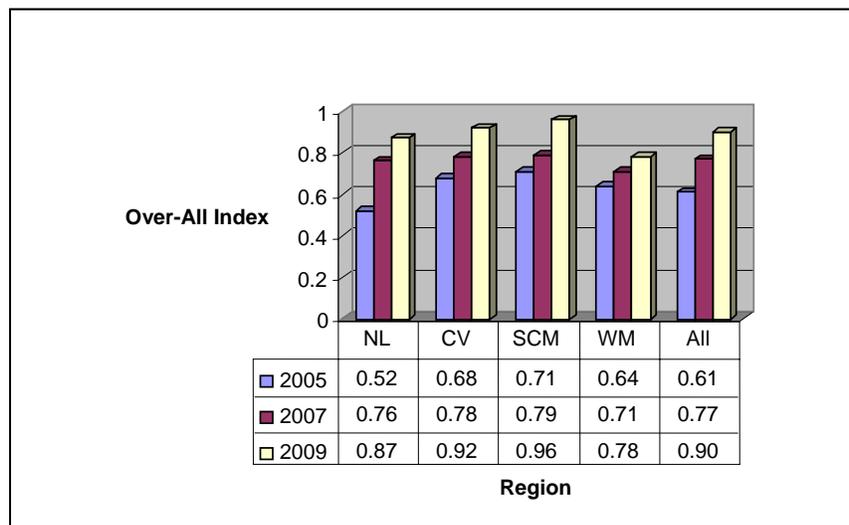


Figure 3. Trend in Average Regional Indices

- Rising average sectoral indices. The average index in all sectors continued to increase, signifying rising performance particularly in the assisted sectors. CRM continued to be the consistent top-performing sector followed by UEM, the latter being the most improved sector. The FFM sector which continued to grow at the

slowest rate, overall, improved significantly since the baseline GSA. Adoption of good practices in LGU internal management functions such as budgeting, bidding and procurement continued to increase across the regions.

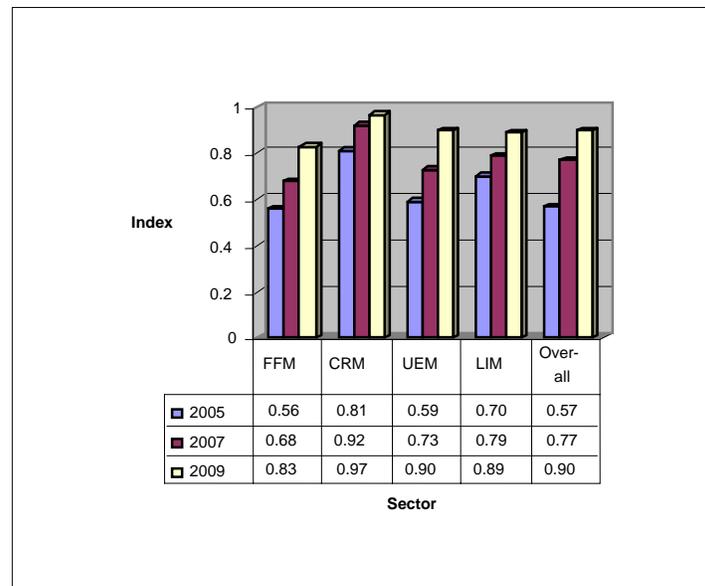


Figure 4. Trend in sector indices, 2005-2009

- Rising index by governance principle. The 2009 GSA revealed remarkable improvement in transparency (T), accountability (A), and public participation (P) practices across all sectors of the 86 LGUs covered by the assessment (of which 81 met the criteria). In Northern Luzon, from the baseline assessment of 0.61, over-all transparency index rose to 0.93. In Central Visayas, over-all transparency rose from baseline of 0.76 to 0.93. The over-all transparency indices increased from 0.76 to 0.93 in South and Central Mindanao and from 0.72 to 0.82 in Western Mindanao. Over-all accountability rose from 0.38 to 0.65 in Northern Luzon, from 0.53 to 0.82 in Central Visayas, from 0.63 to 0.95 in South and Central Mindanao, and from 0.69 to 0.78 in Western Mindanao. In terms of over-all public participation, the improvement is from 0.35 to 0.70 in Northern Luzon, from 0.68 to 0.80 in Central Visayas, from 0.61 to 0.94 in South and Central Mindanao, and from 0.55 to 0.73 in Western Mindanao.
- LGUs improved their performance not only in terms of adopting more ‘good practices’ but by elevating further the quality of existing practices, by putting in more investments and innovations and widening the geographic reach of their environmental services.
- The GoAd regional teams revisited tactical interventions designed with each LGU during the year. This included follow through activities with the LGU focal persons, Local Chief Executive and/or key members of the LGU Council to ascertain that gaps in environmental governance earlier identified through the GSA will be bridged within reasonable timeframe.

- Improved environmental governance as revealed by the rising indices seems to correspond to the duration and level of EcoGov technical assistance to the LGUs. The rising level of environmental governance seems to parallel also the increasing achievement of EcoGov biophysical targets in FFM, CRM, and UEM across LGU sites.
- Since the indicators employed in the GSA consists of good practices which target the reduction of threats to biodiversity arising from illegal forest cutting, conversion of natural forests, illegal and over-fishing, and unmanaged and improperly disposed solid and liquid wastes, the GSA results in a way also measures the extent to which these threats are being addressed by the LGUs. Of the estimated total of 70-75 LGUs that self-assessed in these KBAs, only four LGUs in the Illana Bay/Moro Gulf area (Pagadian City, Labangan, Tabina, and RT Lim) failed to reach the 2009 benchmark.
- The 2009 GSA covered LGUs situated in 37 (12 marine, 24 strictly terrestrial and 1 encompassing both terrestrial and marine, e.g., protected landscape/seascape) Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in Northern Luzon, Central Visayas, and South and Central and Western Mindanao regions of the Philippines. Eleven of the 19 LGUs covered by the GSA in Northern Luzon are bordering or situated within five terrestrial KBAs. The Baler Bay bordered by five LGUs covered by the GSA in Aurora Province in Northern Luzon is also being considered by EcoGov as a marine KBA, although this is not yet officially identified by CI as among the Philippines' marine KBAs. In Central Visayas, 29 of the 33 LGUs that underwent the GSA are situated within, or bordering 8 terrestrial, 9 marine and one both terrestrial/marine (Talibon Protected Landscape/Seascape) KBAs. In this region, five LGUs that self-assessed are bordering the Cuernos de Negros, one of the ten Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites in the Philippines. AZE sites are highly significant areas for biodiversity conservation from a global perspective, since they are considered the last remaining strongholds for one or more critically endangered or endangered species. In South and Central Mindanao, 17 of the LGUs that underwent the GSA are situated within or bordering 7 terrestrial and two marine KBAs (Sarangani and Davao Gulf). In Western Mindanao, all 13 LGUs are found in either three terrestrial, one freshwater (Lake Lanao) and two marine KBAs (Moro Gulf and Zamboanga Sibuguey).
- Twenty additional LGUs have been identified for baseline GSA scheduled for November-December 2009. This is in preparation for the expanded target of 100 LGUs practicing good environmental governance in 2011. The kit that will be used has been prepared.

Implementation Challenges

- The Sector/s that were not assisted by EcoGov, particularly FFM and UEM, generally continued to pull down over-all environmental governance indices, particularly of the LGUs that failed to hit the 2009 benchmark. Although, in a significant number of LGUs, good practices learned in an EcoGov-assisted sector are being emulated in the other unassisted sector/s resulting in over-all environmental governance improvement. The assistance of PLGUs in scaling up EcoGov approaches would do a lot in reaching out to sectors not covered by present assistance.

- Common characteristics of well-performing LGUs observed are: (1) the practice of sustaining budget allocation for the sector, (2) presence of a resource management plan that guides LGU actions and decisions (although there are LGUs that implemented good practices in the absence of a plan), (3) presence of functional and accountable resource management office/staff, (4) an active local stakeholders' group that partner with the LGU (such as schools), and (5) outside technical assistance to address a compelling environmental issue or threat. This suggests a need to look into the aspects of budgeting and financing, partnership-building, leveraging, and capacity-building in order to sustain the gains in governance in well-performing LGUs as well as to improve the performance of the remaining relatively underperforming LGUs/sectors.
- Progress in the adoption of practices in good environmental governance continued to be relatively slow in Western Mindanao. The figure below shows that based on the latest assessment results, LGUs in this region continued to lag behind in performance in all sectors, except for CRM which continued to be generally an area of excellence. LGUs in this area generally need most help in improving their FFM and UEM practices, as assistance to these LGUs mainly focused on CRM in the past years. Northern Luzon LGUs in Aurora and Nueva Vizcaya also need assistance in improving their FFM, but only limited direct assistance can be provided by EcoGov during Years 6 and 7.
- LGU capacity and readiness to address climate change adaptation and mitigation issues is not included in the current configuration of good practices in the GSA. Since this is increasingly becoming a crucial area for local environmental governance, future assessments should include good practices along this area.

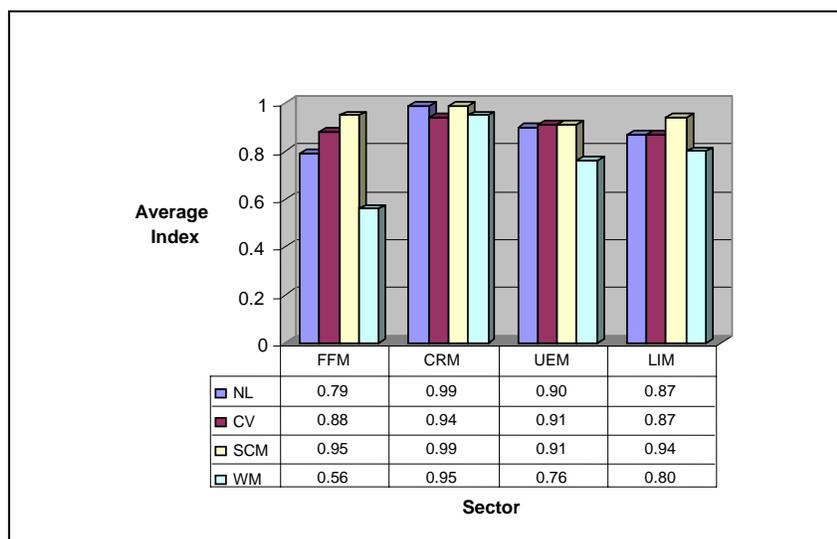


Figure 5. 2009 Average Indices by Section by Region

2) National Support to Other GOAD Year 5 Targets

- EcoGov assisted the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) craft its final Vision, Mission, Objectives and Key Strategies for 2009-2011. This was adopted during the LMP's National General Assembly in late November 2008. EcoGov also coordinated with and assisted the LMP on the production of segments of successful LGUs for its weekly TV program on NBN-4 "Lakbayin ang Magandang Pilipinas". Follow on assistance to LMP also included EcoGov participation as member of the Technical Working Group (TWG) of the "Second Conference of Coastal Municipalities" held in Cebu City from 24-26 June 2009. Its support included the: 1) sponsorship of four local chief executives, 2) participation in the conference exhibit by showcasing its advocacies on MPA, inter-LGU collaboration and Ridge to Reef (R2R) Approach to addressing issues and challenges related to climate change, 3) co-convening with the Conservation International (CI) and the Marine Protected Area Support Network (MSN) of the breakout session on "Maintaining Marine Biodiversity", including fielding of two speakers for this session.
- EcoGov supported the participation of its assisted LGUs in the "Para El Mar MPA Awards and Recognition" activity of the Marine Protected Area Support Network (MSN), of which it is a member. EcoGov-assisted Pilar Municipal Marine Park (PMMPA) and Tambunan MPA garnered first and second of the top three prizes. In addition, three of the eight consolation prizes went to EcoGov-assisted sites: Bibilik Marine Sanctuary and Talisay MPA, which are both found in Zamboanga del Sur, and Bangaan Marine Sanctuary located in Tungawan, Zamboanga Sibugay. EcoGov also indirectly assisted through a grant to CCEF, another MPA consolation prize winner, the Daanlungsod-Guiwang marine sanctuary situated in the Municipality of Alcoy in Cebu.
- EcoGov collaborated with DENR-FASPO and other FASPs of DENR on several activities:
 - National Conference on Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Financing on 23-24 September 2009 in Quezon City. The conference, attended by over 160 representatives from public and private sectors, helped 64 LGUs identify and understand access to sources of finance. They now have a better understanding of some best practices in developing "bankable" projects in forestry, water, energy, fisheries, waste management and tourism, among others. Fifteen (15) project proposals were "pitched" by some local governments in a "market place" forum, specially created to help advance these proposals for investment. Follow-on activities include the establishment of a formal network of local governments in the Philippines focused on ENR financing that will share best practices and information and interact with other relevant networks, development of an information base of key sources of ENR financing, provision of technical assistance in ENR financing for LGUs, and implementation of sector-based round table investment forums (e.g. biodiversity conservation, carbon trading, solid waste management etc)



Over 160 participants, 64 LGUs: Interest is high in ENR Financing. (Photo: PEMSEA)



DENR Undersecretary Paje delivers keynote at ENR Financing Conference: Stresses the need for locally-driven innovative financing mechanisms (Photo: PEMSEA)

- Collaborated with DENR-FASPO, World Bank and ADB in developing the Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) strategic framework that will be piloted and implemented by several foreign-assisted projects focusing on different sectoral concerns. The World Bank will implement the framework in its Environment and Natural Resource Management Project (ENRMP) - Global Environment Facility (GEF) pilots. DENR-FASPO will encourage other projects such as the Integrated Coastal Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) and the ADB-Integrated Natural Resources and Environmental Management (INREM) to design and implement their activities based on this framework.
- Upon the invitation of FASPO, EcoGov lectured on “Integrated Environmental Management Planning Framework” as part of the training for Community

Environment and Natural Resources Officers (CENROs) and Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officers (PENROs) on 11 May 2009 at Caranglan, Nueva Ecija. This training provided an opportunity for EcoGov to advocate for the adoption of the ridge to reef (R2R) integrated resource management planning framework.

- EcoGov collaborated with FASPO and PAWB in the conduct of the National Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) Summit held in Manila on 6 February 2009. EcoGov supported the participation of four PAMB members (3 LGUs and 1 academe) from EcoGov-assisted sites. EcoGov helped the DENR-Protected Area and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) draft and hold regional consultations for the Implementing Rules and Regulation (IRR) of the National Integrated Protected Areas (NIPAS) Act, which was launched during this Summit. As a follow-up, EcoGov technical professionals and senior managers participated in the First Partners meeting on enhancing implementation of Protected Area Management, 24 September 2009 in Cebu City. EcoGov also supported the participation of two PAWB officers.
- EcoGov UEM Team collaborated with FASPO, GTZ and JICA SWM technical assistance teams in developing the design and implementing the Thematic Forum For SWM Best Practices and in finalizing the best practices criteria used in selecting the LGUs that were featured in the event. The EcoGov Team prepared case studies on three of its assisted LGUs and provided group discussion facilitators during this forum held on September 14-15 in Cebu City.
- EcoGov technical and management personnel participated in a range of other meetings with USAID and DENR. These included:
 - Meetings of the GRP-USAID Environmental Law Enforcement Working Group to discuss the status of the ELE Road Map for 2006-2011. EcoGov has a pending commitment to assist DENR in the development of enforcement protocols for the forestry sector. EcoGov is expected to contribute two outputs in relation to the forestry sector protocol. First will be the refinement of the Manual on Law Enforcement and Due Diligence which EcoGov produced during Phase 1 through a subcontract arrangement with the Forestry Development Center of UPLB. This Manual will form part of Book 1 on Forestry Law Enforcement Protocol. The second output is identification of specific protocols covering specific situations (e.g. reported over-cutting in logging areas) in forestry law enforcement which will form part of Book 2 of this forestry protocol.
 - Meetings of the Support Group for the implementation of the Community-based Forest Management (CBFM) Second Decade Work Plan to discuss the launching of the workplan and status of implementation activities. EcoGov also participated in the CBFM Policy held in April 2009 to identify key policy recommendations that will help advance the community based forest management (CBFM) program. EcoGov advanced policy suggestions to address major issues identified related to

the manageability of CBFM areas, selling of individual rights to lands covered by stewardship certificates, and membership of CBFM peoples organizations (PO).

- Meeting among water and sanitation projects of USAID/OEE with respect to the partnership between Rotary International and USAID on water supply and sanitation. The purpose of the meeting was to request EcoGov to provide some insights and ideas that will flow into joint program design.
- Meeting called by the DENR-NSWMC on Executive Order 774 issued by the President reorganizing the Presidential Task Force on Climate Change. The President is giving priority to SWM and will thus be monitoring (on-site) SWM activities of national agencies and local governments.
- EcoGov engaged in partnership-building with other relevant projects, organizations and the private sector. These include:
 - With the Global Environment Facility (GEF)-funded “Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia” (PEMSEA) to exchange ideas on approaches to integrated coastal management, financing of environmental infrastructure and areas for continued discussions and collaboration, including possible EcoGov thematic contributions in the forthcoming PEMSEA-supported East Asian Seas (EAS) Congress. PEMSEA participated as a partner at the National Conference on ENR Financing. At the conference the PEMSEA Chief Technical Officer, Mr. S. Adrian Ross served as member of the panel that reviewed and offered advice for improving LGU project proposal at the market place session portion of the ENR financing conference. A PEMSEA-technically assisted site, Puerto Galera also participated as a resource speaker on public-private partnership.
 - With the World Bank-supported Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) to enable EcoGov understand better the rationale, approach and conditions under which LGUs qualify under the Subnational Technical Assistance Program. PPIAF participated in the National ENR Financing Conference as a resource speaker on this topic.
 - The COP conducted outreach meetings with the Cebu Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Cebu Investment Promotions Centre and the Council for Visayas Chambers of Commerce and Industry which includes 16 business chambers in Visayas on 30 April and 01 May 2009. The objective was to help the business community understand environmental governance, and to explore ways in which the business community can participate in an integrated resource management framework, for example, through public-private partnerships, corporate social responsibility etc. Customized follow up presentations will be developed by EcoGov based on the mandate and interests of each organization.
 - EcoGov engaged in consultations with Mr. Ed Isidro of the Philippine Venture Capital Group. Inc. and with Mr. Sandy Gilles, a private financing consultant to

discuss private sector sources of finance and enlist participation in the National Conference on ENR Financing. Several case study ideas with respect to private equity, venture capital and angel investment were broached. Mr. Sandy Gilles acted as a facilitator for the “Marketplace Session”.

- In relation also to the National Conference on ENR Financing, EcoGov met with Group Managing Director of Environmental Compliance Consultants International (ECCI) Mr. Sreenivas Narayan to discuss various types of market-based finance and to enlist his participation as conference resource speaker. The other institutions that EcoGov met with and invited to be conference resource speakers/panelist are: MDFO and LGUCC. The EcoGov COP also met with Mr. Joseph Lufkin of the London-based Infrastructure Finance Corporation and Asian Development Company based in Manila to get feedback on the design of the ENR financing conference and ideas on potential resource persons and sources of finance.
- Consultations were undertaken on 26 August 2009 with the USAID-funded Growth for Equity in Mindanao (GEM) project. A number of areas of cooperation and sharing of information were identified. These include: security, GIS, communications and marine and coastal initiatives (e.g., seaweed farming). EcoGov also learned about GEM’s policy and practice in certain areas related to human resource management.
- A meeting was conducted with Undersecretary Leyretana of the Mindanao Economic Development Council (MEDCO) on 27 August 2009. Included in the discussion were communications officers from MEDCO. The meeting provided an orientation to EcoGov, with a view to further follow up. MEDCO can be a strong partner in EcoGov efforts to work in the Davao Gulf.
- EcoGov has engaged in a series of consultations from 1 July 2009 to the present, with a US-based non-profit corporation RARE Conservation. These consultations have consisted of face to face meetings, email exchanges and conference calls, in an effort to explore collaborative possibilities with respect to launching focused social marketing campaigns in marine KBAs, specifically targeting MPAs. The RARE PRIDE campaigns may be of relevance and assistance to EcoGov LGU partners. Specific areas of cooperation in the short term include the joint design and conduct of a social marketing workshop for marine and coastal areas, and possible design of a curriculum in “conservation communications” that can be delivered by a local institution, such as the LMP.
- EcoGov continued working with academic institutions in mainstreaming environmental governance practices and approaches through academic offerings.
 - Supported the development and testing of the Master of Public Management (MPM) program on environmental governance of Ateneo de Manila School of Government in collaboration with the provincial LGU (PLGU) of Lanao del Sur. The teaching of all six environmental governance-related modules has been completed. EcoGov

reviewed the initial and modified versions of these six modules with the view of strengthening the integration of EcoGov approaches and learnings into the MPM curriculum.

- Supported Silliman University in developing a certificate program on environmental governance which using a “ladder” approach can lead to the degree of Master in Environmental Governance. This offering targets LGU practitioners, especially the Environment and Natural Resource Officers (ENROs). Specialization is offered in three areas: Ecological Systems and Sustainable Development, Environmental Policy and Enforcement, and Environmental Planning and Execution. GTZ with Silliman University has offered a scholarship to deserving LGUs in Negros Oriental assisted under the GTZ-KfW funded project to enter this program.
- Continued to conduct and publish studies and develop knowledge products
 - The study “Cost-Benefit Study of Marine Protected Areas: Implications on Financing and Institutional Needs” came out in the June 2009 issue of the Philippine Agricultural Scientist. Request for reprints from scientists based abroad have been granted.
 - Drafted the case study “Improving Natural Resource Governance: A Key to Ensuring Peace and Stability in Mindanao, Philippines”. The case study focuses on project experiences in conflict-affected areas in Sarangani (FFM) and Illana Bay, Zamboanga del Sur (CRM). It relates how EcoGov’s technical assistance approaches facilitated the resolution of resource management and social conflicts in these areas. The case study will form part of the book Strengthening Post-Conflict Peace-building Through Natural Resource Management to be published jointly by the Environmental Law Institute, University of Tokyo, the UNEP, and the IUCN.
 - Assisted the Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCARRD) in developing the compendium of information and technologies on Jatropha. This compendium contains appropriate technologies in raising Jatropha plantations, harvesting and post harvest practices, processing and biofuel utilization which LGUs who are interested to develop Jatropha plantations in partnership with private investors can use as a reference material. EcoGov was invited to be a member of the technical committee drafting the compendium because of its parallel study on the feasibility of Jatropha as a source of biofuel.
 - In collaboration with Mindanao State University (MSU) and with local short-term technical assistance (STTA) finalized the Al-Khalifa for printing and distribution in December 2009.
- Wrote and released a variety of bullet stories, captioned photos, and news releases, and saw many different published accounts of its work.

- The news releases included topics related to:
 - ✓ progress of the Mt. Apo Natural Park Harmonization Plan
 - ✓ EcoGov initiatives on public-private partnerships (PPP) in Kiamba, Sarangani
 - ✓ technical assistance to seaweed farmers in Dimataling, Zamboanga de Sur
 - ✓ a recyclable waste fair in South Cotabato to promote materials recovery and recycling which were disseminated in national dailies and local media, among them Philippine Star, BusinessWorld, Manila Times, Manila Bulletin, and Sun Star Davao, as well as the Philippine Information Agency in Regions 11 and 12.
 - ✓ Adoption by Nueva Vizcaya Bugkalots of management plan for their ancestral domain
 - ✓ Quirino towns learn from SWM models in Nueva Vizcaya

- The EcoGov team continued the preparation of one-page stories (bullets) on important developments in the regions. These include the following:
 - ✓ Coastal town gears up for greater role in environmental management through Al Khalifa
 - ✓ Cebu starts province-wide environmental enhancement program
 - ✓ SWM in T'boli (South Cotabato) gets big push from local ordinance
 - ✓ Boost for Davao Gulf conservation – Samal resort owners back move to require environmental fees
 - ✓ Bayawan steps up “no open burning” of waste campaign
 - ✓ General Santos City launches waste management campaign
 - ✓ Sea turtles appearance pleases coastal resource advocates
 - ✓ UPI Municipality and DENR-ARMM seal agreements to manage forests and forestlands
 - ✓ BATMan (MPA network) watches over key biodiversity area
 - ✓ EcoGov works with EMB, Pollution Control Association of the Philippines (PCAPI) to promote environmental protection among private companies.
 - ✓ Muslim leaders tapped to strengthen Marawi City waste management program
 - ✓ LGU-private sector partnership for forest biodiversity in Alcoy, Cebu
 - ✓ EcoGov-assisted municipalities win top awards at National MPA recognition event
 - ✓ Local governments converge to learn about financing good environmental projects

- Submitted to USAID materials for “Telling our Story”. These include
 - ✓ DugJan MPA Network
 - ✓ Protecting Quirino landscape patrimony: Integrating conservation with development in local governance agenda
 - ✓ Individual concerted acts, big conservation impacts: Quirino Individual Property Rights (IPR) Initiatives

- Four FFM materials for the third EcoGov success stories folio were produced. These are:
 - ✓ Healing nature, Sustaining Life: Batawan’s Experience in Restoring its degraded watersheds
 - ✓ Triggering Public-Private Sector Partnership for Eco-friendly investments in Kiamba Forestlands
 - ✓ Talibon Mangrove Co-management: Working together for A Sustainable Future
 - ✓ Upland Farmers in Agroforestry Plantations Help Restore Cagayan Valley’s Important Watershed

- Wrote ISWM Learning Site promotional materials. These include:
 - ✓ 11 ISWM learning site promo materials for 11 Northern Luzon LGUs

- Wrote Key Biodiversity Area Profiles:
 - ✓ KBA Profile for Quirino Protected Area
 - ✓ KBA Biodiversity Profile for Aurora Natural Park
 - ✓ KBA Profile for Casecnan Protected Landscape

- EcoGov continued to support the development of knowledge management expertise and facility at FASPO. Activities included the conduct in April of a one day training for MIS team and project managers for the different FASPO projects on the plotting of the reforestation areas of DENR project sites based on Technical Description. Ms. Ioana Bouvier, Senior Spatial Planning Specialist was deployed from DAI-Bethesda to provide TA and training on GIS in August 2009 for selected FASPO and other DENR staff. The GIS training included a discussion on the spatial data model in relation to FASPOs reporting needs, conversion of spatial data into KML/KMZ (map files which can be shown in Google Earth) and the use of other free satellite images that can be integrated with the KMLs to see how the environment has changed within these areas where different environment project interventions are located. As part of her SOW, Ms. Bouvier reviewed improvements to the spatial data used in EcoGov’s ‘ridge-to-reef’ planning framework, and in the assessment of threats in selected KBAs such as habitat/forest change, land use changes, settlements growth, and location of waste generators. Prior to this training, the Ecogov GIS Specialist worked with the FASPO MIS staff to build the sample spatial data that will be used in the training. These spatial datasets include FASPO’s current and past project data locations, reforestation and MPA areas.

- Linked up with various magazines and social marketing-related organizations to promote knowledge products and disseminate good practices in environmental governance

- with Enterprise Magazine for features on Public Private Partnerships (PPP)
- with Management Systems Asia (MSA), a regional business magazine for a feature on the National Conference on ENR Financing
- coordinated with and assisted the LMP on the production of segments on successful LGUs for its weekly TV show on NBN-4
- with RARE Conservation, a US-based corporation to advance social marketing approaches and campaigns in selected Marine KBAs (see above).

Gender Action Plan

- Ecogov raised its performance from gender-sensitive (8.3/20) rating in 2004 to ‘gender-responsive’ (15.92/20) in 2009, the highest performance category under the NEDA Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines. The project updated its Gender Action Plan (GAP) in April 2009. Consultations with DENR GAD Office to identify strategic areas for convergence/collaborations have been initiated. The survey conducted among 107 LGUs in relation to the national ENR financing conference gathered sex-disaggregated data and insights on gender concerns in financing which can serve as input for follow-on activities on financing. The project has also started developing stories showcasing EcoGov contributions to GAD. Refining of training modules, advocacy materials and other knowledge products to ensure that gender- concerns are incorporated is being done.

MINDANAO

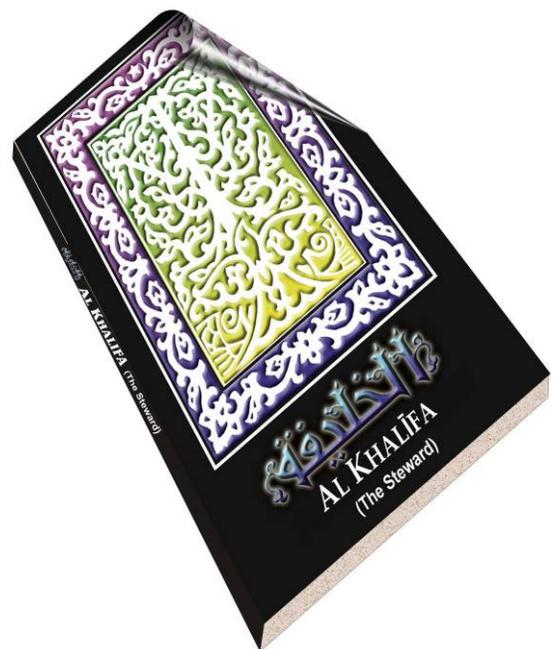
Highlights of Accomplishments

Guided Self-Assessments

- The Mindanao team completed the Guided-Self Assessment (GSA) for 21 LGUs in South-Central Mindanao, and 13 LGUs in Western Mindanao during the last three quarters of 2009. All LGUs surveyed in South-Central Mindanao registered very high indices ranging from 0.80-1.00, which qualified them to achieve Category 1 or consistently well-performing category. Five LGUs in South-Central Mindanao (General Santos City, Davao City, Tampakan, Kalamansig, Tacurong City, and Tboli) registered the highest possible over-all index of 1.00.
- In Western Mindanao, all but four (Pagadian, Labangan, Tabina and RT Lim) reached the 2009 benchmark. GSA summary reports for Western Mindanao LGUs were prepared and distributed during the closing down ceremonies held last August 2009 in Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga Sibugay. Short discussions were conducted with the mayors on how the LGUs can still improve their environmental governance performance.
- To help municipal LGUs improve their overall environmental governance, EcoGov Mindanao brokered closer partnerships between municipalities and their provincial governments which provided assistance to the municipalities in environment sectors where the Project had no direct TA. For example, Sultan Kudarat province funded last February — with EcoGov personnel acting as resources persons — an activity with Ninoy Aquino and Bagumbayan (where EcoGov provided direct TA only in the forestry sector) to prepare their work plans to address Urban Environment Management (UEM) concerns. The province, with some guidance from EcoGov, also worked with DENR-12 in the formulation and signing of a co-management agreement in Isulan (where direct TA was provided only in the UEM sector). Surallah and T'boli LGUs (which received direct TA only in the UEM sector) in South Cotabato were assisted by the Provincial Government – again with some coaching from the Project — which assigned its Forest/Forestland Management (FFM) person to help the two LGUs in their FFM activities.

Al Khalifa Environmental Governance and Advocacy

- As part of EcoGov efforts to institutionalize Al Khalifa initiatives, the GoAd Sector activities targeted the academic community, the DENR partners (DENR 9 and DENR- ARMM), Muslim religious groups and LGUs with substantial Muslim communities.



- With Mindanao State University System (MSUS)
 - Following the formation of an *Al Khalifa* core team in the last quarter of 2008 to help implement the MOA between MSUS and EcoGov, a planning workshop was held in June 2009 in Pagadian City. The purpose was to address the issue of integrating the *Al Khalifa* principles into the MSU system-wide curriculum through syllabi enhancement using cross-cutting themes on environmental governance and management. During the workshop, seven modules (or teaching aids) were identified (three of which are expected to be developed and completed in Year 6) to be introduced to the MSUS academic and outreach programs. Drafting of the first module has started and due for review by EcoGov and stakeholders during the last quarter of 2009.
 - The King Faisal Center for Islamic and Arabic Studies (KCFIAAS), also a member of the core team, has undertaken to develop *khutba* (equivalent to the Christian sermon) contents incorporating *Al Khalifa* principles, messages and concepts. Initial draft of *khutba* contents also expected to be completed and reviewed during the last quarter of 2009.

- With Muslim Religious Groups
 - In June 2009, EcoGov specialists discussed with Muslim Religious Leaders (MRL) the use of *Al Khalifa* principles in solid waste management (SWM) program of the Islamic City of Marawi. Using Islam as a departure point of discussion during the orientation/ workshop conducted by the EcoGov UEM sector, the city council members and religious leaders proposed to integrate applicable *Al Khalifa* principles in the promulgation of a city ordinance on solid wastes and in the regular Friday *khutba* in selected mosques.
 - In June 2009 EcoGov GoAd specialists presented to Grand Mufti Ustadz Abdulwahid Inju, 20 copies of the *Al Khalifa* sourcebook for the use of the Assembly of the Darul Ifta of the Philippines under his leadership. At the same time, GoAd discussed with the grand mufti the possibility of issuing a *fatwa* on environmental management that can be adopted in a provincial/city/ municipal ordinance. A list of environment issues/concerns was submitted to the Grand Mufti as basis for *fatwa* development during the third quarter of 2009. Preparation of the *fatwa* is expected to take place in the last quarter of 2009.
 - EcoGov also presented in June 2009 copies of *Al Khalifa* sourcebook to the Aleem Saber Omar, regional coordinator of the Imam Council of the Philippines, and Grand Imam of Masjid Ja'mee Salahuddin in Zamboanga City. The same month, copies of the sourcebook were presented to Deputy Grand Mufti of Western Mindanao and Palawan, Ustadz Abdulwakil Tanjilil, to be used by religious teachers in the eight regional campuses of Salamat Islamic Institute, which Ustadz Tajilil supervises.

- With DENR partners

- In February 2009, the DENR Region 9 issued the Regional Special Order No.22, series of 2009, creating its Regional *Al Khalifa* Advocacy Team and adopted the sourcebook as a useful advocacy tool for Muslim communities. In June 2009, EcoGov conducted an orientation/workshop with the DENR9 *Al Khalifa* Advocacy Team in Zamboanga City to integrate *Al Khalifa* principles into forest and mangrove co-management process, and develop culturally oriented IEC materials on SWM, FFM, and CRM for PENRO and CENRO use in dealing with LGUs with Muslim communities. A work plan developed during the session included a “mentoring” mechanism among team members. The team members will be guided by the plan in introducing *Al Khalifa* principles in their respective assignments, which cover the

entire Zamboanga Peninsula of Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay, Zamboanga City and Isabela City in Basilan.



Sample culturally-sensitive material developed for Muslim groups.

- EcoGov conducted *Al Khalifa* orientation and workplanning with DENR-ARMM and other ARMM departments (such as the Bureau of Public Information and the Regional Legislative Assembly or RLA) in July 2009. A workplan was developed, which included the conduct of orientations for the key members of the RLA with the end in view of encouraging them to include Qur’anic teachings on environmental management in regional legislation. This orientation is expected to be undertaken during the first quarter of 2010.
- During The third quarter of 2009, EcoGov also introduced to DENR 9 *Al Khalifa* core team and DENR-ARMM a four-page leaflet on SWM, hoped to be the first of a ‘Stewardship Series’ based on the recommended and prohibited practices found in the sourcebook. The same *Al Khalifa*-based SWM leaflet was introduced to the MENRO of Kiamba, Sarangani which used it among Muslim communities.

- With LGUs, Muslim communities

- In January 2009, EcoGov launched the *Al Khalifa* sourcebook with Labangan LGU during the inauguration of Barangay Bulanit Aqua-silvi Culture for Mudcrabs funded from a grant assistance of the Kennedy Round 2 Project. In March 2009, the EcoGov GoAd and DENR 9 *Al Khalifa* Core Team jointly convened an orientation workshop to support the CRM-UEM TA in the barangay. This resulted in the organization of Barangay Bulanit Environment Team, which a week later received

formal technical inputs on UEM and became the first barangay in the LGU to implement RA 9003, the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act.

- In June 2009 the Municipality of Dinas, Zamboanga del Sur, approved its municipal ordinance seeking co-management of the 3,000 hectares of mangrove area in the municipality (the largest in Western Mindanao) with the DENR, infusing *Al Khalifa* principles to address the coastal barangays' needs and displaying cultural sensitivities. This event capped several months of coordination among the LGU of Dinas, DENR 9 *Al Khalifa* Advocacy team and EcoGov.



LGU personnel from Dinas put up a billboard about the Al Khalifa-inspired ordinance to protect mangrove areas.

- Develop/produced materials for Muslim communities that are culturally sensitive, integrating *Al Khalifa* principles during the third quarter of 2009. With Dinas LGU, EcoGov conceptualized and produced billboards in Magindanaon dialect which remind people to bring back the bounties Allah created on earth vis-à-vis mangrove conservation. The billboard was unveiled last August 2009 during ceremonies held in Dinas.
- Other *Al Khalifa*-related activities
 - Reviewed UEM, FFM and CRM knowledge products/training guides that are also used for Muslim audience for possible integration of *Al Khalifa* principles. Notes/advisories for inclusion of these principles in the knowledge products completed by *Al Khalifa* Advocacy Coordinator.
 - Conducted *Al Khalifa* orientation to student groups under the Muslim Student Association of Ateneo de Zamboanga University and Western Mindanao State University, to enhance their campus activities for the school year, and another orientation to the women's group in Zamboanga City under Hadja Jabira Taradji and Hadji Jack Jikiri.

Other Initiatives

- Capacity building
 - Assisted the UEM in organizing the training on wastewater management held in Davao last November and December and participated in by about 40 persons. Invitations to LGUs, academe and professional organizations (from Regions 11, 12, 9 and ARMM) were co-signed with the R-11 and R-12 EMB directors as part of the effort to make them an active part of Project activities and help develop a sense of ownership among DENR/EM partners. Inviting participants from academic institutions and professional organizations — in addition to having DENR/EMB staff — was part of the strategy to develop more people and have a pool of experts armed with the necessary knowledge and skills on developing appropriate wastewater management facilities that could be tapped by other LGUs and private institutions needing such services.
 - Organizational Development for the Provincial Environmental Management Office (OD for PEMO): The workshop on organizational Development for the PEMO of Zamboanga del Sur was conducted in February 2009 a) as capacity-support to the new PEMO chief, b) to respond to sustainability concerns as EcoGov technical assistance in the province is coming to a close, and c) to firm up organizational priorities in the province's environmental agenda. It discussed the recent accomplishments of and organizational challenges faced by the three sectors (CRM, UEM, FFM). The province, by creating its PEMO, would fully scale up its roles and targets with the MLGUs.
- Advocacies to leverage LGU support
 - In an effort to make provincial governments take the lead in sharing best environmental management practices, the Project assisted the Sultan Kudarat Province in the design and conduct of the 2008 Environment Summit, held last November and participated in by various local chief executives and their environment officers. EcoGov-assisted LGUs in Sultan Kudarat shared their experiences in forest management (Lebak, Kalamansig, Ninoy Aquino and Bagumbayan) as well as solid waste management (Tacurong, Isulan, Lebak and Kalamansig). This is part of the scaling-up strategy.
 - Made representations to the Surallah mayor to speed up the acquisition of a site for the common SLF that would service 6 municipalities (including Surallah). A ceremonial MOA signing for the common SLF among LCEs and representatives of the six municipalities was held last December. Also made follow-ups with the South Cotabato provincial Government re: its P5-million allocation for the cluster SLF. In September 2009, EcoGov coordinated the conduct of groundbreaking ceremony for the Surallah common SLF, the first in Mindanao. Also held during the ceremony was a MOA signing between the South Cotabato provincial Government and the Municipal Government of Surallah providing for the turnover of the P5-million seed fund for the SLF construction.

- Brokered an agreement between DENR Region 12 and South Cotabato for the provincial government to take an active role in implementing environmental laws to protect the biodiversity in Lake Sebu. Helped DENR Region 12 draft a letter to the South Cotabato governor to make the agreement official. The letter was sent to the governor last December 2008.



Left: MOA signing held during the same event, marking the transfer of the P5-M seed fund to Surallah for SLF construction. Right: Groundbreaking ceremony for cluster SLF in Surallah.

- Promoting/Building partnerships

- As part of the advocacy efforts to protect biodiversity in the Davao Gulf, EcoGov collaborated with the Department of Tourism (DOT) in Region 11 in the conduct of two major activities. These were consultations undertaken with beach resort owners on Samal Island last January 2009, and a region-wide congress with members of the tourism industry in Region 11. During the same month, EcoGov collaborated with travel agency owners/operators in the conduct of a “Green Forum” event.
- EcoGov coordinated last February 2009 with ACCION, a European Union (EU) project assisting Cotabato City in its SWM program, in the finalization of a draft of the Cotabato City 10-year ISWM plan and the launching of waste segregation in the Cotabato public market.
- EcoGov collaborated with General Santos City Government in the holding of its annual Recyclable Waste Fair held at Gaisano Mall as part of the 2009 Earth Day celebration last April. The event was held in partnership with the business sector (led by the General Santos Chamber of Commerce). In addition, the Project also collaborated with the Department of Tourism (DOT) in Region 11 for the holding of “scubasurero” held in observance of Earth Day in April 2009. The Project also partnered with DOT-11 in hosting a photo exhibit (showcasing the various marine lives in Davao Gulf) held at SM Davao during the Month of the Ocean last May 2009.

- Last May 2009, the EcoGov South-Central Mindanao Regional Coordinator and COP met with Ms Marian Villanueva the new Project Director for the CIDA-funded Local Government Support Project-Local Economic Development (LGSP-LED) project. This project is newly funded, however is linked to the former LGSP-ARMM project. EcoGov was provided access to all project reports and materials generated by LGSP-ARMM, with a view to exploring continued collaboration with LGSP-LED.
- EcoGov assisted the incoming Rotary District Governor (who is based in General Santos City) last June 2009 in the preparation of a proposal on wastewater facilities for submission to the Rotary International Foundation.
- In August 2009, EcoGov's GoAd sector in Mindanao linked up with MEDCO and became the newest member of its MINDPEACE, a network of communicators from various ODA/national-government funded Mindanao programs which aims to reach a wider audience for their best practices and successes. EcoGov advocacies, particularly the recent interventions and coastal resources management and waste problems in the Island Garden City of Samal (IGaCoS), reached a wider audience through MINDPEACE's media forum. EcoGov is currently joining discussions with MINDPEACE members on concepts for the Week of Peace exhibit in November, an opportunity to showcase peace-building initiatives of the project.
- Social Marketing/Communication campaigns, bullet stories
 - Worked with the SM specialist last quarter of 2008 in refining the social marketing campaign plans of Alabel (to promote its STF) and General Santos (to improve SWM practice). These plans were implemented starting the second quarter of 2009 will be implemented starting the first quarter of 2009. Included in the plans were:



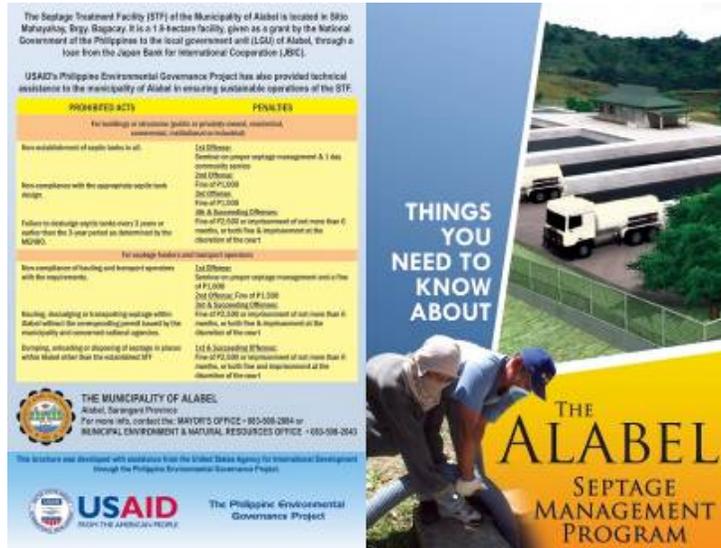
Left: US Ambassador Kristie Kenney with local officials during the Launching of GenSan's campaign against waste. Above: Part of campaign was awarding of certificates to complying establishments.

- ✓ *Campaign Launch in General Santos City, development/production of campaign materials.* The campaign was launched in March with the US Ambassador as special guest. During the launching, the campaign billboard, containing the campaign slogan, was unveiled; several communication materials (made

possible through a grant by the Project to the General Santos Chamber of Commerce) were turned over. The campaign song was presented to the public.

- ✓ *Development/production of STF materials for Alabel.* STF materials were pretested and finalized during the second quarter of 2009 and was produced during the third quarter of 2009.

- Social marketing action planning with LGUs that have septage treatment facilities (STFs) conducted in Alabel, Maitum and Kiamba (Region 12) and Malag (Region 11) last August. Barangay assemblies to promote STF use in the three LGUs ongoing. Kiamba, with assistance from EcoGov, conducted an initial assessment, after the conduct of assemblies in three puroks. Of the 80 that attended, only one availed



Material developed to promote Alabel STF.

of Kiamba's desludging services. Main reason for not availing: fee was too high (P1,200, which is actually a promo rate already. Regular rate is P2,400). Results of the assessment were provided to Kiamba's SB Chair on Environment for possible action (possible revision of the STF ordinance that will allow staggered payment for desludging services). Social marketing action planning was held in Malapatan last September. These LGUs were provided with tarpaulin materials. EcoGov also assisted them in developing their Septage Management brochures, an IEC material that informs the public on the LGUs' Septage Management Ordinance and benefits of desludging.

- Media coverage of UEM events was coordinated by EcoGov in Kiamba (which distributed compost bins to households in March) and in Polomolok (which inaugurated its Sanitary Landfill, in March).
- Prepared and submitted 15 bullet stories/captioned photos from October 2008 to September 2009. Some of those developed during the third quarter of 2009 include:
 - ✓ *Al Khalifa* Orientation and Action Planning with DENR-ARMM
 - ✓ Ground-breaking ceremony for communal waste water management system for T'bolis in Lake Sebu



Turnover of communal septic tanks in Lake Sebu.

- ✓ Turnover of the communal septic tanks and toilet facilities, part of the waste water management system, to T'bolis in Lake Sebu
- ✓ Launching of a Mangrove Conservation Ordinance adopting the *Al Khalifa* advocacy in Dinas, Zamboanga del Sur
- ✓ Mariculture park in Illana Bay
- ✓ Ground-breaking of the cluster SLF in Surallah, South Cotabato

Implementation Problems and Proposed Resolution

- Constructive steps have been taken with respect to EcoGov collaboration with various key players in the Davao Gulf area, such as the DENR, the Davao Gulf Management Council, the Save Davao Gulf Foundation and the Department of Tourism (DOT) in Region 11. Activities have been jointly undertaken with these major stakeholders, with particular focus on EcoGov advocacy efforts in Davao Gulf. Although some opportunities arose as a result of these activities (such as the interest of LGUs for EcoGov to facilitate dialogues between and among LGUs in Davao Gulf), it appears no one agency or individual would like to take the lead in championing the cause of biodiversity protection in the Gulf. EcoGov has recently initiated talks with the Mindanao Economic and Development Council, as well as other groups (such as private business). With the entry and help of new partners, and perhaps the inclusion of Climate Change issues in the advocacy efforts, there seems to be a renewed hope that LGUs and other stakeholders around the Gulf would finally understand the need for a concerted effort to save the Gulf.
- The initiative to institutionalize *Al Khalifa* in the ARMM Regional Government has been stalled. A draft Executive Order to integrate *Al Khalifa* into their programs and activities was prepared last year and revised 2009, in consultation with the DENR-ARMM. The draft Executive Order has been endorsed, but no action from the Office of the Regional Governor has been taken as yet. A new strategy has emerged: instead of coming up with a regional executive order, there is a plan to encourage relevant agencies (DENR-ARMM, DILG-ARMM, etc.) to issue separate EOs or AOs that will include *Al Khalifa*-related activities into their own programs. There is also a plan to get the involvement of the Regional Legislative Assembly in coming up with regional laws that integrate *Al Khalifa* principles.
- For some time during 2009, the peace and order situation in the region also affected a number of activities in both UEM and FFM sectors. In Sarangani (Maitum, Kiamba, Maasim) and North Cotabato (Magpet, Kabacan, Pres. Roxas) for example, several

activities had to be postponed due to the conflict between MILF and government forces. LGU priorities also changed dramatically because of the peace and order situation. In Sarangani for example, the governor who was fully supporting environmental concerns, had to divert his attention to address security issues.

- The recent floods that hit Cotabato City negated our earlier interventions in the area of SWM. A case in point was the effort to enforce waste segregation in the public market whose biodegradables were supposed to be delivered to a barangay where composting would be done by a cooperative. The site, however, went underwater for a long period of time, leaving the city with no alternative area to put the market's biodegradable waste (as even the road to the dumpsite was also flooded).
- The social marketing activities promoting the STFs in Kiamba, Maitum and Malalag are ongoing. However, information campaigns alone would not be able to make residents avail of desludging services. Results of initial assessments reveal that there was willingness to pay for the service, however, the one-time payment of fees appear to be beyond the reach of many residents. There is therefore a need to review the respective ordinances and see whether staggered payments could be done to entice more residents to avail of desludging services.
- The *Al Khalifa* core team at MSU Marawi is committed to completing at least three modules integrating *Al Khalifa* principles for the MSUS academic and outreach programs in Year 6. Due to their busy schedule, the team members need to have somebody who can assist them in facilitating the actual write-ups and documenting and integrating into the draft module the various comments from the group. As Marawi is a day away (by land) from Zamboanga (where the *Al Khalifa* coordinator is based) and considering the road is not safe, the *Al Khalifa* coordinator cannot visit the team as needed. Thus, a local facilitator/documenter, guided by the *Al Khalifa* coordinator, may have to be hired for this purpose.

Activities for the next quarter

- Identify additional LGUs (at least 13) that will be included in the GSA survey (possible MLGUs: 2 in S. Cotabato, 3 in Sarangani, 5 in Davao Gulf area, 1 in ARMM, 1 in North Cotabato, 1 in WestMin). Conduct initial GSAs.
- Assist in finalizing Knowledge Products (esp. those that integrate *Al Khalifa* principles to be used in Muslim communities).
- Support formation and training of regional/provincial core teams/trainers on EcoGov tested processes and best practices.
- Support activities to implement MOA with Mindanao State University System (MSUS), such as the review/finalization of the first module on environmental governance integrating *Al Khalifa* principles.

- Continue collaboration with religious and other groups (such as Darul Ifta) in conducting *Al Khalifa*-related activities (such as drafting of *fatwa* on environment, finalizing drafts of *khutba* contents).
- Strengthen collaboration with stakeholders in Davao Gulf-Mt. Apo area (DENR, Dept of Tourism, academic institutions, Davao Gulf Foundation, business groups, WWF, media, MEDCO).
- Continue to work with DENR 9 Al Khalifa team to strengthen its advocacies in Zamboanga Peninsula, and enlisting the PENRO/CENROs as leaders in their respective areas of responsibilities.

CENTRAL VISAYAS

LGU Capacity building for environmental governance

- By the second half of Year 5, Central Visayas has contributed 33 LGUs to the number of government institutions meeting good environmental governance index. The regional EcoGov team facilitated the conduct of the 3rd guided self-assessment of the state of environmental governance practices in 33 LGUs across Central Visayas. Results show that the average regional cross environmental index of 0.90 vis-à-vis the baseline average of 0.69 in a range between 0 and 1. Furthermore, all 33 LGUs belong to the well performing category versus the baseline where only 10 were well performing LGUs, while 12 were overspecializing in the sector assisted by EcoGov and the remaining 11 had median performance. This is a measure by which these LGUs have taken an objective stock of their management systems and practices and adopted initiatives to improve. The Central Visayas GoAd team revisited tactical interventions designed for each LGU during the year. This included follow up with the LGU focal persons, Local Chief Executive and/or key members of the Council to promote gap analysis and continual improvement.
- Several LGUs have been able to showcase the convergence of good governance with technical solutions having achieved a perfect environmental index for all sectors. These include Bayawan City and the Municipalities of Dauin (Negros Oriental), Talibon (Bohol) and Dalaguete (Cebu). These LGUs have become the learning destinations in the region, based primarily on the support from the Local Chief Executives. One-pagers and briefing kit materials prepared with EcoGov assistance for these LGUs have been prepared to support these LGUs as learning destinations.

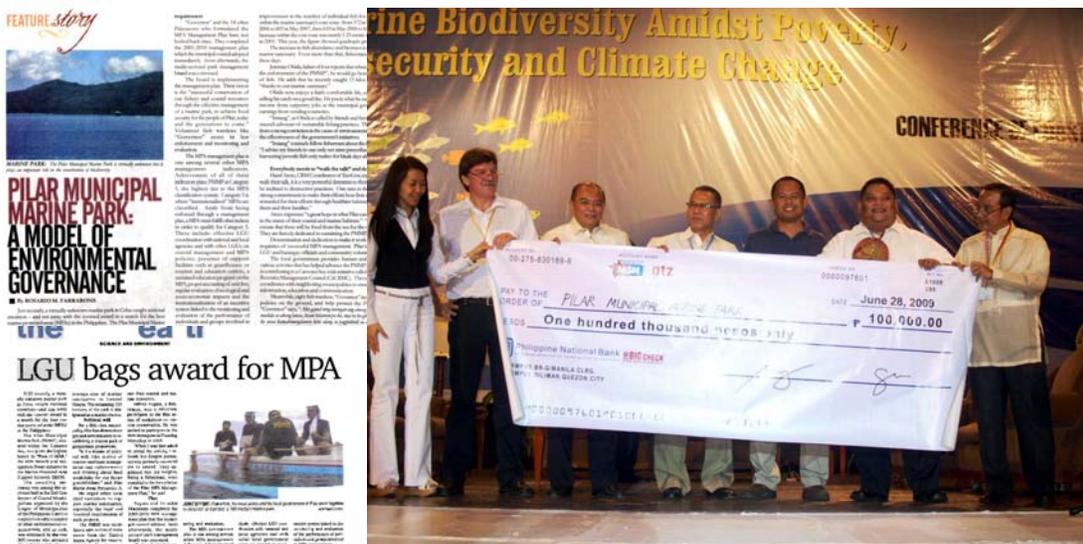


Guyo Boy mascot helps to punctuate EcoGov and LGU Jagna presentations on successes in solid waste diversion strategies such as those done by Becky Paz, EcoGov Deputy Chief of Party, and Hon. Senen Lloren, Councilor of the Municipality of Jagna during the September 2009 NSWMC Thematic Forum on ISWM, in Cebu.(photos by Jingjing Farrarons/DAI

Twenty-two (22) LGUs in the region gathered a perfect “1” in CRM, 19 LGUs a perfect “1” in UEM, 17 LGUs a perfect “1” in LGU Internal Management and 13 LGUs a perfect “1” in FFM. Key resource persons and advocates for EcoGov have been drawn from

these LGUs - namely Jagna, Alcoy, San Francisco, Bais, Santa Catalina, Maribojoc, Danao and Toledo. Mayor Arquillano and Vice Mayor Plando of San Francisco and Alcoy, respectively, shared their EcoGov experience during the “Emerging Models in Local Governance: *My Cebu Partners* Conference” in August 2009. Dauin Mayor Alanano, Bayawan Mayor Saraña and Jagna Mayor Exuperio Lloren and Councilor Senen Lloren are regularly asked to speak at various events, such as the 2nd Conference on Coastal Municipalities (28-30 June 2009), NSWMC Thematic Forum on SWM Best Practices (14 September 2009), FMB Forestry Investment Forum (12-14 August 2009) and the National Conference on ENR Financing (23-24 September 2009), among others.

- Five EcoGov-assisted marine sanctuaries were selected as finalists (out of 70 entries) of the nationwide search for the 2009 Outstanding MPAs in the country, which was organized by the MPA Support Network (MSN). Pilar Municipal Marine Park in Pilar, Cebu won top prize while Tambunan MPA in Tabina, Zamboanga del Sur won second prize. The selection process included the submission of accomplished MPA rating forms to determine best practices in the establishment process and management mechanisms, and conduct of field assessments by a panel of evaluators, who are MSN partners/ members with extensive experience in MPA management, in the 12 shortlisted MPAs to evaluate management strategies and their effectiveness, and actual ecological and socio-economic impacts of the MPAs. Five out of the twelve finalists who were selected from a total of 70 nominations received by the selection committee nationwide, were technically assisted by EcoGov. The MPAs were rated based on the following criteria: 35% management effectiveness, 33% biophysical achievement, and 32% equity and accrual of socio- economic benefits.



HONORED: Mayor Jesus Fernandez, Jr. and Councilor Eufracio Maratas of the Municipality of Pilar, Cebu (second and third from right, respectively) receive the prizes in behalf of their municipality at the MPA Awards and Recognition Event. Presenting the trophy and the facsimile of the monetary award are (from left) Li-ann de Leon, Executive Director of the LMP, Dr. Uwe Scholz, Program Director of the German Agency for Technical Co-operation, Undersecretary Manuel Gerochi of the DENR, Director Cesar Pagdilao of the DOST and Prof. Porfirio Aliño, Coordinator of the MPA Support Network.

Building PLGU capacity for technical assistance and monitoring

- The Central Visayas team worked with the Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENRD) of the Provincial Government of Negros Oriental, to integrate lessons on SWM planning, FLUP, MPA networking and State of Coasts reporting. This was to support ENRD work in with the LGUs in Tañon Strait and the Southern Negros Sea. This approach helps the PLGU to render similar support to LGUs not assisted by EcoGov. In the Province of Negros Oriental, the LGUs Bayawan, Dauin, Bais City, Sta. Catalina and San Jose were recognized by the Provincial ESWM Board led by Governor Macias and Congressman Arnaiz their excellent performance in SWM during the annual ESWM Board meeting on 25 March 2009.



Provincial ENR Division Chief, Mercy Teves emphasises the gains achieved in pooling of resources both in pLGU-DENR partnerships and inter-LGU collaboration during the regional 3-in-1 review, complementation planning and framework enhancement discussions September 2009 with DENR, BEMO, Cebu pENRO (left/photo by Kent Omictin/DAI EcoGov) and during the launching of the BATMAN CRM alliance in May 2009 (right/photo by Hazel Arceo/DAI EcoGov)

- The 5-year “expanded Green and Wholesome Environment that Nurtures (eGWEN)” eGWEN/My Cebu Program implemented by the Cebu Provincial Government in partnership with the Ramon Aboitiz Foundation Inc (RAFI) serves as an ideal platform to promote good environmental governance. EcoGov continues to ensure that environmental standards for good practices are integrated into the assessment criteria reflected in score sheets. These were used at three field assessment phases from January to May by the inter-institutional team made up of different offices of the provincial government (PPDO, PAO, PENRO, PHO) and related agencies (DILG, DENR-EMB, DOH, Culture and Heritage Commission). The round-table discussions to discuss progress, results as well as review processes and experiences and accounting of gaps provided the regional EcoGov GoAd Team an opportunity to introduce the principles and standards of good environmental governance. During the 440th Charter Anniversary of the Province, Governor Gwendolyn Garcia assisted by RAFI Director Jon Ramon Aboitiz and eGWEN Program Manager SP Agnes Magpale (17 August 2009), awarded cash incentives and trophies to its exemplary cities and municipalities. EcoGov-assisted municipal government of San Francisco in Camotes was awarded as Grand Champion, Green Champion and Wholesome Environment Champion over 52 LGUs in the Province and received a cash prize of Php one million (USD 21,277). Other EcoGov-assisted

LGUs, namely Alcoy, Dalaguete and Toledo City received recognition from the Provincial Government.

- In the Province of Bohol, EcoGov, in collaboration with BEMO, encouraged the formation of a multi-partite monitoring team (MMT) by the Provincial Government led by Governor Aumentado to address concerns related to the SLF under construction at Alburquerque. Common understanding on key issues and follow up action are required in order to resolve concerns between the host LGU, the Provincial Government, the funder Philippine Tourism Authority and its Contractor, and the 11 LGUs in the cluster. This involves understanding of the range of options, and the roles, responsibilities and accountabilities of all the parties. For the whole province, an accounting of performance by individual LGUs with respect to waste diversion and disposal within the province was set up by BEMO and wrapped up with a province-wide Waste Management Summit (25 August 2009). At this event a compliance monitoring map prepared by was validated and used as springboard for sharing of good practices by LGUs as well as basis for further action.
- During the first quarter of the year, the Central Visayas Team provided the LCEs and Municipal Councils with results of field team activities and round table discussions on choices, priorities and next steps in UEM. A noteworthy result of team field activities on waste water management in Central Visayas was the November 2008 letter of encouragement from Bohol Provincial Governor Aumentado to Panglao Mayor “to carry out the recommendations contained in the said report as complementary undertaking to the existing measures that have been already been initiated particularly on clarifying the issues with the Island resort owners along Alona Beach and the concerned government agencies on the well designed and installed wastewater treatment system of the Pilipinas Water Resources Inc. and instructing the BEMO to follow through LGU compliance with the recommendations”. EcoGov technical assistance all three EcoGov-assisted LGUs in the province, namely, Loboc, Talibon and Maribojoc, resulted with LGUs investing in waste water treatment facilities, appraisals and support for the organized waste management teams.
- To level the playing field for stakeholder participation as well as increase demand for accountability, EcoGov invested time with PLGUs and inter-LGU clusters in Cebu and Negros Oriental and Regional DENR on NIPAS issues in both the marine key biodiversity areas of Camotes Sea and Tanon Strait. LGUs had been getting mixed signals from DENR PAWZDS/Research on NIPAS-PAMB issues which affect Cebu and Negros Oriental LGUs over Tañon Strait and Camotes Sea. Provincial Governor Garcia of Cebu has also weighed in on these discussions. The clarification of issues, identification of options and working out solutions is an ongoing process. EcoGov continues to provide advice and technical assistance in this regard.
- EcoGov joined DENR VII RTD Isabelo Montejo in his efforts to encourage the Bohol PLGU to align support for the scaling up of best practices (i.e., adoption of R2R approach) for Carood watershed development. Since the start of the PLGU-DENR VII collaboration (October 2008) to date, the Bohol Provincial Governor maintained an

interest in the integrated ecosystems management process and systems for the Carood watershed management. With DENR VII and EcoGov TA, several roundtable discussions during the year have resulted with the drafting of a MOA amongst the 6 municipal LGUs in the watershed. EcoGov has assisted the DENR RED and RTD in coaching the provincial FLUP Teams made up of DENR PENRO and BEMO in the process flows, action planning, agreement building and identification of decision points. BEMO has an allocated environment budget support of Php 3.9 million (USD 82,979) for 2009.



DENR VII Focal Person RTD Isabelo “Boy” Montejo leads discussions in mainstreaming environmental governance within DENR programs and projects in the Central Visayas

- The EcoGov team has leveraged participation of the EMB in strategic planning sessions as well as joint M&E by the provincial governments such that complementation and collaboration in pursuit of harmonized goals could be achieved in SWM. Among fora in the provinces where increasing partnership is demonstrated are the Negros SWM Board meeting (March 2009), the Bohol Environment Summit (August 2009), eGWEN and the *My Cebu Partners* Conference (August 2009) and the “Three-In-One Regional Review and Planning” (September 2009).



DENR EMB VII Solid Waste Management Regional Officer Manix Dungcoy finds partners in the ENROs of the provincial governments through the EcoGov activities and provincial programs such as the BEMO Environment Summit in Bohol (September) and the eGWEN of Cebu. He is seen here interacting with the pENROs of Negros Oriental, Cebu and Bohol and EcoGov during the 3-in-1 Consultative Forum in Cebu (September 2009). (Photos by Hazel Arceo/DAI EcoGov)

Inter-LGU alliances and advocacy

- The EcoGov Central Visayas Team introduced systems and processes within inter-LGU alliance to refine approaches in ENR networks and ensure that the partnerships and collaborative arrangements will ascertain strength in numbers. In the case of LGUs flanking the South Negros/Sulu Strait, the *Hutasakab* with assistance from EcoGov LSP Silliman University-Angelo King Coastal Resource Management and the ENRD of the pLGU organized the state of the coasts reporting as a means of accounting for mitigating measures exercised by individual LGUs and as a group to minimize threats. EcoGov Regional Team also ascertained pLGU support to MPA clusters in the Tañon Strait with Bindoy-Ayungon-Tayasan-Manjuyod (BATMAN), in the Bohol Sea with Duero-Guihulman-Jagna (DuGJan) and in Camotes Sea with the Camotes Sea CRM Council (Danao, Pilar, San Francisco, Tudela and Pilar). Among the activities supported were the MOA signing and launching of an IEC Caravan by BATMAN (May 2009) for collaboration among the LGUs located at the fringes of the Tañon Strait. A joint activity/cross visit to Camotes Sea CRM Council provided first hand sharing with other networks. The same cross visit was undertaken in Bohol (June 2009) with BEMO, PADAYON-Bohol Marine Triangle and the Maribojoc Bay management committees.



Bohol inter-LGU MPA network DuGJan visits Camotes Sea CRM Council in July 2009 and interacts with MPA managers and SWM working teams of San Francisco, Camotes Island. (Photos by Vincent Lumbab/DAI EcoGov)

- The Central Visayas GoAd Team also organized roundtable discussions to reflect on and advance social marketing approaches designed to improve waste management in key biodiversity areas. EcoGov assisted the ENRD in enhancing the strategic communications plans for ISWM of the Southern Negros LGUs (i.e., Siaton, Zamboangita, Bacong) and Tanon Strait LGUs (Manjuyod, Bindoy and Sibulan) in October 2008 while assisting BEMO with the use of a simplified social marketing format for metro Bohol LGUs impacting on the Bohol Sea (December 2008). Earlier in November 2008, a Specialist from the Media Network had provided inputs in the region for the review, analysis and simplification of various social marketing plans for good waste diversion practices and support for cluster landfills. A simplified communications plan prototype was jointly formulated with the regional. In addition, a communications

plan prototype on septage management was prepared team but has not yet been tested nor moved forward in the region.

Building partnerships

- The Regional team followed through the public-private partnerships for coastal alliance of Camotes Sea CRM Council. Orientation and tapping into the private sector corporate social responsibility (CSR) in January 2009 was an offshoot of the partners' forum that EcoGov supported in Year 4, timed during the 2008 Cebu Business and Environment Month. To date, several private sector groups pursued their interests to the level of seeking partners and financial support for various biodiversity-linked projects. EcoGov has played a facilitating role for such institutions as (1) Ramon Aboitiz Foundation Inc. with the Social Weather Station for EU, (2) Coastal Conservation Education Foundation for EU and (3) PHILDRRA – Integrated Eco-Tourism and Waste Management and Development Plans for UNDP-SGP.
- On 8 June 2009, the Municipality of Alcoy in Cebu signed a partnership with a private foreign mining company, the Philippine Mining Service Corporation and its local quarry operator, the Dolomite Mining Corporation, for the protection and conservation of the biological biodiversity in its forestlands. These forestlands are the habitat for endangered wildlife such as the Black Shama (*Copsychus cebuensis*), Cebu flowerpecker (*Dicaeum quadricolor*), Cebu cinnamon tree (*Cinnamomum cebuense*) and the carnivorous pitcher plant, among others. As part of its annual social management and development program, PMSC and DMC will be providing alternative livelihood for on-site stakeholders in order that their dependence on forest resources may be reduced. The mining company will also be funding reforestation and assisted natural regeneration of 65 hectares of Black Shama habitat.



The Phil. Mining Services Corporation/Dolomite Mining Corporation (right) has entered into an agreement with LGU Alcoy and DENR VII to invest in and assist in the management of a key terrestrial biodiversity hotspot, the Nug-as forest (left), home of the endangered Black shama and a host of other flora and fauna. (Photos by May Segura-Ybanez/DAI EcoGov)

- Drawing from the commitments solicited during the Negros Island-wide summit on Global Climate Change, EcoGov provided the Provincial ENRD and City LGUs of Bais and Bayawan with data and presentation materials to enable them to advocate for partnerships with the private interest groups. Over 100 sugarcane planters of Bayawan City, Negros Oriental have agreed to eliminate the environmentally hazardous practice of burning farm waste and seek more sustainable means of disposal. Landowners and farmers who attended a forum called for by the city government on 26 February 2009, expressed willingness to explore other means of disposing of waste from the canefields and be trained on sustainable waste disposal methods which the local government plans to conduct. EcoGov provided the technical assistance and IEC presentation materials to the Provincial and City Government for this for a which followed a wider forum supported by EcoGov in May 2008, where the two Provincial Governments of Negros embarked on the “One-Island to Address Global Climate Change” initiative. A similar presentation in Bais City combined with the City Council public hearing for sugar cane planters, resulted in the passage of the “no-trash burning” strategy within the Solid Waste Ordinance of the City, private sector support for waste segregation at source and composting of cane trash.



Global climate change initiatives of the Provincial and City governments in Negros Oriental aided by EcoGov TA lands in the news including the DAI Green in Bethesda, USA. Photo by CRM Staff, Vincent Lumbab of marker buoy installation to mark Pilar MPA in Camotes wins an international award.

- In Corella, the DENR, the Tarsier Foundation with its partner NGOs (BANGON) have signed an engagement and accountability agreement with the LGU of Corella to increase local government involvement in forest management. This concern was initially identified and followed through during the mid-term GSA process.

- EcoGov has increased its collaboration with GTZ on management initiatives for forests, coastal, solid waste and waste water. Specific sets of activities have been referenced in previous sections of this report.
- The media in Cebu and Negros Oriental have featured EcoGov-assisted sites for specific news such as released by Sun Star, Cebu Daily and Negros Chronicle. BUKID-MPC a people's organization which was a recipient of and EcoGov small grant, has been featured in the local papers for their entrepreneurship and, aided by media exposure, has recently undertaken a new project to expand their reach within the barangay with assistance from the PBSP and the Municipality of Balamb

Below are some illustrative social marketing materials:



- In response to USAID request, EcoGov facilitated interactions in support of the Rotary International-USAID Global Development Alliance. The EcoGov team provided briefings and attended orientation sessions with Rotary Club for Cebu Fuente (25 May 2009) and several clubs in the District to assist in the preparation of and integration of environmental governance priority concepts into proposed projects.

Lessons Learned for Central Visayas in Year 5

- Even with increasing predisposition of the national government to support local environmental governance, the fact remains that the provincial governments have the sense of urgency, political will, enabling resources and can muster private sector support and collaboration from other government sectors to render increasing assistance to local governments. This has been exemplified this year by the Provincial Governments of Cebu and Negros Oriental. Bohol, through the BEMO, is taking steps to establish the institutional framework and mandate necessary to implement environmental governance.
- In order to support mainstreaming of environmental governance, knowledge products using multimedia tools and methods need to be designed, packaged and disseminated as appropriate. The design needs to distinguish between users and beneficiaries of the

‘knowledge product’, and acknowledge that there also various levels therein (eg local, provincial and national governments).

- There is increasing pressure on LGUs that become learning destinations for environmental governance, to manage expectations, spend extra time on ‘tourism’ development, and maintain levels of performance. For some LGUs such as Dauin, Jagna, Duero and Talibon, there are also financial constraints.
- The “not in my back yard” (NIMBY) and also “not in my term of office” (NIMTO) syndrome still affects actual implementation of SLF initiatives. There is a need for local governments to increase investments in social marketing and advocate for enforcement.

Implementation Problems and Proposed Solutions

During the implementation of the CRM networking strategy in the South Negros/Sulu Sea, the academic /intellectual posture of some members of the Silliman University-Angelo King Coastal Resources Management Center on local issues and priorities evoked a negative rather than a collaborative response from some LGU chief executives. The role for EcoGov in this context is one of facilitator, to provide a venue or forum in which the parties can understand and work out the various options for going forward.

During the year, several LGUs in Central Visayas such as Tudela in the Camotes Island, Cebu and Alburquerque in Bohol had changes in leadership. In these circumstances, EcoGov has been required to manage relationships and foster participatory approaches to resolve problems, as exemplified through the MMT in Bohol to deal with the SLF (see Section 2.3).

Issues concerning the interpretation and applications of the National Integrated Protected Area System Act (RA 7586) need to be resolved in the appropriate forum. EcoGov is active in providing technical assistance to all parties, and is also a key player in the emerging CTI Partners forum, in which NIPAS implementation is among the key concerns.

There are limitations to the extent to which civil society organizations, academe and the media can and do influence the way in which environmental governance is understood and mainstreamed. This is due to the existence of ‘vested interests’ that constrain progress through a number of strategic interventions or non-interventions. EcoGov will need to continue to take steps to build a collaborative approach to governance that brings transparency and accountability to bear.

2.6 Management and Administration

This section on management and administration highlights the accomplishments over the past year. There were around 80 employees at the start of Year 5, and a significant transitional decline to around 45 employees at the end of the year due to the closure of the EcoGov two regional offices and two sub-offices, which coincided with a reduction in the geographic scope of EcoGov during Years 6 and 7.

Project Management

- Two personnel from DAI home office completed their short STTA assignment for project management support: Christy Owen, Technical Area Manager, facilitated the transition process towards a new COP and supported the DCOP in the administration of the contract; and, Danny Macri, Project Coordinator, who prepared the Pagadian Phase Out Plan, vehicle disposition plan, revised parts of the EcoGov operations policy manual, and streamlined the employment agreements, and tested DAI new field-level financial accounting system.
- Engaged three expatriate STTA Technical Specialists, Del McCluskey of DAI Home Office, who contributed to the UEM sector plan/accomplishments, WWM training materials, and UEM knowledge products and performance indicators to strengthen programmatic linkages with biodiversity conservation; Leo Laroche, who provided support to the UEM and waste water management implementation activities of the project team and partner LGUs; and, Ioana Bouvier, Senior Spatial Planning Specialist who provided training and hands-on mentoring to DENR FASPO and other selected DENR offices (e.g., FMB, PAWB, central planning office).
- Manila based DAI Home Office personnel TAMIS (Technical and Administrative Management Information System) Specialist, Tanja Lumba was mobilized to revise and upgrade various EcoGov database modules; including the improvement of the LOE tracker; and, provided a user specific training on various functionalities, including EcoGov database upgrades.
- The DAI home office auditor, Tom Baush, conducted an internal audit of EcoGov to determine the soundness, adequacy and effectiveness of the general control environment and the specific internal controls relating to finance and accounting processes. The examination and findings were resolved in the areas of safeguards over cash receipts, cash disbursements, petty cash, IT, inventory, payroll, contractual compliance, and procurement management. He classified EcoGov project at low level risk.
- Based on USAID comments and suggestions, the EcoGov Three Year Work Plan, Year 5 Work Plan and quarterly performance reports were submitted to USAID in compliance with contract mandated Project Implementation Report (PIR) requirements.
- A Work Plan for Years 6 and 7 was prepared and reviewed. There were iterations between USAID and EcoGov as the work plan was finalized.

- Completed and submitted to USAID the FAA 118/119 Assessment of Conservation of Tropical Forests and Biodiversity in the Philippines from 2004-2008.
- In Year 5, the former EcoGov Chief of Party (COP), Dr. Ernesto Guiang resigned. DAI Bethesda hired a new COP, Mr. Arunkumar Abraham who joined the project in March 2009. The new COP attended a comprehensive orientation program on USAID contracting, policies, budgeting and financial analyses, DAI internal control policies and guidelines, project and knowledge management, communications and information tools and methods, geographic information systems, human resources, among others.
- On 1 July 2009, DAI received a contract modification to exercise the option term and extend the period of performance of the contract from 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2011, as well as incorporate the Work Plan and revised expected results and outputs.
- Approved by USAID, two regional project offices were phased out, the Solano-Nueva Vizcaya and Pagadian-Zamboanga del Sur. A portion of the office equipment and other property inventory were distributed to identified local partners for their continued work on the EcoGov initiated activities. This was based on approved disposition plans. The sub-offices in Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay, and Camotes Island in Central Visayas were closed.
- In Western Mindanao, relocated were Edward Lim, Al Khalifa Advocacy Coordinator, from Pagadian to Zamboanga City; Floreen Bartulaba, AP for IEC, from Pagadian to General Santos City. An AP-CRM, Mr Jericho Tomlod, was hired to work in Pagadian as a replacement for the previous officer who resigned.
- The Regional Office Manager (ROM) for South and Central Mindanao resigned effective 01 September 2009. An Interim ROM, Dreama Tolosa was engaged on STTA to take on the responsibilities while an internal competition for the position was being conducted.
- The CRM Coordinator, Hazel Arceo resigned from EcoGov effective 01 September. A new SOW was prepared and a competition was held to replace this position. Candidates were identified, short-listed and interviewed. The position will be based in the EcoGov Manila Office.
- Finalized SOWs for a Communications Specialist (national) and a Regional Communications Specialist (Mindanao), secured concurrence from the COTR and set in motion a competitive process to fill both positions.
- A decision was taken by EcoGov senior management to consolidate its Mindanao operations into one main office based in Davao City. A suitable office space was located, budget prepared and transition plan prepared and initiated.
- Reviewed Scopes of Work for all EcoGov employees, and through consultations, drafted new SOWs that are aligned with goals and objectives of Years 6 and 7. Amended the

employment contracts and subcontractors' specialists of Metro Manila, Central Visayas and Mindanao based on above and the approved budget of USAID for Years 6 and 7.

- A budget realignment proposal with narrative was prepared and submitted to USAID in July 2009. Discussions are ongoing in this regard.

Project Expenditures

After 20 quarters of project execution out of a total planned 28 quarter life of the project, 71.43 percent of the performance period has elapsed and the project has expended 79 percent of total contract funds. While this might give the impression that the project has been utilizing funds at an accelerated rate, the burn rate is consistent with the proposed budgets for the base and option periods. The option period of EcoGov extends the project's period of performance by two years — a 40% increase in the period of performance — and increases the total budget by 23%. Since receiving USAID approval to exercise the option period, EcoGov has tracked expenditures against life of project funding and has made programmatic adjustments to ensure that future activities are aligned with the anticipated availability of funds and will not exceed the contract ceiling. On an individual CLIN basis, the project has expended funds in accordance with approved project realignments that have redirected funds to those project components that have warranted the additional resources in order to achieve their targets.

Small Grants Program

- DAI received 7 grant applications between October 2008 and September 2009 bringing the total number of grant applications to 169. Based on the grants committee's evaluation, only 1 of the 7 new proposals was approved for funding. In addition, the committee also approved to award another grant from the previous year's applications.
- The 2 small grants awarded within this period have a combined budget of Php 920 thousand (USD 19,575). Both grants involved activities related to Urban Environment Management (UEM) and were implemented in the province of South Cotabato.
- As of the end of this period, EcoGov has awarded a total of 34 grants with a combined value of Php 13.69 million (USD 283,041) across 32 organizations. Of the total amount, Php 5.58 million (USD 117,244) was awarded for FFM-related activities, Php 3.86 million (USD 78,214) to CRM, Php 3.74 million (USD 76,757) to UEM, and Php 513 thousand (USD 10,826) to IEC/Advocacy.
- By regional distribution, Southern and Central Mindanao grantees received the largest share at Php 5.14 million (USD 106,664) followed by Northern Luzon at Php 3.33 million (USD 67,350). Central Visayas grantees received Php 2.90 million (USD 60,089), while Western Mindanao received Php 1.86 million (USD 38,905). One grant worth Php 460 thousand (USD 10,033) was administered by the EcoGov Manila Office.

- Significant accomplishments under the Small Grants program for this period include (1) completion of the renovated ablution facility of Masjid (mosque) Addawah Al-Islamie located within the Mindanao State University Marawi campus; (2) the operation of abaca stripping business by 3 community-based organization using equipments and trainings acquired under the EcoGov grants; (3) the launching of a social marketing campaign for waste management in General Santos City; and, (4) the operation of communal septic tanks and leach fields for communities living along the shorelines of lake Sebu.
- The Small Grants program has proven to be an effective tool in pursuing small but innovative projects that make modest contribution towards program targets. The grants program also enabled EcoGov to provide a demonstration of commitment beyond planning, and facilitated investment by local organizationd in environmental initiatives.
- The tables below provide detailed information on the Small Grants program

Table 14. Distribution of Grants across Regions and Sectors as of September 30, 2009

	N. Luzon (%)	C. Visayas (%)	S.C. Mindanao (%)	W. Mindanao (%)	Manila (%)	Total %	# of Grantees
FFM	14.7	8.8	20.6			44.1	15
CRM	2.9	5.9	8.8	2.9	3.0	23.6	8
UEM	5.9	5.9	8.8	5.9		26.5	9
GOAD		2.9		2.9		5.9	2
total %	23.5	23.5	38.2	11.7	3.0	100	
# of Grantees	8	8	13	4	1		34

Table 15. List of Grants Awarded as of September 30, 2009

Sector/Grantees	No. of Grants	Region	Status
FFM			
• Association of Fisherfolk of Davao City, Inc.	1	Southern and Central Mindanao	Completed
• Baguio Village Inter-Cultural Association, Inc	1	Northern Luzon	Completed
• Barangay Unity Key to Integrated Development Multipurpose Cooperative	2	Central Visayas	Completed
• Friends of the Environment for Development and Sustainability, Inc.	1	Northern Luzon	Completed
• Ilomavis-Balabag Ancestral Domain Claim (IBASMADC)	1	Southern and Central Mindanao	Completed
• Institute For Small Farms Industries (ISFI)	1	Southern and Central Mindanao	Completed
• Quirino Tribal Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative	1	Northern Luzon	Completed
• Tiruray Integrated Farmers Association	1	Southern and Central Mindanao	Completed
• Kadikitan Association for Community Development	1	Northern Luzon	Completed
• Dumabel Upland Farmers Association	1	Northern Luzon	Completed
• Danao Atotes Matobato MPC (DAMMUCO)	1	Central Visayas	Completed
• Tana Ka Katugallan Nit Paa E Apo Sandawa	1	Southern and Central	Completed

Sector/Grantees	No. of Grants	Region	Status
(Association of 4Bs)		Mindanao	
• T'boli Falel Community Association, Inc. (TFCAI)	1	Southern and Central Mindanao	Completed
• Banga Farmers and Watershed Development Cooperative	1	Southern and Central Mindanao	Completed
Total Number of Grants for FFM	15		
UEM			
• Gawad Kalinga	1	Western Mindanao	Completed
• Maddela Institute of Technology	1	Northern Luzon	Completed
• Soil and Water Conservation Foundation, Inc.	1	Central Visayas	Completed
• Quirino State College	1	Northern Luzon	Completed
• LIFE Philippines	1	Central Visayas	Completed
• Mindanao State University - Marawi	1	Western Mindanao	Completed
• Notre Dame of Kidapawan College	1	Southern and Central Mindanao	Completed
• General Santos City Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Inc. (GSCCCI)	1	Southern and Central Mindanao	Completed
• Cooperative of Women in Health and Development	1	Southern and Central Mindanao	Completed
Total Number of Grants for UEM	9		
CRM			
• Aurora State College of Technology (ASCOT)	1	Northern Luzon	Completed
• Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation, Inc. (CCEF)	1	Central Visayas	Completed
• Philippine Association of Marine Science (PAMS)	1	Other-Manila	Completed
• Pangalaran Environment and Livelihood Association, Inc. (PELA)	1	Western Mindanao	Completed
• Save Davao Gulf Foundation, Inc.	2	Southern and Central Mindanao	Completed Completed
• Silliman University-SUAKCREM	1	Central Visayas	Completed
• Southern Philippines Agri-Business Marine and Aquatic School of Technology	1	Southern and Central Mindanao	Completed
Total Number of Grants for CRM	8		
IEC/Advocacy			
• LIFE Philippines Foundation (Bohol), Inc.	1	Central Visayas	Completed
• Philippine Muslim Women Council	1	Western Mindanao	Completed
Total Number of Grants for IEC/Advocacy	2		
Grand Total	34		

Table 16. Summary of Grants Disbursements as of September 30, 2009 (by sector), in PhP (USD)

Sector	No. of Grants	Approved Amount	Disbursed Amount
FFM	15	5,585,345 (118,837)	5,199,590 (110,630)
UEM	9	3,744,891 (79,679)	3,439,890 (73,189)
CRM	8	3,855,738 (82,037)	3,855,716 (82,037)
IEC/Advocacy	2	513,095 (10,917)	513,096 (10,917)
TOTAL	34	13,699,069	13,008,292
Total in USD		291,470	276,772

Table 17. Summary of Grants Disbursements as of September 30, 2009 (by region), in PhP (USD)

Region	No. of Grants	Approved Amount	Disbursed Amount
Central Visayas	8	2,905,781 (61,825)	2,839,398 (60,413)
Northern Luzon	8	3,334,779 (70,953)	3,282,257 (69,835)
South-Central Mindanao	13	5,138,589 (109,332)	4,604,373 (97,965)
Western Mindanao	4	1,859,920 (39,573)	1,822,264 (38,772)
Other - Manila	1	460,000 (9,787)	460,000 (9,787)
TOTAL	34	13,699,069	13,008,292
Total in USD		291,470	276,772

- Major lessons learned during this period and recommendations for the option years include the following:
 - Grants should be designed to encourage grantee to continue efforts to secure counterpart funds even when the grant implementation is already ongoing;
 - Grants proposals that involve construction activities require more time to process as these are subjected to an environmental impact assessment. This requirement should be articulated clearly to the grant applicant so that it can be taken into consideration in the preparation of a revised proposal;
 - LGUs have proven to be effective partners for the grantees as they offer financial and technical resources that greatly contribute to the success of the project. Hence, the EcoGov Grants program should be designed such that it facilitates increased participation of LGUs without undermining the role of community-based groups as the lead organization in any grant award, and;
 - The Grants Manager should meet with the grant applicant during the negotiation phase and at a critical points / milestones in the grant implementation phase. This will expedite processing of grant applications and ensure proper monitoring.

Indefinite Quantity Subcontract – Local Service Providers

- As of 30 September 2009, all Local Service Providers under the Indefinite Quantity Subcontracts (IQS) mechanism had been mobilized through the issuance of 28 Task Orders. Only 1 task order was issued within this period principally because all 12 subcontracts were scheduled to expire on 31 March 2009.
- The total value of the 28 tasks orders issued is Php 19 million(USD 404,255), which represents 60% of total ceiling amount allocated for the 12 Local Service Providers under

the IQS mechanism. The actual amount disbursed is Php 16.8 million (USD 357,447), which represents 89% of total task order value.

- Of the 28 task orders issued, 13 were completed within this period. One (1) task order was terminated due to the shift in the priority of concerned LGU.
- Through an open bidding process, a Fixed Price Purchase Order (FPPO) with a value of Php 1.10 million (USD 23,404) was issued to CEST, Inc. for the preparation of SLF Design and Cost Estimates for Mindanao LGUs. This FPPO was completed on 30 July 2009 with the submission of the SLF Detailed Engineering Designs, Cost Estimates, and IEE of 9 Mindanao LGUs.
- A second FPPO with a value of Php 2.40 million (USD 51,064) was issued to the School of Government (ASOG) at Ateneo de Manila University (ADMU) to fulfill a project commitment under a Memorandum of Agreement between ADMU, the Province of Lanao del Sur, and Ecogov. Through this FPPO, ASOG developed 6 new course modules which were incorporated to an existing MPM Program of the University, and carried out a pre-test of these modules in Lanao del Sur. All contract deliverables under this FPPO have been submitted as of 30 September 2009.
- The major outputs of the LSPs for this period include (1) Final draft of the Quirino Forestry Master Plan; (2) draft Mt. Apo Natural Park Management Plan; (3) SLF DEDs, cost estimates, and IEEs of 12 LGUs from Central Visayas and Southern and Central Mindanao; (4) FGD results for Isabela and Lamitan, Basilan; (5) program design for the certificate course for ENROs; and designs of 6 subject/modules and its integration to an existing MPM program.
- Through the issuance of 28 task orders under the IQS mechanism and 2 Fixed Price Purchase Orders, EcoGov allocated a total of Php 22.52 million (USD 479,149) to mobilize 14 Local Service Providers. By sectoral distribution, FFM received the largest share of the total amount with 34% (Php 7.71 million or USD 164,043), followed by CRM at 31% (Php 6.87 million or USD 146,170). UEM accounted for 19% (Php 4.23 million or USD 90,000), while GOAD had the smallest share at 16% (Php 3.70 million or USD 78,723).
- By regional distribution, 35% (Php 7.80 million or USD 165,957) of the total amount was used for Western Mindanao activities, followed by Central Visayas at 30% (Php 6.81 million or USD 144,893). Twenty per cent (20%) (Php 4.40 million or USD 93,617) went to Southern and Central Mindanao while the remaining 16% (Php 3.49 million or USD 74,255) went to Northern Luzon.
- The tables below provide detailed information on the IQS

Table 18. List of Local Service Providers as of September 30, 2009

IOS / FPPO Number	Name of Local Service Provider	Sector	No. of Contracts to date
3841-001-06S-001	Friends of the Environment for Development and Sustainability, Inc. (FREND S)	FFM	4
3841-001-06S-002	Coastal Conservation Education Foundation, Inc. (CCEF)	CRM	3
3841-001-06S-003	Mindanao State University of Naawan (MSU-Naawan)	CRM	3
3841-001-06S-004	Solid Waste Management Association of the Philippines (SWAPP)	UEM	3
3841-001-06S-005	Basic Needs Services Philippines, Inc. (BNS)	UEM	1
3841-001-06S-006	Tanggol Kalikasan, Inc. (TK)	CRM	1
3841-001-06S-007	Institute for Small Farms and Industries (ISFI)	FFM UEM	4 1
3841-001-06S-008	Technology Outreach and Community Help Foundation, Inc. (TOUCH)	FFM	2
3841-001-06S-009	Mindanao Integrated Resource Development, Inc. (MIRDI)	GoAd	1
3841-001-06S-010	Cebu Uniting for Sustainable Water Foundation, Inc. (CUSWFI)	GoAd	1
3841-001-06S-011	Salonga Center for Law and Development - Silliman University	GoAd CRM	1 1
3841-001-06S-012	SEA Consultants, Inc. (CSI)	UEM	2
001	CEST, Inc.	UEM	1
32-GOAD-4-WM-8-ADMU-1	Integrating Environmental Governance into the Masters of Public Management Degree Program	GOAD	1

Table 19. Summary of Disbursements for Task Orders and FPPO as of September 30, 2009, in PhP (USD)

Name of Local Service Provider	No. of Task Orders / FPPO	Task Order/ FPPO Value	Actual Disbursement
Friends of the Environment for Development and Sustainability, Inc. (FREND S)	4	2,638,927 (56,147)	2,618,563 (55,714)
Coastal Conservation Education Foundation, Inc. (CCEF)	3	2,467,472 (52,499)	2,293,931 (48,807)
Mindanao State University of Naawan (MSU-Naawan)	3	2,004,333 (42,645)	1,834,477 (39,031)
Solid Waste Management Association of the Philippines (SWAPP)	3	1,413,678 (30,078)	1,188,341 (25,284)
Basic Needs Services Philippines, Inc. (BNS)	1	342,320 (7,283)	305,955 (6,510)
Tanggol Kalikasan, Inc. (TK)	1	701,739 (14,931)	586,009 (12,468)
Institute for Small Farms and Industries (ISFI)	5	2,962,666 (63,035)	2,748,115 (58,471)
Technology Outreach and Community Help Foundation, Inc. (TOUCH)	2	2,397,954 (51,020)	2,136,716 (45,462)
Mindanao Integrated Resource Development, Inc. (MIRDI)	1	296,572 (6,310)	179,694 (3,823)
Cebu Uniting for Sustainable Water Foundation, Inc. (CUSWFI)	1	390,897 (8,317)	390,605 (8,311)
Salonga Center for Law and Development - Silliman University	2	2,310,780 (49,166)	1,742,649 (37,078)
SEA Consultants, Inc. (CSI)	2	1,088,350 (23,156)	823,906 (17,530)

Name of Local Service Provider	No. of Task Orders / FPPO	Task Order/ FPPO Value	Actual Disbursement
CEST, Inc.	1	1,103,796 (23,485)	1,103,796 (23,485)
Ateneo de Manila School of Government (ADMU-ASOG)	1	2,400,000 (51,064)	863,730 (18,377)
TOTAL		22,519,484	18,816,489
Total in USD		479,138	400,351

- Major lessons learned during this period and recommendations for the option years include the following:
 - A longer performance period is needed for contracts involving highly technical scope of work such as SLF DED preparation to ensure quality of outputs and enhancement of LGUs technical capacities;
 - The description of outputs/deliverables for contracts involving preparation of course/module designs needs to be very specific in terms of form and content. This will help ensure that the outputs produced by the contractors meet Ecogov expectation, and;
 - Contracting through FPPO has proven to be more effective than the IQS mechanism. The FPPO mode enables the project to tap the best technical expertise by opening the competition to as many LSPs as possible. The FPPO is also the more efficient contracting mode as it ties up payments with specific outputs. While FPPOs require a longer and more complicated process to modify than IQS task orders, such a disadvantage can be managed by preparing scope of works that accurately reflect what is required from contractors, and disbursement schedules that properly match the weight of a specific output with its appropriate value.

Implementation Problems and Proposed Resolution

- Operations in some parts of Mindanao continue to be difficult. The Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and other conflict-affected, high risks areas, including Western Mindanao and Regions 12 present a security threat issue particularly for project employees. Despite the existence of an EcoGov security plan and regular reminders and notifications about precautionary measures, security will always be a concern. Regular refreshers, reminders and security briefings/updates will be important.

Objectives for the next quarter

- Prepare for, and conduct a Work Plan Y6Y7 Review Meeting for USAID, DENR and other project partners.
- Prepare for, and host the Annual Environmental Program Implementation Review (PIR) meeting between USAID, DENR and other partners.

- Mobilize the General Santos office to the new location in Davao City and consolidate with the existing sub-office in Davao City.
- Subject to USAID approval processes, finalize negotiations with, and engage the preferred candidate for CRM Sector Coordinator.
- Mobilize the STTA Mindanao Protected Area (PA) Specialist, Raoul Gelleogue to coordinate, direct, and carry out the TAP-based (transparency, accountability, participation) technical assistance to the PAMB of Mt. Apo Natural Park (MANP) Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) towards the improvement of their forest management activities. The specialist will facilitate technical assistance to the PAMB and ensure that annual and life of project targets are achieved.
- Engage the STTA Legal Specialist, Wilman Pollisco to review the DENR enforcement handbook, input on the Sarangani draft provincial environment code, facilitate the Samal City environmental user fee (EUF) scheme and other LGU-level legal and policy instruments and ordinances in support of environmental programs and national policy initiatives.
- Mobilize Coastal Resources Management (CRM) Senior Advisor, Marie Antonette Meñez to advise the project on the achievement of its coastal areas targets under improved management and the other deliverables for the CRM sector in the approved EcoGov Work Plan for Years 6 and 7.
- Mobilize Coastal Resources Management (CRM) - MPA Network Advisor, Porfirio M. Aliño to advise the project on the achievement of its targets related to establishment and strengthening of MPAs and the other deliverables for the CRM sector in the approved EcoGov Work Plan for Years 6 and 7.
- Finalize the SOW and STTA contract for Ms Rosario Farrarons to act as Regional Communications Specialist (Central Visayas).
- Finalize the competitive process and engage a national level Communications Specialist, and Regional Communications Specialist (Mindanao).
- Conduct internal competition for the position of Office Manager, Mindanao. Engage the winning candidate to fill this position.
- Finalize the SOW and STTA contract for Mr Edward Lim, Al-Khalifa Advocacy Coordinator. In this connection review the Al-Khalifa initiative to determine if other technical resources are required to complement this.
- Engage candidates from competitions for Assisting Professional (AP) — CRM in Central Visayas; Assisting Professional — GoAd (Manila), and Drivers/Messengers in Mindanao and Central Visayas.

- Donate the two US manufactured project vehicles to DENR national office and DENR 9 after completion of the necessary repair work per USAID approved Vehicle Disposition Plan.
- Conduct a focused workshop to refine and consolidate an EcoGov knowledge management strategy.
- Continue to refine the EcoGov Operations Manual. Conduct an all staff meeting to orient EcoGov personnel the the manual and discuss operational and administrative issues with a view to streamlining and efficiency.
- Continue discussions with RARE Conservation and other partners (ie. DENR-PAO) to host a social marketing workshop with EcoGov.
- Finalize the design and set into motion the EcoGov small grants program.

Annexes

Annex A. EcoGov (Project, NRB and CPE Indicators) -- FINAL

Indicators	FY 09	
	Target	Actual
A. Natural Resources and Biodiversity		
1. Number of hectares under improved natural resource management	64,940	82,033
• Marine	13,633	18,301
• Terrestrial	51,307	63,732
2. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	21,215	28,586
• Marine	420	530
• Terrestrial	20,795	28,056
3. Number of hectare in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical condition	60	36
• Marine	60	36
4. Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations (national and local) promoting sustainable NRM and conservation that are implemented	16	18
• Local	15	18
• National/Regional (ARMM)	1	
5. Number of people trained in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	350	1,010
• Female	100	255
• Male	250	755
B. Clean Productive Environment		
1. Number of pollution and urban environment policies, laws, agreement or regulations implemented	30	29
• Local	30	29
• National		
2. Number of people trained in environmental law, enforcement, public participation and cleaner production policies, strategies, skills and techniques	550	669
• Female	200	225
• Male	350	444
C. Water		
1. Number of persons with access to or benefitted by sanitations facilities (direct beneficiaries)	110,000	55,761

Reasons for deviation from targets

We only included MPAs with M and E conducted more than twice; the remaining MPAs only have one or two data points thus cannot be used to show improved conditions.

At least five SWM and septage management ordinances are under SB/SP review.

(a) Change in project types i.e., from community sewage systems to point source WWTFs which benefits fewer people. (b) Additional projects/ initiatives of some LGUs were not completed, e.g., pilot septage project of GenSan, Bayawan's sewage system project, etc. (c) The number of households with desludgeable septic tanks in the Sarangani LGUs per actual survey were much lower than projected.

ANNEX B. STATUS OF ACTIONS ON USAID-DENR MILESTONES AND BENCHMARKS

This provides the list of milestones and benchmarks that were agreed upon by USAID and DENR in relation to four major recommendations in the EcoGov mid-term evaluation. EcoGov's support to DENR actions are also indicated in the matrix.

EcoGov reports quarterly on its activities and plans for next quarter while the updates on the status of DENR actions and targets for next quarter are provided by DENR/FASPO.

Recommendations	Milestones & Benchmarks (for June 08-June 09)	Status as of September 30, 2009	Plans for Next Quarter
<p>1. Ensure DENR ownership of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>Processes, approaches, and strategies in working with LGUs</i> o <i>Knowledge Products including their use and dissemination to others</i> 	<p><u>DENR</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Issuance of Memorandum Circular which provides guidelines for ENR devolution. The MC is expected to provide opportunities on how EcoGov best practices and approaches can be the starting point for ENR devolution among LGUs. 2) Developed a strategy for capacity building and training on environmental governance especially for non-EcoGov sites. 3) IEC on environmental governance developed and adopted 4) EcoGov processes and strategies integrated into KRAs and MFOs. 5) DENR devolution strategy for LGUs (as stated in the MC) adopted. <p><u>EcoGov TA (in Year 5 Work Plan)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Support dialogues with DILG and leagues on draft Joint AO (GoAd Sector Plan) b) Facilitate dialogues with EMB, SWMC and regional offices for better coordination, harmonization of mandates, functions, and structures in support of LGU implementation of ISWM programs (UEM Sector Plan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation meeting with Leagues of Local Government Authorities (Provinces, Municipalities, Cities and Barangays) conducted to solicit comments and suggestions on the draft MC. • Draft MC with USec for Policy and Planning • EcoGov team presented the results of the EMB-NSWMC discussions in Manila and Davao City to FASPO, EMB and NSWMC last quarter. The new NSWMC Executive Director has initiated a separate organizational assessment and indicated that it will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with various DENR offices and Leagues of Local Government Authorities in preparation for succeeding activities (i.e., capacity building and IEC campaign on ENR functions) • Institutional strengthening program for LGUs will be undertaken within 1 year upon issuance of the Circular/Guidelines. • Integrated Ecosystem Management-linked Training Needs Assessment and Capacity Building activities will be conducted initially in selected watersheds in the country. This activity will involve capacitating the LGUs in the implementation of devolved functions. • No further activities planned unless requested by NSWMC and FASPO.

Recommendations	Milestones & Benchmarks (for June 08-June 09)	Status as of September 30, 2009	Plans for Next Quarter
	<p>c) Develop training guides, manuals, materials on key EcoGov approaches in all sectors for use of DENR and LGUs (All Sector Plans)</p> <p>d) Train DENR partners (at the regional, provincial, and CENROs) with on-site application using EcoGov environmental governance processes (All Sector Plans)</p> <p>e) Partner with Silliman University and Ateneo de Manila University-School of Government in developing a certificate and graduate program on environmental governance especially for the LGUs of Lanao del Sur, Sarangani, and South Cotabato (GoAd Sector Plan).</p>	<p>consider results of previous dialogues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing in all sectors. EcoGov engaged two Communication Specialists to help staff with the production of priority print and multi-media knowledge products. EcoGov has also started the process for recruiting a Manila-based and a Davao-based Communications Specialist. • Ongoing in all sectors. Training and mentoring focused on SLF design, SWM and septage management ordinance formulation (Regions 11 and 12); SWM planning (Regions 9 and 12); WWM assessment (Region 7); FLUP (Regions 2, 9, 11 and ARMM); mangrove co-management (Region 9); MPA monitoring (Regions 7, 9 and 11). • Silliman completed the design and validation of certificate course for ENROs. Ateneo de Manila's 2-year MPM program is ongoing in Lanao del Sur, with 20 registrants from PLGU. All EcoGov-supported modules have been submitted and subject to final internal review and discussions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue development of knowledge products. • Refine knowledge management strategy for Years 6 and 7. • Collaborate with the NSWMC Secretariat and TA teams of JICA and GTZ in the development of SLF design and other related manuals. • Follow-up training and mentoring. • Orientation on SWM and WWM for new LGU partners. • Finalize review of Ateneo modules and engage in discussion with respect to graduation ceremonies and scaling up efforts

Recommendations	Milestones & Benchmarks (for June 08-June 09)	Status as of September 30, 2009	Plans for Next Quarter
<p>2. Promote EcoGov2 successes using its knowledge products from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>Best practices</i> o <i>Learning sites</i> o <i>Innovations from pilots</i> o <i>Templates</i> o <i>Processes</i> 	<p><u>DENR/FASPO</u> Knowledge management strategy plan adopted that may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proceedings of various policy fora, database, web page, project report documentation, lessons learned, list of experts, communities with best ENR practice, etc. • Access of information • Inventory and review of existing information, data, and knowledge products <p><u>EcoGov TA:</u> (in Year 5 Work Plan)</p> <p>a) Support the assessment of DENR/FASPO knowledge mgt requirements (GoAd Sector Plan).</p> <p>b) Conduct training on communication planning (and identify how EcoGov approaches and best practices may be integrated in DENR's communication plan and strategies) (All Sector Plans)</p> <p>c) Design and conduct pilot training on audience-oriented IEC/social marketing/advocacy for concerned DENR regions and central offices ((GoAd Sector Plan))</p> <p>d) Complete all planned EcoGov knowledge products for the use of DENR, LGUs, and other partners (All Sector Plans).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation on KM conducted with key DENR staff • Initial batch of IEC products developed • FASPO website functional and continually updated • Inventory and review of KM products on-going • KM needs assessment survey conducted • GIS spatial database training for FASPO completed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial insights / assessment provided by Communications Specialists. • Following a meeting with PAO-DENR there will be no requirement for training in communications planning. EcoGov has reviewed the DENR PAO communications plan, and at request of PAO, considering training in social marketing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing in all sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design follow-on training in consultation with FASPO with respect to spatial database for 2010 • Preparation of KM system including infrastructure design • Continuous coordination with Public Affairs Office and concerned DENR Offices/Bureaus on knowledge products dissemination, and possible workshop on social marketing as requested. • Conduct of forum on solid waste management practices supported by selected foreign-assisted projects. • Develop the design with FASPO and Public Affairs Office and other partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue development of knowledge products. • Refine knowledge management strategy for Years 6 and 7.

Recommendations	Milestones & Benchmarks (for June 08-June 09)	Status as of September 30, 2009	Plans for Next Quarter
<p>3. Work to ensure sustainability at every level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>Sustainability of DENR strategy for partnership with and support or assistance to LGUs at the national and its field offices</i> o <i>Sustainability of PLGUs partnership with and support to their LGUs</i> o <i>Sustainability of LGUs as they plan and implement ENR initiatives</i> 	<p><u>DENR</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) DENR devolution strategy for LGUs adopted. 2) Inventory of LGUs' ENR programs, budget and personnel for programming (as inputs to devolution strategy, possible linkages with LGUs, etc.) conducted <p><u>EcoGov TA: (in Year 5 Work Plan)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop template for the inventory of LGU ENR's programs in all sectors (All Sector Plans to be coordinated by GoAd Sector) b) Assist DENR in completing inventory of FFM, UEM, and CRM activities in all EcoGov-assisted LGUs using the template (All Sector Plans) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DENR conducted survey of LGUs covered by foreign-assisted projects. About 60 LGUs responded to the survey. Results were processed and analyzed by FASPO and used as inputs in ENR Conference program. • Survey conducted in support of ENR financing conference completed. Data will flow into information base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate development of information base
<p>4. Develop and promote alternative financing options for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>DENR continuing programs for partnering, supporting, and assisting LGUs (province, municipalities, cities)</i> o <i>PLGUs support for and partnership with their LGUs (cities and municipalities)</i> o <i>LGUs planning and implementation of their devolved ENR activities</i> o <i>Communities ENR management activities</i> 	<p><u>DENR:</u></p> <p>Organize Environmental Financing Conference to discuss sustainable financing options for ENR programs held.</p> <p>Topics may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What's the strategic role of DENR • What are the different financing options available for LGUs. • How can DENR tap other sectors/donors <p>Target audience: DENR, DOF, LGUs, Donors, Private Sector, DILG, etc.</p> <p><u>EcoGov TA: (in Year 5 Work Plan)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Assist DENR/FASPO as it coordinates with concerned sectors the design effort for the conduct of an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Conference on ENR Financing completed. • National Conference on ENR Financing completed. Next steps identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conference proceedings under preparation • Follow up design of round table meetings in regions with FASPO and partners

Recommendations	Milestones & Benchmarks (for June 08-June 09)	Status as of September 30, 2009	Plans for Next Quarter
	<p>Environmental Financing Conference in early 2009 (GoAd Sector Plan)</p> <p>b) Prepare EcoGov environmental financing cases for presentation during the conference (PES in the FFM sector, public-private partnership in all sectors, cost recovery and business planning in UEM/SWM, and use of LGU special account mechanism in all sectors) (All Sector Plans).</p> <p>c) Support the participation of selected LGU and DENR participants to the conference (GoAd Sector Plan).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten EcoGov-assisted LGUs presented projects for financing in the “marketplace” session. 	

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

Island Region	Region	No.	Province	No.	Municipality/ City	Sectors Assisted				2009 LGU Budget Per Sector				TOTAL		
						CRM	FFM	ISWM	WWM	CRM	FFM	UEM	WWM			
Western Mindanao	ARMM	1	Basilan	1	Lamitan City	1	1			100,000	100,000			200,000		
		2	Lanao del Sur	2	Marawi City			1					700,000		700,000	
					3	Bubong		1			50,000			50,000		
						Provincial LGU					800,000			800,000		
	Region 9				4	Zamboanga City		1			1,000,000				1,000,000	
					5	Isabela City	1	1	1						-	
		3	Zamboanga del Sur	6	Dimataling	1				1		135,000				135,000
				7	Dinas	1						410,900				410,900
				8	Dumaliniao	1				1		1,897,000		1,100,000		2,997,000
				9	Labangan	1				1		200,000		50,000		250,000
				10	Pagadian City	1				1		1,224,000		7,000,000		8,224,000
				11	San Pablo	1						493,560				493,560
				12	Tabina	1						930,000				930,000
				13	Tukuran	1						250,000				250,000
				14	Dumingag					1			50,000			50,000
				15	Mahayag					1			50,000			50,000
				16	Sominot					1			50,000			50,000
				17	Lake Wood					1			50,000			50,000
				18	Guipos						1				250,000	
							Provincial LGU				2,550,000	300,000	1,900,000		4,750,000	
		4	Zamboanga Sibugay	19	Buug					1				500,000		500,000
				20	Ipil	1				1		100,000		3,500,000		3,600,000
	21			Naga	1	1						50,000			50,000	
	22			Payao	1						100,000				100,000	
	23			RT Lim	1	1					70,000	50,000			120,000	
24	Tungawan			1	1	1				300,000	200,000	480,000		980,000		
25	Imelda							1				1,900,000		1,900,000		
							Provincial LGU					300,000			300,000	
TOTAL for WESTERN MINDANAO						15	11	11	-	8,760,460	2,750,000	17,680,000	-	29,190,460		
Southern-Central	ARMM		Lanao del Sur	26	Wao		1	1			1,000,000	506,250		1,506,250		
		5	Maguindanao	27	Datu Unsay		1							-		
				28	Shariff Aguak		1							-		
		6	Shariff Kabunsuan	29	Datu Odin Sinsuat		1				150,000			150,000		
			30	Upi		1				2,800,000			2,800,000			
	Region 12	7	Sultan Kudarat	31	Bagumbayan		1				2,150,000			2,150,000		
				32	Isulan			1				1,350,000		1,350,000		
				33	Kalamansig	1	1	1			5,400,000	250,000		5,650,000		
34				Lebak	1	1	1			500,000	1,000,000		1,500,000			
		35	Sen. Ninoy Aquino		1				700,000			700,000				
		36	Tacurong City			1	1				12,500,000		12,500,000			

Island Region	Region	No.	Province	No.	Municipality/ City	Sectors Assisted				2009 LGU Budget Per Sector				TOTAL	
						CRM	FFM	ISWM	WWM	CRM	FFM	UEM	WWM		
												SWM			
		8	North Cotabato	37	Kabacan			1				720,640		720,640	
				38	Kidapawan City		1	1	1			500,000	10,291,146	10,791,146	
				39	Makilala		1					100,000		100,000	
				40	Magpet		1	1				80,000		80,000	
				41	President Roxas			1				1,260,000		1,260,000	
				42	Aleosan			1						-	
					Provincial LGU							380,000		380,000	
		9	South Cotabato	43	Koronadal City			1	1			2,500,000		2,500,000	
				44	Polomolok			1	1			1,200,000		1,200,000	
				45	Surallah			1				2,377,480		2,377,480	
				46	Tampakan			1				2,000,000		2,000,000	
				47	T'boli			1				280,000		280,000	
				48	Tupi			1				260,000		260,000	
				49	Lake Sebu			1	1				652,360	652,360	
				50	Norala			1				50,000		50,000	
				51	Sto. Nino			1				80,000		80,000	
				52	Tantangan			1				150,000		150,000	
					Provincial LGU							7,411,000		7,411,000	
		10	Sarangani	53	Alabel		1	1	1			200,000	380,000	300,000	880,000
				54	Kiamba		1	1	1			7,500,000	793,000	300,000	8,593,000
				55	Maasim		1		1			350,000		350,000	
				56	Maitum		1	1	1			450,000	529,480	250,000	1,229,480
				57	Malapatan		1	1				400,000	300,000	300,000	1,000,000
				58	Glan		1					400,000		400,000	
				59	Malungon		1					300,000		300,000	
					Provincial LGU							1,000,000	900,000		1,900,000
			General Santos City	60	General Santos City			1	1				3,186,693		3,186,693
			Cotabato City	61	Cotabato City			1					1,800,000		1,800,000
	Region 11	11	Davao del Norte	62	Panabo City		1		1				639,600		639,600
				63	Island Garden City of Samal		1		1		205,000		2,200,000		2,405,000
				64	Tagum City				1	1			15,000,000		15,000,000
		12	Davao del Sur	65	Bansalan			1				390,000		390,000	
				66	Santa Cruz		1	1			490,000	320,000		810,000	
				67	Malalag				1	1			1,164,943	1,500,000	2,664,943
				68	Digos City			1	1	1			7,500,000		7,500,000
				69	Davao City		1	1	1		300,000	2,000,000		2,300,000	
TOTAL for SOUTHERN-CENTRAL MINDANAO						6	23	32	15	995,000	26,610,000	79,040,232	3,302,360	109,947,592	

Island Region	Region	No.	Province	No.	Municipality/ City	Sectors Assisted				2009 LGU Budget Per Sector				TOTAL			
						CRM	FFM	ISWM	WWM	CRM	FFM	UEM					
												SWM	WWM				
Central Visayas	Region 7	13	Bohol	70	Alburquerque			1					250,000		250,000		
				71	Baclayon			1						500,000		500,000	
				72	Balilihan			1						1,125,000		1,125,000	
				73	Corella			1						200,000		200,000	
				74	Cortes			1						125,000		125,000	
				75	Dauis			1		1				515,000		515,000	
				76	Duero	1		1				350,000		500,000		850,000	
				77	Guindulman	1						310,000				310,000	
				78	Jagna	1		1				415,000		1,200,000		1,615,000	
				79	Lila			1						200,000		200,000	
				80	Loboc			1		1				1,000,000		1,000,000	
				81	Maribojoc			1		1				500,000		500,000	
				82	Panglao			1						250,000		250,000	
				83	San Miguel			1					50,000			50,000	
				84	Sikatuna			1						150,000		150,000	
		85	Talibon	1		1		1			300,000	500,000	350,000	1,150,000			
			Provincial LGU								1,500,000	500,000		2,000,000			
				14	Cebu	86	Alcoy	1	1				200,000			200,000	
						87	Alegria	1									-
						88	Argao	1									-
						89	Badian	1									-
						90	Balamban	1					300,000				300,000
						91	Carmen	1					547,100				547,100
						92	Compostela			1					1,000,000		1,000,000
						93	Dalaguete	1	1					400,000			400,000
						94	Danao City	1		1		1,040,000			400,000		1,440,000
						95	Moalboal	1									-
						96	Pilar	1				250,000					250,000
						97	Poro	1				605,000					605,000
						98	San Francisco	1		1		650,000		1,000,000			1,650,000
		99	Toledo City					1	1			1,500,000	8,000,000		9,500,000		
		100	Tudela			1				622,130					622,130		
			Provincial LGU							1,200,000	10,000,000		11,200,000				

Island Region	Region	No.	Province	No.	Municipality/ City	Sectors Assisted				2009 LGU Budget Per Sector				TOTAL
						CRM	FFM	ISWM	WWM	CRM	FFM	UEM		
												SWM	WWM	
		15	Negros Oriental	101	Amlan			1				700,000		700,000
				102	Ayungon	1		1		150,000				150,000
				103	Bacong			1				500,000		500,000
				104	Bais City		1	1	1		3,500,000	2,300,000		5,800,000
				105	Basay	1								-
				106	Bayawan City		1	1	1		3,800,000	5,200,000	2,300,000	11,300,000
				107	Bindoy	1		1		100,000		250,000		350,000
				108	Dauin	1	1	1			250,000	650,000		900,000
				109	La Libertad		1				150,000			150,000
				110	Manjuyod	1		1		149,200		1,000,000		1,149,200
				111	San Jose			1				720,000		720,000
				112	Sta. Catalina		1	1			5,000,000	1,000,000		6,000,000
				113	Tanjay City		1				200,000	500,000		700,000
				114	Tayasan	1				100,000				100,000
				115	Siaton	1		1				720,000		720,000
				116	Sibulan		1	1			120,000	1,050,000		1,170,000
				117	Zamboangita			1				470,000		470,000
					Provincial LGU						1,500,000			1,500,000
		16	Siquijor	118	Enrique Villanueva		1							-
				119	Larena		1							-
				120	Lazi		1							-
				121	Maria		1							-
				122	San Juan		1							-
				123	Siquijor		1							-
TOTAL for CENTRAL VISAYAS						29	12	31	6	5,588,430	19,670,000	42,975,000	2,650,000	70,883,430
Northern Luzon	Region 2	17	Nueva Vizcaya	124	Alfonso Castaneda		1	1			965,000	2,315,000		3,280,000
				125	Ambaguio			1				50,000		50,000
				126	Aritao		1	1			110,000	2,100,000		2,210,000
				127	Bagabag			1				1,080,000		1,080,000
				128	Bambang			1				685,600		685,600
				129	Bayombong			1				3,000,000		3,000,000
				130	Diadi			1				250,000		250,000
				131	Dupax del Norte			1				700,000		700,000
				132	Dupax del Sur		1	1		489,000		300,000		789,000
				133	Kasibu		1	1				400,000		400,000
				134	Kayapa			1				400,000		400,000
				135	Quezon		1	1		393,000		100,000		493,000
				136	Solano			1				2,000,000		2,000,000
				137	Sta. Fe			1				350,000		350,000
				138	Villaverde			1				350,000		350,000
					Provincial LGU						2,100,000			2,100,000

Island Region	Region	No.	Province	No.	Municipality/ City	Sectors Assisted				2009 LGU Budget Per Sector				TOTAL	
						CRM	FFM	ISWM	WWM	CRM	UEM		WWM		
											FFM	SWM			
		18	Quirino	139	Aglipay		1	1				200,000			200,000
				140	Cabarroguis		1	1				35,000	330,000		365,000
				141	Diffun		1	1				200,000	600,000		800,000
				142	Maddela		1	1				200,000	900,000		1,100,000
				143	Nagtipunan		1	1				200,000	350,000		550,000
				144	Saguday			1					965,000		965,000
					Provincial LGU							30,000,000			30,000,000
		19	Isabela	145	Cauayan City			1					4,100,000		4,100,000
	Region 3	20	Aurora	146	Baler	1	1	1				200,000	475,000		675,000
				147	Dinalungan	1		1					400,000		400,000
				148	Dipaculao	1	1	1				300,000	571,276		871,276
				149	Ma. Aurora		1	1				100,000	1,300,000		1,400,000
				150	San Luis	1		1					50,000		50,000
				151	Casiguran			1					550,000		550,000
				152	Dilasag		1	1				150,000	550,000		700,000
				153	Dingalan			1					400,000		400,000
					Provincial LGU							1,048,000	855,000		1,903,000
TOTAL for NORTHERN LUZON						4	14	30	-	-		36,690,000	26,476,876	-	63,166,876
TOTAL, ALL LGUs						54	60	104	21	15,343,890		85,720,000	166,172,108	5,952,360	273,188,358

ANNEX D. ECOGOV YEAR 5 OUTPUTS

A. Technical Reports and Policy Papers

- ⇒ Coastal Resource Management Sector
 - Development of a Davao Gulf Hydrodynamic Model in Relation to Pollution Dispersal
 - Estimation of Mariculture Carrying Capacity in Dumalinao Bay Using Hydrodynamic and Dispersal Models
 - Marine Protected Area (MPA) Management Effectiveness and Enhanced Monitoring and Evaluation: Deriving Incentives for Improving MPA Governance (draft)
 - Cost-Benefit Study of Marine Protected Areas: Implications on Financing and Institutional Needs, published in Philippine Agricultural Scientist, Vol. 92 No. 2, 153-169 (June 2009)

- ⇒ Governance and Advocacy Sector
 - Guided LGU Self-Assessment on the State of Environmental Governance Practices: 2009 End of Base Year State and Trends (draft)
 - Improving Natural Resource Governance: A Key to Ensuring Peace and Stability in Mindanao, Philippines

B. B. Guidebooks, Manuals and Toolkits

- ⇒ Coastal Resource Management Sector
 - Sourcebook on Best Practices in MPA Networks: Developing and Enhancing Inter-LGU Alliance and People's Participation (draft)

- ⇒ Forest and Forestlands Management Sector
 - Sourcebook on FFM Best Practices: Good Governance and Innovative Partnerships for Forest Management (draft)

- ⇒ Urban Environmental Management Sector
 - Guidebook on Designing Category 1 and 2 SLFs
 - Sourcebook on SWM Best Practices: Developing Creative Schemes for Good Governance in Solid Waste Management (draft)
 - Compendium of SLF Designs in Northern Luzon

C. LGU Plans

- ⇒ Forest Land Use Plans
 - Forest Land Use Plan of Naga, Zamboanga Sibugay
 - Forest Land Use Plan of Tungawan, Zamboanga Sibugay
 - Forest Land Use Plan of RT Lim, Zamboanga Sibugay
 - Forest Land Use Plan of Upi, Shariff Kabunsuan

- Forest Land Use Plan of Malungon, Sarangani
- Forest Land Use Plan of Sibulan, Negros Oriental

⇒ Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plans

- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Dumalinao, Zamboanga del Sur
- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Guipos, Zamboanga del Sur
- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Imelda, Zamboanga Sibugay
- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Tungawan, Zamboanga Sibugay
- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Norala, South Cotabato
- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Sto. Nino, South Cotabato
- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Tantaran, South Cotabato
- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Magpet, North Cotabato
- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Kabacan, North Cotabato
- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of President Roxas, North Cotabato
- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Aleosan, North Cotabato
- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Kiamba, Sarangani
- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Malapatan, Sarangani
- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Malalag, Davao del Sur
- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Bacong, Negros Oriental
- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Manjuyod, Negros Oriental
- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Zamboangita, Negros Oriental
- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Siaton, Negros Oriental
- Ten-Year Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Bindoy, Negros Oriental

⇒ SWM Cost Recovery Plans

- SWM Cost Recovery Plan of Bayawan City, Negros Oriental
- SWM Cost Recovery Plan of Jagna, Bohol

D. Information Materials

- Frequently Asked Questions on Mangrove Co-Management Agreement

E. Terminal Reports

- Terminal Report of Hazel A. Arceo, CRM Coordinator
- Terminal Report of Edward S. Lim, Regional Coordinator for Western Mindanao
- Terminal Report of Rodolfo V. Aragon, FFM Regional Specialist -Western Mindanao
- Terminal Report of Raoul T. Geollegue, Mindanao Protected Area Specialist
- Terminal Report of Maria Fe L. Portigo, CRM Regional Specialist – Western Mindanao
- Terminal Report of Rogelio C. Serrano, Regional Coordinator for Northern Luzon
- Terminal Report of Annie Maria E. Mendoza, Finance Specialist

F. Bullets and Stories

- ⇒ Coastal Resource Management Sector
 - USAID Mission Director, Samal city mayor commit support to help protect Davao Gulf's biodiversity
 - Coastal town gears up for greater role in environmental management through Al Khalifa
 - Samal resort owners back move to require environment fees
 - Sea turtle appearance pleases coastal resource advocates
 - Dinas launches Islam-inspired local ordinance on mangrove conservation
 - Pilar Municipal Park: A Model of Environmental Governance
 - Forum for Dumalinao Mariculture Park in Zamboanga del Sur draws interest from various investors

- ⇒ Forests and Forestlands Management Sector
 - Tribal leaders adopt plan to protect and develop ancestral domain
 - USAID project boosts T'boli livelihood in Sarangani
 - Harmonized plan for Mt. Apo critical to Mindanao's sustainable development

- ⇒ Urban Environmental Management Sector
 - Sanitation facility improvements ignite advocacy for waste management from the religious sector
 - South Cotabato gives waste management a boost
 - Surallah in South Cotabato to construct common sanitary landfill to service 6 municipalities
 - EcoGov jumpstarts wastewater management in biodiversity regions
 - Solid waste management gets big push from local ordinance
 - Bayawan steps up "no open burning" of waste campaign
 - General Santos City launches waste management campaign
 - MSU System's curricula, programs to introduce Islamic perspectives in environmental governance
 - IP women frontline waste management project in threatened Lake Sebu
 - South Cotabato breaks ground for its first cluster sanitary landfill
 - Community sewage management project raises waste management awareness among Lake Sebu indigenous people
 - South Cotabatos learns river and lake management

- ⇒ All Sectors
 - Cebu Starts Province-Wide Environmental Enhancement Program
 - Governance Incentives Program Takes Off in Cebu
 - Local Governments Converge to learn About Financing Good Environmental Projects

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