

SCP-EPM Tagbilaran City Consultation II

Highlights of the Proceedings

Date: 30 January 2007 (Tuesday)

Venue: MetroCentre Hotel and Convention Center

Attendance: (Refer to Annex C)

* See Annex A-1 for the Programme

I. OPENING CEREMONIES

- A. The Sustainable Cities Programme- Environmental Planning and Management (SCP-EPM) Tagbilaran City Consultation set-off with an invocation, the singing of the Philippine National Anthem as well as the singing of the City's Hymn.
- B. Honorable Nuevas Tirol-Montes, the City's Vice-Mayor graced the occasion as she delivered an inspirational talk that sought to remind her fellow Tagbilaranons of the importance of pursuing development that is alongside their common aspirations, and more crucially, one that is within their carrying capacity.
- C. Dr. Primitivo Cal, Dean of the University of the Philippines School of Urban and Regional Planning (UP SURP), also addressed the participants as he gave an account of the City and the School's foregoing partnership in promoting and ensuring environmentally sustainable local development in the City. He then encouraged them to give their full participation and commitment to the morning's endeavor – the City Consultation – as they discuss environmental issues and corresponding strategies.

II. PRESENTATIONS (Refer to Annex B)

A. Overview Presentations

Overview of the SCP-EPM Process (Annex B-1)

Mr. Noel Duhaylungsod, National Advisor of the UN-HABITAT presented an overview of the SCP-EPM Process:

- The five key steps in the process involve the 1) preparation of the environmental profile; 2) conduct of the city consultation; 3) formation of the working groups; 4) formulation of strategies and action plans; and, 5) consolidation and institutionalization.

- An SCP working group: 1) brings organizations together in development partnerships; 2) focuses on agreed priorities; 3) combines the resources/expertise of organizations; 4) promotes information pooling and exchanges; 5) follows a problem-solving and action-oriented approach; 6) conceptualizes, plans and implements projects; 7) follows a mode 2 knowledge production; 8) facilitates negotiation and consensus-building; and 9) articulates visions, formulates strategies and action plans.
- A working group, however, is not: 1) a Technical Committee; 2) an advisory group; 3) a replacement for an institution; 4) permanent; 5) necessarily city wide; 6) rely on one single institution; and, 7) sector specific.
- The SCP-EPM LA 21 Approach addresses three (3) levels of issues: technical/ operational, institutional and political, and the condition for its successful application is the convergence of political will and local ownership, technical support arrangement and capacity building, and institutional framework and development.
- The institutional support structure of SCP-Asia includes 66 cities in 10 countries: Mongolia, China, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Korea and the Philippines.
- Roles for institutions include: capacity building support, documentation for tool development, and network dissemination support.
- Some current Philippine initiatives: 1) National Capacity Building Strategy; 2) National Strategy for Institutional Development Support; and 3) there was a discussion amongst AIs to institute an innovative-client-responsive Executive Program on the SCP-EPM/LA21 Approach Model.
- Its principles include: 1) broad-base & bottom-up participation; 2) systematic and scientific; 3) focus on priorities & demand-led action implementation; 4) build capacities and partnerships; 5) local projects and up-scaling; 6) attitudinal changes; 7) policy development & reform; and, 8) environmental management strengthening in urban ecosystem.

Overview of the City Consultation (Annex B-2)

Dr. Mario Delos Reyes, the Project Team Leader and Associate Professor from UP SURP, gave an overview of the city consultation:

- The steps in the SCP process are: 1) preparation of the environmental profile; 2) conduct of the city consultation; 3) establishing and

operationalizing working groups; 4) formulation of strategies and action planning; and, 5) institutionalization of the EPM process.

- A City Consultation is a process that calls for meaningful & effective participation of stakeholders by promoting collective problem solving through: negotiation, conflict resolution, consensus building and partnership.
- Among the objectives of City Consultations are to: review, validate and expand identified environmental issues of priority concern; bring together key actors from the public and private sectors and NGOs; demonstrate a methodology to establish a cross-sectoral working approach in the possible solution of problems/issues; agree an appropriate institutional structure for the execution of the program/project and/or regulation; and, mobilize social & political support and commitment
- Key features of the consultation are: 1) it ensures meaningful participation through plenary and small group sessions; 2) focuses on a limited number of cross-cutting issues, i.e., affects all if not most of the city, concerns a wide variety of stakeholders, and clearly important for sustainable development in the city; 3) brings together stakeholders from different backgrounds and interests; 4) s stakeholder driven; 5) focused on the search for common understanding and practical solutions; 6) utilizes the EP; 7) proceeded by preparatory activities; 8) a stimulus for changing and improving EPM; and 9) forges a consensus on how to address priority cross-cutting issues.

B. Environmental Project Presentations

Updates on the Underground Water Resource Survey (Annex B-3)

The City Government of Tagbilaran initiated a field study to collect baseline groundwater data to determine the current state of the groundwater and to aid in preparing for future management plans. The study involved: 1) establishing a groundwater monitoring network, using available artesian, shallow, open wells and pumping wells; 2) collecting baseline groundwater levels and prepare a hydro – geological/groundwater flow map of Tagbilaran; 3) conducting water quality field testing, including conductivity, pH and dissolved oxygen; and, 4) collecting groundwater sampling for laboratory analysis for water quality parameters, such as bacteria, nitrate, iron, calcium, magnesium, chloride, total hardness.

Ms. Cynthia Palfreyman, a hydrogeologist from the Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development (AYAD) presented the findings of the study:

- In summary,
 - Tagbilaran is experiencing population growth and the estimates for safe withdrawal from the local aquifer are being exceeded. Options for water extraction outside the City need to be investigated for future water needs
 - Contamination of the aquifer by human waste exists, possibly due to poor waste disposal systems – water treatment should be addressed
 - Based on current data salt water has not intruded further into the aquifer than previous studies, although conditions exist for this occur.
 - Groundwater flow maps indicate a stressed aquifer where water levels in Dao area are below sea level, setting up conditions for salt water intrusion, pumping should be closely monitored and no new wells should be installed in this area.
 - Good targets for two new wells are indicated on the groundwater map in Cabawan and San Isidro at Tagbilaran City boundary

Enhancement of Water Resource Management (Annex B-4)

Mr. Eduardo Macalandag, the City Planning and Development Coordinator, presented a proposed project of the City that is primarily an answer to the findings of the study conducted by AYAD: Enhancing the Capacity of Tagbilaran City for Sustainable Domestic Water Management.

- The City's Waterworks System is an economic enterprise. Its service area covers 25.6 square meters (which covers Barangays Cabawan, Tiptip, Manga, Ubujan, Taloto, part of Booy, Cogon, San Isidro, Dao and Bool), serves 20,568 people or 26.4% of the city's total population.
- The main water source is underground water which is drawn out by 19 pumping units. Discharge capacities range from 21 to 230 gallons per minute, and operate at an average of 22 hours daily.
- The Plan is to: put up additional pumping unit at Cabawan or San Isidro, with water availability of 22 hours per day; revamp the 1" & 2" diameters to 4" diameter distribution pipeline; and, reinstallation of damaged main pipelines along CPG North Avenue.
- The utility's Medium Term Performance Improvement Plan (2006-2010) include: installation of air-valves at every high spot; pressure release valves or wash-outs at every low spot; and clean-outs and stub-hubs at strategic points

- Tagbilaran's population is projected to reach 121,114 in 2015 at a growth rate of 3.2%.
- Looking at the current situation of the City (City's karstic landscape is cavernous; has master plan for uptown development (expansion site), but no domestic water management plan; current domestic water source is underground water, supplying 4,042 households; city is a favorite tourist destination; population is increasing by 3.2%/yr; industry investment is substantially picking up), and with the current efforts being done such as the inventory of underground water, solid and liquid waste disposal monitoring, and IEC on urban ecosystem management, the needed immediate intervention would include: 1) completion of underground water assessment and mapping, and 2) feasibility study on expanding underground water sourcing.
- The general objective is to build the capacity of the City on sustainable water development and conservation, that will be responsive to the growing demands of the population, the tourist industry and processing industry.
- The expected outputs of the project are: 1) Tagbilaran City Sub-Strata Map; 2) capacity of City Underground Water Reservoirs: Yields, Potentials and Thresholds; 3) economic feasibility study for expanded domestic water supply system; 4) potential water supply sources; 5) loan application; 6) comprehensive water development and conservation scheme; and, 7) organize City water resources management board.

C. Proposition Paper Presentations

Tagbilaran City Introduction (Annex B-5)

- Mr. Macalandag continued to present the socio-ecological profile of the City, which dwelt on the existing land use plan, population characteristic, social aspects, the development setting, as well as its environmental setting.
- The City's development road map, which touched on infrastructure, financing, organization and constituency, is centered on its vision of becoming a Prime Eco-Cultural Tourism Hub in Asia by 2015.
- The City's local poverty reduction framework is founded to improve people's lives through education, good governance and environment.
- There are three (3) main challenges in the City's environmental planning: How to efficiently allocate limited spatial resources? How to

break the barrier for the demand of increased public investment? How to encourage more environment-friendly investments in Tagbilaran?

- In 2006, Tagbilaran City Tagbilaran is placed No. 3 (overall) in the survey on Philippine Cities on the Rise conducted by Asian Institute of Management (AIM) cities under the small category, involving 37 cities; No. 1 in terms of Quality of Life; and included as among the 10 pioneering Philippine Cities identified as dream destinations for its Development Road Map (vision and goals) by the Institute for Solidarity in Asia (ISA).

Air Pollution & Traffic Management (Annex B-6)

Retired P/S Insp. Jesus Acullador presented the proposition paper.

- Among the identified issues are: 1) influx of smoke-belching vehicles; 2) inconsistency in the implementation of No Smoking ordinance; 3) Non-implementation of Clean Air Act; 4) rapid growth of traffic volume; 5) limited parking spaces of many commercial establishments; 6) noise pollution; and, 7) greenbelt areas and tree parks inadequately maintained
- The overall recommendations include: strong partnership among all sectors and stakeholders; effective feed backing mechanisms; strengthen local information network down to the PUROK level; and activate/strengthen Traffic Management Office

Coastal & Water Resources Management (Annex B-7)

Ms. Emilia Roslinda, Executive Director of Process-Bohol, presented the proposition paper.

- Problem-solution matrices on salt water intrusion, poor water quality, increasing water demand, indiscriminate cutting of mangroves, presence of squatters, illegal pocket reclamation, coral reef destruction, indiscriminate disposal of wastes, liquid waste pollution, waste water accumulation in front of ICM were presented. The matrices identify the causes/ explanation, implications and policy options for each issue.

Solid Waste Management (Annex B-8)

Engineer Edmund Jimenez, Manager of the City Solid Waste Management Office, presented the matrices for solid waste management:

- Sector issues include improper disposal of healthcare waste, increasing volume of garbage, improper disposal of sludge from septic

tanks, improper disposal of industrial liquids and waste water accumulation in sinkhole along Sikatuna Avenue.

Institutional Management (Annex B-9)

Engineer Wellington Pilongo, the program moderator, presented in behalf of Mr. Valentin Gamutin the institutional management set-up of the City:

- The key stakeholders in environmental management include central government offices, LGU, the private sector as well as nongovernment organizations and people's organization.
- The offices and their respective functions were discussed, giving emphasis on the local EPM unit of the City.
- The Tagbilaran City Environmental Management Office is composed of the task forces on: solid waste management, coastal management, water quality, liquid waste and air quality.

III. WORKSHOP PROPER

Dr. Crispin Emmanuel Diaz, Associate Professor of UP SURP, discussed the guidelines for the consultation workshop: (see *Annex B-10 for the presentation*)

1.) Fifteen minutes were to be allotted for the organization of the four (4) issue working groups (IWG):

- Air Pollution & Traffic Management;
- Coastal & Water Resources Management;
- Solid Waste Management; and,
- Institutional Management

Each facilitator of the IWG has chosen his/her members based on the individual's field of interest (as reflected in the individual's affiliation or group). *Refer to Annex D-1 for list of IWG members*

Each IWG was to be composed of:

- a facilitator to moderate the discussion
- the presenter of proposition paper who will serve resource person
- a documentor

2.) A full hour was to be allotted for discussing two main questions:

- What have been done or are being done to address the issue(s)?
- What are the possible immediate actions that can be undertaken to solve the problem?

Answers to the first question are suggested to be clustered according to: a) Technology and Methods; b) Institutional and Management; and, c) Innovation.

Likewise, answers to the second key question may be grouped according to time frame of do-ability, i.e., within one year, within 2 years, within 3 years, BEYOND 3 years.

3.) At the end of the session, a Declaration of Commitment is expected to have been drafted. The participants were handed-out a sample Declaration which they could work on (*refer to Annex A-4*).

IV. WORKSHOP OUTPUTS

The outputs of each group are then presented to the plenary. Each group's presenter first introduced his/her members and went on to explain/discuss his/her group's answers to the two key questions.

A. Air Pollution & Traffic Management Group

- Group A is composed of the following members:

Facilitator	Catalino Castillo	
Presenter	PC Insp. Jesus Acullador (Ret.)	TCPS/CMO
Members	Marlou Añana	Dampas Kagawad
	Frederick Go	Dampas Kagawad
	Jerry Pabe	Cogon Kagawad
	Daisy Rose Paredes	SK Chairman- Dampas
	Arnoldo Pielago	Jagna, Bohol
	Paul Campaciño	Manga Dist./ MATODA
	Joseph Berrete	Cogon E/S
	Antonio Hontanosas	OCPDC
	Villardo Mercaden	CHO-AO
	Ma. Teresa Dohig	CPDO Staff
	Edgardo Petallar	BEMO/PCO
	Rodrigo Manalo	Student
	Dr. Primitivo Cal	UP SURP
	Dr. Crispin Diaz	UP SURP

- A number of specific issues were identified by the group as affecting the air condition and traffic situation in Tagbilaran City. These include: a) influx of

smoke-belching vehicles; b) inconsistency in the implementation of No Smoking ordinance; c) non-implementation of Clean Air Act; d) rapid growth of traffic volume; e) limited parking spaces of many commercial establishments; f) noise pollution; and, g) greenbelt areas and tree parks inadequately maintained.

- As per the influx of smoke-belching vehicles, random checking had been done by the City Government previously through local EPM but was not sustained. In this regard, the group is recommending the reactivation of the local Environmental Planning and Management Office, reconditioning of the machines of the City along with the provision of personnel for its operation.

- On the inconsistency in the implementation of No Smoking ordinance, although posting of billboards on anti-smoking was already done, there is also a need for role modeling (preferably by the City and barangay officials as well as the heads of offices), reactivation and operationalization of the City Environmental Task Force, and further advocacy on anti-smoking.

- Regarding the non-implementation of Clean Air Act, reactivation and the operationalization of the City Environmental Task Force as the implementing arm is still suggested even if violators of the law are already being apprehended.

- The rapid growth of the traffic volume is being addressed through non-acceptance of new franchises of public utility vehicles and tricycles. However, introduction of new traffic reduction scheme such as the odd-even scheme is a viable option.

- Another major concern of the City is the limited parking spaces of many commercial establishments. Apart from the current policy of non-issuance of building permits for new establishments without parking space, the group also identified adoption of pay parking areas to be implemented at the barangay level, and encouragement of private pay parking areas (off road) as immediate actions to address this issue.

- As regards noise pollution, the City addresses this by regulating the operations of karaoke/ videoke joints up to 10 PM only. Other recommended courses of action are the drafting of enabling ordinances and apprehensions of motor vehicles without silencers.

- Tree planting activities are done yearly in order to deal with the inadequately maintained greenbelt areas and tree parks. Another immediate doable is the implementation of the Building Code provision for green spaces.

B. Coastal & Water Resources Management Group

- Group B is composed of the following members:

Facilitator	Cesar Pelaez	
Presenter	Emilia Roslinda	Process-Bohol, Exe. Dir.
Members	Jesus Mission Cdr. Jose Luspo PCG	SOFIA Chairman Station Commander, Phil. Coast Guard
	Evelyn Ibal	Sec., Poblacion I Ganzo Owners' Assoc.
	Fulgencio Sarmon	OCPD
	Servando Toledo	CFARMC, Chairman
	Dina Abrea	TAUPO, Chairman
	Jose Belga	BFA (NGA)
	Zandra Ronuga	City Planning
	Faustino Arias	City Agri. & Fishery Council
	Venerando Ortega	Bohol Water Utilities, Inc.
	Nictoriolo Claro	Manga Dist., Brgy. Captain
	Aida Movero	Agri. Tech, CAO
	Jesusa Dota	Ubujan Dist., Brgy. Kagawad
	Dr. Perlita Palen	City Agriculturist
	Andres Dawo	PAROLA-PO
	Alfredo Edaña	CCR
	P/Supt Nomilo Acero	BFP
	Zosima Cortoño	
	Neniranda Alcantar	CAO
	Zeenen Pimos	Poblacion 1, Brgy. Council
	Eufrosimo Sine	CAO

- The Group revisited the proposition paper earlier presented by Ms. Roslinda of Process-Bohol. The Group just added more inputs to the matrix, especially on the policy options as part of their recommended immediate do-ables.
- As for the first problem, salt water intrusion, the group added the cutting of big trees and upgrading of convertible pumps as contributing to the issue. Thus, they recommended urban greening, or the planting of more trees, and water observation as additional options to solve this particular issue.

- On poor/low water quality, they specified that septic tank is one of the reasons for such low water quality. They proposed to strengthen existing project monitoring bodies
- On the proliferation of informal settlers and illegal pocket reclamation, they recommended that monitoring teams be strengthened, the concerned agencies should also have the political will to support the law.
- The group also called for the activation of the local housing board.
- It was also lobbied that squatting become a criminal offense. This is subject to further study, and would be the focus of the next meeting of the issue working group.
- The destruction of the coral reefs was also discussed and the group identified over-fishing as another cause for its destruction. The group suggested not just the updating, but also the implementation of the Coastal Resource Management Plan to address the issue. Provision of alternative sustainable livelihood for the fisherfolks was another option that was considered.
- The last issue was on liquid waste pollution. The proposition of the group is the construction of water waste treatment facility by cluster. Although there is already an existing treatment facility at the Central Market, this is not sufficient to deal with the issue. Strict inspection of septic tanks, to see whether these were constructed according to standards, is also named as a policy option.
- For the second question, i.e., the immediate actions, the group specified the following:
 - On informal settlers, lobby to the City Mayor to convene the local housing board to the planning office, which is the secretariat of the board. The role of the board is to conduct information and education campaign to the informal settlers in coordination with the CPDO.
 - On illegal pocket reclamation, lobby to the Sangguniang Panlungsod to pass a resolution for the moratorium on issuance of permits.
 - On salt water intrusion, immediate actions are on advocacy and urban greening
- For the long-term doables, they identified the following: conduct technical working group meetings to enhance planning activities and role definitions. In this regard, institutional arrangements are necessary to have a point person or agency that will act on a specific issue; for the next 2 to 3 years, informal settlers are targeted to be relocated in sites identified by the LGU.

C. Solid Waste Management

- Group C is composed of the following members:

Facilitator	Engr. Precioso Patindol	
Co-Facilitator	Engr. Edmund Jimenez	City Solid Waste Mgt.
Documentor	Engr. Estrella Margate	
Members	Dina Ramiro	Ramiro Hospital
	Virginia Chavez	Community Hospital
	Dr. Jalad	MMG Hospital
	Elvira Macalandag	Dampas, Brgy. Captain
	Antonio Caseñas	San Isidro, Brgy. Captain
	Apolonio Onyot	Cabawan, Brgy. Captain
	Kgd. Montesco	Cabawan
	Kgd. Jumarito	Cabawan
	Kgd. Monton	Poblacion 3
	Kgd. Romo	Dau
	Kgd. Del Mundo	Poblacion 2
	Kgd. Alaba	Dampas
	Gimenteza Oigie	Coca-Cola Plant
	Margie Bandala	Junk Shop
	Edgardo Petallar	BEMO
	Marietta Pamaong	MR Restaurant
	Weelin Cañas	Alturas Group of Co.
	Mario Nilo Ochoco	Ofc. Of Prov. Veterinarian
	Dr. Mario delos Reyes	UP SURP
	Leoneil Maranan	UP SURP

- The group presented sectoral practices of good solid waste management. For the hospitals,
 - Ramiro Hospital has its own waste water treatment facility (Waste Water Recycling)
 - Most hospitals disposed their toxic and hazardous waste treating first then deposit in a sealed septic tank
 - Amputated body parts are given to the patients for them to dispose
 - Expired drugs are returned to the drug company. Expired donated drugs are deposited in the compost pit
 - Practiced segregation of wastes
 - One hospital disposed their toxic & hazardous wastes in their private lot somewhere in Baclayon
- Meanwhile, Coca-Cola has its own treatment facility for waste water. However, non-recyclable treated water are deposited in cistern then

- hauled by a DENR accredited hauler then disposed somewhere in Taloto with a special permit from DENR
- Restaurants along the sea practice waste segregation, have their own septic tank under the sea, while other residuals are collected by the City garbage collectors.
 - For the barangays, they practice waste segregation and observe collection schedule. They are also required to have compost pit for inland households. There were also individual initiatives like that of Barangay Dampas where they created a Yearly Barangay Health Promotion Program
 - In the case of junkshops, their residual wastes are collected by the garbage truck.
 - Immediate actions on waste management were likewise identified. Among these are to:
 - appoint a Barangay Waste Manager to supervise in the collection of garbage in the barangay
 - manage the scavengers
 - give incentives to those who can pinpoint the violators
 - strictly enforce the collection of residual wastes only. Biodegradable will be stored in their own compost pit. Recyclable materials will be sold to the junk shops.
 - establish a Recycling Center

D. Institutional Development

- Group D is composed of the following members:

Facilitator	Atty. Alma Aparece	Sangguniang Panlungsod
Presenter	Sylvia Doron	UBFCC
Members	Sol Calimbayan	Poblacion I
	Bominda Piquero	CASEC Inc.
	Dr. Victoria Limbaga	City Vet.
	Engr. Ingrid Pocot	CPDO
	May Angilie Tanodra	CPDO
	Romel Sapid	CPDO
	Marcial Ugay	DENR
	Edna Soriano	AIM
	Kristine Follosco	UP SURP
	Ed Macalandag	CPDO

- The Institutional Group's concerns cover all the previous groups' issues. However, the group managed to lump all these into one institutional issue, i.e., there is no specific office to formally oversee and coordinate implementation of environmental laws and ordinances, and sustain initiatives and gains.

- Despite the main issue, various initiatives are already being done in the areas of technology, institutional development and management to address issues on solid waste, coastal resource management, and air quality and traffic management.

- On solid waste, a Materials Recovery Facility was established at the barangay level as part of a build-operate-transfer agreement regarding the establishment of an Integrated Sustainable Waste Management facility. A new collection system has also been implemented in the City.

- On coastal resource management, aquaculture enterprise development is being pursued, a hydrogeological study was conducted, there is an existing CRM Plan (Which just needs to be implemented) as well as a Fisheries Code. Management-wise, fish wardens are deputized, there is a MACOTAPADA Management Board and the Mabaw Reef MPA.

- As regards air quality and traffic management, current initiatives on institutional development include training and deputization of barangay tanods for traffic enforcement, and the development of a new growth center in order to decongest the old business district. Furthermore, the City's Traffic Code has been updated, a gradual phasing-out of two-stroke vehicles has been started,

baseline data gathering on particulates has been conducted and traffic reduction mechanisms are in place.

- The Group identified immediate actions that are do-able within three years and within one year. The development of a feedback mechanism for complaints is suggested to be done within three years. For the meantime that the system is being developed, an environmental hotline can be operationalized to receive and act on complaints regarding smoke belchers for example. Development of a capacity-building strategy for coordinative enforcement of environmental laws is also being looked on. Lastly, in order to address the main issue, there is a need to reactivate the Tagbilaran City Environmental Management Office (TCEMO), or designate or create a unit under the CPDO to carry-out TCEMO's functions.

V. CLOSING CEREMONIES

- The last part of the program was facilitated by Atty. Alma Aparece.
- Representatives from the various sectors were called forward for the ceremonial lighting of candles.
- A Declaration of Commitment was initially drafted and was presented to the body for editing/ improvements. After finalization, the Declaration was passed around for signing of all the Tagbilaranons present. (*Refer to Annex D-11 for the Declaration.*)
- The program formally closed with an Earth Prayer (*see Annex B-11*).