

# **P**ROCEEDINGS

## **1<sup>st</sup> COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT INTERACTIVE ASSEMBLY**

Pacific Heights Hotel, Don T. V. Juliano Avenue, Cotabato City  
26-28 February 2002

*"Peace and prosperity through environmental security"*

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## ACRONYMS

ARMM	- Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
BFAR	- Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
CBFM	- Community-based Forest Management
CBRM	- Community-based Resource Management
CRM	- Coastal Resource Management
DA	- Department of Agriculture
DENR	- Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	- Department of Interior and Local Government
DOST	- Department of Science and Technology
EcoGov	- Philippine Environmental Governance Program
FARMC	- Fisheries and Aquatic Management Council
IA	- Interactive Assembly
IEC	- Information, Education, Communication
IBRA	- Illana Bay Regional Alliance
LCE	- Local Chief Executive
LGSP	- Local Government Support Program
LGU	- Local Government Unit
LOI	- Letter of Intent
MAO	- Municipal Agricultural Officer
M/CPDC	- Municipal/City Planning and Development Coordinator
MENRO	- Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer
MOA	- Memorandum of Agreement
MPA	- Marine Protected Area
PAO	- Provincial Agricultural Officer
PCAMRD	- Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research and Development
PCRA	- Participatory Coastal Resources Appraisal
PENRO	- Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer
PPDC	- Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator
SB	- Sangguniang Bayan
TWG	- Technical Working Group
USAID	- United States Agency for International Development



**FIRST INTERACTIVE ASSEMBLY FOR LGUs ON GOOD GOVERNANCE  
OF COASTAL RESOURCES  
ILLANA BAY AND MORO GULF CLUSTERS**

***I. Rationale***

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is implementing the Philippine Environmental Governance Program (EcoGov) which focuses on improving governance and resources management in three crucial sectors: forestry, solid waste and coastal areas. The participation of key stakeholders in these sectors particularly the Local Government Units (LGUs) is vital to the success and sustainability of program initiatives. As an initial activity, interactive assemblies (IA) with LGUs are being conducted to discuss issues and challenges in the three sectors and possible corresponding program assistance.

This IA is concerned with good governance of coastal resources in Mindanao, specifically in Illana Bay and Moro Gulf. These areas are currently beset with problems such as destructive fishing practices, habitat destruction and overfishing. This IA will provide the opportunity to reflect on past initiatives and to develop an action plan that will lead to the sustainable management of these two areas.

***II. Objectives***

The IA was designed to provide the participants with:

- a. a common understanding of the EcoGovernance Program;
- b. information on the roles and responsibilities of LGUs and other program stakeholders in coastal resource management (CRM);
- c. an opportunity to share experiences and assess the current status of CRM in Illana Bay and Moro Gulf;
- d. information on the processes and criteria for acquiring program technical assistance; and
- e. a venue for each participating LGU to formulate post-IA action plans.

### **III. Participants**

For each of the municipalities/cities in Illana Bay and Moro Gulf, the Local Chief Executive (LCE), Municipal/City Planning and Development Coordinator (M/CPDC), and the Municipal Agricultural Officer (MAO) or the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer (MENRO) were invited (i.e., maximum of three participants per LGU). At the provincial level, the Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator (PPDC) and the Provincial Agricultural Officer (PAO) or the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer (PLGU-PENRO) were invited.

Two cities, 12 municipalities, and the province of Sarangani were represented in the IA (Appendix A). There were 58 participants, including resource persons from DENR national (4) and regional (8) offices; EcoGovernance focal group, the EcoGovernance Program Staff (13), and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (2). The majority of the LGU participants were Municipal/City Planning and Development Coordinators (M/CPDC) and agricultural officers (M/PAO). Three mayors and one vice mayor also participated; two of the mayors only attended the last day of the IA.

### **IV. Highlights of the Interactive Assembly**

#### **1.0 Preliminaries**

The activity started with opening prayers from a Christian and a Muslim participant followed by the singing of the National Anthem. DENR Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) Secretary Kabuntalan Emblawa, Al Hadj welcomed the participants while Mr. Jerry Bisson, Chief of the Office of Environmental Management of USAID, Philippines, gave the inspirational talk. The Secretary expressed the need for sound environmental governance practices to move environmental management forward, adding that the DENR is very willing to work with the LGUs towards a better life for everyone. Mr. Bisson articulated about good governance and the strong support of USAID to bring about peace and development in Muslim Mindanao.

## **2.0 Expectation Setting/Overview of the three-day Interactive Assembly**

Mr. Casimiro V. Olvida, Mindanao Uplands Specialist, applied the Technology of Participation in generating expectations from the participants regarding the workshop, their co-participants and facilitators. Overall, the participants expected to:

1. gain more knowledge on coastal resources management;
2. understand the role of DENR and USAID in the program; and
3. find out how LGUs can participate and acquire support from the program.

They expected their co-participants to be cooperative, willing to share CRM experiences, and open-minded so that there would be a wonderful sharing of ideas. They expected the facilitators to be friendly, patient, approachable, and able to share knowledge and present information concisely and in clear and simple terms.

These expectations were further discussed in relation to the objectives of the IA. Mr. Ephraim Agcaoli, Mindanao CRM Specialist, presented the process flow (Appendix B) which is reflected in the schedule of activities during the three-day workshop (Appendix C).

## **3.0 Presentations and Sharing of Local CRM Practices**

The presentations during the first day and the morning of the second day included an orientation of the program and concise overviews of the mandate of LGUs in CRM and basic CRM principles and practices. Questions regarding the EcoGov program were clarified during the open forum. Later, the regional Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) representatives and selected LGUs shared their experiences. Through these, the need to take action to address threats in the coastal areas became evident. Setbacks due to resource limitations and to the peace and order situation in some areas were brought up. However, hope and concrete ways to improve the situation were expressed. The Sarangani experience

demonstrated benefits from sustained commitment of the provincial LGU to the management of coastal resources. The testimonies of the local executives from Tukuran and Tabina concretized the strong political will of some municipal executives.

### **3.1 EcoGov Program Presentations**

1. Orientation on EcoGovernance

Mr. Renato de Rueda, Deputy Chief of Party, EcoGov

Provided the rationale and overview of the EcoGov Program. Local examples to illustrate the principles of good governance in the context of coastal resources management were used to enhance understanding of the concepts on good ecogovernance. The program brochure and a handout of the program powerpoint presentation were included in the IA kit.

2. Legal Mandates of LGUs in CRM

Dr. Eustaquio Tandug, DENR-EcoGov CRM Focal Person

Reiterated that there is sufficient legal and policy support for the CRM mandate of LGUs as provided for in the Local Government Code (RA 7160) and the Fisheries Code (RA 8550). Examples of CRM successes at the provincial level were mentioned. Provisions related to resource generation and mobilization and enforcement of fishery laws in municipal waters were cited. Summaries of the highlights of the CRM provisions and the responsibilities of LGUs were provided in the IA kit for reference.

3. CRM Principles and Practices

Dr. Annette Meñez, CRM Specialist of EcoGov

The importance of recognizing the value of coastal resources within municipal waters and the economic and ecological losses due to the degraded and overexploited status of

these resources were emphasized. The nature of marine ecosystems and fundamental vertical and horizontal connectivities essential to the proper management of coastal ecosystems and resources were reviewed. These were related to concrete actions that LGUs can take to address the major threats to municipal fisheries (i.e., illegal fishing, overexploitation and destruction of coastal habitats) so that they can reap the potential benefits from good governance of coastal resources. More information regarding these main discussion points and short case studies of CRM practices that worked elsewhere in the country were included in the IA kit for reference. In addition, information on DAO 17 (delineation of municipal waters) were included in the IA kit.

### **3.2 CRM Experiences of BFAR ARMM and XII**

Mr. Nilo Catada, BFAR ARMM and Mr. Hector Laminero, BFAR XII

To provide the local context, representatives from BFAR ARMM and Region XII gave an overview of the major issues and some CRM initiatives in Illana Bay and Moro Gulf. The main problems identified were:

- a. overfishing;
- b. destruction of coral reefs due to illegal/destructive fishing practices (e.g., dynamite and compressor fishing);
- c. siltation due to the denudation of forests; and
- d. encroachment of commercial fishers into municipal waters.

The identified interventions to address these problems include:

- a. collaboration among LGUs and other sectors;
- b. continuing technical assistance by government agencies; and
- c. active participation through policy advocacy and legislation by LGUs.

It was noted that CRM initiatives have progressed in Illana Bay Regional Alliance (IBRA) IX because the initiatives were LGU-led whereas in the other parts of Illana Bay, the CRM initiatives were led by government agencies (i.e., DENR and DA-BFAR). This was particularly true with respect to the enforcement of fishery laws, establishment of fish sanctuaries and development of alternative livelihoods. The importance of LGU commitment to CRM in ensuring success and sustainability beyond the lifetime of externally funded projects such as the EcoGov was emphasized. Mr. Catada reiterated BFAR's willingness to assist LGUs (e.g., formation of Fisheries and Aquatic Management Councils or FARMCs). He also noted that it was difficult to assess the extent of overfishing because catches particularly from *payaws* were under reported. However, there are clear indications from the fish visual census where they find very few small fish in reef areas in Illana Bay.

In Moro Gulf, particularly in Kalamansig, there is a plan to establish a fish sanctuary. Rapid resource surveys have already been conducted.

### **3.3 Sharing of CRM Experiences by LGUs**

#### **1. Sarangani CRM Experience** Mr. Giuseppe Chew, CRM Coordinator, Sarangani Province

Provided a review of the milestones of the CRM initiatives in the province from 1993 to the present. The experience in Sarangani illustrated that concrete benefits can result from the proper management of coastal resources. Efforts started small but consistently grew in scale and scope through the years with support from various funding agencies, which came because of the political will and commitment exhibited by the provincial LGU. Among the indicators of LGU commitment are the passage of ordinances and the increase in budget allocation from P50,000 in 1993 to P750,000 in 2001.

Six more marine protected areas will be established. The target is to have 500 hectares of marine reserves to increase fisheries production from 21 mt to 62 mt.

2. IBRA IX CRM Experience  
Mayor Isias Barrido, in-coming chairman IBRA IX, Mayor of Tukuran, Zamboanga del Sur

The Mayor noted that the alliance of LGUs in IBRA IX started through the initiatives of the Local Government Support Program (LGSP). The advocacy phase has been completed and they are ready to implement the projects. They are just waiting for funding support. Each municipality and Pagadian City contributed P50,000 for the alliance operations. However, the alliance needs to be reactivated. A major consideration is how to make the other LGUs more responsive. He mentioned that it might be best to course the EcoGov program through the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) to make the local executives more responsive. In his case, he has gotten support from his congressman to provide logistical support to the *Bantay Dagat* (e.g., pump boat, search light, radios, telescope). He also acknowledged the support that national government agencies and even senators could provide.

There are initial efforts in identifying areas for marine sanctuaries and mangrove rehabilitation. He has also travelled to other municipalities (e.g., Zamboanga del Norte and Bohol) to look into the prospects of *bangus* and *kitong* fish cage culture. In addition, they are considering prospects for tourism as part of their livelihood program. This is where the marine sanctuary and mangrove rehabilitation will phase in.

### 3. CRM prospects in Tabina, Zamboanga del Sur Vice Mayor Romy Lumo

The Vice Mayor reported that Tabina used to be one of the major fish producing areas in Illana Bay. The municipality's major problem was rampant illegal fishing and overfishing resulting in dwindling catches. He said Tabina managed to reduce illegal fishing (i.e., dynamite fishing, cyanide) by arming the people guarding the coastal area. However, while the illegal fishers were jailed, their families suffered because they had no other source of livelihood. Their families expressed preference to be jailed so that they could at least have something to eat. Thus, the fundamental need, according to the Vice Mayor, is to develop alternative livelihood for fishers. He added that Tabina realigned some funds to establish a marine sanctuary. According to him, the cleanest beaches and the coral reef areas with highest percentage of live corals in Illana Bay are found in Tabina. The prospects for tourism are high but the peace and order situation is a constraint. Thus, Tabina is considering the culture of lobsters and high value fish as possible alternative sources of livelihood. The municipality has requested technical assistance for these culture technologies from the Department of Science and Technology-Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research and Development (DOST-PCAMRD).

### **3.4 Issues and Recommendations Arising From the Presentations and Sharing**

The presentations and sharing stimulated further sharing and a lot of discussions. The issues raised varied widely, some were clarifications about the program and clarification of roles of institutions, but most pertained to perceived needs to improve the current governance of coastal resources in the area.

## **Day 1**

### ***Unifying Local Leaders***

- The need to re-activate the IBRA in Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur
- The need to unify the Local Chief Executives (LCEs) in Illana Bay so that EcoGov Program can be effectively implemented
- Traditional leaders (e.g., *datus*) have to be involved

### ***Heighten Environmental Awareness in the Uplands***

- The need to do solid advocacy in the upland because of the negative impacts of upland activities in the coastal areas

### ***Delineation of municipal water boundaries***

- The prospect for an increase in the internal revenue allotment with the delineation of municipal waters was of interest to all the participants
- The activity is doable in the next three to six months

### ***Clarifications on the EcoGov Program***

- The program will build on and complement initiatives of other donors ( e.g., LGSP, TAG, SOFAD, etc. )
- Will address governance systems and three resource areas: coastal, upland, and solid waste management to integrate resources management planning so that there will be a greater number of beneficiaries. Separate IAs for these resource sectors will be conducted
- Technical assistance will be calibrated in terms of the performance of participating LGUs including measurable counterparts in cash or kind ( e.g., resolutions, personnel, etc.)
- Will assist in improvement of LGU income revenues through policy development (e.g., increase in IRA in relation to municipal waters)
- Priority will be given to LGU alliances/clusters demonstrating collective interest
- Existing local multisectoral technical working groups (e.g., water system) can be utilized if appropriate to address concerns of EcoGov program

- Local experts will be mobilized to provide technical assistance to LGUs

## **Day 2**

### ***Cross-site visits***

- Great interest for cross-visits to Sarangani Province with regards to CRM initiatives; model for other areas in the region

### ***Advocacy role of LGUs***

- Advocacy on CRM should start with the local chief executives (LCEs)

### ***Importance of provincial LGU support***

- The role of provincial LGU in catalyzing CRM initiatives and in providing sustaining mechanisms, such as financial support and facilitating collaborative efforts among LGUs is essential
- Absence of provincial executives in Lanao del Sur is a constraint

### ***Enhance participation of various sectors***

- The role of private individuals/groups in CRM is essential
- The need to adopt community-based approach to make the CRM program sustainable. Participation of the communities in all aspects of CRM is important.
- The need to enlighten LCEs who do not even believe in creating FARMCs (e.g., Palimbang, Sultan Kudarat)

### ***Importance of Integrated Approach***

- The need to consider the landscape approach in resource management and proper allocation of land in the forest to protect the coastal areas through forest land use planning
- Siltation is the number one problem in Sarangani coastal area
- The need to maintain good water quality to support fish production

### ***Coastal Resources Database***

- Gathering reliable data is difficult ( e.g., fishery production)
- CRM developed a database form ( i.e., Coastal Database 2000 CD) which can be accomplished by municipalities and provinces to establish baseline information
- Participatory Coastal Resources Appraisal (PCRA) was utilized in Sarangani to develop coastal environment profile with active participation at the barangay level. However, it took three years to complete the PCRA.

### ***Prospects for Coastal Aquaculture***

- Culture/contract growing and export of high value species like sargent fish/"cobia" (*Rachycentron canadum*) and lobsters is a potential area for livelihood development
- Lake Buluan is saturated with fish cages. BFAR will conduct a study to determine the maximum carrying capacity of the lake. A reference point is 10% of the water area (i.e., RA 8550)
- There is a need to come up with a sustainable plan for aquaculture to avert massive fish kills that could bring about enormous economic and ecological losses (e.g., Bolinao, Pangasinan)
- There is a need for delineation of coastal waters for various uses ( i.e., zoning of coastal waters)
- For aquatic products to be globally competitive, high quality of the product and the production environment is crucial

### ***DENR Concerns***

- Role of DENR in CRM needs to be clarified in relation to EcoGov and other programs such as CBFM. CBFM was not made known to some local communities ( e.g., Kalamansig)
- CBFM will complement the EcoGov program
- Pools of local individual /institutional service providers will be accredited by DENR

## **4.0 Workshops**

The first workshop was conducted in the afternoon of the second day. It was facilitated to systematize the assessment of the status of coastal resources management in four clusters of municipalities (i.e., IBRA IX, IBRA ARMM, IBRA XII and Moro Gulf Region XII) and to open opportunities for inter-LGU collaboration to address shared problems. Mr. Casimiro Olvida, Mr. Ephraim Agcaoli, Ms. Joanah Montojo and Ms. Imelda Serrobago facilitated the workshop groups. Participants were reminded of some basic guiding principles to make the workshop productive: participation, teamwork, creativity, consensus, reflection and action.

### **4.1 Workshop 1: Current Reality Dialogues**

The participants in each of the four groups were asked to brainstorm on their:

1. accomplishments;
2. gaps/issues and concerns; and
3. opportunities in their respective areas in relation to CRM. The workshop outputs for the current reality dialogue are shown in Appendix D.

There was a wide range of accomplishments/initiatives reported. There were pronounced differences among LGUs in addressing the different concerns, both between and within the LGU workshop groups. In Moro Gulf, Sarangani is very advanced compared to the adjacent municipalities in Sultan Kudarat. Sarangani has trained personnel on information, education, communication (IEC) activities and CRM, as well as formulated management plans. In general, the alliance in IBRA IX is more organized than IBRA XII and ARMM. Within IBRA IX, Tukuran is further along with CRM initiatives compared to the other municipalities. Many of the accomplishments were viewed as opportunities to build on. Among the accomplishments cited were existing legislative policies; allocation of budget for CRM activities; organized FARMCs and fish

wardens/ *Bantay Dagat*; existing linkages with different agencies and funding donors; coastal resources inventories, implementation of CRM projects (e.g., mangrove demonstration farms, fish sanctuary); and development of alternative livelihoods (e.g., seaweed and fish cage culture).

The gaps/issues and concerns identified include: weak political will and lack of knowledge and capabilities of LGUs (e.g., legislation, CRM); lack of financial resources, facilities and infrastructure including roads to improve access to coastal areas; lack of integrated coastal development plans; weak law enforcement; siltation due to degradation of upland areas; lack of alternative livelihood opportunities including adequate market access and storage facilities; unsustainability of program interventions.

The perceived opportunities include: strong political will of some local executives; the interest and support of some local executives to undertake CRM; the establishment of peace zones ( e.g., Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur); empowered local fisherfolk; the availability of local technical capabilities; external technical/local capability building and funding assistance from various government and funding agencies and programs (e.g., EcoGov); existence of local model areas for CRM best practices (e.g., Sarangani) that can be replicated; vast natural resources (i.e., beautiful beaches and scenery, bountiful fishery resources, vast areas for mangrove reforestation) which could generate livelihood opportunities ( e.g., tourism, increased fishery production).

## **4.2 Workshop 2: Action Planning**

The second workshop was intended to lead to the preparation of an initial workplan to acquire technical assistance from the EcoGov Program. However, discussions on the requirements needed for LGUs to participate in the Program had to be clarified. Mr. Casimiro V. Olvida and Mr. Ephraim Agcaoili facilitated the session.

At the end of the day, representatives of each of the participating LGUs were asked to meet among themselves and prepare a timetable for the post-IA activities based on the agreed upon process and output scheme. The post-IA activities submitted by various participating LGUs are shown in Appendix E.

### **4.3 Issues and Concerns Raised on Day 3**

#### ***Improve Linkages with DENR***

- The need to create a Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officers (MENRO) in all municipalities so they can link up with DENR especially when there is a new project

#### ***LGU Limitations to comply with program requirements***

- A participant from Cotabato City said that the submission of letter of intent (LOI) is easy but providing counterpart is hard because LGUs have already programmed their IRA for 2002. Mr. Samuel Songcuan said that LGUs can provide counterpart in-cash or in-kind.

#### ***EcoGov Program Concerns***

- EcoGov can address the needs for capability building on CRM through local service providers
- A participant from Parang, Maguindanao asked if Parang could be included in forest management activities even if it was already being assisted by World Bank. He was told that EcoGov encourages complementation with other donors.
- A proposal to include infrastructure or farm to market roads in EcoGov's package of assistance was raised. It was reiterated that EcoGov will only provide technical assistance.

#### ***Criteria for Selection***

- The need to come up with an EcoGov framework plan for easier presentation was brought up
- The need to prioritize 6<sup>th</sup> class municipalities in Lanao del Sur
- Participants asked about the EcoGov's criteria for LGU selection

## **5.0 Agreements derived from the Workshop and Discussions**

The participants agreed on the following:

### **5.1 Process and Outputs: Submission of LOI and entering into a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with EcoGov**

1. Inform the LCE, in writing, about EcoGov (attach action plan)  
**Output:** LCE will submit letter of intent to DENR/EcoGov
2. Inform or create a Technical Working Group (TWG)  
**Output:** Formed TWG through a Memorandum or Executive Order from the LCE
3. Orient the TWG about EcoGov
4. Present EcoGov (with action plan) to a multi-sectoral body like FARMCs or Municipal Development Council (MDC)  
**Output:** FARMC/MDC Endorsement to Sangguniang Bayan (SB)
5. Present EcoGov to SB  
**Output:** SB resolution authorizing LCE to enter into contract/MOA with DENR/EcoGov
6. LCE enter into contract with DENR/EcoGov  
**Output:** MOA signed/executed.

The scheme is illustrated in Appendix F.

### **5.2 Procedure for LGU Selection**

The criteria and procedures for LGU selection were presented to the participants for validation. These were based on the discussions among the EcoGov staff regarding the recommendations provided in the project document on this matter as well as the suggestions of the participants during the IA sessions. Mr. Casimiro V. Olvida with Atty. Robert Oliva facilitated the discussion. It was pointed out that the inputs from the IA will still be reviewed before being finalized.

The participants agreed to the following:

## 1. Short-listing

LGU to be short-listed shall preferably satisfy the following:

- a. Biophysical/geographical/socio-economic conditions
  - Location of municipalities/barangays in ARMM, Regions 9, 10, and 12
  - Income class category of municipalities, **preferably** 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> class, for coastal/upland area
- b. Attendance to the Interactive Assembly
- c. Basic management activities/initiatives (any of the following):
  - Establishment of Marine Protected Area (MPA)
  - Formation of *Bantay Dagat* Groups
  - Conduct of Coastal Resource Inventory/ Appraisal in Preparation for developing CRM Plan
  - Formation of Community-based Resource Management (CBRM) POs
  - Passage of municipal ordinance on CRM
  - Other efforts/initiatives on CRM
- d. Local endorsement and submission to DENR of LOI to participate in the EcoGovernance Program.

One of the following, as appropriate:

- d.1 Municipality- LCE endorsement
- d.2 Cluster of municipalities- Joint LGU LOI
- d.3 Existing alliance/cooperative arrangement (Preferred)- Endorsement from individual municipalities authorizing the Chair of the Alliance to enter into Program

## 2. Procedure for Selection

- a. Submit identified local implementing unit (office or agency) and staff for the project (e.g., TWG)
- b. With EcoGov, prepare an ecogovernance work plan/proposal with proposed implementation plan that may include or

achieve the following: clear objectives, preparation of ecosystem and resource management framework, issues and concerns to be addressed, specific activities and initiatives to be conducted, resource and physical counterparts, policy and institutional arrangements to be passed, (i.e., SB resolution, special orders creating council/executing unit, budgetary allocations, local constituency support), type of assistance and services required, timetable and deliverables, monitoring indicators and systems to be established or used

- c. SB Resolution to endorse and approve ecogovernance project and program for the municipality.
- d. Signing of a Memorandum of Agreement or Understanding for Inter-LGU cooperation and partnership, if applicable.

### **5.3 Discussions on Process and Action Plans**

The agreed upon process discussed during the previous day was summarized. There were issues raised and a lot of discussions on how to make the process simpler.

#### ***1. Securing an SB resolution before the MOA with DENR***

This may take a long time particularly in cases where there is conflict between the local executive and legislative branch. On the other hand, majority of the participants reiterated that it is required by the law that the SB give the LCE the authority to enter into a contract (in this case with DENR). This is particularly important to ensure that the counterparts (e.g., personnel, MOOE) from the LGU are given an allocation in the budget.

#### ***2. Letters of intent***

The program will give priority to alliances/clusters of LGUs yet the letter of intent will be from the LCEs, and SBs of each municipality for the authority to enter into an agreement with

DENR. It will take a long time for an alliance (e.g., IBRA IX) to get moving if it will wait for all letters of intent and authority from various cities/municipalities. Will a joint resolution suffice if the contract will be at the provincial level? How about in the case of clusters of barangays?

### **3. Consultation with MPDC and FARMCs (TWG)**

This will take time especially if there are no existing TWG yet. However, this will ensure consultation/participation of different local sectors in the planning process.

The participants were asked to regroup to share their respective post-IA activities and timetable and if possible harmonize their plans as LGU clusters. Atty. Oliva provided an outline of the contents of the letter of intent as requested by the participants (Appendix G).

## **6.0 Closing Program**

The Deputy Chief of Party thanked the participants for a very productive three-day IA and looked forward to assisting the LGUs.

## ***V. Issues Needing Immediate Management Actions***

The following concerns were derived from cliniquing/workshop processing with among DENR PMO and EcoGov Staff during and after the IA.

- The need to finalize procedures and requirements for technical assistance to be provided to LGUs ( see discussion points in section 5 - Action Plans)
- The need to engage the services of the Local Service Providers as soon as possible considering the demand created by the IA
- The need to orient DENR field offices about EcoGov

- The need to prepare an Action Plan by the PMO together with concerned DENR field offices
- The need to prepare a toolkit (e.g., answers to frequently asked questions)
- The need to provide assistance in orienting the IBRA, composed of mayors and other stakeholders, on the EcoGov program



# **APPENDICES**



## APPENDIX A. List of Participating LGUs in the CRM IA

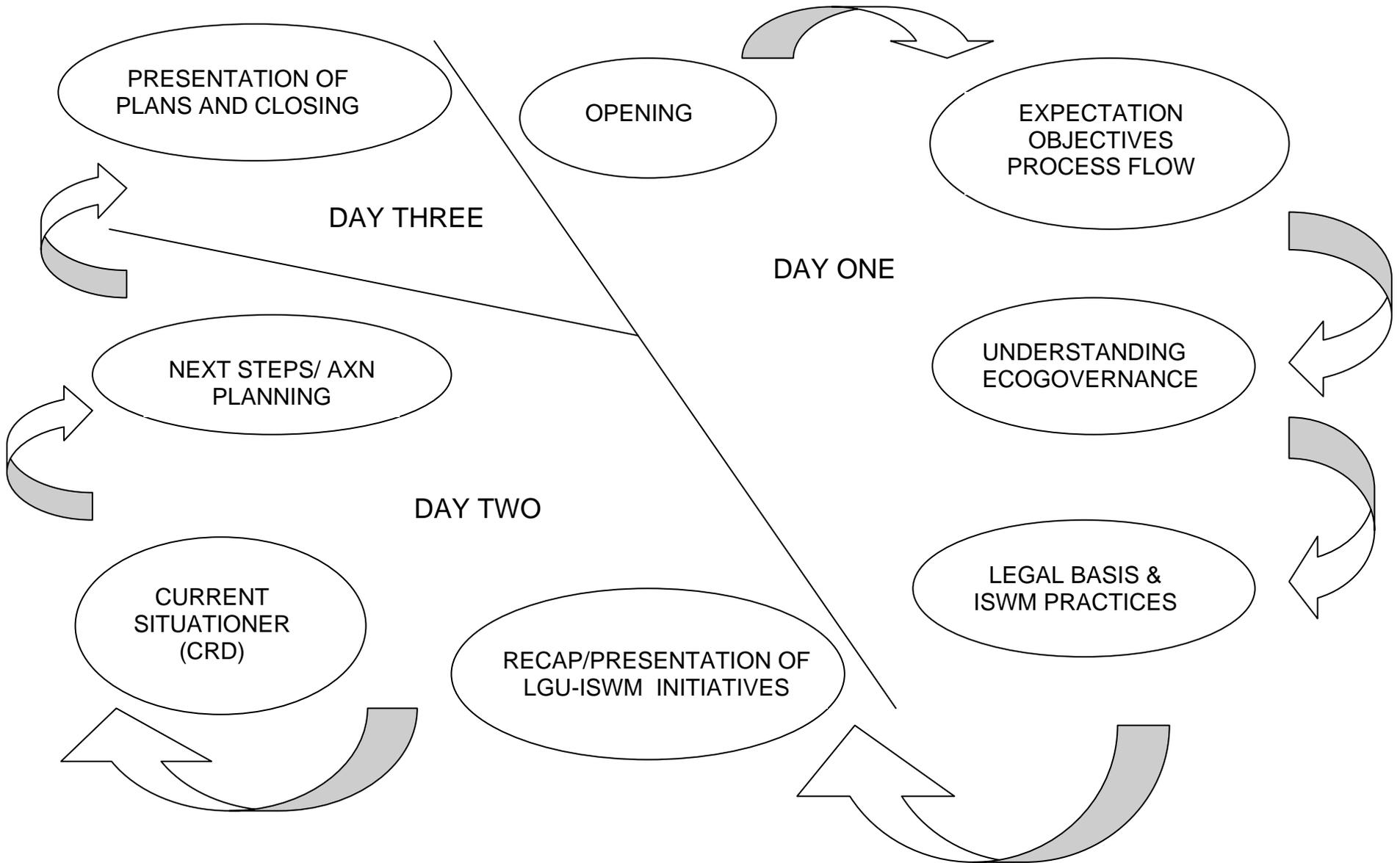
<b>Illana Bay</b>	
<i>Province/City</i>	<i>Municipality</i>
Cotabato City	
Maguindanao	Upi
	Datu Odin Sinsuat (did not attend)
	Sultan Kudarat (did not attend)
	Matanog (did not attend)
	Parang
Lanao del Sur	Kapatagan
	Balabagan
	Malabang
	Sultan Gumander (did not attend)
Lanao del Norte	Sultan Naga Dimaporo (did not attend)
Zamboanga del Sur	Tukuran
	Dumalinao (did not attend)
	San Pablo (did not attend)
	Dimataling
	Tabina
	Labangan
	Dinas
Pagadian City	
<b>Total no. of Provinces -4; Cities-2; Municipalities-17</b>	

<b>Moro Gulf</b>	
<i>Province</i>	<i>Municipality</i>
Sarangani	Maasim (did not attend)
	Kiamba (did not attend)
	Maitum (did not attend)
Sultan Kudarat	Palimbang
	Kalamansig
	Lebak
<b>Total no. of Provinces-1; Municipalities-6</b>	

<b>Overall Total Provinces - 6; Cities - 2; Municipalities - 23</b>
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## APPENDIX B. Process flow for IA

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## **APPENDIX C. Schedule of Activities**

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### **Day 1: Tuesday, February 26, 2002**

8:00-12:00	Arrival and Registration of Participants LUNCH	
1:30-2:00	Invocation	
	Welcome Address	Hon. Kabuntalan Emblawa Al Hajj Secretary, DENR ARMM
	Inspirational Message	Mr. Jerry Bisson Chief, Office of Environmental Mgmt., USAID, Philippines
2:00-2:30	Levelling of Expectations	Mr. Mer Olvida, FM Specialist/Min.
	Objectives/Process Flow	Mr. Aim Agcaoili, CRM Specialist/Min.
2:30-3:30	Understanding the Ecogov Program	Mr. Rene Derueda, DCOP, EcoGov
3:30-4:00	Legal Basis & CRM Practices	Dr. Tito Tandug, DENR-EFG CRM
4:00-6:00	CRM Principles and Practices	Dr. Annette Meñez, CRM Specialist
	Overview of CRM in Illana Bay & Moro Gulf	Mr. Nilo Catada, DA-BFAR ARMM Mr. Hector Laminero, DA-BFAR XII
	DINNER	

### **Day 2 : Wednesday, February 27, 2002**

8:00-8:30	RECAP of Day 1 Sessions	Ms. Joanah Montojo
8:30-12:00	Sharing of LGU-CRM Initiatives	
	Sarangani Province	Mr. Giuseppe Chew, OPAG CRM
	IBRA IX/Tukuran	Mayor Isias Barrido of Tukuran, ZDS
	Tabina	Vice Mayor Romy Lumo
	LUNCH	

1:30-3:00	Workshop 1: Current Reality Dialogues	<u>Facilitators:</u> IBRA IX - Mer Olvida IBRA ARMM - Aim Agcaoli
3:30-6:00	Workshop 2: Action Planning	IBRA XII - Joanah Montojo Moro Gulf - Imelda Senobago
	Discussion on Process and Requirements	Mel Olvida, Aim Agcaoli
	DINNER	

**Day 3: Thursday, February 28, 2002**

8:00-9:00	RECAP of Agreements on Post-IA Activities and outputs	Mel Olvida, Roi Cabangon
9:00-10:00	Sharing of Post IA Action Plans within Groups	
10:00-11:30	Criteria and Procedure for LGU Selection	Atty. R. Oliva, Aim Agcaoli
	Closing Remarks	Mr. Rene Dela Rueda, DCOP,EcoGov
	LUNCH	

## APPENDIX D. Results of Workshop 1: Current Reality Dialogue

**Table 1. Accomplishments, Gaps/Issues and Concerns, Opportunities in Illana Bay IBRA IX (Zamboanga del Sur)**

Accomplishments	Gaps/Issues and Concerns	Opportunities
		Improve peace and order condition
IBRA 9 Organized with PMO	Failure of of some LGUs to deliver services as committed Lack of LCE support IBRA 9 PMO staff lack competency	Presence of some LCEs with political will Strengthening of bonding of LGUs
Strengthened FARMCs	No fund allocation for FARMCs	
Policies, rules and regulations on fisheries formulated	Unstable peace and order situation Difficulty and delay on approval of ordinance due to partisan politics	Increase of IRA
Organized sea wardens ( <i>Bantay Dagat</i> ) volunteers Reduction of illegal fishing activities	Poor sea patrol	Eradication /minimization of illegal fishing
Established network with LGSP and MSU-Naawan, Bantay Kalikasan, DENR, DA-BFAR, PHIL COASTGUARD PA AND PNP		Access to technical assistance Availability of NGAs alternative livelihood assistance
Technology transfer on fish culture and resource assessment by academe Capability strengthened	Lack of underwater survey equipment Lack of skill in communication and writing	Technology on fish processing available Improve aquamarine process products Availability of technology High public awareness on the ecosystem opportunity to culture high value fish e.g. sea horse, sargent fish, lobsters
Awareness on CRM by fisherfolks Education on RA 8550 among fisher folks	Lack of community cooperation	Exposure to well developed CRM areas

<b>Accomplishments</b>	<b>Gaps/Issues and Concerns</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
Resource assessment and evaluation conducted		Minimize mal practice of environment utilization
Establishment of fish sanctuaries Identification of potential areas for fish sanctuaries Coral reefs are protected	Siltation due to improper farming practices in the upland	Tourism potentials Increase in fish production
Mangrove rehabilitation Instilled awareness on importance of mangroves		
Seaweed culture implemented	Cellophane pollution used as floaters of agar-agar farming	
	Lack of postharvest facilities Lack of fishports/wharfs	Market linkaging to outside buyers Commerce and trade promotion
	Lack of waste collection facilities Lack of sanitary toilet in coastal communities	
	Lack of potable water in coastal areas	Improve quality of life of stakeholders
	Encroachment of salvage zones Lack of land for farming	Welcome foreign assisted projects (FAPs) for IBRA 9

**Table 2. Accomplishments, Gaps/Issues and Concerns and Opportunities in Illana Bay - IBRA ARMM (Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur)**

<b>Accomplishments</b>	<b>Gaps/issues and concerns</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
	Peace and order	Establishment of peace zones
Willingness of LCE to support and undertake CRM – 6 of 9 LGUs	Change in leadership	Presence of responsive leaders in some isolated areas (Kapatagan)
Ordinances- 40 ordinances drafted/enacted	Loose coordination of law enforcement agencies – PNP/marines/Coast Guard Political influences on law enforcement	

<b>Accomplishments</b>	<b>Gaps/issues and concerns</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
Allocation of Budget – 3 out of 9 , Upi, Parang, DOS	Inadequate funds due to non-priority for 20% development funds	Availability of technical assistance/possible funding from EcoGov Presence of EcoGov to continue/complement other agencies' initiatives
Organized FARMCs- (Brgy and Municipal) 6 LGUs out of 9	Attitude of community/stakeholders	
Capabilities of LGU/MPDC- Availability of GPS and other technical CRM personnel – DA-BFAR, DENR	Inadequate local experts/technical men	Presence of agencies with regards to capability building
Strong linkages – DA, BFAR, DOH, DECS, DSWD, DILG, except DENR Presence of funding agencies – CIDA,/LGSP, ADB, WB/MRDP	Limited financial support from concerned agencies (e.g., DA supported only 1 FARMC)	Existence of pilot areas with good CRM practices for replication (Sarangani)
Coastal Resource Inventory – Sultan Gumander, Parang, DOS, Upi, Balabagan Initial steps for CRM formulation – 6 of 9	Absence of Coastal Development Plan	Vast area for mangrove reforestation and other coastal resources for development
Identified Fish Sanctuary – 5 identified fish sanctuaries	Rampant illegal fishing practices – dynamite, cyanide	Presence of funding agencies, active NGOs Potential areas for tourism/area development
Deputized fish warden – 48 fish warden	Commercial fishing within municipal waters	Increase of IRA and fish production and local revenue
Mangrove Demonstration Farm 1 out of 9 Parang– BFAR/DA	Siltation from upland – Cotabato city	
	Mobility problems due to lack of infrastructures Inadequate market access and storage facilities	Poverty reduction
	Non-sustainability of program interventions	

**Table 3. Accomplishments, Gaps/Issues and Concerns and Opportunities in Illana Bay -IBRA-XII (Cotabato City)**

<b>Accomplishments</b>	<b>Gaps, issues, and concerns</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
		Peace Zones
Presence of Policies	Weak Political Will	Responsive Leaders
Organization of FARMCs, Fish Wardens	Passive Attitudes of Stakeholders	
Strong Linkages and networking with different agencies, funding donors	Inadequate Support Services and Facilities	Presence of funding agencies/programs (e.g., EgoGov) Presence of Technocrats
Existing technology Capability on CRM of LGUs/MPDCs	Inadequate Local Experts	Existence of Model Sites outside Illana Bay
Budget Allocation	Limited funding for CRM programs	
Coastal Resources Inventory: Identification of Feasibility Study, CRM Plan	Absence of Coastal Zone Development Plan	Increase in Production and Local Revenue
CRM Projects - Mangrove Demonstration Farm	Improper Mgt. of Upland-Coastal Ecosystem – Illegal Practices on Fishing	Vast areas for development opportunities

**Table 4. Accomplishments, Gaps/Issues and Concerns and Opportunities in Moro Gulf Region XII ( Sultan Kudarat and Sarangani )**

<b>Accomplishments</b>	<b>Gaps, issues, and concerns</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
	Disturbed peace and order	
Formulated some fishery laws/ordinances	Lack of information among Legislative Officials	
Annual Budget for CRM Positive Outlook of LGUs towards CRM;	Insufficient funding from local source	External funding assistance, LGU budgetary allocation increased
Organized FARMCs; established learning centers Trained LGU personnel on CRM and IEC	Lack of awareness among community	FARMCs/fisherfolk are empowered Presence of Research Institutions/environmental groups

<b>Accomplishments</b>	<b>Gaps, issues, and concerns</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
Formulated workable Moro Gulf Development and Management Plan Formulated land use/CDPs/CRMP Formulated BDPs in all Coastal Barangays (Sarangani/Kalamansig)	Lack of Gulf Management Plan	Formulated Municipal Coastal Resource Management Plan Strengthen MAO/MENRO greater involvement of LGUs/LEG Functional inter-agency collaboration
established sanctuaries patrol boats organized bantay-dagat enforcement of fisheries laws strengthened; illegal fishing controlled	Weak law enforcement and illegal fishing; intrusion of commercial fishing into municipal waters	Increased production  Existence of tropical fishes and other high value species
	Cutting of mangroves;	Remaining stands of Mangroves
Presence of Alternative Livelihood;	Lack of alternative livelihood	Beautiful Scenery Increased bio-diversity more resources to be developed More livelihood opportunities Increased revenue Food Source Sustainability
	Poor Accessibility to Coastal Areas	

## APPENDIX E. Results of Workshop 2: Post - IA Action Plans

### ACTION PLAN

Municipality/Group: Parang, Maguindanao

Members: 2 MPDCs, CEA

Date: February 27, 2002

Venue: Pacific Heights

ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSONS	REQUIREMENTS
Inform/Brief LCE regarding EcoGov	March 4, 2002	LGU Participants	Action Plan
Create/Orient TWG about EcoGov	March 13, 2002	LCE, LGU, Line Agencies, NGOs	Letter for TWG; Executive Order; Brochure of EcoGov
Present EcoGov Plans to FARMC/MDC	March 18, 2002	EcoGov TWG	Action Plan Brochure of EcoGov
Present EcoGov Plans to SB with draft MOA	March 19, 2002	EcoGov TWG, SB	Draft MOA
LCE enter into MOA with DENR/EcoGov		LCE, DENR/EcoGov	MOA

### ACTION PLAN

Municipality/Group: Sultan Gumander, Lanao del Sur

Members: MPDC

Date: February 27, 2002

Venue: Pacific Heights

ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSONS	REQUIREMENTS
Re-echo seminar of EcGov to LCE	March 3, 2002	MPDC	Action Plan with the EcoGov Program
Submit letter of intent to DENR	March 8, 2002	MPDC	Letter of Intent
Inform/Create the TWG	March 5-7, 2002	LCE/MPDC	Memorandum
Present the EcoGov and Action Plans to SB	March 11, 2002	MPDC	Action Plan Brochure of EcoGov
Present EcoGov Plans to FARMC	March 19, 2002	MPDC	Action Plan Brochure of EcoGov
Signing of MOA between the LGU	March 25/02 April	LCE	MOA

## **ACTION PLAN**

Municipality/Group: Balabagan, Lanao del Sur

Members: Mimbawag Riga, Adelaida T. Lendio

Date: February 28, 2002

Venue: Pacific Heights

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>TIME FRAME</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PERSON/S</b>	<b>REQUIREMENTS</b>
Re-echo/inform the LCE about EcoGov	March 4, 2002	MPDC-DAF	EcoGov Kit
LCE Submit letter of intent to DENR	March 6, 2002	LCE-MPDC	Letter of Intent
Information and Creation of TWG	March 13, 2002	MPDC-DAF- ECOGOV Staff	EcoGov Handouts and Snacks
Presentation of EcoGov Action Plan to FARMC	March 14, 2002	MPDC-DAF- ECOGOV Staff	Action Plan and snacks
Presentation of EcoGov Plans to SB for resolution	March 18, 2002	MPDC-DAF- ECOGOV Staff	Action Plan and snacks
Signing of MOA with the Acceptance of EcoGov Program	March 26, 2002	LCE-EcoGov	MOA

## **ACTION PLAN**

Municipality/Group: Kapatagan

Members: Bairaida Bansil Maglangit (Mayor), Soledad Dirompongan (MPDC)

Ahmad Pasandalan (Information Officer)

Date: February 28, 2002

Venue: Pacific Heights

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>TIME FRAME</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PERSON/S</b>	<b>REQUIREMENTS</b>
Re-echo seminar to FARMCs and stakeholders	March 1-2, 2002	LGUs, FARMCs/Stakeholders	Memorandum to fisherfolks
Inform TWG and MDC	March 3-4, 2002	LGU-LCE-MPDC	Letter of Intent
Present action plan to SB	March 5-8, 2002	MDC-SB-LCE	Discussion for MOA Authority given to LCE
Discuss Action Plan with SB	March 8-9 2002	MPDC-LGUs SB-FARMCs	Open to SB the Budget for funding of EcoGov
Review of the SB resolution	March 10, 2002	MPDC-to stakeholders and fisherfolk	Final Draft of MOA EcoGov
Signing of MOA	March 10	LCE-EcoGov	MOA

**ACTION PLAN**

Municipality/Group: Upi, Maguindanao

Members: MPDC

Date: February 27, 2002

Venue: Pacific Heights

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>TIME FRAME</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PERSON/S</b>	<b>REQUIREMENTS</b>
Re-echo – Inform LCE in writing with Action Plan	March 4, 2002	MPDC	Action Plan, EcoGov Brochures
LCE Submit Letter of Intent to DENR/EcoGov	March 5, 2002	MPDC, LCE	Letter of Intent
Inform or create TWG, Memorandum from LCE	March 7, 2002	MPDC-LCE-TWG, Line Agencies, NGOs	Memorandum creating TWG
Orient TWG about EcoGov	March 11, 2002	EcoGov, MPDC, DENR, TWG	Action Plan, Brochure
Present EcoGov Action Plan to FARMC/MDC	March 13, 2002	TWG	Action Plan, Brochure
Present EcoGov Action Plan to SB with Draft MOA	March 20, 2002	TWG	Draft MOA
LCE enter into MOA with DENR/EcoGov	March 25, 2002	LCE, TWG	MOA

**ACTION PLAN**

Municipality/Group: Palimbang, Kalamansig, Lebak

Members: Orlando Tongcua, Bernardino, Billedo, Ayub Kanda, Harsey Kadil, Mauro de Lasan, Armando Magaway

Date: February 27, 2002

Venue: Pacific Heights

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>TIME FRAME</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PERSON/S</b>	<b>REQUIREMENTS</b>
Re-echo – Inform LCE in writing with Action Plan	March 5, 2002	DA, MPDC	Action Plan, EcoGov Brochures
Inform or create TWG	March 14, 2002	LCE	
Orient TWG about EcoGov	March 19, 2002	DA, MPDC	
Present EcoGov Plan to FARMC/MDC	March 26, 2002	DA, MPDC	EcoGov Plan
Present EcoGov Action Plan to SB with Draft MOA	April 2, 2002	DA, MPDC	EcoGov Plan
LCE enter into MOA with DENR/EcoGov	April 16, 2002	LCE, DENR	Draft MOA

**ACTION PLAN**

Municipality/Group: Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao

Members: MPD/MAO(Hadji Sangki R. Unsi/Ahmad M. Lakim

Date: February 27, 2002

Venue: Pacific Heights

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>TIME FRAME</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PERSON/S</b>	<b>REQUIREMENTS</b>
Inform the LCE about ecogov	March 6, 2002	MPDC, MAO	Output of EcoGov Seminar
LCE submit letter of intent to EcoGov	March 8, 2002	MPDC, LCE	LCE Authority pursuant to RA 7160
Creation of local technical group	March 14, 2002	MPDC, MAO	Letter of invitation to all concerned agencies/department and personnel
Brief/orient the TWG	March 14, 2002	MPDC, MAO	Organized TWG
Present EcoGov Action Plan to MDC	April 19, 2002	TWG	Action Plan with endorsement from MDC to be submitted to SB
Present EcoGov Action Plan to SB	April 3, 2002	TWG	SB resolution authorizing the LCE to enter into MOA with DENR( with Draft MOA attached)
LCE enter into MOA		LCE, MPDC EcoGov/DENR	MOA executed/signed and submitted

**ACTION PLAN**

Municipality/Group: IBRA, ARMM; Illana Bay

Members: Upi, DOS, Parang, Kapatagan, Balabagan, Malabang, Sultan Gumander, BFAR-ARMM

Date: February 28, 2002

Venue: Pacific Heights

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>TIME FRAME</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PERSON/S</b>	<b>REQUIREMENTS</b>
Re-echo – Inform LCE in writing with Action Plan	March 1-6, 2002	LGU participants on EcoGov Orientation	Action Plan, EcoGov Brochures
LCE Submit Letter of Intent to DENR/EcoGov	March 3-8, 2002	MPDC, LCE, DA other LGU representatives	Letter of Intent
Inform or create TWG, Memorandum from LCE	March 5-14, 2002	MPDC, LCE, DA other LGU representatives	Memorandum creating TWG
Orient TWG about EcoGov	March 5-14, 2002	TWG, EcoGov personnel	Action Plan, Brochure
Present EcoGov Action Plan to FARMC/MDC	March 10-19, 2002	TWG, LCE	Action Plan, Brochure
Present EcoGov Action Plan to SB with Draft MOA	March 11-25, 2002	TWG, LCE	Draft MOA
LCE enter into MOA with DENR/EcoGov	March 25, 2002-April 3, 2002 depending on the availability of the final MOA	LCE, EcoGov	MOA

## **ACTION PLAN**

Municipality/Group: Cotabato City

Members: Joy, Dong, Ding, Bony, Rey, Mac, Guimla, Hector

Date: February 28, 2002

Venue: Pacific Heights

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>TIME FRAME</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PERSON/S</b>	<b>REQUIREMENTS</b>
Briefing with Mayor Sema	March 1, 2002	CPDO	Handouts/IA Output
Submit letter of intent to DENR	March 5, 2002	CPDO/LCE	Supplies
Issuance of EO creating EcoGov TWG	March 7, 2002	LCE/CPDO	Supplies
Orientation of TWG on EcoGov	March 12, 2002	CPDC/TWG/Eco Gov	Meals and snacks, Briefing Kit
Presentation to CDC and Execom	March 15, 2002	LCE/CPDO/CDC/TWG	Supplies/draft MOA
Passage of SP resolution authority	April 2, 2002	SP	Action Plan, copy of LOI, draft Moa
MOA Signing	April 8-12, 2002	LCE/DENR	MOA

## **ACTION PLAN**

Municipality/Group: IBRA-IX, Illana Bay – Tabina, Zamboanga del Sur

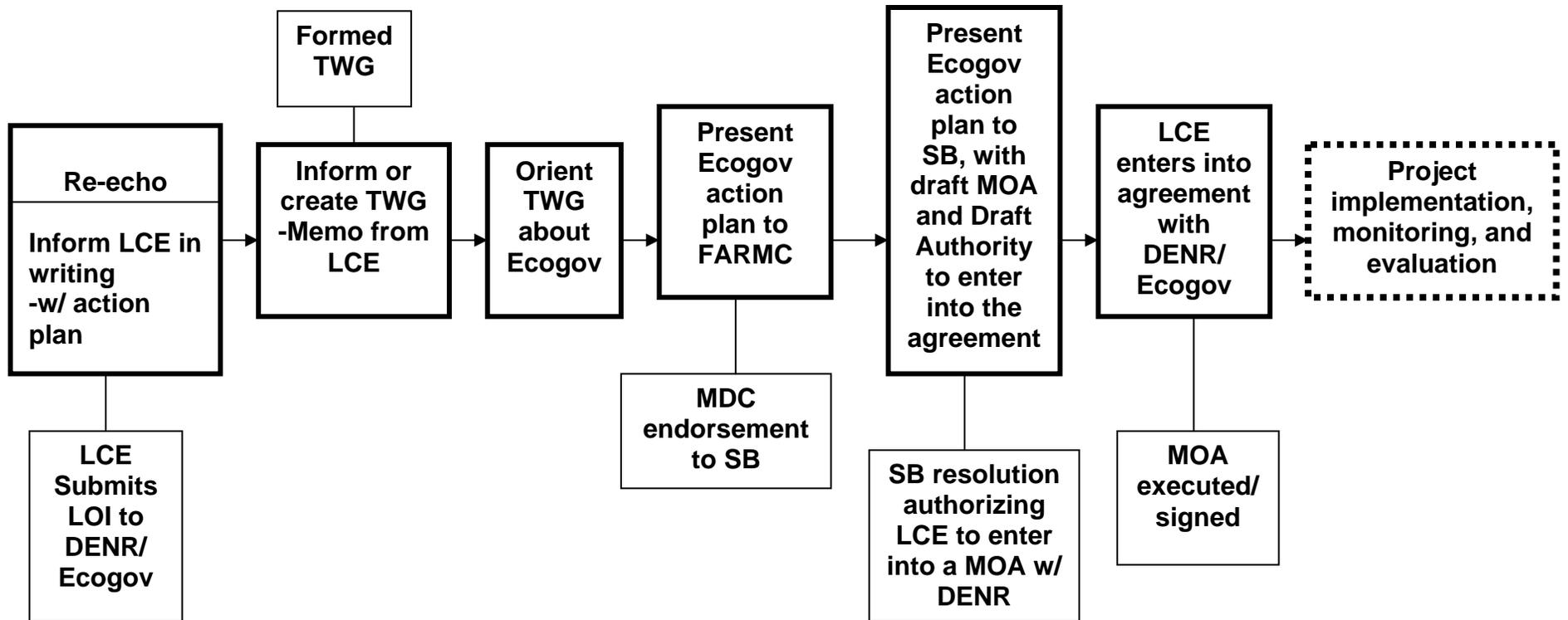
Members: V.M. Hon. Romulo V. Lumo, Engr. Lunel V. Bandajon (San Pablo, Tabina, Tukuran, Pagadian City, Labangan, Dinas, Dumalinao, Dimataling)

Date: February 27, 2002

Venue: Pacific Heights

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>TIME FRAME</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PERSON/S</b>	<b>REQUIREMENTS</b>
Call with the LCE	March 6, 2002	Vice Mayor, MPDC	Training Report
Orientation on EcoGov to stakeholders (Sb, Brgy. Capt. FARMC, MDC, Div. Chief)	March 13, 2002	Mayor, Vice Mayor, MPDC, DENR	Training design
Creation of TWG	March 15, 2002	Mayor	Memorandum
Sending letter of intent to DENR	March 15, 2002	Mayor	Prepare letter of intent
Seek authorization from SB for LCE to sign MOA on EcoGov	March 18, 2002	MPDC, TWG	Draft MOA
Sending of signed MOA to DENR	March 26, 2002	MPDC	Signed and notarized MOA

## APPENDIX F. Procedure for Letter of Intent and MOA Preparation



## **APPENDIX G. Draft Letter of Intent**

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5 March 2001

Hon. Heherson T. Alvarez  
Secretary  
Department of Environment and  
Natural Resources (DENR)  
Visayas Avenue, Diliman  
Quezon City

Attn: Mr. Vicente de Jesus  
Program Director  
DENR EcoGov Program  
Visitors' Center, Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife  
Nature Center, North Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City  
Tel/Fax: (02) 927-9869

Thru: The Regional Executive Director, DENR  
The Regional Secretary, DENR-ARMM (in case of ARMM):

Dear Secretary Alvarez:

- I. THANK AND INFORM DENR ABOUT THE OPPORTUNITY TO BE ABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE COASTAL INTERACTIVE ASSEMBLY UNDER THE ECOGOV PROGRAM
- II. EXPRESS INTEREST TO PARTICIPATE WITH COMMITMENT TO PRACTICE PRINCIPLES OF GOOD ECOGOVERNANCE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
- III. PROFILE OF MUNICIPALITY/EFFORTS ON COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT/ IMPORTANCE OF COASTAL RESOURCES TO MUNICIPALITY
- IV. KIND OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM ECOGOV
- V. STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT TO FORM TWG AND ALLOCATE COUNTERPART RESOURCES WITHIN LIMITATIONS
- VI. THANK AND LOOK FORWARD TO COLLABORATION