



Accomplishment Report

PROGRAM/PROJECT/ACTIVITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	STATUS/REMARKS/ ACCOMPLISHMENT
I. FOREST MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION DIVISION		
A. Forest Resources Development Activities:		
1. Nursery Operations & Maintenance Works		
<p>a. Production/Propagation and Disposition of seedlings</p>	<p>Production, propagation and procurement of seedlings stock and disposition of seedlings</p>	<p>Beginning balance: 29,460 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 250 fruit bearing tree seedlings, 100 forest tree seedlings, and 150 giant bamboos were produced.</p> <p>Seedling Distribution: A total of 1,015 assorted seedlings were distributed to various requesting constituents.</p> <p>Mortality Rate: A 0.70% mortality rate was recorded, equivalent to 212 seedlings.</p> <p>A total of seventeen (17) seedling requests were received this month. Of these, eight were promptly released to various public and private entities, while the remaining request is prepared and awaiting pickup.</p> <p>Stock balance: 28,733 seedlings as of May 31, 2025.</p>
<p>b. Maintenance works</p>	<p>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>	<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>Implementation of Urban Greening/Carbon Sink Project:</p> <p>From May 13 to 15, 2025, ENRO personnel, together with ISEP-TF operatives and Job Order service providers, carried out a pine tree sapling planting activity in Ballacayu, San Pablo, Isabela. A total of six hundred twenty (620) pine tree saplings were planted. Additionally, the team installed stakes to support the young trees and protect them from strong winds, ensuring their stability during the growing season. They also applied sugarcane leaf mulch around the base of the saplings to help retain soil moisture and regulate temperature.</p> <p>Monitoring Activities:</p> <p>On May 15–16, 2025, this Office, through its personnel, conducted an evaluation of forest fire incidents in Delfin Albano and Tumauni, Isabela. In Sitio Villa TJ, Delfin Albano, the assessment confirmed that previously established watershed and agroforestry rehabilitation projects were not affected by the reported fire. However, approximately 100 hectares of land were affected by the forest fire.</p> <p>In Tumauni, reports from the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) Tumauni and the Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO) Cabagan indicated that the fire originated at the NIA planting site on May 10, 2025, at around 1:00 PM, near Sta. Barbara Dam in Barangay Antagan 1st. The blaze affected a total of 16.514 hectares within the Tumauni Watershed Natural Park (TWNP).</p>
<p>B. Forest Protection and Law Enforcement Activities:</p>		
<p>1. Manning of Checkpoints</p>		
<p>a. Foot/mobile Patrolling and Surveillance</p>	<p>Foot/mobile patrolling and surveillance of illegal cutting and transporting of forest products.</p>	<p>ENRO and ISEP-TF personnel conducted surveillance and mobile patrolling in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Alinguigan 3rd, Alinguigan 2nd, Malalam, Fuyo, San Ignacio, San Juan, San Lorenzo, San Lorenzo, Bintacan, Cabisera 8, Cabisera 14-15, Cabisera 22, Sitio Lagis, Sindon Bayabo, and other forest barangays of City of Ilagan, Isabela; -Magassi, Masipi East, and Masipi West, Cabagan, Isabela; -Antagan, Tumauni, Isabela; -Benito Soliven and San Mariano areas; -Forest region of Jones and San Agustin, Isabela -Ilagan-Divilacan Road Rehabilitation Project (IDRRIP)
<p>b. Apprehension/Confiscation</p>	<p>Apprehension/confiscation of illegally cut and transported forest products</p>	<p>For this month, a total of 42 pieces of Narra flitches, with an estimated volume of 1,932.83 board feet, were apprehended during the implementation of forest protection activities conducted on May 19, 2025, in the areas of Baliao and Balagan, San Mariano, Isabela.</p>
<p>2. Donation/Utilization of Forest Products</p>	<p>Granting of request for wood materials</p>	<p>No donation/utilization of forest products was recorded for this month.</p>

<p>C. Activities Undertaken in Support of IDRRIP</p>	<p>Patrol works and monitoring activities and maintenance of reforestation areas</p>	<p>ISEP-TF and ENRO personnel consistently carried out monitoring and maintenance activities in the IDRRIP reforestation areas.</p>
<p>D. Wildlife Conservation Initiatives</p>		
<p>a. Wildlife Enforcement Activities</p>		<p>Regular Monitoring The deputized Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEOs) conducted routine surveillance through both foot and mobile patrols across the province, specifically within the protected zones of the Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park (NSMNP). In addition, wildlife biodiversity monitoring was carried out along a one-kilometer stretch of the Ilagan-Divilacan Road Rehabilitation Project (IDRRIP), covering Barangays Sindon Bayabo and Villa Imelda in the City of Ilagan, Isabela.</p> <p>Throughout the monitoring period, the WEOs reported no incidents of illegal wildlife activities. This initiative supports the ongoing efforts to safeguard and conserve wildlife resources, while aiming to deter and minimize unlawful activities such as hunting, poaching, illegal trade, and the extraction of wildlife species within the province.</p> <p>Threatened Species Monitoring A deputized WEO participated in a joint biodiversity monitoring activity with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), focusing on key species such as the Philippine eagle, flying foxes, and marine turtles (pawikan). From May 16 to 22, 2025, a habitat population survey and roosting site monitoring of flying foxes (<i>Pteropus</i> spp.) were conducted at two locations: Sitio Dimakayaskas, Barangay Dimaluade in Dinapigue, and Barangay Dilakit in Divilacan, Isabela (May 16–18, 2025).</p> <p>The monitoring team included personnel from the DENR, Dinapigue Mining Corporation, and the Environment and Natural Resources Office (ENRO). Daily observations were conducted during peak activity hours (7:00–9:00 AM and 5:00–7:00 PM) using spotting scopes. Results indicated no sightings of flying foxes in Sitio Dimakayaskas, consistent with findings from a 2025 ethnobiological survey suggesting their presence mainly from July to August. In contrast, around 3,000 flying foxes were recorded at Barangay Dilakit on May 16, though none were observed in the following two days. These fluctuations suggest the need for further research to better understand seasonal movements and guide targeted conservation efforts.</p> <p>Biodiversity Assessment and Tree Tagging In observance of the International Day for Biological Diversity on May 22, 2025, a biodiversity assessment and tree tagging activity was conducted at the Isabela Provincial Eco-Park. The assessment recorded 25 bird species and identified 352 tree species, of which 70 trees were tagged. These findings underscore the ecological importance of the Eco-Park as a refuge for birdlife and as a significant contributor to the province’s biodiversity conservation and sustainable management initiatives.</p>

D. Other Related Activities		
1. PRDP related activities	As part of TWG, the ENR Office is in-charge in the Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES) concerns of various PRDP sub-projects	The application for the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) of the Gamu FMR was processed, and the ECC was issued on May 16, 2025.
2. Maintenance Activities of Isabela Provincial Eco-Park	Maintenance of 3.3 hectares Isabela Provincial Eco-Park (IPEP) to include the Permaculture Building	The Job Order service providers consistently and routinely perform housekeeping, landscaping, beautification, tree park maintenance, and pathway upkeep activities at the Isabela Provincial Eco-Park.
3. Isabela Rattan Processing Shared Service Facility Activities	Maintenance of Isabela Rattan Processing Shared Service Facility	The Job Order service providers at IRPSSF carried out various maintenance activities. They ensured the cleanliness and orderliness of the facility, removed undesirable weed species and conducted grass cutting within the vicinity of the Rattan facility. An inventory of tools and equipment was also conducted to ensure proper monitoring and accountability.
4. Cave Management Plan for Moon Cave		<p>This Office, through its personnel, participated in the Workshop on the Cave Management Plan for Moon Cave held at the PA Information Office in Sta. Victoria, City of Ilagan, Isabela on May 21–22, 2025.</p> <p>On the first day, the team conducted a site visit to Moon Cave. Observations revealed signs of vandalism on the stalagmites and evidence of earth-moving activities, possibly linked to treasure hunting attempts. Following the site visit, the results of the 2023 cave assessment and classification were presented. Based on these findings, participants conducted a SWOT analysis to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats/challenges related to the cave. This was followed by the formulation of the cave’s vision, mission, goals, and objectives, as well as the identification of appropriate management strategies and corresponding Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPAs) aligned with the defined objectives.</p> <p>On the second day, participants developed the work and financial plan for the Moon Cave Management Plan. The proposed five-year plan incorporated the estimated budgetary requirements for each PPA along with relevant performance indicators. The outputs of the two-day workshop were then consolidated by the secretariat for further review and refinement of the management plan.</p>

<p>5. Tumauni Watershed Natural Park (TWNP) PAMB - Technical Working Committee Meeting</p>		<p>On May 21, 2025, personnel from ENRO participated in the Tumauni Watershed Natural Park (TWNP) PAMB-Technical Working Committee Meeting held at the NIA-TRMP Conference Hall in Barangay Antagan 1st, Tumauni, Isabela. The meeting covered the following agenda items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Deliberation on the Tree Cutting Permit Application submitted by TRMP •Proposed Work and Financial Plan for PA-RIA for Calendar Year 2025 •Presentation of the TWNP flagship species and proposed mascot design •Presentation of the Re-Entry Action Plan (REAP) by PASu Maridel Talaue •Design proposal for the ranger station to be built within TWNP •Requests for lumber/logs from various constituents and organizations •Formation of a team to regularly monitor the compliance of the two "sapa" holders •Other matters, including the AKAP food cart initiative and the naming of an unnamed cave
<p>6. Meeting on Eco-Park Design and Facilities</p>		<p>The Provincial Government of Isabela, through the collaborative efforts of key offices overseeing the development of the Isabela Provincial Eco-Park, convened today at the Ecology Center, ENR Office, Capitol Compound, to discuss the proposed building design and planned facilities for the eco-park.</p> <p>Participating offices included the Environment and Natural Resources Office (ENRO), Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO), Isabela Tourism Office (ITO), Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office (PSWDO), Provincial Veterinary Office (PVET), Office of the Provincial Engineer (OPE), and the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPA).</p> <p>During the meeting, the Office of the Provincial Engineer presented the initial design for the eco-park. This was followed by a comprehensive discussion in which representatives from each office shared insights and recommendations to further enhance the proposal.</p> <p>The final design and proposal, incorporating the inputs gathered during the meeting, are expected to be completed soon and will be presented to the Governor for approval.</p> <p>The Isabela Provincial Eco-Park is envisioned to become a model for environmental conservation, sustainable tourism, and community engagement in the province.</p>

7. Training on Nursery Establishment, Management, and Accreditation		<p>ENRO personnel participated in a three-day Training on Nursery Establishment, Management, and Accreditation held at ATI-R02, San Mateo, Isabela, from May 26 to 28, 2025. The training covered the following key topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Department Circular No. 1, Series of 2020: Guidelines on Plant Nursery Accreditation for Government and Private Plant Nursery Operators and their Nurseries •Department Circular No. 2, Series of 2020: Revised General Guidelines for Certification of Mother Trees and Planting Materials of Fruit and Plantation Crops •Manual Operations of Nurseries •Guidelines on Establishing a Scion Grove •Nursery Establishment, Management, and Best Practices •Overview of PhilGEPS and the Registration Process <p>The training was designed to provide participants with both theoretical knowledge and hands-on experience in nursery development, including propagation techniques using asexual and sexual methods. Through lectures, practical exercises, and a field visit, attendees gained valuable insights that they can apply in managing and improving their respective nurseries.</p>
8. Urban Biodiversity Management Plan Drafting Workshop		<p>On May 6–7, 2025, ENRO personnel participated in the Urban Biodiversity Management Plan Drafting Workshop held at Casa San Antonio in the City of Ilagan, Isabela.</p> <p>During the first day, participants formulated the Vision, Mission, Goals, and Objectives (VMGOs) based on data gathered through the Urban Biodiversity Assessment and Monitoring System (BAMS), guided by the three components of the Singapore Index on Cities’ Biodiversity.</p> <p>On the second day, they identified management strategies in response to identified threats and weaknesses. This was followed by the development of specific projects, programs, and activities aligned with each strategy, all aimed at promoting urban biodiversity conservation and management. The outputs of the two-day workshop were then consolidated by the secretariat for further review and refinement.</p>
II. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DIVISION		
A. Vermicomposting Facility	Production of Organic Fertilizer thru Vermicomposting	<p>This month, 2,000 kgs. were produced, with a remaining stock balance of 22,664 kgs. as of May 31, 2025.</p> <p>As per records, a total of 1,800 kgs. of soil enhancer was disposed to three (3) private individuals requested for the improvement of soil fertility of their backyard garden and 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>

<p>B. Collection and Segregation of Waste at the Materials Recovery Facility</p>	<p>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>	<p>Summary of Waste Disposal within Capitol Compound:</p> <p>1. Biodegradable Waste •Total Collected: 2,675.93 kilograms •Disposed to: ENRO Compost Heap and Vermi composting.</p> <p>2. Recyclable Waste •Total Collected: 115.13 kilograms •Disposed to: ENRO Materials Recovery Facility (MRF).</p> <p>3. Residual Waste •Total Collected: 2,497.94 kilograms •Disposed to: City of Ilagan Sanitary Landfill Facility (SLF)</p> <p>4. Hazardous •Total Collected: 6.93 kilograms •Disposed to: : ENRO Materials Recovery Facility (MRF).</p> <p>TOTAL: 5, 295.93 kilograms</p> <p>Summary of Waste Disposal to Provincially-Operated Hospital:</p> <p>1. Biodegradable Waste •Total Collected: 3,609.27 kilograms •Disposed to: : Compost Heap/Managed by the LGU.</p> <p>2. Recyclable Waste •Total Collected: 3,005.08 kilograms •Disposed to: Materials Recovery Facility (MRF).</p> <p>3. Residual Waste •Total Collected: 3,992.06 kilograms •Disposed to: Sanitary Landfill Facility (SLF).</p> <p>4. Hazardous/Infectious Waste •Total Collected: 3, 522.02 kilograms</p> <p>TOTAL: 14, 128.43 kilograms</p> <p>GRAND TOTAL: 19, 424.36 kilograms</p>
<p>C. Monitoring of 10-year ESWM Plan Implementation and Disposal Facilities</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 Facility (SLF) in compliance with RA 9003 and Republic Act 6969. Including the waste management of Rural Health Unit (RHU), Public Market, and School. The following were inspected and monitored, to wit:</p> <p>1. Cauayan City, Isabela (May 15, 2025)</p> <p>•CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS</p> <p>A. Inventory of Staff and Equipment -A total of 65 personnel were assigned for Solid Waste Management. -A total of 12 equipment (2-Open Dump truck, 7-Dump truck Private, 1-Bulldozer, 1- Payloader, and 1- Backhoe) were utilized for the SWM program.</p> <p>B. Collection -An Ordinance amending section 48 to section 53 under solid waste management fees of ordinance no. 2017 – 137, Titled: “An Ordinance Enacting the New Comprehensive Environmental Protection and Solid Waste Management of City of Cauayan, Isabela. -Out of sixty-five (65) barangays, only forty-eight (48) barangays were catered. The waste collection was handled by the CENRO and a private contractor, First Isabela Green Management Incorporated.</p>

		<p>- P46The city government is paying P1.3M monthly for their wastes. They use 9 garbage trucks—two from CENRO and seven from private collectors—to roam around Cauayan and collect waste twice daily.</p> <p>-8 municipalities disposed their waste in the SLF namely: Aurora, Alicia, Burgos, Cabatuan, Reina Mercedes, Luna, San Guillermo, and San Isidro.</p> <p>C.Diversion Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Eco bricks out of crushed bottles and shredded plastics. -Straw baskets/bayong making. -Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) Campaign in the Schools and Barangays (Clean-up Drive Program, Basura Mo, I-CENRO mo (PALIT BIGAS PROGRAM). -Recycling Program (WOW Cauayan) -CSDJR Program Activity Project to “NO USE OF PLASTICS.” <p>D.Processing Facilities</p> <p>There are 65 barangays with their own Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs), one centralized MRF, one MRF in each school, and one engineered MRF which is not yet operational, as its protective shelter is still under construction</p> <p>E.Market for Recyclables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recyclable materials are collected by the garbage collector and sell it to the junkshops. -There are 19 junkshops registered in the City of Cauayan. <p>F.Waste Generated and Waste Diverted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Waste generation- 11,456,239.14 kg/year •Waste diversion- No data/record <p>G.Final Disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sanitary Landfill Facility- Brgy. San Pablo, Cauayan City, Isabela <p>Findings and Observations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some parts of the road going to the Sanitary Landfill (SLF) were already concreted. 2. The SLF has an engineered MRF that is not yet operational. Its target launch is scheduled for July of this year. 3. The liner of the cell is no longer visible because it has already been covered with waste. 4. The gas vents are almost covered with wastes. 5. No perimeter fence, lights and stormwater drainage, and wash bay. 6. They have a wastewater treatment plant, but it is not being utilized. The leachate contains harmful algal blooms and has already overflowed, as the water level is visibly above the pond's capacity. 7. Stagnant water was observed around the cell. 8. Animals were observed inside the facility near the leachate pond. 9. The SLF has no ECC billboard and no safety signages. Also, there were no proper way to the leachate treatment plant. 10. The collected tires were utilized for beautification of the SLF. 11. The equipment donated by DENR-EMB were utilized properly. 12. They have decomposing area for biodegradable wastes. 13. The old cell was turned into Cauayan City Eco Park. 14. The cell was almost full. 15. Personnel were active.
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		<p>Remarks and Recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Utilize and monitor leachate treatment plant to ensure the safe discharge of treated wastewater. 2.Regularly monitor the leachate treatment plant to avoid harmful algal bloom. 3.Do not let any animals stay nor roam-around the SLF. 4.Install ECC Billboard and safety signage within the vicinity of SLF Facility. 5.Develop an appropriate parking area, wash bay with drainage, stormwater drainage, perimeter fence and lights for security. 6.Put daily cover or final cover at the cell if needed. 7.Maintain active workforce. 8.Continue to implement the good practices started. <p>2.Angadanan, Isabela- May 21, 2025</p> <p>CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS</p> <p>A.Inventory of Staff and Equipment -A total of 6 Personnel (2-Permanent, and 3-Job Order) were assigned in Solid Waste Management. -I Compactor with a capacity of 3,000 kg was utilized for waste collection.</p> <p>B.Collection System -Ordinance No. 2015-225- An ordinance requiring the proper segregation, storage, collection and disposal for refuse in accordance with chapter XVIII-"Refuse Disposal" of the code of sanitation of the Philippine (P.D. 856) R.A 9003 - Ecological Solid Waste Management Act and for similar purpose. -Catered 3 barangays (Centro 1, 2 and 3) out 59 barangays for waste collection. These three barangays including the public market and Rural Health Unit (RHU) (biodegradable, residual and recyclable wastes only) waste collection were scheduled every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. There was one garbage truck/compactor used for the collection of wastes with two assigned (2) garbage collectors. They have plan to expand the collection of residual wastes using the dump trucks given to every barangay.</p> <p>C.Diversion Program -Bricks/Hollow Blocks out of crushed bottles.</p> <p>D.Processing Facilities -There were 59 Barangay MRF, and 1 Central MRF located at the SLF.</p> <p>E.Market for Recyclables -Recyclable materials were collected by the garbage collectors and sell it to the junkshops. There were also some ambulant buyers in the municipality. There was only 1 junkshop registered that buys plastic bottles, metals and papers.</p> <p>F.Waste Generated and Waste Diverted -Waste generation- 949,000 kg/year -Waste diversion- 18,000 kg/year</p> <p>G.Final Disposal •Sanitary Landfill Facility- San Isidro, Angadanan, Isabela</p>
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		<p>Findings and Observations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The used tires collected by the Municipal Agriculture Office was used for the vegetable planting. 2.The bricks/hollow blocks making were suspended due to lack of manpower. 3.Recyclable wastes (plastic bottles, plastic spoon and fork) were thrown into the cell. 4.Donated equipment like rotary composter, plastic shredder and bottle crusher were not functional. 5.MRF was not utilized for final sorting/segregation area of wastes. 6.There was no septic vault for special wastes in the SLF. <p>Remarks and Recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Implement and enforce R.A 9003, Section 21. Mandatory Segregation of wastes. 2.Utilized donated equipment to reduce waste disposal. 3.Utilized the MRF as final sorting area to refrain disposal of mixed waste into the cell. 4.Construct septic vault in the SLF. 5.Regularly monitor the leachate pond to maintain its efficiency. 6.Tall grasses around the leachate ponds should be removed to prevent potential obstruction of the treatment process. 7.Personnel involved in collecting, segregating, and transporting waste must wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to ensure their safety. <p>•Public Market</p> <p>Findings and Observations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The market was divided into two areas; wet and dry goods. Both areas were clean and organized but are not yet being fully utilized 2.Mixed wastes were thrown inside the trash bins. All trash bins have no label. 3.Biodegradable wastes (market wastes) were taken by the Municipal Agriculture Office for their composting facility. <p>•Rural Health Unit</p> <p>Findings and Observations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The RHU used bio-hazard boxes and plastic bottles (gallons) for infectious and sharp wastes. 2.No existing treatment for healthcare wastes. 3.The septic vault for healthcare waste were already full and not correctly labeled. Pathological wastes have separated vault. 4.General wastes (biodegradable, residual and recyclable waste) were collected by the Municipal ENRO. 5.The RHU has no hazardous waste permit and private transporter for healthcare waste. 6.Trash bins were not properly labeled. 7.No existing record for waste generation/waste disposal. <p>Remarks and Recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Imposed/strengthen the “No Segregation, No Collection” of wastes. 2.Trash bins and septic vault must be properly labeled. 3.Wear appropriate PPEs during segregation, collection and transporting of wastes for safety measure. 4.Healthcare waste must be treated before disposal. 5.Comply hazardous waste permit and other environmental requirements/permits. 6.Records all data for waste generation.
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3. San Manuel, Isabela- May 22, 2025

CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

A.Inventory of Staff and Equipment

-A total of 6 personnel (3-Permanent, and 3-Job Order) were assigned in Solid Waste Management.
-A total of 2 equipment (Compactor and Backhoe) were utilized in the SWM Program.

B.Collection System

-An Ordinance for the implementation of “No Segregation, No Collection of waste scheme” in the Municipality of San Manuel, Isabela.
-They cater all nineteen (19) barangays. Collection of wastes were scheduled from Mondays to Saturdays in the market, highway and Local Government Unit through pick-up service of municipal garbage trucks.

C.Diversion Program

-No activity done

D.Processing Facilities

-There were 19 Barangay MRFs, and 1 Central MRF located at the SLF.

E.Market for Recyclables

-Recyclable materials are collected by the garbage collector and were being sold to junkshops. There are also some ambulant buyers in the municipality. As per record, there were 4 junkshops registered that are buying plastic bottles, metals and papers.

F.Waste Generated and Waste Diverted

-Waste generation- 293,720 kg/year
-Waste diversion- No data/record

G.Final Disposal

•Sanitary Landfill Facility- Brgy. Eden, San Manuel, Isabela

Findings and Observations:

- 1.Lack of manpower to manage the facility.
- 2.Only residual wastes were disposed of in the cell.
- 3.Tires and broken glasses were stack up at the side of the cell.
- 4.MRF was not yet operational.
- 5.Rotary composter, plastic shredder and bricks making machines were not utilized.
- 6.No treatment of leachate.
- 7.No record for waste diversion.

Remarks and Recommendations:

- 1.Continue to implement the beneficial practices that the SLF started.
- 2.Cut down tall grasses around the leachate pond and treatment facilities to allow easier access and prevent pests that could disrupt the treatment process.
- 3.Regularly check the leachate treatment facility to maintain the effective process and maintain the good process that you have implemented.
- 4.Monitor the leachate collection pipe to avoid the leachate from leaking through the ground.
- 5.Keep a record to monitor the waste diverted of the municipality.
- 6.Complete the perimeter fence to discourage unauthorized access to the SLF.
- 7.Establish storage area or septic vault for special waste.
- 8.Remove all waste to the old RCA and transfer to the cell.

		<p>•Public Market</p> <p>Findings and Observations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.Public market was under construction.2.There are some litters around the market.3.The old MRF were full of mixed waste dump by the passers going to neighboring barangay.4.No trash bins around the market.5.Traces of burning were observed. <p>Solutions undertaken:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.The old MRF will be demolished to avoid dumping of mixed waste.2.There are ready trash bins to be distributed. <p>Recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.Continue monitoring and implement proper waste management.2.Penalize violators caught burning of waste. <p>Rural Health Unit</p> <p>Findings and Observations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.No environmental permits.2.Still securing requirements for the accreditation of Pollution Control Officer.3.Septic vault was almost full.4.Hazardous waste was not properly placed inside the vault.5.No existing record for waste generation. <p>Recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.Put signage and safety precautions to avoid accidents.2.Secure all environmental requirements.3.Establish a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with a private transporter for hazardous waste management.4.Put trash bins with proper labelling around the RHU to avoid littering.5.Start coordination with the DENR-EMB and local government unit to identify available accredited transporter.6.Record waste generated for future reference.7.To properly track hazardous waste generation, keep records, including the type of waste, the quantity generated and the date of generation.
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D. Healthcare Waste Management

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. 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.

1.Cauayan District Hospital-May 15, 2025

The hazardous waste was temporarily stored at the holding area since the septic vault was already full. Special waste and recyclable wastes were dumped at the holding area instead of putting/storing it at the MRF. The district hospital has Hazardous Waste Generator ID and an ongoing construction of Sewage Treatment Plant.

Findings and Observations:

- 1.Scattered special wastes as well as recyclable waste were observed.
- 2.The way to the holding area is slippery.

Remarks and Recommendations:

- 1.Construct a bigger MRF. Current MRF must be properly labeled.
- 2.Construct a stone pathway leading to the holding area.
- 3.Practice segregation.
- 4.Continue the good practices implemented.

2.Roxas A Manuel District Hospital- May 22, 2025

The absence of a private transporter for the proper treatment, storage, and disposal of toxic and hazardous waste remains a key challenge. As an interim solution, they are utilizing the old MRF, located behind the hospital, as a temporary storage facility while awaiting the services of a private transporter.

Findings and Observations:

- Personnel and staff complied with the proper waste management.
- Trash bins were properly labelled.
- The Barangay Local Government Unit collects recyclable and residual waste twice to thrice a week, depending on the volume, and transports it to the Roxas Sanitary Landfill.
- The septic vault and the hazardous temporary storage were almost full.
- Infectious, sharp, and pathological wastes were treated with solutions such as chlorine and formalin prior to disposal to septic vaults.
- There are some infectious and hazardous waste inside the MRF.
- Burning of waste was observed at the side of the hospital building.
- There was an ongoing construction of water treatment facility.
- Discharged permit was pending, waiting for the full implementation of water treatment facility.

Action taken and Recommendations:

- Advised to remove the hazardous waste inside the MRF and transfer to the designated storage area.
- Hazardous waste transporters must be registered and certified by the DENR to ensure they meet specific safety and operational standards.
- Utility workers were advised to avoid burning of waste, instead biodegradable waste such as leaves, twigs and grass can be place to compost heap while residual waste should be collected by the BLGU.
- Continue reminding and educate the patients to practice waste segregation.

<p>E. Technical Assistance</p>		<p>1. Mallig, Isabela - May 20, 2025</p> <p>Conducted Joint Provincial and Municipal Ambient Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment of the Casili Creek, and Mallig River. This effort is an initiative under the Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Unit (AWQMMU) of the Environment and Natural Resources Office, aimed at safeguarding water resources and regulating pollutant-generating facilities within the province's jurisdiction. Together with For. Fernando P. Galamgam, EnP, MENR Officer of the Municipality of Mallig with his team Mr. Jake P. Ercanacion assisted the team during the activity. The synchronized monitoring activities were conducted through the following: 1. Monitoring of general conditions including weather patterns, vegetation presence, and any potential sources of pollution; and 2. Measuring and recording of physical key parameters such as air velocity, relative humidity, and water current. These data will serve as baseline ecological condition data for the Casili Creek, and Mallig River which will be systematically plotted on AWQMMU Form 1: Simplified On-site Assessment Form for Water Bodies and Pollution Sources for accurate tracking and documentation.</p> <p>On-site parameters were measured at each sampling station, including basic parameters indicators such as Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Potential of Hydrogen (pH), and Temperature. Water samples were collected following strict protocols using sterilize rubber latex gloves to ensure hygiene and prevent contamination. Due to delay of shipment, the team had decided to use the procured sampling containers by the office for the collection. Those containers has strictly follow the guidelines on Table 1060: I of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (SMEWW), 23RD edition.</p> <p>After collection, For. Galamgam and his team quickly rushed to CRL Environmental Corporation - Environmental Testing Laboratory located at Clarkfield, Angeles City, Pampanga to submit the samples. Further updates on the laboratory analysis result will be released within 10 working days from the date of submission.</p>
<p>G. Other Related Activities</p>		
<p>1. Production of Green Charcoal</p>	<p>Production of charcoal briquettes out of paper waste to minimize the impact of paper waste</p>	<p>Produced a total of 12.50 kgs. charcoal briquettes for this month.</p>
<p>2. Maintenance of Organic Vegetable/Herbal Garden and Ecological Center</p>	<p>Maintenance of Organic Vegetable Garden, Materials Recovery Facility, Provincial Ecology Center and ENR Office premises.</p>	<p>Conducted brushing, cleaning, planting of vegetables, and maintenance of organic vegetable garden and ENRO surroundings.</p>
<p>3. Conducted Environmental Condition of Barangay Santa Filomena, Mallabo, Minanga and vicinities, and Water Quality of Ilaguen River within San Mariano, Isabela.</p>		<p>ENR personnel were tasked to monitor the environmental condition of Barangay Santa Filomena, Mallabo, Minanga and vicinities, and Water Quality of Ilaguen River within San Mariano, Isabela.</p> <p>This office has received a complaint concerning the presence of an obnoxious odor and the occurrence of bagasse ash fall in Barangays Mallabo and Santa Filomena, San Mariano, Isabela. The Environment and Natural Resources Officer, For. Geronimo P. Cabaccan Jr. took an immediate action ordering the ENRO personnel to conduct monitoring and observation regarding the environmental condition of the concerned barangays.</p>

		<p>Upon coordination with the MENRO of San Mariano, For. Darwin C. Bulusan reported that no formal complaints had been received regarding the alleged obnoxious odor and bagasse ash fall in Barangays Mallabo and Santa Filomena. However, a post by Mrs. Leticia Vilorio on Facebook highlighted these concerns, attributing them to the operations of Green Future Innovations, Inc. (GFII). Sir Bulusan stated that, authorities from the regional offices already conducted air and water monitoring long time ago but they were not given a copy of the result. After which, together with the MENRO Administrative Officer IV Donnalyn L. Albano, personnel of this office, went personally to monitor the affected barangays.</p> <p>The results are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Upon entering Barangay Mallabo, particularly in Purok 01, we encountered a strong odor reminiscent of flatulence. As we approached the source, the smell intensified to an intolerable level.2. According to the Barangay Captain of Santa Filomena, Mr. Ramon B. Dizon, and Barangay Captain of Mallabo, Mr. Thomas G. Babaran, there were no formal complaints received at their respected offices.3. The presence of the obnoxious odor and ash fall in Barangay Mallabo, San Mariano, Isabela, appears to be a seasonal issue.4. Rainy seasons are when the offensive odor is most prevalent. Authorities claim that no cases of bagassosis have been reported in relation to health-related concerns. But during the fly ash fall, an elderly person with asthma triggered his respiratory condition.5. Barangay Captain Babaran stated that, sometimes during the night time, the water from the river becomes black as they suspected that the plant discharges during the night time.6. A resident from Santa Filomena stated during our community interview that the odor was minimized already after the issue was raised to Senator Raffy Tulfo.7. Owner of eatery stores located near the plant said that the obnoxious odor strongly occurs during rainy seasons only. They also claimed that it does not affect their source of living at all. <p>The team conducted an on-site water quality monitoring of Ilagan River in the jurisdiction of San Mariano, Isabela to investigate possible degradation of the water body.</p> <p>Under the DENR DAO 2016-08: Water Quality Guidelines and General Effluent Standards of 2016, the monitored results were generally fall within the standard regulatory limits set for freshwater bodies. However, temperature readings at several points exceeded the ideal range of 26–32 °C. The elevated temperature may suggest a possible biological or environmental influence, such as microbial or addition of alien organic matter decomposition of pollutants in which generates heat for further decomposition.</p>
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4. Operation Baklas		<p>May 20, 2025- ENRO personnel conducted Operation Baklas Tarpaulin at Brgy. Alibagu to Bliss, City of Ilagan, Isabela. This activity involves the removal of election banners and political tarpaulins used during the 2025 election campaign.</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 May, this office received Four (4) Commercial Sand and Gravel (CSAG) Permit Application with corresponding administrative/ processing fees collected by the PTO amounting to Php 45,320.00.</p>

<p>B. Site Verification and Inspection of Mining/Quarry Sites</p>	<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, site verification and inspection was conducted. Notable findings and observations were as follows, to wit:</p> <p>1. Western Pinacanauan Development Corp. Representaed by Ms. Teresita A. Paddayuman - Area is rich in mineral deposits, particularly sand and gravel, suitable and recommended for extraction; avoid using salandra for extraction activities; no established corner boundaries; no government infrastructure established within 1 kilometer radius; actual extraction during the inspection;</p>
		<p>2. Mary Jane M. Samus - Mozzozzin Norte Sta, Maria, Isabela - Area is rich in mineral deposits, particularly sand and gravel, suitable and recommended for extraction; avoid using salandra for extraction activities; no established corner boundaries; no government infrastructure established within 1 kilometer radius; no operation during inspection.</p> <p>Recommendations include establishment of landmark for corner boundaries, prioritize extraction at the main riverbed, and covering of shallow pits if no further extraction is intended.</p> <p>These were immediately conveyed to the applicants for their information and immediate compliance.</p>

C. Accreditation of Haulers

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

For this month, this office received and processed applications of, and issued Accreditation Permit, to Twelve (12) haulers/ dealers/traders and retailers trading mineral products and by-products. Correspondingly, Thirty-six (36) accreditation stickers were issued for the conveyances and equipment registered.

A total of 37,440.00 accreditation fees were remitted to PTO representing the permit application fees amounting to 30,240.00 and 7,200.00 for the stickers.

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, San Pablo, Sta. Maria, Tumauni and City of Ilagan, 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 another pre-payment to avoid temporary stoppage of their operation.</p>
<p>2. Monitoring of extraction activities</p>		<p>For the month of May, forty-eight (48) quarry areas have been monitored with extraction activities in the province with a total of 63,883.00 cu.m. of sand and gravel and other quarry resources extracted. This represents 58,615.00 Mixed, 235.00 G1, and 5,033.00 Boulders; and with gross value amounting to Php 2,338,915.00 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 Php 1,748,068.40 gross value of fees and taxes was remitted to PTO this month as prepayment to 39,938.32 cu.m. of Boulders, Mixed gravel, G1S1, and Ordinary Earth materials.</p>

3. Investigation/Settlement of Quarry and Mining Related Complains		<p>May 27-30, 2025 - Personnel of the office, together with the Divilacan Mining Corporation (DMC) personnel conducted Initial survey and assesment in relation to a social media post at Dinapigue, Isabela.</p> <p>The team conducted ocular inspection and an aerial survey using drone. The said activities were carried out in the five (5) mining areas and the causeway.</p>
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IV. OTHER PROGRAM/PROJECT/ACTIVITY

1. Meetings, Seminars, Trainings and Workshops Attended		<p>May 6-7, 2025 - The PGI thru a personnel of this office attended the 2 days workshop on Crafting of the Comprehensive Management Plan for Urban Biodiversity held at Casa San Antonio, City of Ilagan, Isabela. The workshop will focused on defining the vission, mission, goals, and objectives of the plan, and integrating city biodiversity consideration into existing plans.</p> <p>May 8, 2025 - As member of the PGI HVCC-TF, personnel of this office conducted initial coordination and information gathering for possible interventions assisting HVCC-Pineapple Farmer at the Municipality of Jones and San Guillermo, Isabela.</p> <p>May 14-15, 2025 - As members of the PGI HVCC-TF, personnel of this office attended the 2 days Seminar on Enterprise Assessment (Business Process and Action Planning) on Pineapple Production and Marketing Enterprise of Caviteño Isabeleño Multi-Purpose Cooperative held at Brgy. Magleticia, Echague, Isabela.</p> <p>Findings and recommendations were submitted to the Office of the Provincial Governor for his information and consideration.</p> <p>May 19-23, 2025- Attended 2nd Quarter MMT Validation of DMC at Dinapigue, Isabela.</p> <p>May 26, 2025- Attended EIDB Focals at Bulai, Capitol Compound, Alibaga, City of Ilagan, Isabela.</p>
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PPREPARED BY:

JESSA C. RIVERO

Community Development Assistant II

IVY M. DATAN

Administrative Assistant I

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

GERONIMO P. CABACCAN, JR.

Environment and Natural Resources Officer