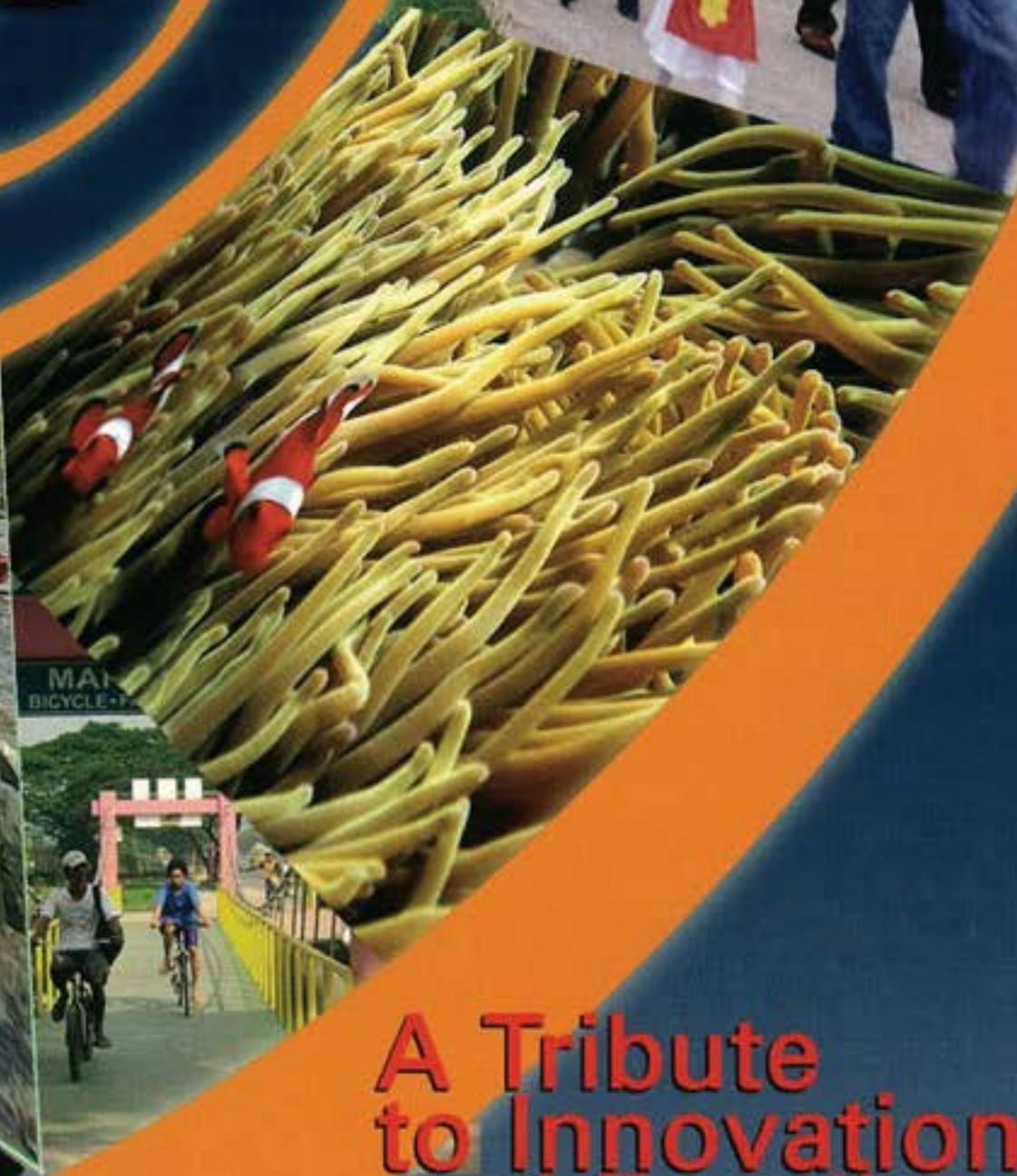
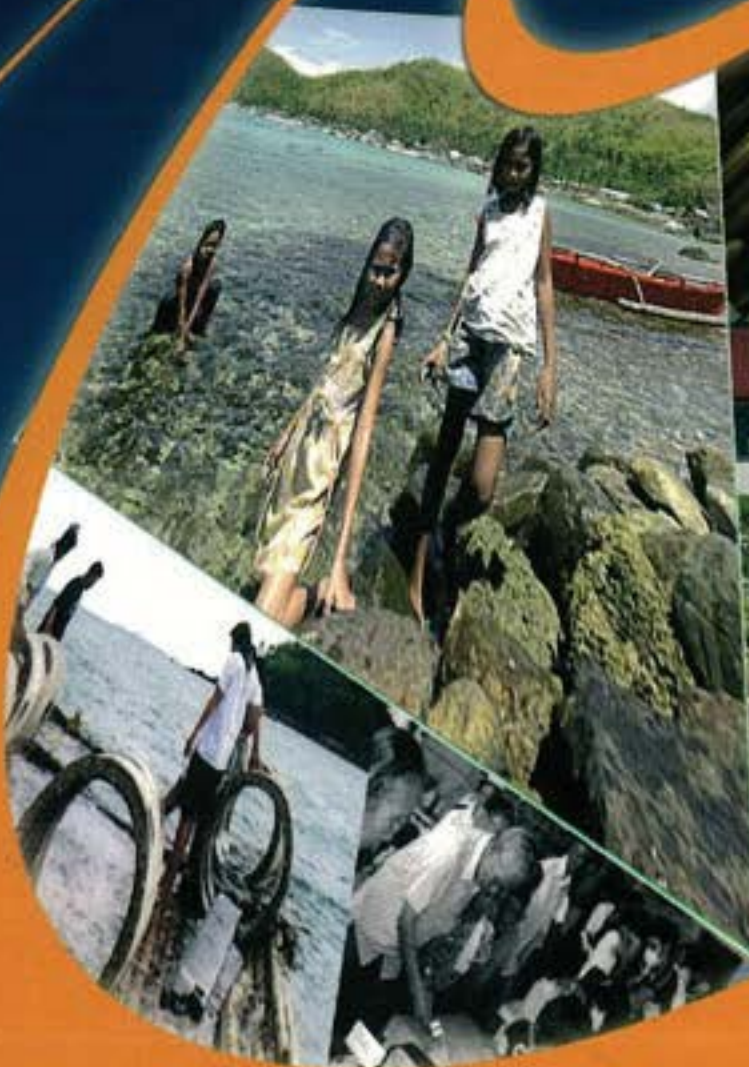
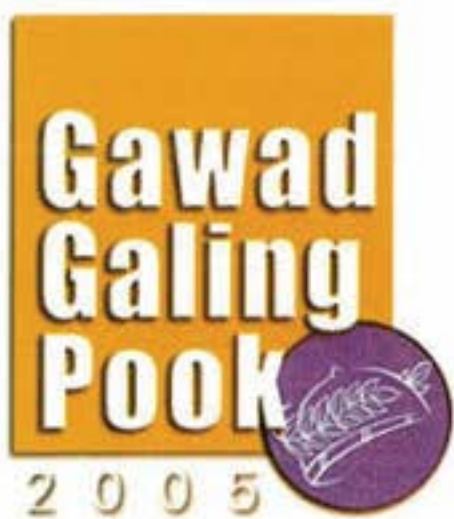


Gawad Galing Pook

2005



**A Tribute
to Innovation
and Excellence
in Local
Governance**



programme

Awards Ceremony

Malacañan Palace

December 2005

Invocation

National Anthem

Welcome Remarks

Dr. Milwida M. Guevara

Chairperson, Galing Pook Foundation

Hon. Angelo T. Reyes

Secretary, Department of Interior and Local Government
Chairperson - Board of Trustees, Local Government Academy

Gawad Galing Pook 2005: Selection Criteria and Process

Dr. Cielito F. Habito

Chairman, National Selection Committee

Conferment of Awards to:

Trailblazing Programs

Top Ten Outstanding Programs

Special Citations

Award for Continuing Excellence

By **Her Excellency Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo**

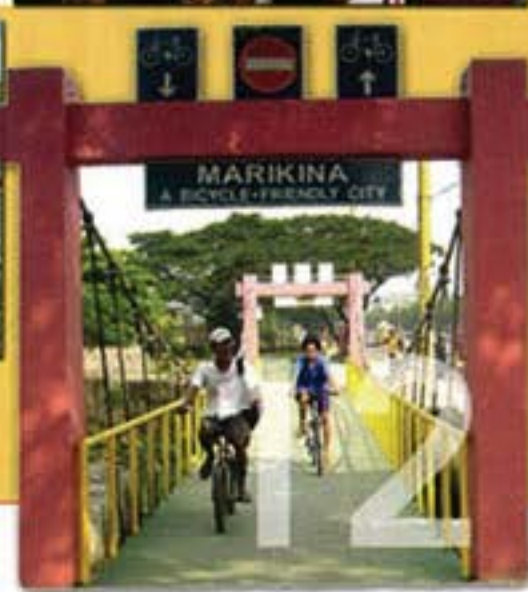
President, Republic of the Philippines

Assisted by DILG Secretary Angelo T. Reyes

Dr. Milwida M. Guevara

and Dr. Cielito F. Habito

Recessional



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message from the chairperson

What are patriots made of?

By Dr. Milwida M. Guevara

SOMEWHERE in the villages of Oriental Negros are doctors who stay watch in district hospitals. They hear the call of lucrative jobs abroad. But they choose to stay to minister to the sick, deliver babies, and comfort the dying.

Somewhere in Iloilo are mayors who lead programs in education reform—a function that has not yet been devolved to local governments. They know only 40% of their children could read well and 20% of them drop out of school in grade two. They commit time and resources to lead programs so that children can learn better.

Somewhere in Nueva Vizcaya are farmers who start working before dawn. Using simple innovations that the provincial staff introduced, they produce better rice, fruits, and vegetables. Every evening, the thought that there will be food on their tables enable them to sleep soundly.

Somewhere in the metropolis are local government leaders who enforce the rules well. Waste segregation has become a habit of the community. Taxes are efficiently collected and are spent for delivery of public services. Rivers are clean and streets are cleared for pedestrians. Policemen and firemen are on their jobs 24 hours a day and are just a call away.

Somewhere in the local governments are leaders who blaze the trail for innovations and governance. The local work force is downsized and energized. Budget formulation is transparent and collaborative. Taxpayers are treated as clients. Patients in health centers are treated with dignity and respect. Non-government organizations and communities are organized to support participatory planning and management.

The stories of these individuals and communities are not on the TV screen. They are also not found in major broadsheets. It does not help that these cases appear discrete and disparate, giving

the impression that they are exceptions rather than the rule.

It is the joy of Galing Pook Foundation to discover these communities and make it known that patriotism abounds in our country.

For the past 12 years, Galing Pook has been awed with the capability of local governments to make good governance work. Our challenges are to bring these cases of inspiration to a greater audience and consolidate these experiences so that they become part of local government systems.

We have to listen to local governments, observe their processes, and respect their choices. Often, they know what they need and how they can respond to their needs. We only need to grow into our new roles of enablers, i.e. providing them with information so that they can have better alternatives; developing a policy environment that will enable them to be financially independent; and mentoring them in areas where they fear to tread.



“It is the joy of Galing Pook Foundation to discover these communities and make it known **patriotism abounds** in our country...Our challenges are to bring these cases of inspiration to a **greater audience** and consolidate these experiences so they become part of local government systems.”

12 years of gawad galing pook



THE Galing Pook Foundation was established in April 1998 to institutionalize the Gantimpalang Paglilingkod Pook.

The Gawad Galing Pook started on October 21, 1993 as a pioneering awards program on innovation and excellence in local governance.

It was a joint initiative of the Department of Interior and Local Government (through the Local Government Academy), the Ford Foundation, and other individual local governance advocates from the academe, civil society, and government.

The Asian Institute of Management anchored the program until the Galing Pook Foundation was established in 1998 and a new Foundation Secretariat was formed in 2001.

More than 200 outstanding and trailblazing local governance programs have already won recognition from 1994 to 2004.

Winners are chosen every year from a national search of local governance programs sifted through a multi-level rigorous screening process.

To qualify, local governance programs must have a positive socio-economic and environmental impact; promote people's empowerment, transferability and sustainability; display efficiency of program service delivery, and creative use of powers under the Local Government Code and other decentralization and local autonomy policies.

Partners



THE FORD FOUNDATION supports institutions and people around the world through grants and loans that build knowledge and strengthen organizations and networks. Its program on governance and public policy aims to strengthen democratic practice by supporting projects that stimulate civic engagement and encourage governance like the Gawad Galing Pook.



United Nations
Development Programme



Development Academy
of the Philippines



National Commission on
the Role of Filipino Women



THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACADEMY, established in 1999 as the training arm of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), is mandated to undertake human resource development and training of local government officials and the department personnel in support of the aims of decentralization and local autonomy.



our vision

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

our 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 the quality of life.

national selection committee

In alphabetical order

VICTOR GERARDO J. BULATAO chairs the Local Governance Citizens' Network (LGCNet) made up of 40 civil society organizations. The group assists a thousand barangays in a hundred municipalities mostly in the Visayas and Mindanao in participatory barangay development planning and budgeting. He served in the Department of Agrarian Reform in various capacities in the 1980s and 1990s, including Undersecretary for Operations. He was instrumental in pushing the original Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program concept and in setting up the department's Support Services Office, which developed the Agrarian Reform Communities. He started out as a volunteer with the Federation of Free Farmers helping members with their agrarian issues and was elected National Secretary in 1971-1973.

NIEVES CONFESOR is Faculty Member at the Asian Institute of Management, with special research and training focus on public policy development and analysis, public administration, conflict resolution and negotiations, labor-management relations, skills development planning and administration, workers' welfare programs, human resources development, general management. She chairs the government negotiating panel with the Communist Party of the Philippines-National Democratic Front-New People's Army. She was Labor Secretary during the Ramos administration.

RAFAEL L. COSCOLLUELA is currently the Presidential Adviser for Western Visayas with rank of Secretary. He

began his career in public service in the early eighties, running a socio-economic development program for sugarcane farm workers in his home district in Negros Occidental. He was elected Vice Governor in 1988 and served as Governor 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, as well as trustee of Synergeia Foundation.

EDICIO DE LA TORRE is president of the Education for Life Foundation (ELF) whose core program is grassroots leadership formation through residential courses and distance learning. He is a former director-general of Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA). He describes himself as "a lifelong learner, with 40 years of direct engagement in popular education, inside and outside the Philippines, an advocate of alternative learning systems and education reform, he is committed to the continuing formation of grassroots leaders and the empowerment of grassroots communities in an age of globalization."

DR. JOSE RENE C. GAYO is the Executive Director of PAREF Southridge School in Alabang. He is the Founding Dean (1996-2004) 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 like the Meralco Foundation, Inc., University of Asia & the Pacific Foundation, Inc., Hands On Manila, and the Sapientes Milites Educational Foundation, Inc. He has written and published a number of articles related to

agribusiness, agrarian reform, economic development, education, and social enterprises. He is listed as one of the 2000 Outstanding Scholars of the 20th Century in the International Biographical Centre of Cambridge, England.

EDUARDO T. GONZALES is President of the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP). He is also a faculty member of the Academy's Graduate School of Public Management and Development. He sits on the board of the Foreign Service Institute and the Career Executive Service Board. He is also a Senior Fellow of the Philippine Center for Policy Studies and an alternate director for the Philippines of the Asian Productivity Organization. He has co-authored several books on governance, urban decentralization, and decentralized capacity building.

CIELITO F. HABITO is a Professor of Economics at the Ateneo de Manila University, where he is the Director of the Ateneo Center for Economic Research and Development (ACERD). He also sits in the board of several corporations and foundations, including the Manila Water Services Inc., WWF Philippines, PhilSteel Holdings Inc., Steel Corporation of the Philippines, Maximo T. Kalaw Institute of Sustainable Development, Cahbriba Alternative School Foundation, and the pagbabago@pilipinas Foundation. He is also a regular columnist of the Philippine Daily Inquirer. He served as Socioeconomic Planning Secretary/Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) during the administration of Fidel V. Ramos from 1992-1998.



LINA B. LAIGO spent long years in public service and was former Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development. Her exposure on the comprehensive and integrated delivery of social services, a flagship program under the Social Reform Agenda of the Ramos administration, has sharpened her skills in working with local government units, monitoring and evaluation and community participation. A strong advocate for family, women and children, Mrs. Laigo has now focused her efforts on these sectors and has been able to facilitate implementation of programs for children using a more holistic approach.

BEN S. MALAYANG III is Senior Fellow of the Development Academy of the Philippines; Fellow of the Strategic Studies Group of the National Defense College of the Philippines; Environmental Science Member of the National Committee on Biosafety of the Philippines; Country Co-Coordinator and Member of the International Science Planning Committee of the International Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change Program; and former Dean of the School of Environmental Science and Management of the University of the Philippines in Los Baños, Laguna. He is also former Undersecretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

EMMA E. PORIO is Professor of Sociology of the Department of Sociology & Anthropology at the Ateneo de Manila University. She also chairs the Governing Council of the Philippine Social Science Council and guest editor of the Philippine Sociological Review. She has authored several publications, such as the following: *Urban Governance and the Poverty Alleviation in Southeast Asia*,

Partnership with the Poor, Pathways to Decentralization, and Civil Society and Democratization in Asia. She also serves as international advisor to the International Cooperative Housing Foundation (Washington, DC), Forum of Researchers in Human Settlements (Rome), and to the editorial boards of several foreign academic journals.

ROSALINDA PAREDES is currently involved in training local government units for public service excellence for health service delivery under the Local Enhancement and Development (LEAD) Project for Health of the USAID. She also chairs PROCESS-Bohol, Inc. a non-government organization dedicated to empowering women and fisherfolk in coastal communities.

JESSE M. ROBREDO is currently the Chief Executive of Naga City. Under his stint, Naga City has been a recipient of both national and international awards, including *Asia's Most Improved Cities*, Dubai International Award for best practices, Habitat II 40 World Best Practices, the Gawad Galing Pook Hall of Fame. He has also won these personal recognition and awards: Bulawang Bikolnon Award, Distinguished Mayoral Awards, Most Outstanding Alumnus Award of De La Salle University, Konrad Adenauer Medal of Excellence as Most Outstanding City Mayor, one of the Ten Outstanding Young Persons of the World, Ten Outstanding Young Men of the Philippines, and Dangal ng Bayan Awardee.

MARIVEL C. SACENDONCILLO is Executive Director of the Local Government Academy of the Department of Interior and Local Government. She has extensive knowledge and experience in the areas of institutional development, poverty reduction, community-based

resource management, training systems development, and instructional materials development. She is also an advocate of participatory approach in local governance.

EMMELINE L. VERZOSA is Executive Director of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women. She was a gender trainer at the UP Center for Women Studies and a senior lecturer in nutrition at the UP College of Home Economics. As an NGO worker, she gained a wide experience in community organizing and women's health advocacy. She has a Master of Science in Social Policy and Planning in Developing Countries from the London School of Economics and Political Science.

NATHANIEL VON EINSIEDEL is an urban planning, development and management specialist, and currently Chairman and CEO of Consultants for Comprehensive Environmental Planning, Inc. (CONCEP Inc). Until recently, he was the Regional Director for Asia-Pacific of the United Nations Urban Management Program, a technical assistance facility helping cities build their capacities to address the challenges of urbanization. Prior to joining the United Nations, he held several positions in government, including that of Commissioner for Planning of Metro Manila and Deputy General Manager of the Human Settlements Development Corp. He also served as consultant to a number of urban development projects of the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, United Nations agencies and other international organizations, as well as private real estate development companies.

(L-R) Jesse Robredo, Marivel Sacendoncillo, Victor Gerardo Bulatao, Cielito Habito, Rosalinda Paredes, Emma Porio, and Edicio dela Torre



award for continuing excellence

Province of Bohol

IN a place where more than half of the population are poor and the insurgency problem persists, it is quite a feat for the province of Bohol to win the Award for Continuing Excellence (ACE), the top recognition in the Gawad Galing Pook.

And the secret behind this success can be summed up in four words: "Bohol has it all."

From a 1999 program that revived and preserved its rich cultural heritage, to a 2004 program on promoting ecotourism that practically put the province on the world map, Bohol is truly a haven—not just for tourism, but for effective local governance as well.

The province has been blessed, both with a bountiful harvest of natural resources, and dynamic local leaders who

continue to rally and inspire their constituents behind creative and responsive programs that managed to outlive their political lives.

Bohol has been recognized in the Gawad Galing Pook for the following programs:

Top Ten Outstanding Programs

- (2004) Bohol Ecotourism Development Program
- (2003) Bohol Coastal Law Enforcement Council
- (2002) Cultural Renaissance: Towards Synergy of Heritage, Arts and Eco-cultural Tourism Development

Other Trailblazing Programs

- (2005) Poverty Reduction, Peace and Development Program
- (2000) Investment Promotion Program Providing Barangay Livestock Assistance for Income Generation and Sustainable Livelihood



Province of Oriental Negros

EFFECTIVE partnership between the local government unit and civil society is the common thread that binds all the winning programs of the province of Oriental Negros.

The province bags the Award for Continuing Excellence (ACE), the top recognition in the Gawad Galing Pook, for displaying and sustaining excellence in fields where other LGUs fear to tread. These include agriculture, primary healthcare services, and coastal resource management.

Oriental Negros is particularly known for successfully addressing the problems brought about by the devolution of healthcare services. Its winning programs are community-based and brought basic services even to underserved areas such as the hinter-

lands and where insurgency problems persist. This is a mean feat considering that the province covers such vast land area composed of 20 municipalities, five cities and 557 barangays.

Oriental Negros is now considered a hub for convergence of empowering local governance programs, and for dynamic local leaders even in the barangay level.

Oriental Negros has been recognized in the Gawad Galing Pook for the following programs:

Top Ten Outstanding Programs

- (2005) *Gulayan at Palaisdaan Alay sa Kabataan*
- (2004) Barangay Agricultural Development Center
- (2003) Inter LGU-NGO Partnership in Healthcare Delivery
- (1995) Community Primary Hospital/Community-Based Resource Management



Joint Systems Improvement in Education Project

Province of Bulacan

"Parents take the first **responsibility** to educate their **children**."

BOOKS and school buildings alone do not make a learned child. Bulacan learned this the hard way when results of the National Education Achievement Test (NEAT) given to public elementary school students came back with horrendous results.

In 2000, a typical student from Bulacan showed a report card that would make his mother weep: a rating of 39.40% in Math and a slightly better 40.23% in English. The national averages were hardly any better at 50% and 52% but with this dismal performance, Bulakeño students were already scraping the bottom of the pan.

Jolted to its feet, the provincial government turned the educational system inside out to determine what's causing poor reading, computational skills, and dismal comprehension in Bulacan's 496 schools. They found out a crucial

cog to a child's learning wheel was missing: the parents.

"Parents take the first responsibility to educate their children, not the teachers, not DepED," said Governor Josefina M. dela Cruz.

Project JOSIE (for Joint Systems Improvement in Education) was thus launched in February 2001 to address the issue. It had two objectives: improve learning competency in English and improve computational and comprehension skills in Math.

The project covered elementary school students from grades 1 to 6. From 2001 to 2004, it required P35 million in funding from the provincial government and grants.

A special workbook was developed for students, written by the teachers themselves. The books were designed to match local

needs and cost only P23 compared to P120 in commercial bookstores.

Parents and teachers were linked in an organization called SAMAKKA (*Samahan ng mga Magulang sa Karunungan at Kabutihan*).

The 2003 NEAT results showed remarkable improvement in learning performance: 76% in reading skills and 72% in comprehension skills; and 82% in computational skills and 71.5% in mathematical comprehension skills.

Despite political wrangling in the province, Gov. dela Cruz is confident the project will outlive her term of office.

"Politicians will always listen to the people's demands. Whoever succeeds me cannot ignore this project," she said. "This is one project that has moved on its own in spite and despite me."



Program on Gender and Development of Capoocan

Capoocan, Leyte

"We have been very **creative** with our **gender advocacy** campaign."

YOU'D know you have reached the municipality of Capoocan in Southern Leyte if you see giant billboards placed strategically along the National Highway, proudly proclaiming the place as a zone where the rights of women and children are fiercely protected.

The situation now in Capoocan is a far cry from four years ago. Ninety percent of the population of the fourth-class municipality was poor, and women were the most vulnerable to abuse—both within and outside their own homes.

Lack of skills and job opportunities forced women to serve as househelp or even prostitutes. Those who opted to stay home became their jobless husbands' human punching bags.

Men occupied 70% of the 189 elected positions in the municipality, leaving no place for women to be heard.

To address the problem of women, Capoocan created in 2001 the Program on Gender and Development of Capoocan (PRO-GAD Capoocan). The program covers 21 barangays, most of which are hard to reach. It is funded by the 5% GAD budget, both at the municipal and barangay levels.

PRO-GAD Capoocan is a comprehensive development intervention with the following program components: community organizing, educational training, socio-economic and livelihood development, health and nutrition, and women's special concerns, namely violence against women and children.

The program encourages women to actively participate in development planning for their barangays. There is also increased access to reproductive health services. Apart from regular health services such as free medicines and consultation, couples are offered family

planning services (both natural and artificial methods) and women can also avail of free pap smear. *Hilot* trainings are conducted regularly to reduce maternal mortality. Nutritional supplements are provided for pregnant and lactating women.

But the biggest accomplishment of PRO-GAD Capoocan is the increase in the reporting of cases on violence against women and children (VAWC) as a result of an intensive campaign. Today, the number of habitual VAW perpetrators has decreased by a staggering 98%.

Because of an active gender advocacy campaign, both men and women in Capoocan are now more aware of each other's rights and responsibilities. And with the more active participation of the men in gender advocacy, PRO-GAD Capoocan is now campaigning for the total eradication of VAWC cases.



Harnessing Synergy in Integrated Population, Health & Environment Programming

Concepcion, Iloilo

"More fish for people."

IN the town of Concepcion, people think twice about the matter of conception.

For the last five years, family planning has been serious business in this coastal town of 34,000 people. Managing population growth has been key to its survival. After all, what determines quality of life is how well a community feeds its population.

The trouble Concepcion faced five years ago can be summed up in a simple equation: too many people, not enough resources, a depleted environment and shrinking income.

On March 15, 2000, Dr. Raul N. Bantias, the town mayor, launched an all-encompassing program that sounded all too ambitious. Called *Harnessing Synergy in Integrated Population, Health and Environment Programming*, the program chose to tackle the thorny issue of

population management through family planning.

In the Philippines, mere endorsement of family planning by a politician could be tantamount to political suicide. But Dr. Bantias risked rousing a sleeping giant—the Church—in Concepcion's pursuit of a quality life.

"Surprisingly, there was no violent reaction from the Church," says Dr. Helen Minguez, Concepcion municipal health officer and Population Health Environment manager.

The program has three components: population, health and environment, or PHE. In many developing countries, unbridled population growth has been tied to environmental degradation. Three strategies were employed:

- appreciative community mobilization that targeted marginalized groups, initiating them on PHE;

- experience-based advocacy, which made use of community experiences on PHE; and

- behavior-centered programming that formed the basis for the creation of communication materials.

A total of 23,968 people, or 70% of the town's population living in 25 barangays, took part in the program. These were mostly women, children, indigents, fisher folk and marginal farmers. From 2002 to 2004, the town spent P70 million on health and environment programs. This year, a budget of P22.6 million was set aside for the program.

Today, Concepcion is reaping a harvest. Fish catch grew by five kilos and income rose by P200 per day. Infant mortality rates and crude birth rates have gone down.

Concepcion has finally achieved a balance.



Promoting Child Rights

Maitum, Sarangani

"Responsible, educated, **healthy**, happy. That's what **children** should be."

GEORGE Yabes has waited a lifetime for a child. But what fate could not give him, destiny would.

Fate is what you wait for; destiny is what you make. The Mayor of Maitum town in Sarangani province was destined to be "father" to hundreds of children grateful for his caring protection.

In his town, Mayor Yabes makes sure babies are born healthy; mothers and kids get medical attention; children of school age learn, get time to play, and express their ideas. In his town, children are shielded from harm and abuse.

In 2002, a program was launched that focused on children's health, education and protection. The program's vision: to make Maitum a child-friendly municipality with responsible, educated, healthy and

happy children living in a peaceful and ecologically sound environment.

A third-class municipality, Maitum is no stranger to poverty. Nearly 20% of its children were malnourished. And it didn't help that nearby towns periodically experienced gun battles between government forces and Muslim separatists.

"We're adjacent to Sultan Kudarat. People evacuate to our place everytime there's war," the Mayor said. "Once the smoke cleared, they go back to their homes. That's why students in our schools suddenly diminished."

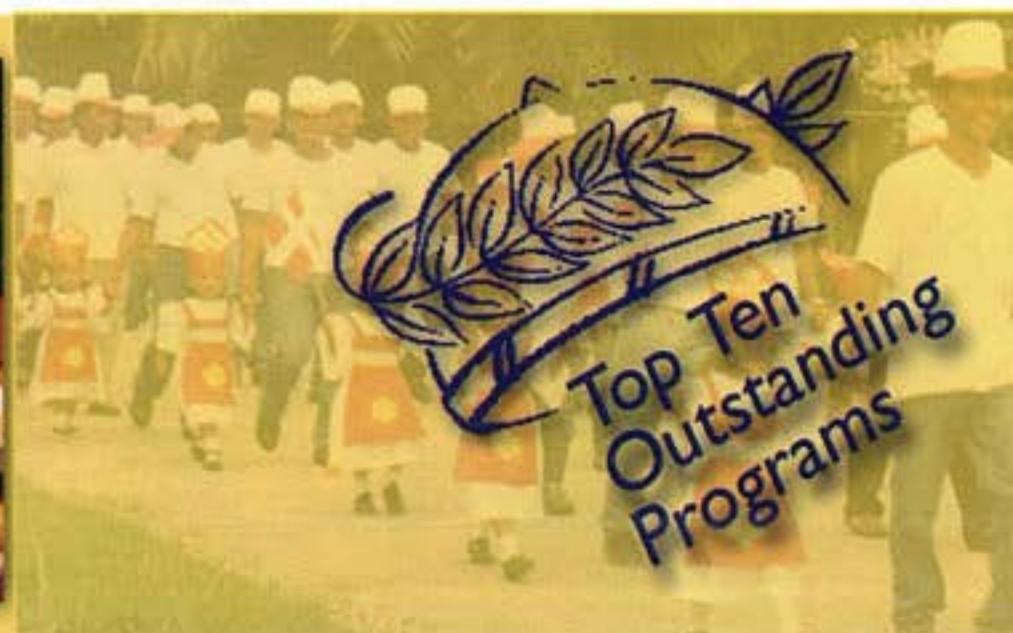
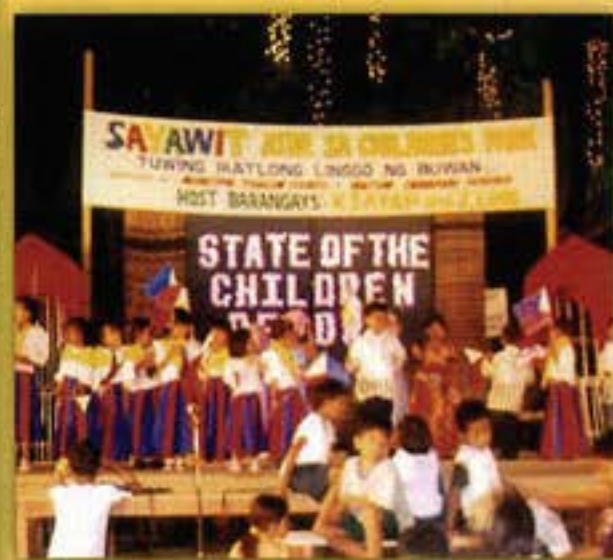
To make the program work, Maitum came up with what it calls "the four gifts for children"—a municipal development plan, an annual investment plan, a local

code, and a monitoring system—all solely for children. To show the program was hitting targets, information, results tracking and reporting were promptly incorporated.

Dumanon Kailian, which translates to "visit the place," was employed to bring government closer to the people. Schools, hospitals and daycare centers were transformed into 'child-friendly' locations.

From 2002 to 2004, infant mortality dropped, and so did the incidence of children's diseases. Day care centers sprouted, and more parents went back to school.

In 2003, Maitum won the National Award for Most Child-Friendly Municipality and a cash prize of P1 million. Naturally, the prize money went back to the kids.



The Bicycle-friendly City

Marikina City

"Cycling is our **answer** to the **soaring** gas prices."

IN Marikina City, a fifth of the workforce will roll on two wheels and shear sweat power soon.

That's because up to 20% of Marikina City residents will be able to ride a bicycle to work when "The Bicycle-friendly City" program of Marikina is completed in 2006. Thanks to a novel idea thought up by the city government, which has introduced a cycling revolution of sorts since 1999.

"Cycling is our answer to the soaring gas prices," said Mayor Ma. Lourdes C. Fernando. "Bicycles are our provider of affordable mobility." Aside from lower transport cost over short distances, cycling also reduces vehicle gas emissions thereby leading to better health.

For the project to work, Marikina City built a network of dedicated bike lanes within its boundaries.

Serpentine and extensive, the bikeway mostly veers away from the crowded city streets typically snarled with traffic and steaming with fumes. Instead, the bike lanes take a path that even offers a picturesque view of Marikina's clean rivers, waterways and landscaped gardens.

So far, the city has built 29 kilometers of bike lanes, or 44% of the target. Mayor Fernando says an additional 14 kilometers is set for completion by March 2006. When the entire project is done, one can bike around a network that runs 66 kilometers from end-to-end. The project is funded through a US\$1.3-million grant from the World Bank Global Environment Facility (2001) and P15.5 million from the city's Countrywide Development Fund (2002 to 2004).

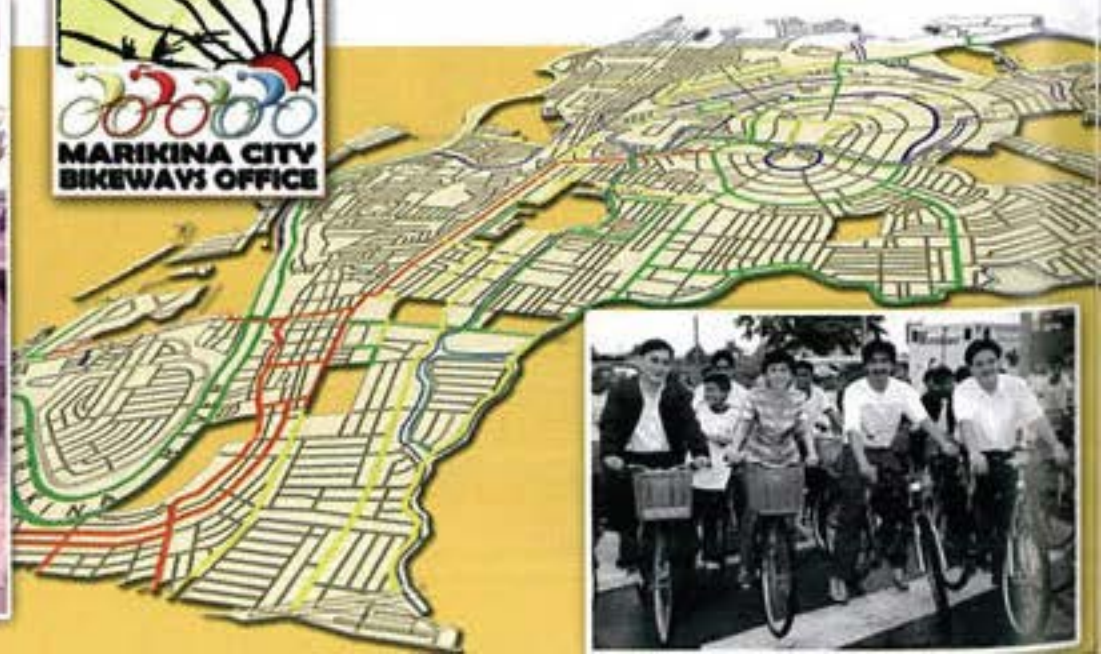
The average commuting distance of people to work is roughly two

kilometers. It is estimated that 7.5% of the city's population of half a million whiz around Marikina on bike everyday. It thus comes as no surprise when accidents and theft happen to a biking population of this size.

"We have equipped our peace keeping volunteers with 150 bikes for patrol," she says. "We have also given out 87,000 bicycle guidebooks to households in the city."

The guidebook is part of the awareness and education campaign launched by the city to promote the use of bikes and ensure safety. The city also purchased 500 training bikes for learners.

"When the project is completed in 2006, we hope to be the best bicycle-friendly city," says Mayor Fernando. The city is halfway through this promise.



Aquamarine Development and Protection Program

Misamis Occidental

"There is **money** in protecting the **environment**."

NATURE gifted Misamis Occidental with 162 kilometers of coastline dotted with shoals and reefs. A huge part of the population calls this coastline home, and heavily depends on the bounty of its waters.

Unbridled fishing coupled with the use of dynamite, however, has threatened the waters by the very people who rely on it for survival. These led to even lesser yield, trapping the fishermen in a vicious cycle that threatened to destroy the waters while still mired in poverty.

In 2002, the provincial government created the Misamis Occidental Aquamarine Development and Protection Program (MOADPP). The goal is to convert the Misamis Occidental Aquamarine Park as an eco-tourism destination and generate funds.

Two hundred hectares were set aside to house various amenities, including guest hotels and cottages, a mini zoo, function halls, restaurants, hatcheries, and mangrove reforestation area.

There is also the so-called "MOAPY Island" which serves as a dolphin and fish rescue and rehabilitation area, and an aquaculture production area.

The local government imposed measures to protect the natural breeding areas of fish. Those who were no longer allowed to harvest the waters to prevent overfishing were trained in various aspects of the Aquamarine Park management and daily operations.

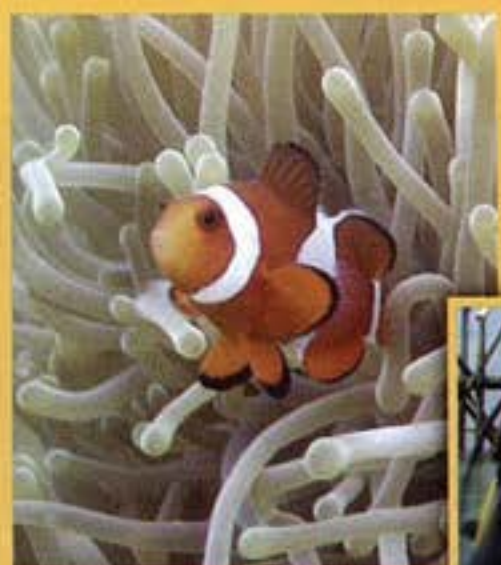
The Australian Agency for International Development (AUSAID) also funded livelihood activities that provided families with alternative sources of income.

Other commercial enterprises in support of the growing tourism industry brought about by the Aquamarine Park also led to the employment of local residents who were previously unable to find work.

Groups of fishermen were given seed capital on the agreement that 5% of it will go to a trust fund that the province will use to cover the cost of preservation and other activities.

Revenues from the hatchery reached P162,109 from 2004 to the present. Income from entrance fees for the same period has reached P430,160. With a continuously rising income, the park was able to donate P1 million from its trust fund to purchase medicines for the use of all the provincial hospitals.

"There is money in protecting the environment," said Governor Loreto Leo S. Ocampos. "We just have to be creative."



Oriental Negros

"If you feed a child well, you can help him think well."

STRONG, intelligent and capable people usually have one thing in common: good nutrition at an early age. Oriental Negros Governor George P. Arnaiz realized this early and conceived a program in 2002 dubbed GPAK, or *Gulayan at Palaisdaan Alay sa Kabataan*.

The concept was simple: Children were given garden tools, fertilizers, and vegetable seedlings to be planted on unused lots in their schools.

Ponds were also built so they can tend tilapia fingerlings. The harvests provide the children and their families the required vitamin and protein daily requirements.

Before GPAK, the province devoted 1,456 hectares for vegetable production. Upon implementation, an additional 139.31 hectares were used for growing vegetables—contributing 9.7% to the total vegetable area and 668 metric tons of 8.4% in production.

A total of 41 vegetable varieties were planted. Twenty-three tilapia ponds were set up in schools with a total land area of 900 square meters and can raise 4,500 fingerlings yearly.

The ponds have so far already produced 1.8 metric tons of fresh tilapia, serving the protein requirements of the community.

GPAK thus helped solved the malnutrition problem of Oriental Negros, with cases steadily falling to 23% of the province's population from 39% in 2002 and 27% in 2003.

GPAK also helps promote environmental protection by teaching students environment-friendly technologies such as vermiculture. Food produced under the program are thus safer and more nutritious.

As an offshoot of the program, parents are now being encouraged

to cultivate their own vegetable gardens at home. The seedlings are being distributed through their children from the schools. The Parent Teachers and Community Associations (PTCA) have volunteered to conduct information drives in starting vegetable gardens and tilapia ponds at home.

Schools have also benefited from the program. Revenues generated from the sale of vegetables range from P3,000 to P18,000 a year. The income will fund various school programs and other necessary infrastructure.

While initiated by the provincial government, GPAK has already taken a life of its own. The community has started owning the program and has been creative in solving their own problems.

"If you feed a child well, you can help him think well. And that is what we are doing through GPAK," said Governor Arnaiz.



Molave Youth Home

Quezon City

"A second **lease** on life—a second **chance**."

THERE is still such thing as a free lunch and in Quezon City, this courtesy is extended to minors who had a run-in with the law.

The local government of Quezon City, however, is not doing this out of charity. The Molave Youth Home, where accommodations are free, is the city's alternative to throwing minors in cramped jail cells together with hardened criminals.

"Youth offenders need to be treated with love," said Mayor Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. "They should be treated differently from criminals."

Built in 1973, the Molave Youth Home hardly qualifies as a fresh concept. The incumbent administration simply poured in more money into an aging facility and gave the plight of minors a harder look. The effort turned out to be a lifesaver to hundreds of those

called "youth in conflict with the law."

City jails are notorious for turning a blind eye on the welfare of children who have been detained on various charges. In a penal system beset by lack of funds, it would be easy to lose minors in the listless sea of adult convicts.

The mayor believes guidance, caring and the acceptance of a loving family can point children towards the right path.

Of the 1,114 minors who went to Molave from 2000 to 2004, only 26 became repeat offenders. The mayor said three out of 10 minors are not even from Quezon City, but the city has taken them in as well.

Minors normally stay in Molave for around eight months, but this has been cut short to four, which is a positive indication. There are 180

to 200 of these minors at any given time. Of the lot, only 10% are female. Most of them are poor and come from dysfunctional families.

The children are supervised by social workers and given counseling and education during their stay. Once released, the city keeps tab on the children's progress, monitoring and tracking them through their families.

This year, Quezon City plunked in P7 million into Molave. Improvements to the facility are also moving at a frenetic pace, with a multipurpose sunning and recreational area nearing completion to the tune of P5 million.

Molave is now also receiving support from non-government organizations and religious groups. It is now being packaged as a "social laboratory" for visiting local government units and schools.



Tuguegarao Agricultural and Fishery Modernization Program

Tuguegarao City, Cagayan

"The program has taken a life of its own."

OF the nearly 11,000 households in Tuguegarao, 6,132 were dependent on farming and fishing for survival. Many were impoverished, heavily beholden to traders or landlords for various basic needs—from seedlings to school tuition.

Due to lack of access to new farming techniques and to better facilities, the annual harvest was on a steady decline along with the income of the farmers. The result was a Tuguegarao highly dependent on its neighboring towns for food and other produce.

The Tuguegarao City Agricultural and Fishery Modernization Program was developed in 2000 to address the worsening condition in agriculture. The vision was to achieve an improved quality of life for the farming and fishing households. Its components included crop development, livestock development, fishery development, technology and other support services, institutional capability build-

ing, and farm and home resource management.

"What we offered was a complete package," stressed Tuguegarao City Mayor Randolph S. Ting, the program's proponent. Beneficiaries, in return, will become partners in various local government projects, including the Clean and Green campaign, cultural heritage development, and functional literacy program.

The improved agricultural productivity resulted in a dramatic increase in the farm family income to P7,000 from an average of P1,000 a month. Land preparation cost, on the other hand, dramatically dropped to P1,000 from P1,800 per hectare. Wastage also declined to just 5% from 8-10%.

These resulted in at least two croppings a year when there used to be only one. Other farmlands would have as much as five croppings in just two years.

The province's Lake Dada became a productive fishing area from a murky body of water lying idle in the city's midst. For the longest time, the lake was a wasted resource often overlooked because of its brown waters. When found ideal for fish caging, the lake yielded a hefty harvest.

Today, 25 fish cages have been set up for fishermen but the number is closely monitored so fish kill would not occur.

Limiting the fish cages to the lake's carrying capacity is also meant to protect the natural resource. Mayor Ting said they are exploring Lake Dada's eco-tourism potential which would promote the protection of the lake while generating much-needed income for various local government programs.

"The program has evolved and the development of the organization has been institutionalized," said the Mayor.





Bani Coastal Resource Management Program

Bani, Pangasinan

A ten-year old child died of dengue in the Municipality of Bani, Pangasinan. It had only been a couple of days since Mayor Gabriel E. Navarro took office, but he immediately ordered the cleanup of the coastline to ensure the tragedy would never happen again.

This was how the story of the Bani Coastal Resource Management Program began.

The program has evolved into an institutionalized management of Bani's coastal resources, including Lingayen Gulf which several other municipalities share.

The municipality thought of the program

to protect the coastline and provide residents with an alternative and sustainable source of livelihood that would not harm the environment.

Bani partnered with the University of the Philippines' Marine Science Institute to create a Philippine Fisheries Information System Software that facilitated registration and licensing of Bani fishermen.

Illegal structures within the waters of Bani were removed and mangrove nurseries were established. There are now more than 42 hectares of mangrove forest in Bani, thanks to residents who made it an enterprise.

As Pangasinan Mayors League, Mayor Navarro convinced other officials of



neighboring municipalities to an inter-municipality cooperation to protect the span of the entire coastline. Today, the municipal officials are exploring eco-tourism options that would ensure the protection of the waters while generating income from tourism activities.

Special Citation on Local Peace Building Initiatives

Bohol Poverty Reduction, Peace and Development Program

Province of Bohol

In several parts of the country, men fight tooth and nail to feed their hunger. And in some, like in the province of Bohol, hunger is responsible for fueling latent insurgency.

"Widespread poverty breeds insurgency," said Bohol Governor Erico B. Aumentado, "And this can't be handled militarily."

If government soldiers carried bread instead of guns when they hit the field, they will probably do a better job of quelling the uprising. Of Bohol's population of slightly more than one million, 54% wallowed in abject poverty in 2000. Three of every 10 barangays are hotbeds for conflict in early 2002.

To address the worsening situation, the Bohol Poverty Reduction Program was created in July 2001.

The goal was to reduce poverty incidence by at least 2% yearly by increasing access to services and fueling economic growth.

From 2002 to 2005, 16,928 new jobs were created in the farm and tourism sectors. Child malnutrition was also addressed, and access to sanitary toilets, potable water sources, and education were increased.

A total of 17,138 households in 348 barangays benefited from the program and 30,000 more are being eyed for the program's next phase.



The result was encouraging. In 2002, communist insurgents belonging to the CPP-NPA had four fronts in Bohol. By 2005 only one remained. Of the 400 barangays, only 36 had communist presence.



Bgy. Calag-itan

Hinunangan, Southern Leyte



Southern Leyte established the Calag-itan marine sanctuary with a core area of 15.5 hectares.

In 2002 and 2003, the barangay spent just P15,000 and P9,000 respectively, to run the program. The funding went to the planting of *guso* (seaweed) on 16 hectares of land in 2003.

This became, not just an alternative source of income, but a native exportable delicacy unique to the town. Residents have come up with 16 delectable *guso* recipes, including pickles and *maja*, a dessert.

"Even neighboring barangays don't have *guso*, and they come to us for their

needs," said Barangay Captain Eusebio Gabut.

Nowadays, the Calag-itan Guso Producers Association produces an average of five metric tons of fresh and dried seaweed over 10 months which sell for more than P100,000.

Household monthly income rose 46% from three to five hours of working in the seaweed farms.

This small barangay of a mere 256 households has proven it does not need a heavy dose of funding to protect its marine resources and ensure its survival.

SMALL in size, Barangay Calag-itan in Hinunangan, Southern Leyte is known for something big.

Through sheer *bayanihan* spirit, the entire barangay of Calag-itan, Hinunangan,

Special Citation on Productivity and Quality Responsive Local Governance

Goa ID System: An Identification System for an Improved & Efficient Delivery of Basic Services

Goa, Camarines Sur

WHEN the Tabang Banwaan Center (Tulong Bayan Center) of Goa was established in 1999, it systematized the delivery of basic services and financial assistance of the Goaenos.

Unfortunately, non-Goaenos also took advantage of the free financial and health services, draining Goa's meager resources meant for its constituents. While authorities tried to plug the leak, the identity of Goa residents was hard to establish due to the absence of a valid database.

In 2003, Goa instituted the Goa ID System to ensure the basic services it offers truly benefit its constituents.

After an in-depth study, the local government decided on a family ID system with the mother as the duly authorized representative in recognition of her role in health, education and housing. This

empowered women as equal partners in community building.

Intended beneficiaries were the 9,230 households of Goa based on the 2000 census. Information gathered from 53 indicators were used to ensure that the programs were tailor-made to the actual needs of the constituents.

Goaenos now use the ID to transact with the Tabang Banwaan Center and avail of other local government services. Officials can now identify the rightful beneficiaries of their programs. While non-residents are still welcome to take advantage of the facilities, fees are charged and these add on to the income of the local government and contribute to the improvement of services.



Tungo sa Ugnayang LAYon ay Kapayapaan at Kaunlaran

Kabacan, North Cotabato



NO one used to dare set foot on the Municipality of Kabacan in North Cotabato. The lack of roads kept many barangays isolated and vulnerable to lawless elements. There was very little trade, and basic services were not reaching residents.

To Kabacan City Mayor Luzviminda Jumud-Tan, the problem could be solved by a bridge. Nine bridges to be exact, all built within a year. These would immediately link 2,587 households to the city center and open access to 6,650 hectares of farm land.

While the project's P140-million funding largely came from international donors, the LGU had to pump in sustained financing from internal sources.

In many ways, the Kabacan bridges triggered a domino effect.

Residents suddenly gained access to the basic services of the local government. Officials also brought their programs closer to the farthest barangays, reaching residents who have been cut off from availing government programs, from health to livelihood.

Travel time from one barangay to the next was drastically cut, translating to cheaper transportation costs especially when it came to hauling agricultural products. This also resulted in greater access of traders to farmers and vice-versa, eliminating the middleman and increasing the farmers' income.



With the newfound connectivity, it became easier to encourage birth registration among the Muslim population. And with a more accurate count of its constituents, the local government is now in a better position to conceptualize programs for its people.

Upland Central Economic Zone

Ligao City, Albay

IT'S easy to get lost in the uplands of Ligao when you're a farmer. The absence of farm-to-market roads instantly cut off five upland barangays—Tandarura, Oma-Oma, Busac, Tiongson, and Tupaz—from the rest of the municipality.

The farms suffered from low yield because the farmers have no access to farming technologies. For the same reason, residents were not able to avail of basic services, financial assistance, and agriculture-related facilities of the local government.

Worse, the insurgency problem constantly interrupted the peaceful way of life of residents.

Ligao established the Upland Central Economic Zone, a countryside development program meant to address the concerns of the five barangays on low income, low productivity, and growing insurgency.

The Upland Central Economic Zone paved the way for the reconstruction of the Paulba-Oma-Oma road, providing access to Oma-Oma—the largest agricultural barangay in the area. The Bagsakan Center and a multi-purpose solar dryer were constructed simultaneously to service the needs of the five barangays. Soon enough, farmers began traveling to the zone to sell their goods.



The newfound accessibility resulted in various health, education, and livelihood programs that the residents are now able to enjoy.

Los Baños, Laguna



camp of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines. Residents knew the problem has gotten out of hand when the creeks and waterways were clogged up as well.

Los Baños could not build a sanitary landfill as there was no public land to spare. Every day, trucks hauled to a dumpsite 35 metric tons of unsegregated trash produced by 82,000 residents.

On New Year's Day in 2002, Los Baños declared it had enough. Mayor Caesar P. Perez led his town on a crusade to rid Los Baños of garbage.

A massive information drive on the new Ecological Solid Waste Management Program was launched. The program was backed by municipal ordinances that imposed fines on violations.

The dumpsite was turned into an Ecological Waste Processing Center to process recyclable materials. A pressing machine for cans and plastic was built from scratch using steel salvaged from the dismantled Calamba Bridge and hydraulic rams from junked dump trucks. Biodegradable waste was composted and sent to farmers for use. Recycled plastic was formed into chairs.

Before the program started, it took four trucks to haul the town's garbage. Nowadays it takes only one.

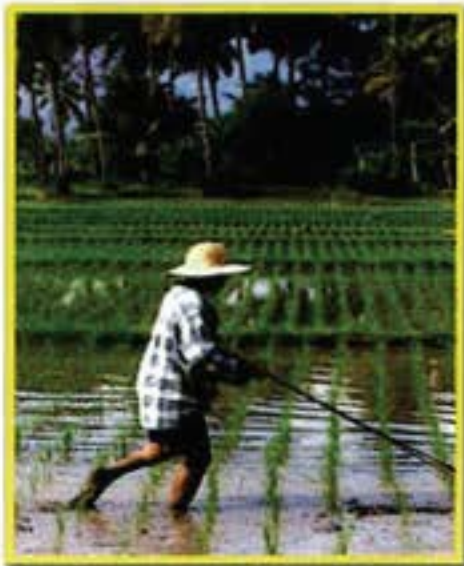
Non-biodegradable waste is hauled to a privately-owned landfill in the nearby town of San Pedro. Fresh air has gone back to Los Baños.

FOR years, a pall of acrid smoke from a growing mountain of trash hung over half of the town of Los Baños, Laguna.

The smoke rivaled the steam that rose from the hot springs which Los Baños is known for. The burnt odor could be traced to a dumpsite less than a hectare wide in one of the town's barangays, situated right beside the jamboree

Diversified Organic Farming System

Magsaysay, Davao del Sur



Mere survival, however, was becoming more difficult due to high production costs, poor soil productivity, prevalence of pests and diseases, inadequate post-harvest facilities, unstable market prices of farm products, and the lack or absence of alternative sources of income when the yield fails.

In 2002, Magsaysay instituted the Diversified Organic Farming System (DOFS) to address the worsening situation. Its six components are the production of organic rice, which is the main source of livelihood, along with backyard gardening, livestock, poultry, fish culture, and high-value crops.

DOFS advocates the production of rice through organic method. Instead of us-

ing commercial fertilizers, it relies on crop rotation, animal manures, and the spraying of milk and honey. The air was thick with skepticism when the program was introduced.

Farmers had to be convinced that cutting down on expensive chemicals could improve the soil and increase their yield.

The model farms helped to change their minds. There was minimal decrease in production during the first year and a drastic increase come second cropping.

Magsaysay has been implementing the program for more than two and a half years now.

KNOWN as the rice granary of Davao del Sur, 70% of the Municipality of Magsaysay's workforce are farmers who depend on the yield of their land to survive.

Naawan, Misamis Oriental

IN 2003, Naawan's public economic enterprises were all in the red.

Managed by the Municipal Treasurer's Office and the Municipal Engineer's Office, neither could effectively handle the program as both were already overburdened by their main duties.

The irony is that the program was meant to bring in revenue but became a drain on the municipality's resources instead.

With help from the Philippine-Canada Local Government Support Program (LGSP), a separate Municipal Economic Enterprise and Development Office (MEEDO) was established to manage

the operation of public economic enterprises. By 2004, the office posted a positive income for the first time in three years.

The income came from a substantial increase in water collection which nearly hit P1 million—higher than the combined collection in the past four years. The LGU Dairy Goat Breeding Station contributes an average of P1,000 a day while sale of goat's milk also adds to the municipality's income. And though the trend for market collection registers fluctuations, it posted its highest revenues in 2004 at P356,996.

The creation of the MEEDO through an ordinance ensures the program will continue even beyond the terms of office of



its proponents. Its establishment and implementation took only seven months and could easily be replicated by other municipalities.

Through the program, Naawenos now get better public services which adequately provide for their present needs.

Effective Partnership Towards an AIDS-free Zamboanga City

Zamboanga City

Zamboanga del Sur

CONSIDERED the "backdoor of the Philippines," Zamboanga City is taking the global problem on HIV/AIDS seriously.

In 1993, the Department of Health launched the National HIV Sentinel Surveillance System. Zamboanga City was chosen as the sentinel site due to its location as it is the entry point of neighboring countries with high HIV incidence such as Malaysia and Brunei.

On March 1, 1999, Zamboanga City launched a program to ensure the city remains AIDS-free. The program stemmed from a partnership between the city government and the Human Development and Empowerment Ser-

vices (HDES), a non-government organization to check HIV/AIDS.

Making Zamboanga City AIDS-free wasn't easy. There are 701,717 people in the city that has a booming entertainment industry and attracts thousands of visitors from neighboring countries.

"We upgraded medical facilities, issued information materials in Chavacano and raised condom output," said Mayor Celso L. Lobregat. "We achieved 100% condom use in entertainment establishments." Constant monitoring effort has proven effective. Only seven cases of HIV were recorded in the city—four of them OFWs and three were transients.



"Rescue teams" roam the city to enforce compliance on the use of condoms. A total of 10,045 people benefited from the program.

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gawad galing pook awardees

1993-2004

Awardees for the Award for Continuing Excellence (ACE) (2002 – 2003)

Bulacan Province
Nueva Vizcaya Province
Marikina City
Naga City, Camarines Sur

Hall of Fame Awardees (1993-2002)

Bulacan Province
Davao del Norte
Irosin, Sorsogon
Marikina City
Naga City, Camarines Sur
Nueva Vizcaya Province
Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
San Carlos City, Negros Occidental

Top Ten Outstanding Programs (1993-1994)

Binmaley, Pangasinan
Bulacan Province
Olongapo City, Zambales
Mandaluyong City
Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
Naga City, Camarines Sur
Irosin, Sorsogon
Cebu City
North Cotabato Province
North Cotabato Province

Binmaley Medicare Program
Kaunlaran sa Pagkakaisa Program
Olongapo City Solid Waste Management Program
Build, Operate and Transfer (Commercial Center/Public Market)
Bantay Puerto
Metro Naga Development Council
Irosin Integrated Area Development Program
Cebu City's Tax Computerization Program
Kabalikat Rubber Development Project
Peace Zone Program

Other Trailblazing Programs

Sulat, Eastern Samar
Calumpit, Bulacan
Cebu City
Pilar, Sorsogon
Guagua, Pampanga
Naga City, Camarines Sur
Hindang, Leyte
Naga City, Camarines Sur
Cebu City
Zamboanga del Norte Province

Partnership for Community Health Development
LGU-NGO Partnership
Cebu City Task Force on Street Children
Pilar Integrated Educational Support Programs
Propagation/Distribution of Sampaguita/Ilang-Ilang Seedlings
Emergency Rescue Naga
Family Income Augmentation Program
Naga Kaantabay sa Kauswagan
Hillyland Resource Management and Development Commission
Provincial Environmental Protection and Management

Top Ten Outstanding Programs (1994-1995)

Bulacan Province
Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija
Guagua, Pampanga
Marikina City
Sampaloc, Quezon
Naga City, Camarines Sur
Kalibo, Aklan
Victorias, Negros Occidental
Oriental Negros Province

Malalag, Davao del Sur

Cultural Development Program
Acquisition of a Complete Equipment Pool
Guagua Integrated Approach Towards Sustainable Development
Save the Marikina River
Kapit-Bisig Program
Productivity Improvement Program-Naga
Kalibo Save the Mangrove
Municipal Bond Flotation for Pabahay Bond Program
Community Primary Hospital/Community-Based Resource Management
Strategic Development Interventions in Transforming Malalag into a Provincial Agri-Industrial Center

gawad galing pook awardees

1993-2004

Other Trailblazing Programs

Baybay, Leyte
Binangonan, Rizal
San Carlos City, Negros Occidental
Iloilo Province
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte
Cebu City
Davao del Norte Province
Balilihan, Bohol
Peñablanca, Cagayan
Puerto Princesa City, Palawan

Providing Water to Remote Barangays
Increasing Tax Collection
Building a Barangay Fishport
Saving the Maasin Watershed
Mobilizing Women for Primary Health Care
Cebu City Emergency Medical Service
Mass Production of Tricogramma
Mobilizing Puroks for Primary Health Care
Peñablanca Integrated Program for Economic Enterprise (PIPEE)
Providing a Low Cost Housing

Top Ten Outstanding Programs (1995-1996)

Baguio City

Bulacan Province

Sta. Maria, Bulacan
Masinloc, Zambales
Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
Naga City, Camarines Sur
San Carlos City, Negros Occidental
San Miguel, Bohol

Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
Davao del Norte Province

Eco-Walk (An Environmental Awareness Program for Children)
Alay Paglingap: Bayanihang Bulakeño Para sa Mabisang Paglilingkod Panlipunan
Sta. Maria Waste Processing and Recycling Plant
Marine Conservation Project for San Salvador Island (MCPSSI)
Oplan Linis
Naga City Government Computerization Program
Lote Para sa Mahirap Program
San Miguel Municipal Infirmary and Health Assistance Program
Agora Mobile School for Street Children
Sustainable Food Security Program in Davao Province

Other Trailblazing Programs

Lipa City, Batangas
Eastern Samar
Naga City, Camarines Sur
New Lucena, Iloilo
Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
Malalag, Davao del Sur
Clarin, Bohol
Muntinlupa City, Metro Manila
Magsaysay, Davao del Sur

SipagLakas
Eastern Samar Peace and Reconciliation Program
Naga Early Education and Development (NEED) Program
Comprehensive Cooperative Development Program
Satellite Hospitals
Satellite Libraries
Alternative Scheme for Sustaining Health Services
Clarin Potable Water for All Barangays
Management of Human Settlements
Upland Agricultural Development

Top Ten Outstanding Programs (1996-1997)

Aparri, Cagayan
Pulilan, Bulacan
Marikina City
Guimaras Province
Sagay City, Negros Occidental
San Carlos City, Negros Occidental
Bais City, Oriental Negros

Palompon, Leyte
Davao del Norte Province
Butuan City, Agusan del Norte

A Clean Sea, a Healthy Community
Barangay Tanod, Kabalikat sa Katahimikan at Kaayusan
Politika sa Bangketa (Red Sidewalk) Simula ng Pagbabago
Guimaras Health Insurance Project
Sagay Marine Reserve
Road for Progress
Bais City Environment Management Program: A Showcase in Ecological Preservation
Ecological Amelioration of Sustainable Development
Provincial Blood Sufficiency
Child Labor Program

gawad galing pook awardees

1993-2004

Other Trailblazing Programs

Madridejos, Cebu
Masbate Province
Padre Garcia, Batangas
Naujan, Oriental Mindoro
Olongapo City, Zambales
Basco, Batanes
Irosin, Sorsogon
Jones, Isabela
Alimodian, Iloilo
Legazpi City, Albay

Madridejos Sports Development Program
Masbate Fishery Development Program
Padre Garcia Todo Unlad Project
Lingap Tanaw
Volunteerism - Olongapo Style
Basco Water Works System
Irosin Agrarian Reform Program
Talahib Handicraft
Community-based Rehabilitation Services for the Disabled
Alternative Commercial Business District

Top Ten Outstanding Programs (1997-1998)

Bustos, Bulacan
Marikina City
Marikina City
Occidental Mindoro
Irosin, Sorsogon
Sebaste, Antique
Iloilo Province
Negros Occidental
Oroquieta City, Misamis Occidental
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte

Bustos Zero Waste Management Through Total Recycling
Barangay Talyer
Squatter Free Marikina
Mangyan Program
Irosin Inter-Barangay Environmental Development
Sebaste Lying-In Clinic
Inter-LGU Partnership for Coastal Resource Management
Task Force Ilahas
Barangay Self-Sufficiency Program
Barangay Infrastructure Development

Other Trailblazing Programs

Parañaque City
Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur
Tagaytay City
Brgy. Baldios, Sta. Ignacia, Tarlac
Malalag, Davao del Sur
Loon, Bohol
Mandaluyong City

Parañaque Health Card System (Blue Card)
City Livelihood Development Assistance Program
Tagaytay Financial Engineering Program
Sustainable Integrated Livelihood Program of Brgy. Baldios
Environmental Resource Management Program
Loon Waterworks System Development and Expansion
More Homes For More People

Top Ten Outstanding Programs (1998-1999)

Bacarra, Ilocos Norte

Lidlidda, Ilocos Sur
Nueva Vizcaya Province

Abra
Guagua, Pampanga
Tagaytay City
Puerto Galera, Oriental Mindoro
Palawan
San Jose de Buenavista, Antique

Zamboangita, Negros Oriental

Accelerated Agricultural and Fisheries Productivity Program for Sustainable Community Development
PARAESUS Berde
Nueva Vizcaya's Watershed Co-Management Program Through Participatory Actions
Abra Provincial Overseas Filipino Workers Center
Disaster Management in Community Development Program
People's Park in the Sky
Puerto Galera Waterworks System
Pista ng Kalikasan sa Palawan
Energizing Local Economy: The Business Park (San Jose de Buenavista Build, Lease and Transfer Scheme)
Comprehensive Agricultural Development (3 Programs)

gawad galing pook awardees

1993-2004

Other Trailblazing Programs

Pinili, Ilocos Norte
Ifugao
Bustos, Bulacan
Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija
Makati City
Alimodian, Iloilo
Tagbilaran, Bohol
Kawayan, Biliran
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte

Institutionalization of Purok Centers/Dapayans
Multi-Grade Mobile Teaching Program
Community Managed Health Development
Moving Onwards to Munoz Agricultural Science City Program
Makati Vendors Program
Hugpong BUMMBBADA
Integrated Market and Bus Terminal Complex
Bantay Dagat-Tabang Mangingisda Program
Local Government Economic Enterprise Development Program

Top Ten Outstanding Programs (1999-2000)

Nueva Vizcaya Province

Bulacan Province
San Fernando, Pampanga
Anao, Tarlac

Balayan, Batangas

Brgy. Cawayan I, San Francisco, Quezon
Negros Occidental Province
San Carlos City, Negros Occidental
Bohol Province

Dumaguete City, Oriental Negros

Revitalizing the Health Sector: Quality Service Improvement Program in Nueva Vizcaya
Reinventing Public Service
Breaking Financial Barriers
Sustainable Livelihood Program and Environmental Resource Management of Anao
Municipal Center for Women: An Integrated Gender-Sensitive Health Program
Establishment of a Community High School
Pagkaon 2000 Food Sufficiency Program
Punongkahoy sa Bawat Pumanaw
Dynamizing Arts and Heritage for Cultural Identity and Empowerment: the Bohol Experience
Dumaguete Dumpsite: Integrated Livelihood

Other Trailblazing Programs

Muntinlupa City

Looc, Romblon
Legazpi City, Albay
Sorsogon Province
Bohol Province
Bohol Province
Quezon, Bukidnon

Muntinlupa City's Real Property Tax Administration Computerization Program
Coastal Resource Management
Integrated Program for Neglected and Abused Children
Sorsogon Floating Clinic Program
Barangay Livestock Assistance Program
Bohol Investment Promotion Program
Massive Tree Planting and Greenbelt Buy Back Program

Top Ten Outstanding Programs (2001-2002)

Nueva Vizcaya Province

Bataan Province
Bulacan Province

Pasay City
Carmona, Cavite

Naga City, Camarines Sur
Goa, Camarines Sur
Mandaue City, Cebu
IBRA IX, Zamboanga del Sur
Davao del Norte Province

TREE for Legacy (Tree Resources for Education, Enterprise and for Legacy)
Kontra-Kalat sa Dagat (KKD)
Constituent Responsive Governance Project, Listening to the Voice of the Constituents
Bayanihan Banking Program
Balik Inang Kalikasan, Balik Amang Pabrika (BIKBAP) Program on Waste Recycling
People Empowerment Program of Naga City
Reorganization: An Effective Local Governance Tool in Goa
Tripartite Industrial Peace Council of Mandaue City
The Illana Bay Regional Alliance 9 Program
Minimum Basic Needs Approach

gawad galing pook awardees

1993-2004

Other Trailblazing Programs

Nueva Vizcaya Province
Nueva Vizcaya Province
Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija
Cabuyao, Laguna
Batad, Iloilo
Negros Occidental Province
Trinidad, Bohol
Magsaysay, Davao del Sur
Linamon, Lanao del Norte

Empowerment of Persons with Disability in Nueva Vizcaya
Reforming the Real Property Tax System of Nueva Vizcaya
Developing the Matingkis Farm-Tourism Project
Streamlining the Business Permits Process "One Stop Shop"
Pahayag sa Banwa (Report to the Townspeople)
Bantay Kasapatan
Trinidad Agricultural Production Development Program
Paglilingkod Abot-Kamay (PAK)
BALAK (Basura Atras, Linamon Abante sa Kalamboan) Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) Program

Top Ten Outstanding Programs (2002-2003)

Batangas Province
Bohol Province
Bulacan Province
Cebu City, Cebu

Iligan City, Lanao del Norte
Nueva Vizcaya Province

Negros Occidental Province
Oriental Negros Province (with Bayawan City, Basay & Sta. Catalina)
Quezon City
Brgy. Tabok, Mandaue City, Cebu

Rehabilitation of Pansipit River
Bohol Coastal Law Enforcement Council
Panlalawigang Komisyon para sa Kababaihan ng Bulacan
Support for Community Initiatives & Partnerships to Respond to VAW & Other Gender Concerns
Missionville: Reliving the Bayanihan Spirit thru Multi-partnership Convergence & Complementation: A Tool for an Effective Nueva Vizcaya Criminal Justice System
Amlig Kabuhi
Inter-LGU-NGO Partnership in Healthcare Delivery

Effective Fiscal Management
Barangay Waterworks System

Other Trailblazing Programs

Alicia, Isabela
Angono, Rizal
Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur
Gonzaga, Cagayan
Malalag, Davao del Sur
Muntinlupa City
Pasay City
Sta. Barbara, Iloilo

Child-Friendly Local Governance
Sa Turismo Aangat ang Angono
Child-Friendly Movement
Dap-ayan: Innovative Approach to Development
SRA-MBN Plus
CRUSADA: Crusade Against Drug Abuse
PhilHealth Plus
Ecological Solid Waste Management

Special Citations

Naga City, Camarines Sur
Marikina City
Cebu City
Alicia, Isabela

Special Citation for Good Urban Governance
Special Citation for Good Urban Governance
Special Citation on Gender-Responsive Local Governance
Special Citation on Child Rights Responsive Local Governance

gawad galing pook awardees

1993-2004

Top Ten Outstanding Programs (2003-2004)

Naga City, Camarines Sur
Brgy. Upper Bantawon, Hinunangan,
Southern Leyte
Calbayog City, Samar

Naga City, Camarines Sur
Bohol Province
La Union Province
Vigan City, Ilocos Sur
Oriental Negros Province
Upi, Maguindanao
Davao City

i-Governance Program

Mini-Hydro Electric Power Plant
Coastal Zoning Project - Delineating Coastal Waters for
Commercial and Marginal Fishermen
Reinventing the Naga City School Board
Bohol Ecotourism Development Program
La Union Medical Center
The Vigan Heritage Conservation Program: A Tool for Development
Barangay Agricultural Development Center (BADC)
Tri-People Way of Conflict Resolution
Mainstreaming Gender and Development in the LGU of Davao City

Other Trailblazing Programs

Dumangas, Iloilo
San Fernando, Pampanga

Concepcion, Iloilo
M'lang, Cotabato
New Corella, Davao del Norte

Antique Province
Bulacan Province
Bulacan Province
Sigma, Capiz

Opol, Misamis Oriental
Guimaras Province
Compostela Valley Province

Integrated Disaster Management Program
Preserving Heritage for Progress: Urban Renewal on the Lines of
Heritage Conservation and Cultural Revival
Zero Poverty 2020
Functional Literacy Towards Socio-Economic Growth
Sustainable Integrated Area Development (SIAD): The New
Corella Experience
Antique Integrated Area Development (ANIAD) Program
BANYUHAY (Bagong Anyo ng Buhay)
Joint Systems Improvement in Education Project (JOSIE)
Dagway Sigmahanon, Inc.: Advocacy for Local Development
through Performing Arts
Total Human Resource Development Program (TOTAL-HRD)
Public-Private Partnership in Guimaras Tourism Development
Women Organizing and Empowerment Program

Special Citation

Davao City

Special Citation on Gender-Responsive Local Governance



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Writers Edge, Inc.

Sheila Samonte-Pesayco, Editor and Layout Artist
Bertrand O. Pesayco and Giselle Kasilag, Writers



Galing Pook Foundation

Suite 1604 Jollibee Plaza, Emerald Avenue, Ortigas Center, Pasig City 1605 Philippines

Telephone Numbers (+632) 687 1347 / 687 1348 Facsimile (+632) 687 7719

www.galingpook.org