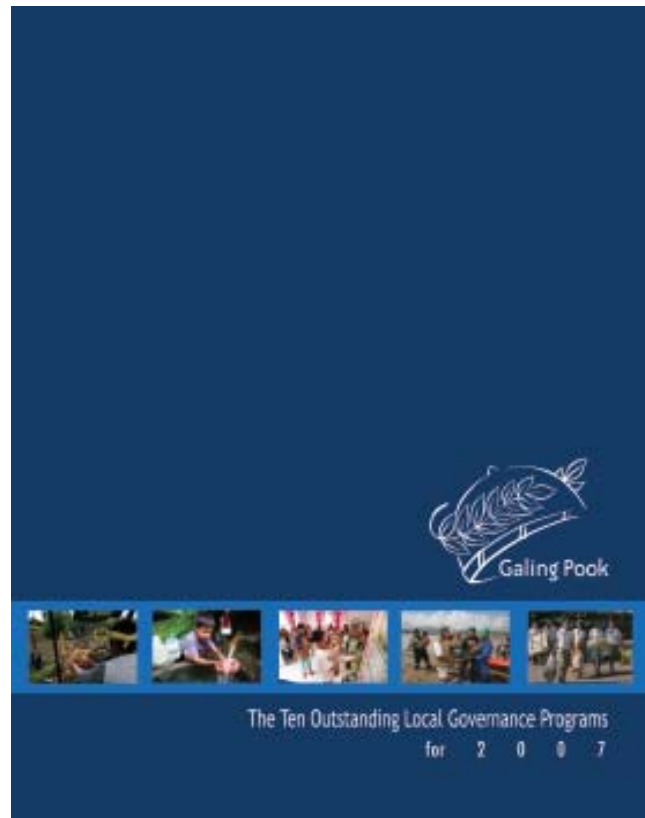




The Ten Outstanding Local Governance Programs
for 2 0 0 7

2007 Galing Pook



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Cover Design by Allen M. Mariano • Text and Layout by Allen M. Mariano • Photos by Jimmy A. Domingo and Alex Baluyut

The Galing Pook



Vision

We are a leading resource institution that promotes innovation, sustainability, citizen empowerment, and excellence in local governance.

Mission

We promote excellence in local governance through recognition, sharing of information and support of efforts to replicate best practices at the local level.

We encourage partnerships among civil society organizations, private sector, and government agencies at local, national and global levels to improve quality of life.



The Galing Pook awards is a pioneering program that recognizes innovation and excellence in local governance.

It started in October 21, 1993 under the joint initiative of the Local Government Academy-Department of the Interior and Local Government, the Ford Foundation, and other individual advocates of good governance from the academe, civil society and the government.

The Asian Institute of Management carried on the awards program until 2001. Earlier in 1998, the Galing Pook Foundation was formed as a juridical institution to sustain the program.

Since 1994, more than 200 programs from 136 local government units have already won recognition. The Galing Pook winners are chosen each year from a wide array of programs from local governments after undergoing a rigorous multi-level screening process.

The winning programs are selected based on positive results, promotion of people's participation and empowerment, transferability and sustainability, and efficiency of program service delivery.

The Partners



Development Bank of the Philippines



LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACADEMY

Stories of Hope and Inspiration in Local Governance

RAFAEL L. COSCOLLUELA

Chairperson
Galing Pook Foundation

When bad governance hits the headlines almost daily, ordinary citizens feel nothing goes well anymore. Indeed, good governance in the public sector has become a major gut issue today.

Happily enough, we continue to find local governments that provide stories of hope and inspiration and show that good governance exists and thrives throughout the country. Our latest harvest of *Galing Pook* awardees illustrates better ways to make local government work—how to create responsive public institutions, deliver new services in new ways or simply strengthen citizen's participation in governance.

The places where these success stories happen are “*galing pook*” (great places).

Their stories showcase inspiring achievements of local communities, where local government units partner with the people for local development. They prove that decentralization works, even with limited resources and in spite of traditional politics.

These local governments involve their stakeholders, especially the poor, in finding and implementing creative solutions to old problems. They transform people, structures, systems and procedures to effectively deliver basic social services. They find support outside their communities to sustain and expand their work.

Their stories demonstrate that transparency, accountability, professional management and responsive service delivery are the best way to win the people's trust and secure their active participation.

This year's awardees provide an exciting array of experiences in youth development, watershed conservation, disaster management, infrastructure and livelihood development, health insurance for indigents and agricultural development. They showcase innovative LGU efforts to build houses for the homeless, to preserve watershed areas through an innovative financing scheme, and to pool limited resources through intra-LGU partnership to build their own roads in Mindanao. They highlight the boundless creativity of local governments, whether it be in addressing natural disasters or preparing the youth for governance.

These success stories inject positive notes into our national consciousness, but the successes have yet to reach a scale sufficient to lift the entire nation up the ladder of sustained progress. *Galing Pook*, by recognizing these achievements, seeks to spread the word and have these best practices replicated by LGUs and their communities everywhere.

Ultimately, it is hoped that when citizens experience good governance at the local level, they will expect - and demand—no less from ALL of government, at ALL levels.

Mabuhay!



We found a wealth of best practices and initiatives that show better ways to make local government work — how to create responsive public institutions, to deliver services to the people and to encourage citizen's participation in governance. We call these success stories, “galing pook” (great places)

Spurring Progress in the Countryside

REYNALDO G. DAVID

President & CEO

Development Bank of the Philippines

It is a privilege for the Development Bank of the Philippines to be a partner of the Galing Pook Awards 2007 Program. As the country's premier development financial institution, DBP takes pride in supporting and promoting sustainable initiatives that result in positive socio-economic developments, something that this year's Galing Pook awardees have clearly demonstrated.

Like our awardees, DBP is committed to spurring progress in the countryside to benefit the better part of the population. Our partnership with local government units, in particular, has enabled the Bank to bring the benefits of development to our countrymen living in far-flung areas. Through the years DBP has worked closely with LGUs for the provision of basic services such as water systems, infrastructure facilities, housing projects, and other similar programs that address the fundamental needs of a progressing society.

DBP is guided by the same priorities that have shaped its progress in the past. Today, it is performing its developmental imperatives on a deeper and more meaningful scale by partnering with relevant groups that can support the bank's initiatives and values in spurring growth in the countryside. The focus is on proper and expeditious execution. Galing Pook is precisely one of those groups that we believe is a critical partner in turning our values into actions everyday in countless ways.

DBP's lending portfolio for local government units gives a good impression on how much work the Bank has done in partnership with local government units. As of December 2007, DBP has appropriated close to P13 billion to some 205 LGU clients. We are also currently evaluating an additional P4.3 billion in prospective loans for 24 LGU borrowers, plus P6.4 billion more have been

penciled in for 70 prospective LGU projects. We invite LGUs to partner with us so that we can initiate more development programs outside of Metro Manila.

Partnering with us could not come at a better time. Indeed, the economic climate has changed for the better. Optimism is running high, with the country posting a record 7.3 per cent growth in its gross domestic product, its best showing in over three decades. The global financial community is looking at our country as one of the more promising economies this side of Asia. We urge you to take advantage of the momentum and join us in effecting positive socio and economic changes for our countrymen.

On behalf of DBP, let me congratulate this year's Galing Pook winners. The recognition you have earned is a testament to your dedication and perseverance in ensuring that you give paramount public service to your constituents. LGUs like yours deserve the respect and emulation of your peers for helping raise the bar of good public governance in this country. You have clearly demonstrated that progressive, results-oriented LGUs are making a difference in their respective localities. More importantly, you are testaments to the fact that best practices in local governance continue to thrive all over the country.

Your initiatives are humble yet significant steps towards making our countrymen experience the benefits of development. They are likewise manifestations of your passion and commitment to push the nation forward towards global competitiveness and relevance. DBP shares in this very same vision: that of building a better, more progressive Philippines. Let us all work together so that we can continue to make this country a more comfortable place to live in, especially for future generations.

LGUs like yours deserve the respect and emulation of your peers for helping raise the bar of good public governance in this country. You have clearly demonstrated that progressive, results-oriented LGUs are making a difference in their respective localities.





The PALMA Alliance **Together, Making Lives Better**

Normally, building a kilometer of an all-weather road would cost a million pesos—the fee charged by private contractors. This is quite a hefty expense for a municipality to shoulder alone. But in Cotabato, five contiguous municipalities, with the help of the provincial government, pooled their resources and proceeded to build a road network which cost them roughly P30,000 a kilometer.

In what was dubbed as the Kabalikat PALMA Infrastructure Project, the member LGUs of the PALMA alliance pooled their infrastructure equipments, machinery, personnel and expertise to collectively work on road building projects in the member towns. PALMA is an acronym for the names of the five municipalities: **P**igcawayan, **A**lamada, **L**ibungan, **M**idsayap, and **A**leosan. They managed to form two fleets; each

consisting of a bulldozer, a grader, three to four dump trucks and a road compacter. With two fleets at their command, the alliance was able to expedite road rehabilitation and covered more areas in less time. The host municipality or barangay would pay only for the fuel of the equipment and a labor fee of P200 each for the workers. This is translated into sizeable savings for the members of the alliance.

Started in February 20, 2002, the project has rehabilitated and opened new roads totaling 281.45 kilometers of farm-to-market roads, with a total cost of P8.475 million. Pigcawayan registered the highest number of kilometers of roads completed with 91.46 kms. followed by Aleosan with 72.4 kms. Both towns have roads going to upland barangays, which often require rehabilitation and maintenance.

The improved road network has made the lives of the people in around 145 barangays much better. Among the noticeable improvements were a 20% increase in agricultural productivity resulting in more income for the farmers, reduced transportation costs, reduced travel time by as much as 50%, improved access to social services by people residing in far-flung barangays, and more entrepreneurial opportunities for the women. Cooperation and sharing between and among the project stakeholders and beneficiaries were also visibly enhanced.

What is noteworthy about the program is that the people have conscious ownership of the initiative as they are involved in planning, implementing, monitoring and sustaining the project. At the barangay level, the community is


responsible for providing lodging for the drivers and operators of the heavy equipment, securing and safeguarding the machineries, providing snacks and meals for the work force, supervising and monitoring the implementation of the project in their locality and helping in the upkeep and maintenance of roads in their locality. On the other hand, the municipality is tasked with the deployment of its equipment to the host municipality or barangay ensuring that these are serviceable and in good working condition, contributing P 2 0 0 , 0 0 0 annually to the PALMA Alliance's coffers and

monitoring and evaluating the project implementation.

To ensure the project's sustainability, enabling mechanisms have been institutionalized. These include a well defined organizational structure, community participation, information dissemination as well as legislative and budgetary support. With the realization that pooling resources and manpower is an effective way



of developing their communities, the PALMA Alliance has also begun using the same strategy to pursue other development initiatives in environmental protection and health.

And it looks like these five municipalities have taken the right road to better, faster and cooperative local governance. 

Total number of kilometers of roads completed from 2002-2006.

LGU	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	TOTAL
Pigcawayan	25.0	33.2	33.2	91.4
Alamada	12.0	16.8	9.5	38.3
Libungan	6.5	21.0	0	27.5
Midsayap	10.0	0	41.8	51.8
Aleosan	6.1	22.8	43.5	72.4

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Waste segregation is basic in ecological waste management. And what better way to educate people about waste segregation and reduction than by starting them young. In Marikina, the local government introduced a waste reduction program that involved school children. This has enabled the program to instill waste segregation and recycling practices at the household level.

Through this program, a total of 238,000 kilograms of waste have been diverted from dumpsites, which could have contributed to air and land pollution. The monetary value of the recyclables has reached a total of P1.3 Million, which could have ended up in the dumpsite had they not been recovered.



Introduced in June 2004 by Marikina's Waste Management Office, in coordination with the Department of Education, the Eco-Savers program required students to bring recyclable garbage from their respective households during an assigned Eco Day—the day when the garbage is going to be weighed and credited to their issued eco passbooks. Each of the 18 public elementary schools in the city is assigned an Eco Day, which is once a week.



Accredited junk shops weigh the recyclables, record these in the passbooks and haul all the recyclables collected. The recyclables are then valued according to the prevailing market price and reflected in the individual passbooks using a point system (PhP1.00 = 1 point). Points earned entitle the eco-saver to shop in the Eco-Savers Mobile Store, which visits the school twice within the school

Marikina City Eco Savers

year. This mobile store carries educational materials such as dictionaries, books, school supplies and educational toys. An eco-saver only needs to present the passbook to purchase school supplies.

Records show that individual savings or points earned, within a school year period, ranged from PhP50.00 to PhP1,800.00, which helped reduce household expenses on school supplies. The Eco-Savers program has also decreased the cost incurred in the disposal of local solid waste. The 50 truckload-trips a day to the dumpsite went down to an average of 30 trips a day and has also contributed to traffic decongestion, less air pollution, and energy conservation. Moreover, the program has provided junk shops within the city with a regular supply of recyclable materials.

There was no financial equity from the participants. They only have to bring recyclables from their households. This made it easier for the city government to elicit enthusiastic participation. But it is the positive impact of the initiative that



has encouraged them to help sustain it.

The program has been presented to the Metro Manila Spouses Association, which has been handling the clean and green program of the cities. It was also presented during the consultative conference between MMDA and the Solid Waste Managers of Metro Manila. It is also among the best practices listed in

the Department of Environment and Natural Resources website. Between July 2004 to June 2005, there were 5,612 Lakbay Aral groups that visited Marikina to study the city's Solid Waste Management Program. For sure, more people could benefit if the other local government units succeed in adopting the program.

Waste by the Numbers

- Estimated waste generation per day: **230 tons** or **690 cubic meters/day**
- Percentage of biodegradable wastes: **45%**
- Percentage of non-biodegradable wastes: **55%** (about 80% recyclable)
- Cost of waste management: **PhP1.00/kg.** or about **PhP230,000.00/day**

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Preparing Future Leaders

The City Youth Month Program of the Naga City government is an 18-year old competitive local internship initiative that exposes future leaders of the city to the challenges of urban governance. For a month each year, the project enabled selected youth leaders to experience how to handle local government operations.

After the 1986 Edsa uprising, the new city government under Mayor Jesse Robredo created a mechanism for more meaningful youth involvement in government that would stoke “their sincerity and enthusiasm in helping build a country they have always wanted.” The mechanism would impart “a first-hand knowledge of government functions related to community problems and development,” according to Robredo in his Executive Order 89-001, which declared April 15-May 15 as youth month in Naga.

Since then, Naga’s top youth leaders have been competing annually for the chance to land in one of the 45 slots that would put them at the executive (city youth mayor and department heads), and legislative (city youth vice mayor and sangguniang panlungsod kagawads) positions, as well as in the non-government sector as Naga City People’s Youth Council representatives that together

comprise Naga’s unique participatory governance model. While there are limits to the authority extended to the City Youth Officials during their term (for instance, they cannot perform policy determining and monetary disbursing functions), they are given a great leeway in running the affairs of the city government.

The project enhanced greater involvement of the youth in government affairs. It allowed intelligent and responsible youngsters to experience for a brief period how government operations are managed. And, it permitted proper planning and implementation of projects that entailed the involvement of the youth.

The program is managed by the CYM Committee which oversees the selection of the annual CYOs from among the successful examinees. The Committee also handles information dissemination, administers written and oral exams, selects the final list of CYOs for appointment by the mayor, prepares and conducts their oath-taking, and orients them on the requirements of the job.

Over time, the number of CYOs increased to reflect the local realities in the governance of Naga. There were 34 CYOs between 1989 to 1998. This increased to 37 between 1999 to 2005 to provide

representation for the newly created departments. In 2006, the CYO’s numbered 45 to provide representation to the NCPC. In 2006, the program also opened participation to qualified out-of-school youths.

In line with the recommendations of visiting University of British Columbia graduate students who evaluated the program in May 2007, the city will undertake improvements related to terms of inclusion, documentation and greater convergence with other local youth initiatives of the city.

The program has so far enabled 689 of the city’s youth population to benefit from this internship opportunity, and provided an invaluable real-life, real-time education in one of the best city governments in the Philippines today. In fact, four of the 30 departments and offices in the city government are now headed by the alumni of the City Youth Month program. Clearly, Naga has shown how we should prepare the country’s future leaders.



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For a month, selected youth leaders experience how to handle local government operations

Cebu City

The Village Mediators



Court litigations are costly. This is why the poor lament that justice works only for the rich. With the advent of the Barangay Justice Service System in Cebu City, the poor now have a venue to address their grievances at no cost at all.

In July 27, 2003, the *Lupong Tagapamayapa* (Peace Council) from 80 barangays of Cebu City organized themselves and elected their first set of officers. They called themselves the *Liga Ng Mga Lupong Tagapamayapa of Cebu City* (or League of Peace Councils of Cebu City). They were the first to incorporate a federation into a non-stock, non-profit organization. They set out to implement the program dubbed, "Strengthening Justice System in the Grassroots." The beneficiaries of the program are the *Lupons* and the barangay residents.

The program envisions peaceful and progressive communities brought about by competent *Lupons* who help community members resolve conflicts amicably and dispense justice in a professional way. The peace councils undertook *pulong-pulong* (discussion groups), trainings, cross-visitations, experiential sessions, and benchmarking. By doing so, they were able to assess and develop the know-how and competence of the *Lupons*, impart appropriate values, train the *Lupons* in alternative dispute resolutions, and generate funds to support and sustain plans and programs.



The efforts of the league produced 47 accredited trainers. The seminar-workshops conducted among clustered barangays in different sessions made the *Lupons* more knowledgeable about *Katarungang Pambarangay* (Barangay Justice) and developed their competence and skills in mediation.

In the past, the summons issued by *Lupons* to the parties in a conflict often went ignored. This changed after the *pulong-pulong*s that were conducted in the *sitios* in the barangay resulted in better awareness among the residents. After that, the *Lupons* began reporting a 100% attendance among those summoned.

Judiciary statistics reveal that the government is able to save PhP10,000.00 for every case settled at the barangay level. The competence of the *Lupons* in settling disputes through conciliation resulted

in the decreasing number of cases filed in court dockets. Between 2004 to 2006, the *Lupons* managed to resolve six out of 10 cases that they handled. In 2004, out of the 11,895 cases filed, 7,286 were resolved. In 2005, the *Lupons* successfully mediated 7,220 cases out of the 11,568 filed. And in 2006, out of the 13,600 cases filed, 8,541 were settled by the *Lupons*.

Lupon members are now recognized as persons in authority and have gained the people's trust and respect because of their professionalism, intelligence and impartiality in settling disputes. Litigants no longer hesitate to submit themselves to the *Lupons* and accept the advice or decision handed down by the *Lupon* members.

In addition, the community is also collectively involved in conflict resolution activities in the barangays.

They now determine the procedures and processes entailed in settling conflicts and negotiating solutions and compromises.

The Liga's Constitution and By-Laws ensure both the sustainability of the programs and projects as well as the smooth transfer of power and responsibilities from the present set of officers to the newly elected set of officers. Since the Barangay Justice System is supposed to be implemented in all the country's barangays, other LGU's should have no problem replicating the example set by Cebu City. With a working barangay justice system in place, many communities could end up more harmonious and peaceful than they are today. And this could only augur well for a country surmounted with files of court cases barely moving and that can easily be resolved through the grassroots justice system exemplified in Cebu City.

The government is able to save PhP10,000.00 for every case settled at the barangay level

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Las Piñas City Land and Shelter for the Homeless

Building a house for one family is a daunting task. It entails resources and at least a month to complete a decent house.

The Las Piñas local government was well aware of the difficulties entailed when it set out to build houses for 36,710 homeless families within a span of only 10 years. The project began in 1995, and the critics bewailed that it was a noble but unrealistic exercise given the inadequate resources and the very short period allotted. Getting halfway through their target would be incredible. And yet, somehow, they did get halfway through!

Apparently, Las Piñas took to heart the words of the late Pope John XXIII that shelter is not only a basic human need but a basic right of every person and families that must be upheld by those who have been given the responsibility and authority to do so. Of Las Piñas City's 472,780 urban population (*NSO, 2000 Census*), 36,710 families belonged to the so-called urban poor, who were squatters in the twenty barangays of Las Piñas City.

But far from carrying out a mere dole-out program, the LGU elicited the participation of the project beneficiaries and set out to empower them with the aid of the rest of the community—i.e. the private sector, non-government organizations and other concerned sectors. In the preparatory stages, the beneficiaries were fervently involved in updating the census, in validating the list of beneficiaries, and in organizing the community for the housing project. They also went



through a series of orientations, training seminars, workshops, and other forms of community education. These helped change the urban poor's view of themselves and the role they played in a meaningful way.

With the development of an *Informed Database*, a very valuable planning tool which the Foundation for Development Alternatives and the Institute on Church and Social Issues introduced, the Urban Poor Affairs Office of Las Piñas was able to identify the specific needs and character of the urban poor beneficiary-communities. Moreover, the regularly updated listing of beneficiaries made the program very relevant and more effective in the locality.

Implementing committees on the community level were established with the beneficiaries playing the primary



Out of the total 36,710 homeless families, 23,138 families now have security of land tenure.

regular payments of monthly loan amortizations, taxes, garbage collection fees, and other charges. The members set aside funds to collectively pay for their land and housing, with the community becoming the LGU's implementing partner who shared and paid its dues.


Out of the total 36,710 homeless families, 23,138 families now have security of land tenure. A total of 96.9 hectares have also been acquired for the housing project. Most of the CBOs have also completed payments for their land equity and are now regularly amortizing their housing loan. Other CBOs are eagerly awaiting the release of their housing loan. The beneficiary-families are now fully integrated into the mainstream of true homeowners paying real property taxes. This translates into more funds which the LGU could flow back for social services. A total of 136 CBOs have been transformed into bona fide Homeowners Associations that plan and implement community projects as well as maintain peace and order in their areas.

roles, while the rest of the team provide support. The stakeholders were earnest because owning a piece of land and building a house they could call their own is no longer just a promise by some politician but an achievable goal they can actually work on.

To avoid confusion, the rules of participation and empowerment were spelled out in a Memorandum of Agreement. After land acquisition, the LGU of Las Piñas, the NGOs, the private sector and the Community Based Organizations teamed-up to develop the communities, which involved the installation of drainage and sewerage systems, road concreting, installation of electricity, as well as the delivery of other basic services.

Subsequently, the beneficiary-communities developed their own Savings Mobilization program, which entailed a stringent community collection mechanism that ensured

The CBOs have since formed themselves into a city-wide alliance called the *Kasama at Alyansa ng Mamamayan sa Pag-unlad, Inc.* which aims to share their acquired knowledge, skills and orientation with other communities and to lobby for the enactment of favorable policies by the City Council.

Today, the transition from blight (unhealthy environs) to a bright and healthy environment is very evident in many communities in Las Piñas. The program did not just help the beneficiaries own a piece of land and a house. It afforded them a place in society and a home for their families, where they could live with dignity as humans should. 

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Isabela

Price Support for Rice and Corn Farmers

Isabela Province is one of the biggest corn and rice producing provinces in the Philippines. But, only big traders and middlemen were benefiting and not the farmers who were the real producers. This prompted the provincial government to launch the Price Stabilization Program for Rice and Corn, a partnership between the Provincial Government of Isabela and the National Food Authority.

Beginning in October 2005, a portion of Isabela's Economic Development Fund was used to subsidize rice and corn production in the province. A sum of PhP2.00 per kilo is added to the support price of the NFA for corn and rice. To promote the program, the provincial government conducted advocacy campaigns and the holding of a buyers-sellers forum. A Memorandum of Agreement between the Local Government Unit and the National Food Authority was also executed. To increase public awareness and acceptance of the project, the local government undertook print and broadcast information drives at the barangay and municipal level, organized meetings and briefings and launched advocacy campaigns.

The price stabilization program helped Isabela's grains farmers fetch higher prices for their products. It also made the governor very popular among her constituents. Contrary to earlier expectations that the program would not sit well with Isabela's businessmen and traders, most have actually welcomed the


project. When market prices are competitive, the provincial government bids out the stocks of rice and corn to interested traders or businessmen. The income derived from the sale goes back to the provincial fund and is subsequently channeled to help even more farmers for the next harvest season.

The price stabilization program helped Isabela's grains farmers fetch higher prices for their products.

So far, the provincial government invested PhP4.5 million and earned a net profit of PhP450,000. While the total funds of the NFA and the provincial government would not suffice to cover all the products of Isabela's farmers, it is ensuring leverage alongside big traders and middlemen for them to tow the prevailing support price since they are no longer the sole buyers of the staple produce. The governor has even allowed traders from other parts of the country (like Bulacan, Batangas, and Pangasinan), to buy Isabela's rice and corn harvests and directly negotiate with the farmers. The program actually managed to influence the traders' prices to go up that the farmers resumed selling to them. As far as the provincial government of Isabela

is concerned, the less farmers going to NFA, the better.

So far, the program has benefitted 87,500 rice farmers and 85,086 corn producers. The provincial government is set to expand and improve the project in order to serve even more farmers. It plans to make more agricultural facilities available, such as trucks to haul products especially from the remote and inaccessible barangays. It also plans to improve farm-to-market roads and drying facilities as well as to promote the use of organic fertilizers and integrated pest management. This would encourage farmers to produce more as they are ensured of better prices for their products. Meanwhile, the NFA is mulling suggestions to relax its strict standards on moisture content and purity. National and regional officials of the NFA say that other provinces have expressed the desire to have similar programs for their farmers after learning about its success in Isabela.

Price subsidy programs, in general, do not work. But maybe, localities like Isabela, where political will and the support of farmers and traders are present, could make the price support program work. 

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Bindoy, Oriental Negros

Health Insurance for the Poor

Bawal magkasakit!” (It is forbidden to get sick!). This is the tagline of a commercial advertisement which highlighted the fact that medicines are prohibitively expensive in the Philippines; especially for indigent families. But, in Bindoy, Oriental Negros, indigent families are assured of an affordable health insurance program.

A 2006 survey showed that 73 percent of the 7,204 households in Bindoy are indigents with a per capita income of less than PhP11,480. To date, all of these indigent households are covered by the Bindoy Social Health Insurance Indigency Program. Before the program was put in place, most of those who got sick and hospitalized could not afford the necessary drugs and medicines and often could not pay their hospital bills because they

were impoverished. Often, they would choose to endure their illness and would only go to the doctor when their health has deteriorated. That all changed in February 2002 when the BSHIIP started.

The BSHIIP aimed to provide affordable and quality health care especially to the poor. But, unlike in other areas, where the municipal government assumed sole responsibility for the local premium counterpart, Bindoy’s leadership ensured that the province, municipality, barangays, and the sponsored families contributed in sustaining the program. Even the congressional representative contributed in the initial phase of implementation by providing the basic equipment necessary for the provision of the Outpatient Benefit Package. The LGU also conducted an intensive information campaign

about the program’s benefits and successfully encouraged the people to participate.

The annual premium required to provide PhilHealth coverage to an indigent family amounts to PhP1,200. The national government shoulders the bulk of the premium cost depending on the income classification of the LGU. For every beneficiary that the LGU enrolls into the National Health Insurance Program, it earns a capitation fund of PhP300. As a result, Bindoy has been earning PhP1.5 million per year, which it re-channels for the purchase of hospital equipment and medicines that further improves health care delivery.

In the initial year of implementation, the households’ membership in the program was offered at no cost. But in the second year, a BSHIIP



Financial Profile of the Program in the last three years (in PhP)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	YEAR 2004	YEAR 2005	YEAR 2006
	(3 rd yr of implementation)	(4 th yr of implementation)	(5 th yr of implementation)
Municipal Counterpart	355,000	300,000	300,000
Barangay Counterpart	122,858	122,650	125,702
Provincial Counterpart	200,000	200,000	200,000
Household (HH) Counterpart Target Collection	364,980	465,960	631,320
TOTAL BUDGET ALLOCATION	1,042,838	1,088,610	1,257,022
TOTAL AMOUNT PAID PREMIUM CONTRIBUTION	779,280	631,320	631,320

household member was required to pay a measly PhP120 as an annual premium counterpart. This was introduced and institutionalized by the LGU as the “Innovative Sharing Scheme of the Local Premium Counterpart.” When a household could not pay in cash, it was allowed to pay in kind or render service to the barangay. The rural health workers were tasked to collect the household contributions.

Records show that the program elicited strong community involvement as evidenced by the equity contributed by household counterparts which was relatively larger compared to the rest of the premium share contributions. In the past three years, the collection from households averaged 92 percent. The household counterpart contribution has also reached PhP1,350,878.70, which is even higher than the municipal budget allocation of PhP955,000. In 2006, 612 beneficiaries have availed of the hospitalization benefits and 4,406 had sought primary consultation. About 3,254 beneficiaries have also availed of the complimentary OPB services provided at no cost by the RHU diagnostic laboratory. The program has clearly made a mark in the health service delivery of the municipality.

The BSHIIP is now a model for those who seek to adopt Bindoy’s health insurance scheme for its poor constituents. The former Local Chief Executive, who originally started the program in Bindoy, has been invited as resource speaker to different areas and for various conferences in the country to share Bindoy’s experience in health care delivery. The much improved health facility and upgraded health service capabilities are now sites for study tours from different LGUs and NGOs all over the country.



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Infanta, Quezon

A Community Prepared for Disasters



Perhaps, there is no better wake-up call than a disaster that has just occurred; especially one which resulted in the massive loss of lives and property. Such was the case for the LGU in Infanta, Quezon after flashfloods swept away barangays in the municipality in November 29, 2004. The disaster galvanized the municipal government of Infanta and its communities to develop their own Community-based Disaster Preparedness and Management Program for the 60,209 residents. And what better way to prepare for

disaster than by enjoining everyone to play their important part.

With the CBDPM in place, Infanta was able to coordinate with Search and Rescue teams during the occurrence of Typhoon “Reming” in Infanta in December 2006 and managed to rescue and evacuate a number of affected families. In the span of only three years, the LGU also managed to rehabilitate and repair municipal roads, bridges and other infrastructures damaged by the November 2004 flashfloods. With the help of international and

local NGOs and funding donors, the recovery period of local entrepreneurs, people’s organizations, farmers and fisher folks was also shortened.

Infanta’s “community-based” approach to disaster preparedness and management has promoted self-reliance, especially within the first 24 hours of emergency response, while awaiting help from outside. By doing so, Infanta was able to organize and train individual residents, their families, their barangays, and their communities to

respond appropriately to any disaster or emergency. The LGU also empowered small multi-sectoral “core groups” within the community (i.e., the reorganized and reactivated Municipal Disaster Coordinating Council, Special Committee on Agos River Rehabilitation and Flood Control, and Special Committee on Poblacion Area Drainage System) to plan, implement, monitor and sustain, in a participatory manner, any disaster preparedness and risk reduction program of the municipality.

The barangays were taught that their community could reduce the risks of natural hazards by reducing the vulnerabilities of their residents, implementing the four important Ps (Predict, Plan, Prepare, Practice), and focusing on their own community-based early warning and communication systems. Infanta also installed community-based early warning systems and established two-way radio communication between the barangays. It also conducted annual drills and exercises for flashflood, fire and earthquake preparedness. Representatives from the private


The four important Ps of disaster preparedness— Predict, Plan, Prepare, and Practice!

sector and civil society organizations were encouraged to suggest, plan, prioritize and implement programs, projects and activities related to CBDPM.

Upon learning that concrete engineering interventions were introduced in Tarlac and Pampanga to protect their localities and residents, the SCARRFC launched a signature campaign requesting the national government to pay attention to the perennial threat of flashflood recurrence in Infanta and to allocate funds from the national coffers to construct flood control dikes along the banks of Agos river. In addition, the SCARRFC initiated several community mobilization or *bayanihan* activities (like sand-bagging), which are designed to boost the sagging morale of the people of Infanta and to catch the

attention of the national government.

The communities were able to lobby Malacañang officials for the release of Php50M earmarked for the construction of slope protection structures and river re-channeling projects. The LGU also acquired additional reconditioned heavy equipment such as a bulldozer, dump trucks and back hoe through its 2006 Supplemental Budget amounting to Php9M, which it employed for the Agos river rehabilitation and flood control, dredging of waterways and canals, and other development projects of the municipality.

To sustain its initiatives, the Municipal Development Council added the words “disaster-resilient citizenry” to Infanta’s municipal vision for the next 30 years. It meant the inclusion of CBDPM into the mainstream of good governance. As a result, a sizeable budget is being allocated for DPM activities from the annual general fund and IRA (internal revenue allotment) of the LGU. Infanta has since been receiving a steady stream of visitors composed of officials from other LGUs, students, teachers, NGO workers, as well as foreigners. They hope to learn how Infanta was able to recover so fast from the disaster and how the LGU, in partnership with the community, is implementing its CBDPM program successfully. The invitation of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation for Infanta to share their experience on CBDPM to an international audience in Kyoto is further testament to the success of the project. 



CONTACT

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Munggo: The Black Gold of San Mateo



In the Municipality of San Mateo, the local government noticed a marked decline in the rice harvest yield, which was traced to the depletion of organic materials brought about by chemical intensive farming. Decreasing yields meant dwindling incomes for the farmers. To reverse the trend, the municipal government introduced a different cropping pattern involving rice and munggo (mung bean) production.

Locally called *balatong*, munggo is a drought-tolerant crop. The root system of this leguminous crop also restores the natural fertility of the soil as it is filled with nitrogen-fixing bacteria. This crop is also adaptable to various growing conditions and is easy to grow and maintain. It is best grown shortly before the onset of the summer season, when the soil still holds substantial moisture. Thus, it is the perfect candidate to plant in San Mateo's rice fields after the rice harvest in March, when the rice lands are left idle to dry in the scorching months of summer. By planting munggo during these dry months, the rice farmers could earn additional income as well as produce additional food for their families.

In February 2002, San Mateo's local government devised a Plant Now, Pay Later scheme to intensify munggo production and entice



farmers to try the program. Through this scheme, farmers could avail of 20 kilos of munggo seeds and only pay for it after the harvest.

Four years after the municipal government encouraged its farmers to make use of their idle time for planting munggo, the town now has more than 7,000 hectares of munggo farms during the dry season. A production of 800 to 1,000 kilos of munggo per hectare at the prevailing price of PhP32.00 per kilo translated into incomes ranging from PhP25,600 to PhP32,000 per hectare. This meant PhP224 million in additional income during the summer for San Mateo's farmers who take their time off from planting rice. Munggo production not only restored soil fertility in the rice farms, it also greatly enhanced the income of most of the families as 90 percent of San Mateo's population was dependent on agriculture as the main source of livelihood.

Munggo production greatly enhanced the income of the families

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And there were other benefits gained from planting *munggo*. After harvest time, the *munggo* farms were used as forage for farm animals, and provided respite to the farmers who no longer needed to take the animals to greener pastures.

With *munggo* on their tables, most of the families now had a protein-rich diet. Moreover, the threshed pods could be turned into compost or organic fertilizer which translated into lesser farm expenditures. And, the burnt hull of the munggo could be used as the seed bed for mushroom production, which also has a large income potential. Lastly, women organizations profited from *munggo* production by processing it into various food delicacies like *butchi*, *moriecos*, *munggo* bread, *guinataang munggo* and *lumpiang gulay*.

Eventually, San Mateo began celebrating a Munggo Field Day. The event included site visits of *munggo* demonstration farms,

seminars and a Farmers' Forum on the various aspects of munggo production and marketing.

The success of the program gained the support of the Provincial Government, the District House Representative and the Department of Agriculture. The DTI and DOST provided processing and marketing strategies in the promotion of the program, and the LGU also began participating in the One Town, One Product program.

The many benefits derived by the municipality from munggo production have prompted San Mateo to refer to the plant as its "black gold." This is because munggo plants are ready for harvest when the pods turn black and its leaves defoliate.

Other municipalities in Isabela like Cabatuan, Roxas, San Manuel, and Aurora are now emulating this program. The Municipal Mayor of San Mateo was even invited to the Provincial Capitol to share San Mateo's expertise in mungbean production. They all hope that, one day, they would also be able to reap their very own black gold.



San Carlos City Water Levy for Watershed Development

These days, clean water is becoming more expensive than fuel; a situation brought about by the pollution and degradation of watershed areas. And if something is not done to reverse the trend, clean water could soon become scarce. But the rehabilitation of watershed areas is also costly, and raising funds could prove difficult. Then again, it may not be as difficult if the whole community pitches in as demonstrated by the San Carlos City government and its residents.

Large portions of San Carlos City in Negros Occidental are critical watersheds which cover 5,017 hectares. These are the main water sources that supply both domestic and agricultural consumers in and around the city. To address denudation of the watershed areas, the city government designed a Watershed Development and Rehabilitation Project using an innovative financing scheme to rehabilitate the denuded watersheds. The local government convinced its constituents to pay a water levy of seventy five centavos per cubic meter of water that they consume. The water levy generates 1.2 million pesos annually, which goes to a Trust Fund that is managed by the San Carlos Development Board. This Trust Fund, together with



additional contributions by other organizations and stakeholders, guarantees resource availability for future use and expansion purposes and is being used as leverage to get additional funding. This unique system for raising financial resources for rehabilitation sets apart this local government initiative.

Unique to the WDRP is the consortium of four multi-sectoral organizations—i.e. Genesys Foundation, JF Ledesma Foundation, Inc., Multi-Sectoral Alliance for Development and the SCDB—that jointly manage and implement the project. These organizations oversee nursery planting and maintenance,



capacity-building on agro-forestry and livelihood programs as well as community organizing. Policy and technical support is further provided by the DENR and the German Development Service. These organizations contribute their specific expertise to attain a holistic approach to sustainable development.


The project employed an integrated forest land use approach that determined type of reforestation and agricultural activity based on land slope. Specific areas are designated for settlement, livestock, fruit-bearing plants, production forest, and protection forest. The strategy balances the needs of the communities with conservation concerns.

Started in 2005, the project has brought tangible results. To date, a total of 211,348 trees have been planted. Fourteen species were used for diversity. Some were short rotation species for fuel and charcoal while others were long rotation species for timber production. Public acceptance of the project has also been increasing. Some landowners and corporations even set aside a portion of their lands for protection forest. A total of 140.8 hectares of private lands are now also covered by the project.

Communities living within the watershed areas were provided with livelihood opportunities (such as livestock and agricultural production) to ensure that they would not use critical environmental areas for economic activities such as illegal logging, unsustainable charcoal production and shifting cultivation on steep slopes. The estimated income of the farmers from livestock and agricultural production is PhP60,000.00 annually. The communities would also be able to earn approximately PhP1 million in labor payments for three years of planting operations and nursery maintenance.

People's involvement, particularly the formation of the Community Watershed Management Association, is not just an issue of participation and empowerment but primarily of sustainability. This

ensures that the community will maintain and take care of the watershed long after the project has been phased out.

There is now an ongoing effort to replicate the San Carlos Watershed Management and Development Project on a wider scale, which would involve 11 cities and municipalities in Negros. This has led to the formation of the Northern Negros Forest Reserve Management Council where the eleven LGUs agreed to share resources and strategies. With this development, Negrenses are now pretty well assured of clean water for a long, long time. 

CONTACT

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For each cubic meter of water, the city government charges 75 centavos which goes to a trust fund for watershed development and protection



T H E 2 0 0 7 F I N A L I S T S



Butuan City. Tuloy Aral Walang Sagabal for Special Children

This is a program aimed at rehabilitating special children and mainstreaming them in day care centers and regular and special education classes. It has served 101 differently-abled children from the original number of 42, and has mainstreamed 18% of them to regular and special education classes and day care centers. An important feature of this program is the participation of the parents and families of these special children.



Cebu Province. A New Approach to Penology

More than 1,500 prisoners of the provincial jail have demonstrated to the nation and the world that there is joy, productivity, solidarity, hope, pride, discipline, creativity and life inside prison and beyond.



Looc, Romblon. Looc Bay Fish and Marine Sanctuary

An integrated coastal resource management program centered on the conservation of the two fish and marine sanctuaries within the Looc Bay. Not financed by big foreign donors, the LGU of Looc and the Bantay Dagat volunteers and fisherfolk worked together leading to sustainable fish catch, preservation of fish and marine species as well as increased eco-tourism activities.



Maitum, Sarangani.

Lamlunay ("In the Forest") Research and Learning Center

Through this 108-hectare facility located in Maitum, Sarangani, the local government maintains nurseries of fruit trees and other crops and distributes seedlings to barangays. Demo farms using sloping agricultural land technology and diversified farming systems are also maintained in the center. Through the facility, the average family income in Brgy. Upo has continuously increased from PhP4,000 in 2004 to PhP7,000 in 2005, and to PhP10,000 in 2006.



San Fernando City, La Union. Enhancing Service Delivery through a Basic Integrated Approach to Good Governance

The city government used an approach integrating the strategies in the provision of health, social welfare, and environmental services. As a result of the program, malnutrition rate in children aged 0-6 has decreased from 12.49% to 5.53%. The total number of patients served by the city's five lying in clinics has also increased from 3,314 to 10,152. And 12,293 households (61.43%) are now practicing waste segregation.



Sarangani Province. Working for Indigenous Peoples Development

The program worked for the acquisition of IP tenurial instruments in ancestral domains, restoration of the cultural heritage and identity of Sarangani IPs, increased participation of IPs in development, and the provision of socio-economic and environmental services in IP communities. The Sarangani Heritage Code and the Environmental Code specifically in ICCs have been crafted.

Sultan Kudarat, Shariff Kabunsuan. Promoting Transparency through Information Technology

The first LGU in ARMM to computerize its operations leading to better data-based decision-making by the mayor and her staff, faster and cheaper work processes which translate into increased income and more efficient delivery of services and a more satisfied LGU clientele.



Tangub City. Empowering Farmers through the BAYANIHAN Farm Clusters

After clustering the city's upland barangays into four groups, appropriate farm technologies and inputs were introduced. Breeder goats, post-harvest facilities, crop diversification and specialization led to increased farm production, benefiting around 1,500 upland farmers.



Tarlac City. Strengthening Cooperatives through the Magsikap Tarlak! Program

In partnership with the Land Bank of the Philippines, the program strengthened the capabilities of 72 cooperatives through financial and technical assistance, translating to 4,781 direct member-beneficiaries, combined capital base of P36.36M, and mobilized savings of P8.27M.



SPECIAL CITATION ON LOCAL FISCAL MANAGEMENT

Municipality of Infanta, Quezon

The Special Citation on Local Fiscal Management is a partnership between Galing Pook Foundation, the Economic Policy Reform Agenda (EPRA) Project and the Development Bank of the Philippines. The Special Citation hopes to draw attention to the need for stronger financial performance among LGUs.

The Special Citation was implemented parallel to the regular Galing Pook Awards, whereby its 19 Finalists were subjected to the fiscal management evaluation tools and performance benchmarks. To win the citation, the LGU must show declining dependence on internal revenue allotments (IRA) for the last three years and increasing importance of local revenues as indicated in growth in collection from local sources. The LGU should also exhibit good performance when it comes to its ratio of local revenues in relation to the local budget and local revenue collection per capita. Elasticity of local income (or percent change in collection relative to percent change in Gross Regional Domestic Product) was also evaluated.

The Municipality of Infanta in Quezon is recognized for its good fiscal performance compared with the other LGU

finalists, considering the difficulties that the LGU encountered in managing its resources. Infanta has been challenged by physical disasters and to be able to accomplish so much deserves recognition.

Its IRA has been declining from 83 percent to 81 percent of total revenues and its locally generated revenues account for 14.71 percent of total revenues. The LGU uses its powers to raise non-tax revenues well. Non-tax revenues accounted for 8.0 percent of total revenues compared to a national average of 6.52 percent.

Infanta also displayed buoyant growth rates in collection. Local sources grew by 25.17 percent compared to a 6.42 percent IRA increase. Tax collection grew by 41.19 percent in 2006 and non-tax collection rose by 56.0 percent. These growth rates exceeded the average growth rates for all municipalities which were used as benchmarks.

Special Citation Committee

- Milwida Guevara
- Gil Beltran
- Purificacion Agcaoili
- Raymund Fabre
- Rene Fortuno



2007 National Selection Committee

NEREUS ACOSTA, Professor of Public Policy at the Ateneo School of Government, Xavier University and the Ateneo de Manila Political Science Department, served as Congressman of the 1st District of Bukidnon. Dr. Acosta was named the first Filipino World Fellow of Yale University in 2004 in recognition of his advocacies on education and the environment, primarily as principal author of the landmark 1999 Clean Air Act, the 2004 Clean Water Act and the 2001 Solid Waste Management Act.

RAFAEL COSCOLLUELA is currently the Administrator of the Sugar Regulatory Administration. He was the Presidential Adviser for Western Visayas. He served as Governor of Negros Occidental for three consecutive terms, during which he garnered two Galing Pook Awards. He also serves as Chairman of ESKAN, a Negros-based NGO engaged in education reform, trustee of Synergeia Foundation as well as Chairperson of the Galing Pook Foundation.

EDERLINDA FERNANDEZ is Professor at the Western Mindanao State University and a nationally recognized expert in gender and governance. She organized the WMSU Women's Research and Resource Center and assisted the local government of Zamboanga City in establishing the Local Council of Women. She was editor-in-chief of *The Torch* of the Philippine Normal College and the National Secretary of the College Editor's Guild, Philippines (CEGP).

JAIME GALVEZ TAN is currently the President of Health Futures Foundation and was a former Secretary of Health. He held senior positions at the UNICEF and has been a Consultant for the WHO, UNDP, UNFPA, The World Bank, ADB, and the USAID. He was also Vice Chancellor for Research at the UP Manila and Executive Director of the National Institutes of Health. He is a Bill Gates Fellow 2000 in Leadership and Management at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Maryland, USA.

JOSE RENE GAYO is the Executive Director of PAREF Southridge School in Alabang and the Founding Dean of the University of Asia and the Pacific School of Management. He serves in the board of trustees of a number of social development organizations and is listed as one of the 2000 Outstanding Scholars of the 20th Century in the International Biographical Centre of Cambridge, England.

MILWIDA GUEVARA is CEO of Synergeia Foundation and Fellow of the Public Finance Institute of the Philippines. She was Undersecretary of Finance in-charge of domestic resource mobilization. She served as Co-Chairman of the Presidential Task Force on Tax and Tariff Reforms which formulated the Comprehensive Tax Reform Program of the Ramos Government. She has been cited by numerous organizations for her integrity, commitment to public service, strong advocacy against tax evasion and her efforts in continuous attainment of a healthy fiscal sector.

CIELITO HABITO is currently a Professor of Economics at the Ateneo de Manila University, where he is also Director of the Ateneo Center for Economic Research and Development. He is also a regular columnist of the Philippine Daily Inquirer. As former Secretary of Socioeconomic Planning and Director-General of NEDA, Dr. Habito was the youngest member of the Cabinet of President Fidel V. Ramos.

BEN MALAYANG III is currently the President of Silliman University and was a former Undersecretary of the DENR. He is a Senior Fellow of the Development Academy of the Philippines and Fellow of the Strategic Studies Group of the National Defense College of the Philippines. Dr. Malayang was also Full Professor and Dean of the School of Environmental Science and Management of the UP in Los Baños.

LEONARDO MONTEMAYOR is currently the National President of the Federation of Free Farmers and Board Chairman of the FFF Cooperative, Inc. Mr. Montemayor, a former Secretary of Agriculture, co-authored major laws and has written extensively on issues about the empowerment of coconut and grains farmers, agrarian reform, cooperatives and other important political issues.

TINA MONZON-PALMA is the Program Director of Bantay Bata 163. An iconic member of Philippine Broadcast Journalism history, she had the strength, courage and dignity to broadcast to a nation under Martial Law. Today, she is an anchor on ABS-CBN's nightly news channel "The World Tonight" on ANC and host of the weekly issue-oriented interactive talk show "Talkback with Tina Monzon-Palma" on ANC and A.M. radio station DZMM.

AUSTERE PANADERO is presently the Undersecretary of DILG for Local Government. He is principally responsible for developing and implementing policies, programs and projects addressing the capability-building requirement of local government units. Mr. Panadero also served as Senior Vice-President for Operations of the Development Academy of the Philippines, a government controlled corporation providing technical assistance in organizational and human resource development.



ROSALINDA PAREDES is currently the Partnership Adviser for Philippine-Australia Local Governance Development Program. She was involved in capacity building of local governments on public service excellence for health service, development planning, human resources development and institution building. She presently co-chairs PROCESS-BOHOL, Inc., a non-government organization dedicated to empowering women and fisherfolk in coastal communities.

EMMA PORIO is Professor of Sociology and past chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the Ateneo de Manila University. She chairs the Technical Panel for Sociology and Anthropology in the Commission on Higher Education of the Philippines as well as member of the Executive Council of the International Sociological Association and the Board of Directors of the Global Development Network. Dr. Porio has done extensive research on children, women, poverty, development, and governance.

MARIVEL SACENDONCILLO is the Executive Director of the Local Government Academy. She is also the President of the Local Government Training and Research Institutes - Philippine Network. Ms. Sacendoncillo's expertise are in the areas of capacity building, development management, conflict management and post-conflict recovery.

VERONICA VILLAVICENCIO is Executive Director of the Peace and Equity Foundation, Inc. and was the Lead Convenor (Secretary) of the National Anti-Poverty Commission. She also served as Program Director of the Philippine Business for Social Progress, Grants Program Director of the Foundation for the Philippine Environment and Program Coordinator for APPROTECH ASIA.

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Galing Pook

*music and lyrics by Gary Granada
vocals: Gary Granada, Bayang Barrios, Noel Cabangon,
Shane and Dave of Crazy as Pinoy, PETA kids, Luke Granada*



Ang aming adhikain
Ay simple lang naman
Sapat sa pangunahing
Mga pangangailangan

Saan mahahagilap
Ang mga munting pangarap
Makaigpaw sa hirap
Maalwang hinaharap

Sa punyagi at kusa
Munting pamayanan
Sa husay kinilala
Umani ng karangalan

Kayraming nagsasabing
Ang galing galing daw namin
Saan ba nanggagaling
Ano ba'ng anting-anting?

Simple lang yan
Kaya mo yan, bay!

Sa malikhaing paraan, sa paraang malikhain
Kasama ang mamamayan, mamamaya'y pagsamahin
Pagbabago na lantad, lantad na pagbabago
Tuloy-tuloy na pag-unlad, tuloy-tuloy na pag-asenso

Sa dami ng balakid
Sa dami ng hadlang
Ang diwang nalulupig
Nagtitiis na lang
Ngunit huwag kang papayag
Huwag kang pabubuwag
Tadhanang ating palad
Nasa ating kamay

Chorus counterpoint:
Galing Pook..

Ang sabi ng iba, ang galing ng Pilipino
Magaling na mang-isa, mandaraya, manloloko
Ang sakit sa tenga, kahit di mo matanggap
Ganyan daw talaga, yan ang sabi ng lahat

Subalit doon sa aming mumunting komunidad
Namayani ang maraming kabutihan ang hangad
Pinaghusay ang lokal na gobyernong niluklok
Pinagpala't natanghal na isang Galing Pook!

Ang sabi ng marami, Pilipino ay tamad
Walang respeto sa sarili, dangal at dignidad
Palakasang palasak, boto na nilalako
Lider na nagbubuhay ng sarili ring bangko

Di man maikakaila ay huwag nating lahatin
Di mo rin maitatwa, di man sukat akalain
Magandang mga balita sa mga suluk-sulok
Kayraming halimbawa ng mga Galing Pook

Malikhaing paraan
Kasama ang mamamayan
Tungo sa pagbabago
At tuloy-tuloy na pag-unlad



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