

	ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES OFFICE		March				
			MONTH				
	Accomplishment Report		2025				
			YEAR				
PROGRAM/PROJECT/ACTIVITY				PROJECT DESCRIPTION		STATUS/REMARKS/ ACCOMPLISHMENT	
I. FOREST MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION DIVISION							
A. Forest Resources Development Activities:							
1. Nursery Operations & Maintenance Works							
a. Production/Propagation and Disposition of seedlings				Production, propagation and procurement of seedlings stock and disposition of seedlings		<p>Beginning balance: 30,270 seedlings to include Agoho, Anchoan Dilaw, African Tulip, Balitbitan, Chest Nut, Golden Shower, Ipil, Kamagong, Mahogany, Narra, Rubber Tree, Talisay, Tindalo, Tuai, Atis, Antipolo, Bignai, Cacao, Calamansi, Citrus/Mandarin, Duhat, Guyatis, Langka, Lansones, American Lemon, Lemon, Mangga, Mangosteen, Passion Fruit, Pomelo, Rambutan, Tamarind, Santol, Satsuma, Verba, Bamboo, Beetle Nut, Anonas, and Tokyang Palm;</p> <p>Seedling Production: A total of 300 forest tree seedlings and 260 Fruit tree seedlings were produced.</p> <p>Seedling Distribution: A total of 1,201 assorted seedlings were distributed to various requesting constituents.</p> <p>Mortality Rate: A 0.78% mortality rate was recorded, equivalent to 243 seedlings.</p> <p>This month, a total of thirty-two (32) seedling requests were received. Of these, twenty-seven (27) requests have been distributed to various public and private entities, including one request from the previous month. Meanwhile, the remaining five (5) requests are ready for pick-up.</p> <p>Stock balance: 29,386 seedlings as of March 31, 2025.</p>	
b. Maintenance works				Maintenance of Provincial Nursery; Operation of Clonal Nursery; Brushing, ring weeding and greening of two nurseries; arrangement and sorting of seedlings for hardening; seeds and wildlings collection and propagation; and other activities that may be assigned to be accomplished during the period		<p>Six workers were hired through a Job Order Contract and were supervised and guided by ENRO technical personnel.</p> <p>Regular maintenance activities at the nursery includes enhancing seedling beds, potting soil for seeds, collecting seeds and wildlings, transplanting, sorting seedlings, and watering plants.</p>	

<p>2. Climate Change Mitigation/ Adaptation and DRRM Initiatives</p>	<p>Implementation of forest rehabilitation and other greening efforts such as but not limited to watershed rehabilitation, agro-forestry/urban greening, riparian rehabilitation & development, mangrove & beach forests rehabilitation with the aim to reduce the causes of global warming and its effect to biodiversity; and protect communities from risks of hazards caused by natural calamities.</p>	<p>The ENR Office, through its personnel, carried out the following activities as part of the implementation of Climate Change Mitigation/Adaptation and DRRM initiatives.</p> <p>Riparian Project Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– A 300-meter dredged area in Brgy. Union, Cabagan was planted with 50 giant bamboos on March 1, 2025– A 400-meter dredged area in Brgy. Magassi, Cabagan was planted with 70 giant bamboos on March 1, 2025.– A 150-meter dredged area in Brgy. San Juan, Cabagan was planted with 30 giant bamboos on March 19, 2025.– An 800-meter dredged area in Brgy. Naganacan, Sta. Maria was planted with 120 giant bamboos on March 21, 2025. <p>Agroforestry Project Implementation</p> <p>As part of Agroforestry Project of the Provincial Government of Isabela (PGI), 200 assorted fruit-bearing trees were provided to the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Burgos. The project covered a 1-hectare agroforestry site located in Brgy. San Miguel, Burgos, Isabela, and was implemented on March 28, 2025.</p> <p>Monitoring of previous CCAM Projects in the municipalities of Cordon, Reina Mercedes, Delfin Albano, Quirino, Sta. Maria, Tumauni, and San Agustin, Isabela, from March 11-13 and 19-20, 2025.</p> <p>Agroforestry and Watershed Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• So. Estampa, Brgy. Capiirpiriwan, Cordon Seedlings planted in 2022 have grown to a height of 3-4 meters, with an estimated survival rate of 80%. However, a wildfire in 2023 caused significant damage. A replanting effort was conducted last year, and the newly planted seedlings have reached approximately 0.76 meters in height with a survival rate of around 85%. The seedlings, which include langka, rambutan, lansones, mango, mahogany, balitbitan, and narra, were planted alternately, while citrus seedlings were arranged in strip planting per species. The MENRO staff has been actively monitoring the area, ensuring regular maintenance activities.• Villa TJ, Carmencita, Delfin Albano – Seedling and bamboo planted in 2021 and 2022 have grown to heights of 3-5 meters with wide branches, achieving a survival rate of approximately 70%. Ongoing maintenance activities were observed during the ENRO team's visit. Additionally, the team inspected the proposed site for this year's watershed project near the previously established area.• Brgy. Naganacan, Sta. Maria – The monitoring project area has turned into pastureland, resulting in the loss of all seedlings planted in 2023.• Brgy. Vila Miguel, Quirino – The mango seedlings planted last year have been properly maintained, with approximately 65% survival.
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		<p>Riparian Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Brgy. Santor, Reina Mercedes – Bamboos planted in 2021 have reached a height of 5-6 meters, with an estimated survival rate of 30%. However, bamboo planted in 2024 suffered extensive damage from consecutive floods, leaving only a 1% survival rate. The LGU-MENRO has advised barangay officials to conduct a replanting activity and emphasized the importance of planting in flood-prone areas.•Brgy. Vila Miguel, Quirino – Implemented in 2024, the project has achieved a survival rate of approximately 65%.•Brgy. District 2, Reina Mercedes – Bamboos planted in 2021 have grown to about 2 meters in height, with survival rate of 10%. A nearby landowner has expressed interest in replanting bamboo to serve as a natural barrier against soil erosion in his cornfield.•Brgy. Pilitan, Tumauni – The bamboo propagules planted in the area were consumed by grazing animals, resulting in zero survival.•Brgy. Paragu, Tumauni – Implemented in 2023, the project has an estimated 30% survival rate. The barangay captain has committed to scheduling a replanting activity and proposed additional seedling planting along the highway.•Brgy. Nemmatan, San Agustin – Approximately 50% of the bamboo planted in 2023 has survived.•Brgy. Buenavista, Sta. Maria – None of the bamboo planted in 2021 survived due to ongoing construction of a river control project.•Creeks and River Vicinities of Reina Mercedes – Bamboo planted in 2021 in Brgy. Dangan has grown to 4-6 meters, with an estimated survival rate of 80%. However, the 2024 project implemented in Brgy. Santiago recorded zero survival due to the impact of five consecutive typhoons that affected the municipality. <p>Recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.Mulching – Highly recommended to mitigate the excessive heat during the summer season, helping to suppress weed growth, retain soil moisture, and improve soil fertility.2.Regular Maintenance – Activities such as strip brushing and ring weeding should be conducted regularly.3.Tree Guards – Seedlings should be provided with tree guards to protect them from strong winds.
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B. Forest Protection and Law Enforcement Activities:		
1. Manning of Checkpoints		
a. Foot/mobile Patrolling and Surveillance	Foot/mobile patrolling and surveillance of illegal cutting and transporting of forest products.	<p>ENRO and ISEP-TF personnel conducted surveillance and mobile patrolling in the following areas:</p> <p>-Alinguigan 3rd, Alinguigan 2nd, Malalam, Fuyo, San Ignacio, San Juan, Capellan, Batong Labang, San Lorenzo, Bintacan, Cabisera 8, Cabisera 14-15, Cabisera 22, Sitio Lagis, Sindon Bayabo, and other forest barangays of City of Ilagan, Isabela;</p> <p>-San Vicente/Tupa, San Pablo, Isabela;</p> <p>-Magassi, Masipi East, and Masipi West, Cabagan, Isabela;</p> <p>-Antagan, Cumabao, Dy-Abra, Tumauni, Isabela;</p> <p>-Benito Soliven and San Mariano areas;</p> <p>-Ilagan-Divilacan Road Rehabilitation Project (IDRRIP)</p>
b. Apprehension/Confiscation	Apprehension/confiscation of illegally cut and transported forest products	No forest products were apprehended or confiscated this month.
2. Donation/Utilization of Forest Products	Granting of request for wood materials	No donation/utilization of forest products was recorded for this month.
C. Activities Undertaken in Support of IDRRIP	Patrol works and monitoring activities and maintenance of reforestation areas	ISEP-TF and ENRO personnel consistently carried out monitoring and maintenance activities in the IDRRIP reforestation areas.
C. Wildlife Conservation Initiatives		
a. Wildlife Enforcement Activities		<p>The deputized Wildlife Enforcement Officers conducted regular surveillance and foot patrolling provincewide within the protected areas of Sierra Madre Natural Park (NSMNP), to ensure the protection and conservation of wildlife resources and to prevent and lessen wildlife illegal activities includes hunting, poaching, and trading of wildlife species in the province.</p> <p>Wildlife biodiversity monitoring was conducted at various locations, including the Ilagan-Divilacan Road Rehabilitation Project (IDRRIP), Sitio Trailer Km. 21, Sitio Lagis Km. 18, Sitio Disipon Km. 17, Sitio Solimanan in Barangay Sindon Bayabo, and Sitio Dendro and Pukpukan in Barangay Villa Imelda, City of Ilagan, Isabela. During these monitoring activities, the WEOs did not observe any illegal activities within the protected areas.</p>
D. Other Related Activities		
1. Isabela Rattan Processing Shared Service Facility Activities		<p>The Job Order service providers at IRPSSF conducted various maintenance and environmental activities, ensuring the cleanliness and orderliness of the facility. Their tasks included removing undesirable weed species, performing grass cutting around the Rattan facility, and conducting an inventory of tools and equipment to ensure proper monitoring and accountability. Additionally, they took part in a cleanup drive at Sitio Disiope, Brgy. Dimapnat, Divilacan, Isabela.</p> <p>Meanwhile, a total of three medium rattan baskets with covers and two large rattan baskets with covers were sold, generating a sales amount of ₱1,595.00 as recorded under Order Receipt Number 18889574.</p>

2. Training on the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) 2013		<p>ENRO personnel participated in the Training on the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) 2013 held in Tuguegarao City, Cagayan, from March 11-13, 2025. The three-day training covered presentations on the six components of the FDES 2013: Environmental Conditions and Quality, Environmental Resources and Their Use, Residuals, Extreme Events and Disasters, Human Settlements and Environmental Health, and Environmental Protection, Management, and Engagement. Participants successfully submitted their outputs, while PSA RSSO II presented the required statistical data on other environmental accounts in coordination with the responsible agencies.</p>
3. Inspection of Distributed Seedlings to Beneficiaries		<p>ENRO personnel inspected the seedlings distributed to various beneficiaries in Cabagan, Isabela, on March 19, 2025. The inspection covered the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aggub Elementary School, Brgy. Aggub – 5 seedlings granted in 2024 were planted in the school's vacant area, achieving an 85% survival rate. The school plans to request additional seedlings for replanting.• Sauí Elementary School, Brgy. Sauí – The 5 seedlings provided in 2024 are currently kept in the school's nursery and are scheduled to be planted during Brigada Eskwela for the School Year 2025.• Brgy. Cubag – The 25 seedlings granted in 2024 were distributed to residents and planted in their backyards. However, some seedlings were reported to have been eaten by goats and cows.• Lyra T. Morillo – Only 3 out of the 15 seedlings granted in 2024 have survived.• Raise B. Allam – None of the 15 seedlings granted in 2024 survived due to a wildfire incident in the area.
3. Final inspection of 340 and 460 hectares reforestation project of the PGI awarded to Rang-ayan Natures Spring Farmers Multi-purpose Project Cooperative		<p>A joint team from the PSWD, PGSO, PPDO, DBP, and PGI-ENRO conducted a final inspection of the contractor's work on the 340 and 460-hectare reforestation project in Barangay Villa Imelda, City of Ilagan, Isabela. The inspection revealed that the planted indigenous species, including Narra, Ipil, Tindalo, Mango, Rubber tree, Molave, and Kalumpit, were healthy and thriving since their planting in 2022. The contractor continued maintenance activities such as strip brushing, ring weeding, and fertilizer application. The team concluded that the reforestation project, implemented by the Rang-ayan Nature Spring Farmers Multi-purpose Project Cooperative, was successfully carried out. The initiative aims to conserve forest biodiversity and protect the environment with the active involvement of the local community.</p>

5. Joint Technical Assistance for the Proposed I-BUILD subprojects Rehabilitation/Improvement of Union-Barcolan FMR and Rizaluna-Camarao FMR		<p>ENRO personnel participated in the Joint Technical Assistance (JTA) for finalizing the required documents for the proposed I-BUILD subprojects, the Union-Barcolan and Rizaluna-Camarao Farm-to-Market Roads, under the Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP). Organized by DA-PRDP RPCO2, the four-day activity brought together representatives from Provincial and Municipal LGUs to refine project requirements. Each unit finalized documents based on feedback from RPCO2 counterparts, with outputs presented for review. Most requirements for the Union-Barcolan FMR were completed, except for some Social Environmental Safeguards documents, while the Rizaluna-Camarao FMR subproject only had its Detailed Engineering Design presented, with other requirements still in progress.</p>
6. Cave Assessment of Purong Cave, Kimmandila Cave, and an Unnamed Cave, situated within the Tumauni Watershed Natural Park (TWNP) in Antagan 1st, Tumauni, Isabela		<p>Personnel from this Office took part in a cave assessment at the request of the DENR-CENRO Cabagan, covering Purong Cave, Kimmandila Cave, and an Unnamed Cave, situated within the Tumauni Watershed Natural Park (TWNP) in Antagan 1st, Tumauni, Isabela. The assessment involved various agencies, including ISU-Cabagan, DENR-PENRO Isabela, MGB Region II, MENRO Tumauni, BLGU Antagan 1st, and Provincial ENRO. Safety gear was provided before exploring the caves. The team identified species of flora and fauna, conducted mapping, and surveyed the caves for classification and geographical features.</p> <p>Purong and Unnamed caves were classified as class 3, suitable for educational, scientific, and ecotourism activities, while Kimmandila Cave was classified as class 1, dangerous and restricted to certain activities.</p> <p>The assessment achieved its goal of evaluating the caves' ecological, geological, and tourism potential, with input from multiple agencies ensuring a thorough analysis for conservation and community engagement.</p>
7. Support for IEC Activities Led by Other Agencies		<p>ENRO personnel participated in the IEC Campaign organized by NIA Region 02 held in Barangay San Vicente, San Pablo, Isabela on March 21, 2025. The event was attended by representatives from NIA-ISAIMO and beneficiaries of the San Pablo-Cabagan Irrigation System. The campaign featured various activities, including tree planting and growing, a clean-up drive, a consultation meeting, and capability training.</p>

II. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DIVISION

A. Vermicomposting Facility	Production of Organic Fertilizer thru Vermicomposting	<p>This month, 1,200 kgs. were produced, with a remaining stock balance of 21,564 kgs. as of March 31, 2025.</p> <p>As per records, a total of 4,650 kilograms of organic fertilizer was disposed to two (2) private individuals requested for the improvement of soil fertility of their backyard garden and for Benguet Pine plantation.</p> <p>Also, substrates for the production of organic fertilizer, such as compostable waste from heaps, dried grasses, banana stalks, animal manure, and assorted market wastes, were collected.</p>
B. Collection and Segregation of Waste at the Materials Recovery Facility	Refers to Executive Order No. 28, series of 2024, directing all offices and hospitals under the Provincial Government of Isabela to implement ecological solid waste management and waste segregation within their respective areas, and in line with Memorandum No. 13, series of 2024, mandating compliance with the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 (RA 9003) for the proper segregation of garbage, trash, and waste materials.	<p>Summary of Waste Collected within the Capitol Compound:</p> <p>1.Recyclable Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Total Collected: 661.55 kilograms•Disposed to: ENRO Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). <p>2.Residual Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Total Collected: 2,754.60 kilograms•Disposed to: City of Ilagan Sanitary Landfill Facility (SLF) <p>3.Hazardous</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Total Collected: 39.66 kilograms•Disposed to: ENRO Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) <p>4.Biodegradable Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Total Collected: 5,490.12 kilograms•Disposed to: ENRO Compost Heap and Vermi composting <p>TOTAL: 8,945.93 kilograms</p> <p>Summary of Waste Disposal to Provincially Operated Hospital</p> <p>1. Recyclable Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Total Collected: 2,655.06 kilograms•Disposed to: Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) <p>2.Residual Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Total Collected: 3,388.08 kilograms•Disposed to: Sanitary Landfill Facility (SLF). <p>3.Hazardous/Infectious Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Total Collected: 3,356.19 kilograms•Disposed to: Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) <p>4.Biodegradable Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Total Collected: 3,113.20 kilograms•Disposed to: Compost Heap/Managed by the LGU <p>TOTAL: 12,512.53 kilograms</p> <p>GRAND TOTAL: 21,458.46 kilograms</p>

C.Monitoring of Disposal Facilities

Pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Code (RA No. 7160) and Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM) Act of 2000 (RA 9003), LGUs are mandated as the primary responsible bodies for the implementation and enforcement of ecological solid waste management system within their respective jurisdiction.

The ENR personnel monitored waste disposal and waste management system of the municipalities of Delfin, Quirino, Jones, and Echague, Isabela, including Rural Health (RHU), School, and Public Market. Below are the findings, observations, remarks and recommendations:

1.Delfin Albano, Isabela (March 7, 2025)

Waste collection and diversion:
Collection System:
-The facility caters to the 29 barangays, 6 schools, 28 Child Development Centers, and public market for waste collection.
Diversion Program:
-Bricks made out of crushed bottles
-Rug making
-BARangay at Kalinisan Day (BARKADA)
Material Recovery Facility
-29 Barangay MRFs, 1 centralize MRF, 1 in every school, and 1 MRF at SLF.
Monitoring and Evaluation
-Waste generation- No Record
-Waste diversion- No Record

Rural Health Unit
•The two-chambered septic vault was located at the back of the RHU intended for hazardous waste but not well-utilized and has no label.
•Uses biohazard boxes to store infectious and sharp waste like syringes but were improperly stored above the vault and dextrose were left exposed, which might contaminate air, while garbage bags were used for pathological waste.
•No existing treatment process for healthcare wastes.

Public Market
•The public market was located at Brgy. San Antonio, Delfin Albano, Isabela.
•The market was divided into two areas: dry and wet. However, the public market was not fully utilized.
•The market was clean and well-organized.
•Collection of waste is scheduled every Friday.
•There was a centralized MRF in the area.

Remarks and recommendations:
•Maintain the cleanliness of the market.

Ragan Sur National High School
•There are trash bins in every classroom and trash bags stationed outside the classrooms.
•Although proper waste disposal was taught to students, mixed waste was still observed.
•There are two (2) MRFs and two (2) bottle bins but they are not properly utilized.
•The school’s compost heap contains mixed waste like leaves, twigs, and trunks, plastic bottles, and residual waste.

Remarks and recommendations:
•Maintain the cleanliness of the market.

		<p>Sanitary Landfill Facility</p> <p>Findings and Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The area was approximately 80,000 sqm. •The facility has three (3) garbage trucks and two (2) backhoes were used for waste collection and the donated three (3) shredders and two (2) rotary composters were utilized for brick production. •There is a brick production at the centralized MRF •The SLF’s MRF was not properly utilized, which causes mixed inside the cell. •Recyclable waste was sold to Mamauag Junkshop. •No Administrative Building, Sanitation Facility, proper wash bay, and parking area. •Waste pickers were once allowed in the facility to reduce recyclable waste. •Wastewater was treated using the three-chamber categorized as sedimentation pond, facultative, and maturation ponds. However, it is not utilized. •The chamber covers of septic vault were left open, which may cause air contamination. Some biodegradable wastes were also observed inside3 the vault. •No billboard and no safety signages. •The leachate treatment plant and septic vault are difficult to access due to overgrown grass. •There is no record book for waste disposal. <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sustain positive observations. •Keep the chamber cover of the vault to avoid air contamination. •Provide record book to monitor waste generation and waste disposal. •Wear appropriate PPEs for safety purposes during segregation, collection and transportation of waste. •Utilize the MRF for recyclable wastes. •Utilize and monitor leachate treatment plant to ensure the safe discharge of treated wastewater. •Regularly monitor the leachate treatment plant to avoid harmful algal bloom. •Install ECC Billboard and safety signage within the vicinity of SLF Facility. •Develop an appropriate sanitation facility, administration building and parking area, wash bay with drainage, storm water drainage, perimeter fence and lights for security. •Imposed/strengthen policy on “No Collection of mixed wastes”. •Refrain disposal of mixed wastes in the cell. <p>2.Quirino, Isabela (March 12, 2025)</p> <p>Waste collection and Diversion:</p> <p>Segregation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ordinance No. 32: “An ordinance regulating the disposal and collection schedule of segregated waste garbage municipality”. <p>Collection System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The facility caters to 21 barangays <p>Diversion Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -IEC in Barangays and Schools -21 Barangays has a program on “Weekly Pulot Basura” -Bio-Shredding -Bottle Crushing -Plastic Shredding
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		<p>Materials Recovery Facility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-21 MRFs and 1 Municipal MRF <p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Waste generation- 13,814 kgs/year-Waste diversion- 3,689 kgs/year <p>Rural Health Unit</p> <p>Lack of trash bins inside the RHU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•The trash bins have no labels for identification.•Lack of signage in the Septic/Hazardous vault area.•The three-chambered septic vault was located at the back of the RHU intended for hazardous waste. <p>Public Market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•The market was divided into two areas: dry and wet.•Vendors practiced proper waste disposal.•Waste collection was scheduled every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, but it can also be done daily, depending on the volume of waste.•The existing MRF was converted into a cow’s barn. <p>San Juan Elementary School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•The MRF is properly utilized and segregated, although some hazardous wastes were mixed in recyclable waste.•There are trash bins in every classroom.•The surroundings were clean and green.•There was a compost heap with health and safety signages, but waste like light bulbs was observed.•Open burning of dried leaves was observed. <p>Sanitary Landfill Facility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•The area was approximately 16,000 sqm.•SLF was well-organized and strictly practice waste segregation. Only residual wastes were dumped into the cell.•One (1) garbage truck was utilized for waste collection.•The 21 barangays, 23 schools, and SLF have a composting facility.•There were two (2) bio-shedders for the production of organic fertilizers, which were utilized for fruit and forest tree growing.•There was one (1) glass bottle crusher and one (1) plastic shedder for pot-making.•There was a bio-composter, but not utilized.•The leachate pond was treated.•There was a plan to cover the cell with a net to prevent the scattering of waste from strong winds.•The SLF does not have stormwater drainage and a wash bay.•The biodegradable wastes were converted into soil enhancer fertilizer and used directly to grow fruit bearing trees and forest trees prior for tree planting.•Garden around the caretaker’s house were observed.•Cement bags were used to pack and compile the residual wastes to avoid scattering.•The MENR Office at the SLF is powered by solar panels, while the water source was groundwater using solar powered water pump.•They grow tree seedlings for reforestation at the burnt NGP site beside the SLF and as a replacement to the cut down trees when they built their solar panel along the highway.•They have plan to convert the crushed glass bottles into pots.•The management of SLF is well-organized.
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		<p>Recommendation and remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Keep the good management of the SLF.•Divert collected papers into charcoal briquettes.•Utilize the bio-composter for the efficient production of fertilizers.•Construct a stormwater drainage to avoid mixing of stormwater with the leachate pond.•Construct a wash bay for heavy equipment.•Strict enforcement of various ordinances on waste segregation.•Continue the construction of perimeter fences to secure the area.•Install signages like safety signage and others. <p>3.Jones, Isabela (March 26, 2025)</p> <p>Waste collection and diversion:</p> <p>Segregation</p> <p>-Ordinance No. 2024-0123: “Ordinance Updating the Garbage Collection and Disposal System to The Sanitary Landfill Facility in the Municipality of Jones, Isabela; Imposing Penalties for Violation thereof, and for Other Purposes; Repealing Ordinance No. 98-06”.</p> <p>Collection System</p> <p>-The facility caters to 42 barangays</p> <p>Diversion Programs</p> <p>-Basic Recycling (plastic bags and other plastic sheeting use as pillow stuffing).</p> <p>-Tires used as landscaping and beautification by the barangay.</p> <p>Materials Recovery Facility</p> <p>-42 MRFs and 1 Municipal MRF</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>-Waste generation- 331, 179 kgs/year</p> <p>-Waste diversion- 78,468.5 kgs/year</p> <p>Rural Health Unit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Black garbage bag was temporary used for hazardous waste storage like infectious, sharp, and pathological waste.•MRF was not properly labelled, which causes mixed waste.•General waste was regularly collected by the MENRO. <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Use leak proof containers and follow specific guidelines for proper handling and disposal of toxic and hazardous waste.•Install proper signage at the MRF to avoid mixed wastes. <p>Public Market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Biodegradable waste like vegetable and fruits were managed by the tenants.•Public market was well maintained.•Some trash bins by the stallholders/market vendors were mixed.•Used grease/oil from the motorcycle repair shop were managed by shop.
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		<p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Established permanent MRF to cater the recyclable waste in the market and also as a pick-up point.•Require stallholders/market vendors to put signages or labels to trash bins to avoid mixed waste.•Maintain and improve the unclogging activities of drainage canals to prevent backflow or unpleasant odor.•Maintain cleanliness of the public market. <p>Jones Waste Central School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Biodegradable waste like vegetable and fruits were managed by the tenants.•Public market was well maintained.•Some trash bins by the stallholders/market vendors were mixed.•Used grease/oil from the motorcycle repair shop were managed by them. <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Established permanent MRF to cater the recyclable waste and also as pick-up point.•Require stallholders/market vendors to put signages or labels to trash bins to avoid mixed waste.•Maintain and improve the unclogging activities to drainage canals to prevent backflow or unpleasant odor.•Maintain cleanliness of the public market. <p>Sanitary Landfill Facility</p> <p>Findings and Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Tires were recycled as part of their waste diversion programs and donate to barangays for beautification projects.•Only residual wastes are disposed in the cell.•Biodegradable wastes, such as damp paper, cartons, and coconut husks were piled at the side of the cell.•MRF properly utilized.•Rotary composter donated by the DENR-EMB was utilized.•Granular Activated Charcoal/Carbon (GAC) was used as an adsorptive treatment (physical adsorption process) to further treat the leachate before discharging. <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Continue to implement the beneficial practices the SLF started.•Record the processing of biodegradable waste into organic fertilizer and the other types of biodegradable waste brought to SLF for waste diversion, if possible.•For regular composting, establish a compost heap for the biodegradable waste.•Align or provide support for the gas vent to allow the internal gas to escape into the atmosphere without igniting a fire.•Establish a perimeter fence to avoid unauthorized persons from entering the SLF. <p>GAC is versatile, effective and environmentally friendly material for removing a wide range of contaminant. However, these materials ideal effectively can only last up to 6-12 months or even be reactivated (thermal treatment) every 4 years. A good maintenance is highly recommended for efficient results. You can consider purchasing aerator to condition the wastewater and remove dissolved oxygen before proceeding to adsorption process if the LGU has available budget/funds</p>
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		<p>4.Echague, Isabela (March 27, 2025)</p> <p>Waste collection and diversion:</p> <p>Segregation</p> <p>-Ordinance No. 2017-022: “No Segregation, No Collection”</p> <p>Collection System</p> <p>-Caters 42 Barangays</p> <p>Diversion Programs</p> <p>-Tires was used for landscaping and beautification.</p> <p>-Bricks made out of crushed bottles</p> <p>Materials Recovery Facility</p> <p>-64 Barangay MRFs, 1 Municipal MRF, and 6 School MRFs.</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>-Waste generation- 3,973,470 kgs/year</p> <p>-Waste diversion- 22,120 kgs/year</p> <p>Rural Health Unit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•The septic vault was full.•No MRF at the RHU.•There is no transporter/treater for hazardous and infectious wastes.•Lack of trash bins. <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Construct another septic vault for toxic, infectious and hazardous wastes.•Wear proper PPEs before the collection of toxics, infectious and hazardous wastes.•Place complete set of trash bins with proper label.•Construct Material Recovery Facility (MRF) for recyclable wastes. <p>Sanitary landfill Facility</p> <p>Findings and Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Aside from the existing perimeter fence, the collected used tires were also use as fences around the active cell for waste diversion.•The final product from the pulverized glass bottles was mixed with cement and were use for the construction of flooring of the kiosk/staff house.•The collected market wastes (biodegradable) were donated to St. Joseph Farm and converted as animal feeds.•The composting facility was operational as coconut husks were converted into fertilizers.•The SLF has weighing scale, perimeter fence and lights, leachate treatment and composting facility, alternative technologies, up and downstream groundwater monitoring wells, buildings/infrastructures and other amenities but needs utilization and maintenance.•Daily covering/soil covering were not practiced daily.•Road signages and safety signages were not installed.•Some electronic wastes were dump inside the cell.•Goat’s feces were observed on the sides of the cell inside the SLF.•The overgrown grasses along the path to the leachate pond hinder access.•The leachate treatment facility was inefficient.•Some parts of the perimeter fence were covered with grasses.
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D. Monitoring of 10-year ESWM Plan Implementation and Disposal Facilities	Pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Code (RA No. 7160) and Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM) Act of 2000 (RA 9003), LGUs are mandated as the primary responsible bodies for the implementation and enforcement of ecological solid waste management system within their respective jurisdiction.	ENRO Personnel, monitored and inspected the 10-year ESWM Plan implementation focusing on proper waste collection, diversion, and disposal including the establishment and operation of sanitary landfill in compliance with RA 9003 and Republic Act 6969. Including the waste management of Rural Health Unit (RHU), Public Market, and School are the significant sources of solid waste.
E. Heathcare Waste Management	<p>Under the provision of Executive Order No. 28, series of 2024, issued by the governor, all offices and hospitals must adhere to proper management of ecological solid waste and segregation of wastes within their premises.</p> <p>The Provincial Government of Isabela, through this office, monitored Health Care Waste Management practices of Provincially-operated hospitals. Personnel from this office oversee the following hospitals to ensure compliance with solid waste management practices, including the proper handling and disposal of hazardous and infectious wastes.</p>	<p>1.Echague District Hospital- March 27, 2025</p> <p>Findings and observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•There is an on-going construction of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP).•Waste was managed properly but some trash bins inside the hospital were not properly label/no label.•The hospital was clean and organize.•Storage room for hazardous and infectious wastes were almost full.•The newly constructed MRF were donated by the DENR-EMB.•The hospital was under renovation.•There was no treatment for toxic and hazardous waste. <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Trash bins must be properly labelled.•Accredited private transporter/treater is needed for transporting toxic, hazardous and infectious wastes.
F. Anti-Smoke Belching Campaign		<p>March 6, 2025- Conducted Joint Anti Smoke Belging operation in Brgy. Poblacion, San Pablo, Isabela. This activity is in collaboration with LTO, MENRO-San Pablo, and PNP.</p> <p>A total of thirty (30) vehicles were submitted to undergone emission testing were seven (7) citations were issued to non-compliant vehicles while three (3) were nified to reconsider cleaning their exhaust system to remain compliant. Meanwhile, the compliant drivers were advised to continue proper vehicle maintenance and adhere to emission standards to ensure the ongoing compliant.</p>
G. Other Related Activities		
1. Production of Green Charcoal	Production of charcoal briquettes out of paper waste to minimize the impact of paper waste	Produced a total of 12 kgs. charcoal briquettes for this month.
2. Maintenance of Organic Vegetable/Herbal Garden and Ecological Center	Maintenance of OrganicVegetable Garden, Materials Recovery Facility,Provincial Ecology Center and ENR Office premises.	Conducted brushing, cleaning, planting of vegetables, and maintenance of organic vegetable garden and ENRO surroundings.

3. International Action for River		<p>March 14, 2025- In celebration of International Action for Rivers, the ENRO spearheaded a water sampling activity at Disiope River located between the boundaries of City of Ilagan and Divilacan, Isabela. Using a Water Quality Checker at three strategic sampling points, the ENRO team conduct an on-site anlaysis of key water parameters. The results were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Temperature=23.45°C•pH Level= 7.706 K39•Dissolved Oxygen (DO)= 9.06 mg/L
4. Global Recycling Day		<p>March 18, 2025- In celebration of 8th Global Recycling Day, the ENRO led a hands-on recycling initiative at the Plastic Recycling Facility within the Provincial Capitol Compound. To deepen participant’s understanding of plastic recyclability, Engr. Jean Kate A. BAccay, delivered a brief but insightful presentation on the Seven types of plastics, also known as Resin Identification Code (RIC).</p>
III. MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION		
A. Processing and Issuance of Permits	<p>The ENR Office as the implementing arm of the Provincial Government of Isabela in ENR concerns, is tasked to approve applications for small-scale mining, sand and gravel, quarry, guano, gemstone gathering and gratuitous permits and for industrial sand and gravel permits not exceeding five (5) hectares, under RA 7942 otherwise known as the Philippine Mining Act of 1995.</p>	<p>For the month of March, this office received Three (3) Commercial Sand and Gravel (CSAG) Permit Applications with corresponding administrative/ processing fees collected by the PTO amounting to Php 33,990.00.</p>
B. Site Verification and Inspection of Mining/Quarry Sites	<p>The ENR Office is responsible in field verification and evaluation of quarry areas to determine compliance of permit holders and/or operators to environmental laws, rules and regulations. It is a part of the process prior to the endorsement of the application to PMRB for deliberation.</p>	<p>For this month, no site verification and inspection was conducted. The activity for the two applications received was rescheduled for next month due to implementation of equally important activities during the reporting period.</p>
C. Accreditation of Haulers	<p>All haulers, traders, dealers and retailers of mineral/mineral products/by-products are required to be accredited by the Provincial Government through a Memorandum of Agreement with the Mines & Geo-sciences Bureau Region 02</p>	<p>For this month, this office received and processed applications of, and issued Accreditation Permit, to Thirty Eight (38) haulers/ dealers/traders and retailers trading mineral products and by-products. Correspondingly, Three Hundred Twenty Eight (209) accreditation stickers were issued for the conveyances and equipment registered.</p> <p>A total of 137,560.00 accreditation fees were remitted to PTO representing the permit application fees amounting to 95,760.00 and 41,800.00 for the stickers.</p>

D. Field Monitoring of Quarry Areas		
<p>1. Regular field inspection and monitoring</p>	<p>This activity is in line with the implementation of Provincial Ordinance No. 5, series of 2014, to effectively regulate the utilization and monitor extraction activities, ensuring all necessary environmental measures are implemented in the quarry areas. Also, monitoring reports on extraction of sand and gravel and other quarry resources shall serve as basis for the collection of taxes and other related fees by the Provincial Treasurer's Office.</p>	<p>Simultaneous with the compliance checking of Accreditation Permit conducted by the ISEP-TF Operative members, personnel of this Office also have its regular field inspection and monitoring. Activities include inspection of random vehicles transporting sand and gravel materials, supervising assigned personnel in the quarry areas, monitoring implementation of extraction policies such as "No Prepayment, No Extraction", extraction in the main river bed, and no screening of materials in the extraction site policy.</p> <p>For this month, said activities were specifically conducted at the Municipalities of Cabagan, Delfin Albano, Gamu, City of Ilagan, MAllig, Roxas, San Pablo, Sta. Maria, and Tumauini, Isabela.</p> <p>Most of the flagged-down vehicles transporting sand and gravel materials have already secured their Accreditation Permits. Meanwhile, vehicles with no accreditation were temporarily stopped and not allowed to enter the quarry areas. All of them immediately secured said requirement. On the other hand, haulers/operators who have exhausted their pre-payments were advised to pay their post payment and secure another pre-payment to avoid temporary stoppage of their operation.</p>
<p>2. Monitoring of extraction activities</p>		<p>For the month of March, forty-nine (49) quarry areas have been monitored with extraction activities in the province with a total of 62,531.00 cu.m. of sand and gravel and other quarry resources extracted. This represents 55,593.00 Mixed, 410.00 G1/S1, and 6,528.00 Boulders; and with gross value amounting to Php 2,323,245.00 fees and taxes.</p> <p>Some of the monitored haulers are still utilizing their pre-payments from 2024.</p> <p>Reports on extractions were accompanied by daily field monitoring reports and delivery receipts.</p> <p>Also, based on record, a total of Php1,587,015.40 gross value of fees and taxes was remitted to PTO this month as prepayment to 41,408.28 cu.m. of Boulders, Mixed gravel and Ordinary Earth materials.</p>

IV. OTHER PROGRAM/PROJECT ACTIVITY

<p>1. Meetings, Seminars, Trainings and Workshops Attended</p>		<p>March 4-6, 2025- Attended Marine Protected Area Planning Workshop at San Mariano, Isabela</p> <p>March 7, 2025 - As one of the members, the PGI thru a personnel of this office attended the 1st Quarter Dipaniong Natural Park - Protected Area Management Board (DNP-PAMB) Meeting held at the Alba Hall, Isabela State University, Echague, Isabela. Among the main agenda during the meeting were the Organization of the PAMB Members, Designation of PASu and APASu, Logo of DNP, DNP Work and Financial Plan for 2025, and the presentation of the Initial Protected Area Plan and the result of the PA Suitability Assessment.</p> <p>March 11-14, 2025 - The ENR Officers together with 4 personnel of this Office attended the 16th Annual Philippine League of Local ENRO National Convention held at the Grand Summit Hotel, General Santos City. This year's convention acknowledged the best practices of LGUs addressing various environmental issues and concerns, in which the Provincial Government of Isabela was among the Top 10 LGUs nationwide recognized by the PLENRO relative to its program RTA: One Million Trees in One Day Tree Growing Project.</p> <p>March 26-28, 2025- Attended Capacity-Building on Climate Change and Climate Information Services (CIS) for Cagayan Valley Region LGUs at ISU-Echague, Isabela</p>
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