

Department of Environment and Natural Resources



The DENR logo/symbol is a graphic representation of the ideal environment that the Department aims to leave as a legacy to the people: clear, blue skies and fresh air; pristine forests with life-sustaining ecosystems; and green seas attesting to the lushness of marine ecosystems.

This wholesome state of the ecosystem redounds to the well-being of people and communities, the rightful beneficiaries of bountiful natural resources and clean environment – DENR's *raison d'être*.

Legal Basis

- **Presidential Decree 461** (May 17, 1974) reorganized the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (DANR) into a Department of Agriculture (DA) and a Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and provided the functional and structural configuration of the two Departments.*
- **Executive Order 131** (January 30, 1987) created the Department of Environment, Energy and Natural Resources (DEENR).
- **Executive Order 192** (June 10, 1987) reorganized the DEENR and renamed it as the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). It established DENR's mandate and defined the structure and functions/concerns of its various offices, staff bureaus, and attached agencies, including the Pollution Adjudication Board created under the Office of the Secretary, and field offices consisting of Regional, Provincial, and Community Offices.

Mandate

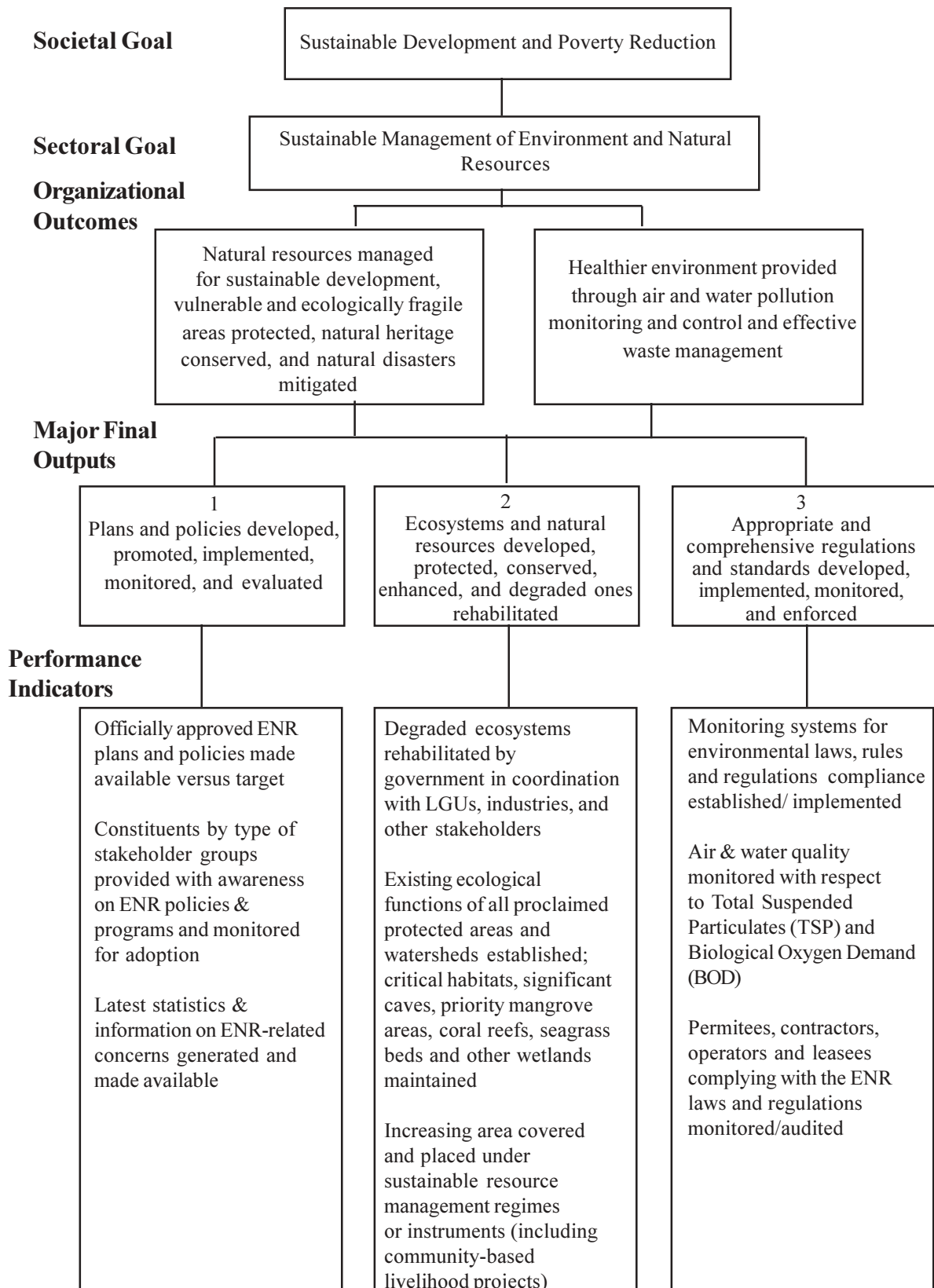
The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is responsible for the conservation, management, and development of the country's environment and natural resources. It shall ensure the proper use of these resources and the protection of the environment within the framework of sustainable development.

* The creation of a formal structure on natural resources dates to as far back as the Spanish era. For purposes of reference in relation to the current DENR structure, PD 461 provides the early organizational basis for a Department of Natural Resources.

The Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990 (RA 6969), the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 (RA 7942), the Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999 (RA 8749), the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 (RA 9003), and the Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004 (RA 9275) laid down the national policy framework (policies, institutional mechanisms, structures, systems and procedures, standards, etc.) relative to the specific concerns of subject laws and how they impact on the DENR and its agency/ies concerned in the implementation of the programs/activities covered by the Act/s.

Our national development agenda places high priority on preserving our environment. We can't progress as a nation if we neglect to protect our natural assets. – PGMA, May 17, 2005

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (DENR)



SOCIETAL GOAL

The DENR aligns its concerns and strategies with the two-pronged societal goal of **poverty reduction** and **sustainable development**. Development achieved in various dimensions (specifically social and economic), designed to reduce poverty, should not compromise the state of the environment and the needs of future generation where availability and the quality of resources (particularly natural resources) are concerned. Along this line, proper resource management (purposeful utilization balanced with conservation and protection and appropriate handling), taken in the context of sustainable development, should be a partner goal of poverty reduction.

SECTOR GOAL

In the Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Environment and Natural Resources Sector (AARENR), the **sustainable management of environment and natural resources** is the primary goal of the DENR. This covers the conservation, development, proper use of the country's resources in the three elements – air, land, water – and, environmental protection. Among the resources referred to are forest and grazing lands, mineral resources, terrestrial and marine species/areas, reservation and watershed areas, and lands of the public domain. Environmental protection would refer to policies, programs and mechanisms/systems designed to prevent further degradation, depletion, and pollution of the air, land, and water environment and resources resulting from development or utilization activities. It also includes management of wastes and their conversion to recyclable resource.

ORGANIZATION OUTCOMES

The Department's organizational outcome covers two (2) basic concerns:

On natural resources – management for sustainable development, protection (of vulnerable and ecologically fragile areas), conservation (of natural heritage), and mitigation of natural disasters

Among the concerns given focus in support of this organizational outcome are water resource management, soil conservation, promotion and development of small and medium industries, direction and control of energy resources development, and forest products research.

On environment – provision of a healthier environment through air and water pollution abatement, monitoring and control, and effective waste management

This is anchored on the effective implementation of programs, projects and activities that protect life support systems to nurture the well-being of society and sustain the productive capacity of the environment. Basically, it seeks to abate the abusive use of resources and disregard for resultant harmful effects of such practice.

MAJOR FINAL OUTPUTS

1. Plans and policies developed, promoted, implemented, monitored, and evaluated

Clients served by DENR through this MFO are various stakeholders as the private sector (specifically, industries), legislators and policy makers, other government agencies, local government units, civil society, and the general public. Resource management plans and policies, along with the database and information systems on resources and the environment, set the parameters, development and utilization “boundaries”, linkages, and the requirements for the operations planning and execution of various industries and other resource “users” within a sustainable development framework.

While the default policy is protection or conservation, tapping natural resources for economic activity is also encouraged within the bounds of sustainable resource management. For the other branches of government, as the local government units, such plans and policies on environmental protection and natural resources utilization provide the backdrop and basis for pursuing their land and water use development and zoning plans. It also enables them to identify proactive measures as may be necessary for any natural phenomenon/force majeure.

This MFO includes the following regular activities of the Department:

- Preparation, review, updating and revision of short-term, medium-term, and long-term national and regional plans

Some of these plans include the General Program of Action (GPOA), environment and natural resources research and development agenda, watershed management plans, forestry master plan, forestry regional implementation plan, environmental framework, environmental management plan, protected area management plans.

- Conduct of information, education and communication and capability-building activities to support awareness on ENR policies and programs, along with the provision of technical assistance to various implementing and advocacy partners (LGUs, private individuals, legislators, industries and communities, e.g. coastal communities)

This is an essential component of MFO 1 since environmental protection is basically a concern and responsibility of every individual and segment of society. The DENR advocacy and awareness and commitment towards a cleaner environment and conservation of natural resources and heritage on the part of the community are requisites for the desired outcome of MFO 1.

- Generation of statistics, information and base data on ENR-related concerns as inputs to development and management plans and/or program of action of government and private entities and other stakeholders

Associated P/A/Ps

- Conduct of environmental and natural resource accounting, valuation and assessment studies as those covering significant caves, wetland, coastal and protected areas, and classification of water bodies;
- Implementation of assessment and mapping programs in line with the delineation of forestland boundary line, the Philippine Reference System (PRS) 92*, cadastral survey, geo-hazard concerns, assessment of coastal areas;
- Maintenance of public land and survey record;
- Preparation of resources management plans;
- Updating of the environment and natural resources (ENR) research and development (R and D) agenda;
- Conduct of information, education and communication activities;
- Provision of technical assistance to DENR internal units, LGUs, private individuals, and other stakeholders; and
- Development, maintenance, and updating of ENR-policies, statistics, databases, and information technology (IT) systems.

2. Ecosystems and natural resources developed, protected, conserved, and enhanced, and degraded ones rehabilitated

This MFO directly supports MFO 1. It constitutes the translation of the first MFO into more operational terms. MFO 2 refers to services related to ecosystems inventoried, identified, mapped, surveyed, and protected. Such services are designed to conserve and enhance, rehabilitate and abate further deterioration of natural resources and the environment. At the same time, it implements resource development programs within the framework of sustainable development.

Associated P/A/Ps

- Development, rehabilitation, and restoration of degraded terrestrial, marine, coastal and protected areas;
- Conduct of studies and adoption of remediation measures for critical mine sites and open denuded lands;
- Conduct of detailed assessment and clean up of abandoned and active mines and water bodies;
- Establishment of new, and maintenance and protection of existing, forest and mangrove plantations;
- Protection of untenured forest areas, critical habitats, and mangroves, and management of protected areas;
- Implementation of urban and agro-forestry projects;

* PRS 92 - Philippine Reference System of 1992 - "new" geodetic control network adopted as the standard reference for all surveying and mapping activities pursuant to EO 45 dated January 5, 1993. Aside from upgrading the old survey system, it adopts mathematical spatial language for more effective and accurate referencing system, consistent with universal operations of mapping and surveying activities.

Operation, development, and maintenance of national parks [Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Nature Center (Quezon City); Hinulugang Taktak National Park (in coordination with the LGU, Antipolo, Rizal); Mt. Apo National Park, Davao City];
Operation and management of special projects (Tamaraw Conservation Project, Pawikan Conservation Project, Philippine Raptors Conservation Project, Palawan Wildlife Rescue and Conservation Center, Tarsier Conservation Project, Crocodile Farm Institute); and
Distribution/disposition of public alienable and disposable lands.

3. Appropriate and comprehensive regulations and standards developed, implemented, monitored, and enforced

MFO 3 is concerned with the various regulatory functions of the Department and its attached agencies covering the use and development of natural resources, and the conduct of activities which impact on various resource elements and the environment. Enforcement of such rules and regulations are done in partnership with law enforcement and other regulatory agencies and the LGUs concerned. It takes into account the services provided as a result of environment-friendly researches and technologies.

Associated P/A/Ps

- Formulation of implementing rules and regulations, resolutions, on various environment and natural resources laws, policies, and programs;
- Enforcement of forestry and wildlife species protection rules and regulations through monitoring, patrol, and surveillance activities;
- Enforcement of guidelines, operating procedures and standards on the development, administration, and disposition of mineral resources development;
- Conduct of investigations on claims and conflicts on land management concerns;
- Deputization and training of Wildlife Enforcement Officers;
- Establishment of Coastal Law Enforcement Alliance with regions;
- Monitoring of air quality in Metro Manila and urban centers;
- Enforcement of environmental protection laws (air quality, solid waste management, water quality, toxic and hazardous waste management, etc.) through various locally-funded and foreign-assisted projects with tie-up implementation schemes with the private sector, local government units, and other agencies, e.g., emission testing, monitoring of total suspended particulates (TSP), and biological oxygen demand (BOD);
- Issuance of environmental clearances and permits, and monitoring of compliance with environmental laws by industries, individuals, and other sectors of the society; and
- Implementation of mine safety, health and environmental protection, and social development programs.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Major Final Outputs (MFOs)	Performance Indicators (PIs)
<p>MFO 1</p> <p>Plans and policies developed, promoted, implemented, monitored, and evaluated</p>	<p>1.1. Officially approved ENR plans and policies made available versus target (Short-term, Medium-Term, Long-Term plans ; National/ Regional/Sectoral)</p> <p>1.2. Constituents by type of stakeholder group provided awareness on ENR policies and programs and monitored for adoption [Outcome desired is moving from awareness to actual practice/adoption (conduct of IEC, provision of technical assistance to stakeholders, etc)]</p> <p>1.3. Latest statistics and information on ENR-related concerns generated and made available [Environment and natural resource accounting and valuation studies; Hydrographic Surveys and Nautical Charting Program, Mapping Program (PRS 92), assessment of protected areas for eco-tourism potential and for establishment under the NIPAS]</p>
<p>MFO 2</p> <p>Ecosystems and natural resources developed, protected, conserved, and enhanced, and degraded ones rehabilitated</p>	<p>2.1. Degraded ecosystems rehabilitated by government and/or in coordination with LGUs, industries, and other stakeholders (Urban forestry, development; rehabilitation of degraded terrestrial, marine, coastal, and protected areas)</p> <p>2.2. Existing ecological functions of all proclaimed protected areas and watershed, established critical habitats, significant caves, priority mangrove areas, coral reefs, seagrass beds, and other wetlands maintained/stabilized [Untenured forestland/protected areas/watershed projects (Area in hectares protected/maintained)]</p>

Major Final Outputs (MFOs)	Performance Indicators (PIs)
	2.3. Increasing area covered and placed under sustainable resource management regimes or instruments, including community-based livelihood projects (Forestry tenure instruments issuance, development of agroforestry, establishment of protected areas)
MFO 3 Appropriate and comprehensive regulations and standards developed, implemented, monitored, and enforced	3.1. Monitoring systems on compliance with environmental laws, rules and regulations set in place/established (Number of multi-sectoral/inter-agency committees/management systems organized/strengthened/operationalized/maintained) 3.2. Air & water quality with respect to total suspended particulates (TSP) and biological oxygen demand (BOD) monitored 3.3. Permittees, contractors, operators, and leasees complying with ENR laws and regulations monitored/audited

Medium-Term Goals and Targets

For the period 2004–2010, the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) laid down five (5) major development areas or ENR goals as the priority focus in terms of performance targets of the three MFOs of the DENR. These are:

ENR Goal 1- Sustainable and more productive utilization of natural resources to promote investments and entrepreneurship;

ENR Goal 2 - Promotion of responsible mining that adheres to the principle of sustainable development: economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity;

ENR Goal 3 - Focusing on and strengthening of the protection of vulnerable and ecologically-fragile areas, especially watersheds and areas where biodiversity is highly threatened;

ENR Goal 4 - Creation of healthier environment for the population; and

ENR Goal 5 - Mitigation of the occurrence of natural disasters to prevent the loss of lives and properties.

Within the Department, further focusing is done to prioritize strategies and targets. A 12-point medium-term agenda based on a General Program of Action (GPOA) has been laid down :

Protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources

Restore air quality within standards, especially in Metro Manila [enforcement activities against smoke belchers and erring factories; reduction of total suspended particulates (TSP) in Metro Manila and other major urban centers by 50% (based on 2000 level) in the next five (5) years to bring these within standards]

Manage the major river basins to generate water resources that are free from contamination, provide more economic opportunities, and control flooding [revival of the Pasig River; addressing domestic waste and sewerage system problems through a more strategic, scientific, and systematic infrastructure development; water delivery system]

Improve the management of solid waste [closure and rehabilitation of the 794 open dumpsites and 309 controlled dumpsites nationwide; sanitary landfills and other cleaner and safer forms of disposal system; technical assistance on waste management strategies and options to LGUs; recycling; disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes (estimated at 2.3. million metric tons per year)]

Pursue vigorously sustainable development in watersheds, protected areas, upland and coastal areas (forest boundary delineation, critical for forest protection and encroachments, equivalent to 58, 667 kilometers; reforestation of some 86,235 hectares of forestlands, using indigenous and threatened species, especially in the Pampanga River Basin, Bicol River Basin, and in Quezon and Aurora; technical assistance in the protection and conservation of coastal resources and in the proclamation of marine protected areas; open up, in partnership with coastal communities, foreshore areas that are degraded and idle for aquasilviculture investments)

Sustainable exploration and development of the country's natural wealth

Promote industrial tree plantations in degraded and idle areas and pursue agro-forestry development [with the objective of providing jobs and income opportunities to the communities; and for reforestation of open and denuded areas]

Revitalize responsible mining [development of 24 medium and large-scale mining projects over the next five years that would generate US\$ 4–6 billion in investments, US\$ 100–130 million in excise taxes, and 208, 620 direct and indirect employment; rehabilitation of abandoned and idle mines, especially the Bagacay Mines in Samar and the Marcopper Mines in Marinduque]

Complete the development and publication of topographic maps nationwide [for national and regional economic, land-use, and physical planning as well as for environmental management and control]

Promotion of social equity and protection of communities

Distribute the remaining 960,000 hectares of alienable and disposable lands to poor households over the next five (5) years

Restore the integrity of land titles through the computerization of land records [passage of the land administration reform bill that will place under one agency all systems and institutions undertaking land titling]

Undertake social mobilization to ensure that communities are involved in the protection of the environment [strategic and comprehensive information, education and communication campaigns, including the integration of environment and natural resources concerns in the academic curriculum at all levels and greening the government; active participation of the citizenry in the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources; mobilization of all government law enforcement agencies against those who degrade the environment]

Prevent or minimize the loss of lives and properties during disasters through the completion of geo-hazard maps [providing a total of 1,300 cities and municipalities nationwide with maps at a scale of 1:50,000 in the next three years, and areas with very high vulnerability to landslides with maps at a scale of 1:10,000; remedial measures for weakened and damaged tailing dams and other infrastructure that may spill pollutants in case of flashfloods and other calamities; information, education and communication on geo-hazard and disaster preparedness]

Good and green governance

Promote transparency, efficiency, accountability, and consistency in the conduct of the Department's work [enhancing the DENR organization by removing functional duplications; promoting complementation and integration of activities among offices; defining accountabilities, upgrading personnel skills, and maximizing the use of information and communications technologies]

FY 2007 OPIF-Based Budget

Overview and Highlights

The 2007 proposed budget for the DENR amounts to some P7.457 billion. Among the highlights of the said proposed budget are:

New Programs, Activities and Projects

Pilot implementation of the Integrated Watershed Management and Sustainable Development Project – P114.320 million

The project aims to develop comprehensive development plan for the country's water resources.

Foreign-Assisted Projects (FAPs)

The Land Administration and Management Project II (LAMP II) is concerned with the reform of land administration and improvement of interagency collaboration in the delivery of integrated land administration services.

The Project on Forestland Management (PROFORM) shall conduct nationwide forestland boundary delineation and forestland assessment, and rehabilitation. It will also develop three (3) critical watershed areas.

Ongoing Programs, Activities and Projects

Land Survey and Distribution Program – P650.293 million

The program targets the acceleration of the inventory, survey, and classification of lands, forest, and mineral resources using appropriate technology. It also covers implementation of PRS 92 through the establishment of 1,623 horizontal control points (1st and 2nd) order and 100 vertical points; topographic base mapping activities, survey, and classification of 8,819 hectares as A & D and forestland; completion of geo-hazard maps for 208 LGUs through geo-hazard assessment and mapping program.

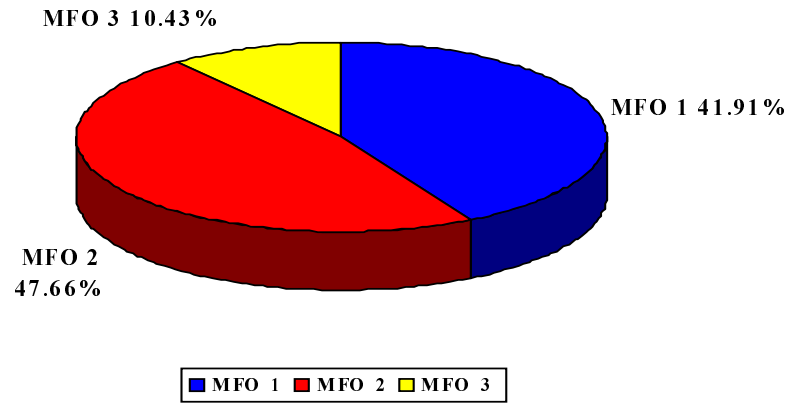
Assessment of 14 abandoned/inactive mines

The activity includes the implementation of rehabilitation plans of the Philippine Pyrite Corporation (Bagacay Mines) and Marcopper Mining Corporation.

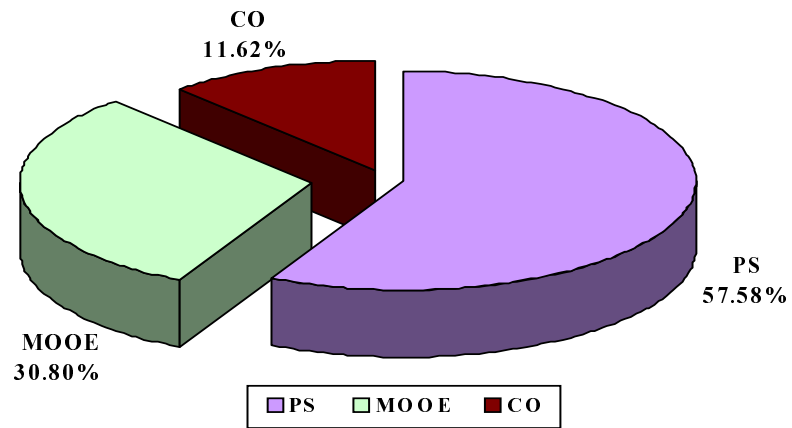
**FY 2007 Budget by MFO, Expense Class
(In Million Pesos)**

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	Total	% to total
MFO 1 Plans and policies developed, promoted, implemented, monitored, and evaluated	1,290.521	1,395.578	439.006	3,125.105	41.91
MFO 2 Ecosystems and natural resources developed, protected, conserved, and enhanced, and degraded ones rehabilitated	2,491.551	676.575	386.141	3,554.267	47.66
MFO 3 Appropriate and comprehensive regulations and standards developed, implemented, monitored, and enforced	511.394	224.872	41.578	777.844	10.43
TOTAL	4,293.466	2,297.025	866.725	7,457.216	100
% SHARE	57.58	30.80	11.62	100	

FY 2007 Budget by MFO



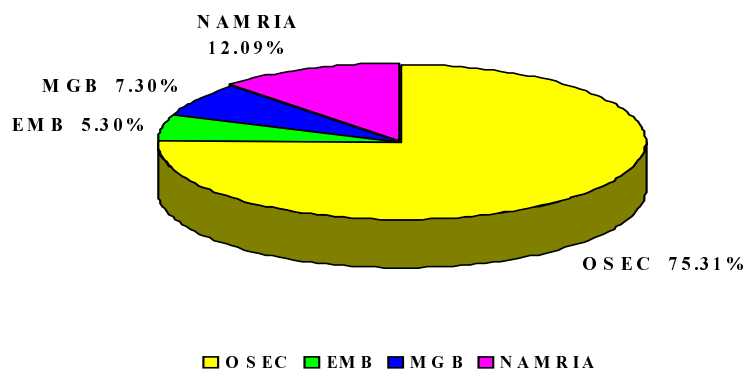
FY 2007 Budget by Expense Class



FY 2007 Budget by Agency, by MFO
(in million pesos)

Particulars	MFO 1	MFO 2	MFO 3	Total	% Share
	(Plans & Policies)	(Protection Service)	(Regulation)		
OSEC*	1,867.365	3,407.963	340.895	5,616.223	75.31
EMB	25.808	8.859	360.654	395.321	5.30
MGB	330.589	137.445	76.295	544.329	7.30
NAMRIA	901.343	-	-	901.343	12.09
TOTAL	3,125.105	3,554.267	777.844	7,457.216	100

FY 2007 Budget by Agency



FY 2007 Budget by Agency, by Expense Class
(in million pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	Total	% Share
OSEC*	3,549.074	1,396.200	670.949	5,616.223	75.31
EMB	184.080	177.179	34.062	395.321	5.30
MGB	351.505	156.579	36.245	544.329	7.30
NAMRIA	208.807	567.067	125.469	901.343	12.09
Total	4,293.466	2,297.025	866.725	7,457.216	100

* Office of the Secretary (OSEC) includes staff offices (Planning, Administrative, Finance, Legal, other technical support offices, staff bureaus, and Field Offices)

2007 Selected Performance Targets and Budget		
Particulars	2007 Targets	Amount (In Million Pesos)
MFO 1 Plans and policies developed, promoted, implemented, monitored, and evaluated		
1.1. Officially approved ENR plans and policies made available versus target		16.244
Short-term, medium-term, and long-term plans (national/regional/sectoral) prepared, reviewed, updated/revised	266	
Policies and guidelines formulated, reviewed and revised	43	
1.2. Constituents by type of stakeholder group provided awareness on ENR policies and programs and monitored for adoption		20.130
IEC activities conducted	120,140	
Technical assistance provided to LGUs, stakeholders	257	
Transferred technologies assessed/verified	46	
1.3. Latest statistics and information on ENR-related concerns generated and made available		
Surveys and Mapping Programs implemented, assessed		136.331
PRS 92 implementation – densification, i.e., control points established	1,113	
Area covered by cadastral surveys conducted (has)	81,090	
Geo-hazard assessment conducted	208	
Assessment of abandoned/active mines	2	
Protected areas assessed for eco-tourism potential and establishment under NIPAS (no.)	25	25.833
Area covered by cadastral survey		
Forest areas evaluated, assessed, and validated to determine best land use (has.)	726,336	72.634
MFO 2 Ecosystems and natural resources developed, protected, conserved, and enhanced, and degraded ones rehabilitated		

Particulars	2007 Targets	Amount (In Million Pesos)
2.1. Degraded ecosystems rehabilitated by government in coordination with LGUs, industries and other stakeholders Degraded terrestrial, marine, coastal and protected areas developed, rehabilitated/restored (has.) Urban forestry undertaken (has.)	12,880 2,844	148.862 4.167
2.2. Existing ecological functions of all proclaimed protected areas and watersheds established; critical habitats, significant caves, priority mangrove areas, coral reefs, seagrass beds, and other wetlands maintained Over 3-year old forest plantations maintained/protected Untenured forest areas, critical habitats, mangroves protected(has.) Classified water bodies protected/upgraded	200 4,254,549 19	0.300 43.390 0.600
2.3. Increasing area covered and placed under sustainable resource management regimes or instruments, including community-based livelihood projects Forestry tenure instruments issued Agroforestry areas developed Public A & D lands disposed/distributed (has.) Protected areas established	177 1,627 2,923 9	20.327 8.769 11.932
MFO 3 Appropriate and comprehensive regulations and standards developed, implemented, monitored, and enforced 3.1. Monitoring systems on compliance with environmental laws, rules and regulations set in place/established Multi-sectoral/inter-agency committees/ management systems organized/strengthened/ operationalized/maintained Eco-waste management systems implemented 3.2. Air & water quality monitored with respect to total suspended particulates (TSP) and biological oxygen demand (BOD) Monitoring of TSP levels in Metro Manila and	357 48	3.387 4.065

Particulars	2007 Targets	Amount (In Million Pesos)
other major urban centers	40	6.336
Private Emission Testing Centers monitored	308	0.803
Monitoring of BOD level in Metro Manila (Pasig River, Marikina, San Juan, Paranaque)	85	3.400
3.3. Permittees, contractors, operators, and leasees complying with ENR laws and regulations monitored/audited		
Investigations on claims and conflict conducted, and public hearings/court appearances undertaken to institute proceedings for OSG action	400	
ENR related cases inventoried	200	
Projects/firms monitored for compliance with laws	17,277	18.132