



National Integrated
Protected Areas Programme
A special project of the DENR supported by the European Union

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PHASE-IN/PHASE-OUT WORKSHOP FOR MT. PULAG NATIONAL PARK

Home Sweet Home, Governor
Pack Road, Baguio City
May 11, 2000

June 2000



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADMP	Ancestral Domain Management Plan
AFMA	Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act
ARED	Assistant Regional Executive Director
CADC	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
CENRO	Community Environment and Natural Resources Officer
DAO	Department Administrative Order
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
ENRO	Environment and Natural Resources Office
EU	European Union
GoP	Government of the Philippines
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IPAF	Integrated Protected Area Fund
KADMP	Kalanguya Ancestral Domain Management Plan
LGU	Local Government Unit
LMB	Land Management Bureau
MINP	Mt. Isarog National Park
MPNP	Mt. Pulag National Park
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIPAP	National Integrated Protected Areas Programme
NPC	National Power Corporation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PASA	Protected Area Suitability Assessment
PASu	Protected Area Superintendent
PAWD	Protected Area and Wildlife Division
PENRO	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer
PhP	Philippine Peso
PLGU	Provincial Local Government Unit
P-3D Model	Participatory Three-Dimensional Model
RED	Regional Executive Director
WRB	Water Regulatory Board

NOTES ABOUT THE ACTIVITY

The National Integrated Protected Areas Programme (NIPAP) is a five-year special project of the Philippines' Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) funded by the European Union and the Government of the Philippines. Having started in 1995, it is set to close this coming September 2000.

While the Financing Memorandum signed between the Philippine Government and the EU in 1995 did not spell out the process of turning over the project activities to the former, the NIPAP management, in late 1999, started discussions between the DENR and the EU on how to implement this process. Experience has shown that without the careful mapping out of plans on how to facilitate a proper and timely phasing-in and phasing-out process, activities initiated by foreign-assisted projects are likely to face great difficulties in their post project phase.

The turning over process evolves over a longer period of time. There are some key requirements that need to be addressed well ahead of project completion and include, in the case of NIPAP all those factors which affect the sustainability of the operations of the Protected Area Offices (PAOs) and the Protected Area Management Boards (PAMBs).

The phase-in/phase-out workshops focus on how to maintain and sustain the operations of the PAOs and the PAMBs immediately after September 2000.

This specific workshop proceedings cover **Mt. Pulag National Park**. The workshop, held at Home Sweet Home, Governor Pack Road, Baguio City, last May 11, 2000, has been the fourth in a series of eight, targeted to be completed between the months of March and June 2000.

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

General Objective

To develop a clear post-EU/NIPAP policy for Protected Area Offices and to elicit practical support from stakeholders, in particular, DENR Regional Offices, Local Government Units, NGOs, Aid Agencies and the Private Sector.

Specific Objective

- Increase awareness of participants on key sustainability factors;
- Identify the budgetary requirements for the Post-NIPAP scenario for integration into the budgetary requirements of the Regional Offices;
- Identify funding gaps jeopardizing the functionality of the Protected Area Office and single out mechanisms for filling up these gaps. In doing this, elicit preliminary commitments -- financial and/or in kind -- from stakeholders (with portfolio) for assuring complementary support;
- In a post-NIPAP scenario, map out the integration of the PAO into the DENR Regional Structure and define its functional relations with the different DENR offices;
- Formulate strategies for integrating selected trained contractual Project personnel into the DENR/LGU/NGO setting pertinent to MMNP;
- Define areas of commitment and Phase-in implementation statements.

WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

Time	May 11, 2000
8.00 – 8.30	Registration of participants at the <i>Home Sweet Home</i> , Governor Pack Road, Baguio City
8:30-8:45	Introduction to the workshop , by Ms Benilda Badon-Tayag, Workshop Facilitator
8:45 – 9.00	Opening remarks by Atty. Roquesa “Baby’ de Castro, and Dr. Antonio C. Manila, NIPAP National Co-Director
9:00 – 9.20	Status of implementation of NIPAS (13 legal steps) in Mt. Pulag, by Ms Lucita Exconde, Protected Area Superintendent, Mt. Pulag National Park
9:20 – 10:00	Facts and Figures: Interpreting Key Sustainability Factors by Mr. Giacomo Rambaldi, NIPAP Technical Advisor for Community Development and Sustainability
10:00-10:30	Open Forum
10:30-10:45	Working break
10:45-11:00	Integrating trained PAO contractual staffs into DENR/LGU/NGO settings by PASu Lucita Exconde
11:00-11:15	Open Forum
11:15-11:30	Presentation of the current organizational structures of DENR (regional level) and of the PAO and description of the PAO’s functional relations with the different DENR offices by Mr. Alfred Antonio, NIPAP Institutional Specialist
11:30- 12:00	Open Forum and workshop
12:00-12:10	Presentation of the organisational chart elaborated by the DENR workgroup: the Post-NIPAP PAO organisational structure and functional relations with the different DENR offices
12:10-12:30	Open Forum
12:30-13.30	Lunch break
13:30-14:00	Presentation of the Prospective Provincial Policy Framework Supporting Environment Conservation and its possible implications for Mt. Pulag National Park by Mr. Dindo Lumbas from the Provincial Government of Benguet
14:00-14:15	Open Forum
14:15-14:30	The role of the National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR) in supporting the PAO and the PAMB in a POST-NIPAP Scenario , Presentation by a representative of NAPOCOR
14:30-15:00	Open Forum followed by coffee break
15:00-15:15	The role of the Municipality of Kabayan in supporting environment conservation (LGU level) in a POST-NIPAP Scenario by Hon. Mayor Ernesto Matuday
15:55-15:30	Open Forum
15:30-16:00	Facts and Figures: Interpreting LGUs’ levels of commitment and discussing Post-NIPAP budgetary requirements (PAO and PAMB operations) by G. Rambaldi

16:00-16:40	Workshop: Areas of Commitment and/or Statement of Intent
16:40-17:00	Presentation of workshop results
17:00-17:15	Summary of “ Phase-In implementation Statements ”
17:15-17:30	Closing

PRELIMINARY WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES

The workshop officially started on May, 11, 2000 at 9 a.m. Ms Anne Bomowey from the Human Resources Division of the DENR Cordillera Administrative Region hosted the opening ceremonies.

Invocation. Assistant Regional Executive Director for Technical Services Egidio Costales Jr. recited the invocation.

Singing of the Philippine National Anthem. Ms Bomowey then led the group into the singing of the Philippine National Anthem.

Opening Remarks. Dr. Antonio C. Manila, NIPAP national co-director, welcomed the participants on behalf of the Secretary of the DENR. He said the day is momentous because the fate of the protected area will be decided. According to him, in the past, foreign-assisted projects died a natural death after funding is terminated. He remarked this trend should be reversed. Nonetheless, he said that there are still the other activities that need to be completed – proclamation and public hearings. He deemed important the resolution pertaining to infrastructure construction in Ambangeg, Bokod, Benguet, which he said would be used by both PENRO and CENRO. In ending, he said that agencies should work hand in hand, and provincial and local government units should support the project if a significant impact on the park's future is to be realized.

Welcome Remarks. Regional Executive Director Atty. Roquesa "Baby" de Castro said "everything must come to an end". She said that while she was feeling ambivalent about the event, she appreciated the effort being exerted by everybody. She regarded the phase-in workshop as an opportunity to tell the world that it is not the end of the world for Mt. Pulag and that "we'll still be around". She prodded everybody to meditate and open their hearts how they can support this undertaking in their own little way.

Acknowledgment of Participants. Assistant Protected Area Superintendent Emerita "Mering" Tamiray acknowledged the presence of those who attended.

SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PRESENTATIONS

The following were the presentations made during the phase-in workshop. Note that after each presentation, an open forum to clarify points and related issues about the presentations ensued. Facilitator is Ms Benilda Badon-Tayag.

Status of Implementation of 13 Legal Steps for Mt. Pulag National Park By Protected Area Superintendent Lucita Exconde

PASu Lucita Exconde presented the status of the Mt. Pulag National Park in terms of the required 13 Legal Steps pursuant to Republic Act 7586 or NIPAS Act.

Table 1: Summary of Compliance to 13 Legal Steps for Mt. Pulag National Park

Step No.	Activity Based on the NIPAS Act	Percentage of Accomplishment
1	Compilation of Maps and Technical Descriptions	70% ¹
2	Protected Area Suitability Assessment	100% ²
3	Public Notifications	100%
4	Initial Consultations	100%
5	Census and Registration of PA Occupants	85%
6	Resource Profiling	95%
7	Initial Protected Area Plan Delineation (on the ground)	100% 10%
8	Public Hearings	100%
9	Regional Review and Recommendation	0%
10	National Review and Recommendations	0%
11	Presidential Proclamation	0%
12	Congressional Action	0%
13	Demarcation	0%

¹ Three of the required eight maps still need to be done namely cadastral, new protected area boundary and the management zones.

² The initial PASA completed in 1994 recommended Mt. Pulag to be a natural park. However, during the recent public hearings, communities deemed it as an ancestral park which has no equivalent in the NIPAS. The nearest category it seems is natural biotic. Hence, there is the proposal to name Mt. Pulag as an Ancestral Natural Biotic Protected Area.

PASu Exconde reported that they had problems in arriving at a decision as regards the final boundary of the park. Despite previous attempts at consulting the communities within the park, Mt. Pulag remains a point of contention for the indigenous peoples who reside there. There are the Kalanguyas who make up the majority of PA occupants and who are pushing for the development of a Kalanguya Ancestral Domain Management Plan (KADMP) which will serve as a framework for planning management zones in the park. On the other hand, there are the Ibalois who reside in Kabayan, a Benguet municipality that covers approximately 80% of the park's total land area. Kabayan, which has an existing Certificate of Ancestral Domain (CADC) and a corresponding Ancestral Domain Management Plan (ADMP), proposed to excise the Kabayan jurisdiction of the park and wished the park to be proclaimed Kabayan Mt. Pulag Ancestral Park. This issue has dragged discussions on the management zones and hampered the progress of the 13 legal steps.

Comments and Feedback Raised Pertinent to the Presentation

A participant asked up to what legal step and corresponding percentage of accomplishment could be achieved by September. The PASu responded at least Presidential Proclamation.

DENR Cordillera Administrative Region Assistant Regional Executive Director Egidio Costales Jr. asked if it is possible to fast-track those steps that remain 0% to date.

To begin with, Dr. Manila commented that certain legal steps are not necessarily 0%. There are attempts to draft the park proclamation documents for regional review and eventually national review. Likewise, delineation (on the ground) is not necessarily 0% but he said the figure stays because the process was repeated.

Dr. Manila acknowledged that compliance to the 13 legal steps is process-driven; it is precisely the reason why communities within or adjacent to the park were consulted (with regard to the proposed boundaries). He said that it was just unfortunate that the incumbent PAMB negated the process and has not adequately acted on the matter. This seems to be the reason why the situation remains the same.

DENR-CAR Chief of Protected Areas and Wildlife Division Leo Viray commented that Proclamation 75 is erroneous³. He said that if boundary delineation is always set back, he recommended to push through with what the proclamation says and just submit later to the House of Representatives whatever amendments to the park boundary (technical descriptions) the PAMB wants.

³ Proclamation 75, officially titled "Declaring as Mt. Pulog National Park Certain Parcels of Land of the Public Domain Embraced and Situated in the Municipalities of Buguias, Kabayan, in Benguet, Kiangin in Ifugao and Kayapa in Nueva Vizcaya, Island of Luzon", was signed on February 20, 1987. The remark sprang from the fact that the park boundaries listed in the proclamation were based on a table survey; no actual delineation on the ground was done. Indications during the recently held consultations point to the probability that the actual park boundaries that would be identified for presidential proclamation of the national park would differ from what was identified in the technical descriptions used for Proclamation 75.

DENR-CAR Regional Executive Director Roquesa De Castro said that it is the Land Management Bureau (LMB) that prepares the technical descriptions required for presidential proclamation. She said that once the President of the Republic of the Philippines marks the proclamation process “urgent”, everything else becomes easy. She said that a table survey of MPNP’s boundaries is required and must be completed. Whatever decision with regard to the technical descriptions is arrived at during the process should be subject to a final survey. She made an appeal to the PAMB to decide now so the survey could start.

Mr. Rambaldi reminded everybody about the existence of the Participatory Three-Dimensional Model (P-3D model) of Mt. Pulag National Park and Its Environs now housed in the Kabayan Municipality. He said that the P-3D model could be used to start discussions on the relative advantages and disadvantages of proposed perimeter boundaries. He then said that the P-3D model could be used for discussing zoning as well.

**Facts and Figures: Interpreting Key Sustainability Factors
By Mr. Giacomo Rambaldi, NIPAP Technical Advisor for Community
Development and Sustainability**

Mr. Giacomo Rambaldi presented the major objectives of the Phase-in Section of the NIPAP Project Management Office (PMO) that was created at the beginning of the year. These are:

- To identify and assess critical post-NIPAP factors that might affect sustainability and coordinate any necessary actions to correct them.
- Liaise with donor agencies, the private sector and NGOs for fund-raising and efforts’ integrating purposes; and
- Organize Phase-In/Phase-out Workshops.

He then focused his presentation on the so-called *Key Sustainability Factors* that play important roles in the operations of the Protected Area Office (PAO) and the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) of all NIPAP-assisted sites. Failure to address them adequately could jeopardize the continuity of the activities of the PAO and PAMB after September 2000. With the aid of transparencies, he enumerated the following factors:

- (a) Efficiency levels of the PAMBs, and capability and motivation levels of the Board members;
- (b) Functionality of the Integrated Protected Area Fund;
- (c) Human Resources available at PAO(s) beyond September 2000;
- (d) Prospective Post-NIPAP (minimum) financial requirements of the PAOs;
- (e) Prospective Post-NIPAP income levels (IPAF and other) of the PA(s)
- (f) Integration of the PAO and the PASu into the DENR operational structure and institutional framework;
- (g) Integration of selected trained contractual Project personnel into the DENR/LGU/NGO setting pertinent to the PA;
- (h) Levels of commitment to environmental protection by the Local Government Units;

- (i) Availability of ready-to-use documentation including General Management Plans, handbooks and other guidelines.

Efficiency Levels of the PAMBs, and Capability and Motivation Levels of the Board Members.

Mr. Rambaldi noted that this factor ranks among the more important ones that could help sustain the operations of the PAOs of NIPAP-assisted sites after September 2000. He said that out of the total 33 members of the PAMB of Mt. Pulag National Park, 21 persons have already been appointed and certified by the DENR Secretary. Mr. Rambaldi did not provide an explanation why only 63.6% of the total received their appointments. He said that as of the day of the presentation, only the PAMB of Mt. Isarog National Park had a 100% membership legally appointed by the Secretary.

The MINP-PAMB was able to meet quorum for all PAMB meetings it held since January of this year. Mr. Rambaldi noted this was a complete turnaround from last year's performance for the same period. As for its ability to implement the resolutions it passed, the performance of MPNP to date is another thing – out of the total 4 resolutions passed, only 25% have been implemented to date.

Mr. Rambaldi later reminded everybody that it is important for the LGU and other agencies to shoulder the cost of PAMB meetings after September 2000.

Functionality of the Integrated Protected Area Fund. Another factor is the functionality of the Integrated Protected Area Fund and compliance to the *Guidelines for the Establishment of the IPAF for the Protected Area*. Mr. Rambaldi noted that while MPNP has a sub-account number (No. 401-039), a current account at the Government-owned Landbank of the Philippines, and has collected as of the day of the workshop a total amount of PhP 208,130 as park entrance fees, the PASu or any duly authorized representative has yet to be designated as a Special Collecting Officer (SCO) and bonded. He noted that as per IPAF Guidelines, it is mandatory for the PASu or a duly appointed representative to be appointed as SCO and be bonded. Mr. Rambaldi reported that as of the day of the presentation, only the PASu of Mt. Guiting-guiting has complied to the aforementioned requirement.

Human Resources Available at the PAO after September 2000. Mr. Rambaldi noted that instead of a progressively increasing number of DENR staff detailed to the project, the trend for all NIPAP-assisted sites has been one towards a steady decline (from a high of 49% in 1998 to a low of 16.9% as of 31 March 2000).

In the case of MPNP, the number of DENR-personnel detailed for the same period has declined by 50% (from a high of 8 in 1998 to the current 4). However, there is an increase in the number of GoP-hired staffs. Mr. Rambaldi maintained that what would remain of the present staffing might not be enough to keep the PAO operational after September 2000. He noted further that while some EU-hired contractual staffs can be absorbed by GoP funds, the GoP-hired staffs are just like EU-hired staffs because their contracts will also expire sooner or later. Mr. Rambaldi said the gap in staffing that would result from the termination of the contractual staffs merits serious consideration by the stakeholders. (For a graphic presentation of this portion, refer to Appendix 3.)

Staff Deployment Analysis. Mr. Rambaldi then presented a series of transparencies entitled *Staff Deployment Analysis* where he attempted to compare the eight NIPAP sites in terms of different variables, including land and marine area, length of patrolling boundary, number of access roads, number of residents and annual population growth rate, and related these to the December 31, 1999 staffing of the Protected Area Offices. The resource person said that through this way, numbers related to PAO staffing could have particular significance.

Mr. Rambaldi said that MPNP which has a total of 11, 693 hectares is a relatively small protected area compared to the other NIPAP-assisted sites, especially those that have a marine component such as El Nido-Taytay Managed Resource Protected Area and Malampaya Sound, which is the largest. MPNP ranks as the third smallest among the eight handled by NIPAP. He noted that the PAO is relatively well-staffed, having a ratio of 1 ranger for every 780 hectares of park to be patrolled. The DENR considers general ratio of at least 1 ranger for every 4000 has.⁴.

A park ranger in Mt. Pulag must patrol about 22 kilometers of terrestrial boundary. Compared to the other sites, Mr. Rambaldi said the figure seems favorable. However, this does not take into account the rugged mountain terrain and contours which definitely affect the mobility of the rangers especially during the rainy season. He also said that with a mere four main access points cutting across park boundaries, the 4:1 park ranger to access road ratio is satisfactory, unlike in Mt. Isarog National Park where there is not even one ranger to man an access road.

Even then, a Park Ranger is not only expected to do patrolling works; he is also expected to deal with the community residents to articulate the importance of park protection. A Park Ranger for MPNP is expected to deal with almost 1,000 residents, and again, this statistic seems to favor the park.

Last but not the least, a factor that affects the conservation of biodiversity is the average annual population growth. Mr. Rambaldi noted that annual population growth within the barangays encompassing portion of the park is relatively low (1.70%). Nonetheless, it is higher than the one measured in the barangays situated at lower elevations. This pattern is a reflection of out-migration from the valley floor towards Baguio City and towards higher elevations at the edges of the forest where vegetation is cleared to establish vegetable gardens. This trend when unchecked could add pressure on the already pressured park resources. Mr. Rambaldi said that if the participants were to look at the P3D model, they would have an idea which areas inside the park have the highest concentration of park residents. This could help them project future trends on the portions of the park which are likely to be most affected.

Overall, Mr. Rambaldi regarded Mt. Pulag National Park as a favorable area for protection.

Comments and Feedback Raised Pertinent to the Presentation

ARED Costales asked why the report did not include socio-cultural factors prevailing in the protected area. He recommended to have a specific treatment of this dimension.

⁴ Although this is not an ideal ratio. Some REDs regarded 1:2000 as roughly a good ratio if effective patrolling of park premises is to be actualized.

Mr. Rambaldi said that while socio-cultural aspects are significant, they are difficult to measure. He said that for the presentation, he only considered and eventually included verifiable circumstances.

A participant referred to the P3D model earlier reported by Mr. Rambaldi. He said that as per the Agriculture and Fisheries and Modernization Act (AFMA), they have identified particular fishery and farming zones within their municipalities. He asked if these had been covered by the P-3D model. Mr. Rambaldi said that the P-3D model is "Mt. Pulag focused" and does not include other municipal zones and the like.

Integrating Trained PAO Contractual Staffs into DENR/LGU/NGO Settings By PASu Lucita Exconde

PASu Exconde presented a summary of the training and technical qualifications of her staff aimed at stimulating the participants to integrate them into the DENR/LGU/NGO settings pertinent to the protected area. (For details of the training attended and skills obtained by individual staff, refer to Appendix 4.)

Table 2: Summary of Training Attended by MPNP-PAO Staff

DESCRIPTION OF PERSONNEL	DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING ATTENDED	SPECIFIC TITLES OF TRAINING
PARK RANGERS	Basic Skills on Protected Area Management	Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS) Methodologies
		Documentation and Identification of Flora And Fauna
	Other Skills	Basic Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for Extension and Community Organizing
		Tourism Mountaineering and Guiding
		Map-Reading and Orienteering; Global Positioning System (GPS) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Data
		Paralegal Procedures
		Field Research Instrumentation
		Basic Motorcycle Safety Riding and Maintenance
	Other Skills	Radio Transceiver Operations
		Basic Computer Operations
Basic Auto-Mechanics		
TECHNICAL STAFF	Information, Education and Communication	Preparation of information materials and visual aids for community information campaigns
		Preparation of photographic and video documentation and presentation of general viewer
		Facilitation of Community Meetings
		Operation of information and communication equipments
	Community Organizing	Administration of relevant transport equipments
		Participatory rural development tools
		Micro-projects development
	Biodiversity Monitoring Methodologies	Conflict management
		Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation
		Training in Simplified Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS)
	Basic Course in GIS, GPS Data-Processing	

Presentation of the Current Organizational Structure of the DENR-CAR and of the MPNP-PAO and Description of the PAO's Functional Relations with the Different DENR Offices
By Mr. Alfredo M. Antonio, Institutional Specialist

(Writer's Notes: Mr. Antonio was scheduled to make two presentations: one, the organizational structure of the DENR in the Cordillera Administrative Region that situates the PAO at present, and two: the internal organizational structure of the PAO itself. However, prior to the actual presentation, there was a discussion whether to present the latter or not. Apparently, there were changes effected within the PAO that have yet to be approved by the chief of the PAWD and the RED. The presentation is no longer included.⁵)

For a start, Mr. Antonio said that the placement of the PAO within the DENR Regional Organizational Structure was an offshoot of the historical development of the protected area itself. The PAO structure is currently placed under the chief of the PAWD under the ARED for Operations. (See Appendix 5 for a graphical presentation). Previously, the PASu, who was a detailed staff from the DENR, came from the PAWD itself. With the two offices adjacent to each other, it became convenient for the PASu to report directly to his superior, the PAWD chief. And also because, as the chief of the PAWD himself mentioned during the phase-in workshop, the EU project traced its evolution to a Debt for Nature Swap Program spearheaded by the PAWD.

Mr. Antonio reported that as per Department Administrative Order 52, Series of 1999, there are now the four (4) assistant regional directors (AREDS) in lieu of the former regional technical directors (RTDs). The implication was that most operational activities have been placed under the ARED for Operations. He also reported the existence of a pending DAO which defines the nature of the PENRO-CENRO-PASu relationships.⁶ This might affect the structure of the PAO in a post-NIPAP scenario.

Before the group broke for lunch, a group composed of the following was constituted to propose a post-NIPAP PAO organizational structure and discuss its relative advantages and disadvantages.

- DENR Regional Representative: ARED Costales and Mr. Viray
- Provincial Representatives: CENROs present
- Local Government Units: Representative from Benguet; Representative from Nueva Vizcaya
- DENR Central Office: From FASPO, Mr. Willie Obien
- NIPAP: Dr. Manila; Mr. Antonio

⁵ The PAO itself is currently undergoing internal changes. The incumbent PASu would continue to discharge her duties until June 30th, 2000.

⁶ As of the writing of this report, the DAO defining the PASU-CENRO-PENRO relationships has already been signed. This is the original version as submitted to the Office of Secretary in 1998, which now defines the PASU position to be at par with the CENRO. The pending DAO mentioned during the presentation is another one which recommends the placement of the PASU position under the CENRO; in case there are at least two CENROs that have jurisdiction over a portion of the park, the PASu should report to the one who has a larger jurisdiction over the park. In case there are two PENROs, the PASu will report to the one who has a larger jurisdiction, and so on, which makes it quite intricate.

Presentation of the Organizational Chart Elaborated by the
DENR Workgroup: *The Post-NIPAP PAO Organizational
Structure and Functional Relations with the Different DENR
Offices*

By Mr. Egidio Costales, Jr., ARED for Technical Services, DENR-CAR

ARED Costales reported to the participants that the Workshop Group, after a thorough deliberation, had decided to maintain the status quo, that is, the PAO organizational structure will remain under the PAWD⁷, subject to the following conditions:

- The PAO should enjoy a certain level of autonomy (as a requisite element of the Park's General Management Plan.)
- There should be a Manual of Approval that would relate specifically to the project; nonetheless, existing Government Manuals apply, whenever applicable.
- The administrative and finance functions of the PAO will be undertaken by the PAWD.
- There is the explicit agreement that CENROs and PENROs from the park-covered areas should contribute to the detailing of some of their staff to the project.

Presentation of the Prospective Provincial Policy Framework
Supporting Environment Conservation and Its Possible
Implications for Mt. Pulag National Park

By Mr. Dindo Lumbas, Representative

The Provincial Government of Benguet is still in the process of developing its provincial environmental framework. The presenter cautioned the participants that what he was going to present are just drafts and should not be published. (For a narrative of the presentation, refer to Appendix 6.)

As a policy, the Benguet Provincial Government strongly recognizes the need to preserve the natural environment of the province and conserve the integrity of Mt. Pulag National Park. The report highlighted the accountability of the National Government in general and the Provincial Government Unit (PGU) in particular to conserve present-day ecology for generations to come.

Both the Local Government Code and the Local Environmental Code should serve as the springboard for the development of a local environmental policy in the immediate future. The Benguet Provincial Environmental Code in the making should ensure the concretization of the following:

⁷ The CENROs present during the workgroup deliberation specifically said that they are not in a position to absorb the PAO operations due to manpower limitations.

- The possibility of levying taxes and other fees to benefit the park and its environs
- The need to strengthen the PGU's liaison and networking with stakeholders in developing programs and projects for the park
- The passage and implementation of bills and resolutions that would protect what remains of the natural environment of Benguet and its municipalities and barangays.
- The need to strengthen the PGU's Environment and Natural Resources Office (ENRO)
- The promotion of other equally relevant activities

Comments and Feedback Raised Pertinent to the Presentation

A participant asked about the present efforts of the Provincial Government Unit as regards environmental protection. Mr. Lumbas said they have the Environment and Natural Resources Office (ENRO), tasked to tackle environmental issues and concerns. Issues and problems pertaining to the environment should be lodged at the Provincial ENRO for the office to act on the matter at hand and pass the concerns to the Sangguniang Bayan for further discussion and resolution.

Presentation of the Provincial Government of Nueva Vizcaya By Atty. Federico Andaya, Representative⁸

Atty. Federico Andaya representing the Provincial Government of Nueva Vizcaya reported to the group what the provincial government is doing about environmental protection in general. He mentioned that they have yet to draw up plans pertinent to MPNP; what they have is a provincial environmental plan. He said that the Provincial Local Government Unit (PLGU) has devised a 30-year land-use plan and a five-year action plan. They have devised an innovative Tree-Planting Program that aims to tap the broadest possible support from all concerned residents of Nueva Vizcaya, directed towards the long-term rehabilitation of denuded forests and watersheds in the province. The categories are the following:

- Tree for Legacy – trees planted that will never be cut and are meant to last a lifetime.
- Tree for Economic Enterprise – trees that could be cut after reaching maturity, and could be sold for profit; trustees are handed certificates (of ownership); however the trustee should plant five new seedlings for every mature tree cut.
- Tree for Education – trees planted by children and students which could be eventually converted to cash to pay for their schooling

He said that at the moment he could not make any commitments as regards the state of the park after September 2000, except for the fact that they will continue to sit in the PAMB and support it in whatever way they could.

⁸ The presentation was not in the original workshop schedule. However, the representative of the Provincial Government of Nueva Vizcaya was given the opportunity to present the PGU's perspectives on the matter for the information of the participants.

**The Role of the National Power Corporation in Supporting the
PAO and the PAMB in a Post-NIPAP Scenario
By Mr. Erlito Espino, Representative**

(For details of this presentation, refer to Appendix 7.)

Mr. Erlito Espino, representative of the National Power Corporation (NPC), enumerated the laws and declarations that delineate the NPC's thrust towards protection of watersheds and reservoirs. Republic Act No. 6395 mandates NPC to "exercise complete jurisdiction on watersheds surrounding the reservoirs of plants and/or projects constructed or proposed to be constructed by the Corporation", and Executive Order No. 224 signed by then President Corazon C. Aquino in 1987 vests on the NPC "the complete jurisdiction, control and regulation over watershed areas and reservations supporting its power generating plants and properties".

Among the more important watersheds under the care of the NPC is the Upper Agno Watershed Reservation which includes Binga and Ambuklao Dam. The 123,000-hectare reservation supplies the power requirements of Baguio City and portions of Luzon.

Evidently, the concept of watershed serves as its basic unit for planning and management. In conjunction with this framework, Mr. Espino said the corporation is expected to contribute to the development of portions of Mt. Pulag National Park within its jurisdiction. This could take the form of re-forestation and rehabilitating specific areas and the deployment of their Forest Rangers, whenever applicable.

Executive Order No. 1-94 mandates NPC to allocate a portion of its income derived from the sales of electricity generated from the water released by the watersheds. These are:

- Electrification Fund: PhP 0.0025/kwh of Total Electrical Sales
- Development and Livelihood Fund: PhP 0.0025/kwh of Total Electrical Sales

In the scheme, the host barangay, where the power plant is standing, as well as the municipality, province and region where the plant is geographically located, could get a certain allocation for the "hosting" service they provide. The equivalent allocation is as follows:

Table 3: Allocation for NPC-Covered Areas

COVERAGE	DEVELOPMENT AND LIVELIHOOD FUND SHARE	ELECTRIFICATION FUND
Host barangay	15% / 5%*	
Host municipality	25%	80% of missionary electrification
Host province	25%	
Host region	30%	20% for repair of distribution lines

* Share of relocation site

The Development and Livelihood Fund should help shoulder the cost of construction of irrigation systems and other community infrastructure, and the provision of small grants to assist groups in building infrastructure in host communities and start small community-based livelihood projects.

There is also the Reforestation, Watershed Management, Health and/or Environmental Enhancement Fund which allocates to host communities PhP 0.005/kwh of total electrical sales. Costs that could be charged under this scheme include reforestation, community-based forestry management program, eco-tourism and biodiversity conservation.

Comments and Feedback Raised Pertinent to the Presentation

A participant asked if the concept of “host barangay” could be expanded to include adjacent barangays. The question was asked with the end in view that adjacent barangays covered by MPNP could possibly tap the resources of the “guest” power plant. The speaker clarified that the term refers only to the barangay where the power plant is immediately situated.

Another participant expressed hope that the percentage allocation for development, electrification and watershed rehabilitation could be retained even after NPC is privatized.⁹

Mr. Viray asked if it is possible for the PAMB to charge NPC for the water that comes from the park. Before the question was even answered, two sides to this issue surfaced:

- One, there seemed to be the need to establish where does the water really originate. A participant commented that this is tricky because the water does not spring from the park itself.
- Second, there seemed to be the need to define the term *watershed*. The principle behind this is that it is not so much important whether water originates from the park or simply runs through it; what seemed to matter is that it is the same water that is used by people in Baguio City and other places, a percentage from which could be tapped to benefit Mt. Pulag National Park. Mr. Rambaldi explained the concept by saying a watershed is defined by the line of high ground separating two water basins.

The presenter did not justify both observations. He merely said that the final verdict on the question raised by Mr. Viray rests with the Water Regulatory Board (WRB), although he mentioned that he does not see any problem why it could not be done and even suggested that it could be negotiated.

⁹Note that there is a pending plan to privatize the whole set-up of the NPC.

The Role of the Municipality of Kabayan in Supporting
Environment Conservation in a Post-NIPAP Scenario
By Honorable Ernesto Matuday, Mayor of the Municipality of Kabayan

The mayor of Kabayan was modest about the contribution of his municipality in the development of the park and its environs. He said that to begin with, the municipality has no funds to address specific requirements of the Protected Area Office and the Protected Area Management Board of Mt. Pulag National Park in a post-NIPAP scenario because they only receive a small Internal Revenue Allocation (IRA) annually.

The mayor reported that the municipality, with the assistance of certain governmental and non-governmental agencies, was able to compile its own Ancestral Domain Management Plan (ADMP) which serves as the guide for all programs and projects that will be carried within the municipality. Presently, his municipality is involved in the following:

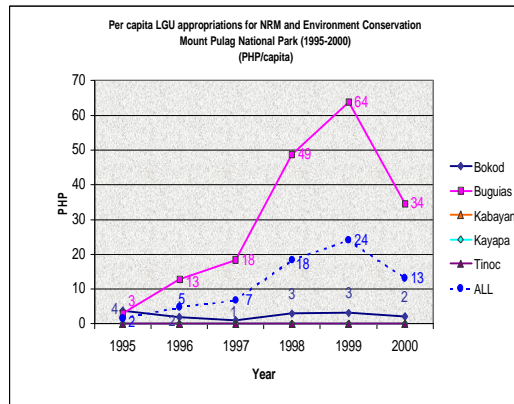
- Information, education and communication: to expound the importance of the park.
- Establishment of a seedling bank for selected species of trees to be used for reforestation and rehabilitation of areas within the municipality that are near the park.
- Small Infrastructure Development
- Livelihood options

Facts and Figures: Interpreting LGUs' Levels of Commitment
and Discussing Post-NIPAP Budgetary Requirements (PAO
and PAMB Operations)
By Mr. Giacomo Rambaldi

Mr. Rambaldi presented diagrams with the objective of reflecting the levels of commitment of selected Local Government Units for Environmental Conservation and Natural Resources Conservation. He said that at the outset, he faced the dilemma of how to objectively measure this indicator, considering that it is quite difficult to quantify. Nonetheless, while revising the Logical Framework of the NIPAP and in his attempt to make all indicators "measurable", he selected the proportion of "*LGU Appropriations for NRM and Environment Conservation Vis-à-Vis Total Yearly Budget Appropriation*" for measuring the LGU level of commitment, and eventually for assessing the impact of NIPAP awareness raising campaigns. Questionnaires were mailed in January 2000 for 42 concerned municipalities.

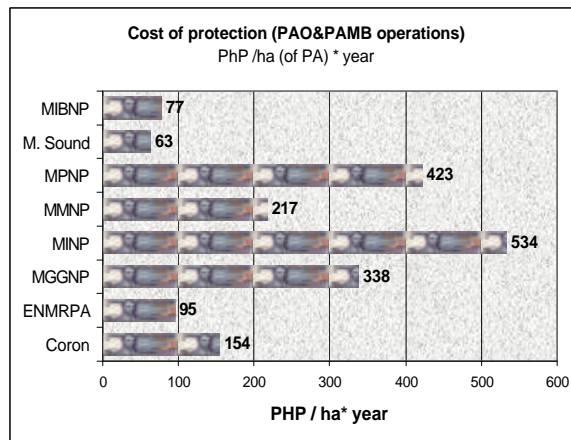
For MPNP, only 3 out of 5 questionnaires were returned. The municipality of Kabayan returned the questionnaire, stating that it never appropriated any amount for environment conservation. For the Municipality of Tinoc, in Ifugao, it had become next to impossible to collect the information, owing to its distance from the protected area office and the state of roads. The same holds for Kayapa, Nueva Vizcaya, which is at least six hours from Kabayan, Benguet.

The graph on the left shows that Buguias seems to be comparable with the municipalities of NIPAP-covered sites that apportioned a relative amount

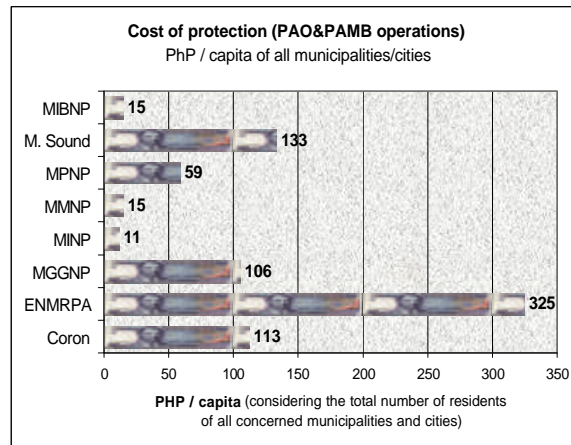


out of its budget for environment conservation. However, the upward trend that started in 1995 and continued until the end of 1999 suffered a relative collapse in 2000. The second municipality that appropriated budget for environment-related affairs is Bokod. Its investment ranges from PhP 1 to PhP 3, which is not really a significant amount.

Cost of protection per hectare. As a rule, cost of protection per hectare is most expensive for the protected areas that only have the terrestrial component.¹⁰ And the smaller the land area is, the more expensive it is to be maintained, owing to the *economics of scale*. At PhP 423, MPNP ranks second to Mt. Isarog National Park, in Camarines Sur, for having the highest yearly cost of protection per hectare (PhP 534 per hectare). Mt. Guiting-guiting Natural Park, in Sibuyan, Romblon, is third at PhP 338 per hectare.



On the other hand, the graph on the right (*Cost of protection per capita of all municipalities and cities*) shows that the more the number of people residing within and around the park, the lesser the cost of protection per capita per municipality and city. For MPNP whose current population for the five park-covered municipalities is estimated at 83,000, cost of protection per capita is PhP 59. This is still expensive compared to Mt. Isarog National Park (PhP 11/capita). However, the total population of the six municipalities and one city covered by MINP now stands at roughly 400,000, higher than MPNP by five times. Meanwhile, El Nido and Malampaya Sound rank the two highest because population in Northern Palawan is still relatively sparse.



¹⁰ For those that have a marine component such as Malampaya Sound and El Nido-Taytay Managed Resource Protected Area, the cost of protection per hectare is smaller given the open and flat character of the seas. With this, patrolling can be done from a specific vantage point, with binoculars and so on.

Note that the figures PhP 423 per hectare, and PhP 59 per capita, were arrived at by dividing the total annual average cost of operating the Protected Area Office and its Protected Area Management Board – PhP 4,900,000 – to the total land area of the park, and projected population for Year 2000 for the five municipalities covered by the park (83,000), respectively.

In presenting the Five-Year Budgetary Requirement for Mt. Pulag National Park (2001-2005), Mr. Rambaldi remarked that the above-mentioned figure of roughly PhP 5 million “is not a figment of imagination” but was derived from a realistic analysis of actual expenses incurred by the Protected Area Office during the year 1999. He said it is important to note that the budget document, printed on four A3 papers, follows approved government budget lines. These budget lines are different from what NIPAP uses (EU Accounting Procedures). (See Appendix 9: Guidelines for Budgeting).

There were four (4) workshop groups formed to discuss what line items in the budget document they could address. These workshop groups are the following:

- DENR-CAR, including FASPO Representatives
- Local Government Units, including the two provincial governments represented
- The Private Sector
- National Government Agencies, including Special Projects

**Partner Agencies' Phase-In Statements to Fund Operations
of the Protected Area Office and the Protected Area
Management Board of *Mt. Pulag National Park* in a Post-
NIPAP Scenario**

A. Area of Commitment and Statement of Intent of DENR-CAR

In support of the operations of the Protected Area Office and the Protected Area Management Board of Mt. Pulag National Park, the DENR Cordillera Administrative Region commits to fund the following:

BUDGET ITEM	4 TH QUARTER 2000	YEAR 2001
Personal Services ¹¹	246,417.00	919,163.00
MOOE ¹²	5,000.00	75,000.00
TOTALS	251,417.00	994,163.00

DENR-CAR will propose to add PhP1 million annually on top of its yearly budget for the protection and conservation of Mt. Pulag National Park.

B. Statement of Intent and Areas of Commitment of Local Government Units

The LGU representatives maintained that the cost of managing the protected area would place tremendous burden on the cash-strapped LGUs. However, they were unanimous to declare that “getting communities’ involvement (in support of the project) has the LGUs’ backing”.

Their areas of commitment are as follows:

- Complement manpower
 - Detail one (1) personnel to the PAO from each CENRO
 - Assist in the conduct of seminars and workshops (either as facilitator or resource person)
 - Facilitate and assist in the conduct of Community Organizing
 - Conduct Information, Education and Communication (IEC)
 - Deputize collector of fees/other charges
- Sponsor PAMB Meetings twice a year (Municipality of Kabayan)
- Act as mediator
- Conduct public hearings
- Attend meetings/conferences/workshops, etc.
- Community involvement
- Strictly enforce devolved environmental laws
- Sustain the Clean and Green program
- Allot a certain percentage of the P0.01/KWH power income (derived from the operations of the National Power Corporation in their province)

¹¹ Personal Services would only cover the requirements of the DENR-detailed personnel.

¹² Budget allocation for MOOE depended on the budgetary allocation of the Protected Areas and Wildlife Division of DENR-CAR for Year 2001.

- Access funds from foreign funding agencies

C. Statement of Intent and Areas of Commitment of the Private Sector

The representatives of two mining corporations based in the province of Benguet, namely Philex Mining Corporation and Benguet Mining Consolidated (BMC) Forestry Corporation said that whatever is contained in their area of commitment report “is subject to the approval of higher management.”

C.1 Philex Mining Corporation

BUDGET LINE	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY
34	Installation of Signboards
36	Provision of Firefighting Tools
17	Assist in the provision of trainors on First Aid and Safety

C.2. BMC Forestry Corporation

BUDGET LINE	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY
34	Installation of Signboards
17	Sharing of information to the PAO on forest protection-related activities

D. Areas of Commitment of Government Agencies, Including Special Projects

D.1 Department of Agriculture (CHARM and CASCADE)

- Reforestation
- Farm to market road
- Irrigation facilities
- Domestic water supply
- Community Agricultural support services
- Skills training
- Health & Sanitation
- Institutional development
- Agri-based research and development

D.2 National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR)

Intensify forest protection acts along entry points to national park within NPC’s jurisdiction. This entails redeployment of some Forest Guards to work in coordination with the PAO.

CLOSING

RED Baby de Castro gave a warm closing to an otherwise long and cold summer's day. "Words are not enough to express how we feel for the support of our beloved Mt. Pulag", she said. She profusely thanked all those who attended the activity and ensured that efforts aimed at perpetuating activities for Mt. Pulag National Park in a post-NIPAP scenario would not go to naught.

For his part, NIPAP National Co-Director Antonio Manila said that everything should be clearer in the immediate future. He reported to the group that there is a proposal for a six-month no cost extension for the project. In the meantime, there is still the budget up to December 2000 and probably, up to 2001.

In closing, he expressed his thanks to those who came to the workshop and wished everybody a safe trip back home.

The workshop ended at 5 p.m.

Appendix 1: List of Invited Guests

1. Mr. Gildo Pivetta, Councillor, EU Delegation, Salustiana D. Ty Tower, 7th floor, 104 Paseo de Roxas, Makati
2. Honorable Congressman Ronald Cosalan, Batasan Pambansa Complex, House of Representatives, Quezon City
3. Ms. Cecilia Inocencio, Project Evaluation Officer, FASPO, DENR Compound, Visayas Avenue, Quezon City
4. Ms. Sarah Jane Escalona, Officer-In-Charge, Project Impact Assessment Division, FASPO, DENR Compound, Visayas Avenue, Quezon City
5. Mr. Victor Cosalan, ARED for Administrative Services, DENR, CAR, Baguio City, Benguet
6. Forester Pedro Calixto, ARED for Operations, DENR CAR, Baguio City, Benguet
7. Ms. Josie Plumen, Budget Officer, DENR CAR, Baguio City, Benguet
8. Mr. Francis Basali, Chief, Planning Officer, DENR CAR, Baguio City, Benguet
9. Mr. Leo Viray, Chief, Protected Areas and Wildlife Division, DENR Regional Office, Baguio City, Benguet
10. Atty. Roquesa De Castro, Regional Executive Director, DENR CAR, Baguio City, Benguet
11. Forester Mr. Elias Seraspi, Regional Executive Director, DENR Region II, Tuguegarao, Cagayan
12. Forester Jonas Camat, DENR CENRO, Aritao, Nueva Viscaya
13. Mr. Teodoro Suaking, OIC CENRO, CENRO Baguio, Forestry Compound, Pacdal, Baguio City
14. Mr. Florentino Trinidad, CENRO Buguias, DENR CAR, Buguias, Benguet
15. Mr. Octavio Cuanso, OIC PENRO, PENRO Ifugao, Lamut, Ifugao
16. Forester Nicasio Pascua, PENRO, Bayombong, Nueva Viscaya
17. Mr. Guillermo Fianza, OIC PENRO, PENRO Benguet, Forestry Compound, Pacdal, Baguio City
18. Honorable Raul Molintas, Governor, Provincial Capitol, La Trinidad, Benguet

19. Honorable Rodolfo Agbayani, Governor, Provincial Capitol, Bayombong, Nueva Viscaya
20. Honorable Ildefonso Dulinayan, Governor, Provincial Capitol, Lagawe, Ifugao
21. Honorable Mayor Ernesto Matuday, Mayor, Kabayan, Benguet
22. Honorable Mayor Alberto Cuilan, Mayor, Bokod, Benguet
23. Honorable Mayor Domingo Bay-an, Mayor, Buguias, Benguet
24. Honorable Mayor Daniel Baguista, Mayor, Tinoc, Ifugao
25. Honorable Cipriano Dupiano, Mayor, Kayapa, Nueva Viscaya
26. Ms. Ma. Rosario Lopez, Executive Director, Jaime V. Ongpin Foundation, 8 Claro M. Recto St. Baguio City
27. Mr. Julio Galvez Tan, Executive Director, Foundation for the Philippine Environment, 77, Matahimik St. Teachers Village, Quezon City
28. Mr. Ron Odsey, CHARM Project Manager, DENR CAR
29. Mr. Cornelis PM. Bot and Ms. Brenda C. Saquing, Co-Directors, CECAP, Banawe, Ifugao
30. The Programme Co-Directors, Mr. Rene Manantan and Mr. Georges Dehoux, Carballo and Southern Cordillera Agricultural Development, CASCADE, Bayombong 3700, Nueva Vizcaya
31. Mr. Roque F. Corpuz, Group Manager & Head North Luzon TRANSCO, National Power Corp., Beckel Rd. Baguio City
32. Ms. Elizabeth O. Verzola, OIC, Regional Director, Department of Agriculture, Guisad Rd., Baguio City
33. Ms. Purificacion Molintas, Regional Director, Department of Tourism, Governor Pack Road, Baguio City
34. Mr. Angelito T. Banayo, General Manager, Phil. Tourism Authority, Governor Pack Road, Baguio City
35. Mr. Rene Ronquillo. Sr. Vice President, HEDCOR, Beckel Road, Baguio City
36. Engr. Danilo V. Galang, AVP-General Manager, Benguet Mining Corporation Balatoc, Itogon, Benguet
37. Mr. Nado G. Agustin, Vice President for Operations, Philex Mining Corporation, Pabcal, Tuba, Benguet
38. Dr. Antonio C. Manila, National Co-Director, NIPAP, Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Nature Center, North Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
39. Mr. Rafael Camat, NIPAP, Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Nature Center, North Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City

40. Mr. Giacomo Rambaldi, Technical Advisor, NIPAP, Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Nature Center, North Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
41. Mr. Alfredo M. Antonio, NIPAP, Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Nature Center, North Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
42. Ms. Benilda Badon-Tayag, Hardin ng Rosas, UP Campus, Diliman, Quezon City
43. Ms. Lucita Exconde, Protected Area Superintendent, Protected Area Office, MPNP, Ambangeg
44. Ms. Emerita Tamiray, Assistant Protected Area Superintendent, Protected Area Office, MPNP, Ambangeg

Appendix 2: List of Actual Participants

DENR-FASPO

1. Ms Cecille Inocencio DENR FASPO, Project Evaluation Officer, DENR Compound, Visayas Avenue, Quezon City
2. Ms Sarah Escalona, DENR FASPO, Project Impact Assessment Division: Project Evaluation Officer, DENR Compound, Visayas Avenue, Quezon City
3. Mr. Willie Obien, OIC-FAPMED, FASPO, DENR Compound, Visayas Avenue, Quezon City
4. Ms Hayde J. Cato, Clerk II, FASPO, DENR Compound, Visayas Avenue, Quezon City

DENR-CAR

5. Mr. Victor Cosalan, ARED for Administrative Services, DENR, CAR, Baguio City, Benguet
6. Forester Pedro Calixto, ARED for Operations, DENR CAR, Baguio City, Benguet
7. Mr. Egidio Costales Jr. ARED for Technical Services, DENR CAR, Baguio City, Benguet
8. Ms Josie Plumen, Budget Officer, DENR CAR, Baguio City, Benguet
9. Joseph Mauting, PEO, DENR CAR, Baguio City, Benguet
10. Mr. Leo Viray, Chief, Protected Areas and Wildlife Division, DENR Regional Office, Baguio City, Benguet
11. Mr. Julius Caulan, Chief, FRDD, DENR Regional Office, Baguio City, Benguet
12. Ms Anne Bomowey, DENR-HRMD, DENR Regional Office, Baguio City, Benguet
13. Ms Grace Bomacas, Clerk, DENR Regional Office, Baguio City, Benguet
14. Atty. Roquesa De Castro, Regional Executive Director, DENR CAR, Baguio City, Benguet
15. Mr. Bartolome Dulunen, SEMS, CENRO-Baguio, Forestry Compound, Pacdal Baguio City
16. Mr. Manolito dela Cruz, OIC-CENRO, Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya
17. Mr. Silvestre Orden, Forester 1, Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya

18. Mr. Sonny Catubig, Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya
19. Mr. Guillermo Fianza, OIC-PENRO, PENRO Benguet, Forestry Compound, Pacdal, Baguio City

Local Government Units

20. Mr. Dindo Lumbas, Executive Assistant IV, Provincial Government of Benguet, Provincial Capitol, La Trinidad, Benguet
21. Mr. Tenan D. Salipan, CDA II, Provincial Government of Benguet, Provincial Capitol, La Trinidad, Benguet
22. Atty. Federico Andaya, Representative, Provincial Capitol, Bayombong, Nueva Viscaya
23. Honorable Mayor Ernesto Matuday, Mayor, Kabayan, Benguet

Non-Governmental Organization

24. Mr. Julius Liban, A. Manager, Jaime V. Ongpin Foundation, 8 Claro M. Recto St. Baguio City
25. Mr. Oscar Cadelina, Project Director, CHARM Project, DENR CAR

Other Government Agencies and Special Projects

26. Elfred Calaycay, Zone Manager, c/o Caraballo and Southern Cordillera Agricultural Development (CASCADE) Bayombong 3700, Nueva Vizcaya
27. Mr. Erlito G. Espino, ARS, National Power Corp., Beckel Rd. Baguio City
28. Mr. Bernie Pascua, BSWM-DA-CAR, Reg. Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, Guisad Rd., Baguio City
29. Mr. Joseph Nakinid, Planning, Department of Tourism, Governor Pack Road, Baguio City

Private Sector

30. Mr. Loreto Tuba-ang, Staff, Benguet Mining Corporation, Balatoc, Itogon, Benguet
31. Mr. Joseph Lucero, Manager, Balatoc Mines Tour, c/o Benguet Mining Corporation, Balatoc, Itogon, Benguet
32. Mr. Rodolfo Sagnid, Environment Officer, Philex Mines

National Integrated Protected Areas Programme Project Management Office

33. Dr. Antonio C. Manila, National Co-Director, NIPAP, Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Nature Center, North Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
34. Mr. Rafael Camat, NIPAP, Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Nature Center, North Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
35. Mr. Giacomo Rambaldi, Technical Advisor, NIPAP, Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Nature Center, North Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
36. Mr. Alfredo M. Antonio, NIPAP, Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Nature Center, North Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
37. Ms Benilda Badon-Tayag, NIPAP Facilitator, Hardin ng Rosas, UP Campus, Diliman, Quezon City

Protected Area Office of Mt. Pulag National Park

38. Ms Lucita Exconde, Protected Area Superintendent, Mt. Pulag National Park Protected Area Office, Ambangeg
39. Ms Emerita Tamiray, Assistant Protected Area Superintendent, Protected Area Office, MPNP, Ambangeg
40. Mr. Bernard Okubo, Extension Officer, Protected Area Office, MPNP, Ambangeg
41. Ms Daisy Moresto, Information Officer, Protected Area Office, MPNP, Ambangeg
42. Mr. Jimson Solatre, Protected Area Planning Assistant, Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Nature Center, North Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City

Appendix 3: Key Sustainability Factors

Appendix 4: Summary of Personnel Skills and Training

Name of Staff	Position	Training	Skills
Ildelfonsa Anipew	Rural Development Officer	Management Microproject implementation	Community organizing work Computer literate
Nereo Martin	EMS Assistant	Field research and documentation	Computer literate; research and documentation
Daisy Moresto	Information Officer	IEC concepts and conflict management	Community organizing; community IEC
Bernard Okubo	Extension Officer	News and pictures; information media preparations; desktop computer operations	Community organizing; transport management and administration; communication and information administration
Danny Otinguey	RDO	Rural micro-projects development	Rural development
Nieves Abellera	Accounting Clerk	Finance and administration and audit	Office finance and administration
Romeo Manuel	Driver II	Motor vehicle mechanics	Driver and auto-mechanics; endemic flora and faunal identification
Roy Tello	Utilityman II	Motor vehicle repair and maintenance; IEC material preparation; teaching	Basic and advanced drawing and hand lettering
Benjamin Manawan	Clerk III	Computer operations and maintenance	Motor vehicle operation; Local Network Administration; Radio telecommunications
Francis Abansi	Park Ranger	Professional radio telecommunications, mountaineering, paralegal practice	Mountaineering, indigenous food and medicine preparations
Susan Baban	Park Ranger	Mountaineering, computer operations, paralegal practice	Upland agriculture
Tacio Bugtong	Forest Ranger	Paralegal procedures, motorcycle maintenance, Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS)	Upland agriculture; community organizing
Hilario Cayat	Forest Ranger	Field research instrumentation, documentation, flora and fauna identification, BMS	Indigenous knowledge of MPNP environmental profile
Junas Engosan	Park Ranger	Paralegal, IEC technics, PAMB members, BMS	Carpentry; farming
Inido Flores	Forest Ranger	Paralegal, avian research and documentation; BMS	Indigenous knowledge of MPNP environmental profile
Onofre Limpayos	Forest Ranger	Paralegal procedures; Motorcycle repair and maintenance; BMS	
Alfred Luciap	Forest Ranger	Paralegal procedures; BMS	Indigenous knowledge of MPNP environmental profile

Name of Staff	Position	Training	Skills
Roy Lupos	Forest Ranger	Field research instrumentation, documentation, flora and fauna identification, BMS; paralegal procedures	Indigenous knowledge of MPNP environmental profile; Upland agriculture; Indigenous medicine; mechanics; carpentry
Antonio Padilla	Park Ranger	BMS; paralegal procedures	Driving; mechanics; graphic arts
Prelo Tillama	Park Ranger	BMS; paralegal procedures	Furniture making; Basic auto-mechanics
Bernard Tumayan	Park Ranger	BMS; paralegal procedures	

Appendix 5: Organizational Structure of the DENR-CAR Identifying the Protected Area Office of Mt. Pulag National Park

Appendix 6: Presentation of the Provincial Government of Benguet

PRESENTATION OF THE PROSPECTIVE PROVINCIAL POLICY FRAMEWORK SUPPORTING CONSERVATION AND ITS POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS FOR MT. PULAG NATIONAL PARK

Introduction

The prefatory statement on the guide in the formulation of a local environmental code states that: "The earth's resources are finite. The environment, which sustains the constant circulation and replenishment of life-sustaining processes between land, water and living organism, is fragile and will continue to exist only through the maintenance of its delicate balance.

Of late, it has been increasingly recognized that natural resources are being dissipated faster than what can be replenished naturally and the environment is deteriorating alarmingly because of the wanton disposal of wastes and the alteration or disruption of ecological cycles. These environmental problems are the direct result of the growth of settlements and economic activities, and the desire for increasing affluence. Indirectly, environmental problems also arise because of too little awareness and concern amongst resource users and insufficient legislation or inaction amongst the institutions that have been tasked to protect the integrity of the environment".

Establishing Accountability

The government is accountable to the people and is responsible for promoting the common good. Simply put, this means establishing the conditions within that will allow people to live a life in keeping with their dignity as human beings. People have to feel secure, to be free from fear, to have their rights protected and to have the opportunities to earn a living. With over 20 million below the poverty line, with the crime rates and the incidence of violence much too high, and with the frequent use of power in the hands of the few – the common good is certainly not being served.

Globalization

We are operating under a regime of globalization where global capitalism and global trade increasingly dictate national policies. Whether people agree or not with this development, this is the reality that we are faced with. Unless it is firmly regulated by law and genuinely directed towards human development, globalization will never shake off the general perspectives that it can only serve to oppress smaller nations and further widen the chasms between south and north.

The Local Environmental Code

The former Environment Secretary Victor Ramos states that the responsibility in environmental management which has been devolved to local governments under the Local Government Code is a milestone in the history of environmental management in the country. The evolution of the same function is an empowering act that carries enormous responsibility on the part of local authorities to manage effectively their physical environment.

Wolfgang Meyer of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation states that "it is the local authorities themselves who will have to execute programs designed to implement Agenda 21, also known as the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development".

Former Senator and now Isabela Representative Heherson Alvarez also says that what is clearly visible as an aftermath is the need for local governments to improve its competencies in the management of their local environment either in the exercise of its

regulatory power and/or initiating measures and programs that will minimize environmental degradation due to increasing modernization”.

Such responsibilities are now being turned over to the local government units. Moreover, this new task of local governments requires the support of all those who are concerned with protecting the ecosystem for a better quality of life.

As the Provincial Local Government Unit (PLGU) of Benguet assumes the critical role of managing its environment, it is moving towards the formulation of its own local environmental code to embody the following broad policy directions:

- a. the creation of conditions under which man and nature can thrive in harmony
- b. the fulfillment of the economic and other requirements of generations of Filipinos
- c. the attainment of environmental quality that is conducive to a life of dignity and well-being

The Provincial Local Government unit of Benguet under its policy research agenda will in the immediate future, be formulating its own Local Environmental Code which will enable its local officials to exercise their inherent regulatory powers over the preservation of the right to a healthy environment of its constituents; achieve a balance of interrelationship of population-resources and environment and other concerns which affect it, and contribute significantly to the global movement for sustainable use of resources.

For this purpose the PLGU of Benguet will be creating a special body which will be tasked to collect, compile, collate related laws, with our local ENR Office, the Secretariat and Technical Working Group.

Lastly, it is hoped that the soon-to-be formulated environmental code will help policy and decision-makers, planners, academicians, researchers, and students understand the magnitude of efforts to conserve or protect the environment.

Appendix 7: Presentation on the Role of the National Power Corporation

MANDATE

Under Section 2 (n) of Republic Act No. 6395 dated September 10, 1971: An Act Revising the Charter of the NAPOCOR, the NPC is mandated to exercise complete jurisdiction and control over the watersheds surrounding the reservoirs of plants and/or projects constructed or proposed to be constructed by the Corporation.

On June 11, 1978, then Present Ferdinand E. Marcos promulgated P.D. No. 1515 which “vested the jurisdiction and control over watershed reservations to the Ministry of Energy and for other purposes” because under PD No. 1206, the MOE was mandated to formulate and implement the government’s policies, plans and programs pertinent to energy resources. Under the P.D. No. 1515, the MOE through the NPC was given the mandate and jurisdiction over all forest lands, watershed areas and reservations relative the hydro-based power generation.

On December 10, 1980, then President E. Marcos signed P.D. 1749 “Amending P.D. No. 1515”. Section 1 of P.D. 1515 was amended to include geothermal-based power resources which include Tiwi Geothermal Reservation (Proclamation No. 739); Tongonan Geothermal Area (Proclamation No. 1112), and Palimpinon Geothermal Area (Proclamation No. 1413). It also amended Section 2, which mandated the MOE through the NPC the responsibility on the management, protection, development and rehabilitation of the aforementioned watershed areas. Other pertinent rules and regulations being used and referred to in support of the abovementioned laws include Ministry Order No. 83-01-13 series of 1982 covering “Rules and Regulations Governing the Integrated Management of Watershed Reservations Implementing P.D. 1515 as amended”. Then on February 18, 1984, then Minister of Energy G. Z. Velasco signed Ministry Circular No. 84-01-18 S 1984 “Implementing guidelines of Ministry Order no. 83-01-13”.

The role and participation of NPC over its watershed and forest areas was further strengthened with the promulgation of Executive Order No. 224 “Vesting on the NPC the complete jurisdiction, control and regulation over watershed areas and reservations supporting is power generating plans and properties of said corporation” signed on July 16, 1987 by then President Corazon C. Aquino under her transitory form of government.

AREAS OF JURISDICTION

WATERSHED AREAS	AREA IN HECTARES	PROCLAMATION NUMBER
Upper Agno Watershed Reservation	123,000	548
Angat Watershed Reservation	62,309	505 and 599
Caliraya-Lumot Watershed Reservation	10,770	573
Makiling-Banahaw Watershed Reservation	162,000	1111
Buhi-Barit Watershed Reservation	18,380	573
Tiwi Watershed Reservation	17,660	739
TOTAL	394,119	

ROLE OF NPC

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 224, NPC shall exercise its mandate in the management of the watershed reservation. The following shall be the role of NPC:

1. Lead agency in the management of the reservation
2. Exercise police powers in forest protection programs
3. Conduct/Pursue watershed rehabilitation programs within and outside of the National Park.

ROLE OF NPC WITHIN THE NATIONAL PARK

1. NPC shall conform with DENR's tourism programs and projects
2. Assist DENR in the control of influx of settlers
3. Assist DENR in the control of construction of infrastructure e.g. road construction and maintenance, construction of domestic water system sanitation and sewerage system and other utilities
4. Coordinate and confer with DENR in the preparation of Watershed Management Plan (WMP) for the National Park
5. Pursue coordination and consultation to enhance harmonious relations between government agencies and non-governmental organizations
6. Budgetary requirement in the development of the National Park shall be sole responsibility of DENR and likewise the income shall accrue to it; and
7. Enter into MOA with regards to tourism-related development programs.

OTHER SOURCE OF FUNDS

Energy Regulation No. I-94: Rules and Regulation Implementing Section 5 (i) of Republic Act No. 7638, Otherwise known as the Department of Energy Act of 1992

Beneficiaries

Area	D & LF Share	Electrical Fund
Host Barangay	15% / 5%*	
Host Municipality	25%	80% for missionary electrification
Host Province	25%	
Host Region	30%	20% for repair of distribution forms

* Share of relocation site

Nature of Benefits

- **Power Benefits**
 - Electrification Fund = P0.0025/kwh of total electrical sales
 - Prioritization of Load Dispatch = maximum of 25% of plant capitalization
 - Reduction in the cost of electricity
- **Skills Development**
- **Preference of Employment**
- **Preference in Procurement of Local Supplies and Services**
- **Development and Livelihood Funds = P0.0025/kwh of total electrical sales**

Development Projects

Construction of Barangay Hall and market
 Skills training and educational program
 Construction of day-care
 Flood control/structural measures
 Installation of street lights
 Improvement/construction of feeder roads
 Rip-rapping of canals/riverbanks
 Construction/repair of drainage canals

Livelihood Projects

Agribusiness/Aqua-buisness program
 Small and medium-scale cottage industry
 Cooperative sari-sari store
 Waste recycling system

- **Reforestation, Watershed Management, Health and/or Environmental Management**
 - Fund = P0.005/kwh of total electrical sales

Reforestation and Watershed Management

- Improvement of Forest Cover
- Reforestation
- Engineering measures
- Agro-forestry
- Community-based Forestry Management Program
- Re-greening and side-street planting

Resource Management

- Biodiversity Conservation
- Eco-tourism
- Community Development
- Aquatic Resource Management

Health-Related Projects

- Medical equipment/facilities
- Garbage Truck
- Construction of Health Center
- Forest Fire Prevention Equipment
- Construction of Water Supply System

Environment Enhancement Projects

- Waste disposal

Appendix 8: Five-Year Budgetary Requirement of Mt. Pulag National Park Protected Area Office and Protected Area Management Board (2001-2005)

Appendix 9: Guidelines for Budgeting