

CITIZEN'S HANDBOOK ON ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE



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Acknowledgment

Since 2009, the Supreme Court has actively pursued and implemented projects on Environmental Justice with assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under its Fostering Democratic Governance Programme. Interventions during the early phases focused on capacitating the stakeholders of the criminal justice system, through multi-sectoral training on the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases.

To make the Environmental Laws and Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases more useful to the community, the UNDP has included in its 2011 Approved Work Plan the development of a user-friendly, action-oriented information, education and communication (IEC) material on environmental justice to educate the general public on their environmental rights and on the remedies and mechanisms available for them to assert their rights. Thus, the publication of a Citizen's Handbook on Environmental Justice was intended to serve as a practical guide on actions citizens can take against environmental violations. It is hoped that this Handbook shall encourage citizen's vigilance in the protection of the environment, and shall contribute to a meaningful institutionalization of Environmental Justice in the country.

The draft Handbook was presented to the participants of a validation workshop consisting of representatives from government agencies, non-government and peoples' organizations, and was subsequently subjected to consultation with a panel of editors. In this light, the Research, Publications and Linkages Office of the Philippine Judicial Academy and the Program Management Office of the Supreme Court would like to thank the following persons/agencies for their invaluable contribution towards the production of the Handbook:

the principal researcher Atty. Gregorio Rafael P. Bueta and the Panel of Editors: Dean Sedfrey M. Candelaria and Atty. Maria Generosa T. Mislang of Tanggol Kalikasan;

the facilitators of the validation workshop with government agencies and the non-government organizations: Atty. Grizelda Mayo-Anda and Atty. Brenda Jay Angeles Mendoza;

the government agencies that participated in the validation workshop: the Supreme Court (Office of the Chief Justice and the Program Management Office), the Department of Justice (National Prosecution Service and the Public Attorney's Office), the Philippine Coast Guard, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau and Mines and Geosciences Bureau), the Armed Forces of the Philippines, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, the Philippine National Police and the PNP Maritime Group, and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples; and

the private offices and non-government and peoples' organizations that participated in the validation workshop: Kapunan, Garcia and Castillo Law Offices, Upholding Life and Nature (ULAN), and Alternative Law Groups/Legal Resource Center.

And last, but certainly not the least, PHILJA would like to thank Tanggol Kalikasan through its Reducing Threats to Philippine Biodiversity Through Environmental Law Enforcement Capacity Strengthening Project supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for funding the printing of this Handbook.



Foreword

For an archipelagic country like the Philippines – with more than 7,100 islands and surrounded by water on all sides – safeguarding the health of the environment is a vital necessity.

Every Filipino has the right to a healthy and sustainable environment. With that right however, comes the corresponding obligation to protect it. We all have a stake in ensuring the balance between nature and our daily activities.

As a companion publication to *Access to Environmental Justice: A Sourcebook on Environmental Rights and Legal Remedies*, the *Citizen's Handbook on Environmental Justice* should be able to equip anyone who wishes to bring any case involving environmental issues before the proper forum. The hope therefore, is that no one should feel intimidated by the legal processes because the Handbook has presented in a simplified way the step-by-step process in bringing any action before the courts.

This publication is certainly another feather in PHILJA's cap as it helps to bring understanding of our legal system closer to the people.

My congratulations as well to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Program Management Office (PMO) for partnering with PHILJA in this worthwhile endeavor.



A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'M. Sereno'.

MARIA LOURDES P. A. SERENO

Chief Justice

Supreme Court of the Philippines

Preface

With the onset of global climate change, it serves us well to have a better understanding of our environment and how we can do a better job of conserving it for the benefit of future generations. Thus, *The Citizen's Handbook on Environmental Justice* is as timely as it is relevant for it seeks to familiarize ordinary citizens with existing laws on environmental protection and their basic rights in relation to environmental justice. At the same time, it promises to aid in capacitating them to recognize environmental violations and identify the proper course of action in seeking redress.

Using the Handbook as a practical guide, the general public can be proactive in relation to ever increasing environmental concerns. For easy reference, it provides a handy **User's Guide** for readers. It walks them through *Common Environmental Violations and Crimes* and outlines the steps on *What to Do with Perceived Environmental Violations* including *Case Buildup Measures and Procedures*, as well as on *Preparation of Pleadings and Preparing for Proceedings* up to *Execution and Enforcement of Judgments and Decisions*. The Handbook was especially developed to help educate the common folk to help strengthen environmental justice in the Philippines.

The Citizen's Handbook on Environmental Justice was prepared by the Philippine Judicial Academy, in coordination with the Program Management Office of the Philippine Supreme Court, as a component of the Fostering Democratic Governance Programme—Enhancing Access to the Pillars of Justice of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

I urge all stakeholders to make full use of it.




ADOLFO S. AZCUNA
Chancellor
Philippine Judicial Academy



Message

We all heavily depend on our environment. It provides us with fresh air, food, energy, drinking water and many other essential requirements for us to live long and healthy lives. For some of us, the environment is also the source of our livelihood, like for farmers and fisherfolks. Yet, as we can all observe, our environment is increasingly under threat. Climate change, the destructive impact of mining, deforestation and disasters, put strain on our natural resources. The relationship we establish between our activities and our environment can either address positively these challenges or contribute to worsening them. The governance of the environment is therefore crucial, and we must be able to manage our resources in a manner that meets both the crucial need to preserve the environment and the interests and needs of people, thereby fulfilling their environmental rights.

If environmental management fails, then there has to be a formal and legal mechanism that will ensure that citizens' environmental rights are not violated. This mechanism is Environmental Justice, and for it to be realized, citizens must be aware of what their environmental rights are, and what are the available laws and legal processes that they can use to protect and defend their rights.

To address this issue, UNDP partnered with the Supreme Court and the Philippine Judicial Academy, with the aim of broadening access to Environmental Justice for the people, especially those who are most disadvantaged, including the women, the poor, and indigenous peoples. In 2010, this partnership established the *Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases* – a landmark instrument that provides assessment techniques, policies, and laws that protect environmental rights, imposing strict legal consequences for those who act in irresponsible ways. The establishment of 117 “Green Courts,” which specialize on the administration of environmental cases, is a major step toward securing a greener, more sustainable Philippines.

In this regard, the *Citizen's Handbook on Environmental Justice* is a timely and much welcome publication. The pages will guide the citizen through the sometimes complex maze of legal procedures, so it becomes clear how to bring issues and cases to the courts, and obtain justice for any wrongdoing. It is our hope that this handbook will empower Filipinos with the knowledge, the tools, and the confidence to claim their right to a safe and sustainable environment, thereby guaranteeing them a long and healthy life.

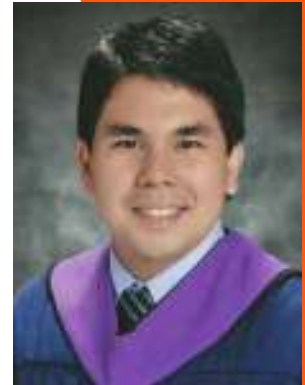



RENAUD MEYER
Country Director
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Profile of the Principal Researcher and the Panel of Editors

Principal Researcher

Atty. Gregorio Rafael P. Bueta obtained his Juris Doctor degree from the Ateneo Law School in 2010 and passed the Philippine Bar Examinations in 2011. He obtained his undergraduate degree in Political Science from the Ateneo de Manila University. He was part of the research team for the book *Access to Environmental Justice: A Sourcebook on Environmental Rights and Legal Remedies*. He is a member of the Ateneo Human Rights Center and the Legal Network for Truthful Elections, where he was actively involved during his law studies. He currently works as a Technical Assistant in the Office of the Executive Secretary for Environment and Climate Change matters. He also assists in several research and academic projects of the Ateneo School of Government as part of his commitment to continuing learning.



Editors

Professor Sedfrey M. Candelaria heads the Research, Publications and Linkages Office of the Philippine Judicial Academy (PHILJA), chairs its Department of Special Areas of Concern, and belongs to the PHILJA Corps of Professors. He lectures on various legal topics at the Academy's training programs for judges and court personnel, and speaks at legal forums conducted by the private sector.

In February 2012, Professor Candelaria was appointed Dean of the Ateneo Law School where he also teaches Constitutional Law, Public International Law, Indigenous Peoples and the Law, Children's Rights, and International Economic Law.

A Fellow of the Commonwealth Judicial Education Institute (CJEI) in Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada, Professor Candelaria has also authored several articles on constitutional law, law and economic development, judicial education, peace process, human rights, and international law. He has edited and conducted researches for UNICEF, ILO, UNHCR, UNDP and APEC Study Center.

He obtained his Master of Laws degree at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, and his Bachelor of Laws degree at the Ateneo Law School. He has also been conferred a Diplomate in Juridical Science by the San Beda Graduate School of Law.

Professor Candelaria was actively involved in some celebrated test case litigation before the Supreme Court, notably, the Asia-Pacific Conference on East Timor, Davide Impeachment, IPRA and GRP-MILF MOA-AD.





Atty. Maria Generosa T. Mislang obtained her Juris Doctor degree from the Ateneo de Manila University in 1997 and passed the Philippine Bar Examinations in 1998. She obtained her undergraduate degree in Bachelor of Science in Physics from the same University in 1992. In 2002, she obtained her Master of Laws in Public Service Law degree from the New York University School of Law. She began her exposure to environmental law during her law school days when she spent her internship at the Ateneo Human Rights Center assigned to Environmental Legal Assistance Center (Palawan) and PANLIPI (an indigenous peoples' rights NGO). She has been with Tanggol Kalikasan (a public interest environmental law office) since 1999 initially as a staff lawyer and now as the Executive Director, where she provides direct legal services to community clients (fisherfolk, farmers, upland dwellers, urban poor, and indigenous peoples) affected by various environmental issues, and conducts community paralegal training, environmental legal education for communities, law enforcers, government agency and local government officials, lawyers, judges and prosecutors, among others.



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A USER'S GUIDE TO THE CITIZEN'S HANDBOOK

The Environment in a Globalized and Industrialized World

In an increasingly globalized and industrialized world, people and countries need to rely more on the environment and the world's rich natural resources: be it wood from the forests, minerals from the ground, and oil or other fossil fuels from deep within the earth. Undeniably, people rely on the environment for their sustenance and their very lives: the food they eat, the water they drink, and the air they breathe all come from nature and the environment. When the basic needs of people and the needs of the world economy and industries are both being sustained by the environment, problems, issues, and competing interests are bound to happen.

The sad reality that we face now is that the capacity of our environment and natural ecosystems is pushed to the brink by the growing needs of the global economy. Food and water security, threat of natural calamities, climate change, and health issues are being exacerbated by the continued use and exploitation of the environment. Deforestation, pollution of waterways and the oceans, air pollution, soil erosion, and even the extinction of plant and animal species have increased over the past few decades, alongside the development, advancement, and industrialization of the world economy. To address these global environmental issues and problems, various laws have been enacted and rules and regulations have been issued to protect the environment and regulate the development and use of natural resources. Standards and requirements have likewise been imposed on activities affecting the environment, with corresponding penalties for those who would violate the same.

Despite these environmental laws, rules and regulations, the destruction and deterioration of the world's ecosystems continue unabated. The Philippine environment has not been spared from environmental violators: illegal logging and deforestation persist although we only have less than 20 percent of forest cover remaining; pollution of rivers, streams, and other waterways continues, oftentimes caused by harmful and toxic chemicals that affect water sources; wastes are improperly disposed; and illegal killing and trading of endangered wildlife go on.

These threats of environmental destruction and degradation have not been left unnoticed. Government agencies, non-government and civil society organizations (NGOs and CSOs), and ordinary citizens alike have recognized the need to act and to stop the decay of the world's ecosystems. Government regulators have enacted stricter laws and regulations, NGOs and CSOs have stepped up environmental awareness campaigns, and citizens have tried to do their part in protecting and preserving the environment. More specifically here in the Philippines, efforts have been made to improve environmental law enforcement and adjudication: (a) environmental courts or "green courts" have been designated by the Supreme Court to focus on environmental cases, complemented by the promulgation of the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases in 2010; and (b) increased linkages and coordination between the five pillars of the justice system in the form of capacity building trainings and seminars have been initiated. Through these measures, efforts are focused on the improvement of environmental law enforcement and on the important role citizens play in this aspect of the justice system.



The Citizen's Handbook on Environmental Justice

The Citizen's Handbook on Environmental Justice (Handbook, for brevity) is a follow-up publication to the *Access to Environmental Justice: A Sourcebook on Environmental Rights and Legal Remedies* by the Philippine Judicial Academy (PHILJA) and the Program Management Office (PMO) of the Supreme Court, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Sourcebook is a resource material for environmental advocates, be they lawyers, paralegals, government officials, law enforcers, or concerned citizens, in bringing environmental cases and violations to court. It is also a guide to understand the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases promulgated by the Supreme Court.

The Handbook, a complementary publication to the Sourcebook, is a citizen-friendly material designed to help ordinary people or laypersons bring environmental cases before the courts. It is a tool to encourage citizen participation in the enforcement of environmental laws, in recognition of the key role citizens play in the protection and promotion of the environment. It is an easy reference on the various environmental violations and the procedures entailed when a case is brought before the proper forum or the court.

How to Use the Handbook

The contents and structure of the Handbook provide the step-by-step process in bringing an environmental case before the proper forum or the court. The Handbook guides the reader through the different stages of the criminal justice system, and provides tips on what to do with perceived environmental violations and what to expect as the case progresses. It is also intended to be a handy reference especially for those who work with the grassroots in far-flung areas.

The Handbook begins by introducing the reader to several important concepts in environmental law to better understand and appreciate environmental law enforcement. The most common environmental violations are presented next, with tips on how to identify the violation and what evidence are needed to help in the prosecution and conviction of violators. The discussion is divided into green, blue, and brown environmental laws. Third, the reader is taught how to initiate and prepare a complaint and which appropriate institutions and organizations the reader should approach. Fourth, the reader is guided through the case buildup stage, focusing on how to properly gather and preserve evidence, how to prepare the necessary forms, and how to choose the right forum for the case and with a discussion on special remedies. Fifth, the essentials of writing pleadings are discussed. Sixth, the reader is introduced to the unique and special modes of enforcement and execution of judgment. Finally, a discussion on environmental governance caps the contents.

At this point, it is important to note that there is no hard-and-fast rule on how to use the Handbook. Although reading the Handbook from cover to cover is the ideal way to make use of it, each Part/Chapter of the Handbook is as a stand-alone reference material, depending on the information you need, or what stage in the process one is.

Feel free to use the Handbook in the best way to suit your needs. We hope that it will contribute to your advocacy of enforcing environmental laws to protect and preserve our fragile environment.



IDENTIFYING VIOLATIONS — KNOWING YOUR ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

A. *Basic Rights in Relation to Environmental Justice*¹

1. Sovereignty Over Natural Resources and the Obligation Not to Cause Harm

State sovereignty over natural resources, as embodied in our own Constitution, gives the State the right to the utilization and benefits over the resources within its territory. However, since the 1970s, state sovereignty over natural resources has been read with the obligation not to cause harm.² Principle 21 of the 1972 Stockholm Declaration, which is the cornerstone of International Environmental Law,³ reflects these principles:

States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

The sovereign right over natural resources includes the right of the states to be free from external interference.⁴ The exercise of state sovereignty, however, has its limits. Principle 21 provides that the state has the responsibility not to cause harm beyond the limits of its national jurisdiction.⁵ The No-Harm Principle recognizes that a state's activities may be transboundary in nature which can affect or harm the environment of another State. This is meant to be balanced with the sovereign principle of states and requires them to take responsibility for their actions which cause harm outside their own territory.

2. Principle of Prevention

The Principle of Prevention aims to stop environmental damage even before it occurs or when it is critical and potential damage may already be irreversible.⁶ This principle should be differentiated from the Obligation Not to Cause Harm. The Obligation Not to Cause Harm deals with the effects of a state's

¹ This section is generally taken from *Access to Environmental Justice: A Sourcebook on Environmental Rights and Legal Remedies* (2011) [hereinafter Sourcebook].

² PHILIPPE SANDS, *PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW* 236 (2nd ed., 2003).

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.* at 237-238.

⁵ *Id.* at 235-236.

⁶ *RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CASES*, ratio., at 44 (citing Nicholas De Sadeleer, *Environmental Principles: from Political Slogans to Legal Rules* 21, at 61 [2002]).



activities outside its own territory without regard to activities that cause environmental harm within the state. The Principle of Prevention encompasses environmental harm within a state's own territory.⁷

In applying this principle, action should be taken at an early stage to reduce pollution rather than wait for the irreversible effects to occur. For instance, the discharge of toxic substances in amounts which exceed the capacity that the environment can handle must be halted in order to ensure that no irreversible damage is inflicted. This is done to prevent irreversible harm for it is better to stop the pollution rather than commence efforts to clean the contaminated areas later in the day.⁸ One of the methods by which this principle is carried out is through the issuance of permits or authorizations that set out the conditions of administrative controls and criminal penalties.⁹ Another application of this principle is the conduct of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).¹⁰

The Principle of Prevention is based on the idea that it is better to prevent than employ measures, after harm has occurred, in order to restore the environment. This principle has been expanded by a relatively new principle – the Precautionary Principle.

3. Precautionary Principle

Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration, commonly known as the Precautionary Principle states:

In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

This principle advocates that the potential harm should be addressed even with minimal predictability at hand.¹¹ It is designed to provide the basis for early international legal action to address serious environmental threats in cases where there is ongoing scientific uncertainty with regard to the causes of these threats.¹² The Principle requires a high degree of prudence on the part of the stakeholders. Decision makers are not only mandated to account for scientific uncertainty but can also take positive action, e.g., restrict a product or activity even when there is scientific uncertainty.¹³ Under Rule 20 of the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases, the Precautionary Principle is adopted as a rule of evidence. The Supreme Court's adoption of the Precautionary Principle in the newly promulgated Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases affords plaintiffs a better chance of proving their cases where the risks of environmental harm are not easy to prove.

⁷ Max Valverde Soto, *General Principles of Environmental Law*, 3 ILSA J. INT'L & COMP. L. 193, 199-200 (1996).

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CASES, ratio., at 45 (citing Nicholas De Sadeleer, *supra* note 6, at 72).

¹⁰ Soto, *supra* note 7, at 200.

¹¹ RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CASES, ratio., at 46 (citing Nicholas De Sadeleer, *supra* note 6, at 18).

¹² Ulrich Beyerlin, *Different Types of Norms in International Environmental Law: Policies, Principles and Rules*, in THE OXFORD HANDBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW 425, 440 (Daniel Bodansky, et al., Eds., 2007).

¹³ Lesley K. McAllister, *Judging GMOS: Judicial Application of the Precautionary Principle in Brazil*, 32 ECOLOGY L.Q. 149, 157-158 (2005).



4. Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development is the process of developing land, cities, businesses, communities, and so forth that “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”¹⁴ The concept of Sustainable Development carries two key concepts. First, is the existence of needs with particular focus to the needs of the poor. Second, is that the environment has limitations in meeting the needs of present and future generations.¹⁵

The Principle of Sustainable Development addresses the need to reconcile issues of development and environmental protection.¹⁶ It recognizes that development requires economic exploitation to satisfy the needs of the growing population at the same time protecting the environment for future generations. The concept of sustainable development seeks to achieve exploitation of resources while leaving the environment intact for the use of future generations.¹⁷ Non-renewable resources must be used as efficiently as possible.¹⁸ According to this principle, there must be optimal management of natural resources.¹⁹

The Principle of Sustainable Development is embodied in the Philippine Agenda 21 which was formulated as a response to the country’s commitments in the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

5. Intergenerational Equity

The concept of Intergenerational Equity supports the Principle of Sustainable Development with respect to holding the natural resources in trust for future generations.²⁰ Nevertheless, this principle does not stop there. Intergenerational Equity is defined as “each generation’s responsibility to leave an inheritance of wealth no less than what they themselves have inherited.”²¹

In the landmark case of *Oposa v. Factoran*,²² the Supreme Court had the occasion to discuss the concept of Intergenerational Responsibility. The case was instituted by minors along with their parents alleging that the then Secretary of Natural Resources acted with grave abuse of discretion in issuing Timber License Agreements (TLAs) to cover more areas. Respondents alleged that the minors, who invoked the right to a balanced and healthful ecology, had no valid cause of action. On the issue of petitioner’s standing, the Court held that the minors were entitled to sue on the basis of Intergenerational Responsibility. The Supreme Court, through former Chief Justice Davide explained:

¹⁴ Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, U.N. Doc. A/RES/42/187 (Dec. 11, 1987).

¹⁵ RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CASES, ratio., at 42-43.

¹⁶ ELLI LOUKA, INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW: FAIRNESS, EFFECTIVENESS, AND WORLD ORDER 52 (2006).

¹⁷ RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CASES, ratio., at 42 (citing HARALD HOHMANN, PRECAUTIONARY LEGAL DUTIES AND PRINCIPLES OF MODERN INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW 2 [1994]).

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ Soto, *supra* note 7, at 206 (1996) (citing E. Brown Weiss, *Our Rights and Obligations to Future Generations for the Environment*, 84 AM. J. INT’L L. 198 [1990]).

²¹ *Id.*

²² 224 SCRA 792 (1993).



This case, however, has a special and novel element. Petitioners minors assert that they represent their generation as well as generations yet unborn. We find no difficulty in ruling that they can, for themselves, for others of their generation and for the succeeding generations, file a class suit. Their personality to sue in behalf of the succeeding generations can only be based on the concept of intergenerational responsibility insofar as the right to a balanced and healthful ecology is concerned. Such a right, as hereinafter expounded, considers the “rhythm and harmony of nature.” Nature means the created world in its entirety. Such rhythm and harmony indispensably include, inter alia, the judicious disposition, utilization, management, renewal and conservation of the country’s forest, mineral, land, waters, fisheries, wildlife, off-shore areas and other natural resources to the end that their exploration, development and utilization be equitably accessible to the present as well as future generations. Needless to say, every generation has a responsibility to the next to preserve that rhythm and harmony for the full enjoyment of a balanced and healthful ecology. Put a little differently, the minors’ assertion of their right to a sound environment constitutes, at the same time, the performance of their obligation to ensure the protection of that right for the generations to come.”

6. Rights-based Approach

Environmental Justice stems from a growing recognition that the Right to the Environment is a fundamental human right which ought to be protected. The Rights-based Approach in Environmental Justice is reflected in various international instruments. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides for the “right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being.” The right carries with it the Right to the Environment. Later on, the 1972 Stockholm Declaration, which is the primary document in International Environmental Law, would state in clear and express terms the Right to the Environment. Principle 1 of the Stockholm Declaration states:

Man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being, and he bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations. In this respect, policies promoting or perpetuating apartheid, racial segregation, discrimination, colonial and other forms of oppression and foreign domination stand condemned and must be eliminated.

Subsequently, the Rio Declaration contained 27 principles with a goal of ensuring the protection of the environment and promoting Sustainable Development. Principle 1 recognizes that human beings are “the center of concerns for sustainable development.” The Rio Declaration underlines the obligations of states not to cause harm beyond their jurisdiction, to meet the environmental needs of present and future generations, and to consider environmental protection as an integral part of development. The Rio Declaration also mandates states to eradicate poverty and to give special attention to the least developed and environmentally vulnerable countries emphasizing that in the cooperative process, states have common but differentiated responsibilities. The Rio Declaration recognizes the importance of enjoining the citizens in addressing environmental issues with particular emphasis on the role of women, youth and Indigenous Peoples in achieving sustainable development.

Under the Rights-based Approach, the right of persons to environmental protection has the same level as basic human rights.²³ The adoption of this approach plays a crucial role in litigation because

²³ RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CASES, *ratio.*, at 49.



persons would be allowed to litigate on the basis of their right to a healthy environment in the same way that they can litigate for violations of their civil and socioeconomic rights.²⁴

In line with the Rights-based Approach, there is a growing trend towards achieving Environmental Justice. Presently, the concept of Environmental Justice varies among groups. Some define Environmental Justice as “the goal of achieving adequate protection from the harmful effects of environmental agents for everyone, regardless of age, culture, ethnicity, gender, race, or socioeconomic status.”²⁵ Others view Environmental Justice as “the equitable distribution of burdens of the environmental harms among various groups.”²⁶ One author suggests that there are two fundamental principles of Environmental Justice namely: distributive and procedural justice.²⁷ In Environmental Justice, distributive justice refers to the equitable distribution of environmental risks and harms.²⁸ Procedural justice, on the other hand, focuses on the right of the stakeholders to participate in decision making processes concerning the environment and enabling them to access relevant information.²⁹

While the concept of Environmental Justice differs depending on the perspective of the individual or entity, the ultimate goal is to enhance the involvement of the people and to ensure access to justice. As a means of addressing these concerns, there is heavy emphasis on the policies, laws, and legal procedures.³⁰ In the context of the judicial system, Environmental Justice is tested in the light of the existence of adequate laws and policies, the quality of its enforcement, and the existence of available remedies for those affected by violations of environmental laws and regulations.

The environmental law principles discussed above will hopefully help you in better understanding the laws, rules, and regulations related to environmental law enforcement in the Philippines. These principles serve as the foundation for the development of measures and provisions for the protection of the environment. With these principles in mind, the next section will provide a discussion of the most common and typical environmental violations which take place in the Philippines, knowledge of which is the first step in ensuring the proper enforcement of environmental protection laws in our country.

B. Typical/Common Environmental Violations and Crimes

There are numerous environmental laws, rules, and regulations that any well-meaning citizen and environmental advocate in the Philippines would have to deal with. From the 1970s when environmental law emerged as a growing field of law at the international stage and in the Philippines, to the development

²⁴ *Id.* (citing Special Rapporteur’s Final Report, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/Sub.2/1994/9 [July 6, 1994]).

²⁵ FENG LIU, ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ANALYSIS: THEORIES, METHODS, AND PRACTICE 12 (2000) (citing Perlin, et al., 69 [1994]).

²⁶ JAMES SALZMAN & BARTON THOMPSON, JR., ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY 38 (2nd ed., 2007).

²⁷ Manjula Amerasinghe, et al., *Enabling Environmental Justice: Assessment of Participatory Tools* (Environmental Department of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research) <<http://web.mit.edu/jcarmin/www/carmin/EnablingEJ.pdf>> (last accessed June 3, 2012).

²⁸ *Id.* (citing David Schlosberg, *Moral and Political Reasoning in Environmental Practice*, THE JUSTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE: RECONCILING EQUITY, RECOGNITION AND PARTICIPATION IN A POLITICAL MOVEMENT, 77-106, A. Light & A. De-Shalit, Eds., 2003).

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ *Id.*



of more complex concepts such as climate change and carbon trade and financing, the Philippines has enacted legislation after legislation, which often makes it difficult for ordinary citizens to catch-up and understand such concepts. Oftentimes, these laws are not given enough importance, which then results in the lack of awareness, concern, and understanding of environmental issues and problems that plague the country. Moreover, a concerned person, though well-meaning and willing to act, could not do anything because of the lack of knowledge of environmental crimes and violations.

This section of the Handbook is a guide to understanding the myriad of environmental laws beginning with the most common environmental violations and crimes that you and your community may be experiencing today. The discussion is divided into *Green*, *Blue*, and *Brown* laws. Green laws refer to laws that are concerned with the protection of flora, fauna, wildlife, and land ecosystems. Blue laws, though similar to green laws, are focused on coastal and marine wildlife, their ecosystems and resources. Brown laws, on the other hand, deal with pollution control and abatement, and other regulatory processes that ensure the protection of the environment. Actual case studies and situationers will also be presented and used in each section, followed by significant Supreme Court decisions which you may find useful and relevant in the enforcement of these laws.

1. Green Laws

This section will give you an overview of the most common environmental violations under the **green laws**. Green laws are those that deal with the protection, conservation, utilization and development of forests, other land-based natural resources, and wildlife. Green is the color used since lands and forests are generally supposed to be green. Land-based wildlife also consider the forests as their habitat, thus, they are included under the green laws.

a. Case Study

Up in the Mountains Without a Clue

A group of indigenous peoples (IPs) were walking towards the forest area within their ancestral land where they gather fruits, firewood, and other essential needs. Along the way, they heard a distant sound of running machines followed by the sound of trees crashing down and plants being crushed. Curious and concerned, they moved towards the noise, and as they drew closer, they saw people using chain saws to cut down century-old trees; trucks and bulldozers crushing new plants within their cherished ancestral land and domain. Helpless, they watched silently as the trees continued to fall and their forest destroyed.

Feeling the urge to do something, the group of IPs rushed down the mountain to the Barangay Chairperson, whom they trusted even if he was not one of them, to tell him what they saw. They all sat down together to think: they knew what was happening was wrong, but they knew that some officials were part of it, so they decided to go directly to the prosecutor and the courts.



b. Laws

i. *The Revised Forestry Code and the Chain Saw Act*

Some of the most common violations of environmental laws in the Philippines, a tropical country endowed with forest resources, are that of the Presidential Decree (PD) No. 705, or more commonly known as the Revised Forestry Code. It has been described as the most violated law in cases brought before the courts,³¹ yet not much has been done to curb this. Although enacted in the 1970's, it is still the primary law which governs the management, utilization, use, development, and protection of forest lands.

Closely related to the Forestry Code is RA No. 9175, or the Chain Saw Act of 2002. The law complements the Forestry Code and serves to curb illegal logging by regulating the use and possession of a chain saw while punishing its illegal use, given that chain saws are widely used in the destruction of the forest. The DENR shall regulate the sale, distribution, and use of the chain saw and only those specifically authorized by the DENR shall be allowed to use and possess it.³²

The two laws specifically punish the following acts which are most commonly violated (for a detailed list of environmental laws, violations and penalties, see **Annex A**):

1. **Illegal logging** (Section 77, PD No. 705): This is the cutting, gathering, or collecting timber or other forest products without the necessary permit from the government. Transporting illegally cut timber and forest products are also covered here.

Quick Facts

The use of the chain saw can only be allowed if the applicant (Section 5, RA No. 9175):

1. has a subsisting timber license agreement, production sharing agreement, or similar agreements, or a private land timber permit;
2. is an orchard and fruit tree farmer;
3. is an industrial tree farmer;
4. is a licensed wood processor and the chain saw shall be used for the cutting of timber that has been legally sold to said applicant; or
5. shall use the chain saw for a legal purpose.

Common examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar to our previous story, this usually takes place in far-flung areas with few inhabitants, usually in the cover of the night, but sometimes in broad daylight, done by illegal logging companies or even by small groups of individuals.
How to know if this is violated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The formula is simple: No permit = guilty of a violation.
Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violators have been known to carry fake, spurious, or illegally issued permits, usually with the help of corrupt government officials. Also, it is hard to catch the perpetrators in the forest; usually they are caught while transporting the logs, so only the persons transporting and not those who illegally cut the trees are held liable.

³¹ Sourcebook, *supra* note 1, at 15.

³² An Act Regulating the Ownership, Possession, Sale, Importation and Use of Chain Saw, Penalizing Violations Thereof and for Other Purposes [Chain Saw Act of 2002], Republic Act No. 9175, Sec. 5.



2. **Unlawful occupation or destruction of forest and grazing lands** (Section 78, PD No. 705): This is done when a person unlawfully or illegally enters, stays, and occupies forest or grazing land, or destroys the same.

<i>Common examples</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The usual violators are the kaingeros, or the slash-and-burn farmers. This can also be violated through illegal mining and quarrying, and illegal forest settling.
<i>How to know if this is violated</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Again, if a person does not have the necessary permit issued by the government, then most likely he/she is in violation of this provision.
<i>Problem</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kaingin is a form of livelihood for some people living at or near forest areas, therefore it is hard to arrest these violators, considering that you would be taking away their only source of income. Also, enforcement in far-flung areas is again a problem.

3. **Unlawful use of a chain saw** (Section 7[4], RA No. 9175): This is done when the favorite tool of illegal loggers, the chain saw, is used in any manner without a permit or authorization from the DENR.

<i>Common examples</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal loggers, caught in the act, will usually yield a chain saw. There is also a violation if illegal loggers are caught and intercepted by authorities before the actual logging, which usually yields the non-registered chain saw.
<i>How to know if this is violated</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Again, no permit = <i>guilty of a violation</i>. But even if there is a permit, if used for an illegal activity or purpose such as illegal logging, then the person can still be held liable under this section.
<i>Problem</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You usually have to catch the person in actual possession to be able to hold the person liable. As in the case of catching an illegal logger in the act of violating the law, you would actually have to catch the person in possession of the chain saw, or catch the person actually using it.



When talking about violations of these two laws, the first thing to ask yourself is, does the violator have a valid permit issued by a competent government authority? If the answer is no, then you can safely conclude that there is a violation of the law.



ii. The Wildlife Conservation Act

The primary law governing the protection of wildlife and their habitats is RA No. 9147, or the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act. The law covers all wildlife species found in all areas of the country, including protected areas and critical habitats.³³ It shall also apply to exotic species which are subject to trade, are cultured, maintained, and/or bred in captivity or propagated in the country.³⁴ Three agencies are primarily tasked to enforce the law, the DENR, the Department of Agriculture (DA), and the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD), depending on the specie of wildlife or where it is located.³⁵

The law specifically punishes the following acts most commonly violated:

1. **Killing and destroying wildlife species** (Section 27[a]); **inflicting injury which cripples and/or impairs the reproductive system of wildlife species** (Section 27[b]), **gathering or destroying active nests, nest trees, and host plants** (Section 27[g]); and **maltreating and inflicting other injuries** (Section 27[h]). Wildlife is defined by the law as wild forms and varieties of flora and fauna, which means that this generally covers all plants and animals found in the country, whether endangered or not. A violation is committed when a wildlife specie is killed or destroyed, or is seriously injured or crippled. Section 27(a) applies except when done for any of the following: 1) religious ritual; 2) the animal is afflicted with an incurable communicable disease; 3) necessary to end misery of the wildlife; 4) done to prevent imminent danger to the life or limb of a human being; or 5) killed or destroyed after it has been used in authorized research or experiment.

Common examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a long list of protected and endangered species, and the Philippines has consistently ranked high among the list of countries with the most number of endangered species. This violation is often committed by poachers, both on land and at sea. Under Section 27(b), poachers who fail to kill the animal can be held liable for injuring or crippling the same.
How to know if this is violated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Killing, injuring or impairing any wildlife specie, without the necessary permit, authority, or not falling within any of the exceptions, is a violation of these two provisions. The DENR issues special permits if certain species would need to be killed, and the absence of this permission renders the person liable.
Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As is common with other environmental violations, this usually takes place in remote and far-flung areas, away from law enforcers and even concerned citizens and the general public. This then makes it difficult to catch poachers and other violators in the act.

³³ An Act Providing for the Conservation and Protection of Wildlife Resources and Their Habitats, Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes [Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act] Republic Act No. 9147, Sec. 3.

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ *Id.* Sec. 4. For the list of Terrestrial, Other Wildlife, and Plants Threatened Species in the Philippines, see **Annexes B and C.**



2. **Committing certain acts in critical habitats** (Section 27[c]): This takes place when one of the following is committed in a declared critical habitat: 1) dumping of waste products detrimental to wildlife; 2) occupying any portion of the habitat; 3) mineral exploration and extraction; 4) burning; 5) logging; and 6) quarrying.

Common examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal mining, especially in small-scale mining operations, sometimes take place within critical habitats, to the detriment of the wildlife species living there. There are also some instances when illegal settlers occupy or create structures in these habitats. Illegal logging, if conducted in critical habitats which are also often the protected forests, is also a violation of this provision.
How to know if this is violated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You would first have to determine if the area where the prohibited acts take place is a critical habitat, and this can be verified with the DENR list. The short list would also help you to quickly identify if this section is violated.
Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aside from the usual problem of enforcement and difficulty in protecting these critical habitats, to convict violators, the act complained of must have actually been committed in a critical habitat as declared by the DENR. Also, the act must fall squarely within the six identified acts listed.

3. **Trading** (Section 27[e]) and **collecting, hunting, or possessing** (Section 27[f]):

Common examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In some obscure stores in Manila, and sometimes even in outdoor flea markets and fairs, you may encounter a trader or seller of exotic and wild animals such as iguanas, rare birds, and turtle species. This is a known lucrative black market trade, as there is a growing and existing market for these merchandise.
How to know if this is violated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DENR issues permits and keeps a registry of exotic animals in the possession of private persons; hence, if a person selling and trading animals which seem rare and perhaps endangered cannot present any permit or paper showing authority or permission by the government to do so, then a violation of these provisions is likely. Also, an indication of this violation is when the trader/seller cannot fully explain how the animals came to his/her possession.
Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the very nature of this trade, deals and transactions are usually done in the black market, and it would be rare to find someone openly selling these wildlife species. To apprehend violators, entrapment and buy-bust operations need to be conducted, which should be preceded by complete and accurate intelligence gathering work by law enforcers.



4. **Transporting of wildlife** (Section 27[i]): This is committed when wildlife species are transported without the necessary permits, papers, and documentation from the DENR.

Common examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At checkpoints in some remote areas, law enforcers sometimes apprehend vehicles containing rare, exotic, and endangered species, often without the necessary permits or papers. There have also been cases when ports and sea vessels are used to illegally transport these wildlife species. There are also instances when corrupt government officials and law enforcers are in connivance with these illegal traders and poachers.
How to know if this is violated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The absence of permits and papers issued by the DENR is the clearest indication of a violation of this provision. However, cases have been reported when spurious and fake documents have been issued to allow the illegal transport and trade of wildlife species.
Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor law enforcement and the lack of human and financial resources make it difficult for authorities to enforce this provision; add to this the presence of corrupt officials who issue fake and fabricated permits and documents. Another potential problem is that this violation is often committed by a moving target (i.e., a moving vehicle), hence enforcers have a difficult time detecting and apprehending the violators.

iii. **The National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act**

There is a need to designate spaces and areas in the country solely as places where wildlife, flora, and fauna can grow, and where the rich biodiversity of the ecosystem can be preserved. There is also a need to reserve certain areas exclusively for the environment, and to exclude all other forms of land use and utilization. In the Philippines, the primary law that does this is RA No. 7586, or the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act. Enacted in 1992, NIPAS serves as the basis for the classification and administration of all designated protected areas to maintain essential ecological processes and life support systems, to preserve genetic diversity, to ensure sustainable use of resources found therein, and to maintain their natural conditions to the

Quick Facts



Kinds of Protected Areas (Section 3, RA No. 7586)

1. Strict nature reserve;
2. Natural park;
3. Natural monument;
4. Wildlife sanctuary;
5. Protected landscapes and seascapes;
6. Resource reserve;
7. Natural biotic areas; and
8. Other categories established by law, conventions or international agreements which the Philippine Government is a signatory.



greatest extent possible.³⁶ The law was also enacted as part of the commitments of the Philippine government to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The law adds that it is cognizant of the profound impact of man's activities on all components of the natural environment, particularly, the effect of increasing population, resource exploitation and industrial advancement, and recognizing the critical importance of protecting and maintaining the natural biological and physical diversities of the environment.³⁷

The law specifically punishes the following acts most commonly violated:

1. **Hunting, destroying, disturbing, or mere possession of plants or animals without permits** (Section 20[a]): This provision punishes hunting or destroying, or merely possessing animals or plants found in the Protected Area, without the necessary permit issued by the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB). This is similar to the provisions in the Wildlife Conservation Act, although this law would govern if the violation occurred in a protected area under the NIPAS Act.

<i>Common examples</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poaching and illegal logging, similar to those punished by the Wildlife Conservation Act and the Revised Forestry Code, respectively, also occur in Protected Areas, oftentimes more common since this is where the trees and the wildlife species are located. One of the reasons why an area is protected is to preserve its natural resources and the critical habitats of wildlife. However, this then lures unscrupulous individuals to indiscriminately cut down trees and kill or catch endangered species despite the area being a protected one.
<i>How to know if this is violated</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You would first have to determine if the area is a declared protected area under the NIPAS before a violation is declared; otherwise, other laws such as the Wildlife Conservation Act or the Revised Forestry Code could be made to apply. The absence of any permit issued by the concerned PAMB is an indication of a violation of the provision. Also, if the supposed illegal act is done indiscriminately in a known protected area, this may perhaps be an indication of an illegal act, since a PAMB would not allow indiscriminate cutting of trees or hunting of animals in a protected area.
<i>Problem</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By their very nature and purpose, protected areas are often found in remote and uninhabited areas, which means that there is an absence of people who can protect the area and which makes it difficult for law enforcers and government authorities to protect and manage the same. Despite the presence of a PAMB, there is still a lack of resources which hampers the enforcement and protection efforts of the management board.

³⁶ An Act Providing for the Establishment and Management of National Integrated Protected Areas System, Defining Its Scope and Coverage and for Other Purposes [National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 1992], Republic Act No. 7586, Sec. 4(a).

³⁷ *Id.* Sec. 2.



2. **Dumping of waste products** (Section 20[b]), **destroying objects of natural beauty or of interest to cultural communities** (Section 20[d]), **leaving refuse and debris** (Section 20[h]): These violations affect the physical conditions and characteristics of the protected area. They either cause immediate damage or harm, or cause future detrimental effects not only to the physical environment but also to wildlife, plants, and other living organisms.

Common examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal activities in a protected area such as mining and logging often cause irreversible damage to the area, despite the presence of specific prohibitions and restrictions. Illegal structures and development in these protected areas can also damage and destroy their natural conditions. In some cases, given the remote location of these areas, they are used as dumping sites for hazardous and toxic substances.
How to know if this is violated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar to (1) above, the absence of a specific permit from the PAMB is an indication of a violation of these provisions. Similarly, if the nature of the activity being conducted is detrimental or contrary to the protected nature of the area despite the presence of permits, then there is also a violation of the provisions identified above.
Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflicting land use plans, adverse claims, and conflicting interests are some of the problems which can be associated with this provision. In addition, the gathering of evidence in these remote and far-flung areas are often difficult, although pictures may be allowed as evidence in the filing of cases.

iv. The Philippine Mining Act of 1995 and the People's Small-Scale Mining Act

The laws that primarily govern mining activities in the Philippines are RA No. 7942, or the Mining Act of 1995, and RA No. 7076, or the People's Small-Scale Mining Act. These two laws operationalize the principle enunciated in Section 2, Article XII of the Constitution on the ownership of the State of all natural resources found within the Philippines and its correlated right to their use, development and utilization. RA No. 7942 applies to all mining activities in general, while RA No. 7076 applies specifically to small-scale mining operations.³⁸

Large-scale mining operations, or those done with the use of heavy equipment and machineries, are primarily under the control and supervision of the DENR and the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB). On the other hand, small scale mining, or those done with small or artisanal tools, is generally regulated and under the supervision of the DENR and the local government units (LGUs), through the specific Provincial/City Mining Regulatory Boards (P/CMRBs).

³⁸ Note: There are some who argue that PD No. 1899, or the old small-scale mining law, still governs since it has not been expressly repealed by RA No. 7076. This has not been categorically settled by the Supreme Court. However, recent pronouncements by the Executive Branch, namely DOJ Opinion No. 29, Series of 2011, and Executive Order (EO) No. 79, Series of 2012, made it clear that RA No. 7076 is the primary law on small-scale mining in the Philippines.



The law specifically punishes the following acts most commonly violated:

1. **Causing pollution by willfully violating or grossly neglecting the environmental compliance certificate (ECC)** (Section 108, RA No. 7942). Before a mining operation can begin, the mining company is required to accomplish an environmental impact assessment (EIA), environmental impact statement (EIS) in the Philippines, which will identify potential impacts of mining in a given area, identify how the operation will be done so as to cause the least harm to the environment, propose mitigation measures, and provide for a rehabilitation and restoration plan in case damage is caused to the environment. An ECC is then issued if the mining company complies with the requirements of the EIS process. Therefore, when a mining operation causes any form of pollution, then most likely there has been a violation of the terms and conditions of the ECC.

Common examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mine wastes and tailing dams spills; a river or other water system contaminated with chemicals used in mining; denuded forests without any reforestation efforts; these are just some of the common examples of violations of the ECC by a mining operation.
How to know if this is violated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The first thing that you would have to look at are the terms and conditions of the ECC. This will be your basis for saying that the ECC has indeed been violated. Of course, you will have to prove that the ECC was willfully and grossly violated by the miner.
Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EIA and EIS documents are usually voluminous, technical and scientific documents, which are very difficult for a layperson to understand. Add to this the common problem of having difficulty obtaining the said documents, both from the mining company and from the DENR-MGB. Also, to meet the requirements of law, you would have to prove that the violation of the ECC was willful and gross, which is a burden of proof that would be difficult to overcome.

c. Significant Supreme Court Decisions

Below are some significant SC cases which will aid you in understanding green laws.

i. ***Aquino v. People of the Philippines*** (G.R. No. 165448, July 27, 2009, 594 SCRA 50)

This case talks about *Section 68 of PD No. 705*. There are two distinct and separate offenses punished under *Section 68 of PD No. 705*:

- (1) the cutting, gathering, collecting and removing of timber or other forest products from any forest land, or timber from alienable or disposable public land, or from private land without any authority; and
- (2) the possession of timber or other forest products without the legal documents required under existing laws and regulations.



The provision clearly punishes anyone who shall cut, gather, collect or remove timber or other forest products from any forest land, or timber from alienable or disposable public land, or from private land, without any authority. In this case, petitioner was asked to supervise the implementation of the permit, which was not followed because more trees were cut than was allowed. He was not the one who cut, gathered, collected or removed the pine trees within the contemplation of Section 68. He was not in possession of the cut trees because the lumber was used by Teachers' Camp for repairs. Petitioner could not likewise be convicted of conspiracy to commit the offense because all his co-accused were acquitted of the charges against them. Therefore, the Supreme Court ruled to acquit the accused.

ii. *Mustang Lumber, Inc. v. Court of Appeals* (G.R. No. 104988, June 18, 1996, 257 SCRA 430)

A truck of Mustang Lumber which contained lumber without the necessary papers was apprehended by the authorities. Further inspection of the facilities of Mustang revealed more lumber. Mustang then argued that lumber does not fall within any of the violations of the Revised Forestry Code. The SC said that the Forestry Code contains no definition of either timber or lumber. While timber is included in forest products as defined in paragraph (q) of Section 3, lumber is found in paragraph (aa) of the same section in the definition of "Processing plant," which reads:

- (aa) Processing plant is any mechanical set-up, machine or combination of machine used for the processing of logs and other forest raw materials into lumber, veneer, plywood, wallbond, blockboard, paper board, pulp, paper or other finished wood products.

This simply means that lumber is a processed log or processed forest raw material. Clearly, the Code uses the term lumber in its ordinary or common usage. In the 1993 copyright edition of Webster's Third New International Dictionary, lumber is defined, inter alia, as "timber or logs after being prepared for the market." Simply put, lumber is processed log or timber. Hence, Mustang's contention was wrong and they can be held liable for possessing lumber or timber.

iii. *Loney, et al. v. People of the Philippines* (G.R. No. 152644, February 10, 2006, 482 SCRA 194)

Petitioners John Eric Loney, Steven Paul Reid, and Pedro Hernandez are officers of Marcopper Mining Corporation, a corporation engaged in mining in the province of Marinduque. Marcopper had been storing tailings from its operations in a pit in Mt. Tapian, Marinduque. At the base of the pit ran a drainage tunnel leading to the Boac and Makalupnit rivers. It appears that Marcopper had placed a concrete plug at the tunnel's end. On March 24, 1994, tailings gushed out of or near the tunnel's end. In a few days, the Mt. Tapian pit had discharged millions of tons of tailings into the Boac and Makalupnit rivers. The Department of Justice separately charged petitioners with violations of PD No. 1067 or the Water Code of the Philippines, PD No. 984 or the National Pollution Control Decree of 1976, RA No. 7942 or the Philippine Mining Act of 1995, and Article 365 of the Revised Penal Code (RPC) for Reckless Imprudence Resulting in Damage to Property.

The Supreme Court ruled that the petitioners can be charged with a violation of all the laws, without violating their Constitutional rights. In PD No. 1067 (Philippine Water Code), the additional element to be established is the dumping of mine tailings into the Makalupnit River and the entire Boac River System without prior permit from the authorities concerned. The gravamen of the offense here is the absence of the proper permit to dump said mine



tailings. This element is not indispensable in the prosecution for violation of PD No. 984 (Anti-Pollution Law), RA No. 7942 (Philippine Mining Act), and Article 365 of the Revised Penal Code. One can be validly prosecuted for violating the Water Code even in the absence of actual pollution, or even if the company has complied with the terms of its ECC, or further, even if it did take the necessary precautions to prevent damage to property. In PD No. 984 (Anti-Pollution Law), the additional fact that must be proved is the existence of actual pollution. The gravamen is the pollution itself. In the absence of any pollution, the accused must be exonerated under this law although there was unauthorized dumping of mine tailings or lack of precaution on its part to prevent damage to property.

In RA No. 7942 (Philippine Mining Act), the additional fact that must be established is the willful violation and gross neglect on the part of the accused to abide by the terms and conditions of the ECC, particularly that Marcopper should ensure the containment of run-off and silt materials from reaching the Mogpog and Boac Rivers. If there was no violation or neglect, and that the accused satisfactorily proved that Marcopper had done everything to ensure containment of the run-off and silt materials, they will not be liable. It does not follow, however, that they cannot be prosecuted under the Water Code, Anti-Pollution Law and the Revised Penal Code because violation of the ECC is not an essential element of these laws.

iv. *Merida v. People of the Philippines* (G.R. No. 158182, June 12, 2008, 554 SCRA 366)

A certain Tansiongco discovered that Sesinando Merida cut a narra tree in his private land, the Mayod Property. Tansiongco reported the matter to the punong barangay who summoned petitioner to a meeting. During that meeting, Merida made extrajudicial admissions that he did cut the tree but claimed that he did so with the permission of one Vicar Calix, who, he alleges, bought the Mayod Property from Tansiongco. Tansiongco again reported the matter, this time with the DENR. Merida made the same extrajudicial admissions. Tansiongco filed a complaint with the Provincial Prosecutor charging Merida with violation of Section 68 of PD No. 705. The Prosecutor found probable cause and filed the information with the trial court. The trial court found Merida guilty as charged. The Court of Appeals affirmed the trial court's judgment.

The Supreme Court upheld the decision of the Court of Appeals. According to the Revised Rules of Criminal Procedure, the list of cases which must be initiated by the complainant does not include cases concerning Section 68 of PD No. 705. Moreover, Section 80 of PD No. 705 does not prohibit an interested person from filing a complaint before any qualified officer for violation of Section 68 of PD No. 705, as amended. Merida is guilty of violating Section 68 of PD No. 705. Merida constantly represented to the authorities that he cut a narra tree in the Mayod Property. Therefore, his extrajudicial admissions are binding on him. In addition, the law is clear that even a private land owner cannot cut protected trees in his private land without permission or authority from the government.

v. *Metropolitan Manila Development Authority v. Concerned Residents of Manila Bay* (G.R. Nos. 171947-48, December 18, 2008, 574 SCRA 661)

The government agencies, namely, MWSS, LWUA, DENR, PPA, MMDA, DA, DBM, DPWH, DOH, DECS, and PNP did not take notice of the present danger to public health and the depletion and contamination of the marine life of Manila Bay. According to the Concerned Citizens, the respondents in this case, the water quality of the Manila Bay had fallen way below the



standard of water quality in a manner that makes swimming unallowable. Thus, the Regional Trial Court ordered the government agencies to participate in cleaning the Bay. The RTC involved in this case conducted hearings and ocular inspections of the Manila Bay. Authorities from DENR and MWSS testified in favor of the petitioners that the Bay is in safe level bathing and that they are doing their function in reducing pollution. However, the RTC decided in favor of the respondents and ordered the government agencies in violation of PD No. 1152 or the Philippine Environmental Code to rehabilitate the Bay. The petitioners went to the Court of Appeals and argued that PD No. 1152's provisions only pertain to the cleaning of specific pollution incidents and do not cover cleaning in general. However, the Court of Appeals affirmed the Regional Trial Court decision.

The Supreme Court ruled that the cleaning and rehabilitation of Manila Bay can be compelled by *mandamus*. The MMDA is duty-bound to comply with Section 41 of the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act (RA No. 9003) which prescribes the minimum criteria for the establishment of sanitary landfills and Section 42 which provides the minimum operating requirements that each site operator shall maintain in the operation of a sanitary landfill. Based on their charters, it is clear that these government agencies are also mandated to perform certain functions relating directly or indirectly to the cleanup, rehabilitation, protection, and preservation of the Manila Bay.

Section 17 of PD No. 1152 provides that in case the water quality has deteriorated, the government agencies concerned shall act on it to bring back the standard quality of water. Section 20, on the other hand, mandates the government agencies concerned to take action in cleaning up in case the polluters failed to do their part. The succeeding Section 62(g) and (h) of the same Code actually expanded the coverage of Section 20 because it included oil-spilling as one of the causes of pollution that need to be cleaned up by the government agencies concerned. Moreover, Section 17 emphasizes that government agencies should clean the waters for the sake of meeting and maintaining the right quality standard. This presupposes that the government agencies concerned have the duty of cleaning the water in general and not only at times when there is a specific pollution incident. Therefore, the court ordered the concerned agencies to clean up Manila Bay through the issuance of a writ of continuing mandamus.



2. Blue Laws



This section will give you an overview of the most common environmental violations under the **blue laws**. Referring to the color of the seas, oceans, and other bodies of water, blue laws refer to laws which deal with the protection, conservation and utilization of waters, marine life, and aquatic resources. Blue laws encompass both inland waters such as rivers, lakes, and streams, and the seas and oceans, whether part of the country's territory or not.

a. Case Study

The Small Fish v. The Big Fish

Early in the morning before dawn, a group of fisherfolk set out to sea to look for their catch of the day. Reaching their chosen area, they prepared to cast their nets. From their location they could see the faint lights of other fishing boats. As they continued to set up their nets, they heard the distant sound of explosions coming from one of the boats farther off. Not wanting any trouble, they chose to ignore it and began to fish.

The fisherfolk continued with their normal routine everyday, while they continue to hear the sound of explosions from distant boats which even increased as time went by. As the weeks passed, they noticed that their catch was getting smaller. Most significantly, they noticed that the corrals where the fish live and breed were slowly being destroyed, presumably because of the explosions they heard. They knew something was wrong, and that they needed to report this immediately lest they lose their only source of income and livelihood.

b. Laws

i. The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998

The primary law on fisheries and aquatic resources in the Philippines is RA No. 8550, or the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998. The law seeks to manage the country's fishery and aquatic resources in a manner consistent with an integrated coastal area management and to protect the right of fisherfolk, especially of the local communities. The law applies to all Philippine waters, including the country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and continental shelf. Since the Philippines is an archipelago, our fisheries laws and other blue laws, in general, are crucial in protecting our waters and marine resources.



The law specifically punishes the following acts most commonly violated:

1. **Poaching** (Section 87): This is simply the fishing by foreigners or by a foreign vessel within Philippine waters³⁹ or Philippine territory. The law only allows Filipinos to use and benefit from the marine resources of the country.

Common examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poachers usually come from our neighboring countries such as Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Taiwan, and China based on previously reported cases and incidents. Those caught are either simply conducting illegal fishing operations or catching rare and endangered species found within our waters. The vessels they use can range from big fishing trawlers to small fishing boats.
How to know if this is violated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One would simply have to check the flag or registry of the ship suspected of poaching. If it is a foreign vessel and it is located in Philippine waters, then it is already an indication of a violation of the law. In addition, the presence of a foreign crew or ship complement is an indication of a violation.
Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The archipelagic nature of the Philippines is a major problem and issue in relation to this violation. Given the limited resources of the government law enforcement agencies in terms of human resource, ships, and equipment, the apprehension and prosecution of such violators are made very difficult. The thousands of kilometers of coastline cannot always be patrolled or guarded by the government. In some parts of the country, the entry and exit of foreign ships is common knowledge for most people. In addition, poachers are also known to use deception tactics such as flying the Philippine flag instead of the country of registry.

³⁹ An Act Providing for the Development, Management and Conservation of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Integrating All Laws Pertinent Thereto, and For Other Purposes, [THE PHILIPPINE FISHERIES CODE OF 1998], Republic Act No. 8550, Sec. 4(64). This section provides:

x x x x

64. **Philippine Waters** – include all bodies of water within the Philippine territory such as lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, brooks, ponds, swamps, lagoons, gulfs, bays and seas and other bodies of water now existing or which may hereafter exist in the provinces, cities, municipalities, and barangays and the waters around, between and connecting the islands of the archipelago regardless of their breadth and dimensions, the territorial sea, the sea beds, the insular shelves, and all other waters over which the Philippine has sovereignty and jurisdiction including the 200-nautical miles Exclusive Economic Zone and the continental shelf.

x x x x



2. **Fishing through illegal means:** Illegal fishing can be done through any of the following: **use or possession of explosives, noxious and poisonous substances, and electricity** (Section 88); **use of fine mesh net** except for certain species (Section 89); **use of active fishing gear** in municipal waters, at bays, or fishery management areas (Section 90); **fishing with gear or method that destroys coral reefs and other marine habitats**, such as **muro-ami** (Section 92); **use of superlight** (Section 93).

<i>Common examples</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local fisherfolk who want to catch more fish quickly often resort to any of the following illegal fishing methods listed above, without regard to its harmful effects on future fish stocks and the marine life's habitat. These illegal acts occur in many parts of the country, since majority of our population live on the coastlines and rely on the seas for sustenance and livelihood. Poachers can also resort to these kinds of methods to ensure a quick catch.
<i>How to know if this is violated</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of any of the tools and implements mentioned above in any fishing operation is an indication of a violation of these provisions. In short, the violator should be caught in the act of fishing through any of the above illegal methods. In the use of explosives, poisons, or electricity, mere possession of such tools is punishable under the law.
<i>Problem</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack of adequate law enforcement capabilities of government law enforcement agencies poses a problem when it comes to these violations. As in other fisheries-related laws and violations, the archipelagic nature of the country also poses as a challenge. In addition, the requirement of the law that the violators be caught in the act makes it difficult for law enforcers and prosecutors to punish the violators.



3. **Fishing in prohibited and restricted areas:** This type of violation can be any one of the following: **commercial fishing in overexploited areas** (Section 86); **fishing in overfished areas** and **during closed season** (Section 95); **fishing in areas declared as fishery reserves, refuges, and sanctuaries** (Section 96); **violation of catch ceilings** (Section 101).

<i>Common examples</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Poachers and big fishing trawlers are often the violators of this provision, since they are the ones with the capability to catch large quantities of fish at a given time, although small fisherfolk also sometimes violate this. In addition, since monitoring of how much was caught is often difficult or lacking, there is a tendency to catch beyond the ceilings imposed by regulation.
<i>How to know if this is violated</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Areas that are overexploited, reserves, refuges, and sanctuaries, in addition to allowable catch limits are declared by the BFAR. Therefore one would just have to determine if the fishing operation occurred in one of the said areas to say if there has been a violation.
<i>Problem</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Aside from the problem of lack of enforcement capabilities, limited resources, and the archipelagic nature of the country, knowing which areas are off-limits to fishing or gaining knowledge of allowable fish catches is often unknown to regular fisherfolk. Commercial and big fishing operators presumably would know about this information, but often times those caught violating are the small fisherfolk who claim innocence on the ground of lack of knowledge of the prohibition. In addition, scientific tests and technical analyses would first have to be conducted and verified before an area can be declared overexploited and off-limits to fishing.



4. **Illegal gathering, possessing, catching, and selling of certain marine species:** The violations covered here are the following: gathering, sale or export of **precious and semi-precious corals** (Section 91); gathering, selling, or exporting **white sand, silica, pebbles, and other substances of the marine habitat** (Section 92); **fishing of rare, threatened, and endangered species** (Section 97).

<i>Common examples</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poachers and other illegal fishers are the common violators of these provisions, targeting the rare and often threatened and endangered species found in the rich waters of the Philippines. Rare corals, such as black corals, also have a lucrative market abroad, often used as ornaments and displays in aquariums.
<i>How to know if this is violated</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Simply refer to the list of rare, endangered, and threatened marine species of the BFAR to determine if there is a violation of the law. One may also refer to international lists of threatened species like those in CITES, among others.⁴⁰
<i>Problem</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of resources and the archipelagic nature of the Philippines pose a problem in the enforcement of these violations. These violations often take place in the middle of the sea and far from any settlements and from law enforcement agencies. Often, the only time violators are caught is when authorities by chance catch them in the act or if a tip or reliable information is received on the same.

⁴⁰ For the list of Terrestrial, Other Wildlife, and Plants Threatened Species in the Philippines, see **Annexes B and C**.



5. **Aquatic Pollution** (Section 102): This violation has been defined in RA No. 8550 as the introduction by human or machine, directly or indirectly, of substances or energy to the aquatic environment which result or is likely to result in such deleterious effects as to harm the marine environment and human health. It includes activities such as fishing and navigation, transportation, and deforestation.

<i>Common examples</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The definition under the law covers almost all forms, ways, and means of polluting the marine environment. This is most commonly violated when illegal and harmful chemicals such as cyanide are used in fishing, and also when run-offs cause harmful chemicals and substances to flow into our waters.
<i>How to know if this is violated</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The definition provided for under the law will guide you in determining whether or not a violation exists. In particular, you would have to obtain samples of the alleged pollutants and chemicals and bring the same for testing and technical analysis by competent government authorities.
<i>Problem</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Due to the lack of resources, catching actual polluters would be very difficult. In addition, since most of the violators are ships and vessels which are on the move, it may be difficult to determine the actual source of the pollution. The lack of testing facilities means law enforcers would have difficulty determining if substances obtained are illegal.



6. **Construction and operation of fish pens without a license/permit** (Section 103[e]) and **obstruction to navigation or flow and ebb of tide in any stream, river, lake, or bay** (Section 103[d]): These two forms of violations can directly or indirectly cause pollution of waterways, siltation, and flooding. The natural flow of the rivers and other bodies of water needs to be maintained in order to ensure the continued ecological balance of the same.

<i>Common examples</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal fish pens are a common sight in many places around the country. Oftentimes, authorities turn a blind eye against these violators. These fish pens can be found in major lakes and also in several rivers and other waterways around the country. Illegal dams and other obstructions are also constructed to divert the flow of water or to be able to use the dry river or lake bed for other purposes not sanctioned by law.
<i>How to know if this is violated</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fish pen owner or person constructing anything in the waterways should present the proper permit from the government authorities, without which one would be clearly in violation of the law. In addition, the law provides for limitations and allowable maximum limits for the constructions of fish pens. Regulations also provide for the make and design of fish pens and other structures, and operational procedures to follow by the fish pen operator.
<i>Problem</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LGUs are the ones authorized under the law to issue permits and to regulate the operation of fish pens within their jurisdiction. However, this authority is sometimes abused and illegal fish pens are allowed to proliferate. The lack of political will to go against these illegal fish pens and violators also aggravates the situation.



ii. *The Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA) Act*

The LLDA was established through RA No. 4850 in 1966 as a quasi-government agency that leads, promotes, and accelerates sustainable development in the Laguna de Bay Region. Regulatory and law enforcement functions are carried out with provisions on environmental management, particularly on water quality monitoring, conservation of natural resources, and community-based natural resource management.⁴¹ Special attention is given to the Laguna Lake due to its significance as the largest fresh water lake in the country and its impact on its nearby areas and provinces, especially Metro Manila. Thus, within the Laguna Lake area, the LLDA has jurisdiction and authority over the enforcement of environmental laws, rules, and regulations.

Section 39-A of RA No. 4850 provides for the penal and civil liability clause of the act. The LLDA Board has issued several Resolutions⁴² providing for the violations and the corresponding penalties.

The law specifically punishes the following acts most commonly violated:

1. General prohibitions (Section 27, Resolution No 33): The prohibitions include: **undertaking development or a project without LLDA clearance; disposal or throwing of any organic or inorganic substance in water form that causes pollution; disposal of toxic and/or hazardous substances without authorization from the LLDA.**

Common examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Illegal fish pens and cages, illegal structures on the lake bed and lake shore like houses, factories and warehouses, and dumping of untreated and hazardous wastes and effluents into the lake are common violations.
How to know if this is violated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The absence of a permit or clearance from the LLDA is the first indication of a violation of this provision. Reference can also be made to the rules and regulations issued by the LLDA.
Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Law enforcers and the LLDA cannot watch over the entire area and jurisdiction of the lake, which makes it difficult to catch violators. In addition, it would be difficult to determine whether the toxic and harmful substances come from a point or a mobile source, since the dumping and pollution may be intermittent. Scientific and technical analysis would also have to be done to determine if there is pollution. There is also a problem of competing and conflicting decisions between the LLDA, LGUs in the Laguna Lake area, and even the national government.

⁴¹ <<http://www.llda.gov.ph>> (last accessed June 3, 2012).

⁴² LLDA Board Resolutions No. 33, Series of 1996, and No. 404, Series of 2011.



c. Significant Supreme Court Decisions

Below are significant Supreme Court cases which will aid your understanding of blue laws.

i. **Tano v. Socrates** (G.R. No. 110249, August 21, 1997, 278 SCRA 154)

The petitioners, fishermen and marine merchants, filed a petition for *certiorari* and prohibition assailing the constitutionality of Ordinance 15-92 “An Ordinance Banning the Shipment of All Live Fish and Lobster Outside Puerto Princesa City from January 1, 1993 to January 1, 1998 and Providing Exemptions, Penalties, and for Other Purposes Thereof,” and Ordinance 2 “A Resolution Prohibiting the Catching, Gathering, Possessing, Buying, Selling, and Shipment of Live Marine Coral Dwelling Aquatic Organisms,” arguing that the said Ordinances deprived them of due process of law, their means and sources of livelihood, and unduly restricted them from the practice of their trade, in violation of their rights under the Constitution. The Local Government in turn argued that it had the right to issue those ordinances in the interest of protecting the environment.

The Supreme Court ruled that the Ordinances are constitutional. Pursuant to the principles of decentralization and devolution enshrined in the Local Government Code and the powers granted therein to local government units in the exercise of police power, the validity of the questioned Ordinances cannot be doubted. It is apparent that both Ordinances have two principal objectives or purposes. The first is to establish a closed season for the species of fish or aquatic animals covered therein for a period of five years. The second is to protect the coral in the marine waters of the City of Puerto Princesa and the Province of Palawan from further destruction due to illegal fishing activities.

ii. **People of the Philippines v. Vergara** (G.R. No. 110286, April 2, 1997, 270 SCRA 624)

On July 4, 1992, a team composed of a deputized fish warden, the president of the Leyte Fish Warden, and some police officers were on board *Bantay Dagat*, a pumpboat, on “preventive patrol” along the municipal waters fronting Barangays Baras and Candahug of Palo, Leyte, when they chanced upon a fishing boat. The boat had on board the accused Vergara. The team saw the accused throw into the sea a bottle known in the locality as *badil* after which an explosion occurred. When the accused surfaced, they were caught red-handed with fish catch. The four accused were apprehended and taken by the patrol team to the *Bantay Dagat* station at Baras, and later to the police station in Palo, Leyte. The fishing boat and its paraphernalia, as well as the two fishnets of *bolinao*, were impounded. The trial court found the accused guilty of violating PD No. 704, the old fishing and fisheries law.

The Supreme Court ruled that the evidence presented was enough to convict the accused. The first set of evidence were the testimonies, the first of which came from Fish Warden Jesus Bindoy, while the second testimony came from Nestor Aldas, an Agricultural Technologist and Fish Examiner working with the Department of Agriculture in Palo, Leyte, who examined the fish samples taken from the accused and testified that he was with the patrolling team. The second evidence considered was the possession of explosives. Under Sections 33 and 38 of PD No. 704, as amended by PD No. 1058, mere possession of explosives with intent to use the same for illegal fishing as defined by law is already punishable.



The current fishing and fisheries law in effect is RA No. 8550, as discussed previously in this section.



iii. *Hizon v. Court of Appeals* (G.R. No. 119619, December 13, 1996, 265 SCRA 517)

In September 1992, the Philippine National Police (PNP) Maritime Command of Puerto Princesa City, Palawan, received reports of illegal fishing operations in the coastal waters of the city. In response to these reports, the city mayor organized Task Force Bantay Dagat to assist the police in the detection and apprehension of violators of the laws on fishing. The Task Force Bantay Dagat reported to the PNP Maritime Command that a boat and several small crafts were fishing by *muro ami* within the shoreline of Barangay San Rafael of Puerto Princesa City. The police apprehended the petitioners. In light of these findings, the PNP commenced the current action/proceedings against the owner and operator of the F/B Robinson, the First Fishermen Fishing Industries, Inc., represented by herein petitioner Richard Hizon, the boat captain, Silverio Gargar, the boat engineer, Ernesto Andaya, two other crew members, the two Hongkong nationals, and 28 fishermen of the said boat.

The Supreme Court ruled that the accused were not guilty. The members of the PNP Maritime Command and the Task Force Bantay Dagat were the ones engaged in an illegal fishing expedition. As sharply observed by the Solicitor General, the report received by the Task Force Bantay Dagat was that a fishing boat was fishing illegally through *muro ami* in the waters of San Rafael. This method of fishing needs approximately 200 fishermen to execute. What the apprehending officers instead discovered were 28 fishermen in their sampans fishing by hook and line. The authorities found nothing on the boat that would have indicated any form of illegal fishing. All the documents of the boat and the fishermen were in order. It was only after the fish specimens were tested, albeit under suspicious circumstances, that petitioners were charged with illegal fishing with the use of poisonous substances.

iv. *Laguna Lake Development Authority v. Court of Appeals, et al.* (G.R. Nos. 120865-71, December 7, 1995, 251 SCRA 42)

Republic Act No. 4850 created the Laguna Lake Development Authority and granted it the authority to manage the environmental resources in the Laguna lake area. However, with the promulgation of the Local Government Code of 1991, the municipalities in the Laguna Lake Region interpreted the provisions of this law to mean that the newly passed law gave municipal governments the exclusive jurisdiction to issue fishing privileges and fish pen permits within their municipal waters. Later on, LLDA issued a notice to the general public that illegally constructed fish pens, fish cages, and other aqua-culture structure will be demolished. The affected fish pen owners filed injunction cases against LLDA before various RTCs. The LLDA filed motions to dismiss the cases against it on jurisdictional grounds, however, these were denied. The temporary restraining order/writs of preliminary mandatory injunction, meanwhile, were issued enjoining LLDA from demolishing the fish pens and similar structures in question. As a result, LLDA filed a petition for *certiorari*, prohibition, and injunction.

The Supreme Court ruled that the LLDA has the exclusive jurisdiction to issue permits for the enjoyment of fishery privileges in Laguna de Bay and the authority to exercise such powers as are by its charter vested on it. The provisions of the Local Government Code do not necessarily repeal the aforementioned laws creating the Laguna Lake Development Authority as it does not contain any express provision which categorically and/or expressly repeal the charter of LLDA. It has to be conceded that there was no intent on the part of the



legislature to repeal RA No. 4850 and its amendments. The repeal of laws should be made clear and express. It is clear that the power of the local government units to issue fishing privileges was granted for revenue purposes. On the other hand, the power of the LLDA to grant permits for fishpens, fishcages, and other aqua-culture structures is for the purpose of effectively regulating and monitoring activities in the Laguna de Bay region and for lake quality control and management. It is in the nature of police power. Accordingly, the charter of LLDA which embodies a valid exercise of police power should prevail over the Local Government Code of 1991 on matters affecting Laguna de Bay.

3. Brown Laws

This section will give you an overview of the most common environmental violations under the **brown laws**. Brown laws refer to laws and rules which deal with pollution control and the regulation of activities which could affect the environment. These laws and rules include those which control hazardous and toxic wastes and chemicals, solid waste management, and rules on the conduct of environmental impact assessments.

a. Case Study

Dust to Dust

Residents of a town in the Visayas have lived for over half a century under the shadow of one of the country's oldest cement plants. Since the 1960s, the cement plant has been expanding and operating, even constructing its own small power plant to address power shortages in the Visayas. Although it provides jobs for some in the community, it has come with a high cost: excessive dust emissions have caused serious health problems to the people, such as lung infections, tuberculosis, and skin problems; and nearby waterways have been polluted with oil and other substances which has caused several fish kills.

The residents, having grown tired of what have been happening for several decades now, have decided to take action. They reported the matter to their local barangay leaders, only to find out that little or nothing could be done because the plant owners were well-connected to the local politicians. Hard evidence of environmental violations would be needed in order to pin down the plant and stop its hazardous operations.

b. Laws

i. The Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990

The proliferation of toxic and hazardous substances, the widespread use of nuclear technology, and the transboundary movement of the same called on governments around the world to put in place regulations to manage the same. In the Philippines, RA No. 6969 was enacted to regulate, restrict or prohibit the importation, manufacture, processing, sale, distribution, use and disposal of chemical substances and



mixtures that present unreasonable risk and/or injury to health or the environment. The law covers the importation, manufacture, processing, handling, storage, transportation, sale, distribution, use and disposal of all unregulated chemical substances and mixtures in the Philippines, including the entry, even in transit, as well as the keeping or storage and disposal of hazardous and nuclear wastes into the country for whatever purpose.

The law specifically punishes the following acts:

1. **Knowingly using a chemical substance or mixture in violation of the rules and regulations** (Section 13[a]) and **causing or facilitating the storage and importation of hazardous and chemical wastes into the Philippines** (Section 13[d]): Of the four prohibited acts listed in Section 13 of the law, the violations of these two provisions are the ones most likely to cause harm or injury to the environment. The other two provisions relate to reporting and information disclosure requirements.

Common examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Toxic and hazardous chemicals and substances are often used to cut costs and to speed up the manufacturing and business process, in excess of the amounts provided for by the law and rules. Chemicals are also used in other industries which affect the environment such as mining.
How to know if this is violated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The government agencies concerned, in particular the DENR, has a priority chemicals list and corresponding chemical control orders to regulate the same which you can refer to. The corresponding permits from government agencies should be presented, otherwise there is a violation of these provisions. In addition, the use of a regulated substance should be within the allowable limits set.
Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The chemicals lists and the control orders are not easily available to the general public. In addition, these are hard to understand and decipher given its technical and scientific character. Ordinary people do not have the capacity to know what chemicals are being used and if the same are within the prescribed rules, since these are often not disclosed or products are improperly labelled.



ii. *The Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999*

The law that primarily governs and regulates air quality in the Philippines is RA No. 8749, or the *Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999*. The State shall formulate a holistic national program of air pollution management that shall be implemented by the government through proper delegation and effective coordination of functions and activities and shall focus primarily on pollution prevention rather than on control, and provide for a comprehensive management program for air pollution.

The law specifically punishes the following acts:

1. **Violation of standards for stationary sources and motor vehicles** (Sections 45 and 46): RA No. 8749 provides for emission and other standards which stationary sources (such as factories) and mobile sources (such as motor vehicles) must follow and comply with. It provides for a system of permits, quotas, and also financial liability for environmental rehabilitation.

Common examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A common sight for many people are factories spewing out smoke with other foul odors and motor vehicles belching thick black smoke. Smokestacks of power plants and other facilities are also covered here.
How to know if this is violated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Although the mere sight and smell of smoke coming out of smokestacks and vehicles are indications of a violation, you would still have to rely and fall back on the standards and limits set under the law and rules. This can be determined through emission testing of vehicles and inspection of point sources, as well as proper scientific and laboratory testing.
Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The lack of law enforcers and inspectors does not allow regular inspections of point sources. For motor vehicles, although there is a requirement for emission testing before registering a vehicle, the current system is marred with red tape and corruption. In addition, technical and scientific analysis would have to be done to know if standards have been violated.



Other violations of the law include **incineration and smoking in public places**, among others.



iii. *The Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004*

The primary and most recent law dealing with water resources and water pollution is RA No. 9275, or the *Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004*. The law says that the State shall pursue a policy of economic growth in a manner consistent with the protection, preservation, and revival of the quality of our fresh, brackish, and marine waters. The law specifically applies to the water quality management in all water bodies, and that it shall primarily apply to the abatement and control of pollution from land-based sources.

The law specifically punishes the following acts:

1. **Water Pollution** – This kind of violation specifically includes **pollution of water body** (Section 27[a]); **groundwater pollution** (Section 27[b]); **chemical dumping** (Section 27[f]); and **illegal discharge** (Section 27[i]).

Common examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visit any river with industrial facilities and factories nearby and you are bound to see effluents being discharged into the water. More often than not, these are untreated and are potentially harmful discharges which cause pollution to the waterways. Most small and medium scale industrial operations also do not have waste treatment facilities which adds to the problem.
How to know if this is violated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Getting water samples at or near the point of discharge is the best way to determine if there is a violation. The samples can then be tested to determine if the effluents are within allowable limits and standards provided for, and if the same causes harm and pollution to the body of water. Inspection of facilities can also be conducted.
Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The lack of enforcers means that not all sites and facilities can be tested and inspected regularly and often, allowing unscrupulous operators to escape inspection. In addition, effluent discharges can be intermittent making it difficult to catch violators and to determine the exact source of the pollution.



iv. *The Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000*

Republic Act No. 9003, or the *Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000*, is the law which primarily governs waste management in the Philippines. One of its declared policies is to ensure the proper segregation, collection, transport, storage, treatment and disposal of solid waste through the formulation and adoption of the best environmental practice in ecological waste management excluding incineration. It adds that the law shall retain primary enforcement and responsibility of solid waste management with LGUs while establishing a cooperative effort among the national government, other LGUs, non-government organizations, and the private sector.

The law specifically punishes the following acts:

1. **Illegal dumping and disposal of wastes:** This includes **littering** (Section 48[1]), **open burning of solid waste** (Section 48[3]), and **dumping in flood prone areas** (Section 48[6]).

Common examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violations of these provisions are unfortunately a common sight for most people in the Philippines. Everyday you see people indiscriminately dumping trash into the river or creek, or littering on the street instead of looking for a garbage can. These in turn cause flooding in major cities throughout the country.
How to know if this is violated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The act of throwing trash or garbage in a place not properly designated for the same is the clearest indication of a violation of these provisions.
Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fact that this violation is so commonplace makes it difficult to enforce. Law enforcers seemingly choose to turn a blind eye against the violators. In addition, the lack of concern by the general public for proper waste segregation and disposal adds to the problem.



2. **Illegal dumpsites and waste disposal facilities:** This includes establishing and operating **open dumps** (Section 48[9]) and **construction and operation of a landfill near a watershed, reservoir, or aquifer** (Section 48[16]).

Common examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open dumpsites and landfills are a common site all around the country, and there are only a handful of sanitary landfills in the country as of today. In some communities where garbage collection and disposal are poor, mini dumpsites have been established by the people.
How to know if this is violated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RA No. 9003 clearly mandates that all other dumpsites other than a sanitary landfill are illegal. Therefore, open dumps and landfills are a violation of the law. Certain requirements would have to be met in order for a disposal facility to be called a sanitary landfill.
Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national government and LGUs do not have the resources to implement the provisions and mandate of RA No. 9003, hence open dumps and landfills are still the norm. The lack of political will also hampers the implementation of this Act, making the provisions of RA No. 9003 seem inutile.

v. **The Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System**

The law that established environmental impact assessment in the Philippines is PD No. 1586, entitled *Establishing an Environmental Impact Statement System Including Other Environmental Management Related Measures and for Other Purposes*. As a matter of policy, PD No. 1586 states that the pursuit of a comprehensive and integrated environmental protection program necessitates the establishment and institutionalization of a system whereby the exigencies of a socioeconomic undertaking can be reconciled with the requirements of environmental quality. The DENR implements the PEISS with the principles of sustainable development and a systems-oriented and integrated approach to ensure a rational balance between socioeconomic development and environmental protection for the benefit of present and future generations. As a basic principle, the EIA is used to enhance planning and guide decision making.

The law specifically punishes the following acts:

1. **Violation of the EIS, the terms and conditions of the ECC and other rules and regulations** (Section 9, PD No. 1586).



Common examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different projects and activities are covered by the EIS system, and each one would have specific terms and conditions, specified on a case to case basis. Common examples here include violations by mining operations, factories and industrial plants, and other big construction operations and projects.
How to know if this is violated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You would simply have to look at the terms and conditions of the EIS and ECC to determine if there is a violation. These documents should clearly state the obligations, duties, and responsibilities of the project proponent.
Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIS documents are technical and voluminous documents, hence you will need the assistance of technical people to understand and interpret these if you are to use it as basis for determining if there is a violation. This then serves as a deterrent for affected parties since they do not have the time and resources to go through the said documents.

c. Significant Supreme Court Decisions

Below are some significant SC cases which will aid you in understanding brown laws.

- i. ***Province of Rizal, et al. v. Executive Secretary, et al.*** (G.R. No. 129546, December 13, 2005, 477 SCRA 436)

On November 17, 1988, the Secretaries of DPWH and DENR and the Governor of the Metropolitan Manila Commission (MMC) entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), whereby the land property of MMC in San Mateo, Rizal will be immediately utilized by DPWH and the MMC will oversee the development of the landfill. The *Sangguniang Bayan* of San Mateo wrote the Governor and the Secretaries that it had recently passed a Resolution banning the creation of dumpsites for Metro Manila garbage within its jurisdiction. It turns out that the land subject of the MOA and owned by the DENR was part of the Marikina Watershed Reservation Area. As a result, the Community Environment and Natural Resource Office (CENRO, DENR-IV) recommended that the construction of the landfill and dumping site be stopped. Despite the CENRO Investigative Report, DENR-EMB still granted an ECC to MMC. Less than six months later, DENR suspended it. After a series of investigations, the agency realized that the MOA, entered into on November 17, 1988, was a costly error because the area agreed to be a garbage dumpsite was part of the Marikina Watershed Reservation. Despite the various objections and recommendations raised by the government agencies aforementioned, the Office of the President, through Executive Secretary Ruben Torres, issued Proclamation No. 635 on August 28, 1995, "Excluding from the Marikina Watershed Reservation Certain Parcels of Land Embraced Therein for Use as Sanitary Landfill Sites and Similar Waste Disposal Under the Administration of the Metropolitan Manila Development Authority." The petitioners filed a petition for *certiorari* with an application for a preliminary injunction. The Court of Appeals denied the petition.



The Supreme Court ruled that RA No. 9003 mandates the closure of the landfill in order to protect the water supply of Metro Manila and nearby areas. The San Mateo landfill will remain permanently closed. First, the San Mateo site has adversely affected its environs, and second, sources of water should always be protected. Reports have shown that sources of domestic water supply would be adversely affected by the dumping operations and that the use of the areas as dumping site has already greatly affected the ecological balance and environmental factors of the community. In fact, the contaminated water was also found to flow to the Wawa Dam and Bosoboso River, which in turn empties into Laguna de Bay. It is the duty of the DENR to judiciously manage and conserve the country's resources, pursuant to the constitutional right to a balanced and healthful ecology which is a fundamental legal right that carries with it the correlative duty to refrain from impairing the environment.

See also: MMDA v. Concerned Citizens of Manila Bay

ii. ***Bangus Fry Fisherfolk, et al. v. Hon. Lanzanas, et al.*** (G.R. No. 131442, July 10, 2003, 405 SCRA 530)

On June 30, 1997, the Regional Executive Director of DENR Region IV, issued an ECC in favor of National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR). The ECC authorized NAPOCOR to construct a temporary mooring facility in Minolo Cove, Sitio Minolo, Barangay San Isidro, Puerto Galera, Oriental Mindoro, despite the fact that the Sangguniang Bayan of Puerto Galera has declared Minolo Cove, a mangrove area and breeding ground for bangus fry, an eco-tourist zone. Petitioners, who claim to be fisherfolks from the area, sought reconsideration of the ECC issuance. This, however, was denied. As a result, petitioners filed a complaint with the Manila Regional Trial Court, Branch 7, for the cancellation of the ECC and for the issuance of a writ of injunction to stop the construction of the mooring facility. The trial court issued a temporary restraining order but this was lifted later on. Respondents ORMECO and the provincial officials of Oriental Mindoro moved to dismiss the complaint for failure of the petitioners to exhaust administrative remedies. Petitioners claim that there was no need for exhaustion of remedies and claim that the issuance of the ECC was a violation of DENR DAO No. 96-37 on the documentation of ECC applications.

The Supreme Court ruled that administrative remedies should have been first exhausted and that the issuance of the ECC violated DENR DAO No. 96-37.

Petitioners bypassed the DENR Secretary and immediately filed their complaint with the Manila Regional Trial Court, depriving the DENR Secretary the opportunity to review the decision of his subordinate. Under the Procedural Manual for DAO 96-37 and applicable jurisprudence, petitioners' omission renders their complaint dismissible for lack of cause of action. The Manila Regional Trial Court therefore did not err in dismissing petitioners' complaint for lack of cause of action. Presidential Decree No. 1605 provides that the construction of any commercial structure within the coves and waters embraced by Puerto Galera Bay, as protected by Medio Island, is prohibited. PD No. 1605 does not apply to this case. The mooring facility is obviously a government-owned public infrastructure intended to serve a basic need of the people of Oriental Mindoro. The mooring facility is not a "commercial structure, commercial or semi-commercial wharf or commercial docking" as contemplated in Section 1 of PD No. 1605. Therefore, the issuance of the ECC does not violate PD No. 1605 which applies only to commercial structures like wharves, marinas, hotels and restaurants.



WHAT TO DO WITH PERCEIVED ENVIRONMENTAL VIOLATIONS

A. Reporting a Crime or Violation of the Law: Every Citizen's Duty

The criminal justice system is the mechanism which society uses in the prevention and control of crime.⁴³ It consists of the system of courts, including the barangay justice system, the informal justice system implemented through practice by indigenous communities, and through the quasi-judicial bodies empowered by law to perform adjudicatory functions; the systems for law enforcement and prosecution which involve investigating, apprehending and prosecuting those who could not be deterred from violating the law and the rules of the society; the system of corrections and rehabilitation or the means of rehabilitating offenders and returning them to the community as law-abiding citizens; and the community which collectively imposes limitations on individual behavior of citizens for the common good of civilized and democratic society that deters criminality and criminal behavior.⁴⁴

A 2006 study listed the goals of the criminal justice system, which are as follows:

- a) To make sure that there are no wrongful convictions and that the right person is identified and convicted of the crime he/she committed; that both suspect and victim have access to remedies; that they are provided with a speedy and impartial process that ensures the protection of their human and legal rights, and equal treatment before the law; that the appropriate remedy is applied to the convicted; and, that while serving sentence the convicted is accorded humane treatment and adequate support to enable him to develop or redevelop his capacity as a good and productive member of the community;
- b) To gain and sustain the trust and confidence of the community, and engage the community as an active and effective partner in solving crime, and in facilitating the provision of remedies particularly through restorative justice; and
- c) To develop capacity of communities to demand accessible, speedy, impartial and quality justice, and in particular the appropriate remedies for their grievances.⁴⁵

In the Justice System, the law enforcement agencies are considered first, mainly because it is through their enforcement of laws that the system is set in motion. These agencies are duty bound and mandated to implement the laws, and to ensure that no violations take place. Therefore, law enforcement can be considered as one of the first lines of defense against the destruction and deterioration of the

⁴³ See generally CPRM CONSULTANTS, INC., CONDUCT OF FURTHER STUDY ON OPERATIONS AND LINKAGES OF THE 5 PILLARS OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM, 2-1 (2006).

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ *Id.*



environment. However, the reality on the ground is that it is the members of the community, the people at the grassroots, and even IP groups, who are at the forefront of environmental protection and environmental law enforcement.

A common problem cited with regard to environmental protection is the lack of or the poor or improper enforcement of environmental laws. Law enforcement agencies often blame the lack of human and material resources, inadequate equipment, and the lack of training and capacity building as the reasons why they are having a difficult time implementing environmental laws and catching perpetrators. This then makes the role of citizens and the community even more important, since they can fill the gap left by law enforcers and help the government authorities fulfill their duties.

How can you as a concerned citizen help? One way is to immediately report violations to the government authorities. The previous chapter helped you identify the most common environmental violations in the country. This chapter will guide you on how to report and initiate a complaint for an environmental violation and identify the appropriate government institution and law enforcement agency where you should go.

B. Government Law Enforcement Agencies

There are government agencies designated to enforce the laws, and some are specifically tasked to enforce environmental laws, rules, and regulations. Some, like the DENR, are mandated to enforce a wide range of laws, in fact almost all environmental laws, while agencies such as the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) pay particular attention to the blue laws. Even general law enforcement agencies such as the Philippine National Police (PNP) and the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) have specialized units to handle environment cases.

The following are some of these agencies with a brief background of each to help you understand their specific mandates, jurisdictions, and to help you decide to which agency you will go to report an environmental violation. For easy reference, the discussion of relevant agencies dealing with green, blue, and brown laws are specified.

1. Green Laws Enforcement Agencies



a. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

The DENR is the national government agency which primarily deals with the environment and the prime agency responsible for the conservation, management, development, and proper use of the country's environment and natural resources. Among other functions, it licenses and regulates all natural resources use; manages protected areas; assesses environmental impact; controls pollution and decides pollution cases; manages toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes; settles mining conflicts; conducts ecosystems research and technology transfer; carries out information, education, and communication campaigns; and implements international and regional environment and natural resources agreements.⁴⁶

⁴⁶ ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK COUNTRY ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS PHILIPPINES 2008 (2009) [hereinafter ADB ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS], at 77.



It is composed of several line and staff bureaus which help in its functions and mandate, particularly to draft policies, set standards, and provide technical services.⁴⁷ The agencies attached to DENR are the Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA), National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA), the Natural Resources Development Corporation (NRDC), the Natural Resources Mining Development Corporation (NRMDC), now known as the Philippine Mining Development Corporation (PMDC), the National Water Resources Board (NWRB), the Philippine Forest Corporation (PFC), and two specialized offices, the Coastal and Marine Management Office (CMMO) and River Basin Control Office (RBCO).⁴⁸ Its Bureaus, namely the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), the Forest Management Bureau (FMB), the Land Management Bureau (LMB), the Parks and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), and the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) help in the enforcement of environmental laws, and will be discussed further below.

Some of DENR's functions under the law include:

- a) Formulate and implement policies, guidelines, rules and regulations relating to environmental management, pollution prevention and control;
- b) Formulate, implement and supervise the government's policies, plans and programs pertaining to the management, conservation, development, use and replenishment of the country's natural resources and ecological diversity; and
- c) Promulgate and implement rules and regulations governing the exploration, development, extraction, disposition, and use of the forests, lands, minerals, wildlife and other natural resources.⁴⁹

What cases/situations are governed by this agency?

1. Generally has enforcement powers which cover all aspects of the environment and all environmental laws, as the lead government agency dealing with the environment.
2. Its regional offices can accept reports and complaints of environmental violations, which it may investigate by itself, or refer to the proper DENR Bureau or other government agency.

b. The Forest Management Bureau (FMB)

The FMB is the DENR unit which handles matters relating to forest development and conservation. It has the following significant tasks and functions (Section 13, EO No. 192, Series of 1987):

- a) Recommend policies and/or programs for the effective protection, development, occupancy, management and conservation of forest lands and watersheds, including grazing and mangrove areas; reforestation and rehabilitation of critically denuded/

⁴⁷ *Id.* List of bureaus include: the Environmental Management Bureau, the Forest Management Bureau, the Parks and Wildlife Bureau, and the Mines and Geosciences Bureau.

⁴⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁹ Department of Environment and Natural Resources website <www.denr.gov.ph> (last accessed June 3, 2012).



degraded forest reservations; improvement of water resource use and development, ancestral lands, wilderness areas and other natural preserves; development of forest plantations including rattan, bamboo, and other valuable non-timber forest resources; rationalization of the wood-based industries, regulation of the utilization and exploitation of forest resources including wildlife, to ensure continued supply of forest goods and services;

- b) Assist in the monitoring and evaluation of forestry and watershed development projects to ensure efficiency and effectiveness; and,
- c) Undertake studies on the economics of forestry and forest-based industries, including supply and demand trends on the local, national and international levels, and identifying investment problems and opportunities in various areas.

What cases/situations are governed by this agency?

1. Generally all violations of forestry laws (i.e., Revised Forestry Code).
2. Identification of logs/timber seized (type, specie, etc.).
3. Issuances of permits for wood cutting and transport and verification and authentication of permits shown by violators; also permits for the use or lease of forest land.
4. Foresters' assistance to other law enforcers at checkpoints and during operations.
5. Inspection of factories, warehouses, storage facilities, etc.
6. Violations such as illegal logging and transport, destruction of forests, among others.

c. The Land Management Bureau (LMB)

The LMB is primarily tasked with matters relating to the rational classification, management, and disposition of lands. It has the following significant tasks and functions (Section 14, EO No. 192, Series of 1987):

- a) Recommend policies and programs for the efficient and effective administration, survey, management and disposition of alienable and disposable lands of the public domain and other lands outside the responsibility of other government agencies such as reclaimed areas and other areas not being utilized for purposes for which they have been established;
- b) Assist in the monitoring and evaluation of land surveys, management and disposition of lands to ensure efficiency and effectiveness; and,
- c) Issue standards, guidelines, regulations and orders to enforce policies for maximum land use and development.



What cases/situations are governed by this agency?

1. Identification of illegal settlers on public lands such as foreshore lands.
2. Verification of proofs of ownership such as free and special patents.
3. Verify the classification of lands (may help in illegal settlement or use of forest case.)
4. Conduct and verify the necessary land surveys.

d. The Parks and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB)

The PAWB is the DENR unit primarily tasked to handle matters relating to the protection and conservation of wildlife and natural reserves and other protected areas. It has the following significant tasks and functions (Section 18, EO No. 192, Series of 1987):

- a) Formulate and recommend policies, guidelines, rules and regulations for the establishment and management of an Integrated Protected Areas System such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and refuge, marine parks, and biospheric reserves;
- b) Formulate and recommend policies, guidelines, rules and regulations for the preservation of biological diversity, genetic resources, endangered Philippine flora and fauna; and,
- c) Prepare an up-to-date listing of endangered Philippine flora and fauna and recommend a program of conservation and propagation of the same.

What cases/situations are governed by this agency?

1. List of threatened and endangered species of plants and animals.
2. Verification of the type/specie of plants or animals.
3. Identification of the proper use and utilization of natural reserves and protected areas.
4. Violations such as poaching, destruction of habitat and protected areas, and sale/trade of endangered species.

e. The Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB)

The MGB is the lead DENR unit which handles matters pertaining to geology and mineral resources exploration, development, and conservation. It has the following significant tasks and functions (Section 15, EO No. 192, Series of 1987):

- a) Recommend policies, regulations and programs pertaining to mineral resources development and geology;



- b) Recommend policies, regulations and oversee the development and exploitation of mineral resources of the sea within the country's jurisdiction such as silica sand, gold placer, magnetite and chromite sand, etc;
- c) Develop and promulgate standards and operating procedures on mineral resources development and geology; and,
- d) Supervise and control the development and packaging of nationally applicable technologies on geological survey, metallurgy; mineral resource assessment; the provision of geological, metallurgical, chemical and rock mechanics laboratory services; the conduct of marine geological and geophysical survey and natural mining and exploration drilling programs.

What cases/situations are governed by this agency?

- 1. Identification of types of minerals, whether metallic or non-metallic.
- 2. Issuance of permits for exploration and mining operations, as well as for the transport and processing of their outputs.
- 3. On-site inspections to ensure compliance with the law; provide tenement maps of mining areas.
- 4. Violations such as illegal mining and quarrying operations, illegal transport of minerals, non-compliance with environmental safety standards.

f. The National Bureau of Investigation—Environmental and Wildlife Protection Investigation Division (NBI-EWPID)

The main objective of the National Bureau of Investigation is the establishment and maintenance of a modern, effective and efficient investigative service and research agency for the purpose of implementing fully principal functions provided under RA No. 157, as amended. Under the said law, the NBI has the following functions:

- 1. Investigate crimes and other offenses against the law, both on its own initiative and as public interest may require;
- 2. Assist, when officially requested, in the investigation or detection of crimes and other offenses;
- 3. Act as national clearing house of criminal records and other information for use of all prosecuting and law enforcement entities in the Philippines, of identification records of all persons without criminal connection, records of identifying marks, characteristics and ownership or possession of all firearms and test bullets fired therefrom;
- 4. Give technical help to all prosecuting and law enforcement offices, agencies of the government, and courts which may ask for its services;
- 5. Extend its services in the investigation of cases of administrative or civil in nature in which the government is interested;



6. Establish and maintain an up-to-date scientific crime laboratory and conduct researches in furtherance of scientific knowledge in criminal investigation;
7. Coordinate with other national or local agencies in the maintenance of peace and order;
8. Undertake the instruction and training of a representative number of city and municipal peace officers at the request of their respective superiors along effective methods of crime investigation and detection in order to insure greater efficiency in the discharge of their duties.

The NBI created a special division to address environmental cases called the Environment and Wildlife Protection and Investigation Division (EWPID). The EWPID was created to protect the environment and wildlife towards maintaining an ecological balance that would sustain both human and non-human elements; it also recognizes the fact that nature and all life forms should harmoniously co-exist.⁵⁰ Its mandate is to enforce national environmental laws and apprehend and prosecute individuals, groups or entities who violate these, in coordination with other government agencies tasked to protect the environment like the DENR.

What cases/situations are governed by this agency?

1. Generally, all violations of environmental laws.
2. Conduct of field investigation, entrapment operations, evidence gathering, and preparation of complaints against violators.

2. Blue Laws Enforcement Agencies.



a. The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)

The BFAR is the government agency responsible for the development, improvement, management and conservation of the country's fisheries and aquatic resources. It was reconstituted as a line bureau by virtue of RA No. 8550, the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998. The BFAR is the lead agency in terms of enforcement of fisheries laws outside of the municipal waters, wherein it is the LGUs who have jurisdiction. The bureau is under the Department of Agriculture as marine resources are seen to relate more to the food security needs of the nation.

The BFAR has the following significant functions under the law (Section 65, RA No. 8550):

- a) Prepare and implement a Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan;
- b) Issue licenses for the operation of commercial fishing vessels;

⁵⁰ One-page primer prepared by SA Philip Pecache (copy on file with the Research, Publications and Linkages Office of the Philippine Judicial Academy).



- c) Monitor and review joint fishing agreements between Filipino citizens and foreigners who conduct fishing activities in international waters, and ensure that such agreements are not contrary to Philippine commitment under international treaties and convention on fishing in the high seas;
- d) Coordinate efforts relating to fishery production undertaken by the primary fishery producers, LGUs, Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils (FARMCs), fishery and organizations/cooperatives;
- e) Advise and coordinate with LGUs on the maintenance of proper sanitation and hygienic practices in fish markets and fish landing areas;
- f) Establish a corps of specialists in collaboration with the Department of National Defense, Department of the Interior and Local Government, and Department of Foreign Affairs for the efficient monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing activities within Philippine territorial waters, and provide the necessary facilities, equipment and training;
- g) Implement an inspection system for import and export of fishery/aquatic products and fish processing establishments, consistent with international standards to ensure product quality and safety;
- h) Enforce all laws, formulate and enforce all rules and regulations governing the conservation and management of fishery resources, except in municipal waters, and to settle conflicts of resource use and allocation in consultation with the National Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils (NFARMC), LGUs and local FARMCs; and
- i) Assist the LGUs in developing their technical capability in the development, management, regulation, conservation, and protection of the fishery resources.

What cases/situations are governed by this agency?

1. Identification of fish and other marine species.
2. Conduct of technical and scientific tests on marine species and products.
3. Violations of poaching, illegal fishing, illegal fish pens and structures, dumping or spilling of toxic and hazardous wastes in marine areas.
4. Issuance of regulations, rules, advisories, and bulletins on utilization of marine resources such as fish catch limits, red tide bulletins, etc.

b. The Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)

The mission of the PCG is to promote safety of life and property at sea; safeguard the marine environment and resources; enforce all applicable maritime laws; and undertake other activities in support of the mission of the Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC).⁵¹

⁵¹ Philippine Coast Guard website <www.coastguard.gov.ph> (last accessed June 3, 2012).



It is the primary law enforcement agency when it comes to maritime related-matters. In general, its functions include maritime search and rescue, law enforcement, safety and security, and environmental protection.

Its significant functions under the law include the following (Section 3, RA No. 9993):

- a) To enforce regulations in accordance with all relevant maritime international conventions, treaties or instruments and national laws for the promotion of safety of life and property at sea within the maritime jurisdiction of the Philippines and conduct port state control implementation;
- b) To remove, destroy or tow to port, sunken or floating hazards to navigation, including illegal fish and vessels, at or close to sea lanes which may cause hazards to the marine environment;
- c) To assist in the enforcement of laws on fisheries, immigration, tariff and customs, forestry, firearms and explosives, human trafficking, dangerous drugs and controlled chemicals, transnational crimes and other applicable laws within the maritime jurisdiction of the Philippines;
- d) To enforce laws and promulgate and administer rules and regulations for the protection of the marine environment and resources from offshore sources or pollution within the maritime jurisdiction of the Philippines; and,
- e) To develop oil spill response, containment and recovery capabilities against ship-based pollution.

What cases/situations are governed by this agency?

1. Enforcement of maritime safety and security laws and protocols, primarily in territorial waters outside the municipal waters.
2. Conduct of on-ship inspections, confiscation of contraband; evidence gathering and preparation of complaints.
3. Violations of poaching, illegal fishing, illegal fish pens and structures, dumping or spilling of toxic and hazardous wastes.

c. The Philippine National Police–Maritime Group (PNP-MG)

The Maritime Group is a National Operational Support Unit of the Philippine National Police mandated to perform all police functions over Philippine Waters. This includes: to enforce the law, prevent and control crimes, maintain peace and order, ensure public safety and internal security over Philippine islands, coastal areas, ports and harbors to protect and sustain the development of the maritime environment.⁵² Some of its key functions are:

⁵² PNP-MG website <http://mg.pnp.gov.ph/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=19&Itemid=19> (last accessed June 3, 2012).



- a) To train, equip, mobilize, organize and manage resources for effective maritime law enforcement and internal security operations;
- b) To enforce all laws, rules, regulations and ordinances relative to the protection of lives, properties, and the environment;
- c) To arrest, investigate and assist in the prosecution of terrorists, smugglers, drug traffickers and other criminal elements; and
- d) To conduct search and rescue operations.

What cases/situations are governed by this agency?

- 1. Maritime law enforcement primarily in municipal waters.
- 2. Arrest of violators; evidence gathering and preparation of complaints for filing.
- 3. Violations of poaching, illegal fishing, illegal fish pens and structures, dumping or spilling of toxic and hazardous wastes.

3. Brown Laws Enforcement Agencies



a. The Environmental Management Bureau (EMB)

The EMB is the primary DENR unit which deals with matters pertaining to environmental management, conservation, and pollution control. It has the following significant tasks and functions (Section 16, EO No. 192, Series of 1987):

- a) Formulate environmental quality standards such as those for water, air, land, noise and radiations;
- b) Recommend rules and regulations for environmental impact assessments and provide technical assistance for their implementation and monitoring;
- c) Formulate rules and regulations for the proper disposition of solid wastes, toxic and hazardous substances;
- d) Coordinate the inter-agency committees that may be created for the preparation of the State of the Philippine Environment Report and the National Conservation Strategy;
- e) Provide assistance to the Regional Offices in the formulation and dissemination of information on environmental and pollution matters to the general public;
- f) Assist the Secretary and the Regional Officers by providing technical assistance in the implementation of environmental and pollution laws; and,
- g) Provide scientific assistance to the Regional Offices in the conduct of environmental research programs.



What cases/situations are governed by this agency?

1. Conduct of technical and scientific tests relating to pollution cases.
2. Enforcement of environmental standards (i.e., air and water quality).
3. Prosecution of violators; imposition of fines and penalties.
4. Violations of pollution of waters and air from factories; non-compliance with ECC.
5. Non-compliance with solid waste management act.
6. Evaluation of Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) and adjudication of pollution cases through the Pollution Adjudication Board (PAB).



CASE BUILDUP

MEASURES AND PROCEDURES

The previous chapters helped you to understand the various environmental violations we commonly face, and the institutions which can help you in specific cases. The next step in the process is what is commonly called the case buildup stage. Here, the focus is on gathering the needed evidence to beef up the complaints for a violation, and on choosing where to file the said case. Often, the problem with complaints filed in courts against violators apprehended is the lack or insufficiency of evidence, resulting in an acquittal of the accused, or worse, a dismissal of the case. Citizens cannot simply rely on law enforcers and government agencies given the lack of resources and capacity of the latter. Citizens should take the lead in identifying violations and helping law enforcers and prosecutors put violators in jail, thus enabling them to participate in the protection and preservation of the environment.

A. *Gathering Facts and Evidence*

Before embarking on your crusade against environmental violators, take note of and remember the following steps to guide you through the process and our discussion:





Step 1: Know What the Violation/s and Identify Essential Facts

The very first step in the process of building your case is knowing what the violation is. Only when a violation has been clearly identified can you hold someone accountable and liable under the law. Part I has helped you to identify the most common environmental violations which are experienced everyday. The difficulty then lies in understanding what these violations are under the law. Knowledge and capacity building exercises and publications such as this would help ensure that citizens are made aware of what violations to look out for. What is needed is a well-informed and proactive citizenry able to assist law enforcers and the government in identifying violations and bringing perpetrators to justice; and knowing the violations will make this a reality.

It is also important to know the essential facts of the violation or act complained of, as this will be crucial in the preparation and filing of affidavits, complaints, and pleadings to be used in court proceedings. Accurate and reliable information would also aid the law enforcers, prosecutors, and judges in their tasks of determining if the law has been violated, and at the same time ensure the successful prosecution and punishment of offenders. Knowing the essential facts would also help you identify which evidence are needed to determine if the essential elements of the violation are present in the act complained of. All this will help ensure a smooth trial and a potentially successful case.

Step 2: Identify the Essential Evidence Needed

Below are charts identifying the essential evidence you may need to beef up your environmental case:

Green Laws		
VIOLATION	ESSENTIAL EVIDENCE NEEDED	POSSIBLE METHODS OF OBTAINING
Illegal logging (Sec. 77, PD No. 705)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual logs cut (or photographs of the logs cut/tree stumps) Certification that no permit to cut was issued and that the tree was prohibited to be cut Apprehension report with an inventory of items seized and proper receipts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site gathering Assistance from agencies such as DENR-FMB and law enforcers Affidavits of witnesses Aerial reconnaissance/photos
Unlawful use of a chain saw (Sec. 7[4], RA No. 9175)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chain saw used Photo of tree/s cut / tree stump Certification that no permit to use the chain saw was issued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site gathering Assistance from agencies such as DENR-FMB and law enforcers Affidavits of witnesses



Green Laws

VIOLATION	ESSENTIAL EVIDENCE NEEDED	POSSIBLE METHODS OF OBTAINING
Killing and destroying wildlife species (Sec. 27[a], Wildlife Conservation Act)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual animal/specie killed, its remains or photographs of it Weapon, tool, or implement used Certification that the specie is endangered or threatened/ classification of the specie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination report by a veterinarian/PAWB official/expert Affidavits or stories of witnesses On-site gathering
Trading (Sec. 27[e]), and collecting, hunting, or possessing wildlife (Sec. 27[f], Wildlife Conservation Act)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Photographs of actual trading/ selling Confiscation of the animals/ species Certification that species sold/traded/possessed are endangered or threatened Affidavit of arresting or apprehending officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrapment operations with the assistance of law enforcers Affidavits of witnesses/ arresting officer Examination by a veterinarian/PAWB expert
Hunting, destroying, disturbing, or mere possession of plants or animals without permits (Sec. 20[a], NIPAS Act)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certification by the DENR that the area is part of NIPAS Plants and animals hunted, destroyed, or possessed, or photographs of the same Certification that no permit or authority was issued Apprehension report with an inventory of items seized and with proper receipts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site gathering Affidavits of witnesses/ arresting officer Assistance from agencies such as DENR-FMB and law enforcers
Causing pollution by willfully violating or grossly neglecting the environmental compliance certificate (ECC) (Sec. 108, RA No. 7942)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of tests or examinations conducted by competent authority (i.e., DENR-EMB) Reference to the ECC issued by DENR-EMB Photographs of pollution or damage caused Investigation report/findings of the MGB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site gathering Affidavits of witnesses Assistance from agencies such as DENR-EMB and law enforcers Expert testimony/ analysis of the ECC



Blue Laws

VIOLATION	ESSENTIAL EVIDENCE NEEDED	POSSIBLE METHODS OF OBTAINING
Poaching (Sec. 87, RA No. 8550)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of the vessel as a foreign vessel by a competent authority (i.e., PCG, DFA, BFAR) Apprehension report with an inventory of items seized and proper receipt Actual vessel or photographs of it Assessment of fish catch Indication of the position/ location of the vessel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patrol by law enforcers (or caught in the act) Use of informers/ tipsters (i.e., help from local fishermen) Seize custody of the boat/ vessel
Fishing through illegal means: use or possession of explosives, noxious and poisonous substances, and electricity (Sec. 88); use of fine mesh net except for certain species (Sec. 89); use of active fishing gear in municipal waters at bays or fishery management areas (Sec. 90); fishing with gear or method that destroys corals and habitats, such as muro-ami (Sec. 92); use of superlight (Sec. 93, RA No. 8550)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish samples Results of fish examination by BFAR Actual items seized or photographs of the same; or samples Apprehension report with an inventory of items seized and proper receipt Affidavit of key witness/ arresting officer Certification that gear, method, or substance is in violation of the law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site gathering/ caught in the act Affidavits of witnesses Preservation of the evidence by the custodial officer Help of informers or tipsters/local fisherfolk
Aquatic Pollution (Sec. 102, RA No. 8550)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of specific acts of pollution Apprehension report with an inventory of items seized and proper receipt Water sample or sample of the pollutive substance Lab test and analysis by DENR-EMB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site gathering / ocular inspection Affidavits of witnesses Preservation of the evidence (samples) by the custodial officer Laboratory and technical analysis, and testimony on the same
Construction and operation of fish pens without a license/permit (Sec. 103[e], RA No. 8550)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation report detailing illegal fish pen activity Sample or pictures of the fish traps, pens, or cages Certification that no permit or license was issued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site gathering/ ocular inspection Assistance from agencies such as BFAR, LGUs, law enforcement agencies Affidavit of apprehending officers



Brown Laws

VIOLATION	ESSENTIAL EVIDENCE NEEDED	POSSIBLE METHODS OF OBTAINING
Illegal dumping and disposal of wastes: littering (Sec. 48[1]), open burning of solid waste (Sec. 48[3]), and dumping in flood-prone areas (Sec. 48[6], RA No. 9003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affidavit/investigation report recounting incidence or violation • Picture of actual dumping or burning and its vicinity/adjacent area • Certification from the authorities that no dumping is allowed in the said area/no permit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site gathering and apprehension • Assistance from agencies such as DENR-EMB, DENR, and MMDA • Affidavits of witnesses/arresting or apprehending officer
Illegal dumpsites and waste disposal facilities (Sec. 48[9] and [16], RA No. 9003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affidavit/investigation report recounting incidence or violation • Pictures of the dumpsite and its vicinity and adjacent areas • Certification that no permit to operate the site has been given, or the site does not conform with the standards of the law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site gathering and apprehension • Assistance from agencies such as DENR-EMB, DENR, and MMDA • Affidavit/testimony of the arresting officer/inspection team
Knowingly using a chemical substance or mixture in violation of the rules and regulations (Sec. 13[a]) and cause or facilitating the storage and importation of hazardous and chemical wastes into the Philippines (Sec. 13[d], RA No. 6969)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigation report • Sample of the chemicals used, stored, or imported • Pictures of storage facilities or vehicles/vessels used to transport • Laboratory test results by EMB • Certification that the said chemical or substance is hazardous, or is handled in violation of the rules and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site gathering, testing, and inspection • Assistance from agencies such as EMB, DENR • Testimony of expert who did lab/technical analysis
Violation of standards for stationary sources and motor vehicles (Secs. 45 and 46, RA No. 8749)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigation and incident report • Laboratory test results • Certification that the emissions are beyond allowable levels/limits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site gathering, testing, and inspection • Assistance from agencies such as EMB, DENR • Affidavits of witnesses • Testimony of the arresting officer/inspection team



Step 3: Gather and Preserve the Evidence

Cases are won or lost on the strength of the evidence that each side has. Therefore the preservation of these evidence is crucial in ensuring a successful prosecution for a violation of environmental laws. The reality on the ground is, however, that the adequate and needed evidence are not obtained by law enforcers, or they are not properly preserved and handled resulting in its loss and/or deterioration. You can thus help by knowing how to preserve and handle evidence which are needed to bring cases to the courts, and to help ensure the success of the case.

Here are some tips on **gathering evidence**:⁵³

Tip No. 1	Do a general search of the crime scene area and make a systematic and thorough search of the area.
Tip No. 2	Take immediate and extra precaution in handling fragile evidence.
Tip No. 3	If doubt exists as to the value of an item found, treat it as evidence until proven otherwise. Keep it!
Tip No. 4	Divide large outdoor areas into four-feet wide strips, and search strip by strip. Search beyond the area of the immediate scene.
Tip No. 5	Even at this point, be mindful of preserving the evidence and of the chain of custody ⁵⁴ principle.

⁵³ Pacifico A. Agabin, *et al.*, Helpbook on Human Rights Issues: Extralegal Killings and Enforced Disappearances, 44 (2011).

⁵⁴ **Chain of custody** refers to the process and procedure by which evidence for a case is handled. The evidence, which is passed on from one person or process to the next in an **unbroken chain**, will have to be properly kept, stored and secured before eventually being presented in court. This principle emphasizes the need to ensure that any evidence collected is properly handled, documented and stored. Most commonly used in drug cases, it has been defined as, “the duly recorded authorized movements and custody of seized drugs or controlled chemicals or plant sources of dangerous drugs or laboratory equipment of each stage, from the time of seizure/confiscation to receipt in the forensic laboratory to safekeeping to presentation in court for destruction. Such record of movements and custody of seized item shall include the identity and signature of the person who held temporary custody of the seized item, the date and time when such transfer of custody were made in the course of safekeeping and use in court as evidence, and the final disposition” (Dangerous Drugs Board Regulation No.1 (2002), Section 1[b]). Although principally and generally applied to drugs cases, the principle can be analogously applied to any criminal case, such as an environmental violation case, to ensure that evidence of the crime is properly handled, preserved, and presented in court. Any mishandled evidence can be questioned in court and can lead to a failed prosecution and a bungled case.



Here are some useful tips on **how to preserve evidence**.⁵⁵

Tip No. 1	Make a list or an inventory of the evidence you have collected and on hand, and of the evidence that you still need to obtain.
Tip No. 2	There should be appropriate packaging and labeling of all items. Each item should also be properly sealed and marked .
Tip No. 3	Limit the number of individuals handling the evidence.
Tip No. 4	Keep a record of the chain of custody of the evidence, or who took the evidence, when, why, and for what purpose.
Tip No. 5	When turning over evidence, make sure the person you are turning over to is properly equipped and capacitated to handle the evidence.
Tip No. 6	Keep copies of photographs, affidavits, and other documents just in case the originals are lost in custody.

In addition to these tips in the preservation of evidence, you can also do the following to assist you in gathering evidence and building up your case:

1. Get the help and assistance of NGOs, CSOs, and legal aid centers. (*A list of several NGOs, CSOs, and legal aid centers is attached as **Annex D***)
2. Get the help of experts from the academe, professionals, and other technical and scientific institutions. This will help build up your case and evidence.

Step 4: Prepare the Necessary Affidavits/Complaints/Pleadings

To aid the law enforcers and the prosecutors in their tasks, you can provide the necessary testimony through affidavits, or initiate complaints to jump-start the process. Given the inadequate and often lack of resources of government law enforcement agencies, any help which they can get from well-meaning citizens is welcome. Your affidavits will help ensure that they have a strong and solid case.

Part IV of this handbook will give you some useful tips on how to prepare complaints, affidavits, and pleadings.

⁵⁵ Taken from <http://www.nfstc.org/pdi/Subject01/pdi_s01_m01_04.htm> (last accessed June 3, 2012); <http://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/Crime_scene_awareness__Ebook.pdf> (last accessed June 3, 2012); and The Environmental Legal Assistance, A Handbook on the Prosecution of Fishery and Coastal Law Violations (2004) [hereinafter Mending Nets].

Step 5: File the Complaint/Pleading with the Proper Agency or Office

Knowing the violation and getting enough evidence to file a complaint is not enough: you have to know where to file the complaint or which government agency or office to go to. This is important to ensure that the assistance of the proper agency is obtained, and at the same time to ensure that the cases filed in the courts are not dismissed on technical grounds such as lack of jurisdiction and the non-exhaustion of other remedies available.

Part II (B) of the Handbook identified key institutions and agencies which may help you with specific cases. Part III (B) below will identify various forums or courts where cases for environmental violations may be filed.

Step 6: Monitor the Progress of the Case and Render Assistance

The long and time-consuming progress of cases in the Philippine judiciary often deters people from filing cases. As time goes by, people lose their interest in a case, leading to either a lack of witnesses or evidence or the dismissal of the case. After the filing of a complaint for a violation, law enforcers and the prosecutors still need the help of the community in providing testimonies, serving as witnesses in court, and giving additional evidence when required. The continued involvement and vigilance of the community is needed in order to ensure a successful prosecution of cases and to hold those who destroy the environment accountable. This then relates to the duty of every citizen to assist in the administration of justice.

B. Choosing the Right Forum

Complaints for violations of environmental laws have to be filed in the proper forum or court in order to result in a conviction, otherwise, these cases will simply be dismissed on a technicality. The court or forum should have jurisdiction to hear and try the cases. In the Philippine legal system, the choice of forum or courts can be divided into the following: quasi-judicial, alternative dispute resolution, and judicial courts.⁵⁶



⁵⁶ Administrative courts and administrative cases are not discussed in this Handbook since our focus is on criminal violations of environmental laws. Generally, administrative cases will deal with the failure of a



1. Quasi-judicial Agencies

A quasi-judicial agency or body has been defined as an organ of government, other than a court or legislature, which affects the rights of private parties through either adjudication or rule-making. The proceedings normally partake the character of judicial proceedings⁵⁷ although it is exercised by an administrative body granted the authority to promulgate its own rules and regulations. However, this right of the agency is subject to review by the regular or the judicial courts. Simply put, these administrative bodies or agencies act like courts by hearing cases, receiving and evaluating evidence, and deciding and adjudicating on issues, but they are outside the regular structure of the judiciary.

Below are some relevant administrative quasi-judicial bodies which deal with environmental matters, rights, and issues.

a. The Pollution Adjudication Board (PAB)

The PAB is the quasi-judicial body of the DENR which hears and decides various pollution cases under Republic Act No. 3931 (Pollution Control Law), Presidential Decree No. 984 (National Pollution Control Decree of 1976), the Clean Water Act of 2004 (RA No. 9275), and the Clean Air Act (RA No. 8749). Complaints filed with the DENR regional offices and with the Provincial and City Environment and Natural Resources Officers (PENRO and CENRO) shall be brought before the PAB. It can also initiate cases and complaints on its own initiative.

The PAB has the power to issue cease and desist orders (CDOs), impose fines and penalties for violations, order execution of its judgment and decisions, and cite persons for direct or indirect contempt for failure to follow its orders. (*The process flow chart of the PAB is attached as **Annex E***)



An exception to the jurisdiction of the PAB is as regards cases within the Laguna Lake area, which fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA) under RA No. 4850.

b. The Mines Adjudication Board (MAB)

Disputes involving mining rights fall under the jurisdiction of the MAB and its Panel of Arbitrators. These disputes include the following:

- a. Rights to mining areas;
- b. Mineral agreements and permits;
- c. Surface owners, occupants, and claimholders/concessionaires; and
- d. Those pending with the MGB or DENR upon the effectivity of the Mining Act of 1995.

public official or employee to perform his or her duty under the law. This liability is in addition to the criminal liability of the said official or employee. Administrative cases can go hand in hand with a criminal or even a quasi-judicial case. The procedure for these cases would be based on the appropriate civil service laws, rules, and regulations.

⁵⁷ See Antonio Eduardo B. Nachura, *Outline Reviewer in Political Law* (2009).



Take note that the jurisdiction of the MAB and the Panel of Arbitrators does not involve complaints on or violations of pollution laws. Any violation by a mining operation which causes pollution to the environment would still fall under the PAB as discussed above.

c. The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)

The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) is the primary government agency responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies, plans and programs to recognize, protect, and promote the rights of IPs. Although not an agency or a quasi-judicial body directly engaged in the management, protection, and preservation of the environment, the NCIP still plays a crucial and important role in the prevention of environmental harm and degradation since most environmentally critical and endangered areas are within ancestral lands and ancestral domains owned and managed by IPs/ICCs. The NCIP, as the primary agency dealing with IP rights, shall have jurisdiction over all claims and disputes involving rights of IPs and ICCs. Section 62 of RA No. 8371 also provides that the NCIP shall hear and decide cases of conflicting interests over IP lands and ancestral domains.

RA No. 8371, or the IPRA, is also treated as an environmental law by virtue of its provisions protecting the ancestral domains and imposing the requirement upon project proponents to secure the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the affected IPs before the utilization of natural resources over their ancestral domains can be made.⁵⁸ Section 57 of the IPRA gives the IPs priority rights in the harvesting, extraction, development or exploitation of any natural resources within the ancestral domains. Non-IPs are also allowed to utilize the resources within the ancestral lands, subject to the FPIC of the IPs and the issuance of a Certificate Precondition by the NCIP, pursuant to Section 59 of the IPRA.

In addition, ancestral domains or portions thereof, which are found necessary for critical watersheds, mangroves, wildlife sanctuaries, wilderness, protected areas, forest cover, or reforestation as determined by the appropriate agencies with the full participation of the ICCs/IPs concerned shall be maintained, managed and developed for such purposes, pursuant to Section 58 of the IPRA. This then points to the importance of the NCIP in ensuring that IP lands and domains which are potentially rich in natural resources are used properly and responsibly, given its environmental and ecological significance. In addition, indigenous best practices on the protection and preservation of the environment can also be used and adopted by non-IP communities and areas.

2. Judicial

The Judiciary is a four-tier court system consisting of the Supreme Court as the highest court; the intermediate courts consisting of the Court of Appeals, Sandiganbayan, and Court of Tax Appeals; the second level courts which consist of Regional Trial Courts (RTC); and the first level courts comprising the Metropolitan Trial Courts (MeTC), Municipal Trial Courts in Cities (MTCC), Municipal Trial Courts (MTC), and Municipal Circuit Trial Courts (MCTC).

⁵⁸ See PHILJA, Access to Environmental Justice: A Sourcebook on Environmental Rights and Legal Remedies (2011).



Generally, the first and second level courts would initially have jurisdiction over civil and criminal environmental cases. The following cases are under the jurisdiction of the RTC:

1. All civil actions in which the subject of the litigation is incapable of pecuniary estimation.
2. All cases not within the exclusive jurisdiction of any court, tribunal, person or body exercising judicial or quasi-judicial functions.
3. All other cases in which the demand, exclusive of interest, damages of whatever kind, attorney's fees, litigation expenses, and costs or the value of the property in controversy exceeds Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000) or, in such other cases in Metro Manila, where the demand exclusive of the abovementioned items exceeds Four Hundred Thousand Pesos (P400,000).
4. Environmental civil actions which are under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Trial Courts, Municipal Trial Courts and Municipal Circuit Trial Courts or those where the value of the personal property or amount of the demand does not exceed One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000) or, in Metro Manila where such personal property or amount of the demand does not exceed Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000), exclusive of interest, damages of whatever kind, attorney's fees, litigation expenses, and costs, the amount of which must be specifically alleged: *Provided*, That interest, damages of whatever kind, attorney's fees, litigation expenses, and costs shall be included in the determination of the filing fees: *Provided, further*, That where there are several claims or causes of actions between the same or different parties, embodied in the same complaint, the amount of the demand shall be the totality of the claims in all the causes of action, irrespective of whether the causes of action arose out of the same or different transactions.



Those civil cases falling below the amounts indicated above are within the jurisdiction of the first level courts. Civil cases at or above the amount indicated are to be filed with the RTC. *(For a flow chart of the civil procedure for environmental cases, see Annex F)⁵⁹*

For criminal cases, knowing where to go would depend on the penalty imposed for violation of the law. If the penalty provided for is at least 4 years, 2 months, and 1 day regardless of the fine, then the complaint for the criminal violation should be filed with the prosecutor's office concerned for preliminary investigation. Otherwise, the complaint can be filed directly with any of the first level courts. *(For a flow chart of the criminal procedure for environmental cases, see Annex G)*

In special environmental cases, you can go directly to the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court. In Writ of Kalikasan and Writ of Continuing Mandamus cases filed under the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases, you can file directly with the above courts, given the magnitude of the environmental damage or problem complained of and the importance of the remedy needed.

The Writ of Continuing Mandamus is a writ issued by a court in an environmental case directing any agency or instrumentality of the government or officer thereof to perform an act or series of acts decreed by final judgment which shall remain effective until judgment is fully satisfied. *(For a flow chart of the procedure for Writ of Continuing Mandamus cases, see Annex H)*

The Writ of Kalikasan, on the other hand, is a remedy available to any person, natural or juridical, whose constitutional right to a balanced and healthful ecology is violated or threatened to be violated by an unlawful act or omission by any person, including the government, involving environmental damage of such magnitude as to prejudice the life, health, or property of inhabitants of two or more cities and municipalities. *(For a flow chart of the procedure for Writ of Kalikasan cases, see Annex I)*

The reality in the Philippines is that many of the litigants do not have the finances and the resources to bring their cases to court, which discourages them from bringing lawful and valid cases before the justice system, allowing violators of laws to remain free and for injustice to prevail. This then serves as a major stumbling block for ordinary citizens, who are most affected by environmental violations, from achieving true and meaningful access to justice. To address this concern and to improve access to justice by those who have less in life, the Rules of Court provide provisions for Indigent/Pauper Litigants.

Under Section 21 of Rule 3, *"A party may be authorized to litigate his action, claim or defense as an indigent if the court, upon an ex parte application and hearing, is satisfied that the party is one who has no money or property sufficient and available for food, shelter and basic necessities for himself and his family."* Such indigent shall be given exemption from the payment of docket and other lawful fees, and of transcripts of stenographic notes which the court may furnish him or her. However, the fees which were waived shall be charged to whatever the indigent party will get/claim after the trial. Section 21 of Rule 3 should be read together with Section 19 of Rule 141, which provides for conditions for an indigent litigant to be exempt from the filing fees. Section 19 states that, *"Indigent litigants (a) whose gross income and that of their immediate family do not exceed an amount double the monthly minimum*

⁵⁹ The amounts and computation of the appropriate court fees are provided for in Rule 141 of the Rules of Court. When one files a case or a petition in court, it is the Clerk of Court who is tasked to compute for the applicable filing fees which needs to be paid. However, for easy reference, one may refer to Rule 141 to know what the fees are and how they are computed. In addition, take note that it is possible that you are qualified to be an indigent/pauper litigant, and therefore be exempt from the payment of filing and other fees.



wage of an employee and (b) who do not own real property with a fair market value as stated in the current tax declaration of more than three hundred thousand (P300,000.00) pesos shall be exempt from the payment of legal fees.” These should be contained and stated in an affidavit duly executed by the indigent litigant.

Take note that for criminal cases, it is the State or the government which handles the case through the prosecutors. Citizens and private individuals, although they may be the aggrieved parties, are there to help in the prosecution by becoming witnesses or by helping provide evidence and other relevant information. On the other hand, in filing cases under the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases such as petitions for the issuance of a Temporary Environmental Protection Order (TEPO), Writ of Kalikasan, or Writ of Continuing Mandamus, petitioners are allowed to file as indigent or pauper litigants pursuant to the Rules of Court, in addition to a waiver of filing and other court fees.

More of these and other ways of participating in the court proceedings are discussed in subsequent chapters.

3. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

The Alternative Dispute Resolution System involves any process or procedure used to resolve a dispute or controversy with means other than by the adjudication of a presiding judge or an officer of a government agency and in which a neutral third party assists in the resolution of issues. It is a range of conflict resolution processes which take the place of litigation in court. To address the problem of the slow development of cases and the high costs of litigation, ADR provides a method which speeds up the disposition of cases and reduces the total costs of litigation by terminating the case at an early stage, removing the need to go to the courts, and engage in long and arduous litigation.

The Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases state that mediation and ADR are mandatory at the start of any case. Aside from that, the courts offer several modes and stages of ADR, under the following: Philippine Mediation Center (PMC); Court-Annexed Mediation (CAM); Mobile Court-Annexed Mediation (MCAM); Appellate Court Mediation (ACM); Judicial Dispute Resolution (JDR); and Court-Annexed Arbitration (CAA). These take place at multiple stages of the court process to try and find ways to avoid long litigation processes among the parties. Generally courts are encouraged to ask the parties to enter into ADR, which helps lessen their case load. In fact, ADR is growing in recognition both locally and internationally, with judges being given the authority to encourage ADR at any stage of the court process and proceedings.

C. Special Remedies

The complexity and myriad of environmental problems and issues which plague the planet has spurred the strengthening of environmental laws and enforcement measures. Innovations such as the requirement for the conduct of environmental impact assessments and the provision for effluent and emission standards for water and air pollution, in particular, have given government regulators and the public, in general, tools to protect and preserve the environment and to hold violators of environmental laws accountable. However, as economies grow and technology advances, so will environmental problems and issues increase.

In response, new and innovative tools to address environmental violations have been developed around the world, including the Philippines. With the promulgation of the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases, the Supreme Court has provided both old and new tools to be used in the administration of justice system, in recognition of the role which the courts play in environment protection. Below is a brief survey of the special remedies the Rules provide.



1. Temporary Environmental Protection Orders (TEPOs) and Environmental Protection Orders (EPOs)

The Rules provide for the issuance of an Environmental Protection Order given that environmental threats, as well as existing environmental damage, necessitate an immediate relief if further damage is to be averted.⁶⁰ The Rules define an EPO as an order issued by the court directing or enjoining any person or government agency to perform or desist from performing an act in order to protect, preserve, and rehabilitate the environment.

The EPO may be employed to perform the role of a prohibitory injunction and a mandatory injunction, empowering the court with ample discretion and means to appropriately address environmental cases brought before it.⁶¹ The procedure for the issuance of an EPO or a Temporary Environmental Protection Order stems from the same procedure for the issuance of a Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) in ordinary civil cases. Usually the initiatory pleading filed with the court will include a request for the issuance of the restraining order. In the case of an environmental case, the TEPO may be requested to stop an ongoing activity or action which potentially causes harm to the environment. Here, it is important to note that you must be able to convince the court, through your pleading, that there is a potential injury or harm which must be stopped or abated.

2. Writ of Kalikasan

The Writ of Kalikasan is one of the unique remedies provided for in the Rules of Procedure. It was fashioned to address the concern of magnitude and questions of jurisdiction arising from the environmental damage occurring in wide areas by allowing the petition for the issuance of the writ to be filed in the Supreme Court or any station of the Court of Appeals because of their nationwide jurisdiction.⁶² It is considered the first of its kind in the world,⁶³ and will protect Filipinos and the environment from egregious environmental harm.⁶⁴

It is defined as a remedy available to any person, natural or juridical, whose constitutional right to a balanced and healthful ecology is violated or threatened to be violated by an unlawful act or omission by any person, including the government, involving environmental damage of such magnitude as to prejudice the life, health, or property of inhabitants of two or more cities or provinces. Take note of the requirement of the magnitude of the environmental harm or damage that is required for the issuance of the writ, which should be particularly alleged and stated in the contents of the petition.

3. Writ of Continuing Mandamus

This writ was first introduced in the case of *Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA) v. Concerned Residents of Manila Bay*. It is defined as a writ issued by a court in an environmental case directing any agency or instrumentality of the government or officer thereof to perform an act or series of acts decreed by final judgment which shall remain effective until judgment is fully satisfied.

⁶⁰ RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CASES, *ratio.*, at 75.

⁶¹ *Id.* at 75-76.

⁶² *Id.* at 79.

⁶³ Mr. Renaud Meyer, speech delivered at the Pilot Multi-Sectoral Capacity Building on Environmental Laws and Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases held in Puerto Princesa City, Palawan (June 23-25, 2010).

⁶⁴ See <http://usaid.mozcom.com/usaid_phils/sites/default/files/resources/speeches/apr2010speech_04.pdf> (last accessed July 20, 2012).



Of note is the High Court's statement in the *Manila Bay* case: "The era of delays, procrastination, and *ad hoc* measures is over. Petitioners must transcend their limitations, real or imaginary, and buckle down to work before the problem at hand becomes unmanageable. Thus, we must reiterate that different government agencies and instrumentalities cannot shirk from their mandates; they must perform their basic functions in cleaning up and rehabilitating the Manila Bay."⁶⁵

4. Citizen Suit

A citizen suit has been defined in the rules as: "Any Filipino citizen in representation of others, including minors or generations yet unborn, may file an action to enforce rights or obligations under environmental laws. Upon the filing of a citizen suit, the court shall issue an order which shall contain a brief description of the cause of action and the reliefs prayed for, requiring all interested parties to manifest their interest to intervene in the case within 15 days from notice thereof. The plaintiff may publish the order once in a newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines or furnish all affected barangays copies of said order."

5. Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation (SLAPP)

SLAPP is a phenomenon that finds its roots in US litigation.⁶⁶ It was originally based on the United States Constitution's First Amendment which provides for the right of freedom of speech and the right to petition the government to redress grievances of a public matter.⁶⁷ SLAPP suits are considered environmental mainly due to the reality that underlying such disputes is a conflict over natural resources the exploitation of which requires consultations with the community to be affected, where some proponents opt for the SLAPP route especially when community opposition is strong.⁶⁸

As defined in the Rules of Procedure, a legal action filed to harass, vex, exert undue pressure or stifle any legal recourse that any person, institution or the government has taken or may take in the enforcement of environmental laws, protection of the environment, or assertion of environmental rights shall be treated as a SLAPP.⁶⁹

⁶⁵ *MMDA v. Concerned Residents of Manila Bay*, 574 SCRA 692 (2008).

⁶⁶ RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CASES, *ratio.*, at 87.

⁶⁷ *See Id.* at 88-89.

⁶⁸ Ronaldo Gutierrez, *Improving Environmental Access to Justice: Going Beyond Environmental Courts*, *Ateneo Law Journal*, 53(4), 928 [2009].

⁶⁹ RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CASES, Rule 6, § 1.



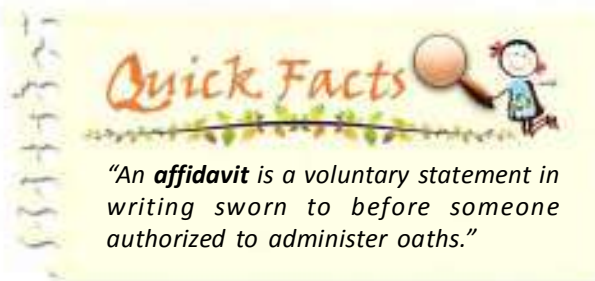
PREPARATION OF PLEADINGS AND PREPARING FOR THE PROCEEDINGS

This chapter aims to guide you through other steps you will need to do in order to jump-start the process or to prepare yourself to help in the prosecution and the trial of the case. Proper affidavits and complaints are made in order to speed up the investigation process and to make sure sufficient information is given. In addition, you will also be able to participate in the proceedings as you are better prepared and informed about the processes and procedures.

A. Making an Affidavit ⁷⁰

Perhaps the most important evidence that law enforcers can hold on to in the prosecution of violators are the stories and personal knowledge of witnesses, those who have first-hand knowledge of events, and those of the enforcers themselves who responded to the scene. Given that most environmental crimes and violations take place in far-flung and remote areas, any witness is crucial; and in the absence of a credible or actual witness, the prosecutors and the judge would have to rely on the facts as narrated by the investigators and the law enforcers themselves based on their research and investigation. These statements, testimonies, stories, and recollections are oftentimes written in a document called an affidavit.

An affidavit is a voluntary statement in writing sworn to before someone authorized to administer oaths. This puts into writing any statement, story, eye-witness account, and recollection of events made by any person in the course of an investigation into a crime. In short, it is a document containing a person's statement about a particular event. It is said under oath, therefore there is an expectation that what is contained in the affidavit is true and correct to the best of the knowledge of the person making it.



What is contained in the affidavit should be of **personal knowledge** of the person making the statements, except in certain instances provided for in the Rules of Court. (See Sections 37 to 47, Rule 130 of the 1997 Rules of Civil Procedure)

⁷⁰ Based on Mending Nets, and Ateneo Human Rights Center, Training Manual for Paralegals (2010), [hereinafter AHRC Training Manual for Paralegals].



1. Preparing a Complaint-Affidavit

(A sample complaint-affidavit is attached as **Annex I**)

In criminal cases, what is usually prepared is a complaint-affidavit, which then serves to begin the investigation into the alleged environmental crime by the prosecution or, sometimes by the law enforcers and the investigators. The complaint-affidavit not only contains the personal account of a witness or an investigator/law enforcer, but it also contains the charges and allegations of a violation of a law or a penal provision. It is the basis by which the prosecutor, or the judge in some cases, determines whether or not there has been a violation, and if cases will be filed or a warrant of arrest will be issued, as the case may be.



The first step in making an affidavit is to know its parts. You will start by determining the **venue** of the action, or where the complaint-affidavit will be filed. This is usually the place where the affidavit was executed, or where it was sworn to. More specifically, it is to be filed where the violation of law occurred, or at the residence of the offender or the victims of the offender, as the case may be.

Next is to indicate the proper **title** of the document, which in this case is complaint-affidavit. This is to immediately inform the prosecutor or judge as to the nature of the document, and to make his or her job less difficult given the numerous documents and papers he or she reads or goes through daily.

The third step is to narrate the **personal circumstances** of the affiant, or the person making the affidavit. This should contain the name, nationality, and age of the affiant, to determine if he or she is capacitated to file the complaint. For minors, they should be assisted and represented by their parents or guardians, as the case may be.

The fourth part is an **oath or affirmation**, where the affiant swears upon the truth and veracity of the statements contained in the affidavit and that he or she may be held liable for perjury, or the crime of lying under oath. This is to serve as a reminder to affiants to narrate or say the truth and nothing but the truth.

The next part forms the meat of the affidavit, which is the **recital of facts**. It is an enumeration of the Who, What, Where, When, Why and How of the act complained of. It narrates the personal information known to the affiant in relation to the violation of law complained of. Take note that only things of your personal knowledge should be in the affidavit.

The sixth part is the **signature**, which can be any actual signature or symbol commonly used by the affiant, or a thumb mark if he or she is illiterate or cannot write.

Lastly, you have the **jurat**, or the certification by an officer (one who administers oaths such as a notary public) that the instrument was subscribed and sworn to before him or her. Here, competent evidence of identity, such as a government-issued ID, must be presented by the affiant before the officer. Note that a *cedula*, or a community tax certificate, is no longer acceptable as proof of identity based on the New Rules on Notarial Practice.



Below are some tips in preparing a complaint-affidavit:⁷¹

Tip No. 1	Be brief but direct to the point , but without sacrificing accuracy and clarity for brevity
Tip No. 2	Always remember to include the 5Ws and 1H - Who, What, Where, When, Why and How.
Tip No. 3	Write and narrate the facts in chronological order .
Tip No. 4	Match the facts narrated with the elements of the offense allegedly committed.
Tip No. 5	Ascertain the place of the commission of the crime to ensure the court has jurisdiction over the offense.
Tip No. 6	Annex or attach essential supporting documents and evidence to aid the reader in understanding the affidavit.
Tip No. 7	If someone else is preparing the affidavit for you, make sure you ask that the contents be read and explained to you again before you sign.

2. Judicial Affidavit Rule

On September 4, 2012, the SC issued A.M. No. 12-8-8-SC or the Judicial Affidavit Rule. The aim of the new measure is to decongest court dockets and to speed-up the litigation and trial processes. Judicial affidavits shall be submitted in lieu of a direct testimony by a person in open court. In other words, what a person might say or testify about as a witness shall instead be put in writing in the form of the judicial affidavit. Judicial affidavits shall apply to all actions, proceedings, and incidents requiring the reception of evidence in all courts, including investigations by the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP) and special courts and quasi-judicial bodies whose rules of procedures are subject to disapproval by the SC.

Under Section 3 of the Rule, the judicial affidavit shall be prepared in a language known to the witness, to be translated if not in English or Filipino, and shall contain the questions directed to the witness and his/her corresponding answers. The same shall also contain a sworn attestation, executed by the lawyer who conducted or supervised the examination, that he/she faithfully recorded the questions and answers propounded to the witness and that the concerned witness was not coached by any person. Under Section 7, the adverse party or the court itself may still examine the witness to determine his/her credibility and the truthfulness of the testimony.

Take note that as regards criminal cases, Section 9 states that judicial affidavits shall be used in the following cases:

⁷¹ From Mending Nets.



- a) Where the maximum of the imposable penalty does not exceed six (6) years;
- b) Where the accused agrees to its use, irrespective of the penalty involved; or,
- c) With respect to the civil aspect of the case, regardless of the penalty.

The new Rule shall take effect on January 1, 2013.

B. Preparing Pleadings

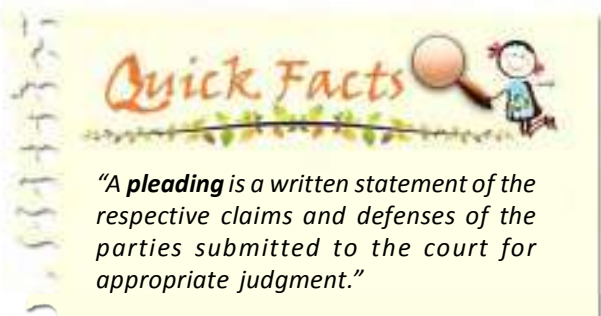
Let us assume that you have filed a complaint-affidavit with the prosecutor's office for a violation of the Forestry Code, a case of illegal logging. After an investigation by the prosecutor, he or she finds sufficient evidence and bases to file charges against the people you accused of illegal logging. The next stage in the process would then be to file the appropriate pleading in the court with the proper jurisdiction.

At this point, it is important to note that prosecutors are the ones mandated under the Rules to appear in court, on behalf of the State, for the prosecution of criminal actions, although in some instances, private prosecutors can take their place instead. Therefore, since it is the prosecutors who will be the ones to appear in court, they are also the ones who will prepare the pleadings to be filed for the criminal cases involved. Private parties and citizens can thus participate in the proceedings as witnesses or resource persons, and sometimes as private complainants, and also by helping provide information and evidence for the pleadings to be filed.

However, having a good working knowledge of the essentials of pleading writing will help you understand the processes within the criminal justice system. At the same time, this can be used in the preparation of pleadings for civil environmental cases which do not involve the participation of the prosecutors. This can also be very useful in filing cases under the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases such as petitions for the issuance of the Writ of Kalikasan and the Writ of Continuing Mandamus.

1. Drafting Pleadings⁷²

As defined in the Rules of Court, a pleading is a written statement of the respective claims and defenses of the parties submitted to the court for appropriate judgment. Its nature is an advocacy document. Its purpose is to persuade the court to rule in your favor, either to grant the reliefs or remedies you asked for, or to dismiss the complaint against you. As one author puts it, it is meant to persuade; it must have single-mindedness; it is important to stick to one theory.⁷³ Its importance cannot be overstated because on it may hinge the success or failure of your case.



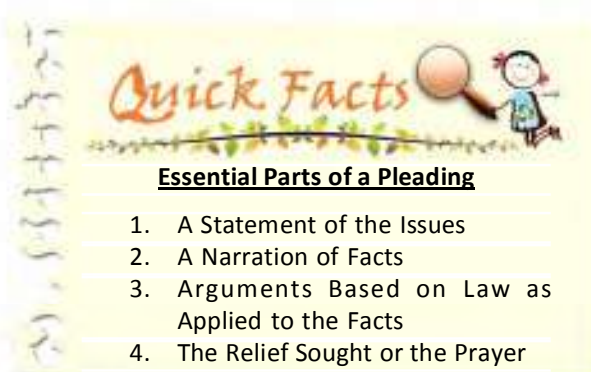
A pleading has several essential parts. First is the **statement of the issues**, or what is being brought before the court for its resolution. Both the issues for you and the opposing party, which you think the court must resolve should be stated. This will aid the court in finding ways to speed up the process to understand the facts and case better (perhaps through ADR) and eventually to decide the case.

⁷² Taken from AHRC Training Manual for Paralegals.

⁷³ Gerochi in AHRC Training Manual for Paralegals.



Next, a pleading should have a **narration of facts**. Similar to an affidavit, this part of the pleading must state the facts from which the case arose, based on the personal knowledge and understanding of the party making the pleading. In short, this is where the party tells his side of the story. The narration should be brief and concise, yet clear and complete enough to enable the court to have a good and adequate understanding of the facts behind the case.



Third, a pleading should clearly state its **arguments based on law** as applicable to the facts. This is perhaps the most essential part of the pleading. Here you enumerate your arguments in the hope of convincing the court to rule in your favor. The arguments are supposed to be based on law and on decided cases of the Supreme Court, which when applied to the facts of the case would lead to a favorable judgment. Here there will be an interplay of facts and law, which makes the narration of facts which you previously made all the more important. Take note that you should try your best to link the facts with the applicable laws and cases.

Lastly, the pleading should contain a statement of the **reliefs sought**, or what is commonly called the prayer. This will tell the judge what you are specifically asking the court to do. This portion is also very important because the end result of the case could be based on what reliefs you state, although the Rules of Court allow the court to grant other reliefs as may be just and equitable under the circumstances. Nonetheless, it is important to be clear what you are asking the court to do, so that the judge can explore ways of speeding up the process, and for a proper judgment and decision to be rendered and executed.

In addition to the essential parts of the pleading enumerated above, you would also have to take note of the formal⁷⁴ and procedural⁷⁵ requirements for pleadings in the Rules of Court. Absent these, your pleading, although you have a just and valid cause, will be called by the court as a *mere scrap of paper*.⁷⁶

⁷⁴ The formal requirements for pleadings are those provided for in the Rules of Court. These requisites are provided for in order to have uniformity in the pleadings that are filed. In addition, this is to ensure that certain essential elements and information in the pleading, which the court will need in order to make a proper interpretation and judgement of the case, are easily and clearly identified in the body of the document.

⁷⁵ In addition to the formal requirements, procedural requirements for pleadings are also provided for in the Rules of Court. These requisites ensure uniformity in the proceedings in courts by making sure that the proper pleadings are filed at the proper time and venue, and also to ensure that the proper reply-pleadings are also made. Without the procedural requirements, court proceedings may fall into disarray and end up confusing the judge and the parties themselves.

⁷⁶ Take note that when having a document such as a pleading notarized and verified, proper proof of identification, such as any government issued ID, is required to be presented. Community Tax Certificates (CTC) or *cedulas* are not anymore considered as competent proof of identity, given the relative ease by which any person can obtain one. It is also important to note that the document has to be signed by the person making the statements, and such signature is an oath or attestation of the truth, accuracy, and honesty of the statements made, accusations hurled, or facts narrated in the affidavit.



Here are some additional tips in drafting pleadings:

<i>Tip No. 1</i>	Be thorough and exhaustive in gathering facts, information, and other essential evidence.
<i>Tip No. 2</i>	Be detailed and careful in examining records and evidence.
<i>Tip No. 3</i>	Be extensive in your legal research and formulate a good theory of the case .
<i>Tip No. 4</i>	Assemble your thoughts through an outline and clearly indicate your arguments .
<i>Tip No. 5</i>	Rely on the strength of your arguments and not on the weakness of the other side.
<i>Tip No. 6</i>	Your facts should fit your arguments . Mention, but neutralize unfavorable facts .
<i>Tip No. 7</i>	Your pleadings must be accurate .
<i>Tip No. 8</i>	Use simple words, short sentences and paragraphs .
<i>Tip No. 9</i>	Use logic and reason to boost your arguments.
<i>Tip No. 10</i>	Cite cases, authorities, and other sources properly (no plagiarism!).

C. Participating in the Proceedings

Filing cases, engaging in litigation, and arguing in court are indeed the world and realm of the lawyer and those studied in the law. Years of study and practice have prepared these individuals for the rigors of the court. Lay persons often feel overwhelmed, intimidated, and apprehensive about going to the courts and engaging the lawyers and the judge in what we can call their home court. People will often say that they will leave it all up to the lawyers, the prosecutors, and the judge. However, as pointed out in this handbook, the active participation and engagement of citizens and the community in the justice system is crucial in ensuring the successful prosecution of violators of environmental laws, and at the same time contribute to the protection and preservation of the environment.

Given the limited personnel and resources of the government law enforcement agencies, any help from the citizens and the community will be of great importance and significance. The community, as one of the pillars of the justice system, should be seen as a partner of the other pillars in the promotion of environmental justice in the Philippines. Instead of being cynics and constant critics of the government, concerned citizens should take action and help the government in its environmental protection efforts. One concrete way by which citizens can help is by actively participating in court in the prosecution of violators of environmental laws.

There are several ways by which you can help in the prosecution and court proceedings of environmental cases. One way is by becoming a witness and testifying if warranted and needed.



Another way is by helping sustain the interest of complainants and the citizens concerned in the case or, in other words, by remaining vigilant.

The following are brief discussions and tips on how you can help and actively participate in court proceedings.

1. Preparation as a Witness

Witnesses are keys to the success or failure of a court trial; they can sway decisions of judges based on how well or how bad the testimony is given. A witness can be called to the stand for a number of reasons: to recount or recall an eyewitness account, to identify a person or suspect, or to identify or discuss a particular evidence. Sometimes judges give more credence to open testimony in court than on the pleadings submitted since they can observe the way and manner by which the witness has delivered his or her testimony (but of course, as mentioned previously, pleadings also play an important role in court proceedings). Witnesses may give valuable information which the court may not be aware of and which may help the court make the right decision.

Given the importance of becoming a witness in court, sufficient preparation is needed to ensure that you are ready and able to appear in court. The following are some tips to help you prepare for the big day in court.

- a. **Recall and remember** the events which are part of your testimony.

You are being called to the witness stand for a specific purpose, and that is to tell the court what you know or what you recall about events relevant to the case. Therefore it is crucial that you are able to relay to the court in an accurate, clear, and understandable manner what you know about the case. It will then be helpful if you do a recollection of events beforehand, perhaps with the help of a lawyer. List down the things you remember and make a chronology of events, or refresh your memory by re-enacting the scenes in your head.



15 Tips for Witnesses

1. Be yourself.
2. Be truthful.
3. If you honestly don't know an answer to a question or cannot remember, say no.
4. Being nervous is natural. Once you begin answering questions nervousness will disappear.
5. Speak up, but do not shout. Do not fidget. No hands in front of mouth. No mumbling.
6. When answering, look at the judge, or the attorney.
7. Dress properly like you are going to church or going to a special occasion.
8. Do not chew gum or snack on candy or cough drops.
9. Listen to any lawyer objections and the court's ruling before answering.
10. Stay alert. Do not rush. If shown a document, review it all carefully enough to know what it is and what it reads.
11. Be courteous and polite. Testimony is a serious matter.
12. Answer questions directly and straightforwardly, when possible. If a "yes" or "no" answer cannot be given you may tell the questioner or judge a "yes" or "no" cannot correctly answer the question.
13. Generally do not volunteer information.
14. Remember to arrive at the courthouse at the designated time so that you will have a chance to talk about the trial with the lawyer or victim-witness coordinator.
15. When you are excused leave quietly and quickly.

From: <<http://www.justice.gov/usao/ut/vns/documents/Fifteen%20Tips%20for%20Witnesses.pdf>> (last accessed June 3, 2012).



- b. Keep **notes and documents** you may have relative to the case.

These notes and documents may come in handy when you are recalling and reconstructing the events that you will testify about particularly during the case buildup stage. These may also serve as guides when discussing with your lawyers or the prosecutors, or eventually when you go to court to take the stand.

- c. Try to **observe court proceedings** before you appear in court.

If you have not been inside a courtroom before, it would help to visit a court and observe what happens during trial. If your time and resources permit, a visit to the court where you are to appear to observe how the judge handles the proceeding particularly how questions are asked of witnesses and how they answer or give their testimony would give you a sense and feel of what will take place when you yourself appear. In addition, hearings are public except in some special cases (i.e., in sensitive and personal cases where the judge can order a closed-door hearing), so you can drop by and observe in any court.

- d. Remember that cases are a **shared responsibility**.

One important element of going to court which clients and even witnesses tend to forget is that it is a shared responsibility with the lawyers handling the case. You and the lawyers should help each other in every way possible, from sharing information to offering to become a witness and testify in court. One cannot simply rely on the other for the success of the case. This will also help empower and build the capacity of the clients and witnesses in order to be able to protect and defend their rights.

- e. Consider **other factors** before offering to become a witness.

Choosing to become a witness is not only about appearing in court and participating in the justice system: it is also about taking risks and sacrifices. Depending on the type of case you are to become a witness for, certain risks for you and for your family and friends may be involved. Security considerations and precautions would have to be taken, most especially when you are testifying against individuals or groups who choose violence and intimidation.

To become a witness would also entail sacrificing time and resources. Preparation to taking the stand would need time, which means you would have to put off work or other things that you do. In addition, going to and from the court would also entail costs although there are provisions in the Rules of Court for the State to provide transportation costs for witnesses in criminal cases.

Lastly, you have to remember that being a witness entails commitment. Appearing in court may not be a one time thing: there may be instances when the court will request you to appear again, to provide additional information, or to clarify and expound on certain matters. When asked to do so, you oftentimes have no choice but to go back to court. Therefore, before choosing to become a witness, you need to remember that you have to be committed to the duty that you will place upon yourself.

2. Taking the Witness Stand

Once you have made the decision to appear in court as a witness, your next step will be to prepare. All preparations, enforcement, and evidence gathering will be wasted if a witness does poorly on the stand. The credibility and admissibility of evidence or testimony may be in question, and a whole case may be won or lost on the strength or weakness of a witness' testimony.



After going through the preparations and taking note of the discussions, you should now take note of more tips to prepare you for your day in court. Although court proceedings can be unpredictable, a little preparation will go a long way in ensuring a good testimony and the success of your case.

a. **Be honest and truthful** during your testimony.

This is perhaps the most important point for any witness. A witness gives his or her testimony under oath, meaning the person swears to tell the truth and nothing but the truth. There is therefore an expectation that what the witness will say is true and honest to the best of his or her knowledge and recollection. It is thus important to say “yes” when the question asked demands an affirmative response, and to say “no” when you have no knowledge of the matter, or when the question demands a negative response. Any falsehood or lie given in court is considered a crime called perjury, punishable by imprisonment.

b. **Dress properly** and appropriately. Stay **calm, composed**, and **attentive**.

Due respect should be given the court and the judge, therefore, you should appear in court properly and decently dressed. This will also add to your credibility and trustworthiness as a witness. Take note that some courthouses do not allow inappropriately dressed people to enter the premises. In addition, you should stay calm, composed, and attentive while on the witness stand. Such composure will help you give a clear, cohesive, and comprehensive testimony, allowing the judge to understand your statements well. Perhaps you will become nervous at first, but the preparations you undertook before appearing in court will give you confidence. You should also stay attentive in order to understand the questions, and at the same time to take note of the proceedings, of the objections made, and of the instructions given by the judge.

c. **Speak clearly** and **be polite**.

It is important for a witness to speak clearly, in a voice loud enough to be heard yet respectful, in order for the judge to understand your statements. This will also signify confidence on the part of the witness, adding credence and credibility to the testimony. In addition, remember that you are in a court of justice, and due honor and respect should be given the judge. Be courteous, addressing the judge properly by saying “your Honor” and listening when the judge speaks. You should also be polite to the court personnel, the lawyers, the parties to the case, and even to the public attending the hearing. If a lawyer treats you improperly or badgers you, do not fight back: stay calm, remain polite and courteous, and let your lawyer or judge handle the situation.

d. Make sure you **understand the question before answering**. Do not hesitate to ask questions if something is not clear.

To be able to give an accurate and truthful answer to a question, it is important that you clearly understand what is asked, whether it be a question from the lawyer or from the judge. Do not hesitate to seek clarification if a question is not clear, as sometimes lawyers and judges tend to speak in legalese, meaning they use too many legal terms and phrases which lay persons may not be familiar with. You should not be compelled to answer a question which you do not clearly understand, as it is well within your rights to seek clarification.

e. You also have **rights as a witness**: know them and invoke them in court.

In addition to the duties and responsibilities of a witness as discussed above, you should remember that a witness has rights in court as well. These rights are meant to ensure that witnesses are not

deterred from appearing in court, and that their efforts to appear are appreciated. First, a witness has the right to be treated with respect when appearing on the stand. A witness should not be harassed, embarrassed, intimidated, ridiculed or disgraced in court but allowed to keep his or her dignity. Next, a witness should only be asked questions relevant to the case, and not to discuss matters which he or she may not have prepared for. Third, a witness has the right to refuse to answer a question which would incriminate him or her for another crime. Sometimes a witness will be asked a question which would jeopardize his or her possible defense in a related crime. In this instance, a witness is allowed to refuse to answer a question, in consonance with the right of every person to a fair trial, and in the interest of due process, equity, and justice.

3. Sustaining Interest in the Case and Proceedings

At this point in our environmental violation case, you have helped enforce the law by aiding in the apprehension of the violators; you have helped build up the case by providing and preserving the evidence needed by the prosecution; you have participated in the trial as a witness for the government, making the necessary preparations and complying with your duty by testifying on the witness stand. After going through this, the ball now rests with the prosecution team to ensure a successful prosecution of the violators. Of course, the defense will be given the opportunity to present its evidence and argue for the innocence of their client. As a concerned citizen, you can only wait, at this point, as the case progresses.

However, the reality is that cases take years to finish with the Philippine judicial system, making litigation a long, dragging and arduous process. This deters people from going to the courts, and in turn discourages would-be witnesses to take part in the proceedings. This lack of interest affects the prosecution of environmental cases, especially since the people involved, the community affected, and the victims lose interest and may not care anymore about case developments. The prosecution does not get the needed cooperation from the victims and the community, be it through witnesses or simply through people watching, monitoring, and following up the progress of the case. When this happens, cases drag on, the victims continue to suffer, the destruction and deterioration of the environment continues, and violators roam free and are not punished.

Therefore, as environmental advocates and concerned citizens, it is important that you remain vigilant and to remain interested in the environmental violation case. First thing you can do is to keep in touch with the prosecutors of the case. Ask them how the case is going and ask if there is any way that you and your community can be of help. Prosecutors will definitely appreciate this gesture; and it is important to keep in mind that the prosecutors and the community should be partners as members of the pillars of the justice system. Second, find ways to gather support for the case and your other advocacies. Find similar groups in other parts of the country who are experiencing the same cases and problems, and share stories, ideas, and best practices. Use the media to your advantage. In our day and age when technology and media can bring your message around the country and even the world in seconds, its effective use will enable you to gather the support you need to sustain the interest of people in the case. This will also generate public support against the environmental harm and violation which you are pursuing in court.



EXECUTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS AND DECISIONS

At the end of trial proceedings of your environmental case, the court renders its judgment or decision. Your patience and hard work, from identifying the violation to taking part in the trial, will now be rewarded. Of course, parties have the right to appeal the decision to the higher courts, but for purposes of our discussion, let us assume that the case has not been appealed, or no appeal has been allowed (i.e., if the case is already with the Supreme Court), thus rendering the case final and executory. The decision of the court will include what action must be done and how the judgment will be executed.

Below is a brief discussion of the execution and enforcement of court decisions, specifically relating to environmental cases.

A. Execution and Enforcement of Judgments

The general rules on execution of judgments are provided for in Rule 39 of the 1997 Rules of Civil Procedure. However, since the Supreme Court adopted the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases in 2010, the rules on execution of judgments and enforcement procedures and remedies it has provided will primarily govern environmental cases, with Rule 39 to apply in matters not provided for in the Environmental Rules. The Rules provide for several modes of execution which show the unique and special concern given to environmental cases.

If a Writ of Kalikasan petition is granted, the court shall issue the writ and require the respondents to file a return answering the petition. The return shall state any and all defense the respondent may present, including affidavits of witnesses, documents, and scientific evidence, if available. The reliefs under the Writ of Kalikasan that may be granted by the Court include the following:

- a. Directing the respondent to permanently cease and desist from committing the acts complained of;
- b. Directing the respondent to protect, preserve, rehabilitate, or restore the environment;
- c. Directing the respondent to monitor strict compliance with the decision and orders of the court;
- d. Directing the respondent to make periodic reports on the execution of the judgment; and
- e. Such other reliefs which relate to the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology, or to the protection, preservation, rehabilitation, or restoration of the environment, except the award of damages to the individual petitioners.



If the Writ of Continuing Mandamus petition is granted, the court shall require the respondent to do any of the following:

- a. Perform an act or series of acts until the judgment is fully complied with;
- b. Grant other reliefs as deemed necessary; and
- c. Order the submission of periodic reports detailing the progress and execution of the judgment.

In enforcing both the Writ of Kalikasan and the Writ of Continuing Mandamus, the court may issue a TEPO for the preservation of the rights of the parties, to maintain the status quo, and to prevent any further harm or damage to the environment. Such TEPO may be converted into a permanent EPO in the judgment if the court grants either petition, the EPO being similar to a permanent prohibitory or mandatory injunction under the Rules of Civil Procedure.

In a citizen suit, the court may grant the following reliefs to the plaintiff:

- a. The protection, preservation, or rehabilitation of the environment, and the payment of attorney's fees, costs of suit, and other litigation expenses;
- b. Requirement that the violator submit a program of rehabilitation or restoration of the environment, the costs of which shall be borne by the violator; and
- c. Requirement that the violator contribute to a trust fund for the purpose.

Given the potential irreparable harm and injury which the environmental violation may cause, the Rules of Procedure provide for the immediate execution of judgments directing the performance of acts for the protection, preservation or rehabilitation of the environment, and shall be executory even pending appeal unless the court states otherwise. In addition, the court may on its own initiative or upon motion of the prevailing party, order that the enforcement of the judgment or order be referred to a commissioner to be appointed by the court. The commissioner shall be in charge of monitoring compliance and filing with the court written progress reports on a quarterly basis or more frequently when necessary. The execution shall only terminate upon sufficient showing that the decision has been implemented to the satisfaction of the court.

In a criminal environmental case filed under the Rules, Section 1 of Rule 18 allows the court to enforce subsidiary liability against a person or corporation subsidiarily liable under Article 102⁷⁷ and 103⁷⁸

⁷⁷ **ART. 102. *Subsidiary civil liability of innkeepers, tavernkeepers and proprietors of establishments.*** — In default of the persons criminally liable, innkeepers, tavernkeepers, and any other persons or corporations shall be civilly liable for crimes committed in their establishments, in all cases where a violation of municipal ordinances or some general or special police regulation shall have been committed by them or their employees.

Innkeepers are also subsidiarily liable for the restitution of goods taken by robbery or theft within their houses from guests lodging therein, or for the payment of the value thereof, provided that such guests shall have notified in advance the innkeeper himself, or the person representing him, of the deposit of such goods within the inn; and shall furthermore have followed the directions which such innkeeper or his representative may have given them with respect to the care and vigilance over such goods.

No liability shall attach in case of robbery with violence against or intimidation of persons unless committed by the innkeeper's employees.

⁷⁸ **ART. 103. *Subsidiary civil liability of other persons.***— The subsidiary liability established in the next preceding article shall also apply to employers, teachers, persons, and corporations engaged in any kind of industry for felonies committed by their servants, pupils, workmen, apprentices, or employees in the discharge of their duties.



of the Revised Penal Code. This is meant to enable the aggrieved parties to recover damages from those subsidiarily liable when the principal accused is insolvent.

B. Creative Penology

The remedies and reliefs briefly discussed above refer to the settlement and enforcement of civil cases or special proceedings, and not to the enforcement and execution of criminal cases. In a nutshell, a criminal case is enforced through the application of the penalty provided for in the law, whether it be the imposition of a fine or serving sentence in jail, or both if the law allows it. Since penal and criminal laws are strictly interpreted and enforced, the judge is not given much choice in the imposition and application of the penalty. The judge is limited to imposing the fine or jail sentence as provided for under the law, and to ask the convicted accused to pay for damages if warranted. However, given the unique and special nature of environmental cases, since nature and wildlife are the primary victims, creative ways of imposing penalties and holding people accountable for damage to the environment should be explored; and this is where the concept of creative penology comes in.

Forms of creative penology have been explored here in the Philippines. In several parts of the country, the PCG has embarked on programs to turn violators of marine laws into protectors of the sea and deputies of the said agency. This benefits the PCG in two ways: first, they save on the costly and time-consuming criminal litigation process; and second, they are able to augment their limited personnel and resources which contribute to the protection of the environment. The PCG has also undertaken information and education campaigns to orient fisherfolks about the benefits of protecting the environment not only for their present use but also for the use of future generations of fisherfolks. These programs are aimed at helping to reduce the number of environmental violations and at the same time support the PCG's mandate to protect our marine resources.

The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), the agency which manages city and provincial jails, has also explored ways of inculcating environmental awareness into the inmates in their facilities. Although the BJMP, as part of the penology pillar of the justice system, is at the last stage of the criminal justice process, it has explored programs at raising the environmental consciousness of inmates. They have explored waste segregation and recycling programs for the inmates, as well as livelihood programs for the use and benefit of the jail population. All these are meant to ensure that environmental protection and consciousness are made part of the rehabilitation program of the inmates.

1. Indigenous Justice System

A form of creative penology often overlooked is that of the various indigenous communities in the country. Under RA No. 8371 or the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 (IPRA), Indigenous Peoples/Indigenous Cultural Communities (IPs/ICCs) are allowed to exercise and enforce their tribal/indigenous justice system within their ancestral lands and domains. Under Section 15 of RA No. 8371, IPs shall have the right to use their own commonly accepted justice systems, conflict resolution institutions, peace building processes or mechanisms and other customary laws and practices within their respective communities and as may be compatible with the national legal system and with internationally recognized human rights. In addition to this, other rights to self-governance and empowerment are provided for in Chapter IV of RA No. 8371.



The IPs/ICCs are given the authority to enforce their own indigenous laws and rules, and to mete out judgments and punishments in accordance with their culture and tradition, since pre-conquest natives developed a wide array of legal norms, leadership structures and dispute settlement processes.⁷⁹ The Indigenous Justice System is an alternative method of settling disputes which gives primary importance to the customs and practices of the IPs.⁸⁰ This is in recognition of the fact that part of the culture and tradition of these IPs/ICCs is the development of their own system of justice and dispute settlement mechanisms. In a 2006 study and publication of the Supreme Court and the UNDP on the pillars of the justice system, one of the recommendations was to assess the possibility for mainstreaming customary modes of adjudication in the criminal justice system.

The numerous indigenous tribes and groups in the country have varying dispute settlement mechanisms, each one unique and dependent on the culture and traditions of the tribe. One author notes the following on the various forms of dispute settlement among IPs and ICCs:

Similarly, in other parts of the country, indigenous dispute resolution in many varied forms remains to be the most appropriate and effective mechanism for settling disputes and peacekeeping. The process is called: *Tongtong* among the Kankanaey and Bago peoples of Bakun; *Tigian* among the Alangans and Hirayas of Mindoro Occidental; *Mame'epet* among the Tagbanuas of Coron in Palawan; *Husay* among the Higaonons and Talaandigs of Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon; *Kukuman* among the Tinananon Manobo of Arakan Valley; *Iskukom* among the T'bolis of Lake Sebu; *Tiwayan* among the Tedurays of Maguindanao; and *Gukom* among the Subanons of Zamboanga. There are also many existing indigenous justice systems that have no formal or common names but are still very much in place and in use.⁸¹

The author adds that most of the indigenous justice systems widely use ADR in the settlement of disputes, which is in line with current trends of the court to promote ADR and other out-of-court settlement of disputes to unclog overburdened dockets.

Other examples of indigenous justice systems are the customary dispute settlement procedures of the *Tinoc-Kalanguya* tribe, an indigenous community located in Ifugao, Benguet, Pangasinan, Nueva Vizcaya and Nueva Ecija, and that of the *Dap'ai* in Western Bontoc.⁸²

⁷⁹ See Owen J. Lynch, Jr., *The Philippine Indigenous Law Collection: An Introduction and Preliminary Biography*, 58 Philippine Law Journal 457.

⁸⁰ PHILJA, Access to Environmental Justice: A Sourcebook on Environmental Rights and Legal Remedies, 41 (2011).

⁸¹ See Maria Roda L. Cisnero, *Rediscovering Olden Pathways and Vanishing Trails to Justice and Peace: Indigenous Modes of Dispute Resolution and Indigenous Justice Systems*, in A Sourcebook on Alternatives to Formal Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (2008).

⁸² PHILJA, Access to Environmental Justice: A Sourcebook on Environmental Rights and Legal Remedies, 41 (2011).



ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND THE CITIZEN

The Handbook has guided you through the various steps, stages, and processes of an environmental violation case, from the identification of violations all the way to the enforcement and execution of a decision by the courts. You were walked through the process in the hope that it will be easier for you and other like-minded concerned citizens and environmentalists to participate in the protection of the environment through the enforcement of environmental laws, rules, and regulations. As members and as part of the five pillars of the justice system, it is important that constant interaction, cooperation, and coordination take place between and among the pillars.

In an ideal situation, the five pillars work together and interact in order to have an effective and efficient justice system. In our case, the community helps and assists the law enforcers, the prosecutors, and the courts in holding accountable those who violate the law. Given the limited resources of the other pillars, any participation by the community and the citizens is a big and welcome help. However, the reality on the ground is that problems still persist and the ideal situation that we described does not always happen. Corruption, red tape, lack of coordination, and limited capacity and knowledge, among others, have hampered the synergy between the community and the other pillars. What happens is that the full potential of the justice system is not maximized and achieved.

Given this reality and the hope that the ideal situation and synergy can be achieved, we can argue that it is not enough for a citizen to simply know the environmental laws and help in the justice system: a citizen has to equally address and take note of the other problems mentioned above, such as corruption, the need for capacity building, and full cooperation and coordination with other pillars.

This chapter intends to introduce to the reader the concept of environmental governance to enrich the discussion and learnings of the Handbook, and to highlight the importance and need for the citizen to participate in this governance and participatory process.

A. Public Participation in Environmental Matters

The involvement of the citizen in the justice system and in the governance process stems from the concept of public participation in international environmental law. Public participation is a crucial element of good and democratically legitimate environmental decision making.⁸³ It can occur through education, information dissemination, advisory or review boards, public advocacy, public hearings and submissions, and even litigation.⁸⁴

⁸³ Jane Holder and Maria Lee, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, LAW AND POLICY 85 (2007).

⁸⁴ Benjamin J. Richardson and Jona Razzaque, *Public Participation in Environmental Decision Making*, in ENVIRONMENTAL LAW FOR SUSTAINABILITY, 165 (Richardson and Wood, Eds., 2006), citing S. Stec and S. Casey-Lefkowitz, *The Aarhus Convention: An Implementation Guide* (UN/ECE, 2000) 85.



Several interrelated factors have fuelled the growth of participatory processes in decision making.⁸⁵ The first is increased public awareness and concern about the relationship between ecological health and human well-being.⁸⁶ Secondly, the growth of human rights in legal and political systems has heightened people's expectations of participation in policy making.⁸⁷ Thirdly, the prevailing concerns of the international community for good governance and the strengthening of civil societies have contributed to increasing interest in the use of participatory mechanisms.⁸⁸

B. Environmental Governance

Governance is traditionally understood to mean control, rules, or administration by a state over society by the former exercising its power to direct, manage, and regulate citizens' activities in the best interest of the country.⁸⁹ The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines governance as the "exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels" (UNDP 1997). Good governance, on the other hand, is participatory, people-oriented, and involves government bodies, private sector agencies, social groups, communities, and the civil society by and large in the process.⁹⁰

Environmental Governance comprises the rules, practices, policies, and institutions that shape how humans interact with the environment.⁹¹ It has also been defined as "Multi-level interactions (i.e., local, national, international/global) among, but not limited to, three main actors, i.e., state, market, and civil society, which interact with one another, whether in formal and informal ways; in formulating and implementing policies in

Quick Facts



"Good governance controls the misuse of natural resources and promotes their sustainable management and use. Good governance encourages local leadership and decentralization of power to the grassroots level and builds local capabilities. Good governance promotes sustainable economic development that is linked with the sustainability of the natural environment, and promoting conservation and sustainable use of natural resources to meet present needs without compromising the needs of future generations. Good governance includes implementation and evaluation of a country's commitments to different international environmental conventions, treaties, and protocols it has signed. It includes mobilization of requisite resources from different sources."

<<http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/emerging-issues-challenge/chap9.pdf>> (last accessed June 3, 2012).

⁸⁵ *Id.* at 166.

⁸⁶ *Id.* at 166, citing B. Barton, *Underlying Concepts and Theoretical Issues in Public Participation in Resource Development* 83, in D. Zillman et. al, *Human Rights in Natural Resource Development: Public Participation in the Sustainable Development of Mining and Energy Resources* (Oxford, 2002).

⁸⁷ *Id.*

⁸⁸ *Id.* at 166, citing M. Pimbert and T. Wakeford, *Overview—Deliberative Democracy and Citizen Empowerment* (2001).

⁸⁹ ADB <<http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/emerging-issues-challenge/chap9.pdf>> (last accessed June 3, 2012).

⁹⁰ *Id.*

⁹¹ UNEP <<http://www.unep.org/pdf/brochures/EnvironmentalGovernance.pdf>> (last accessed June 3, 2012).



response to environment-related demands and inputs from the society; bound by rules, procedures, processes, and widely-accepted behavior; possessing characteristics of “good governance”; for the purpose of attaining environmentally-sustainable development.”⁹²

Environmental governance is also the formal and informal arrangements, institutions, and mores which determine how resources or an environment are utilized; how problems and opportunities are evaluated and analyzed; what behavior is deemed acceptable or forbidden; and what rules and sanctions are applied to affect the pattern of resource and environment use” (Juda 1999).⁹³

Good environmental governance takes into account the role of all actors that impact the environment: from governments to NGOs, the private sector and civil society, cooperation is critical to achieving effective governance that can help us move towards a more sustainable future.⁹⁴ A common set of seven core precepts has emerged that forms a basis for effective environmental governance. These include:

1. Environmental laws should be clear, evenhanded, implementable and enforceable;
2. Environmental information should be shared with the public;
3. Affected stakeholders should be afforded opportunities to participate in environmental decision making;
4. Environmental decision makers, both public and private, should be accountable for their decisions;
5. Roles and lines of authority for environmental protection should be clear, coordinated, and designed to produce efficient and non-duplicative program delivery;
6. Affected stakeholders should have access to fair and responsive dispute resolution procedures; and,
7. Graft and corruption in environmental program delivery can obstruct environmental protection and mask results and must be actively prevented.⁹⁵

C. The Citizen and Environmental Governance

The definitions and short discussion of what environmental governance is point to an interaction between the stakeholders concerned with the environment, namely the state or the government, the industry or the private sector, and the citizens and the community. For environmental governance to work, there needs to be cooperation and coordination among all sectors and stakeholders. Below are some ways by which the citizen can interact and work with other sectors in the environmental governance cycle.

⁹² <http://www.unep.org/training/programmes/Instructor%20Version/Part_2/Activities/Interest_Groups/Decision-Making/Core/Def_Enviro_Governance_rev2.pdf citing <http://ecogov.blogspot.com/2007/04/definition-of-environmental-governance.html>> (last accessed June 3, 2012).

⁹³ <<http://arctic-transform.org/download/EnvGovSum.pdf>> (last accessed June 3, 2012).

⁹⁴ UNEP <<http://www.unep.org/pdf/brochures/EnvironmentalGovernance.pdf>> (last accessed June 3, 2012).

⁹⁵ <http://inece.org/conference/9/papers/Fulton-Benjamin_US-Brazil_Final.pdf> (last accessed June 3, 2012).



1. The Citizen and the Government

The discussions in this handbook show how the citizen can help and cooperate with the government through the effective and efficient enforcement of environmental laws, which will in turn help in the preservation and protection of the environment. However, as mentioned earlier in this chapter, the participation of the citizen should not stop there. The government also needs help in other aspects of governance aside from law enforcement. Corruption and red tape are issues which hound the government and politics in general in the Philippines. For a concerned citizen, weeding out corrupt, inefficient, and non-performing officials and employees in the government should also be a priority. This will enable those who are performing well to accomplish their tasks, while allowing the citizens to be able to work and deal easily with the government. Administration and management of the environment and natural resources sector would also improve, which would then reduce the number of environmental violations, and ensure the effective and efficient protection of the environment.

Citizens can also help the government in its capacity building efforts. NGOs and CSOs sometimes have access to resources and to trainings which the government does not have. Assisting the government in finding these resources and helping in the training and capacity building of its personnel will result in better environmental governance and improved administration. The government will also be able to enforce laws better, again resulting in fewer violations of environmental laws because of better enforcement and even more effective prosecution of cases, and conviction of violators.

2. The Citizen and the Private Sector

Some view the private sector or the industry as the enemy of the people and of the environment: the industry, with its greed and thirst for even more profits, drives the world economy to the point of destroying the world's fragile environment and ecosystems. This results in the continued loss of biodiversity and species, and to global concerns such as climate change and global warming. On the other hand, there are groups who see the industry as partners in efforts to protect the environment. There are also companies and industry players who have openly taken the lead at efforts to combat global warming and climate change, engaging in green and clean production and in developing new and innovative technologies.

Citizens and the private sector are both part of the community pillar of the justice system. Therefore, for environmental governance and environmental law enforcement to work, there is a need for the citizens and the industry to work together and to push for common goals and objectives. Citizens can engage the industry players and find ways at how resources can be shared to better protect and preserve the environment. Citizens can also help the industry create and develop best practices and standards which can be shared with others. This will open up channels of dialogue, create an atmosphere of transparency, and reduce the animosity and conflict between the citizens and the private sector.

3. The Citizen and the Community

The citizen also has a role to play when he or she interacts with fellow citizens and with the community. We do not live in a vacuum; therefore, what we do individually can affect the lives and be the concern of others. When we indiscriminately throw trash into rivers and waterways, when we allow our cars to belch dark smoke, or when we cut corners in our businesses at the expense of environmental regulation, we affect others and the community as a whole. Therefore, each one of us has a duty not only to the government, to the industry, to ourselves, but also to other people and to the community around us. We



should engage members of our community in order to be able to pool our resources and work together to protect the environment particularly within our immediate vicinity. As to ourselves, we can practice what we preach and work towards living an environmentally friendly and sustainable lifestyle. As has been said before, it is only by starting with ourselves and changing misconceptions about protecting the environment can we truly be able to preserve and protect our world for the generations to come.



MOVING FORWARD

We have now come to the end of the Handbook on our quick journey through the procedures and processes involving environmental cases in the Philippines. We began with key principles and concepts in environmental law to help us lay a strong foundation and to have a better understanding of how the legal system works. We went over several environmental laws most commonly violated, looking at quick ways to identify them and understanding key issues and concerns that we may face. We then named key government agencies and institutions which can be our partners in dealing with environmental violations. At length, we discussed how to build our environmental case, increasing our awareness of processes and procedures, and of how one can help and participate in the proceedings. We looked at how decisions and judgments are enforced and ended with a discussion on the concept of environmental governance.

After reading the Handbook, you may have felt the following: *overwhelmed* by the volume of information you gained on environmental law and prosecution of violations; *apprehensive* and *anxious*, realizing that there is so much more you need to know, that the legal processes entailed for prosecution of violators are too complex and arduous; and perhaps, *inspired* and *hopeful*, because you would have realized that you could do something, no matter how small, to help deal with the many problems and issues confronting our environment.

Whatever your reactions and motivations, we offer here some advice to encourage every concerned citizen to take the necessary steps in the protection and preservation of the environment:

1. **Share what you have learned.** No doubt there are others out there who share your passion and enthusiasm for environmental efforts and who are likewise looking for opportunities to take part in environmental conservation and protection. Share this book or, better yet, be a mentor to others. Organize study and learning groups where sharing and learning from each other's experiences continue.
2. **Keep on learning, knowing, and growing.** "Knowledge is power" is a popular saying by a famous weatherman. Indeed, knowledge of environmental law is key in dealing with environmental issues and problems. It enables everyone's participation in addressing environmental concerns. It is essential for a complete understanding of a certain case, and in being able to make wise decisions. The lack of knowledge of the law, of rules, and of procedures opens citizens to environmental harm and degradation. Knowledge empowers the citizens, most especially the victims, enabling them to oppose and help prosecute those who wantonly destroy the environment and decimate our natural resources. Each of us should keep abreast with new developments in the protection of the environment, through new laws, rules, or advocacies. It is equally important to nurture these advocacies since perseverance and dedication assure success.



3. **Remain steadfast in your advocacy.** The Handbook frequently emphasizes the importance of sustaining one's interest in the environmental case to ensure its completion. Losing interest could spell the end for a case, and all previous efforts—from the enforcement of the law to the preparation for the trial—would go to waste. Environmental advocates must be steadfast in their determination and dedication to protect, preserve, and restore our environment. Doing otherwise would give further leeway to those who destroy the environment to suit their own interests and would waste away even that intended for future generations. Link up with those who share your advocacy and encourage others to take part as well.

The work to protect and preserve the environment is never-ending. Each passing day brings about new environmental issues that add to the numerous and pressing concerns. The seemingly uncaring attitude of many and the deliberate destruction of the environment by others add to the already difficult task of protecting our fragile environment. The good news is that there are many more people in the world who are genuinely concerned about the environment and who are aware of the possible implications of today's environmental damage to both present and future generations.

This Handbook was produced to inform the ordinary citizen of existing available remedies for environmental problems. The processes and procedures are discussed in simplified manner to be easily understood and more effectively utilized by all. This book aims to inspire the reader to take the first step, and then the next, to help protect, heal, and preserve the environment; to take an active part in ongoing efforts and swell up the number of environmental advocates; always with an eye focused on the far horizon for a brighter and greener future for all.

ANNEX A

PROHIBITED ACTS IN ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

A. Green Laws

PD No. 705 – Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines			
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties	
77	Illegal logging (Act No. 3185, as amended by RA No. 7659).	Value	Imprisonment
		P5 or less	2 years, 4 months and 1 day to 6 years
		More than P5 to P6,000	8 years and 1 day to 12 years
		More than P6,000 to P12,000	10 years and 1 day to 12 years
		More than P12,000 to P22,000	14 years, 8 months and 1 day to 20 years
		More than P22,000	18 years, 2 months and 1 day to 20 years (additional 1 year for every P10,000 but not to exceed 20 years)
78	Unlawful occupation or destruction of forest lands and grazing lands.	<p><i>Fine:</i> P500 to P20,000, +10 times the rental fees and other charges which would have accrued had the occupation and use of the land been authorized under a license agreement, lease or permit; and</p> <p><i>Imprisonment:</i> 6 months to 2 years</p> <p>If offender did kaingin:</p> <p><i>Fine:</i> 8 times the regular forest charges due on the forest products destroyed; and</p> <p><i>Imprisonment:</i> 2 to 4 years</p> <p><i>In all cases:</i> eviction and forfeiture to the government of all improvements made</p>	

PD No. 705 – Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
78		and all vehicles, domestic animals, and equipment of any kind used in the commission of the offense. If the offender was a public officer: automatic dismissal from office and permanent disqualification from any elective or appointive position.
79	Pasturing livestock without a permit in forest lands, grazing lands, and alienable and disposable lands not yet disposed of.	<i>Fine:</i> 10 times the regular rentals due + confiscation of such livestock and all improvements; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> 6 months to 2 years
80	Illegal occupation of National Parks System and recreation areas, and vandalism therein. Also hurting, capturing, and killing any kind of bird, fish or wild animal life within the area of the National Parks System.	<i>Fine:</i> P500 to P20,000, exclusive of the value of the thing damaged; and Eviction and forfeiture in favor of natural resources collected or removed, and any construction or improvement made.
81	Destruction of wildlife resources.	<i>Fine:</i> P100 per violation + denial of hunting permit for 3 years.
82	Survey by unauthorized person.	<i>Imprisonment:</i> 2 to 4 years Confiscation of implements used in the violation and cancellation of license.
83	Misclassification and survey by government official or employee.	<i>Fine:</i> Not less than P1,000; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> Not less than 1 year Dismissal from service with prejudice to re-employment after appropriate administrative proceedings.
84	Tax declaration on real property.	<i>Imprisonment:</i> 2 to 4 years; and Perpetual disqualification from holding an elective or appointive office.

PD No. 705 – Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
85	Coercing, influencing, abetting, or persuading public officer or employee to commit violations of Sections 83 and 84.	<i>Fine:</i> Not less than P500/hectare surveyed, classified or released; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> Not less than 1 year
	Coercing, influencing, abetting, or persuading public officer or employee by using power and influence.	<i>Fine:</i> Not more than P5,000; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> Not less than 1 year
86	Failure to pay the amount due under the Revised Forestry Code.	<i>Surcharge:</i> 25% of the amount due
	Failure or refusal to remit forest charges, or delays, obstructs, or prevents the same; or who orders, causes or effects the transfer or diversion of the funds.	<i>Fine:</i> Not exceeding P100,000; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> Not exceeding 6 years If government official or employee: dismissal with prejudice to reinstatement and disqualification from holding any elective or appointive office. If the offender is a corporation, partnership or association, the officers and directors thereof shall be liable.
87	Failure to adhere to established grading rules and standards in the sale of wood products.	Suspension of export, sawmill, or other license or permit for not less than 2 years.
	Failure to issue proper invoice.	<i>Fine:</i> Not less than P200 or the total value of the invoice, whichever is greater; and suspension of dealer's license for not less than 2 years.

RA No. 7586 - NIPAS Act of 1992

Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
20(a)	Hunting, destroying, disturbing, or mere possession of any plants or animals or products derived therefrom without PAMB permit.	<i>Fine:</i> P5,000 to P500,000 exclusive of the value of the thing damaged; and/or
20(b)	Dumping of any waste products detrimental to protected area, or to plants and animals or inhabitants therein.	<i>Imprisonment:</i> 1 to 6 years If area requires rehabilitation or restoration, offender shall restore or compensate for the restoration; eviction from the land; forfeiture in favor of the government of all minerals, timber, or any species collected or removed including all equipment, devices, and firearms used in connection therewith, and any construction or improvement made thereon by the offender.
20(c)	Use of motorized equipment without PAMB permit.	
20(d)	Mutilating, defacing or destroying objects of natural beauty, or objects of interest to cultural communities (of scenic value).	
20(e)	Damaging and leaving roads and trails in a damaged condition.	
20(f)	Squatting, mineral locating, or otherwise occupying any land.	
20(g)	Constructing or maintaining any kind of structure, fences or enclosures, and conducting any business enterprise without a permit.	If offender is an association or corporation, the president or manager shall be directly responsible for the act of his employees and laborers. The DENR may impose administrative fines and penalties.
20(h)	Leaving in exposed or unsanitary condition refuse or debris, or depositing in ground or in bodies of water.	
20(i)	Altering, removing, destroying, or defacing boundary marks or signs.	

RA No. 7942 – Philippine Mining Act of 1995		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
101	Knowingly presenting false application, declaration or evidence to the government.	<i>Fine: P10,000</i>
	Publishing or causing to be published false information relating to mines, mining operations or mineral agreements, FTAA's and permits.	
102	Illegal exploration (without permit).	<i>Fine: P50,000</i>
103	Theft of minerals.	<i>Fine: P10,000 to P20,000; and/or Imprisonment: 6 months to 6 years</i> Damages and compensation for stolen minerals. In the case of associations, partnerships, or corporations, the president and each of the directors thereof shall be responsible for the acts committed by such association, corporation or partnership.
104	Destroying or damaging mining structures.	<i>Imprisonment: Up to 5 years</i> <i>Compensation for damages.</i>
105	Mine arson.	In accordance with the Revised Penal Code.
106	Damaging a mine, unlawfully causing water to run into the mine, obstructing any shaft or passage to mine, rendering useless, damaging or destroying things used in the mine.	<i>Imprisonment: Up to 5 years</i> <i>Compensation for damages.</i>
107	Preventing or obstructing, without reasonable cause, mining operations.	<i>Fine: Up to P5,000; and/or Imprisonment: Up to 1 year</i>
108	Willfully violating or grossly neglecting to abide by ECC conditions, thereby causing pollution.	<i>Fine: P50,000 to P200,000; and/or Imprisonment: 6 months to 6 years</i>

RA No. 7942 – Philippine Mining Act of 1995

Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
109	Preventing or obstructing the DENR Secretary, the MGB Director, or their representatives, in performing their duties under the provisions of this Act.	<i>Fine:</i> Up to P5,000; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> Up to 1 year
110	Violating other provisions of this Act and its IRR.	<i>Fine:</i> Up to P5,000
111	Late submission of reports in accordance with the IRR.	The Secretary may impose fines.

RA No. 7076 – People's Small-Scale Mining Act of 1991

Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
27	Violations of the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations.	Imprisonment of not less than 6 months nor more than 6 years and shall include the confiscation and seizure of equipment, tools and instruments.

RA No. 9072 – National Caves and Cave Resources Management and Protection Act

Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
7(a)	Knowingly, destroying, disturbing, defacing, marring, altering, removing or harming speleogem or speleothem of any cave, or altering the free movement of any animal or plant life into or out of any cave.	<i>Fine:</i> P20,000 to P500,000; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 2 years to 6 years For persons furnishing capital: <i>Fine:</i> P500,000 to P1,000,000; and/or
7(b)	Gathering, collecting, possessing, consuming, selling, bartering, or exchanging or offering for sale without authority any cave resource.	<i>Imprisonment:</i> 6 years and 1 day to 8 years Rehabilitation, restoration of area or compensation for the damage.
7(c)	Counseling, procuring, soliciting or employing any other person to violate any provision of this Section.	<i>Administrative penalty:</i> Confiscation of cave resources, and conveyances and equipment used.

RA No. 9147 – Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
27(a)	<p>Killing and destroying wildlife species.</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Part of religious rituals of tribal groups; Wildlife afflicted with incurable communicable disease; To put an end to misery suffered by wildlife; To prevent imminent danger to life or limb of a human being; Use in authorized research or experiment. 	<p>If done against species listed as critical <i>Fine: P100,000 to P1,000,000; and/or Imprisonment: 6 years and 1 day to 12 years</i></p> <p>If done against endangered species <i>Fine: P50,000 to P500,000; and/or Imprisonment: 4 years and 1 day to 6 years</i></p> <p>If done against vulnerable species <i>Fine: P30,000 to P300,000; and/or Imprisonment: 2 years and 1 day to 4 years</i></p> <p>If done against threatened species <i>Fine: P20,000 to P200,000; and/or Imprisonment: 1 year and 1 day to 2 years</i></p> <p>If done against other wildlife species <i>Fine: P10,000 to P100,000; and/or Imprisonment: 6 months and 1 day to 1 year</i></p>
27(b)	<p>Inflicting injury that cripples/impairs the reproductive system of wildlife species.</p>	<p>If done against species listed as critical <i>Fine: P50,000 to P500,000; and/or Imprisonment: 4 years and 1 day to 6 years</i></p> <p>If done against endangered species <i>Fine: P30,000 to P300,000; and/or Imprisonment: 2 years and 1 day to 4 years</i></p> <p>If done against vulnerable species <i>Fine: P20,000 to P200,000; and/or Imprisonment: 1 year and 1 day to 2 years</i></p> <p>If done against threatened species <i>Fine: P10,000 to P100,000; and/or Imprisonment: 6 months and 1 day to 1 year</i></p> <p>If done against other wildlife species <i>Fine: P5,000 to P20,000; and/or Imprisonment: 1 month to 6 months</i></p>

RA No. 9147 – Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
27(c)	Effecting any of the following acts in critical habitats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dumping of waste products b. Squatting c. Mineral exploration/extraction d. Burning e. Logging f. Quarrying 	<i>Fine: P5,000 to P5,000,000; and/or</i> <i>Imprisonment: 1 month to 8 years</i>
27(d)	Introducing, reintroducing, restocking wildlife resources.	
27(e)	Maltreating/inflicting other injuries not covered by the preceding paragraph.	<p>If done against species listed as critical <i>Fine: P5,000 to P300,000; and/or</i> <i>Imprisonment: 2 years and 1 day to 4 years</i></p> <p>If done against endangered species <i>Fine: P2,000 to P200,000; and/or</i> <i>Imprisonment: 1 year and 1 day to 2 years</i></p> <p>If done against vulnerable species <i>Fine: P10,000 to P100,000; and/or</i> <i>Imprisonment: 6 months and 1 day to 1 year</i></p> <p>If done against threatened species <i>Fine: P500 to P50,000; and/or</i> <i>Imprisonment: 1 month and 1 day to 6 months</i></p> <p>If done against other wildlife species <i>Fine: P200 to P20,000; and/or</i> <i>Imprisonment: 10 days to 1 month</i></p>

RA No. 9147 – Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
27(f)	Trading of wildlife.	<p>If done against species listed as critical <i>Fine:</i> P30,000 to P300,000; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> 2 years and 1 day to 4 years</p> <p>If done against endangered species <i>Fine:</i> P20,000 to P200,000; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> 1 year and 1 day to 2 years</p> <p>If done against vulnerable species <i>Fine:</i> P10,000 to P100,000; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> 6 months and 1 day to 1 year</p> <p>If done against threatened species <i>Fine:</i> P5,000 to P20,000; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> 1 month to 6 months</p> <p>If done against other wildlife species <i>Fine:</i> P1,000 to P5,000; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> 10 days to 1 month</p>
27(g)	Collecting, hunting, or possessing wildlife, their by-products, and derivatives.	
27(h)	Gathering or destroying active nests, nest trees, host plants and the like.	<p>If done against species listed as critical <i>Fine:</i> P50,000 to P100,000; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> 6 months and 1 day to 1 year</p>
27(i)	Transporting wildlife.	<p>If done against endangered species <i>Fine:</i> P20,000 to P50,000; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> 3 months and 1 day to 6 months</p> <p>If done against vulnerable species <i>Fine:</i> P5,000 to P20,000; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> 1 month and 1 day to 3 months</p> <p>If done against threatened species <i>Fine:</i> P1,000 to P5,000; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> 10 days to 1 month</p> <p>If done against other wildlife species <i>Fine:</i> P200 to P1,000; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> 5 to 10 days</p>
		<p>Other penalties common to all: <i>Ipsa facto</i> forfeiture of wildlife, its derivatives or by-products and all paraphernalia, tools and conveyances used.</p> <p>Deportation after service of sentence, if alien.</p> <p>Note also: Fines are increased every 3 years.</p>

RA No. 9175 – Chain Saw Act of 2002		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
7(1)	Selling, purchasing, reselling, transferring, distributing, possessing of chain saw without proper permit.	<i>Fine:</i> P15,000 to P30,000; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 4 years, 2 months and 1 day to 6 years
7(2)	Unlawful importation or manufacturing of chain saw.	<i>Fine:</i> P1,000 to P4,000; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> 1 month to 6 months
7(3)	Defacing or tampering with original registered engine serial number.	<i>Fine:</i> P1,000 to P4,000; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> 1 month to 6 months
7(4)	Actual unlawful use of chain saw to cut tree or wood without permit.	<i>Fine:</i> P30,000 to P50,000; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 6 years and 1 day to 8 years Confiscation of chain saw.
		Additional penalties: Penalty shall also be imposed on person/corporation who ordered the violation. If violator is a government employee, then penalty is removal from office and perpetual disqualification. Chain saw to be sold in public auction to qualified person; proceeds will go to the DENR.

B. Blue Laws

RA No. 4850 – An Act Creating the Laguna Lake Development Authority <i>Rules and Regulations Implementing the Environmental User Fee System in the Laguna de Bay Region, LLDA Resolution No. 33, Series of 1996.</i>		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
27	<p>General Prohibitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Undertake development and/or project without first securing clearance from the LLDA. b. Throw, run, drain, or otherwise dispose into any of the waters and/or land resources; or cause, permit, suffer to be thrown, run, drain, allow to seep, or otherwise dispose thereto, any organic or inorganic matter or any substance in liquid form that shall cause pollution. c. Dispose of toxic and/or hazardous wastes without first securing a written authorization from the LLDA. 	<p><i>Fine:</i> not less than P10,000 nor more than P200,000 for each day during which such violation or default continues</p> <p><i>Imprisonment:</i> 2 to 6 years</p> <p>In addition, person may be enjoined from continuing such violation</p>
28	<p>Specific Prohibitions</p> <p>Perform, cause or undertake any of the following activities without first securing a permit from LLDA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The increase in volume or strength of any wastes in excess of the permitted discharge specified under existing permit; b. The construction or use of any outlet or unauthorized by-pass channels for the discharge of any untreated waste, gaseous, liquid or solid, directly or indirectly, into the water and/or land resources. 	<p>If the violator is a corporation, partnership or association, the President or Chief Executive shall be liable.</p> <p>[as amended by LLDA Resolution No. 404, Series of 2011]</p>

RA No. 4850 – An Act Creating the Laguna Lake Development Authority
Rules and Regulations Implementing the Environmental User Fee System in the Laguna de Bay Region, LLDA Resolution No. 33, Series of 1996.

Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
29	<p>Other Prohibitions</p> <p>a. Willful violation of any order or decision promulgated by the LLDA.</p> <p>b. Refusing, obstructing, or preventing entry of authorized representatives of LLDA into any property devoted to industrial manufacturing, processing, or commercial use for the purpose of inspecting or investigating to determine compliance of the project with LLDA's program and/or the conditions therein relating to pollution or possible or eminent pollution.</p> <p>c. Misconduct in the presence of the General Manager of any duly constituted Public Hearing Committee during inquiries, investigations and proceedings being conducted, or so near them as to seriously interrupt any hearing or session or any proceeding; or willfully fails or refuses, without just cause, to comply with summons, subpoenas, subpoena <i>duces tecum</i> issued by the General Manager or by the duly designated Hearing Committee or, being present at a hearing, session or investigation, refuses to be sworn as a witness or to answer questions when lawfully required to do so.</p>	<p><i>Fine:</i> not less than P10,000 nor more than P200,000 for each day during which such violation or default continues</p> <p><i>Imprisonment:</i> 2 to 6 years</p> <p>In addition, person may be enjoined from continuing such violation</p> <p>If the violator is a corporation, partnership or association, the President or Chief Executive shall be liable.</p> <p>[as amended by LLDA Resolution No. 404, Series of 2011]</p>
30	Violation of any order or decision of LLDA or failure to comply with the Rules and Regulations or permits issued.	<p><i>Administrative Fine:</i> not exceeding P5,000 in addition to other sanctions stated in these Rules.</p> <p>This fine shall not preclude the filing of criminal and civil case as the case may warrant.</p>
31	Failure to control or abate pollution.	<i>Administrative Fine:</i> not exceeding P5,000 per day for every day during which such violation or default continues.

RA No. 4850 – An Act Creating the Laguna Lake Development Authority
Rules and Regulations Implementing the Environmental User Fee System in the Laguna de Bay Region, LLDA Resolution No. 33, Series of 1996.

Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
32	Failure to renew discharge permit within the period under Section 13.	<p><i>Fine:</i> not less than P10,000 nor more than P200,000 for each day during which such violation or default continues</p> <p><i>Imprisonment:</i> 2 to 6 years</p> <p>In addition, person may be enjoined from continuing such violation</p> <p>If the violator is a corporation, partnership or association, the President or Chief Executive shall be liable.</p> <p>[as amended by LLDA Resolution No. 404, Series of 2011]</p>
33	Refuse, obstruct, or hamper the entry of duly authorized representative of LLDA into any property of public domain or private property devoted to industrial, manufacturing, processing, or commercial use, for the purpose of inspecting or investigating the conditions therein relating to pollution or compliance with the other provisions of these Rules.	<p><i>Fine:</i> not exceeding P5,000 and contempt upon application with the proper courts and/or other actions.</p>
34	Violations of these Rules, failure to perform any condition imposed in a permit or clearance or refusal to obey a duly promulgated order or decision, of LLDA, thereby causing damage to the lakes resources or other surface water.	Pay damages to LLDA and affected parties in an amount to be determined by the LLDA.
35	Non-payment of fines.	Closure or stoppage of the operation.

RA No. 8550 – Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
86	Commercial fishing, vessel fishing in bays and other fishery management areas declared as overexploited.	Penalty to be imposed against the commercial fishing boat captain and the 3 highest officers of the boat. <i>Fine</i> : equivalent to the value of the catch or P10,000, whichever is higher; and, <i>Imprisonment</i> : 6 months Confiscation of catch and gears. Automatic revocation of license.
	Commercial fishing in municipal waters by person not listed in the registry of the municipal fisherfolk.	<i>Fine</i> : P500 Confiscation of catch.
87	Poaching <i>Prima facie</i> evidence of poaching: entry of foreign vessel in Philippine waters.	<i>Criminal penalty</i> <i>Fine</i> : \$100,000 Confiscation of catch, fishing equipment and fishing vessel. Administrative Penalty (DA-BFAR) <i>Fine</i> : \$50,000 to \$200,000
88	Fishing through explosives, noxious or poisonous substance, and/or electricity.	<i>Possession</i> <i>Imprisonment</i> : 6 months to 2 years Confiscation of explosives, noxious or poisonous substances, electrofishing devices, vessel, catch and fishing equipment. <i>Actual Use</i> <i>Imprisonment</i> : 5 to 10 years Confiscation of explosives, noxious or poisonous substances, electrofishing devices, vessel, catch and fishing equipment. Without prejudice to other appropriate cases if resulting in physical injuries or death. Dealing in, selling, or in any manner disposing of, for profit, illegally caught/gathered fisheries species. <i>Imprisonment</i> : 6 months to 2 years Confiscation of fish.

RA No. 8550 – Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
89	Using fine mesh net, except when catching species which, by nature, are small, but already mature, e.g., bangus fry, glass eels, elvers, tabios and alamang.	<p><i>Criminal penalty</i> <i>Fine:</i> P2,000 to P20,000; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 6 months to 2 years</p> <p>If commercial fishing vessel, penalty shall also be imposed on boat captain and master fisherman</p> <p><i>Administrative Penalty</i> <i>Fine</i> Cancellation of permit.</p>
90	Use of active fishing gear in municipal waters at bays and other fishery management areas.	<p><i>Fine:</i> P2,000 to P20,000 for owner/operator of vessel</p> <p><i>Imprisonment:</i> 2 to 6 years for boat captain and master fisherman.</p> <p>Confiscation of catch.</p>
91	Gathering, possessing, selling, exporting ordinary precious and semi-precious corals, whether raw or processed, except for scientific or research purposes.	<p><i>Fine:</i> P2,000 to P20,000; and/or</p> <p><i>Imprisonment:</i> 6 months to 2 years</p>
92	Fishing with gear, method that destroys coral reefs, seagrass beds, and other fishery marine life habitats as may be determined by DA.	<p>Penalty to be imposed against operator, boat captain, master fisherman, recruiter or organizer</p> <p><i>Fine:</i> P100,000 to P500,000; and/or</p> <p><i>Imprisonment:</i> 2 to 10 years</p> <p>Confiscation of catch and gear.</p>
	Muro-Ami and any of its variations, and such similar gear and methods that require diving, other physical or mechanical acts to pound coral reefs and other habitat to entrap, gather or catch fish and other fishery species.	
	Gathering, selling or exporting white sand, silica, pebbles and other substances that make up any marine habitat.	<p><i>Fine:</i> P100,000 to P500,000; and/or</p> <p><i>Imprisonment:</i> 2 to 10 years</p> <p>Confiscation of substances taken.</p>

RA No. 8550 – Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
93	Illegal use of superlight.	<i>Fine:</i> P5,000/superlight; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 6 months to 2 years Without prejudice to confiscation of superlight used, fishing vessel and the gear.
94	Converting mangroves into fishponds or for any other purposes.	<i>Fine:</i> P80,000; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 6 years and 1 day to 12 years Rehabilitation or restoration, or compensation for restoration.
95	Fishing in overfished area and during closed season.	<i>Fine:</i> P6,000; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 6 months and 1 day to 6 years Forfeiture of catch; cancellation of permit/license.
96	Fishing in areas declared by DA as fishery reserves, refuge and sanctuaries.	<i>Fine:</i> P2,000 to P20,000; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 2 to 6 years Forfeiture of catch; cancellation of permit/license.
97	Fishing or taking of rare, threatened or endangered species as listed in the CITES and as determined by the DA. See also: FAO 208, Series of 2001, Conservation of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Fishery Species; FAO 185-1, Series of 1997, Amending Sections 1 and 2 of FAO 185 by adding whales and porpoises in the ban on the taking or catching, selling, purchasing and possessing, transporting and exporting of dolphins.	<i>Fine:</i> P120,000; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 12 to 20 years Confiscation of catch; cancellation of permit/license.

RA No. 8550 – Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
98	Catching, gathering, capturing or possessing mature milkfish or sabalo, or breeders/spawners of other fishery species, except for scientific or research purposes.	<p><i>Fine:</i> P80,000; and/or</p> <p><i>Imprisonment:</i> 6 months and 1 day to 8 years</p> <p>Confiscation of catch; cancellation of permit/license.</p>
99	Exportation of breeders, spawners, eggs or fry in violation of the Code.	<p><i>Imprisonment:</i> 8 years</p> <p>Confiscation of the same or fine double the value of the same.</p> <p>Revocation of fishing and/or export license/permit.</p>
100	Importation or exportation of fish or fisheries species in violation of the Code.	<p><i>Fine:</i> P80,000; and</p> <p><i>Imprisonment:</i> 8 years</p> <p>Destruction of live fishery species or forfeiture of non-live fishery species in favor of the Department for its proper disposition.</p> <p><i>Provided,</i> That violators of the provision shall be banned from being members of companies currently engaged in fisheries or companies to be created in the future, the guidelines for which shall be promulgated by the Department.</p>
101	Violation of catch ceilings.	<p><i>Fine:</i> P50,000; and/or</p> <p><i>Imprisonment:</i> 6 months and 1 day to 6 years</p> <p>Forfeiture of catch; cancellation of license.</p>

RA No. 8550 – Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
102	Aquatic Pollution	<p><i>Fine:</i> P80,000, plus P8,000 per day until such violation ceases and the fines paid; and/or</p> <p><i>Imprisonment:</i> 6 years and 1 day to 12 years</p>
103(a)	Failure to comply with the minimum safety standards upon demand by proper authorities.	<p>Subject to the provisions of subparagraph (b)* of this section:</p> <p><i>Criminal penalty</i> <i>Fine:</i> P2,000 to P10,000; and/or</p> <p><i>Imprisonment:</i> 1 month and 1 day to 6 months</p> <p><i>Administrative penalty</i> <i>Fine:</i> up to P10,000; and/or</p> <p>Cancellation of permit or license; forfeiture of the proceeds of such offense and the instruments or tools with which it was committed.</p> <p>*Subparagraph (b) If the offender be the owner of the fishpond, fish pen, or fish cage, he shall be subjected to the following penalties:</p> <p>(1) First offense, a fine of P500 per unreported hectare; (2) Subsequent offenses, a fine of P1,000 per unreported hectare.</p>
103(b)	Failure to conduct a yearly report on all fishponds, fish pens and fish cages.	
103(c)	Taking, selling, transferring or possessing for any purpose any shellfish, which is sexually mature or below the minimum size or above the maximum quantities prescribed for the particular species.	
103(d)	Obstruction to navigation or flow and ebb of tide in any stream, river, lake, or bay.	
103(e)	Construction and operation of fish corrals/traps, fish pens, and fish cages without a license/permit.	
103, last ¶	Unlawful obstruction or delaying of inspection and/or movement of fish and fishery aquatic products.	<p><i>Fine:</i> not more than P10,000; and/or</p> <p><i>Imprisonment:</i> 2 years maximum</p> <p>Forfeiture of the proceeds of such offense and the instruments or tools with which it was committed.</p>

RA No. 8550 – Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
104	Commercial fishing vessel employing unlicensed fisherfolk or fishworker.	Penalty to be imposed against the operator or owner. <i>Fine: P500 per month of employment</i>
	Commercial fishing vessel employing unlicensed crew.	Penalty to be imposed against the operator or owner. <i>Fine: P1,000 per month of employment</i>
105	Obstructing defined migration paths of anadromous, catadromous and other migratory species, in areas including, but not limited to river mouths and estuaries within a distance determined by concerned FARMCs.	<i>Fine: P50,000 to P100,000; and/or</i> <i>Imprisonment: 7 to 12 years</i> Cancellation of permit/license; dismantling and confiscation of obstruction.
106	Obstructing, evading, or hindering any fishery law enforcement officer of the DA to perform his/her duty.	Penalty to be imposed against the operator, owner or master. <i>Fine: P10,000</i> Cancellation of registration, permit, or license of vessel. Cancellation of license of master fisher.

C. Brown Laws

PD No. 1586 – Establishing an Environmental Impact Statement System, Including Other Environmental Management Related Measures and for Other Purposes

Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
9	Violation of the EIS requirement, the terms and conditions of the issuance of an ECC, or the standards, rules and regulations issued pursuant to the Decree.	<i>Administrative Fine:</i> Not more than P50,000 for every violation.

RA No. 8749 – Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999

Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
45	Violation of standards for stationary sources	<p>For actual exceedance of any pollution or air quality standards, DENR through the Pollution Adjudication Board (PAB), shall impose a fine of not more than P100,000 for every day of violation.</p> <p>Fines shall be increased by at least 10% every 3 years.</p> <p>PAB shall order the closure, suspension of development, construction, or operations of the stationary sources until such time that proper environmental safeguards are put in place.</p> <p>An establishment liable for a third offense shall suffer permanent closure immediately.</p> <p>This shall be without prejudice to the immediate issuance of an <i>ex parte</i> order for such closure, suspension of development, construction, or cessation of operations during the pendency of the case upon <i>prima facie</i> evidence that there is imminent threat to life, or whenever there is an exceedance of the emission standards set by the DENR and/or PAB and/or the appropriate LGU.</p>

RA No. 8749 – Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
46	Violation of standards for motor vehicles	<p>No motor vehicle shall be registered with the DOTC unless it meets emission standards.</p> <p>Any vehicle suspected of violation of emission standards through visual signs shall be subjected to an emission test by a duly authorized emission testing center.</p> <p>If the testing result indicates that there is an exceedance of the emission standards, this would warrant the continuing custody of the impounded vehicle, <i>unless</i> the appropriate penalties are fully paid, and the license plate would be surrendered to the DOTC pending the fulfillment of the undertaking by the owner/operator of the motor vehicle to make the necessary repairs so as to comply with the standards. A pass shall herein be issued by the DOTC to authorize the use of the motor vehicle within a specified period that shall not exceed 7 days for the sole purpose of making the necessary repairs on the said vehicle. The owner/operator of the vehicle shall be required to correct its defects and show proof of compliance to the appropriate pollution control office before the vehicle can be allowed to be driven on any public or subdivision roads.</p> <p>In addition, the driver and operator of the apprehended vehicle shall undergo a seminar on pollution control management conducted by the DOTC and shall also suffer the following penalties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> First offense: a fine not to exceed P2,000; Second offense: a fine not less than P2,000 and not to exceed P4,000; and

RA No. 8749 – Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
46		<p>c. Third offense: 1 year suspension of motor vehicle registration and a fine of not less than P4,000 and not more than P6,000.</p> <p><i>NB: the first offense and second offense has overlapping fines</i></p>
	Any violation of the provisions of Section 21 paragraph (d) with regard to national inspection and maintenance program, including technicians and facility compliance.	<p><i>Fine: P30,000 minimum; and/or</i></p> <p>Cancellation of license of both the technician and the center, as determined by the DTI.</p>
47	Fines and penalties for violations of other provisions in the Act.	<p><i>Fine: P10,000 to P100,000; and/or</i></p> <p><i>Imprisonment: 6 months to 6 years</i></p> <p>If the offender is a juridical person, the president, manager, directors, trustees, the pollution control officer, or the officials directly in charge of the operations shall suffer the penalty.</p>
48	<p>Gross violation shall mean:</p> <p>a. Three or more specific offenses within a period of 1 year;</p> <p>b. Three or more specific offenses within 3 consecutive years;</p> <p>c. Blatant disregard of the order of the PAB such as but not limited to the breaking of seal, padlocks, and other similar devices, or operation despite the existence of an order for closure, discontinuance or cessation of operation; and</p> <p>d. Irreparable or grave damage to the environment as a consequence of any violation of the provisions of this Act.</p>	<p><i>Imprisonment: 6 to 10 years</i></p> <p>The PAB shall recommend to the proper government agencies to file the appropriate criminal charges against the violators. The PAB shall assist the prosecutor in the litigation of the case.</p> <p>If the offender is a juridical person, the president, manager, directors, trustees, the pollution control officer, or the officials directly in charge of the operations shall suffer the penalty.</p>

RA No. 9275 – Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
27(a)	Pollution of water body Discharging, depositing or causing to be deposited material of any kind directly or indirectly into the water bodies or along the margins of any surface water, where the same shall be liable to be washed into such surface water, either by tide action or by storm, floods, or otherwise, which could cause water pollution or impede natural flow of water in the water body.	Any person who commits any of the prohibited acts or violates any of the provision of this Act or its IRR shall be fined by the Secretary, upon the recommendation of PAB.
27(b)	Groundwater pollution Discharging, injecting or allowing to seep into the soil or sub-soil any substance in any form that would pollute the groundwater. In the case of geothermal projects, and subject to the approval of the Department, regulated discharge for short-term activities and deep re-injection of geothermal liquids may be allowed: <i>Provided</i> , That safety measures are adopted to prevent contamination of the groundwater.	<i>Fine:</i> P10,000 to P200,000 per day for every day of violation. The fine will increase by 10% every 2 years. The Secretary, upon the recommendation of the PAB, may order the closure, suspension of development or construction, or cessation of operations or, where appropriate, disconnection of water supply, until such time that proper environmental safeguards are put in place and/or compliance with this Act or its rules and regulations, are undertaken, without prejudice to the issuance of an <i>ex parte</i> order for such closure, suspension of development or construction, or cessation of operations during the pendency of the case.
27(c)	Facility discharge without permit Operating facilities that discharge regulated water pollutants without the valid required permits, or after the permit was revoked for any violation of any condition therein.	
27(d)	Disposal of infectious waste from vessel Disposal of potentially infectious medical waste into sea water by vessels (unless the health or safety of individuals on board the vessel is threatened by a great and imminent peril).	
27(e)	Unauthorized transport Unauthorized transport or dumping into sea waters of sewage sludge or solid waste as defined under RA No. 9003.	

RA No. 9275 – Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
27(f)	Chemical dumping Transport, dumping or discharge of prohibited chemicals, substances or pollutants listed under RA No. 6969.	
27(g)	Illegal facility Operate facilities that discharge or allow to seep, willfully or through gross negligence, prohibited chemicals, substances or pollutants listed under RA No. 6969, into water bodies or wherein the same shall be liable to be washed into such surface, ground, coastal, and marine water.	Any person who commits any of the prohibited acts or violates any of the provision of this Act or its IRR shall be fined by the Secretary, upon the recommendation of PAB. <i>Fine: P10,000 to P200,000 per day for every day of violation.</i>
27(h)	Sewerage development/expansion against EIA Undertaking activities or development and expansion of projects, or operating wastewater/sewerage facilities in violation of PD No. 1586 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations.	The fine will increase by 10% every 2 years. The Secretary, upon the recommendation of the PAB, may order the closure, suspension of development or construction, or cessation of operations or, where appropriate, disconnection of water supply, until such time that proper environmental safeguards are put in place
27(i)	Illegal discharge Discharging regulated water pollutants without the valid required discharge permit pursuant to this Act, or after the permit was revoked for any violation of any condition therein.	and/or compliance with this Act or its rules and regulations, are undertaken, without prejudice to the issuance of an <i>ex parte</i> order for such closure, suspension of development or construction, or cessation of operations during the pendency of the case.
27(k)	Refusal to allow entry, inspection and monitoring by the Department.	
27(l)	Refusal to allow access by the Department to relevant reports and records.	
27(m)	Refusal or failure to submit reports when required by the Department.	
27(n)	Refusal or failure to designate pollution control officers.	
27(o)	Directly using booster pumps in the distribution system or tampering with the water supply.	

RA No. 9275 – Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
28¶2	Failure or refusal to undertake clean-up operations willfully or through gross negligence.	<i>Fine:</i> P50,000 to P100,000 per day for each day of violation; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> 2 to 4 years
	Failure or refusal to undertake clean-up operations, which results in serious injury or loss of life and/or irreversible water contamination of surface, ground, coastal and marine water.	<i>Fine:</i> P500,000 per day for each day during which the omission and/or contamination continues; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> 6 years and 1 day to 12 years
28¶3-4	Gross violations 1. Deliberate discharge of toxic pollutants identified pursuant to RA No. 6969 in toxic amounts; 2. Five or more violations within a period of 2 years; 3. Blatant disregard of the orders of the PAB, such as non-payment of fines, breaking of seals, or operating despite the existence of an order for closure, discontinuance or cessation of operation.	<i>Fine:</i> P500,000 to P3 million per day for each day of violation; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 6 to 10 years If the offender is a juridical person, the president, manager, and the pollution control officer or the official in charge of the operation shall suffer the penalty.
28¶5	Violations falling under Section 4 of PD No. 979 or its regulations.	For each offense, without prejudice to the civil liability of the offender in accordance with existing laws: <i>Fine:</i> P50,000 to P1 million; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 1 to 6 years If the offender is a juridical entity, then its officers, directors, agents or any person primarily responsible shall be held liable.

RA No. 9275 – Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
28 1 2	Any vessel from which oil or other harmful substances are discharged in violation of Section 4 of PD No. 979.	<p><i>Fine:</i> P500,000 to P3 million per day for each day of violation.</p> <p>Clearance of such vessel from the port of the Philippines may be withheld until the fine is paid and such penalty shall constitute a lien on such vessel which may be recovered in proceedings by libel in <i>rem</i> in the proper court which the vessel may be. The owner or operator of a vessel or facility which discharged the oil or other harmful substances will be liable to pay for any clean-up costs.</p>
28 1 6	Water pollution cases involving acts or omissions committed within the Laguna Lake Region.	Cases shall be dealt with in accordance with the procedure under RA No. 4850 as amended.
29	Non-compliance of the LGU with the Water Quality Management Area Action Plan.	Local government officials concerned shall be subject to Administrative sanctions in case of failure to comply with their action plan in accordance with the relevant provisions of RA No. 7160.

RA No. 9003 – Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
48(1)	Littering, throwing, dumping of waste matters in public places.	<p><i>Fine:</i> P300 to P1,000; and/or</p> <p><i>Community service:</i> 1 to 15 days in LGU where the violation is made.</p>

RA No. 9003 – Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
48(2)	Undertaking activities, or operating, collecting or transporting equipment in violation of sanitation operation and other requirements or permits set forth in or established pursuant to this Act.	<i>Fine:</i> P300 to P1,000; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 1 to 15 days
48(3)	Open burning of solid waste.	<i>Fine:</i> P300 to P1,000; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 1 to 15 days
48(4)	Causing or permitting collection of non-segregated or unsorted solid waste.	<i>Fine:</i> P1,000 to P3,000; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 15 days to 6 months
48(5)	Squatting in open dumps landfills.	<i>Fine:</i> P1,000 to P3,000; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 15 days to 6 months
48(6)	Open dumping, and burying of biodegradable or non-biodegradable materials in flood-prone areas.	<i>Fine:</i> P1,000 to P3,000; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 15 days to 6 months
48(7)	Unauthorized removal of recyclable material intended for collection by authorized persons.	<i>Fine:</i> P1,000 to P3,000; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 15 days to 6 months
48(8)	Mixing of source-separated recyclable material with other solid waste in any vehicle, box, container, or receptacle used in solid waste collection or disposal.	First offense: <i>Fine:</i> P500,000 + 5% to 10% of net income during the previous year.
48(9)	Establishment or operation of open dumps as enjoined in this Act, or closure of said dumps in violation of Section 37.	First offense: <i>Fine:</i> P500,000 + 5% to 10% of net income during the previous year. Subsequent violations: 1 to 3 years in addition to the fine.
48(10)	Manufacture, distribution, or use of non-environmentally acceptable packaging materials.	First offense: <i>Fine:</i> P500,000 + 5% to 10% of net income during the previous year. Subsequent violations: 1 to 3 years in addition to the fine.
48(11)	Importation of consumer products packaged in non-environmentally acceptable materials.	First offense: <i>Fine:</i> P500,000 + 5% to 10% of net income during the previous year.

RA No. 9003 – Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
48(12)	Importation of toxic wastes misrepresented as “recyclable” or “with recyclable content.”	<i>Fine:</i> P10,000 to P200,000; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 30 days to 3 years
48(13)	Transport and dumping in bulk of collected domestic, industrial, commercial and institutional wastes in areas other than the centers or facilities prescribed under this Act.	<i>Fine:</i> P10,000 to P200,000; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 30 days to 3 years
48(14)	Site preparation, construction, expansion or operation of waste management facilities without ECC required pursuant to PD No. 1586 and this Act and not conforming with the land use plan of the LGU.	<i>Fine:</i> P100,000 to P1 million; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 1 to 6 years
48(15)	Construction of establishment within 200 meters from open dumps or controlled dumps, or sanitary landfills.	<i>Fine:</i> P100,000 to P1 million; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 1 to 6 years
48(16)	Construction or operation of landfills or any waste disposal facility on any aquifer, groundwater reservoir or watershed area and/or any portions thereof.	<i>Fine:</i> P100,000 to P1 million; and/or <i>Imprisonment:</i> 1 to 6 years
		<p>If the offense is committed by a corporation, partnership, or other judicial entity duly organized in accordance with law, the chief executive officer, president, general manager, managing partner or such other officer in charge shall be liable for the commission of the offense penalized under this Act.</p> <p>If the offender is an alien, he shall, after service of the sentence prescribed above, be deported without further administrative proceedings.</p>

RA No. 6969 – Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
13 (a)	Knowingly use a chemical substance or mixture which is imported, manufactured, processed or distributed in violation of this Act or implementing rules and regulations or orders.	<i>Fine:</i> P600 to P4,000; and <i>Imprisonment:</i> 6 months and 1 day to 6 years (not covered by the Probation Law) <i>Committed by a partnership, corporation, association or any juridical person:</i> the partner, president, director or manager who shall consent to or shall knowingly tolerate such violation shall be directly liable and responsible for the act of the employees and shall be criminally liable as a co-principal.
13 (b)	Failure or refusal to submit reports, notices or other information, access to records, as required by this Act, or permit inspection of establishment where chemicals are manufactured, processed, stored or otherwise held.	<i>Government official or employee:</i> automatically dismissed from office and permanently disqualified from holding any appointive or elective position. <i>Foreigner:</i> deported and barred from re-entry after serving sentence.
13 (c)	Failure or refusal to comply with the pre-manufacture and pre-importation requirements.	<i>Administrative fine:</i> P10,000 to P50,000 <i>Additional penalty:</i> confiscation and forfeiture of the chemicals
13 (d)	Cause, aid or facilitate, directly or indirectly, in the storage, importation, or bringing into Philippine territory, including its maritime economic zones, even in transit, either by means of land, air or sea transportation or otherwise keeping in storage any amount of hazardous and nuclear wastes in any part of the Philippines.	<i>Imprisonment:</i> 12 years and 1 day to 20 years. <i>Corporations or other associations:</i> the above penalty shall be imposed upon the managing partner, president or chief executive in addition to an exemplary damage of at least P500,000. If it is a foreign firm, the director and all officers of such foreign firm shall be barred from entry into the Philippines, in addition to the cancellation of its license to do business in the Philippines. <i>Government employee:</i> automatically dismissed from office and permanently disqualified from holding any appointive or elective position. <i>Foreigner:</i> deported and barred from re-entry after serving sentence. <i>Administrative fine:</i> P10,000 to P50,000 <i>Additional penalty:</i> confiscation and forfeiture of the chemicals.

D. Other Laws

RA No. 8371 – The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997		
Section	Prohibited Acts	Penalties
72	Violation of any provision of IPRA	<p>Any person who commits violations of any of the provisions of IPRA shall be punished in accordance with the customary laws of the ICCs/IPs concerned, as long as the penalty shall not be cruel, degrading or inhuman punishment, and neither shall the death penalty or excessive fines be imposed.</p> <p>This shall be without prejudice to the right of any ICCs/IPs to avail of the protection of existing laws. In which case, any person who violates any provision of IPRA shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment of not less than 9 months, but not more than 12 years, or a fine not less than P100,000 nor more than P500,000, or both such fine and imprisonment upon the discretion of the court. In addition, he shall be obliged to pay to the ICCs/IPs concerned whatever damage may have been suffered by the latter as a consequence of the unlawful act.</p>

Author's note: The foregoing tables were taken from the PHILJA Publication entitled *Environmental Law Training Manual* (2006).

ANNEX B

DENR-AO ON THE LIST OF TERRESTRIAL THREATENED AND OTHER WILDLIFE SPECIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

DENR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
No. 2004-15
May 22, 2004

SUBJECT: ESTABLISHING THE LIST OF TERRESTRIAL THREATENED SPECIES AND THEIR CATEGORIES, AND THE LIST OF OTHER WILDLIFE SPECIES PURSUANT TO REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9147, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE WILDLIFE RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION ACT OF 2001

Pursuant to Sections 5 and 22 of Republic Act No. 9147, otherwise known as the “Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act,” the preliminary List of Threatened Wildlife, including their different categories, and the List of Other Wildlife Species are hereby established.

SECTION 1. *Definition of Terms.* As used in this Order, the following terms shall mean as follows:

1. **Threatened Species** – is a general term to denote species or subspecies considered as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or other accepted categories of wildlife whose population is at risk of extinction;
2. **Critically Endangered Species** – refers to a species of subspecies that is facing extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future;
3. **Endangered Species** – refers to a species of subspecies that is not critically endangered but whose survival in the wild is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating;
4. **Vulnerable Species** – refers to a species of subspecies that is not critically endangered nor endangered but is under threat from adverse factors throughout their range and is likely to move to the endangered category in the near future;
5. **Other Threatened Species** – refers to a species of subspecies that is not critically endangered, endangered, nor vulnerable but is under threat from adverse factors, such as over collection, throughout their range and is likely to move to the vulnerable category in the near future;
6. **Other Wildlife Species** – refers to non-threatened species that have the tendency to become threatened due to predation and destruction of habitat or other similar causes as may be listed by the Secretary upon the recommendation of the National Wildlife Management Committee.

SEC. 2. The List of Threatened Wildlife and their Categories.

A. CRITICALLY ENDANGERED SPECIES

Mammals

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Bovidae	<i>Bubalus mindorensis</i>	Tamaraw
Cervidae	<i>Cervus alfredi</i>	Visayan spotted deer
Muridae	<i>Crateromys australis</i> <i>Crateromys paulus</i>	Dinagat hairy-tailed cloud rat Ilin hairy-tailed cloud rat
Pteropodidae	<i>Dobsonia chapmani</i>	Philippine bare-backed fruit bat
Dugongidae	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugong
Suidae	<i>Sus cebifrons</i>	Visayan warty pig

Birds

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Psittacidae	<i>Cacatua haematurus</i>	Philippine Cockatoo
Bucerotidae	<i>Aceros waldeni</i> <i>Anthracoceros montani</i>	Walden's hornbill Sulu hornbill
Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum quadricolor</i>	Cebu flowerpecker
Accipitridae	<i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Philippine eagle
Cuculidae	<i>Centropus steerii</i>	Black-hooded coucal
Sternidae	<i>Sterna bernsteini</i>	Chinese crested tern
Gruidae	<i>Grus antigone</i>	Sarus crane
Columbidae	<i>Phapitreron cinereiceps</i> <i>Gallicolumba menagei</i> <i>Gallicolumba keayi</i> <i>Gallicolumba platenae</i> <i>Ptilinopus arcanus</i>	Tawi-tawi brown dove Sulu bleeding-heart Negros bleeding-heart Mindoro bleeding-heart Negros fruit-dove

Reptiles

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Cheloniidae	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill turtle
Bataguridae	<i>Heosemys leytenis</i>	Philippine pond turtle
Crocodylidae	<i>Crocodylus mindorensis</i>	Philippine crocodile
Varanidae	<i>Varanus mabitang</i>	Panay monitor lizard

CITES-LISTED SPECIES

All species of terrestrial fauna and flora listed under Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

B. ENDANGERED SPECIES**Mammals**

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Pteropodidae	<i>Acerodon jubatus</i>	Golden-crowned fruit bat
	<i>Nyctimene rabori</i>	Philippine tube-nosed fruit bat
Cervidae	<i>Cervus calamianensis</i>	Calamian deer
Muridae	<i>Crateromys heaneyi</i>	Panay bushy-tailed cloud rat
Suidae	<i>Sus sp. A from the Sulu Archipelago</i>	

Birds

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Bucerotidae	<i>Penelopides panini</i>	Visayan tarictic hornbill
	<i>Penelopides mindorensis</i>	Mindoro hornbill
Pycnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetes siquijorensis</i> (= <i>Ixos siquijorensis</i>)	Streak-breasted bulbul (=Mottle-breasted bulbul)
Psittacidae	<i>Prioniturus verticalis</i>	Blue-winged racket-tail
Ciconiidae	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	Japanese white stork
Muscicapidae	<i>Rhinomyias albigularis</i>	White-throated jungle flycatcher
Timaliidae	<i>Stachyris nigrorum</i>	Negros striped-babbler
	<i>Stachyris speciosa</i> (= <i>Dasycrotapha speciosa</i>)	Flame-templed babbler
Turdidae	<i>Copsychus cebuensis</i>	Black shama
	<i>Rhyacornis bicolor</i>	Luzon water-redstart
Columbidae	<i>Gallicolumba criniger</i>	Mindanao bleeding-heart
Ardeidae	<i>Gorsachius goisagi</i>	Japanese night-heron
Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Nordmann's greenshank

Reptiles

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Cheloniidae	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green sea turtle
	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive ridley sea turtle
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback turtle
Bataguridae	<i>Heosemys spinosa</i>	Spiny terrapin
Trionychidae	<i>Pelochelys cantorii</i>	Southeast Asian softshell turtle

Amphibians

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Ranidae	<i>Platymantis negrosensis</i>	Negros forest tree frog
	<i>Platymantis polilloensis</i>	Polillo forest tree frog
	<i>Platymantis spelaeus</i>	Negros limestone frog
	<i>Platymantis subterrestris</i>	Mt. Data cloud frog

CITES-LISTED SPECIES

All species of terrestrial fauna and flora listed under Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

C. VULNERABLE SPECIES

Mammals

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Pteropodidae	<i>Acerodon leucotis</i>	Palawan flying fox
	<i>Pteropus dasymallus</i>	Wooly flying fox
	<i>Pteropus speciosus</i>	Philippine gray flying fox
	<i>Pteropus leucopterus</i>	White-winged fruit bat
Muridae	<i>Archboldomys luzonensis</i>	Isarog shrew-mouse
	<i>Crateromys schadenbergi</i>	Bushy tailed-cloud rat
	<i>Phloeomys cumingi</i>	Southern Luzon giant cloud rat
	<i>Batomys russatus</i>	Dinagat hairy-tailed rat
Cervidae	<i>Cervus mariannus</i>	Philippine brown deer
Manidae	<i>Manis culionensis</i>	Palawan pangolin
Erinaceidae	<i>Podogymnura aureospinula</i>	Dinagat gymnure
Felidae	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	Leopard cat
Suidae	<i>Sus barbatus</i>	Bearded pig
	<i>Sus philippensis</i>	Philippine warty pig
Tragulidae	<i>Tragulus napu</i>	Mouse deer
Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus sp. A from Mindoro Island</i>	
	<i>Haplonycteris sp. A from Sibuyan Island</i>	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Columbidae	<i>Ducula carola</i>	Spotted imperial pigeon
	<i>Ducula mindorensis</i>	Mindoro imperial-pigeon
	<i>Ptilinopus marchei</i>	Flame-breasted fruit dove
	<i>Ducula pickeringii</i>	Grey imperial-pigeon
	<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	Nicobar pigeon
	<i>Ducula poliocephala</i>	Pink-bellied imperial-pigeon
	<i>Gallicolumba luzonica</i>	Luzon bleeding-heart pigeon
	<i>Ptilinopus merrilli</i>	Cream-bellied fruit dove
	<i>Treron formosae</i>	Whistling green-pigeon
Alcedinidae	<i>Ceyx melanurus</i>	Philippine dwarf kingfisher
	<i>Alcedo argentata</i>	Silvery kingfisher
	<i>Todiramphus winchelli</i>	Rufous-lored kingfisher
	<i>Actenoides hombroni</i>	Blue-capped kingfisher
Muscicapidae	<i>Muscicapa randi</i>	Ashy-breasted flycatcher
	<i>Ficedula platenae</i>	Palawan flycatcher
	<i>Rhinomyias insignis</i>	White-browed jungle flycatcher
	<i>Ficedula basilanica</i>	Little slaty flycatcher
	<i>Hypothymis coelestis</i>	Celestial blue monarch
Campephagidae	<i>Coracina ostenta</i>	White-winged cuckoo-shrike
	<i>Coracina mcgregori</i>	Mcgregor's cuckoo-shrike
Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum haematostictum</i>	Visayan flowerpecker
	<i>Dicaeum retrocinctum</i>	Scarlet-collared flowerpecker
Eurylaimidae	<i>Eurylaimus samarensis</i>	Visayan broadbill
	<i>Eurylaimus steerii</i>	Mindanao broadbill
Picidae	<i>Picoides ramsayi</i>	Sulu woodpecker
Chloropseidae	<i>Chloropsis flayipennis</i>	Philippine leafbird
Pittidae	<i>Pitta steerii</i>	Azure-breasted pitta
	<i>Pitta kochi</i>	Koch's pitta
Estrildidae	<i>Erythrura viridifacies</i>	Green-faced parrotfinch
Turdidae	<i>Zoothera cinerea</i>	Ashy thrush
	<i>Rhyacornis bicolor</i>	Luzon water-redstart
Timaliidae	<i>Ptilocichla falcata</i>	Falcated wren-babbler
Phasianidae	<i>Polyplectron emphanum</i>	Palawan peacock-pheasant
Bucerotidae	<i>Anthracoceros marchei</i>	Palawan hornbill
	<i>Aceras leucocephalus</i>	Writhed hornbill
	<i>Buceros hydrocorax</i>	Rufous hornbill
Psittacidae	<i>Prioniturus platenae</i>	Blue-headed racket-tail
	<i>Prioniturus luconensis</i>	Green-headed racket-tailed parrot
	<i>Tanygnathus lucionensis</i>	Blue-naped parrot
Strigidae	<i>Bubo philippensis</i>	Philippine eagle-owl
	<i>Mimizuki gurneyi</i>	Giant scops-owl

Accipitridae	<i>Spizaetus philippensis</i> <i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	Philippine hawk-eagle Grey-headed fish-eagle
Silviidae	<i>Acrocephalus sorghophilus</i> <i>Phylloscopus ijimae</i>	Streaked reed-warbler Ijima's leaf-warbler
Ardeidae	<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>	Chinese egret
Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza sulphurata</i>	Japanese yellow bunting
Scolopacidae	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus</i> <i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>	Spoon-billed sandpiper Bristle-thighed curlew
Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius peronii</i>	Malaysian plover
Sturnidae	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Palawan hill myna
Anatidae	<i>Anas luzonica</i>	Philippine duck
Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Darter
Megapodiidae	<i>Megapodius cumingii</i>	Tabon scrubfowl

Reptiles

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Varanidae	<i>Varanus olivaceus</i>	Gray's monitor lizard
	<i>Varanus salvator cumingi</i>	Malay monitor lizard (Mindanao population)
	<i>Varanus salvator marmoratus</i>	Malay monitor lizard (Northern Philippine population)
	<i>Varanus salvator nuchalis</i>	Malay monitor lizard (Central Visayas population)

Amphibians

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Ichthyophiidae	<i>Ichthyophis glandulosus</i> <i>Ichthyophis mindanaoensis</i>	Basilan caecilian Mindanao caecilian
Bufonidae	<i>Ansohia mcgregori</i>	Macgregor's slender toad
Ranidae	<i>Limnonectes magnus</i>	Mindanao fanged Frog
	<i>Platymantis hazelae</i>	Hazel's forest frog
	<i>Platymantis insulatus</i>	Gigante island limestone frog
	<i>Platymantis lawtoni</i>	Lawton's forest frog
	<i>Platymantis rabori</i>	Rabor's forest frog
	<i>Rana igorota</i>	Taylor's igorot frog
Rhacophoridae	<i>Philautus schmackeri</i>	Mindoro tree frog

D. OTHER THREATENED SPECIES

Mammals

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Viverridae	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	Binturong
Cynocephalidae	<i>Cynocephalus volans</i>	Flying lemur
Cercopithecidae	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Philippine macaque
Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus vampyrus</i>	Giant flying fox
Tarsiidae	<i>Tarsius syrichta</i>	Philippine tarsier

Reptiles

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Varanidae	<i>Varanus salvator rudicollis</i>	Rough-necked monitor
Agamidae	<i>Hydrosaurus postulatus</i>	Philippine sailfin lizard
Boidae	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	Reticulated python
	<i>Trimeresurus flavomaculatus mcgregori</i>	Batanes pit viper

SEC. 3. The List of Other Wildlife Species

Birds

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus isabellae</i>	Isabela oriole

Amphibians

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Discoglossidae	<i>Barbourula busuangensis</i>	Philippine flat-hearted frog

SEC. 4. Interpretation. In case of conflict between the scientific name and the common name in the actual application, the scientific name shall be the controlling interpretation.

SEC. 5. Species under more than one category. In case of conflict between the enumeration of species in this Order and the CITES Appendices, the listing in this Order shall prevail. However, for conservation purposes other than the application of penalties under Section 28 of Republic Act No. 9147, the higher category shall apply.

SEC. 6. *Review and Updating of the List.* The Secretary, in consultation with scientific authorities, the academe and other stakeholders, shall regularly review and update or as the need arises the herein list of terrestrial wild fauna and flora; *Provided*, that a species listed as threatened shall not be removed therefrom within three years following its initial listing.

SEC. 7. *Effectivity.* This Order shall take effect 15 days after publication in a newspaper of national circulation.

(Sgd.) **ELISEA G. GOZUN**
Secretary

Published: Malaya, June 6, 2004

ANNEX C

DENR-AO ON THE LIST OF THREATENED PHILIPPINE PLANTS

DENR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

No. 2007-01

January 22, 2007

SUBJECT: ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL LIST OF THREATENED PHILIPPINE PLANTS AND THEIR CATEGORIES, AND THE LIST OF OTHER WILDLIFE SPECIES

Pursuant to Section 22 of Republic Act No. 9147, otherwise known as the “Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act,” the National List of Threatened Philippine Plants and their categories, and the List of Other Wildlife Species are hereby established.

SECTION 1. Definition of Terms. As defined in Section 5 of RA No. 9147, and Section 1 of DAO No. 2004-15, the following terms shall mean as follows:

1. **Common Name** – refers to the adopted name of a species as is widely used in the country; may be based on English or other foreign name, or Tagalog name, or when no local or vernacular name is available is derived from the meaning of its scientific name;
2. **Critically Endangered Species** – refers to a species or subspecies facing extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future. This shall include varieties, formae or other infraspecific categories;
3. **Endangered Species** – refers to a species or subspecies that is not critically endangered but whose survival in the wild is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating. This shall include varieties, formae or other infraspecific categories;
4. **Other Threatened Species** – refers to a species or subspecies that is not critically endangered, endangered nor vulnerable but is under threat from adverse factors, such as over collection, throughout its range and is likely to move to the vulnerable category in the near future. This shall include varieties, formae or other infraspecific categories;
5. **Other Wildlife Species** – refers to non-threatened species of plants that have the tendency to become threatened due to destruction of habitat or other similar causes as may be listed by the Secretary upon the recommendation of the National Wildlife Management Committee. This shall include varieties, formae or other infraspecific categories;
6. **Species** – refers to the smallest population which is permanently distinct and distinguishable from all others. It is a primary taxonomic unit;
7. **Subspecies** – refers to a taxonomic subdivision of a species; a population of a particular region genetically distinguishable from other such populations and capable of interbreeding with them;

8. **Threatened Species** – is a general term to denote species or subspecies that is considered as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or other accepted categories of wildlife whose populations are at risk of extinction. This shall include varieties, formae or other infraspecific categories;
9. **Varieties** – refers to geographically isolated populations that differ from one another by fewer characters than do species of the same genus and can be demonstrated to have some degree of infertility;
10. **Vulnerable Species** – refers to a species or subspecies that is not critically endangered nor endangered but is under threat from adverse factors throughout its range and is likely to move to the endangered category in the future. This shall include varieties, formae or other infraspecific categories; and,
11. **Wildlife** – means wild forms and varieties of flora and fauna, in all developmental stages, including those which are in captivity or are being bred or propagated.

SEC. 2. List of Threatened Species of Plants and Their Categories.

CATEGORY A. CRITICALLY ENDANGERED SPECIES

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Apocynaceae	<i>Kibatalia longifolia</i> Merr.	Malapasnit
Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea microclamys</i> Holtt.	Tree Fern
Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Hopea acuminata</i> Merr.	Manggachapui/Dalingdingan
	<i>Hopea basilanica</i> Foxw.	Basilan yakal
	<i>Hopea brachyptera</i> (Foxw.) Slooten	Mindanao narek
	<i>Hopea cagayanensis</i> (Foxw.) Slooten	Narek
	<i>Hopea foxworthyi</i> Elmer	Dalindingan
	<i>Hopea malibato</i> Foxw.	Yakal-kaliot
	<i>Hopea mindanensis</i> Foxw.	Yakal-magasusu
	<i>Hopea philippinensis</i> Dyer	Gisok-gisok
	<i>Hopea quisumbingiana</i> Gutierrez	Quisumbing gisok
	<i>Hopea samarensis</i> Gutierrez	Samar gisok
	<i>Shorea astylosa</i> Foxw.	Yakal
	<i>Shorea malibato</i> Foxw.	Yakal-malibato
	<i>Vatica elliptica</i> Foxw.	Kaladis narig
	<i>Vatica pachyphylla</i> Merr.	Thick-leafed Narig
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Ctenitis paleolata</i> Copel.	
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros blancoi</i> A DC.	Kamagong/mabolo
	<i>Diospyros brideliifolia</i> Elmer	Malinoag
	<i>Diospyros cauliflora</i> Blume	Apunan
	<i>Diospyros poncei</i> Merr.	Ponce kamagong

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron javanicum</i> (Blume) Benn. var.	—
	<i>schadenbergii</i> (Warb.) Sleum.	Malagos
	<i>Rhododendron kochii</i> Stein	Koch's malagos
	<i>Rhododendron taxifolium</i> Merr.	Yew-leaved rhododendron
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Reutealis trisperma</i> (Blanco) Airy Shaw	Baguilumbang
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum pulogense</i> Merr.	Pulag St. Johnswort
Isoetaceae	<i>Isoetes philippinensis</i> Merr. & Perry	Philippine Quillwort; Rogiro; Kabauingbauing
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum cebuense</i> Kosterm.	Cebu kalingag
Leguminosae	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> Willd. forma <i>indicus</i>	Smooth narra
	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> Willd. forma <i>echinatus</i> (Pers.) Rojo	Prickly narra
Loranthaceae	<i>Thaumasianthes amplifolia</i> (Merr.) Danser	Samar mistletoe
Meliaceae	<i>Aglaia pyriformis</i> Merr.	Kanining-peneras
	<i>Toona calantas</i> Merr. & Rolfe	Kalantas
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium nitidum</i> Benth.	Maka-asim
	<i>Tristaniopsis decorticata</i> (Merr.) Peter G. Wilson & Waterhouse	Malabayabas
	<i>Xanthostemon bracteatus</i> Merr.	Mapilig
	<i>Xanthostemon philippinensis</i> Merr.	Bagoadlau
Nepenthaceae	<i>Nepenthes argentii</i> M Jebb & M Cheek	Argent Pitcher plant
	<i>Nepenthes merrilliana</i> Macfarlane	Mindanao giant Pitcher plant
	<i>Nepenthes sibuyanensis</i> J Nerz	Sibuyan Pitcher plant
Oleaceae	<i>Chionanthus clementis</i> (Quisumb.& Merr.) Kiew	Kayantol
	<i>Chionanthus remotinervius</i> (Merr.) Kiew	Pamoplasin
	<i>Olea palawanensis</i> Kiew	Palawan olive
Orchidaceae	<i>Amesiella monticola</i> J. Cootes & DP Banks	—
	<i>Ascoglossum calopterum</i> (Reichb. f.) Schlechter	—
	<i>Ceratocentron fesseli</i> Senghas	—
	<i>Dendrobium schuetzei</i> Rolfe	—
	<i>Euanthe sandariana</i> (Reichb. f.) Schltr.	Waling-waling
	<i>Gastrochilus calceolaris</i> (Buch.- Ham. ex J.E. Sm.) D. Don	—
	<i>Paphiopedilum acmodontum</i> Schoser ex MW Wood	Lady slipper
	<i>Paphiopedilum adductum</i> Asher	Lady slipper

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Orchidaceae	<i>Paphiopedilum anitum</i> Golamco	Lady slipper
	<i>Paphiopedilum argus</i> (Reichb.f.) Stein	Lady slipper
	<i>Paphiopedilum fowliei</i> Birk	Lady slipper
	<i>Paphiopedilum haynaldianum</i> (Reichb.f.) Stein	Lady slipper
	<i>Paphiopedilum hennisianum</i> (MW Wood) Fowlie	Lady slipper
	<i>Paphiopedilum randii</i> Fowlie	Lady slipper
	<i>Paphiopedilum urbanianum</i> Fowlie	Lady slipper
	<i>Paphiopedilum usitanum</i> O Gruss & J Roeth	Lady slipper
	<i>Phalaenopsis micholitzii</i> Rolfe	—
	<i>Phragmorchis teretifolia</i> LO Williams	—
	<i>Vanda lamellata</i> Lindl. var. <i>calayan</i> Valmayor & D. Tiu	—
Palmae	<i>Areca parens</i> Becc.	Takobtob
	<i>Calamus batanensis</i> (Becc.) Baja-Lapis	Valit
	<i>Calamus jenningsianus</i> Becc.	—
	<i>Calamus vinosus</i> Becc.	—
	<i>Daemonorops affinis</i> Becc.	Bag-bag
	<i>Daemonorops aligolepis</i> Becc.	Rogman
	<i>Daemonorops pannosus</i> Becc.	Sabilog
	<i>Heterospathe califrons</i> Fernando	Yanisi
	<i>Heterospathe dransfieldii</i> Fernando	Dransfield sanakti
	<i>Heterospathe scitula</i> Fernando	Malasanakti
	<i>Heterospathe sibuyanensis</i> Becc.	Bilis
	<i>Heterospathe trispatha</i> Fernando	Tatlong bilisan
	<i>Pinanga batanensis</i> Becc.	Dapiau
	<i>Pinanga bicolana</i> Fernando	Bicol abiki
	<i>Pinanga samarana</i> Becc.	Samar abiki
	<i>Pinanga sclerophylla</i> Becc.	Abiking-tigas
	<i>Pinanga sibuyanensis</i> Becc.	Tibañgan
	<i>Plectocomia elmeri</i> Becc.	Uñgang
Peranemaceae	<i>Peranema cyatheoides</i> D. Don var. <i>luzonicum</i> (Copel.) Ching & S. H. Wu	—
Polypodiaceae	<i>Platynerium coronarium</i> (Koenig ex Miller) Desv.	Staghorn fern
	<i>Platynerium grande</i> (Fee) Kunze <i>Podosorus angustatus</i> Holtt.	Giant staghorn fern

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris calocarpa</i> (Copel.) M. G. Price	—
	<i>Pteris pachysora</i> (Copel.) M. G. Price	—
Rafflesiaceae	<i>Rafflesia manillana</i> Teschem.	Malaboo
	<i>Rafflesia speciosa</i> Barcelona & Fernando	Uruiy
	<i>Rafflesia schadenbergiana</i> Göppert ex Hieron.	Bo-o
Rubiaceae	<i>Greeniopsis pubescens</i> Merr.	Paluay mabolo
	<i>Villaria acutifolia</i> (Elmer) Merr.	Tango
Rutaceae	<i>Swinglea glutinosa</i> (Blanco) Merr.	Kabuyok
Sapindaceae	<i>Gongrospermum philippinense</i> Radlk.	Kasau-kasau
	<i>Guioa palawanica</i> Welzen	Palawan alahan
	<i>Guioa parvifoliola</i> Merr.	Angset
	<i>Guioa reticulata</i> Radlk.	Alahan-sinima
Thelypteridaceae	<i>Coryphopteris borealis</i> Holtt.	—
Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum quadriloculare</i> (Blanco) Merr.	Bagauak-morado
	<i>Tectona philippinensis</i> Benth. & Hook. f.	Philippine teak

CATEGORY B. ENDANGERED SPECIES

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera odorata</i> Griff.	Huani
Apocynaceae	<i>Kibatalia puberula</i> Merr.	Paslit-mabolo
	<i>Kibatalia stenopetala</i> Merr.	Paslit-kitid
Araceae	<i>Alocasia sanderiana</i> W. Bull.	—
Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera agamae</i> Merr.	Agama galamay-amo
	<i>Schefflera albido-bracteata</i> Elmer	Makinging
	<i>Schefflera curranii</i> Merr.	Curran galamay-amo
	<i>Schefflera palawanensis</i> Merr.	Palawan galamay-amo
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Hoya alagensis</i> Kloppenburg	—
	<i>Hoya angustisepala</i> Burton	—
	<i>Hoya burtoniae</i> Kloppenburg	—
	<i>Hoya crassicaulis</i> (Elmer) Kloppenburg	—
	<i>Hoya el-nidicus</i> Kloppenburg	—
	<i>Hoya gigantanganensis</i> Kloppenburg	—
	<i>Hoya greenii</i> Kloppenburg	—
	<i>Hoya halconensis</i> Kloppenburg	—
		—

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Hoya heuschkeliana</i> Kloppenburg	—
	<i>Hoya panchoi</i> Kloppenburg	—
	<i>Hoya pulgarensis</i> Elmer	—
	<i>Hoya quinquinervia</i> Warb.	—
	<i>Hoya quisumbingii</i> Kloppenburg	—
	<i>Hoya rizaliana</i> Kloppenburg	—
	<i>Hoya wayetii</i> Kloppenburg	—
Centrolepidaceae	<i>Centrolepis philippinensis</i> Merr.	—
Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia darlingii</i> Merr.	Malaputat
Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea acuminata</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea apoensis</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea atropurpurea</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea binuangensis</i> Alderw.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea callosa</i> Christ	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea caudata</i> (J. Sm.) Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea christii</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea cinerea</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea curranii</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea edanoi</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea ferruginea</i> Christ	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea fuliginosa</i> (Christ) Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea halconensis</i> Christ	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea heterochlamydea</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea integra</i> J. Sm. ex Hook.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea masapilidensis</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea negrosiana</i> Christ	Tree Fern
Cycadaceae	<i>Cycas curranii</i> (Schust.) K.D. Hill	Curran pitogo
	<i>Cycas edentata</i> de Laubenf.	Pitogong dagat
	<i>Cycas riuminiana</i> Porté ex Regel	Pitogo
	<i>Cycas silvestris</i> K.D. Hill	Palawan pitogo
	<i>Cycas wadei</i> Merr.	Culion pitogo
Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Anisoptera costata</i> Korth.	Mindanao palosapis
	<i>Dipterocarpus eurynchus</i> Miq.	Basilan apitong
	<i>Dipterocarpus philippinensis</i> Foxw.	Hairy-leafed apitong
	<i>Hopea plagata</i> (Blanco) Vidal	Yakal saplungan
	<i>Shorea ovata</i> Dyer ex Brandis	Tiaong
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris chrysocoma</i> (Christ) Chr.	—
	<i>Dryopteris permagna</i> M. G. Price	—

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros longiciliata</i> Merr.	Itom-itom
	<i>Diospyros philippinensis</i> A. DC	O-oi
	<i>Diospyros pilosanthera</i> Blanco	Bolong-eta
	<i>Diospyros pyrrhocarpa</i> Miq.	Anang
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron subsessile</i> Rendle	Ausip
Fabroniaceae	<i>Merrillibryum fabronioides</i> Broth.	—
Gesneriaceae	<i>Agamyla bilirana</i> Hilliard & BL Burt	Biliran lipstick plant
Gramineae	<i>Danthonia oreoboloides</i> (F Muell.) Stapf	Pulag carpet grass
	<i>Cinnamomum orai</i> Quisumb.	Oro kalingag
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya palawanensis</i> Merr.	Paren
	<i>Litsea leytenensis</i> Merr.	Batikuling
	<i>Azelia rhomboidea</i> (Blanco) Vidal	Tindalo
Leguminosae	<i>Intsia bijuga</i> (Colebr.) Kuntze	Ipil
	<i>Kingiodendron alternifolium</i> (Elmer) Merr. & Rolfe	Batete
	<i>Koompassia excelsa</i> (Becc.) Taub.	Mangis
	<i>Sindora supa</i> Merr.	Supa
	<i>Strangylodon macrabotrys</i> A Gray	Jade Vine/Tayabak
	<i>Sympetalandre densiflora</i> (Elmer) Steen.	Kamatog
	<i>Wallaceodendron celebicum</i> Koord.	Banuyo
Lejeuneaceae	<i>Drepanolejeunea bakeri</i> Herzog	—
Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium halconense</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Lycopodium magnusianum</i> Herter	—
	<i>Lycopodium phlegmaria</i> L.	—
	<i>Lycopodium salvinoides</i> (Herter) Tagawa	—
	<i>Lycopodium squarrosum</i> G. Forst.	—
	<i>Astrocalyx calycina</i> (Vidal) Merr.	Tanghau
Melastomataceae	<i>Beccarianthus ickisii</i> Merr.	Ickis tungau
	<i>Beccarianthus pulcherrimus</i> (Merr.) Maxw.	Malintungau
	<i>Medinilla banahaensis</i> Elmer	Kalambog-lambog
	<i>Medinilla calelanensis</i> Elmer	Tiualos tatana
	<i>Medinilla clementis</i> Merr.	Gubangbang
	<i>Medinilla compressicaulis</i> Merr.	Salanakad
	<i>Medinilla coronata</i> Regalado	Pagirang
	<i>Medinilla magnifica</i> Lindl.	Kapa-kapa
	<i>Medinilla palawanensis</i> Regalado	Palawan medinilla

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Melastomataceae	<i>Medinilla pendula</i> Merr.	Baladu
	<i>Medinilla stenobotrys</i> Merr.	Lalanug
	<i>Medinilla surigaoensis</i> Regalado	Eastern Mindanao medinilla
	<i>Medinilla tayabensis</i> Merr.	Mt. Binuang medinilla
Meliaceae	<i>Walsura monophylla</i> Merr.	Bukalau
Myristicaceae	<i>Knema ridsdaleana</i> de Wilde	Ridsdale tambalau
	<i>Myristica colinridsdalei</i> de Wilde	Ridsdale duguan
Myrtaceae	<i>Tristaniaopsis littoralis</i> (Merr.) Peter G. Wilson & Waterhouse	Taba
	<i>Xanthostemon fruticosus</i> Peter G. Wilson and Co.	Sierra Madre mangkono
	<i>Xanthostemon speciosus</i> Merr.	Palawan mangkono
	<i>Xanthostemon verdugonianus</i> Naves	Mangkono
Nepenthaceae	<i>Nepenthes bellii</i> Kondo	Kondo Pitcher plant
	<i>Nepenthes burkei</i> Masters	Burke Pitcher plant
	<i>Nepenthes deaniana</i> Macfarlane	Macfarlane Pitcher plant
	<i>Nepenthes globamphora</i> Sh Kurata & Toyoshima	Globamphora Pitcher plant
	<i>Nepenthes petiolata</i> Danser	Pitcher plant
	<i>Nepenthes philippinensis</i> Macfarlane	Pitcher plant
	<i>Nepenthes truncata</i> Macfarlane	Pitcher plant
	<i>Nepenthes ventricosa</i> Blanco	Pitcher plant
Ophioglossaceae	<i>Ophioglossum pendulum</i> L.	Adder's tongue
Orchidaceae	<i>Aerides lawrenciae</i> Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Amesiella philippinensis</i> (Ames) Garay	—
	<i>Bulbophyllum stramineum</i> Ames	—
	<i>Bulbophyllum whitfordii</i> Rolfe	—
	<i>Coelogyne palawanense</i> Ames	—
	<i>Corybas laceratus</i> Williams	—
	<i>Corybas merrilli</i> (Ames) Ames	—
	<i>Corybas ramosianus</i> J. Dransf.	—
	<i>Cymbidium aliciae</i> Quisumb.	—
	<i>Cymbidium gonzalesii</i> Quisumb.	—
	<i>Dendrobium lunatum</i> Lindl.	—
	<i>Paphiopedilum ciliolare</i> (Reichb. f.) Stein	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis fasciata</i> Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis gertrudeae</i> Quisumb.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis hieroglyphica</i> (Reichb. f.) Sweet	—

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Orchidaceae	<i>Phalaenopsis intermedia</i> Lindl.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis leucorrhoda</i> Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis lindenii</i> Loher	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis lueddemanniana</i> Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis pallens</i> (Lindl.) Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis portei</i> Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis pulchra</i> (Reichb. f.) Sweet	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis reichenbachiana</i> Reichb. f. & Sander	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis sanderiana</i> Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis schilleriana</i> Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis schiller-stuartiana</i> Rolfe	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis stuartiana</i> Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis velchiana</i> Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis virataii</i> Quisumb.	—
	<i>Vanda javierae</i> Tiu ex Fessel & Leukel	—
	<i>Vanda scandens</i> Holttum	—
	<i>Vanda luzonica</i> Loher ex Rolfe	—
	<i>Vanda merrilli</i> Ames & Quisumb.	—
	<i>Vandopsis davisii</i> Ames & Quisumb.	—
	<i>Vandopsis kupperiana</i> Kraenzl.	—
	<i>Vandopsis leytensis</i> Ames	—
Palmae	<i>Adonidia merrillii</i> (Becc.) Becc.	Manila Palm
	<i>Areca camarinensis</i> Becc.	Mono
	<i>Calamus balerensis</i> Fernando	Malatandurang parang
	<i>Heterospathe brevicaulis</i> Fernando	Marighoi-baba
	<i>Oncosperma platyphyllum</i> Becc.	Anibong
	<i>Pinanga glaucifolia</i> Fernando	Abiking-puti
	<i>Pinanga sobolifera</i> Fernando	—
	<i>Salacca clemensiana</i> Becc.	Lakaubi
Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus costalis</i> C. Presl	Igem-dagat
	<i>Podocarpus lophatus</i> de Laubenf.	Igem-pugot
	<i>Podocarpus palawanensis</i> de Laubenf. & Silba	Palawan igem
	<i>Podocarpus rotundus</i> de Laubenf.	Igem-bilogan

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Polypodiaceae	<i>Lecanopteris deparioides</i> (Cesati) Baker	Mahabac
	<i>Lecanopteris lomarioides</i> (Mett.) Copel.	Ant fern
	<i>Lecanopteris luzonensis</i> Hennip.	Ant fern
Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris endoneura</i> M.G. Price	—
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus pulgarensis</i> (Elmer) Kalkm.	Gupit
	<i>Prunus rubiginosa</i> (Elmer) Kalkm.	Bakad pula
Rubiaceae	<i>Boholia nematostylis</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Mussaenda philippinensis</i> Merr.	—
Sapindaceae	<i>Cubilia cubili</i> (Blanco) Adelb.	Kubili
	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i> Lour. ssp. & var. <i>malesianus</i> Leenh.	Alupag lalaki
	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i> Lour. ssp. <i>malesianus</i> Leenh. var. <i>echinatus</i> Leenh.	Alupag amo
	<i>Glaeocarpus patentivalvis</i> (Radlk.) Radlk.	Tamaho
	<i>Guioa acuminata</i> Radlk.	Pasi
	<i>Guioa discolor</i> Radlk.	Alahan-puti
	<i>Guioa myriadenia</i> Radlk.	Ulas
	<i>Guioa truncata</i> Radlk.	Uyos
	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn. ssp. <i>philippinensis</i> (Radlk.) Leenh.	Alupag
Sapotaceae	<i>Ganua monticola</i> (Merr.) H.J. Lam	Betis-bundok
	<i>Ganua obovatifolia</i> (Merr.) Assem	Pianga
	<i>Madhuca betis</i> (Blanco) McBride	Betis
	<i>Madhuca oblongifolia</i> (Merr.) Merr.	Malabetis
Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella atimonanensis</i> B. C. Tan & Jermy	—
	<i>Selaginella pricei</i> B. C. Tan & Jermy	—
Simaroubaceae	<i>Eurycoma longifolia</i> Jack ssp. <i>eglandulosa</i> (Merr.) Noot.	Linatog
Tectariaceae	<i>Heterogonium wenzelii</i> (Copel.) Holtt.	—
	<i>Tectaridium maclearii</i> Copel.	—
Thelypteridaceae	<i>Chingia urens</i> Holtt.	—
Verbenaceae	<i>Vitex parviflora</i> Juss.	Molave/Molawin
Woodsiaceae	<i>Diplazium egenolfioides</i> M. G. Price	—
Zingiberaceae	<i>Hedychium philippinense</i> K. Schum.	Dainsuli

CATEGORY C. VULNERABLE SPECIES

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Actinidiaceae	<i>Saurauia bontocensis</i> Merr.	Dagwey
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum cupreum</i> Copel.	Coppery maidenhair fern
	<i>Adiantum mindanaense</i> Copel.	Mindanao maidenhair fern
	<i>Adiantum scabripes</i> Copel.	Rough maidenhair fern
	<i>Doryopteris cuspidata</i> Copel.	—
Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium longiflorum</i> Merr.	Malatapay
Anacardiaceae	<i>Dracontomelon dao</i> (Blanco) Merr. & Rolfe	Dao
	<i>Dracontomelon edule</i> (Blanco) Skeels	Lamio
	<i>Koordersiodendron pinnatum</i> (Blanco) Merr.	Amugis
	<i>Mangifera altissima</i> Blanco	Pahutan
	<i>Mangifera merrillii</i> Mukherji	Pahong-ilitan
	<i>Mangifera monandra</i> Merr.	Malapaho
	<i>Semecarpus paucinervius</i> Merr.	Ligas-ilanan
Annonaceae	<i>Dasymaschalon scandens</i> Elmer	Kalabuyo
	<i>Mitrephora caudata</i> Merr.	Lanutan-buntolan
	<i>Mitrephora fragrans</i> Merr.	Lanutan-banguhan
	<i>Mitrephora lanotan</i> (Blanco) Merr.	Lanotan
	<i>Orophea creaghii</i> (Ridley) Leonardia & Kessler	Tabingalang
	<i>Orophea cumingiana</i> Vidal	Mapatak
	<i>Polyalthia elmeri</i> Merr.	Bangar
Apocynaceae	<i>Polyalthia palawanensis</i> Merr.	Palawan-lanutan
	<i>Kibatalia elmeri</i> Woodson	Elmer pasnit
	<i>Kibatalia merrilliana</i> Woodson	Merrill pasnit
	<i>Tabernaemontana cordata</i> Merr.	Sakang-manok
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex palawanica</i> Loesen. ex Elmer	Palawan kalasan
Araceae	<i>Alocasia micholitziana</i> Sander	—
	<i>Alocasia zebrine</i> Schott ex van Houtte	Badiang
Araliaceae	<i>Arthrophyllum pulgarens</i> Elmer	Higin
Araucariaceae	<i>Agathis celebica</i> (Koord.) Ward	Palawan almaciga
	<i>Agathis philippinensis</i> Warb.	Almaciga
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Hoya paziae</i> Kloppenburg	—
	<i>Quisumbingia merrillii</i> (Schltr.) Merr.	—

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium nidus</i> L.	Pugad-lawin
	<i>Asplenium vittaeforme</i> Cav.	Dahu
Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia oxysperma</i> A. DC.	—
Bignoniaceae	<i>Radermachera coriacea</i> Merr.	—
Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum fraseri</i> (A. Cunn.) Luer	—
Celastraceae	<i>Glyptopetalum palawanense</i> Merr.	Palawan surag
Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia macrantha</i> Merr. & Quisumb. ex Rojo	Bongoran
	<i>Terminalia surigaensis</i> Merr.	Dalinsoi
Cyatheaaceae	<i>Cyathea contaminans</i> (Wall.) Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea elmeri</i> (Copel.) Copel	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea latipinnula</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea oblique</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea philippinensis</i> Baker	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea robinsonii</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea rufopannosa</i> Christ	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea setulosa</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea sibuyanensis</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea zamboangana</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Dicksonia mollis</i> Holtt.	Tree Fern
Dilleniaceae	<i>Dillenia reifferscheidia</i> Villar	Katmon-kalabau
Dipteridaceae	<i>Dipteris lobbiana</i> (Blume) Moore	—
Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Dipterocarpus gracilis</i> Blume	Panao
	<i>Dipterocarpus hasseltii</i> Blume	Hasselt's Panao
	<i>Dipterocarpus kunstleri</i> King	Broad-leafed apitong
	<i>Shorea almon</i> Foxw.	Almon
	<i>Shorea contorta</i> Vidal	White lauau
	<i>Shorea falciferoides</i> Foxw. ssp. <i>falciferoides</i>	Yakal-yamban
	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i> Foxw.	Red lauau
	<i>Shorea polysperma</i> (Blanco) Merr.	Tanguile
	<i>Shorea seminis</i> (de Vriese) Slooten	Mala-Yakal
	<i>Vatica mangachapoi</i> Blanco ssp. <i>mangachapoi</i>	Narig
	<i>Vatica mangachapoi</i> Blanco ssp. <i>obtusifolia</i> (Elmer) Ashton	Palawan narig
	<i>Vatica maritima</i> Slooten	Narig laot

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros curranii</i> Merr.	Malagaitmon
	<i>Diospyros ferrea</i> (Willd.) Bakh. var. <i>buxifolia</i> (Rottb.) Bakh.	Bantulinaw
	<i>Diospyros mindanaensis</i> Merr.	Ata-ata
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Balakata luzonica</i> (Vidal) Esser	Balakat-gubat
	<i>Securinega flexuosa</i> Muell.-Arg.	Anislag
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus apoensis</i> (Elmer) Rehd.	Apo oak
	<i>Lithocarpus jordanae</i> Laguna	Katiluk
Gesneriaceae	<i>Aeschynanthus cuernosensis</i> Schltr.	Cuernos lipstick plant
	<i>Aeschynanthus curvicalyx</i> Mendum	Cleopatra's lipstick plant
	<i>Aeschynanthus elmeri</i> Mendum	Elmer's lipstick plant
	<i>Aeschynanthus firmus</i> Kraenzl.	Lanao lipstick plant
	<i>Aeschynanthus littoralis</i> Schltr.	Davao lipstick plant
	<i>Aeschynanthus madulidii</i> Mendum	Madulid's lipstick plant
	<i>Aeschynanthus miniaceus</i> BL Burt & PJB Woods	Pamingkauan
	<i>Aeschynanthus nervosus</i> Schltr.	Chila
	<i>Aeschynanthus ovatus</i> Schltr.	Round-leafed lipstick plant
	<i>Aeschynanthus pergracilis</i> Kraenzl.	Slender lipstick plant
	<i>Aeschynanthus truncatus</i> Schltr.	Truncate lipstick plant
	<i>Agamyla biflora</i> (Elmer) Hilliard & BL Burt.	Twin-flowered lipstick plant
	<i>Agamyla calelanensis</i> (Elmer) Hilliard & BL Burt	Tasik-sa-lomot
	<i>Agamyla glabra</i> (Merr.) Hilliard & BL Burt	Smooth lipstick plant
	<i>Agamyla montistomasi</i> Hilliard & BL Burt	Benguet lipstick plant
	<i>Agamyla parvilimba</i> Hilliard & BL Burt	Leyte lipstick plant
	<i>Agamyla persimilis</i> Hilliard & BL Burt	Agusan lipstick plant
	<i>Agamyla rotundiloba</i> Hilliard & BL Burt	Round-lobed lipstick plant
	<i>Agamyla samarica</i> Hilliard & BL Burt	Samar lipstick plant
	<i>Agamyla sibuyanensis</i> Hilliard & BL Burt	Sibuyan lipstick plant
	<i>Agamyla urdanentensis</i> (Elmer) Hilliard & BL Burt	Balibadon
Guttiferae	<i>Calophyllum laticostatum</i> PF Stevens	Thick-veined bitanghol
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Embolanthera spicata</i> Merr.	Paningit
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum mercadoi</i> Vidal	Kalingag
	<i>Cryptocarya ampla</i> Merr.	Bagarilau

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Leguminosae	<i>Cynometra inaequifolia</i> A. Gray	Dila-dila
	<i>Pericopsis mooniana</i> Thwaites	Makapilit
	<i>Sindora inermis</i> Merr.	Kayugalo
	<i>Strongylodon elmeri</i> Merr.	Bindanugan
Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium carinatum</i> Desv.	
Melastomataceae	<i>Medinilla dolichophylla</i> Merr.	Gunang
Meliaceae	<i>Aglaia angustifolia</i> Miq.	Kaniuing kitid
	<i>Aglaia cumingiana</i> Turcz.	Alauihau
	<i>Aglaia edulis</i> (Roxb.) Wall	Malasaging
	<i>Aglaia rimosa</i> (Blanco) Merr.	Balubar
	<i>Aglaia smithii</i> Koord.	Batukanag
	<i>Aglaia tenuicaulis</i> Hiem	Oksa
	<i>Aphanamis polystachya</i> (Wall.) RN Parker	Kangko
	<i>Dyxsylum angustifolium</i> (Merr.) Hams.	Tarublang
	<i>Dyxsylum oppositifolium</i> F. Muell.	Kayatau
Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus rubrovenius</i> Warb.	Kalulot
	<i>Artocarpus treculianus</i> Elmer	Pakak
Myristicaceae	<i>Horsfieldia samarensis</i> de Wilde	Samar yabnob
Ophioglossaceae	<i>Botrychium daucifolium</i> Wall.	Grape fern
	<i>Botrychium lanuginosum</i> Wall.	Grape fern
Orchidaceae	<i>Aerides leeana</i> Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Dendrobium sanderæ</i> Rolfe	—
	<i>Epigeneium treacherianum</i> Reichb. f. ex Hook f.) Summerhayes	—
Palmae	<i>Areca hutchinsoniana</i> Becc.	Pisa
	<i>Areca ipot</i> Becc.	Bungang-ipot
	<i>Areca macrocarpa</i> Becc.	Bungang lakihan
	<i>Corypha microclada</i> Becc.	Biliran buri
	<i>Livistona robinsoniana</i> Becc.	Kayabing
Pandanaceae	<i>Sararanga philippinensis</i> Merr.	Bagaas (Panay), Abasanay (Waray)
Polypodiaceae	<i>Aglaomorpha acuminata</i> (Willd.) Hovenkamp	Libagod
	<i>Aglaomorpha cornucopia</i> (Copel.) Roos	—
	<i>Aglaomorpha heraclea</i> (Kunze) Copel.	Saraukong
	<i>Aglaomorpha meyeniana</i> (Hook.) Schott	—
	<i>Aglaomorpha pilosa</i> (Hook. & Bauer) Copel.	—
	<i>Aglaomorpha splendens</i> (Hook. & Bauer) Copel.	—
	<i>Drynaria quercifolia</i> (L.) J. Sm.	Pakpak-lawin

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Polypodiaceae	<i>Goniophlebium terrestre</i> Copel.	–
	<i>Microsorium punctatum</i> (L.) Copel.	Barauwai
	<i>Microsorium sarawakense</i> (Baker) Ching	–
	<i>Microsorium scolopendria</i> (Burm f.) Copel.	Barawetku
	<i>Pyrrosia splendens</i> (C. Presl) Ching	Turko
Psilotaceae	<i>Psilotum complanatum</i> Sw.	Flat whisk fern
	<i>Psilotum nudum</i> (L.) Beauv.	Whisk fern
	<i>Tmesipteris lanceolata</i> Dang	–
Pteridaceae	<i>Taenitis cordatum</i> (Gaud.) Holtt.	–
Rubiaceae	<i>Antherostele banahaensis</i> (Elmer) Bremek.	–
	<i>Antherostele callophylla</i> Bremek.	–
	<i>Antherostele grandistipula</i> (Merr.) Bremek.	–
	<i>Antherostele luzoniensis</i> (Merr.) Bremek.	–
	<i>Badusa palawanensis</i> Ridsd.	Palawan palak
	<i>Mussaenda acuminatissima</i> Merr.	Katudai
	<i>Mussaenda attenuifolia</i> Elmer	Bungag
	<i>Mussaenda chlorantha</i> Merr.	–
	<i>Mussaenda setosa</i> Merr.	Sigidago
	<i>Myrmephytum beccarii</i> Elmer	Sibuyan ant plant
Rutaceae	<i>Myrmecodia tuberosa</i> Jack	Burebid
	<i>Villaria fasciculiflora</i> Quisumb. & Merr.	Otto
	<i>Zanthoxylum integrifoliolum</i> (Merr.) Merr.	Salai
Sapotaceae	<i>Palaquium luzoniense</i> (Fernandez-Villar) Vidal	Red nato/nato
	<i>Palaquium mindanaense</i> Merr.	Pinulog
	<i>Palaquium philippense</i> (Perr.) C. Robinson	Malak-malak
	<i>Pouteria villamilii</i> (Merr.) Baehni	Villamil nato/White nato
Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella magnifica</i> Warb.	–
	<i>Selaginella tamariscina</i> (Beauv.) Spring	–
Tectariaceae	<i>Tectaria stalactica</i> M. G. Price	–
Thelypteridaceae	<i>Chingia paucipaleata</i> Holtt.	–
	<i>Chingia pricei</i> Holtt.	–
	<i>Christella subdentata</i> Holtt.	–
	<i>Coryphopteris squamipes</i> (Copel.) Holtt.	–
Verbenaceae	<i>Cyclogramma auriculata</i> (J. Sm.) Ching	–
	<i>Clerodendrum macrocalyx</i> H. J. Lam	–
	<i>Clerodendrum mindorense</i> Merr.	Bagab

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Woodsiaceae	<i>Cornopteris Irigense</i> (Copel.) M. G. Price	—
	<i>Diplazium costulisorum</i> C. Presl	—
	<i>Diplazium cultratum</i> C. Presl	—
	<i>Diplazium propinquum</i> (Copel.) Alderw.	—
	<i>Gymnocarpium oyamense</i> (Baker) Ching	—
Zingiberaceae	<i>Adelmeria paradoxa</i> (Ridley) Merr.	Parapat
	<i>Leptosolena haenkei</i> C. Presl	Banai

CATEGORY D. OTHER THREATENED SPECIES

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Burseraceae	<i>Canarium luzonicum</i> (Blume) A.Gray	Piling-liitan
	<i>Canarium ovatum</i> Engl.	Pili
	<i>Protium connarifolium</i> (Perkins) Merr.	Marangub
Dilleniaceae	<i>Dillenia fischeri</i> Merr.	Fischer Katmon
	<i>Dillenia luzoniensis</i> (Vidal) Martelli ex Durand & Jackson	Malakatmon
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus dinagatensis</i> Merr.	Dinagat-konakan
	<i>Elaeocarpus gigantifolius</i> Elmer	Nabol
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma obliquinervium</i> Merr.	Aniam
	<i>Antidesma subolivaceum</i> Elmer	Aniam-Gubat
	<i>Drypetes palawanensis</i> Pax & Hoffm.	Tombong-uak
	<i>Macaranga congestiflora</i> Merr.	Amubliti
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus luzoniensis</i> (Merr.) Rehd.	Kilog
	<i>Lithocarpus ovalis</i> (Blanco) Rehd.	Mangasiriki
Flacourtiaceae	<i>Hydnocarpus alcalae</i> C DC	Dudua
	<i>Xylosma palawanense</i> Mendoza	Mansalay
Gesneriaceae	<i>Monophyllaea longipes</i> Kraenzl.	North luzon one-leafed plant
	<i>Monophyllaea merrilliana</i> Kraenzl.	Sabongaiahon
Labiateae	<i>Plectranthus apoensis</i> (Elmer) H Keng	Kalalapo-bulan
	<i>Plectranthus merrillii</i> H Keng	Bungbungtit
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum iners</i> Reinw. ex Blume	Clove cinnamon
	<i>Eusideroxylon zwageri</i> Teysm. & Binn.	Tambulian (Borneo iron wood)
	<i>Persea philippinensis</i> (Merr.) Elmer	Kulilisiau

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Leguminosae	<i>Adenanthera intermedia</i> Merr.	Tanglin
	<i>Entada rheedii</i> Sprengel	Gugo
	<i>Luzonia purpurea</i> Elmer	Baloktot
	<i>Parkia harbesonii</i> Elmer	Butad
Lomariopsidaceae	<i>Lomagramma pedicellata</i> Copel.	—
Meliaceae	<i>Aglaiia aherniana</i> Perkins	Alamag
	<i>Aglaiia costata</i> Elmer ex Merr.	Manabiog
	<i>Sandoricum vidalii</i> Merrill	Malasantol
Myristicaceae	<i>Knema alvarezii</i> Merr.	Duhao
	<i>Knema stenocarpa</i> Warb.	Libago
	<i>Myristica basilanica</i> de Wilde	Basilan duguan
	<i>Myristica frugifera</i> de Wilde	—
	<i>Myristica longipetiolata</i> de Wilde	—
	<i>Myristica philippensis</i> Lamk.	Duguan
	<i>Myristica pilosigemma</i> de Wilde	—
Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia romanii</i> Elmer	Roman tagpo
Myrtaceae	<i>Kania microphylla</i> (Quisumb. & Merr.) Peter G. Wilson	Tigang-liitan
	<i>Kania urdanetensis</i> (Elmer) Peter G. Wilson	Sambulan
	<i>Metrosideros halconensis</i> (Merr.) Dawson	Magadhan
	<i>Syzygium cagayanense</i> (Merr.) Merr.	Amtuk
	<i>Syzygium ciliato-setosum</i> (Merr.) Merr.	Lakangan
	<i>Syzygium densinervium</i> (Merr.) Merr.	Salakadan
	<i>Syzygium panduriforme</i> (Elmer) Merr.	Lauig-lauigan
	<i>Syzygium subrotundifolium</i> (C. Robinson) Merr.	Kalogkog-dagat
Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus basilocularis</i> Martelli	Olango
Polypodiaceae	<i>Arthromeris proteus</i> (Copel.) Tagawa	—
	<i>Christopteris sagitta</i> (Christ) Copel.	Cacam-cam
Rhamnaceae	<i>Ziziphus hutchinsonii</i> Merr.	Lumuluas
	<i>Ziziphus talanai</i> (Blanco) Merr.	Balak
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus subglabra</i> (Merr.) Kalkm.	Kanumog
	<i>Rosa luciae</i> Franch. & Rochbr. ex Crepin	Kuyaob
	<i>Rosa transmorrisonensis</i> Hayata	Pauikan
	<i>Rubus heterosepalus</i> Merr.	Tukong
Sapindaceae	<i>Guioa bicolor</i> Merr.	Kanining
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos polyandra</i> (Blanco) Brand.	Balabakan

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Tectariaceae	<i>Tectaria adenophora</i> Copel.	—
Urticaceae	<i>Astrothalamus reticulatus</i> (Wedd.) C Robinson	Lapnai
tWoodsiaceae	<i>Diplazium calliphyllum</i> (Copel.) M. G. Price	—
	<i>Diplazium macrosorum</i> (Copel.) M. G. Price	—
	<i>Diplazium sibuyanense</i> (Copel.) Alderw.	—
	<i>Diplazium vestitum</i> C. Presl	—
Zingiberaceae	<i>Vanoverberghia sepulchrei</i> Merr	Agbab

SEC 3. List of Other Wildlife Species

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium mantalingahanum</i> P.M. Zamora & Co	
Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia alba</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia angilogensis</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia casiguranensis</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia castilloi</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia caudata</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia chloroneura</i> P. Wilkie & Sands	—
	<i>Begonia collisiae</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia coronensis</i> Merr.	Coron begonia
	<i>Begonia edanoi</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia elatostemataoides</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia esculenta</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia gitingensis</i> Elmer	Gulting-gulting begonia
	<i>Begonia isabelensis</i> Quisumb. & Merr.	Isabela begonia
	<i>Begonia lacera</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia lancifolia</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia longibracteata</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia longinoda</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia obtusifolia</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia palawanensis</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia panayensis</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia parva</i> Merr.	—

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia perryae</i> L.B. Smith & Wasshausen	—
	<i>Begonia rubrifolia</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia rufipila</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia samarensis</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia sarmentosa</i> L.B. Smith & Wasshausen	—
	<i>Begonia subtruncata</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia urdanetensis</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia wadei</i> Merr. & Quisumb.	—
	<i>Begonia weberi</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Begonia zamboangensis</i> Merr.	—
Compositae	<i>Merrittia benguetensis</i> (Elmer) Merr	Agakob
Cornaceae	<i>Mastixia macrocarpa</i> Matthew	Apanit-lakibunga
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Dennstaedtia articulata</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Dennstaedtia fusca</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Dennstaedtia macgregorii</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Dennstaedtia williamsii</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Lindsaea apoensis</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Lindsaea ramosii</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Microlepia protracta</i> Copel.	—
Dilleniaceae	<i>Dillenia megalantha</i> Merr.	Katmon-bayani
	<i>Dillenia philippinensis</i> Rolfe	Katmon
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris polita</i> Rosenst.	—
	<i>Dryopteris uropinna</i> M. G. Price	—
	<i>Polystichum copelandii</i> (Christ) Copel.	—
	<i>Polystichum elmeri</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Polystichum fuscum</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Polystichum nudum</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Psomiocarpa aplifolia</i> C. Presl	—
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Aporosa elliptifolia</i> Merr.	Apnong-tilos
	<i>Baccaurea odoratissima</i> Elmer	Dilak-banguhan
	<i>Macaranga caudatifolia</i> Elmer	Daha
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis philipensis</i> (Blanco) Vidal	Philippine chestnut
	<i>Quercus merrillii</i> Seem.	Pungo-pungo
Flacourtiaceae	<i>Flacourtia rukam</i> Zoll. & Mor.	Bitongol
Gramineae	<i>Aristida holathera</i> Domin	—
	<i>Cephalostachyum mindorense</i> Gamble	Bakto
	<i>Chionachne biaurita</i> Hackel	—

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Grammitidaceae	<i>Acrosorus nudicarpus</i> P.M. Zamora & Co	—
	<i>Calymmodon ordinatus</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Ctenopteris halconensis</i> (Copel.) Copel.	—
	<i>Ctenopteris matutumensis</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Ctenopteris negrosensis</i> (Copel.) Copel.	—
	<i>Ctenopteris pachycaula</i> (Copel.) Copel.	—
	<i>Ctenopteris spongiosa</i> (Copel.) Copel.	—
	<i>Grammitis bulbotricha</i> (Copel.) M. G. Price.	—
	<i>Grammitis loheriana</i> (Christ) Copel.	—
	<i>Grammitis microtricha</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Prosaptia ancestralis</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Xiphopteris apoensis</i> Copel.	—
Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllum bartlettii</i> (Copel.) Morton	Filmy Fern
	<i>Hymenophyllum bicolanum</i> Copel.	Filmy Fern
	<i>Hymenophyllum bontocense</i> Copel.	Filmy Fern
	<i>Hymenophyllum campanulatum</i> Christ	Filmy Fern
	<i>Hymenophyllum edanoi</i> (Copel.) Morton	Filmy Fern
	<i>Hymenophyllum pulchrum</i> Copel.	Filmy Fern
	<i>Hymenophyllum ramosii</i> Copel.	Filmy Fern
	<i>Hymenophyllum reductum</i> Copel.	Filmy Fern
	<i>Hymenophyllum vittatum</i> Copel.	Filmy Fern
	<i>Trichomanes acutum</i> C. Presl (=Crepidomanes)	Filmy Fern
	<i>Trichomanes crassum</i> Copel.	Filmy Fern
	<i>Trichomanes gracillimum</i> Copel.	Filmy Fern
	<i>Trichomanes zamboanganum</i> (Copel.) Morton	Filmy Fern
Lindsaeaceae	<i>Tapeinidium acuminatum</i> Kramer	—
Lomariopsidaceae	<i>Elaphoglossum apoense</i> Holtt.	—
	<i>Elaphoglossum basilanicum</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Elaphoglossum calanasanicum</i> Holtt.	—
	<i>Elaphoglossum negrosensis</i> Holtt.	—
	<i>Lomagramma cordata</i> Copel.	—
Matoniaceae	<i>Matonia foxworthyi</i> Copel.	—

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Meliaceae	<i>Aglaia grandis</i> Korth. ex Miq.	Barongisan
	<i>Aglaia korthalsii</i> Miq.	Korthal gisihan
	<i>Aglaia lancilimba</i> Merr.	Tapuyi
	<i>Aglaia lepthantha</i> Merr.	Gisihan
	<i>Aglaia leucophylla</i> King	Bubunau
	<i>Aglaia luzoniensis</i> (Vidal) Merr. & Rolfe	Kuling-manuk
	<i>Aglaia malaccensis</i> (Ridley) Pannel	Malacca kato
	<i>Aglaia oligophylla</i> Miq.	Ansa
	<i>Aglaia pachyphylla</i> Miq.	Tukang-kalau
	<i>Aglaia palembanica</i> Miq.	Gasatin
	<i>Aglaia rubiginosa</i> (Hiern) Pannel	
	<i>Aglaia sexipetala</i> Griff.	Basinaw
	<i>Aglaia squamulosa</i> King	Bugalbal-pula
	<i>Aglaia silvestris</i> (M. Roemer) Merr.	Salamingal
	<i>Aglaia teysmanniana</i> (Miq.) Pannel	Teysmann kato
Oleandraceae	<i>Oleandra benguetensis</i> Copel.	—
Palmae	<i>Areca whitfordii</i> Becc.	Bungang gubat
Pandanaceae	<i>Freycinetia sumatrana</i> Hemsl.	—
Peranemaceae	<i>Didymochlaena truncatula</i> (Sw.) J. Sm.	—
Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium membranifolia</i> (R. Br.) Ching	—
Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris brevis</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Pteris dataensis</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Pteris distans</i> J. Smith	—
	<i>Pteris edanoi</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Pteris elmeri</i> Christ	—
	<i>Pteris loheri</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Pteris macgregorii</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Pteris melanorachis</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Pteris micracantha</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Pteris mucronulata</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Pteris ramosii</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Pteris squamipes</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Pteris taenitis</i> Copel.	—
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus clementis</i> (Merr.) Kalkm.	Dalisai
Rubiaceae	<i>Greeniopsis discolor</i> Merr.	Pangalimanan
	<i>Greeniopsis euphlebia</i> Merr.	Buhon-buhon
	<i>Greeniopsis megalantha</i> Merr.	Hamagos
	<i>Ixora palawanensis</i> Merr.	Palawan santan
	<i>Ixora tenuipedunculata</i> Merr.	Suding
	<i>Sulitia obscurinervia</i> (Merr.) Ridsd.	—

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella apoensis</i> Hieron.	—
Tectariaceae	<i>Aenigmaopteris mindanaensis</i> Holtt.	—
	<i>Tectaria lobbii</i> (Hook.) Copel.	—
Thelypteridaceae	<i>Nannothelypteris aoristisora</i> (Harr.) Holtt.	—
	<i>Nannothelypteris camarinensis</i> Holtt.	—
	<i>Nannothelypteris inaequilobata</i> Holtt.	—
	<i>Nannothelypteris nervosa</i> (Fée) Holtt.	—
	<i>Nannothelypteris philippina</i> (C. Presl) Elmer	—
	<i>Pronephrium bulusanicum</i> (Holtt.) Holtt.	—
	<i>Pronephrium clemensiae</i> (Copel.) Holtt.	—
	<i>Pronephrium diminutum</i> (Copel.) Holtt.	—
	<i>Pronephrium hosei</i> (Baker) Holtt.	—
	<i>Pronephrium salsonicum</i> Holtt.	—
	<i>Sphaerostephanos angustifolius</i> (C. Presl) Holtt.	—
	<i>Sphaerostephanos cartilagidens</i> P. M. Zamora & Co	—
	<i>Sphaerostephanos dichrotrichoides</i> (Alderw.) Holtt.	—
	<i>Sphaerostephanos fenixii</i> Holtt.	—
	<i>Sphaerostephanos hernaesii</i> Holtt.	—
	<i>Sphaerostephanos magnus</i> (Copel.) Holtt.	—
	<i>Sphaerostephanos major</i> (Copel.) Holtt.	—
	<i>Sphaerostephanos mindorensis</i> Holtt.	—
	<i>Sphaerostephanos polisianus</i> Holtt.	—
	<i>Sphaerostephanos spenceri</i> (Christ) Holtt.	—
	<i>Sphaerostephanos stenodontus</i> (Copel.) Holtt.	—
	<i>Sphaerostephanos tephrophyllus</i> (Copel.) Holtt.	—
	<i>Sphaerostephanos williamsii</i> (Copel.) Holtt.	—
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Aquilaria cumingiana</i> (Decne.) Ridley	Butio
	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> Lamk.	Agar wood

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Vittariaceae	<i>Monogramma capillaris</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Vittaria hecistophylla</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Vittaria pachystemma</i> Christ	—
	<i>Vittaria subcoriacea</i> Christ	—
	<i>Vittaria taeniophylla</i> Copel.	—
Woodsiaceae	<i>Athyrium stramineum</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Diplazium bolsteri</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Diplazium geophilum</i> (Copel.) Alderw.	—
	<i>Diplazium symmetricum</i> (Copel.) M. G. Price	—
	<i>Diplazium tenuifolium</i> (Copel.) M. G. Price	—

SEC. 4. Interpretation. In case of conflict between the scientific name and the common name in the actual application, the scientific name shall be the controlling interpretation.

SEC. 5. Species under more than one category. In case of conflict between the enumeration of species on this Order and the CITES Appendices, the listing in this Order shall prevail. However, for conservation purposes other than the application of penalties under Section 28 of Republic Act No. 9147, the higher category shall apply.

SEC. 6. Review and Updating of the List. The Secretary, in consultation with scientific authorities, the academe and the other stakeholders, shall regularly review and update, as the need arises the herein list of threatened plants. Provided that the species listed as threatened shall not be removed therefrom within three years following its initial listing.

SEC. 7. Collection of Plants and/or By-products and Derivatives. The collection of plants listed under this Order and/or their by-products and derivatives shall be allowed only for scientific or propagation purposes in accordance with Section 23 of RA No. 9147 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations. Provided, that only the accredited individuals, business, research, educational or scientific entities shall be allowed to collect for scientific or propagation purposes only.

SEC. 8. Illegal Acts. It shall be unlawful for any person, group or entity to collect and/or trade the species listed hereof, unless such acts are covered by a permit granted by the DENR pursuant to Section 17 of RA No. 9147 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations and Sections 4 and 5 of DAO NO. 2004-55.

SEC. 9. Effectivity. This Order shall take effect 15 days after publication in a newspaper of national circulation.

(Sgd.) ANGELO T. REYES
Secretary

Publication: The Philippine Star, January 26, 2007
Registration: UP Law Center, January 26, 2007

ANNEX D

LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND LEGAL AID CENTERS

Name of Organization	Address	Contact Information
ABS-CBN Foundation, Inc. Bantay Kalikasan	Mother Ignacia Avenue corner E. Lopez Drive 1103 Quezon City, Philippines	Trunklines: (632) 924-4101; 415-2272 local 4551 Fax: (632) 410-9670 Email: kalikasan@abs-cbn.com Website: www.bantaykalikasan.com
Alternative Law Groups (ALG)	Rm. 216 Institute of Social Order Social Development Complex Ateneo de Manila University Loyola Heights 1108 Quezon City, Philippines	Tel: (632) 426-6001 local 4865 Fax: (632) 426-8569 Email: info@alternativelawgroups.org secretariat@alternativelawgroups.org
Alyansa Tigil Mina (ATM)	Secretariat's Mailing Address: Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources, Inc. 2F Santos & Sons Building 973 Aurora Boulevard, Cubao Quezon City, Philippines	Alyansa Tigil Mina Secretariat: Tel: (632) 434-4642 Fax: (632) 434-4696 Website: www.alyansatigilmina.net
Ateneo Human Rights Center (AHRC)	Ateneo Professional Schools Building, Rockwell Drive Rockwell Center 1200 Makati City, Philippines	Trunkline: (632) 899-7691 local 2109 Fax: (632) 899-4342 Email: info@ahrc.org.ph Website: www.ahrc.org.ph
Ateneo School of Government (ASoG)	Pacifico Ortiz Hall Fr. Arrupe Road Social Development Complex Ateneo de Manila University Katipunan Avenue Loyola Heights 1108 Quezon City, Philippines	Ateneo de Manila Trunkline: (632) 426-6001
Ban Toxics!	Unit 332 Eagle Court Condominium 26 Matalino Street Barangay Central, Diliman 1101 Quezon City, Philippines	Tel: (632) 355-7640 Email: info@bantoxics.org Website: www.bantoxics.org
Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines – Episcopal Commission on Indigenous Peoples (CBCP-ECIP)	CBCP Building 470 General Luna Street Intramuros 1002 Manila, Philippines	Tel: (632) 527-4062 Fax: (632) 527-4155 Email: indigenous@cbcpworld.com

Name of Organization	Address	Contact Information
Center for Empowerment and Resource Development (CERD)	102-E R.L. Mendoza Building Kamuning Road 1103 Quezon City, Philippines	Telephone: (632) 9251642 Fax: (632) 9240944 Email: cerd@cerd.ph Website: http://www.cerd.ph
EcoWaste Coalition	Unit 329 Eagle Court Condominium 26 Matalino Street Barangay Central, Diliman 1101 Quezon City, Philippines	Tel: (632) 441-1846 Email: info@ecowastecoalition.org Website: www.ecowastecoalition.org
Environmental Legal Assistance Center, Inc. (ELAC)	Door No. 7 318 Ouano Compound General Maxilom Avenue 6000 Cebu City, Philippines	Tel: (6332) 253-3833; 412-6694 Fax: (6332) 412-6609 Email: elac@mozcom.com
	Field Offices	
	Palawan 271 E Malvar Street Puerto Princesa City 5300 Palawan, Philippines	Tel: (6348) 433-4076; 433-4212 Telefax: (6348) 433-5183 Email: palawan@elac.org.ph
	Coron SitioBancuang, Barangay 5 Coron, Palawan, Philippines	Email: elac_coron@yahoo.com Mobile: (63919) 666-4543
	Bohol 35 Miguel Parras Street 6300 Tagbilaran City, Philippines	Tel: (6338) 411-5520 Telefax: (6338) 501-7933 Email: elac-bhl@mozcom.com ; elac_bhl@globelines.com.ph
Fr. SaturninoUrios University Policy Center	Eastern Visayas 137 P. Zamora Street Tacloban City, Philippines	Tel: (6353) 523-7264 Email: elac-tac@mozcom.com
	Father SaturninoUrios University San Francisco Street corner J.C. Aquino Avenue 8600 Butuan City Caraga, Philippines	Tel Nos. (6385) 342-1831 local 1907, 341-3890 Fax No. (6385) 341-4928 Email: policycenter@urios.edu.ph Website: www.ursos.edu.ph
Greenpeace Philippines	Room 301, JGS Building 30 Scout Tuazon corner Dr. Lascano Streets Barangay LagingHanda 1103 Quezon City, Philippines	Tel: (632) 332-1807 Fax: (632) 332-1806 Email: info.ph@greenpeace.org Website: www.greenpeace.org/seasia/ph
Haribon Foundation	2F Santos & Sons Building 973 Aurora Boulevard 1109 Quezon City, Philippines	Tel: (632) 911-6089; 421-1213 or 434-4642 Fax: (632) 434-4696 Email: act@haribon.org.ph Website: www.haribon.org.ph

Name of Organization	Address	Contact Information
Institute of Social Order	ISO Complex Ateneo de Manila University Loyola Heights 1108 Quezon City, Philippines	Tel: (632) 4266134-37 Fax: (632) 4265951 Email: isoritd@yahoo.com Website: http://www.iso.org.ph
Justice, Peace and Integrity of Creation Commission—Association of Major Religious Superiors of the Philippines (JPICC-AMSRP)	St. Teresa of Avila Building 28 Acacia Street, New Manila Quezon City, Philippines	Tel: (632) 724-4434; 448-5644 Fax: (632) 725-3478 Website: www.amrsp.org/mission-partners/jpicc/
Kalikasan—People's Network for the Environment (PNE)	26 Matulungin Street Barangay Central, Diliman 1101 Quezon City, Philippines	Tel: (632) 924-8756 Fax: (632) 920-9099 Email: kalikasan.pne@gmail.com Website: http://www.kalikasan.net
Law of Nature Foundation	6-J Westgate Tower Investment Drive Madrigal Business Park Ayala Alabang, Muntinlupa City Philippines	Telefax: (632) 403-7740 Website: www.thelawofnature.ph
Legal Resource Center – KasamasaKalikasan (LRC-KsK) Friends of the Earth Philippines	National Office 24-A Malingap Street Teachers' Village 1101 Quezon City, Philippines	Tel: (632) 441-0858 Telefax: (632) 441-0858 Email: lrcksk@lrcksk.org Website: www.lrcksk.org
	Cagayan de Oro 2F Bank of Cabadbaran Building Dolores corner Piano Streets Cagayan De Oro, Philippines	Telefax: (6388) 851-9238 Email: lrcksk@lrcksk.org Website: www.lrcksk.org
Manila Observatory	The Manila Observatory Ateneo de Manila University Campus, Loyola Heights Quezon City, Philippines	Tel: (632) 426-5921; 426-0837 426-6495 Fax: (632) 426-0847; 426-6141 Email: manila@observatory.ph Website: www.observatory.ph
Miriam College Environmental Studies Institute	Miriam College Katipunan Avenue Loyola Heights 1108 Quezon City, Philippines	Telefax: (632) 920-5093 Email: mcesi1986@yahoo.com esi@mc.edu.ph
NGOs for Fisheries Reform (NFR)	Room 205 PhilDHRRRA Partnership Center 59 C. Salvador Street Varsity Hills Subdivision Loyola Heights 1108 Quezon City, Philippines	Telefax: (632) 927-0122 Email: ngos4fisheries@yahoo.com
Philippine Misereor Partnership	The National Secretariat 2F, No. 8 Cordillera Street corner N. Ramirez Street Barangay Galas Quezon City, Philippines	Tel: (632) 353-4287 Fax: (632) 353-4396 Email: pmpsecretariat@yahoo.com Website: www.pmpipartnership.com

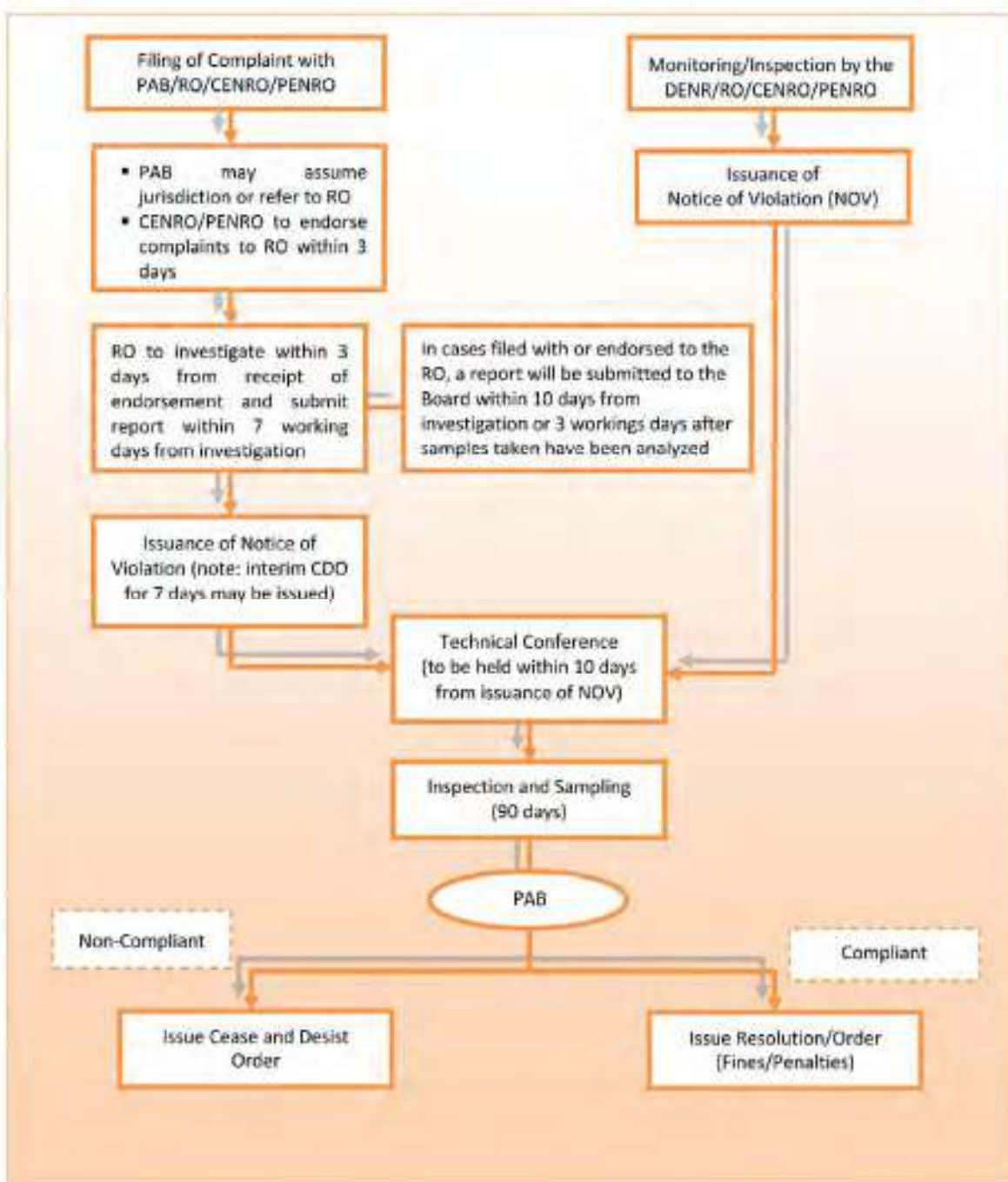
Name of Organization	Address	Contact Information
Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PHILDHRA)	59 C. Salvador Street Varsity Hills Subdivision Loyola Heights 1108 Quezon City, Philippines	Tel: (632) 436-0702; 426-6740 Fax : (632) 426-0385 E-mail: national@phildhrra.net Website: www.phildhrra.net
	Field Offices	
	PHILDHRA Luzon 59 C. Salvador Street Varsity Hills Subdivision Loyola Heights 1108 Quezon City, Philippines	Telefax : (632) 436-0702 local 111/109 E-mail: luzon@phildhrra.netmagscatindig@phildhrra.net
	PHILDHRA Visayas Unit 102 Arborville Apartment 308 Osmena Boulevard 6000 Cebu City, Philippines	Telefax : (6332) 253-4200 E-mail: visayas@phildhrra.netphildhrravis@yahoo.com
	PHILDHRA Mindanao No. 6 Lunar Street Doña Vicenta Village Davao City, Philippines	Telefax: (082) 227-7647 Email: phildhrra_min@yahoo.com
	Northern Mindanao Suboffice 2F Foronda Building Abellanosa Street Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines	Telefax: (6388) 856-3503
Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM)	CARAGA Project Office Wu-Montenegro Apartment P. Tersoro Street Barangay 5, San Francisco Agusan del Sur, Philippines	
	56 Dr. Lazcano corner Mother Ignacia Street Quezon City, Philippines	Tel: (632)371-2107 Fax: (632) 372-4995 Website: http://www.prrm.org
Sentrong Alternatibong Lingap Panligal (SALIGAN)	Ground Floor, Cardinal Hoffner Training Center Social Development Complex Ateneo de Manila University Loyola Heights Quezon City, Philippines	Tel: (632) 426-6001 local 4858 to 60 Fax: (632) 426-6124 Email: saligan@saligan.org Website: www.saligan.org
	Field Offices	
	Bicol 104 Abonal-Soria Building Mayflower Street Magsaysay Avenue Naga City, Philippines	Tel: (6354) 811-1310 Telefax: (6354) 473-1295
	Mindanao Door 1, 422 Champaca Street Juna Subdivision Matina Davao City, Philippines	Telefax: (6382) 298-4161 Email: saliganmindanaw@saligan.org

Name of Organization	Address	Contact Information
SentrongIkaunladngKatu tubongAgham at Teknolohiya (SIKAT)	Room 320 Eagle Court Condominium 26 Matalino Street Barangay Central Quezon City, Philippines	Tel.: (632) 926-2325 Email: chito.dugan@gmail.com
Silliman University College of Law	Cornelio T. Villareal Hall Hibbard Avenue Dumaguete City 6200 Negros Oriental Philippines	Tel: (6335) 422-6002 local 306 Email: law@su.edu.ph
Tambuyog Development Center (TDC)	23 Marunong Street Barangay Central Quezon City, Philippines	Tel: (632) 928-8289 Email: tambuyog@tambuyog.org Website: http://www.tambuyog.org
TanggapangPanligalngKat utubong Pilipino (PANLIPI)	Unit 303, JGS Building 30 Scout Tuazon corner Dr. Lascano Streets Barangay LagingHanda Quezon City, Philippines	Tel: (632) 372-3716 Email: panlipi@pltdsl.net
	Field Offices	
	Cordillera A-09 Alumit Compound La Trinidad, Benguet, Philippines	Tel: (63919) 719-0668
	Central Luzon 303 Vergara Street Cabanatuan City Nueva Ecija, Philippines	Tel: (63919) 319-5038
	Southern Luzon RA Martinez Law Office 2F Caraos Building Quezon Avenue corner Daleon, Lucena City, Philippines	Tel: (63917) 436-2655
	Mansalay Bait, Mansalay Oriental Mindoro, Philippines	Tel: (63919) 208-0213
	San Jose 876 Mabini Street, San Jose Occidental Mindoro, Philippines	Tel: (63919) 319-5015
	Palawan Room 205, DBP Building Rizal Avenue Puerto Princesa City, Philippines	Tel: (6348) 433-6429
	Panay 2F AF Lopez Building Iznart Street, Iloilo City, Philippines	Tel: (6333) 337-9011

Name of Organization	Address	Contact Information
Tanggapang Panligal ng Katutubong Pilipino (PANLIPI)	East Central Mindanao Jubilan Building, Osmeña Drive Kidapawan City, Philippines	Tel: (6364) 288-1690
	North Western Mindanao Mijorado, Cane, Plando Law Office 308 Abalos Building G. Aguinaldo Street Iligan City, Philippines	Tel: (6363) 221-6624; 221-5175
TanggolKalikasan	Main Office Room M-01, CRM III Building 106 Kamias Road 1102 Quezon City, Philippines	Telefax: (632) 925-5611 Website: www.tanggolkalikasan.org
	Southern Luzon Office No. 2 Don Alfaro Street Barangay 10 4301 Lucena City, Philippines	Telefax: (6342) 7107653
The Samdhana Institute	Regional Office No. 25, 30 th corner 12 th Streets Nazareth 9000 Cagayan de Oro City Philippines	Mobile: (63918) 9396393 Website: www.samdhana.org
Upholding Life and Nature (ULAN)	Unit 201, TDS Building 72 Kamias Road 1102 Quezon City, Philippines	Tel: (632) 927-7306 Fax: (632)435-8102 Email: mail.uln@gmail.com

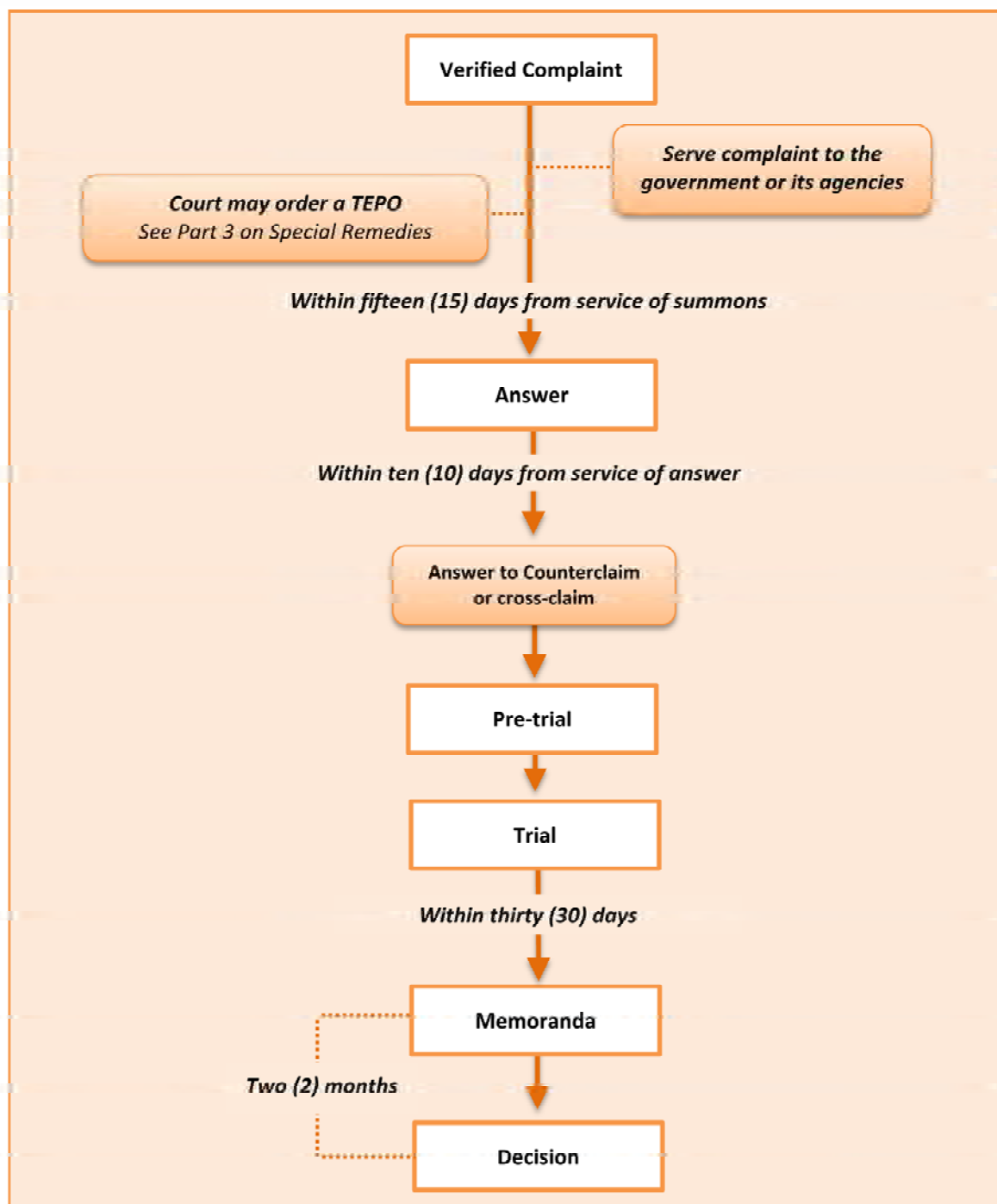
ANNEX E

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE POLLUTION ADJUDICATION BOARD (FROM PAB RESOLUTION No. 001-04, JUNE 29, 2010)



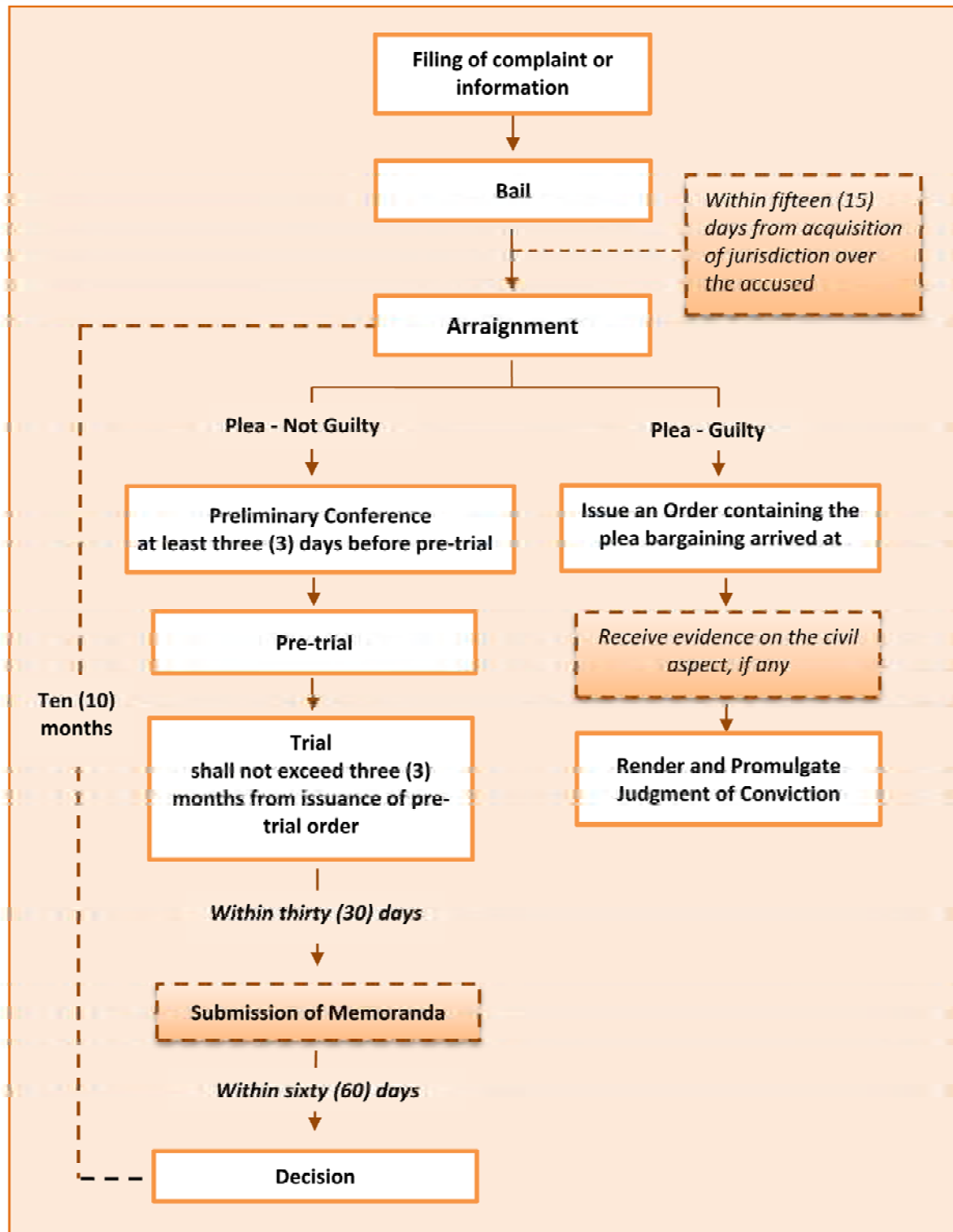
ANNEX F

CIVIL PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CASES FLOW CHART



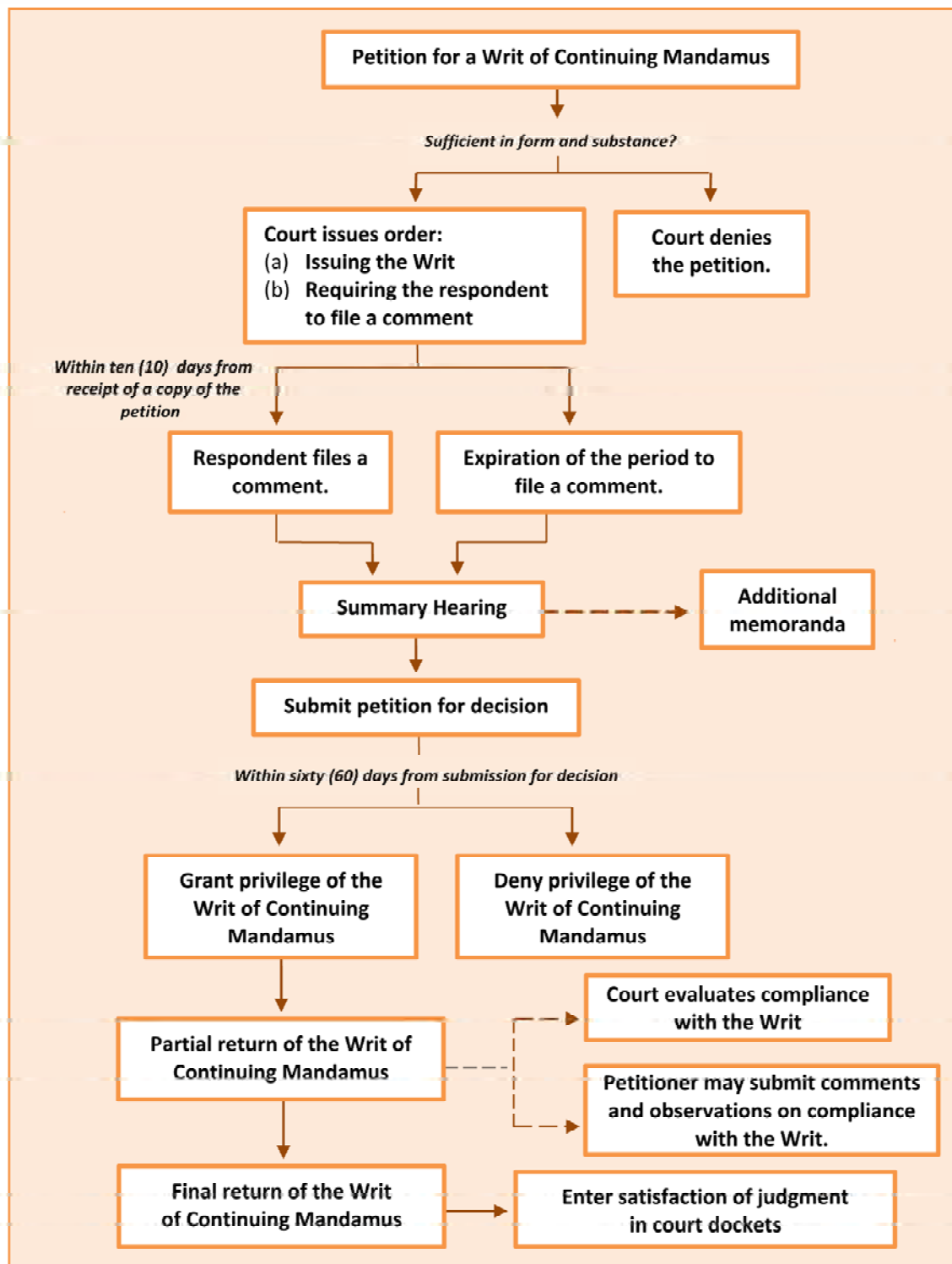
ANNEX G

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CASES FLOW CHART



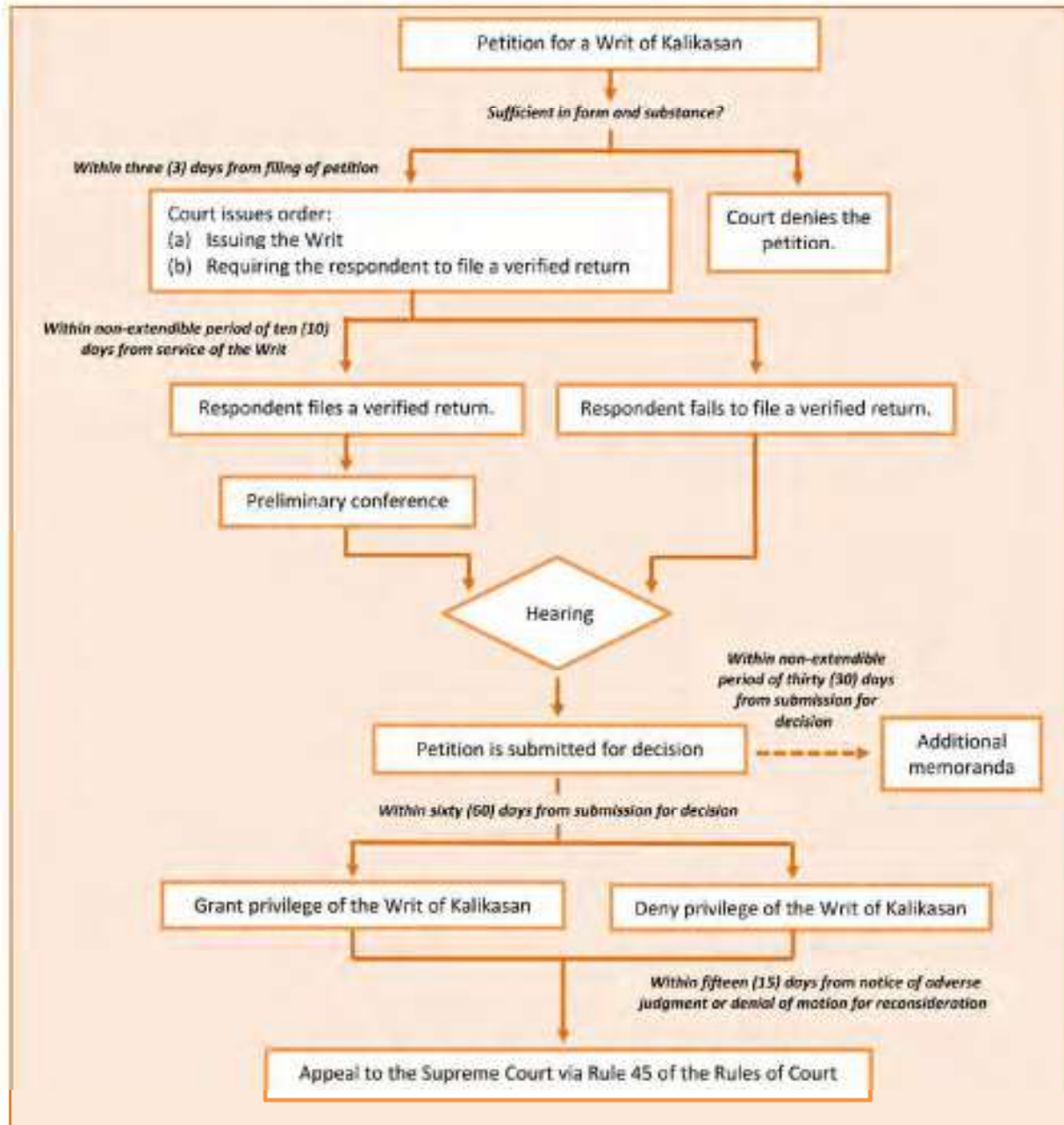
ANNEX H

PROCEDURE FOR THE WRIT OF CONTINUING MANDAMUS CASES FLOW CHART



ANNEX I

PROCEDURE FOR THE WRIT OF KALIKASAN CASES FLOW CHART



ANNEX J

SAMPLE COMPLAINT-AFFIDAVIT

Republic of the Philippines)
Rizal City) S.S.

COMPLAINT-AFFIDAVIT

I, Juan dela Cruz, Filipino, of legal age, married, with address at 106 C. Name Street, Rizal City, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, depose and state that:

Q: What is your purpose for executing this Complaint-Affidavit?

A: I am executing this Affidavit for the purpose of filing a complaint against Mario Jose, resident of Brgy. Poblacion, Rizal City, for violation of Section 88 of RA No. 8550 and to prove that on June 21, 2012, at about 6:30 A.M., while our City Fisheries Law Enforcement Team (CFLET) was conducting a fish examination at the fish port of Rizal City, we caught Mario Jose in the act of dealing in and selling for profit, fish caught by means of explosives as examined by our Fish Examiner Andie Makisig, contrary to law.

Q: What is your occupation, if any?

A: I am a fisherman. I am also the president of the City Fisherfolk Federation and a deputized fish warden.

Q: Who deputized you as fish warden?

A: I was deputized by the Mayor of Rizal City after undergoing a fisheries law enforcement training.

Q: What is your designation as fish warden?

A: I am the team leader of the City Fisheries Law Enforcement Team.

Q: Who are the members of the CFLET?

A: We have members from the PNP-Maritime, licensed fish examiners, and other deputized fish wardens coming from fisherfolk people's organizations and the barangay.

Q: As team leader, what are your duties and responsibilities?

A: I lead the operation of the CFLET during enforcement of fisheries laws and other rules and regulations. The team conducts, among others, investigation, surveillance, arrest, search and seizure, including filing of necessary case in court and administrative bodies.

Q: How long have you been a deputized fish warden and a team leader of the CFLET?

A: I have been a deputized fish warden for 10 years and a team leader for 7 years.

Q: Where were you on June 21, 2012?

A: Together with members of the CFLET, I was conducting a fish landing operation at Rizal City.

Q: What was your assignment on that day, if any?

A: I was assigned in Carmen Fish Port together with the CFLET to conduct a fish examination.

Q: Who assigned you to conduct fish examination in that area?

A: The City Mayor assigned us through a Memorandum Order to conduct fishery law enforcement in that area. The Memorandum Order is attached as Annex "A".

Q: How did you conduct your fish examination on that day?

A: We examined the styrofoam box containers filled with fish being sold in the fish port in accordance with standard procedure. We first asked who the owner was of a particular box before conducting the actual inspection.

Q: What happened during your examination, if any?

A: We first examined a set of 8 boxes of fish.

Q: You said that you first inquired about the ownership of the boxes of fish to be examined. Were you able to identify the owner of the 8 boxes of fish?

A: Yes, a person by the name of Mario Jose came to us and claimed that he owned the 8 boxes of fish.

Q: After introducing himself as the owner of the fish, what happened next, if any?

A: Andie Makisig, a licensed fish examiner, conducted the scientific examination on the samples taken from the 8 boxes.

Q: What was the result, if any, of the scientific examination?

A: The result of the fish examination indicated that all the fish samples from the 8 boxes were caught by the use of explosives. A copy of the Fish Examination Report is herein attached as Annex "B".

Q: Upon learning that the fish were caught using explosives, what did you do, if any?

A: I informed Mario Jose that he violated Section 88 of RA No. 8550, and for that reason, we had to arrest him. I also informed him of his constitutional right to be silent; that everything he would say could be used against him in the court of law; that he had the right to counsel of his own choice; and that if he could not afford a lawyer, the government would provide him with one. We told him that we were explaining these things to him because these were his rights under the Constitution.

Q: What did you do next, if any?

A: We proceeded to confiscate the 8 boxes of fish and issued a corresponding receipt for Mario Jose. A copy of the receipt is herein attached and marked as Annex "C".

Q: After issuing said receipts what did you do next, if any?

A: We turned over Mario Jose to the PNP Station for safekeeping while preparing the necessary documents for inquest proceeding.

Q: What did you do with the confiscated fish?

A: We distributed them at the City Jail.

Q: Do you have proof that those confiscated fish were distributed to the City Jail?

A: Yes, we furnished the jail with a Notice of Disposal, and its head signed the corresponding receipt, herein attached as Annex "D".

Q: Did you take photos of your operation?

A: Yes, we took photos of the operation, herein attached as Annexes "E" to "G".

Q: Can you describe Annex "E"?

A: Annex "E" is the picture of the CFLET that conducted the fish landing operation on June 21, 2012. The picture also shows one member of the team showing the Inquirer newspaper issue of that day.

Q: Can you describe Annex "F"?

A: Annex "F" is the close-up picture of the member of the team carrying the Inquirer newspaper issue of that day.

Q: Can you describe Annex "G"?

A: Annex "G" is the picture of fish examiner Andie Makisig getting samples of fish from one of the 8 boxes.

Q: With the descriptions that you gave, are these photographs, marked as Annexes "E" to "G", fair and accurate depictions of the scenes as you observed them in the morning of June 21, 2012?

A: Yes.

Q: What other statements, if any, would you like to add?

A: I am willing to testify in court to prove the allegations stated herein for the prosecution of the case to be filed against Mario Jose for illegal fishing arising from this incident. I am willing to affix my signature to attest to the truth of the foregoing statements composed of 4 pages, including the page upon which my signature appears.

IN WITNESS whereof, I have hereunto signed my name this _____, in _____.

JUAN DELA CRUZ

Affiant

I, Antonio Arellano, Filipino, of legal age, married, with office address at Suite 101, ABC Building, C. Name Street, Rizal City, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, depose and state that:

- 1) I am the lawyer who supervised the examination of the witness Juan dela Cruz held at Police Station 6 of Rizal City;
- 2) I have faithfully caused to be recorded the questions asked and the corresponding answers that the witness gave; and
- 3) Neither I nor any other person then present or assisting me coached the witness regarding the witness' answers.

IN WITNESS whereof, I have hereunto signed my name this _____,
in _____.

ANTONIO ARELLANO
Lawyer

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this _____ in _____ and I further
certify that I have personally examined the affiant and I am satisfied that the affiant voluntarily executed
and understood the foregoing affidavit.

NOTARY PUBLIC

APPENDIX A
DIRECTORY OF ENVIRONMENTAL COURTS
 (Per SC Administrative Order No. 23-2008, January 28, 2008)

Second Level Courts

<i>National Capital Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
RTC	Br. 1	Manila	(02) 354-3674
RTC	Br. 41	Manila	(02) 354-2144
RTC	Br. 101	Quezon City	(02) 924-3853
RTC	Br. 108	Pasay City	(02) 831-8286
RTC	Br. 127	Caloocan City	(02) 324-5526
RTC	Br. 58	Makati City	(02) 896-8735; 870-1538
RTC	Br. 152	Pasig City	(02) 746-4229
RTC	Br. 266	Pasig City	(02) 632-1832
RTC	Br. 170	Malabon City	(02) 287-5137
RTC	Br. 272	Marikina City	(02) 682-5389
RTC	Br. 208	Mandaluyong City	(02) 532-5001 local 587
RTC	Br. 196	Parañaque City	(02) 478-8595
RTC	Br. 201	Las Piñas City	(02) 874-1952
RTC	Br. 205	Muntinlupa City	No available contact information
RTC	Br. 171	Valenzuela City	(02) 293-0929; 352- 3000 local 124

<i>First Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
RTC	Br. 5	Baguio City	(074) 442-4673
RTC	Br. 10	La Trinidad, Benguet	(074) 424-7300
RTC	Br. 12	Laoag City	(077) 770-3408
RTC	Br. 28	San Fernando City	(072) 700-4163
RTC	Br. 39	Lingayen, Pangasinan	(075) 542-7082
RTC	Br. 44	Dagupan City, Pangasinan	(075) 614-3103
RTC	Br. 47	Urdaneta City	(075) 568-4673

<i>Second Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
RTC	Br. 5	Tuguegarao City	(078) 304-4376
RTC	Br. 9	Apparri, Cagayan	(078) 822-8730
RTC	Br. 17	Ilagan, Isabela	(078) 624-2226
RTC	Br. 27	Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya	(078) 321-2466

<i>Third Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
RTC	Br. 1	Balanga City	(047) 237-2318
RTC	Br. 19	Malolos City	(044) 662-4525
RTC	Br. 29	Cabanatuan City	(044) 463-3151
RTC	Br. 32	Guimba, Nueva Ecija	(044) 611-0554
RTC	Br. 36	Gapan City	(044) 486-0636
RTC	Br. 41	City of San Fernando, Pampanga	(045) 861-2581
RTC	Br. 51	Guagua, Pampanga	No available contact information
RTC	Br. 59	Angeles City	(045) 322-6636
RTC	Br. 65	Tarlac City	(045) 982-5594
RTC	Br. 69	Iba, Zambales	(047) 811-7273
RTC	Br. 75	Olongapo City	(047) 224-6096

<i>Fourth Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
RTC	Br. 4	Batangas City	(043) 723-3425
RTC	Br. 11	Balayan, Batangas	(043) 921-1775
RTC	Br. 88	Cavite City	(046) 431-2581
RTC	Br. 20	Imus, Cavite	(046) 471-1656 c/o OCC
RTC	Br. 27	Sta. Cruz, Laguna	(049) 808-1333; 501-0332
RTC	Br. 32	San Pablo City	(049) 562-4070
RTC	Br. 36	Calamba City	(049) 834-2479

Fourth Judicial Region

Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
RTC	Br. 51	Puerto Princesa City	(048) 433-2473
RTC	Br. 60	Lucena City	(042) 710-4932
RTC	Br. 70	Binangonan, Rizal	(02) 289-0761
RTC	Br. 71	Antipolo City	(02) 630-1039; 584-6603
RTC	Br. 75	San Mateo, Rizal	(02) 940-3385
RTC	Br. 78	Morong Rizal	(02) 691-5266

Fifth Judicial Region

Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
RTC	Br. 1	Legaspi City	(052) 482-0447
RTC	Br. 13	Ligao City	(052) 485-1580
RTC	Br. 15	Tabaco City	(052) 487-4298
RTC	Br. 27	Naga City	(054) 478-4725
RTC	Br. 32	Pili, Camarines Sur	(054) 477-7083
RTC	Br. 35	Iriga City	(054) 299-2245
RTC	Br. 38	Daet, Camarines Norte	(054) 721-0995
RTC	Br. 53	Sorsogon City	(056) 211-3103
RTC	Br. 47	Masbate City	(056) 333-3389

Sixth Judicial Region

Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
RTC	Br. 2	Kalibo, Aklan	(036) 262-3852
RTC	Br. 11	San Jose, Antique	(036) 540-8918 c/o OCC
RTC	Br. 15	Roxas City	(036) 621-0026
RTC	Br. 28	Iloilo City	(033) 335-0861
RTC	Br. 44	Bacolod City	(034) 434-7480

Seventh Judicial Region

Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
RTC	Br. 23	Cebu City	(032) 412-8759

<i>Seventh Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
RTC	Br. 28	Mandaue City	(032) 346-2414
RTC	Br. 54	Lapu-Lapu City	(032) 340-3002
RTC	Br. 34	Dumaguete City	(035) 422-7289
RTC	Br. 47	Tagbilaran City	(038) 411-4851

<i>Eighth Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
RTC	Br. 9	Tacloban City	(053) 321-4003
RTC	Br. 29	Catbalogan, Samar	(055) 251-5262

<i>Ninth Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
RTC	Br. 8	Dipolog City	(065) 212-2800
RTC	Br. 16	Zamboanga City	(062) 991-0804
RTC	Br. 20	Pagadian City	(062) 214-1447

<i>Tenth Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
RTC	Br. 4	Butuan City	(085) 342-5565
RTC	Br. 10	Malaybalay City	(088) 221-2540; 813-4407
RTC	Br. 12	Oroquieta City	(088) 531-1525
RTC	Br. 39	Cagayan de Oro City	(08822) 724-628

<i>Eleventh Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
RTC	Br. 1	Tagum City	(084) 216-6739
RTC	Br. 16	Davao City	(082) 299-0650
RTC	Br. 18	Digos City	(082) 553-7354
RTC	Br. 35	General Santos City	(083) 301-2110

<i>Twelfth Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
RTC	Br. 4	Iligan City	(063) 221-8008
RTC	Br. 10	Marawi City	No available contact information

First Level Courts

<i>National Capital Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
MeTC	Br. 3	Manila	(02) 302-6785; 336-5400
MeTC	Br. 8	Manila	(02) 302-6782
MeTC	Br. 36	Quezon City	(02) 924-3855; 924-3859
MeTC	Br. 48	Pasay City	(02) 831-1414
MeTC	Br. 49	Kalookan City	(02) 324-5511 local 216
MeTC	Br. 67	Makati City	(02) 899-8613
MeTC	Br. 70	Pasig City	(02) 642-3924

<i>First Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
MTCC	Br. 4	Baguio City	(074) 442-7112
MTCC	Br. 3	Dagupan City, Pangasinan	(075) 511-4054

<i>Second Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
MTCC	Br. 4	Tuguegarao City	(078) 846-4098 c/o MTCC Br. 3, Tuguegarao City

<i>Third Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
MTCC	Br. 1	Angeles City	(045) 322-3132
MTCC	Br. 1	Cabanatuan City	(044) 600-5934
MTCC	Br. 2	City of San Fernando, Pampanga	(045) 961-2188
MTCC	Br. 3	Olongapo City	No available contact information
MTCC	Br. 1	San Jose del Monte City	(044) 691-2978

<i>Fourth Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
MTCC	Br. 1	Antipolo City	No available contact information
MTCC	Br. 2	Lipa City	(043) 757-5466 c/o OCC
MTCC	Br. 1	San Pablo City	(049) 562-8113

<i>Fifth Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
MTCC	Br. 2	Legaspi City	(052) 820-4642
MTCC	Br. 2	Naga City	(054) 473-2546

<i>Sixth Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
MTCC	Br. 3	Bacolod City	(034) 434-8362
MTCC	Br. 9	Iloilo City	(033) 338-3536
MTCC	Br. 2	Roxas City	(036) 522-9241

<i>Seventh Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
MTCC	Br. 7	Cebu City	(032) 253-2815
MTCC	Br. 3	Mandaue City	(032) 344-0628
MTCC	Br. 1	Tagbilaran City	(038) 411-2318

<i>Ninth Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
MTCC	Br. 2	Zamboanga City	(062) 991-4665

<i>Tenth Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
MTCC	Br. 2	Butuan City	(085) 342-5671
MTCC	Br. 5	Cagayan de Oro City	(08822) 722-505
MTCC	Br. 3	Ozamis City	(088) 521-1331

<i>Eleventh Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
MTCC	Br. 7	Davao City	(082) 301-6104
MTCC	Br. 1	General Santos City	(083) 552-7197 c/o RTC,OCC

<i>Twelfth Judicial Region</i>			
Court	Branch	Station	Contact Information
MTCC	Br. 1	Iligan City	(063) 221-2266

APPENDIX B

DIRECTORY OF CONCERNED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Commission on Human Rights (CHR)

Office of the Chairperson

Commission on Human Rights	(02) 928-0848; 926-6188; 929-0102
SAAC Building, UP Complex	(TF)www.chr.gov.ph
Commonwealth Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City	

CHR Regional Offices

Director, National Capital Region (NCR)	(02) 928-7098; 925-3881 (TF)
Director, Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	(074) 619-9088 (TF); 619-9089
Director, Region I	(072) 607-8706; 888-2450 (TF)
Director, Region II	(078) 304-2047; 846-4863
Director, Region III	(045) 961-4830; 961-8577 (TF)
Director, Region IV	(049) 562-5415
Director, Region V	(052) 820-5131 (TF)
Director, Region VI	(033) 329-2282
Director, Region VII	(032) 253-5403; 254-6921 (TF)
Director, Region VIII	(053) 321-3903 (TF)
Director, Region IX	(062) 993-2869 (TF)
Director, Region X	(08822) 724-525
Director, Region XI	(082) 298-3749; 298-2233 (TF)
Director, Region XII	(064) 482-0384; 421-1286
Director, CARAGA	(085) 815-2247; 342-5280

Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)

Office of the Secretary

Department of Agrarian Reform	(02) 928-7031 to 39 (TL)
Diliman, Quezon City	www.dar.gov.ph
	(02) 920-0380 (TF); 482-1390
	info@dar.gov.ph

DAR Bureaus

Bureau of Land and Acquisition and Distribution	(02) 480-5441
Bureau of Land Development	(02) 480-2405
Bureau of Agrarian Legal Assistance	(02) 474-7433
Bureau of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries and Development	(02) 926-1890 (TF)
Bureau of Agrarian Reform Information and Education	(02) 922-8975 (TF)

Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)

DAR Regional Offices

Regional Director, Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	(074) 445-4497; 300-8121 (F) car_region@yahoo.com
Regional Director, Region I	(072) 700-2549; 700-5771 (F)
Regional Director, Region II	(078) 846-1642 (TF); darro2rd@yahoo.com
Regional Director, Region III	(045) 961-5008; 961-2806 (F) dar3plans@yahoo.com
Regional Director, Region IV-A	(02) 910-0163; dar4_ord@yahoo.com
Regional Director, Region IV-B	(02) 631-1761; 331-9536 (F)
Regional Director, Region V	(052) 480-5180; 480-2100 (F)
Regional Director, Region VI	(033) 329-0775 (TF); dar_reg6@globelines.com.ph
Regional Director, Region VII	(032) 253-6913; 416-5650 (F)
Regional Director, Region VIII	(053) 325-5139; 325-3096 (F)
Regional Director, Region IX	(062) 214-2133 (TF)
Regional Director, Region X	(088) 858-1104; 350-3692 (F)
Regional Director, Region XI	(082) 293-0381 (TF)
Regional Director, Region XII	(064) 390-1484; 421-1216 (F)
Regional Director (CARAGA)	(085) 341-3144; 341-3450 (F) records_darro13@yahoo.com

Department of Agriculture (DA)

Office of the Secretary	(02) 928-8762 to 65 (TL); 920-4369
Department of Agriculture	920-3986; 929-8183 (F)
Elliptical Road, Dilliman, Quezon City	www.da.gov.ph

DA Regional Field Units

Regional Executive Director, RFU CAR	(074) 445-2432; 443-4621 (F)
Regional Executive Director, RFU I	(072) 888-2085; 8880341 (F)
Regional Executive Director, RFU II	(078) 846-9131 (TF)
Regional Executive Director, RFU III	(045) 961-3472; 961-3336 (TF)
Regional Executive Director, RFU IV-A	(02) 928-4132 (TF)
Regional Executive Director, RFU IV-B	(02) 426-4784; 920-2018 (F)
Regional Executive Director, RFU V	(054) 361-1264 (TF); 361-1690
Regional Executive Director, RFU VI	(033) 336-4221 (TF)
Regional Executive Director, RFU VII	(032) 254-4617 (TF)

Department of Agriculture (DA)

Regional Executive Director, RFU VIII	(053) 325-7242 (TF)
Regional Executive Director, RFU IX	(062) 992-3201; 991-2715 (F)
Regional Executive Director, RFU X	(088) 856-6871; 726-564 (F)
Regional Executive Director, RFU XI	(082) 221-9696; 226-3625 (F)
Regional Executive Director, RFU XII	(064) 421-3299 (TF); 421-3789 (F)
Regional Executive Director, RFU XIII	(085) 341-2045; 341-2114 (F)
Regional Executive Director, DAF-ARMM	(064) 421-1248; 421-1234 (TF)

DA Attached Agencies

Agricultural Credit Policy Council 28/F One San Miguel Avenue Bldg. 1 San Miguel Avenue corner Shaw Boulevard Pasig City	(02) 636-3390; 634-3319 (F)
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources PCA Building, Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City	(02) 929-5859; 9298074 (F)
Cotton Development Administration G/F Room 100, ATI Building Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City	(02) 920-8878; 920-9238 (F)
Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority BAI Compound, Visayas Avenue Diliman, Quezon City	(02) 920-8173 (TF)
Fiber Industry Development Authority 1424 Asiastrust Bank Annex Building Quezon Avenue, Quezon City	(02) 373-7489; 373-7494 (F) fida@pltdsl.net
Livestock Development Council DA Compound, Elliptical Road Diliman, Quezon City	(02) 928-1134; 929-6066 (F)
National Agricultural and Fishery Council DA Compound, Elliptical Road Diliman, Quezon City	(02) 927-8614; 924-3361 (F)
National Meat Inspection Service BAI Compound, Visayas Avenue, Quezon City	(02) 924-3118; 924-7973 (F) nmis@da.gov.ph
Philippine Carabao Center Maharlika Highway CLSU Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija	(044) 456-0731 to 34; 456-0730 (F) Manila Office: (02) 926-7707 (F) 926-7077 (TF)
Philippine Center for Post Harvest Development and Mechanization CLSU, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija	(044) 456-0243; 456-0110 (F)

Fisheries Regional Offices

Regional Director, Region I Aguila Road, Sevilla Norte San Fernando City, La Union	(6372) 242-1559; 243-1045 to 46 (6372) 242-1559 (F); 242-6112 (F)
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Department of Agriculture (DA)

Regional Director, Region II Carig, Tuguegarao, Cagayan	(6378) 844-1031; 844-5335; 844-1324 (6378) 846-3661 (F); 844-5331 (F)
Regional Director, Region III Berzon Building, San Agustin San Fernando, Pampanga	(045) 455-0824; 455-0877; 455-0878 (045) 455-0823 (F)
Regional Director, Region IV-A (CALABARZON) 2F ICC Building, NIA Complex EDSA, Diliman, Quezon City	(632) 926-8714; 929-6071 to 79 loc. (632) 926-8616 (F)
Regional Director, Region IV-B (MIMAROPA) 1F ICC Building, NIA Complex EDSA, Diliman, Quezon City	(043) 288-1392; 288-3338
Regional Director, Region V San Agustin, Pili, Camarines Sur	(6354) 477-7443; 361-2326 (TF) (6354) 477-3741 (F)
Regional Director, Region VI H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City	(6333) 366-6748; 336-9432; 337-5596 (6333) 336-9432 (F); 337-5596 (F)
Regional Director, Region VII Arellano Boulevard, Cebu City	(6332) 256-2772; 256-1666; 416-6851-52 (6332) 256-2772 to 73 or 76 (F)
Regional Director, Region VIII DA Compound Kanhurao Hill, Tacloban City	(6353) 321-1732; 3253174 (6353) 321-1732 (F)
Regional Director, Region IX R.T. Lim Kawa-Kawa, Zamboanga City	(6362) 991-8192 (6362) 993-2046 (F)
Regional Director, Region X Macabalan, Cagayan de Oro City	(6388) 856-9593; 856-9610; 710-345 (6388) 856-9593 (F)
Regional Director, Region XI BFAR Compound, Ramon Magsaysay Avenue Davao City	(6382) 227-1538; 226-2890; 224-1784 (6382) 224-1784; 227-1539 (F)
Regional Director, Region XII Vensu Compound, National Highway General Santos City	(6382) 227-1532; 224-5085 (6382) 227-1539 (F)
Regional Director, Region XIII-CARAGA Borromeo Street, Surigao City	(6385) 826-5538 (6385) 232-5435 (F)
Regional Director, Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) DAF-ARMM ORG Complex, Cotabato City	(6364) 421-1248; 421-1234 (6364) 421-1234 (F)
Regional Director, Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) BPI Complex, Guisad, Baguio City	(6374) 445-8499; 443-6716

Department of Energy (DOE)

Office of the Secretary Department of Energy Energy Center, Merrit Road, Fort Bonifacio Taguig, Metro Manila	(02) 479-2900 (TL); 840-2286; 812-6194 (F) www.doe.gov.ph
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Department of Energy (DOE)

DOE Bureaus

Electric Power Industry Management Bureau	(02) 840-2120 (TF)
Energy Policy and Planning Bureau	(02) 840-2288 (TF)
Energy Resource Development Bureau	(02) 840-2068 (TF)
Renewable Energy and Management Bureau	(02) 840-2268 (F)
Energy Utilization and Management Bureau	(02) 840-2289 (TF)
Oil Industry Management Bureau	(02) 840-2114; 840-2095 (F)

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

Office of the Secretary

Department of Environment and Natural Resources	(02) 929-6626 to 29; 926-2688
DENR Building, Visayas Avenue	920-4301; www.denr.gov.ph
Diliman, Quezon City	

DENR Attached Agencies

Environmental Management Bureau (EMB)

DENR Compound, Visayas Avenue	(02) 927-1517
Diliman, Quezon City	

Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau (MGB)

MGB Compound, North Avenue	(02) 928-8642; 920-1635 (F)
Diliman, Quezon City	

National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA)

NAMRIA Building, Lawton Avenue	(02) 810-5456; 810-5454
Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City	www.namria.gov.ph

National Water Resources Board

8/F, NIA Building, EDSA, Diliman, Quezon City	(02) 928-2365; 920-2641; 920-2724 (F)
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nwrb@nwrb.gov.ph

Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff

Unit 403 & 404, The One Executive Office Building	(02) 376-2060 to 61
West Avenue cor. Col. Martinez Street	
Quezon City	

DENR Regional Offices

National Capital Region (NCR)

Regional Executive Director	(02) 434-2240 to 69
1515 L&S Building, Roxas Boulevard, Manila	
Regional Director for Environment	(02) 781-0481; 781-0497
5F Hizon Building, Quezon Avenue, Quezon City	

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

Regional Technical Director for Land Management Service 1515 L&S Building, Roxas Boulevard, Manila	(02) 522-4768 to 69
Regional Technical Director for Forest Management Service DENR-NCR Plant Nursery North Avenue, Quezon City	(02) 435-8878; 435-8875 to 80
Regional Technical Director for Ecosystems Research and Development Service 1515 L&S Building, Roxas Boulevard, Manila	(02) 435-8878; 435-8875 to 80
Regional Technical Director for Protected Areas and Wildlife Management Service DENR-NCR Plant Nursery North Avenue, Quezon City	(02) 435-2509 denrmcr@hotmail.com

Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)

Regional Executive Director 80 Diego Silang Street, Baguio City	(074) 442-4531; 444-2806 ored@mozcom.com
Regional Director for Environment EMB, Pacdal Nursery, Baguio City	(074) 446-6440 embcar_baguio0566@yahoo.com
Regional Director for Mines 80 Diego Silang Street, Baguio City	(074) 442-6392 mgb-car@mozcom.com
Regional Technical Director for Land Management Service 80 Diego Silang Street, Baguio City	(074) 443-9321 rtdlms@hotmail.com
Regional Technical Director for Forest Management Service 80 Diego Silang Street, Baguio City	(074) 442-2353; 443-9322
Regional Technical Director for Ecosystems Research and Development Service 80 Diego Silang Street, Baguio City	(074) 447-2541; 447-2632 crdsdenr@yahoo.com
Regional Technical Director for Protected Areas and Wildlife Management Service 80 Diego Silang Street, Baguio City	(074) 444-2720 pawczmsdenrcar@hotmail.com

Region I (Ilocos Region)

Regional Executive Director Government Center, Sevilla City of San Fernando, La Union	(072) 700-5952 (072) 888-3833 (F)
Regional Director for Environment 2F Lee Building, Lingsat San Fernando City, La Union	(072) 700-2448 (072) 700-2449 (F)
Regional Director for Mines Lee Building (La Tondeña), Lingsat San Fernando, La Union	(072) 242-2777 (0918) 919-1798 mgb1@sflu.com

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

**Regional Technical Director
for Land Management Service** (072) 888-5844
2F ICVI Building, Quezon Avenue (0919) 897-7100
San Fernando City, La Union

**Regional Technical Director
for Forest Management Service** (044) 242-6201
2F, Doña Pepita Building, Quezon Avenue (0927) 418-9566
San Fernando City, La Union

**Regional Technical Director for Ecosystems
Research and Development Service** (044) 2425342
Boy Scout Building, Governor Aguilá Road (0927) 268-6626
San Fernando City, La Union

**Regional Technical Director for Protected Areas
and Wildlife Management Service** (072) 700-4421
3F ICVI Building, Quezon Avenue (0916) 549-5490
San Fernando City, La Union

Region II (Cagayan Valley)

Regional Executive Director (078) 304-8049
Nursery Compound, Tuguegarao, Cagayan r2@denr.gov.ph

Regional Director for Environment (078) 844-4321
Nursery Compound, Tuguegarao, Cagayan

Regional Director for Mines (078) 844-5561
Nursery Compound, Tuguegarao, Cagayan mines2@cag.pworld.net.ph

**Regional Technical Director
for Land Management Service** (078) 844-4344
Tuguegarao City, Cagayan

**Regional Technical Director
for Forest Management Service** (078) 844-4344
Nursery Compound, Tuguegarao, Cagayan (0919) 421-7616

**Regional Technical Director for Ecosystems
Research and Development Service** (078) 844-4328; 846-3035
Tuguegarao City, Cagayan (0919) 404-4233

**Regional Technical Director for Protected Areas
and Wildlife Management Service** (078) 844-0098
Nursery Compound, Tuguegarao, Cagayan

Region III (Central Luzon)

Regional Executive Director
Amalgamated Building, Mac Arthur Highway (045) 963-4636
Baliti, San Fernando, Pampanga

Regional Director for Environment
Amalgamated Building, Mac Arthur Highway (045) 963-4654
Baliti, San Fernando, Pampanga

Regional Director for Mines
Cleofers Building, General Hizon Street (045) 961-3523; 961-2779
San Fernando, Pampanga mgbr3@pamp.pworld.net.ph

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

**Regional Technical Director
for Land Management Service**
Amalgamated Building, Mac Arthur Highway
Baliti, San Fernando, Pampanga (045) 963-4651

**Regional Technical Director
for Forest Management Service**
Amalgamated Building, Mac Arthur Highway
Baliti, San Fernando, Pampanga (045) 963-4636

**Regional Technical Director for Ecosystems
Research and Development Service**
Amalgamated Building, Mac Arthur Highway
Baliti, San Fernando, Pampanga (045) 963-6196

**Regional Technical Director for Protected Areas
and Wildlife Management Service**
Amalgamated Building, Mac Arthur Highway
Baliti, San Fernando, Pampanga (045) 963-7630

Region IV-A (CALABARZON)

Regional Executive Director
DENRCRIS Business Center, National Highway
Barangay Halang, Calamba City, Laguna (049) 576-6941; 502-7997

Regional Director for Environment
Barangay Halang, Calamba City, Laguna (049) 502-7500 (TF)

Regional Director for Mines
Barangay Halang, Calamba City, Laguna (049) 502-7500 (TF)

**Regional Technical Director
for Land Management Service**
Barangay Halang, Calamba City, Laguna (049) 502-7500 (TF)

**Regional Technical Director
for Forest Management Service**
Barangay Halang, Calamba City, Laguna (049) 502-7500 (TF)

**Regional Technical Director for Ecosystems
Research and Development Service**
Barangay Halang, Calamba City, Laguna (049) 502-7500 (TF)

**Regional Technical Director for Protected Areas
and Wildlife Management Service**
Barangay Halang, Calamba City, Laguna (049) 502-7500 (TF)

Region IV-B (MIMAROPA)

Regional Executive Director
1514 L&S Building, Roxas Boulevard, Manila (02) 405-0046; 405-0155

Regional Director for Environment
1515 L&S Building, Roxas Boulevard, Manila (02) 521-2064

Regional Director for Mines
1515 L&S Building, Roxas Boulevard, Manila (02) 521-2064

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

**Regional Technical Director
for Land Management Service** (02) 405-0046
1515 L&S Building, Roxas Boulevard, Manila

**Regional Technical Director
for Forest Management Service** (02) 405-0047
1515 L&S Building, Roxas Boulevard, Manila

**Regional Technical Director for Ecosystems
Research and Development Service** (02) 405-0045
1515 L&S Building, Roxas Boulevard, Manila

**Regional Technical Director
for Protected Areas and Wildlife
and Coastal Zone Management Service** (02) 405-0045
1515 L&S Building, Roxas Boulevard, Manila

Region V (Bicol Region)

Regional Executive Director (052) 482-0691; 482-0697
Regional Center Site, Rizal Street
Rawis, Legazpi City (052) 963-4648 (F)

Regional Director for Environment (052) 820-5065; 482-0197
Regional Center Site, Rizal Street
Rawis, Legazpi City

Regional Director for Mines (052) 483-4958; 824-2014
DENR-MGS, Legazpi

**Regional Technical Director
for Land Management Service** (052) 481-1542 (TF)
DENR V-LMS, Sagpon, Legazpi City (0915) 316-3235

**Regional Technical Director
for Forest Management Service** (052) 482-0693
Management Service Regional Site (0921) 698-6567
Rawis, Legazpi City

**Regional Technical Director for Ecosystems
Research and Development Service** (052) 481-5532; 481-5588; 481-1860
DENR V-ERDS, Kalikasan Park, Legazpi City 481-1865; (0918) 564-3440

**Regional Technical Director
for Protected Areas and Wildlife
and Coastal Zone Management Service** (052) 481-5269
DENR V-PAWS, Kalikasan Park, Legazpi City (0927) 932-7102

Region VI (Western Visayas)

Regional Executive Director (033) 335-0002; 336-2654
Pepita Aquino Avenue, Iloilo City

Regional Director for Environment (033) 336-9910
Pepita Aquino Avenue, Iloilo City

Regional Director for Mines (033) 336-2556
2F J.M. Building, 11 Mabini Street, Iloilo City (033) 336-2815 (F)
mgb6denr@skyinet.net

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

Regional Technical Director for Land Management Service Masonic Temple, Plaza Libertad, Iloilo City	(033) 337-6284 denrncr@hotmail.com
Regional Technical Director for Forest Management Service Parola, Iloilo City	(033) 335-0435; 337-8582
Regional Technical Director for Ecosystems Research and Development Service Pepita Aquino Avenue, Iloilo City	(033) 337-2460
Regional Technical Director for Protected Areas and Wildlife and Coastal Zone Management Service Pepita Aquino Avenue, Iloilo City	(033) 337-8900 (0917) 353-3023; (0918) 921-5905

Region VII (Central Visayas)

Regional Executive Director Greenplains Subdivision, Banilad, Mandaue City	(032) 346-9612; 346-0661 (032) 346-2225 (F) reddenr7@cvis.net
Regional Director for Environment Greenplains Subdivision, Banilad, Mandaue City	(032) 346-1647; 346-9426
Regional Director for Mines Greenplains Subdivision, Banilad, Mandaue City	(032) 346-2273
Regional Technical Director for Land Management Service Greenplains Subdivision, Banilad, Mandaue City	(032) 346-2209; 346-2271; 344-7709 (032) 346-9108; (0918) 922-1770 rtdlmsdenr7@yahoo.com
Regional Technical Director for Forest Management Service Greenplains Subdivision, Banilad, Mandaue City	(032) 346-1002 (0917) 324-8569 rtdfmsdenr7@yahoo.com
Regional Technical Director for Ecosystems Research and Development Service Greenplains Subdivision, Banilad, Mandaue City	(032) 346-2103; 346-2209 (0917) 324-8040
Regional Technical Director for Protected Areas and Wildlife and Coastal Zone Management Service Greenplains Subdivision, Banilad, Mandaue City	(032) 346-2209 (0917) 324-8040 rtdpawsdenr7@yahoo.com

Region VIII (Easter Visayas)

Regional Executive Director Sto. Niño Extension, Tacloban City	(053) 325-6223; 321-6223 (053) 321-3386 (F)
Regional Director for Environment Sto. Niño Extension, Tacloban City	(053) 325-7268
Regional Director for Mines Nipa Hut, Jones Extension, Tacloban City	(053) 321-4696; 321-4695
Regional Technical Director for Land Management Service Sto. Niño Extension, Tacloban City	(053) 321-1090; 325-6519

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

Regional Technical Director for Forest Management Service	(053) 321-9071; 321-3384
Sto. Niño Extension, Tacloban City	
Regional Technical Director for Ecosystems Research and Development Service	(053) 321-1463; 325-6340
Sto. Niño Extension, Tacloban City	
Regional Technical Director for Protected Areas and Wildlife and Coastal Zone Management Service	(053) 325-7268
Sto. Niño Extension, Tacloban City	

Region IX (Zamboanga City)

Regional Executive Director	(062) 992-1738
Pasonanca Park, Zamboanga City	(062) 991-1424 (F)
Regional Director for Environment	(062) 992-6548; 992-6547
Governor Camins, Zamboanga City	
Regional Director for Mines	(062) 992-2194; 992-2086
MGSB, Veterans Avenue, Zamboanga City	
Regional Technical Director for Land Management Service	(062) 991-2149
General Vicente Alvares Street, Zamboanga City	
Regional Technical Director for Forest Management Service	(062) 991-9012
Lantawan, Pasonanca Park, Zamboanga City	(062) 991-9012 (F)
Regional Technical Director for Ecosystems Research and Development Service	(062) 991-1076; 991-2149
Lantawan, Pasonanca Park, Zamboanga City	
Regional Technical Director for Protected Areas and Wildlife and Coastal Zone Management Service	(062) 985-0445
Lantawan, Pasonanca Park, Zamboanga City	

Region X (Cagayan de Oro)

Regional Executive Director	(088) 726-280; 856-9066
DENR, R-10, Macabalan, Cagayan de Oro	(088) 726-280 (F)
Regional Director for Environment	(088) 726-243
DENR, R-10, Macabalan, Cagayan de Oro	
Regional Director for Mines	(088) 727-874
DENR, R-10, Macabalan, Cagayan de Oro	
Regional Technical Director for Land Management Service	(088) 865-9050; 728-222
DENR, R-10, Macabalan, Cagayan de Oro	
Regional Technical Director for Forest Management Service	(088) 856-9140
DENR, R-10, Macabalan, Cagayan de Oro	

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

**Regional Technical Director for Ecosystems
Research and Development Service** (088) 856-9152
DENR, R-10, Macabalan, Cagayan de Oro

**Regional Technical Director
for Protected Areas and Wildlife
and Coastal Zone Management Service** (088) 856-8780
DENR, R-10, Macabalan, Cagayan de Oro

Region XI (Davao City)

Regional Executive Director (082) 223-2779; 234-7441
Km 7, Lanang, Davao City (082) 234-0811 (F); (0917) 943-7283

Regional Director for Environment (082) 300-5139; 233-0809; 305-3629
Felbets Building, Km 7, Lanang, Davao City

Regional Director for Mines (082) 221-6535; 227-9938; 224-1536
669 Consuela Building, A. Quezon, Davao City

**Regional Technical Director
for Land Management Service** (082) 221-7064; 225-3679
Felbets Building, Km 7, Lanang, Davao City (0920) 567-6764

**Regional Technical Director
for Forest Management Service** (082) 234-7788
Km 7, Lanang, Davao City (082) 234-6606 (F); (0918) 937-1935

**Regional Technical Director for Ecosystems
Research and Development Service** (082) 234-1867
Km 7, Lanang, Davao City (0916) 518-9370

**Regional Technical Director
for Protected Areas and Wildlife
and Coastal Zone Management Service** (082) 234-4401; 234-1100
Km 7, Lanang, Davao City (0917) 500-1123

Region XII (Koronadal, South Cotabato)

Regional Executive Director (083) 228-6225
2F Arcada de Infante Building (083) 228-6226 (F)
General Santos Drive, Koronadal, South Cotabato

Regional Director for Environment (083) 228-4847
4F Siyambio Building, Roxas Street
Koronadal, South Cotabato

Regional Director for Mines (083) 228-6130; 228-6131
Luche Building, General Santos Drive
Koronadal, South Cotabato

**Regional Technical Director
for Land Management Service** (062) 991-2149
General Vicente Alvares Street, Zamboanga City

**Regional Technical Director
for Forest Management Service**
L2F Arcada de Infante Building
General Santos Drive, Koronadal, South Cotabato

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

**Regional Technical Director for Ecosystems
Research and Development Service**
L2F Arcada de Infante Building
General Santos Drive, Koronadal, South Cotabato

**Regional Technical Director
for Protected Areas and Wildlife
and Coastal Zone Management Service**
L2F Arcada de Infante Building
General Santos Drive, Koronadal, South Cotabato

Region XIII (CARAGA Region)

Regional Executive Director (085) 341-1996; 341-9812
DENR Region XIII, Ambago, Butuan City (085) 341-7280 (F)

Regional Director for Environment
DENR Region XIII, Ambago, Butuan City

Regional Director for Mines
DENR Region XIII, Ambago, Butuan City

**Regional Technical Director
for Land Management Service** (085) 342-7103 (TF)
DENR Region XIII, Ambago, Butuan City (0919) 336-8998

**Regional Technical Director
for Forest Management Service** (085) 342-7856
DENR Region XIII, Ambago, Butuan City

**Regional Technical Director for Ecosystems
Research and Development Service** (085) 341-8583 (TF)
DENR Region XIII, Ambago, Butuan City (0916) 588-1238

**Regional Technical Director
for Protected Areas and Wildlife
and Coastal Zone Management Service** (085) 341-5641
DENR Region XIII, Ambago, Butuan City (0920) 513-7509

Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)

Office of the Secretary
Department of the Interior and Local Government (02) 925-0330; 925-0332 (F)
A. Francisco Gold Condominium II, EDSA corner www.dilg.gov.ph
Mapagmahal Street, Diliman, Quezon City

DILG Bureaus

Bureau of Local Government Development (02) 920-3513; 927-7852 (TF)
Bureau of Local Government Supervision (02) 925-0377; 928-9181 (TF)
National Barangay Operations Office (02) 925-0371; 925-0328 (F)

DILG Regional Offices

Regional Director, National Capital Region (NCR) (02) 925-1126; 926-0013 (F)

Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)

Regional Director, Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	(074) 442-3515; 443-9840 (F)
Regional Director, Region I	(072) 888-3106; 700-2703 (F)
Regional Director, Region II	(078) 844-1296 (TF)
Regional Director, Region III	(045) 961-5527; 961-2904 (F)
Regional Director, Region IV-A	(02) 838-6748; 838-5323 (F)
Regional Director, Region IV-B	(02) 995-7725 (TF)
Regional Director, Region V	(052) 480-1484; 480-4023 (F)
Regional Director, Region VI	(033) 335-0465; 336-2653 (TF)
Regional Director, Region VII	(032) 253-5471; 253-5473
Regional Director, Region VIII	(053) 321-2078; 325-5170 (F)
Regional Director, Region IX	(062) 850-7258; 850-7252 (F)
Regional Director, Region X	(08822) 723-768; (088) 858-2191 (F)
Regional Director, Region XI	(082) 297-2724; 297-2600 (F)
Regional Director, Region XII	(083) 381-0186; 381-0180 (F)
Regional Director, Region XIII	(085) 342-2045; 342-2134 (F)
Regional Secretary, ARMM	(064) 421-2178; 421-1379 (F)

DILG Attached Agencies

Bureau of Fire Protection 145 Union Square Condominium 15 th Avenue, Cubao, Quezon City	(02) 911-7060; 911-9985 (F)
Bureau of Jail Management and Penology 144 Juco Building, Mindanao Avenue, Quezon City	(02) 927-6383 local 102; 456-1922 453-1196; 456-1184
Local Government Academy 8/F and 9/F, Agustin Building, F. Ortigas Jr. Road (formerly Emerald Avenue), Pasig City	(02) 634-1912; 634-6567 (TF)

Department of Justice (DOJ)

Office of the Secretary Department of Justice DOJ Building, Padre Faura Street, Ermita, Manila 1004	(02) 523-8481 to 98 (TL); 521-1908 (02) 523-9548 (TF); www.doj.gov.ph
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Office of the Regional State Prosecutor

Regional Prosecutor, Region I	(072) 242-7311
Regional Prosecutor, Region II	(078) 844-3786; 304-9372 (F)
Regional Prosecutor, Region III	(045) 963-6817; 961-6025
Regional Prosecutor, Region IV	(049) 561-1035

Regional Prosecutor, Region V	(052) 480-2498
Regional Prosecutor, Region VI	(033) 337-4809
Regional Prosecutor, Region VII	(032) 412-8747; 412-4855 (F)
Regional Prosecutor, Region VIII	(053) 325-6780
Regional Prosecutor, Region IX	(062) 991-0794; 991-2046 (F)
Regional Prosecutor, Region X	(088) 857-5585; 2272-0121 (F)
Regional Prosecutor, Region XI	(082) 297-8947; 297-6149 (F)
Regional Prosecutor, Region XII	(063) 352-0354
Regional Prosecutor, CARAGA	(085) 342-8084; 815-2414 (F)
Regional Prosecutor, ARMM	(063) 352-0256

Judiciary

Supreme Court	
Padre Faura Street corner Taft Avenue Ermita, Manila	(02) 522-3339; http://sc.judiciary.gov.ph
Court of Appeals	
Maria Orosa Street, Ermita, Manila	(02) 524-1241 to 52 (TL); 525-6748 http://ca.judiciary.gov.ph
Court of Tax Appeals	
National Government Center, Agham Road North Triangle, Diliman, Quezon City	(02) 920-4249 (TL); 426-4240 (TL) (02) 442-8196 (TL); 442-7092 cta.judiciary.gov.ph
Sandiganbayan	
Centennial Building, Commonwealth Avenue corner Batasan Road, Quezon City	(02) 951-4586; http://sb.judiciary.gov.ph

Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA)

Chairman	
Metropolitan Manila Development Authority MMDA Building, EDSA corner Orense Street Guadalupe, Makati City	(02) 882-0854; 882-4151; 882-0859 (F) www.mmda.gov.ph

Office of the Ombudsman

Office of the Ombudsman	
North Triangle, Diliman, Quezon City	(02) 926-9032 (TL); Local 455/458 927-0052; www.ombudsman.gov.ph
Deputy Ombudsman	
Overall Deputy Ombudsman	(02) 926-9032 Local 211; 926-8778
Deputy Ombudsman for Luzon	(02) 926-8734; 926-8738
Deputy Ombudsman for Visayas	(032) 225-0977
Deputy Ombudsman for Mindanao	(082) 221-3938
Deputy Ombudsman for the Military and Other Law Enforcement Offices	(02) 926-8747

Provincial Governors/Vice Governors

Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)

Province	Provincial Capitol	
Abra	Bangued	(074) 752-8118; 752-8148 (TF)
Apayao	Kabugao	(0917) 5509451; 09157403536 www.apayan.spaces.live.com
Benguet	La Trinidad	(074) 422-2046; 422-2004 (F); www.benguet.gov.ph
Ifugao	Lagawe	(074) 382-2108 (TF); 09159739739; www.ifugao.gov.ph
Kalinga	Tabuk	09178818158; 09289948599; www.kalinga.gov.ph
Mt. Province	Bontoc	(074) 462-4310 (TF); 09285044862 www.mountainprovince.net

Region I

Ilocos Norte	Laoag City	(077) 770-3262; 772-1211; 770-3966 (F) www.ilocosnorte.gov.ph
Ilocos Sur	Vigan City	(077) 722-2776; 722-1391 (F); www.ilocossur.gov.ph
La Union	San Fernando City	(072) 888-6035; 888-4453 (F); www.launion.gov.ph
Pangasinan	Lingayen	(075) 542-3578/6013; 542-6012 (TF) www.pangasinan.gov.ph

Region II

Batanes	Basco	09178055162; 09294958894
Cagayan	Tuguegarao	(078) 304-0083; www.cagavan.gov.ph
Isabela	Ilagan	(078) 634-2038; 622-2536; www.isabelaprov.gov.ph
Nueva Viscaya	Bayombong	(078) 805-5162; 805-7955; www.nvizcaya.gov.ph
Quirino	Cabarroguis	(078) 692-5088 (F); 692-5011

Region III

Aurora	Baler	(042) 209-4211; 209-4433; www.aurora.gov.ph/sopa
Bataan	Balanga	(047) 237-5540; 237-2413 (F); www.bataan.gov.ph
Bulacan	Malolos	(044) 791-0853; 791-6594; www.bulacan.gov.ph
Nueva Ecija	Cabanatuan	(044) 463-0213; www.nuevaecija.gov.ph
Pampanga	San Fernando City	(045) 961-4713; 961-3741 (F); http://pampangacapitol.ph
Tarlac	Tarlac	(045) 982-7842; 982-2574; www.tarlac.gov.ph
Zambales	Iba	(047) 811-3228; 811-7956/57; www.zambales.gov.ph

Provincial Governors/Vice Governors

Region IV-A (CALABARZON)

Batangas	Batangas City	(043) 723-1905; 723-1338 (F); www.batangas.gov.ph
Cavite	Trece Martires City	(046) 419-1919; 419-1037; www.cavite.gov.ph
Laguna	Sta. Cruz	(049) 808-1101; 808-1103 (F); www.laguna.gov.ph
Quezon	Lucena City	(042) 373-6008; 373-6007 (F)
Rizal	Pasig City	(02) 634-7175; 631-9271; www.rizalprovince.gov.ph

Region IV-B (MIMAROPA)

Marinduque	Boac	(042) 332-1520 (F); 09215854664; www.marinduque.gov.ph
Occidental Mindoro	Mamburao	(043) 711-1034; 711-5004 (F) www.occidental-mindoro.com
Oriental Mindoro	Calapan	(043) 288-2450; www.ormindoro.gov.ph
Palawan	Puerto Princesa City	(048) 288-2450; www.palawan.gov.ph
Romblon	Romblon	(054) 472-8218 local 2010 or 2684 www.romblonprov.gov.ph

Region V

Albay	Legaspi City	(052) 481-2555; 480-3444 (F); (052) 481-9290
Camarines Norte	Daet	(054) 721-4304 (TF); 09088967963; 09189140411
Camarines Sur	Pili	(054) 477-3159; 475-7806 (F); www.camarinessur.gov.ph
Catanduanes	Virac	(052) 811-2235; 811-1335 (TF)
Masbate	Masbate	(056) 582-0874; 582-0266
Sorsogon	Sorsogon	(056) 211-2121; 211-1600/1231

Region VI

Aklan	Kalibo	(036) 268-4924/5338/2817; 262-3132 (F) www.aklan.gov.ph
Antique	San Jose City	(036) 540-9649; 540-8198 (F); www.antique.gov.ph
Capiz	Roxas City	(036) 621-1607; 621-0595 (F); www.capiz.gov.ph
Guimaras	Jordan	(033) 581-3351; 237-1111 (TF); www.guimaras.gov.ph
Iloilo	Iloilo City	(033) 336-8151; 337-1739/2066; www.iloilo.gov.ph
Negros Occidental	Bacolod City	(034) 434-1152/6442 (F); 433-3488 www.negros-occ.gov.ph

Provincial Governors/Vice Governors

Region VII

Bohol	Tagbilaran City	(038) 412-3063; 09173040391; www.bohol.gov.ph
Cebu	Cebu City	(032) 254-1882; 254-4164; www.cebunet.gov.ph
Negros Oriental	Dumaguete City	(035) 422-0344; 225-4835 (F); www.negor.gov.ph
Siquijor	Siquijor	(035) 482-0010; 480-9285; www.siquijor.gov.ph

Region VIII

Billiran	Naval	(053) 500-9021/9344; 500-9345 (F); www.billiran.gov.ph
Eastern Samar	Borongan	(055) 261-2414 (F); 560-9417/9077 www.easternsamar.gov.ph
Leyte	Tacloban City	(053) 321-4927; 325-7125 (F); www.leyte.org.ph
Northern Samar	Catarman	09175233180; 09399371282; www.northernsamar.gov.ph
Samar	Catbalogan	(055) 251-6117; 251-2982; www.samar.lgu.ph.com
Southern Leyte	Maasin City	(053) 570-9016; 570-9018 (F)

Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)

Zamboanga del Norte	Dipolog City	(065) 212-4837; 212-3563 (TF); www.zaNorte.gov.ph
Zamboanga del Sur	Pagadian City	(062) 214-1869; 214-2944; www.zamboangadelsur.gov.ph
Zamboanga Sibugay	Ipil	(062) 333-5550; 333-5557 (F); www.sibugay.gov.ph

Region X (Northern Mindanao)

Bukidnon	Malaybalay City	(088) 221-2523; 813-3845; www.bukidnon.gov.ph
Camiguin	Mambajao	(088) 387-1014; 387-1022 (F); www.camiguin.gov.ph
Lanao del Norte	Iligan City	(063) 341-5241; 341-5345 (F); www.lanaodelnorte.gov.ph
Misamis Occidental	Oroquieta City	(088) 531-1632; 531-1333 (F); www.misocc.gov.ph
Misamis Oriental	Cagayan de Oro City	(0882) 729-995; 729-5824 (F); www.misamisoriental.ph

Region XI (DAVAO REGION)

Compostela Valley	Nabunturan	(084) 376-1054 (TF); www.ecomval.gov.ph
Davao del Norte	Tagum City	(084) 216-3664 (TF); www.davaodelnorte.gov.ph

Provincial Governors/Vice Governors

Davao del Sur	Digos City	(082) 553-7300; 553-9142 (F) provincedavaodelsur@yahoo.com
Davao Oriental	Mati	(087) 388-3787; 811-4401 (F); www.davaoorientalnow.com

Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)

North Cotabato	Kidapawan City	(064) 288-1799; 288-1875; www.cotabatoprov.gov.ph
Sarangani	Alabel	(083) 508-2165/2345; www.sarangani.gov.ph
South Cotabato	Koronadal City	(083) 228-2432; 228-3448; www.southcotabato.gov.ph
Sultan Kudarat	Isulan	(064) 201-3021; 201-4281 www.sultankudaratprovince.gov.ph

Region XIII (CARAGA)

Agusan del Norte	Butuan City	(085) 225-3785; 09189670106; www.agusandelnorte.gov.ph
Agusan del Sur	Prosperidad	(085) 242-3746; 09177236969; www.agusandelsur.gov.ph
Dinagat Island		(086) 952-0770; 09178389526; www.dinagatislands.gov.ph
Surigao del Norte	Surigao City	(086) 826-0462; 09188038412 www.surigaodelnorte.gov.ph
Surigao del Sur	Tandag	(086) 211-3633; 839-3542

Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) (www.armm.gov.ph)

Basilan	Isabela City	(062) 200-3414; 200-3427 (TF); www.basilan.gov.ph
Lanao del Sur	Marawi City	09195534722; www.lanaodelsur.gov.ph
Maguindanao	Shariff Aguak	(064) 489-0997; 489-0905
Sulu	Kakuyugan Jolo	(085) 341-8911 (TF); 09178989818; www.sulu.gov.ph
Tawi-Tawi	Bongao	(02) 468-8188; 454-7382 (F)

City Mayors/Vice Mayors

National Capital Region (NCR)

Caloocan		(02) 288-8811 local 2223; 3244960; www.caloocancity.gov.ph
Las Piñas		(02) 871-4343 local 216; 8730765 (F); www.laspinascity.gov.ph
Makati		(02) 871-1194; 870-1000 (F); www.makati.gov.ph
Malabon		(02) 281-4999 local 1711/1712; 281-4998(F) www.malabon.gov.ph

City Mayors/Vice Mayors

Mandaluyong	(02) 532-2332/4492/2224; 536-4634 www.mandaluyong.gov.ph
Manila	(02) 527-4920/4491; 527-4983 (TF); www.manila.gov.ph
Marikina	(02) 646-1634; 682-9281/9279; www.marikina.gov.ph
Muntinlupa	(02) 862-5316/1742; 850-3259; www.muntinlupacity.gov.ph
Navotas	(02) 283-3792/9370; 281-8861 (F); www.navotas.gov.ph
Parañaque	(02) 820-7783/9370; 825-7793; www.parañaquecity.com
Pasay	(02) 831-5222; 551-3747 (TF); www.pasay.gov.ph
Pasig	(02) 642-8891; 641-1927 (TF); www.pasigcity.gov.ph
Quezon	(02) 444-7272 local 8305; 924-3592; www.quezoncity.gov.ph
San Juan	(02) 724-4736; 724-2603; www.sanjuancity.gov.ph
Taguig	(02) 555-7801; 542-4010; www.taguig.gov.ph
Valenzuela	(02) 352-100 local 1144/45; 291-3069 www.valenzuelacity.gov.ph

Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)

Baguio, Benguet	(074) 446-0688; 442-5495; 0917-5061046; www.baguio.gov.ph
Tabuk, Kalinga	09175096790; 09174845777; www.tabuk.gov.ph

Region I

Alaminos, Pangasinan	(075) 552-7109 (TF); 552-0513; www.alaminoscity.gov.ph
Batac, Ilocos Norte	(077) 792-3135; 792-3441 (F); www.batac.gov.ph
Candon, Ilocos Sur	(077) 742-1416/5168; 742-6136 (F); www.candoncity.gov.ph
Dagupan, Pangasinan	(075) 515-4343; 522-2907; 522-2754 (F); www.dagupan.gov.ph
Laoag, Ilocos Norte	(077) 772-1101; 771-3168 (F); www.laoagcity.gov.ph
San Carlos, Pangasinan	(075) 955-5929; 634-1273; 532-4761 (F)
San Fernando, La Union	(072) 888-6906; 888-6907 (TF); www.sanfernandocity.gov.ph
Urdaneta, Pangasinan	(075) 568-2030/3003; 568-3001 (F)
Vigan, Ilocos Sur	(077) 722-2466/3838; 632-2996 (TF); www.vigancity.gov.ph

Region II

Cauayan, Isabela	(078) 652-2017 (TF); 652-2005; www.cityofcauayan.com
Santiago, Isabela	(078) 682-8110 (TF); 09189279082
Tuguegarao, Cagayan	(078) 844-1449/2894 (F); 09178462316; www.tuguegarao.gov.ph

Region III

Angeles, Pampanga	(045) 892-1211/6163; 09178112642; www.angelescity.gov.ph
Balanga, Bataan	(047) 237-2543/1837/3510/2969; www.cityofbalanga.gov.ph

City Mayors/Vice Mayors

Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija	(045) 600-5902; 09189090456; 09178652255
Gapan, Nueva Ecija	(044) 486-5544; 09178100612
Malolos, Bulacan	(044) 662-6092; 09163916364; www.maloloscity.gov.ph
Meycauayan, Bulacan	(044) 258-1008 (TF); 09188030583; 09175174000
Olongapo, Zambales	(047) 222-2565/5195; 09178961947 www.olongapocity.gov.ph
Palayan, Nueva Ecija	(044) 958-4010 (TF); 09209702628 www.palayancity.webs.com
San Fernando, Pampanga	(045) 961-5022 (F); 961-2872; www.cityofsanfernando.gov.ph
San Jose, Nueva Ecija	(044) 511-2035/1978; 09173445438 www.sanjosecity-ne.gov.ph
San Jose del Monte, Bulacan	(044) 815-2136; 09178370304; 09178573357
Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija	(044) 456-0102/0028; 456-5020 (F) www.sciencecityofmunoz.ph
Tarlac, Tarlac	(045) 982-6005 (F); 982-0190; 09209605311 www.tarlaccity.gov.ph

Region IV-A

Antipolo, Rizal	(02) 697-6929; 697-4384; www.antipolo.gov.ph
Batangas, Batangas	(043) 723-4278; 723-1832 (F); www.batangascity.gov.ph
Calamba, Laguna	(049) 576-6409; 545-6789; www.calambacity.com
Cavite, Cavite	(046) 431-7884; 431-1665 (F)
Dasmariñas, Cavite	(046) 416-0095; 416-3898; www.dasmarinas.gov.ph
Lipa, Batangas	(043) 784-5472; www.lipa.gov.ph
Lucena, Quezon	(042) 373-1262; 373-5931/32/33; www.lucenacity.gov.ph
San Pablo, Laguna	(049) 562-5532; www.sanpablo.gov.ph
Santa Rosa, Laguna	(049) 534-1024
Tagaytay, Cavite	(046) 413-1295; 413-1220; www.tagaytay.gov.ph
Tanauan, Batangas	(043) 778-5034/1712; 778-1322 (TF); www.tanauancity.gov.ph
Tayabas, Quezon	(042) 793-2660; www.tayabas.ph
Trece Martires, Cavite	(046) 686-1323 (TF)

Region IV-B

Calapan, Oriental Mindoro	(043) 288-2496/2509; 288-2052 (F); www.cityofcalapan.gov.ph
Princesa, Palawan	(048) 433-9965; 434-4094 (TF); 09177711818 www.puertoprincesa.ph

Region V

Iriga, Camarines Sur	(054) 299-1933; 456-0250; www.iriga.gov.ph
Legazpi, Albay	(052) 820-1400; 820-1843 (F); www.legazpicity.ph

City Mayors/Vice Mayors

Ligao, Albay	(052) 485-1115; 837-1001/1400; www.ligaocity.gov.ph
Masbate, Masbate	(056) 333-5844/2869; 09182657085; www.masbatecity.gov.ph
Naga, Camarines Sur	(054) 473-2240; 473-4296; www.naga.gov.ph
Sorsogon, Sorsogon	(056) 211-1353 (TF); 09192878436; www.sorsogoncity.gov.ph
Tabacco, Albay	(052) 487-5238; 830-0181

Region VI

Bacolod, Negros Occidental	(034) 434-1212; 435-3333; www.bacolodcity.gov.ph
Bago, Negros Occidental	(034) 461-0164; 461-0199 (F); www.bagocity.gov.ph
Cadiz, Negros Occidental	(034) 493-1447; 493-0360; www.cadizcity.gov.ph
Escalante, Negros Occidental	(034) 454-0362; www.escalantecity.gov.ph
Himamaylan, Negros Occidental	(034) 388-3504; 388-3683
Iloilo, Iloilo	(033) 337-8770/3533; 336-3530 (F)
Kabankalan, Negros Occidental	(034) 471-2291
La Carlota, Negros Occidental	(034) 460-2582; 460-2453; www.lacarlota.gov.ph
Passi, Iloilo	(033) 311-5087; 311-5947
Roxas, Capiz	(036) 621-0500; 621-2495; www.roxascity.gov.ph
Sagay, Negros Occidental	(034) 488-0101; 488-0509
San Carlos, Negros Occidental	(034) 342-5112; www.sancarlos.city.gov.ph
Silay, Negros Occidental	(034) 495-0587; www.silaycity.gov.ph
Sipalay, Negros Occidental	(034) 434-0460; www.sipalaycity.gov.ph
Talisay, Negros Occidental	(034) 495-1959; 495-6282; www.talisaycitycebu.gov.ph
Victorias, Negros Occidental	(034) 399-3459; 399-3140; www.victoriacity.gov.ph

Region VII

Bais, Negros Oriental	(035) 541-5001; 09173141881
Bayawan, Negros Oriental	(035) 531-0019; 531-0728; www.bayawancity.gov.ph
Bogo, Cebu	(035) 434-8583/9270; 434-8167; www.cityofbogocebu.com
Canlaon, Negros Oriental	(035) 414-0007; 09183261226; www.canlaon-city.gov.ph
Carcar, Cebu	(032) 487-9512; 09285081959
Cebu, Cebu	(032) 255-6984; 253-2047; www.cebucity.gov.ph
Danao, Cebu	(032) 200-4372; 200-4420
Dumaguete, Negros Oriental	(035) 225-0640; 225-3775
Guihulngan, Negros Oriental	(035) 410-3098; 09206286192; www.guihulngan.gov.ph
Lapu-Lapu, Cebu	(032) 340-0656; 340-0018; www.lapulapucity.gov.ph
Mandaue, Cebu	(032) 345-2799; 514-9966; www.mandauecity.gov.ph
Naga, Cebu	(032) 489-8989; 09228633136; www.naga-cebu.com

City Mayors/Vice Mayors

Tagbilaran, Bohol	(038) 412-3715; 412-4995; www.tagbilaran.gov.ph
Talisay, Cebu	(032) 272-0669; 273-1425; www.talisaycitycebu.gov.ph
Tanjay, Negros Oriental	(035) 415-9385; 415-9375
Toledo, Cebu	(032) 322-6258; 467-8372; www.toledocity.gov.ph

Region VIII

Baybay	(053) 335-2045
Borongan	(055) 560-9107; 560-9700; www.iborongan.com
Calbayog, Samar	(055) 209-1200; www.calbayog.gov.ph
Catbalogan	(055) 251-3106; 09088550088; www.catbalogan.gov.ph
Maasin, Southern Leyte	(053) 570-8285; 381-4136 (F); www.maasincity.com
Ormoc, Leyte	(053) 255-3242; 255-7395 (F); www.ormoc.gov.ph
Tacloban, Leyte	(053) 325-4402; 325-4403 (F); www.tacloban.gov.ph

Region IX

Dapitan, Zamboanga del Norte	(065) 213-344; 213-6377 (TF); www.dapitan.com
Dipolog, Zamboanga del Norte	(065) 212-2484; www.dipologcity.com
Isabela, Basilan	(062) 200-7293
Pagadian, Zamboanga del Sur	(062) 214-1986; 09189142144; www.zds-pagadian.gov.ph
Zamboanga, Zamboanga del Sur	(062) 992-3491; 992-2385; www.zamboanga.gov.ph

Region X

Cagayan de Oro, Misamis Oriental	(08822) 729-900; 721-722; www.cagayandeoro.ph
Gingoog, Misamis Oriental	(088) 427-441; www.gingoog.gov.ph
El Salvador, Misamis Oriental	(08822) 754-034
Iligan, Lanao del Norte	(063) 221-6758; 221-3785 (F); www.iligan-city.gov.ph
Malaybalay, Bukidnon	(088) 813-2744
Oroquieta, Misamis Occidental	(088) 531-1213; 531-1397; www.oroquietacity.gov.ph
Ozamis, Misamis Occidental	(088) 521-1390; 521-0366; www.ozamiz.gov.ph
Tanguib, Misamis Occidental	(088) 354-1333; 354-1536
Valencia, Bukidnon	(088) 222-2896

Region XI

Davao, Davao del Sur	(082) 221-4033 (TF); www.davaocity.gov.ph
Digos, Davao del Sur	(082) 553-4860 (TF); www.digoscity.com
Island Garden City of Samal, Davao del Norte	(082) 301-0006; 301-4073 (F); www.samalcity.gov.ph
Panabo, Davao del Norte	(084) 628-5185; www.panabocity.gov.ph
Tagum, Davao del Norte	(084) 217-3682 (TF); www.tagumcity.gov.ph

City Mayors/Vice Mayors

Region XII

Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat	(064) 421-8970; 421-8969 (F)
General Santos, South Cotabato	(083) 554-4212 (TF); www.gensantos.gov.ph
Kidapawan, North Cotabato	(064) 278-5320; 278-3058; www.kidapawancity.gov.ph
Koronadal, South Cotabato	(083) 228-9457; 520-0466 (F); www.koronadal.gov.ph
Tacurong, Sultan Kudarat	(064) 384-2059; www.tacurong.gov.ph

Region XIII

Bayugan	09193185696; 09084476140
Bislig, Surigao del Sur	(086) 853-6089; 839-3542; 853-5495; www.bislig.gov.ph
Butuan, Agusan del Norte	(085) 815-1195; 09188180113; www.butuan.gov.ph
Cabadbaran	(085) 818-1271; 09173220444; www.cabadbaratoday.com
Surigao, Surigao del Norte	(086) 801-2016; 826-0249; 09188180113; 09177037572
Tandag	(086) 211-3033/5038; 09209474928

Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)

Marawi, Lanao del Sur	(063) 520-0320 (TF); 09277111687; www.marawicity.gov.ph
Isabela, Basilan	(062) 200-7293

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

National Capital Region (NCR)

Pateros	(02) 642-3390; 641-1090; www.pateros.gov.ph
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Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)

Abra Province

Bangued	(074) 752-7322; 752-7595; www.bangued.gov.ph
Boliney	(074) 752-9231; 752-8102; www.boliney.gov.ph
Bucay	09159340038; 09064497782; www.bucay.gov.ph
Bucloc	(074) 752-9210; 09069330540; www.bucloc.gov.ph
Daguoman	(074) 752-7351; 752-9209; 09152039238
Danglas	(074) 752-9269; 752-8320; 09266078565
Dolores	(074) 752-9278; 752-8081; 09175685628
La Paz	(074) 752-9271; 09188001006; 09088655755
Lacub	(074) 752-7305; 09152001664; 09351817840
Lagangilang	(074) 752-9297; 09292300416; 09186047998
Lagayan	(074) 752-9273; 09072399732; 09175660126

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Langiden	(074) 752-9246; 752-8459; 09169704743
Licuan-Baay	(074) 752-7638; 752-5472; www.licuanbaay.gov.ph
Luba	(074) 752-9236; 09295655266; 09057981229
Malibcong	09152593582; 09152022486
Manabo	(074) 752-9232; 09161816532; 09178744506
Peñarrubia	(074) 752-9201; 09175155185; 09351673636
Pidigan	(074) 752-9244; 09162776720; www.pidigan.gov.ph
Pilar	(074) 752-9229; 09178238212; 09157834855
Sailapadan	(074) 752-9205; 09175796641; www.sailapadan.gov.ph
San Isidro	(074) 752-8580; 09173485673; 09189441325
San Juan	(074) 752-8053; 752-9267; 09155117608
San Quintin	(074) 752-8168; 09178431511; www.sanquintin.gov.ph
Tayum	(074) 752-8168; 09267212121; www.tayum.gov.ph
Tineg	(074) 752-5758; 09158496244; www.tineg.gov.ph
Tubo	(074) 752-9234; 09162324451; www.tubo.gov.ph
Villaviciosa	(074) 752-9206; 09175129936; www.villaviciosa.gov.ph

Apayao Province

Calanasan	(078) 427-9404; 427-8224; 09179388896; 09267290617
Conner	09477287879; 09277894586; www.conner.gov.ph
Flora	09175762869; 09216347156; www.flora.gov.ph
Kabugao	09178696071; 09154940301
Luna	(078) 824-8575; 09200270926; www.lunaapayao.com
Pudtol	09088844889; 09102720467; www.pudtol.gov.ph
Sta. Marcela	(078) 824-8576; 09088872069; www.stamarcela.gov.ph

Benguet Province

Atok	(074) 422-1373; 09303518381; www.atok.gov.ph
Bakun	09297250058; 09214672566; www.bakun.gov.ph
Bokod	09474298841; 09189650279; www.bokod.gov.ph
Buguias	09209118167; 09098947257; www.buguias.gov.ph
Itogon	09088882010; 09088852423; www.itogon.gov.ph
Kabayan	(074) 422-4688; 09073018141; 09195104107
Kapangan	09209230810; 09287504457; www.kapangan.gov.ph
Kibungan	(074) 309-1495; 09175001353
La Trinidad	(074) 309-3248; 422-2736; www.la Trinidad.gov.ph
Mankayan	(074) 452-8030; 452-8136; 09189485349; 09081780607
Sablan	(074) 423-0466; 09292916685; 09189298581
Tuba	(074) 447-0064; 442-6648; www.tuba.gov.ph
Tublay	(074) 424-1172; 424-1174; www.tublay.gov.ph

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Ifugao Province	
Aguinaldo	09066167108; 09268504590; www.aguinaldo.gov.ph
Alfonso Lista (Potia)	(074) 627-2034; 09163726966; www.alfonso.gov.ph
Asipulo	09175830142; 09273863948; www.asipulo.gov.ph
Banaue	(074) 386-4052; 09205241926; www.banaue.gov.ph
Hingyon	09393019829; 09089424037; www.hingyon.gov.ph
Hungduan	09175544008; 09175097970; www.hungduan.gov.ph
Kiangan	09051443248; 09263618178
Lagawe (Capital)	(074) 382-2025; 382-2109; 09351773866
Lamut	(074) 382-2620 (TF); 09274444303
Mayoyao	(074) 832-2034; 09263054678; 09056724066
Tinoc	09159035806; 09156556892; www.tinoc.gov.ph
Kalinga Province	
Balbalan	09091111999; 09274303186; www.balbalan.gov.ph
Lubuagan	(074) 872-2017; 09394300957; 09083689365
Pasil	09214326365; 09206782586
Pinukpuk	09174037274; 09219940829; www.pinukpuk.gov.ph
Rizal-liwan	09178279781; 09057847887; www.rizalkalinga.gov.ph
Tanudan	(078) 872-2211; 09106459284; 09305479478
Tinglayan	09169225233; 09056497498; www.tinglayan.gov.ph
Mountain Province	
Barlig	(078) 445-8892; 09213438356; www.barlig.gov.ph
Bauko	(074) 592-3471; 09216737100; www.bauko.gov.ph
Besao	(074) 602-1031; www.besao.gov.ph
Bontoc (Capital)	(074) 602-1125; 462-4288 (TF); www.bontoc.gov.ph
Natonin	(074) 462-4148; 09266775506
Paracelis	(074) 462-4147; 09398165571
Sabangan	(074) 462-4141; 09214931776; www.sabangan.gov.ph
Sadanga	(074) 462-4145; 09214017426; www.sadanga.gov.ph
Sagada	(074) 602-1138; 09082671117; www.sagada.gov.ph
Tadian	(074) 462-4143; 09209167098; www.tadian.gov.ph

Region I

Ilocos Norte	
Adams	09088818010; 09993024759; www.adamsilocosnorte.com
Bacarra	(077) 670-3260; 670-3265 (F); www.bacarra.gov.ph
Badoc	(077) 670-0293; 670-0110 (F); www.badoc.gov.ph

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Bangui	(077) 676-0711
Banna (Espiritu)	(077) 786-6062 (TF); 676-0619; www.banna.gov.ph
Burgos	09285510452; 09392223339; www.burgusilocosnorte.gov.ph
Carasi	09175591222; 0927750226; www.carasi.gov.ph
Currimao	(077) 670-1301; www.currimao.gov.ph
Dingras	(077) 784-0019; 784-0030 (F); www.dingras.gov.ph
Dumalneg	09175156777
Marcos	(077) 786-1307; 784-7993 (TF)
Nueva Era	09175777447; 09175521227; www.nuevaera.gov.ph
Pagudpud	(077) 676-1350; 676-1349; www.pagudpud.gov.ph
Paoay	(077) 793-2054; 793-2222 (TF); www.paoay.gov.ph
Pasuquin	(077) 775-0037 (TF); www.pasuquin.gov.ph
Piddig	(077) 676-0509; 676-1255
Pinili	(077) 744-1075; 794-1020 (TF); www.pinili.gov.ph
San Nicolas	(077) 773-2304 loc 11; 773-2305 (TF); www.sannicolasilocosnorte.gov.ph
Sarrat	(077) 782-8066 (TF); 782-2101; www.sarrat.gov.ph
Solsona	(077) 784-6020 (TF); 782-6031
Vintar	(077) 670-5273; 670-5272 (TF); www.vintar.gov.ph

Ilocos Sur Province

Alilem	09399143320; www.alilem.gov.ph
Banayoyo	(077) 742-5656; 742-5657; www.banayoyo.gov.ph
Bantay	(077) 722-8006 (TF); 722-3235; www.bantay.gov.ph
Burgos	09063687093
Cabugao	(077) 728-5128; 728-5565 (F); www.cabugao.gov.ph
Caoayan	(077) 722-2077 (TF); 722-6146; www.caoayanis.gov.ph
Cervantes	09198393088; 09999911046; www.cervantes.gov.ph
Galimuyod	(077) 742-6857; 742-6816 (TF)
Gregorio del Pilar	09178122059; www.gregoriodelpilar.gov.ph
Lidlidda	09178333200; 09993639393
Magsingal	(077) 726-3579; 726-3716
Nagbukel	09175683116; 09175307159
Narvacan	(077) 732-5739 (TF); 09175685557; www.narvacan.gov.ph
Quirino (Angkaki)	09494490207; 09156090001
Salcedo	09175355583; 09273783147
San Emilio	09173492359; 09282928897
San Esteban	09178226047; 09275126111; www.sanesteban.gov.ph

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

San Ildefonso	(077) 722-4068; 726-4260
San Juan	(077) 728-2020/2022/2120 (F)
San Vicente	(077) 722-4752; 722-8320
Santa	(077) 725-5052; 725-5510 (TF); www.santa.gov.ph
Santiago	09267438363; 09273139782
Sigay	09156005495; 09066577696; www.sigayilocosur.com.ph
Sinalt	(077) 728-8126 (TF); 728-8129
Sta. Catalina	(077) 722-8422; 722-5151 (TF); www.sta.catalina.org
Sta. Cruz	(077) 742-3037 (TF); 674-7051; www.stacruz-is.gov.ph
Sta. Lucia	(077) 742-6904 (TF); 742-6904
Sta. Maria	(077) 732-5544/5623; 732-5509 (TF) www.santamariailocosur.gov.ph
Sto. Domingo	(077) 726-4036 (TF); 09175264654; www.stodomingo.gov.ph
Sugpon	09152145583; 09993913933
Suyo	09265030321; www.suyo.gov.ph
Tagudin	(077) 652-1167 (TF); 652-1168; www.tagudin.gov.ph
La Union Province	
Agoo	(072) 710-1865 (TF); 710-0241
Aringay	(072) 607-9531 (TF)
Bacnotan	(072) 719-0100 (TF); 607-4261; www.bacnotan.gov.ph
Bagulin	09173945509; 09175400843
Balaoan	(072) 794-2020 (TF); 607-0069; www.balaoan.gov.ph
Bangar	(072) 607-2088 (TF); 794-1069; www.bangar.gov.ph
Bauang	(072) 705-1102 (TF); 607-7524; www.bauang.gov.ph
Burgos	09198778076; 09083474024; www.burgoslaunion.gov.ph
Caba	(072) 708-0117 (TF); 708-0112 (TF); www.caba.gov.ph
Luna	(072) 607-1132 (TF); 607-0817 (TF); www.luna.gov.ph
Naguilian	(072) 609-1266; 609-1135 (TF)
Pugo	09194686626; 09209556330; www.pugo.gov.ph
Rosario	(072) 712-0248 (TF); 712-1172; www.rosario_lu.gov.ph
San Gabriel	(072) 607-1244; 09178043032; sglu.localgov@yahoo.com
San Juan	(072) 242-5650; 242-3442 (TF); www.sanjuanlaunion.gov.ph
Sto. Tomas	(072) 710-1532 (TF); 09205047981
Santol	(072) 603-0154; 09298953767
Sudipen	(072) 607-3088 (TF); 607-3117; www.sudipenlaunio.gov.ph
Tubao	(072) 528-4038 (TF); 528-4233

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Pangasinan Province	
Agno	(075) 557-2007; 557-2124 (F); www.agno.gov.ph
Aguilar	(075) 549-2003; 549-2005 (TF); www.aguilar-pangasinan.gov.ph
Alcala	(075) 593-3012; 593-3803 (TF); www.alcalapangasinan.gov.ph
Anda	(075) 557-5011; 557-5012 (TF)
Asingan	(075) 563-2932; 611-0455 (F)
Balungao	(075) 583-3073; 583-8421 (F); www.balungao.org
Bani	(075) 553-2010; 553-2176 (F); www.bani.gov.ph
Basista	(075) 505-2136; 505-2130 (TF)
Bautista	(075) 592-3631; 592-3471 (TF); www.bautista.gov.ph
Bayambang	(075) 592-4585; 592-2030 (TF)
Binalonan	(075) 562-2020; 562-7327 (F); www.binalonan.com.ph
Binmaley	(075) 540-0002 (TF); 540-0133; www.binmaley.com.ph
Bolinao	(075) 554-2811 (TF); 554-2578
Bugallon	(075) 544-4054; 544-2392 (F)
Burgos	(075) 555-5221 (TF); 09179467103
Calasiao	(075) 517-2233; 517-6123 (F); www.calasiao.ccd.edu.ph
Dasol	(075) 534-2147 (TF); 09186169087
Infanta	(075) 534-5198; 534-5141 (TF)
Labrador	(075) 549-5150; 549-5118 (F)
Laoac	(075) 562-1277 (TF); 562-1288
Lingayen	(075) 542-8101 (TF); 542-2085; www.lingayen.gov.ph
Mabini	(075) 555-1149 (TF); 555-1170
Malasiqui	(075) 536-5160 (TF); 536-5423; www.malasiqui.gov.ph
Manaoag	(075) 529-0301; 519-2388 (F); www.manaoag.gov.ph
Mangaldan	(075) 513-5467; 523-6168 (F); www.mangaldan.gov.ph
Mangatarem	(075) 546-2790; 546-2535 (F); www.mangatarem.cdd.edu.ph
Mapandan	(075) 696-0762; 505-5088 (F)
Natividad	(075) 578-2024; 578-2278 (TF)
Pozorrubio	(075) 566-7015 (TF); 566-4787; www.pozorrubio.net.ph
Rosales	(075) 582-2103; 582-7075 (F); www.rosales.gov.ph
San Fabian	(075) 511-3326 (F); 511-2586 (TF); www.sanfabian.gov.ph
San Jacinto	(075) 653-1220 (TF); 653-1947
San Manuel	(075) 565-3839; 565-3248 (F)
San Nicolas	(075) 573-4911; 573-2237 (F); www.lgusannicolas.com
San Quintin	(075) 575-6085 (TF); www.sanquintinpangasinan.gov.ph
Santa Barbara	(075) 518-4410 (TF); 0917580818; www.stabarbara.gov.ph

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Santa Maria	(075) 574-2944; 574-2283 (F)
Santo Tomas	(075) 578-5009; 578-5040 (F)
Sison	(075) 567-2661 (TF); 567-2220 (TF)
Sual	(075) 548-8031 (TF); 548-2190
Tayug	(075) 572-2804; 572-2816 (TF)
Umingan	(075) 576-5131 (TF); 576-5260; www.umingan.gov.ph
Urbiztondo	(075) 594-2000 (TF); 594-3223
Villasis	(075) 564-4009 (TF); 564-4189; www.villasis.gov.ph

Region II

Batanes Province

Basco	09185666968; 09216928701
Itbayat	09199640559; 09204688215
Ivana	09993897919; 09085013050
Mahatao	09085022886; 09182558577
Sabtang	09085012502; 09283783815
Uyugan	09185412957; 09084423962

Cagayan Province

Abulug	(078) 862-1008; 09162107107
Alcala	(078) 848-1011
Allacapan	(078) 855-1002; 09202529392
Amulung	09173445501
Aparri	(078) 888-2001; 09178194246
Baggao	(078) 844-2186; 09193737187
Ballesteros	(078) 862-3014
Buguey	09177185887
Calayan	09199317819; 09289454708
Camalaniugan	(078) 854-2022 (F); 09106981749
Claveria	(078) 866-1002 (TF); 09287239968 www.claveria-cagayan.gov.ph
Enrile	(078) 372-0050; 09175780152
Gattaran	(078) 852-4010; 09205431474
Gonzaga	(078) 852-6502; 09084242528
Iguig	09158265118; www.iguig-cagayan.gov.ph
Lal-lo	(078) 854-4007; 09209036315
Lasam	(078) 853-3003; 09062448011; www.lasam.gov.ph
Pamplona	(078) 824-8570; 09202500193; www.pamplona-cagayan.gov.ph

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Peñablanca	(078) 304-6254/0399; 09062155190 www.peñablanca-cagayan.gov.ph
Piat	09193565013; www.piat-cagayan.gov.ph
Rizal	09275536644; www.rizal-cagayan.gov.ph
Sanchez-Mira	(078) 822-9303; 09185385374 www.sanchezmira-cagayan.gov.ph
Solana	(078) 501-0626; 09178370333; www.solana-cagayan.gov.ph
Sta. Ana	(078) 858-1004; 09084338968
Sta. Praxedes	09209192438
Sta. Teresita	(078) 824-8565; 09178608837
Sto. Niño	(078) 824-8565; 09175784611
Tuao	(078) 826-2048; 09209507060
Isabela Province	
Alicia	(078) 622-7339; 662-7042 (TF)
Angadanan	(078) 694-1015
Aurora	(078) 664-6008; 664-6010
Benito Soliven	(078) 622-2040
Burgos	(078) 522-1501
Cabagan	(078) 636-3124
Cabatuan	(078) 664-8008
Cordon	(078) 694-9001
Delfin Albano	(078) 353-0203
Dinapigue	(078) 672-0002
Divilican	09209198730
Echague	(078) 305-9601
Gamu	(078) 654-3004
Ilagan	(078) 622-2948; 624-2233
Jones	(078) 644-3000
Luna	(078) 622-1394
Maconacon	
Mallig	(078) 642-8085
Naguilian	(078) 622-1121
Palanan	(078) 652-1061
Quezon	(078) 622-2037
Quirino	(078) 622-2025
Ramon	(078) 859-2166
Reina Mercedes	(078) 654-1007; 622-2039

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Roxas	(078) 642-8005
San Agustin	(078) 622-2032
San Guillermo	(078) 622-2028
San Isidro	(078) 622-2030
San Manuel	(078) 664-6056
San Mariano	(078) 652-7026; 652-7020
San Mateo	(078) 661-2603
San Pablo	(078) 501-0973
Sta. Maria	(078) 622-2941
Sto. Tomas	(078) 622-2043
Tumauini	(078) 632-4298
Nueva Vizcaya	
Alfonso Castañeda	09279514443; www.alfonsocastaneda.com
Ambagulo	09174077897
Aritao	(078) 322-1025
Bagabag	(078) 332-2020; 09175550888; www.bagabag-nvizcaya.gov.ph
Bambang	(078) 321-3074; 803-1019; www.bangbang-nvizcaya.gov.ph
Bayombong	(078) 321-2113; 09298632999 www.bayombong-nvizcaya.gov.ph
Diadi	09088879510; 09274612287; www.daidi-nvizcaya.gov.ph
Dupax del Norte	(078) 808-1057; 09054502780
Dupax del Sur	(078) 808-1035
Kasibu	09175955388
Kayapa	(078) 805-9288; 09279363221
Quezon	(078) 805-9248; 09209080695
Santa Fe	(078) 299-1162; 09215817781
Solano	(078) 326-5225; 09189033422; www.solano.gov.ph
Villa Verde	(078) 805-9221; 09175830737
Quirino Province	
Aglipay	(078) 692-5193
Cabarroguis	(078) 692-5005; 692-5099
Diffun	(078) 694-7058
Maddela	(078) 682-4065
Nagtipunan	
Saguday	(078) 692-5102

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Region III

Aurora Province	
Baler	09178292737; 09209281336; www.baler-aurora.gov.ph
Casiguran	092090411058; 09209810258; www.casiguran-aurora.gov.ph
Dilasag	09194619980; 09216481595; www.dilasag-aurora.gov.ph
Dinalungan	09189461716; 09282913345; www.dinalungan-aurora.gov.ph
Dingalan	09282619988; www.dingalan-aurora.gov.ph
Dipaculao	09394212744; 09186586662; www.dipaculao-aurora.gov.ph
Maria Aurora	09209538534; 09298128971; www.mariaaurora.gov.ph
San Luis	09209504283; 09295276319; www.sanluis-aurora.gov.ph
Bataan Province	
Abucay	(047) 461-7950; 237-2146/5766 (F)
Bagac	09188877189; 09166496910
Dinalupihan	(047) 481-3591 (F); 09178202428; www.dinalupihanbataan.gov.ph
Hermosa	(047) 491-4086; 09175760527
Limay	(047) 244-7725/4246; 244-4023 (F)
Mariveles	(047) 935-4620 (TF); 935-4631; www.mariveles.gov.ph.org
Morong	09209184980; 09292084808
Orani	(047) 431-7950/1197; 431-3799 (F)
Orion	(047) 244-4061 (F); 244-5142/4359
Pilar	(047) 237-2768; 237-4564/3001
Samal	(047) 451-1348 (TF); 451-1181/2098
Bulacan Province	
Angat	(044) 671-1274 (TF); 09189288264
Balagtas	(044) 693-7950; 09306315808
Baliuag	(044) 766-2224; 09208015741; www.baliuag.gov.ph
Bocaue	(044) 692-4611; 692-1234
Bulacan	(044) 792-1610; 09175363006
Bustos	(044) 766-7543; 09277930195
Calumpit	(044) 202-4263; 09277585540; www.calumpit.gov.ph
Dofia Remedios Trinidad	(044) 791-9404; 09178300129
Guiguinto	(044) 794-0543; 09175082777
Hagonoy	(044) 793-0016 (TF); 09285033396 www.hagonoybulacan.gov.ph
Marilao	09175161595; 09272321499; www.marilao.gov.ph

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Norzagaray	(044) 694-7950; 09175355555
Obando	09175397770; 09291777991
Pandi	(044) 661-1783; 09228706425
Paombong	(044) 685-1522; 09175425573
Plaridel	(044) 795-0366; 09178472022
Pulilan	(044) 795-0128; 09178614597; www.pulilan.gov.ph
San Ildefonso	(044) 677-1929; 09178331005
San Miguel	(044) 678-7452; 09175424222
San Rafael	(044) 761-5556; 09177913240; www.sanrafael.gov.ph
Sta. Maria	(044) 641-1601; 09175162466; www.stamariabulacan.gov.ph

Nueva Ecija Province

Aliaga	(044) 945-0001; 945-0002; www.aliaga.gov.ph
Bongabon	(044) 961-0229; 09189009881
Cabiao	(044) 486-5492; 09209074078; www.cabiao.gov.ph
Carranglan	09178683308; 0968352216
Cuyapo	(044) 608-1204/7950/2026; www.cuyapo.gov.ph
Gabaldon	(044) 198-1217; 09995692820
Gen. M. Natividad	09189373064; 09214254875
Gen. Tinio	(044) 973-0279; 09088602010; www.gentinio.gov.ph
Guimba	(044) 611-7950; 09178612903
Jaen	(044) 486-2615; 09165578585; www.jaennuevaecija.com
Laur	09209084686; 09189446992
Licab	09178115978; 09216997508; www.licab.net
Llanera	09285018778; 09205636206; www.llanera-nuevaecija.com
Lupao	09282600709; 09063734283; www.lupao.net
Nampicuan	09088600516; 09189115580
Pantabangan	09089885829
Peñaranda	(044) 486-8324; 09154623921
Quezon	(044) 463-0180
Rizal	(044) 942-5406; 09209441234
San Antonio	(044) 940-3774; 09185258494
San Isidro	(044) 865-5471; 09233058060
San Leonardo	(044) 486-6203; 09178330131
Sta. Rosa	(044) 940-0304; 09178144859
Sto. Domingo	09178019456; 09178614267
Talavera	(044) 411-1977; 09188955555
Talugtug	09179807568; 09266877664
Zaragoza	09193202016; 09175627974

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Pampanga Province	
Apalit	(045) 302-7033/5233; 302-8852
Arayat	(045) 885-0020; 885-2017; www.arayat.gov.ph
Bacolor	(045) 900-1203; 887-3582
Candaba	(045) 632-1022/1339; 09175337981; www.candaba.gov.ph
Floridablanca	(045) 970-1157; 970-1374/1154
Guagua	(045) 900-2572; 09189189717; www.guagua.gov.ph
Lubao	(045) 971-6276; 09178821982
Mabalacat	(045) 332-9110; 091751103131; www.mabalacat.gov.ph
Macabebe	(045) 377-7265; 921-1859
Magalang	(045) 892-5923; 866-0681
Masantol	(045) 981-1929; 981-1191
Mexico	(045) 966-0749/0324; 09209503680
Minalin	(045) 878-0593; 09334659849
Porac	(045) 329-2054; 09189177239
San Luis	(045) 963-4311
San Simon	(045) 880-0106; 302-7065 (F)
Santa Ana	(045) 631-0435; 631-0476
Santa Rita	(045) 900-2277; 900-2847
Santo Tomas	(045) 961-4450; 877-0879; www.stotomaspampanga.com
Sasmuan	(045) 900-2504 (TF); 09196050555
Tarlac Province	
Anao	(045) 601-0152; 09291913954
Bamban	(045) 925-0050; 09204511211
Camiling	(045) 934-0164; 09192359522
Capas	(045) 925-0154 loc 124/119/120
Concepcion	(045) 923-1149; 09175149170; www.concepciontarlac.com
Gerona	(045) 608-0337 loc 109; 608-0026; www.gerona.gov.ph
La Paz	(045) 493-1936; 493-3553
Mayantoc	(045) 493-0828
Moncada	(045) 601-0405; 601-0406; www.moncada.gov.ph
Paniqui	(045) 931-0303; 931-1381
Pura	(045) 930-0495; 09175144326
Ramos	(045) 931-1180; 09175107681
San Clemente	(045) 934-1244; 09189151291
San Jose	09185179110; 09175154470
San Manuel	(045) 600-0212; 09183206255
Santa Ignacia	09175140002; 09157723231
Victoria	09175441700; 09268894308; www.victoriatarlac.gov.ph

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Zambales Province	
Botolan	(047) 810-1731; 09287431974
Cabangan	(047) 603-0041; 09178611294
Candelaria	09209078237
Castillejos	09189797787; 09189132369
Iba	(047) 811-2626; 09284214556
Masinloc	(047) 602-00003; 821-1150
Palauig	0927871741; 09156802283
San Antonio	(047) 913-4411; 09083317069
San Felipe	(047) 913-4210; 913-4456/4978
San Marcelino	(047) 932-2392; 623-2123/0145; www.sanmarcelinozambales.com
San Narciso	(047) 913-4104; 913-4088
Santa Cruz	(047) 831-7950; 831-1174; www.santacruz-zambales.com
Subic	(047) 232-1865; www.subic.gov.ph

Region IV-A

Batangas Province	
Agoncillo	(043) 210-2357 (TF); 09209035592
Alitagtag	(043) 772-0154 (TF); 09164087909
Balayan	(043) 921-7950; 921-1518 (F); www.balayan.gov.ph
Balete	(043) 312-3431; 09228886308
Bauan	(043) 727-1004 (TF); 09399358102; www.bauan.gov.ph
Calaca	(043) 424-0279; 424-0662 (F); www.calaca.gov.ph
Calatagan	(043) 213-2001 (TF); 09174031924; www.calatagan.gov.ph
Cuenca	(043) 342-1202 (TF); 342-3039
Ibaan	(043) 311-2765 (TF); 09189591851
Laurel	(043) 896-8736; 09209549746
Lemery	(043) 411-1234 (TF); 411-2647
Lian	(043) 333-0028 (TF); 09273016525
Lobo	(043) 813-5945; 09183192627; www.lobo.gov.ph
Mabini	(043) 410-0073; 410-0057; www.mabinibatangas.gov.ph
Malvar	(043) 778-2017
Mataas Na Kahoy	(043) 784-1016 (TF); 756-6525/2613
Nasugbu	(043) 412-0222/0812/0813/0816
Padre V. Garcia	(043) 515-9207 (TF); 436-1123
Rosario	(043) 321-7950/1041

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

San Jose	(043) 726-2276 (F); 726-2203
San Juan	(043) 575-3210 (TF); 575-3854; www.sanjuanbatangas.gov.ph
San Luis	(043) 411-8083 (TF); 411-8120/8255
San Nicolas	(043) 210-5200 (TF); 09399165890
San Pascual	(043) 727-1151/2145/1237
Sta. Teresita	(043) 722-0461 (F); 722-0469
Sto. Tomas	(043) 784-2022; 778-5311; 455-0614 www.stotomasbatangas.gov.ph
Taal	(043) 421-1060; 408-0577 (F); www.taal.gov.ph
Talisay	(043) 773-0238 (F); 728-0263; 773-0239
Taysan	(043) 703-2053 (TF); 09178782843
Tingloy	09088963413; 09176690116
Tuy	(043) 332-0504 (TF); 09276610354; www.tuybatangas.gov.ph

Cavite Province

Alfonso	(046) 415-0101; 415-0103
Amadeo	(046) 413-3010; 09391878608
Bacoor	(046) 471-3710; www.bacoor.gov.ph
Carmona	(046) 430-1013; 430-0833
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	(046) 896-1096
Gen. M. Alvarez	(046) 890-1221; 890-0737; www.gmacavite.gov.ph
Gen. Trias	(046) 437-7309; 509-1250; www.generaltrias.gov.ph
Imus	(046) 472-2994; 471-8759
Indang	(046) 415-1686; 415-0710
Kawit	(046) 434-3108; 484-7501
Magallanes	(046) 686-3002
Maragondon	(046) 412-0509; 09177586888
Mendez	(046) 413-0601; 413-0602
Naic	(046) 507-1508; 412-1721
Noveleta	(046) 438-1107; 438-3512
Rosario	(046) 438-1990; 438-1800
Silang	(046) 686-1038; 414-0535
Tanza	(046) 437-7553/7968; 505-1608
Ternate	(046) 412-1935

Laguna Province

Alaminos	(049) 805-1041; 567-1440
Bay	(049) 249-3613; 536-7585
Biñan	(049) 513-5001; 513-5006; www.binan.ph

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Cabuyao	(049) 502-2517; www.cabuyao.gov.ph
Calauan	(049) 568-0011
Cavinti	(049) 527-3288; www.cavinti.gov.ph
Famy	(049) 501-7733
Kalayaan	(049) 820-0366; 557-0788
Liliw	(049) 563-1003
Los Baños	(049) 536-0050; 536-1191; www.losbanosweb.com
Luisiana	(049) 503-6208; 503-6209
Lumban	(049) 501-4332; 501-0195
Mabitac	(049) 501-0881; 816-0139
Magdalena	(049) 503-1257
Majayjay	(049) 563-3586; 305-4015/4266
Nagcarlan	(049) 807-1167
Paete	(049) 817-1052/0418; 557-0001; www.paete.org
Pagsanjan	(049) 808-4057; 501-4827; www.pagsanjan.gov.ph
Pakil	(049) 557-1766; 557-0197
Pangil	(049) 557-0252/0882
Pila	(049) 559-0550
Rizal	(049) 573-3449
San Pedro	(049) 868-2888
Sta. Cruz	(049) 501-1008
Sta. Maria	(049) 501-1611
Siniloan	(049) 813-0202; 813-0203
Victoria	(049) 559-0314; 559-0433

Quezon Province

Agdangan	(042) 549-7210
Alabat	(042) 302-8179
Atimonan	(042) 316-5385
Buenavista	(042) 544-4024
Burdeos	09291152077
Calauag	(042) 301-7639; www.calauag.com
Candelaria	(042) 585-4390
Catanauan	(042) 315-8145
Dolores	(042) 565-6331; 565-66785
General Luna	(042) 394-7081
General Nakar	(042) 535-7104
Guinayangan	(042) 303-4063

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Gumaca	(042) 317-6269
Infanta	(042) 535-3967; www.infanta.gov.ph
Jomalig	(042) 661-9313
Lopez	(042) 302-5268
Lucban	(042) 540-4887
Macalelon	(042) 393-4035
Mauban	(042) 784-0922; www.mauban.gov.ph
Mulanay	(042) 319-7122; 319-7610; www.mulanay.com
Padre Burgos	09282602697
Pagbilao	(042) 731-2684
Panukulan	09088652375
Patnanungan	09088824641
Perez	(042) 716-0107
Pitogo	(042) 318-8555
Plaridel	(042) 302-8771
Polillo	(042) 636-4902; 632-1992
Quezon	(042) 392-1017
Real	(042) 331-1788
Sampaloc	(042) 716-0011
San Andres	(042) 660-5541
San Antonio	(042) 545-4091
San Francisco	(042) 710-2547
San Narciso	09088887116
Sariaya	(042) 525-8450/6506; www.sariaya.net
Tagkawayan	(042) 304-8034
Tiaong	(042) 545-9275; www.tiaong.com/quezon
Unisan	(042) 549-8325
Rizal Province	
Angono	(02) 651-0785; 651-0062
Baras	(02) 429-7950
Binangonan	(02) 652-0553; www.binangona.gov.ph
Cainta	(02) 645-9623; www.cainta.gov.ph
Cardona	(02) 652-0018; 523-4051; 691-1301
Jala-Jala	(02) 401-4879
Morong	(02) 691-6054
Pililla	(02) 654-1093
E. Rodriguez	(02) 994-8485; 997-3601

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

San Mateo	(02) 942-5793; www.sanmateo.gov.ph
Tanay	(02) 654-1002
Taytay	(02) 284-4770; www.taytay.gov.ph
Teresa	(02) 650-5379

Region IV-B

Marinduque Province

Boac	(042) 332-1011; 332-2990; www.boac.gov.ph
Buenavista	09208264254; 09198994028
Gasán	(042) 342-1074; 342-1380; http://elgu2.ncc.gov.ph/gasan
Mogpog	(042) 332-1249; 332-3100; www.municipalitymogpog.ning.com
Santa Cruz	(042) 321-1276; http://elgu2ncc.gov.ph/sta.cruz
Torrijos	09209470928; www.torrijosmarinduque.gov.ph

Mindoro Occidental Province

Abra de Ilog	09189409401; 09062504936
Calintaan	09216057756
Looc	09297999078; 09286243084
Lubang	09209126269; 09083143870 www.lubangmindorotourism.com.ph
Magsaysay	(043) 711-1878; 09209817278
Mamburao	09178199944; 09194073963 http://mamburao.webtogo.com.ph
Paluan	09178982237; 09175074609 http://elgu2ncc.gov.ph/paluan ; lgu.paluan@yahoo.com
Rizal	(043) 433-3774; http://elgu2ncc.gov.ph/rizalmindoro
Sablayan	(043) 458-0149; 09215791090; www.sablayan.net
San Jose	(043) 491-7962; 491-4204; www.sanjose.mindoro.com.ph
Santa Cruz	http://elgu2ncc.gov.ph/sta.cruz

Mindoro Oriental Province

Baco	(043) 288-2496; 288-2054/2509
Bansud	(043) 298-7022; 298-7023
Bongabong	(043) 283-5013/5252; 448-0136
Bulalacao	(043) 289-2237; 09285033320; www.bulalacaomindoro.com
Gloria	(043) 284-3767; 284-3979
Mansalay	09174226673; 09175620767
Naujan	(043) 208-3382; 203-479 (TF); 09178862967; 09088877786
Pinamalayan	(043) 284-3146; 443-1485; 284-3147; www.pinamalayan.gov.ph

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Pola	09185595674; 09175760722
Puerto Galera	(043) 287-3045; 442-0107; www.puertogalera.org
Roxas	(043) 289-2132; 289-3030/2824
San Teodoro	09299186102; 09178543147
Socorro	(043) 284-5025; 449-0012
Victoria	(043) 285-5446; 285-5281/5430

Palawan Province

Aborlan	09178231353; 09185046089
Agutaya	09287834870
Araceli	09209607603
Balabac	09201965440
Bataraza	09202098808; 09209269794
Brooke's Point	09209269796; www.brookspointpalawan.com
Busuanga	09209200987
Cagayancillo	09173236270
Coron	(048) 829-7967; 09217374141; www.corontourism.info
Culion	09292014160
Cuyo	(048) 841-1328 (TF); 09274222664
Dumaran	09216027505
El Nido	09175530428; 09209388944; www.elnidotourism.com
Kalayaan	09192314613
Linapacan	09193606455
Magsaysay	09284607726
Narra	09087444544; 09194299208
Quezon	09189097440
Rizal	09092092613
Roxas	09266891564
San Vicente	(048) 723-0930; 723-0151; www.sanvicentepalawan.com.ph
Sofronio Española	09166116523
Taytay	09175011040; 09178585356

Romblon Province

Alcantara	09214277400; 09183100347
Banton	09174633384; 09154933257
Cajidiocan	09193220009; 09298593493
Calatrava	09178108116; 09177248981
Concepcion	09053246776; 09273308248
Corcuera	09088956277; 09192077380

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Ferrol	09177244494; 09895275539
Looc	09272024664; 09177171246
Magdiwang	(043) 525-0815; 09204064749
Odiongan	09208490726; 09202413976
Romblon	09177249969; 09183133893
San Agustin	(042) 435-0083; 09209006393
San Andres	09178388149; 09193452723
San Fernando	09156882451; 09273237396
San Jose	(036) 260-3027; 09173004444
Santa Fe	09269167429; 09067272465
Sta. Maria	09289694199; 09207030360

Region V

Albay Province

Bacacay	(052) 558-3243; 558-3252; www.bacacay.gov.ph
Camalig	(052) 484-1965; 826-0114; www.camalig.gov.ph
Daraga	(052) 483-5328/3453; 483-3697 (F); www.daraga.gov.ph
Guinobatan	(052) 838-0116; 484-7755
Jovellar	09496026373
Libon	(052) 486-6101; 486-6168; www.libon.gov.ph
Malilipot	(052) 820-7950; 435-0669
Malinao	(052) 488-4555; 488-4556 (F)
Manito	(052) 483-2957
Oas	(052) 836-0011; 485-6547
Pio Duran	09216958360
Polangui	(052) 212-6285; 4861096
Rapu-Rapu	(052) 820-6188; 09214042096
Santo Domingo	(052) 481-9495; 435-3151
Tiwi	(052) 435-4866; 488-5051; www.tiwi.gov.ph

Camarines Norte Province

Basud	(054) 359-0753; 443-1017
Capalonga	09175555201; 09466139045
Daet	(054) 571-3185; 721-2128; www.daetonthego.com
Jose Panganiban	(054) 731-1702; 09178108402
Labo	(054) 447-6107; 447-6118
Mercedes	(054) 441-5801; 444-1149; www.lgu.mercedes.webs.com
Paracale	(054) 571-8246; 09209080558

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

San Lorenzo Ruiz	(054) 731-0071; 09394706066; 09074981442
San Vicente	09189650215; 09174545047
Sta. Elena	(054) 201-3145; 201-3058; 09274653299; 09154756826
Talisay	(054) 605-7950; 09995781608; 09198345930
Vinzons	(054) 446-6309; 446-6371; 09088943221; 09088788725

Camarines Sur Province

Baao	(054) 266-3083; 299-5444; www.baao.gov.ph
Balatan	
Bato	(054) 277-4323; 277-4477
Bombon	(054) 257-7751; 478-8493
Buhi	(054) 621-1444; www.buhi.gov.ph/home
Bula	(054) 455-2123
Cabusao	(054) 511-9131; 511-9344
Calabanga	(054) 255-6090; 470-1340/1740
Camaligan	(054) 474-6060; 478-3365
Canaman	(054) 474-8713; www.canaman.tk
Caramoan	
Del Gallego	(054) 304-8536
Gainza	(054) 475-4215
Garchitorena	09209286714; www.garchitorena.gov.ph
Goa	(054) 453-0298; 452-3102; 453-2147
Lagonoy	(054) 453-7064
Libmanan	(054) 511-8202; 451-2146/2338
Lupi	(054) 465-118198; www.lupimunicipality.net
Magarao	(054) 471-2136; 471-2217
Milaor	(054) 473-3902
Minalabac	(054) 470-4068; 470-4162
Nabua	(054) 288-3626 loc 610; 631-120; www.townofnabua.net
Ocampo	(054) 477-3845; 425-2004
Pamplona	(054) 255-3024; 255-3032
Pasacao	(054) 513-9372
Pili	(054) 477-7707; 478-9366
Presentacion	
Ragay	(054) 741-1040
Sagñay	(054) 452-3530
San Fernando	(054) 471-4009; 471-4114
San Jose	(054) 454-2003; 454-2024

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Sipocot	(054) 256-6128; 450-6484
Siruma	
Tigaon	(054) 452-3127; 452-3792
Tinambac	(054) 255-8031
Catanduanes Province	
Bagamanoc	09278097949; 09295521836
Baras	09208552555; 09104184600
Bato	09209061339; 09089145463
Caramoran	09173843142; 09092918313
Gigmoto	09083279272; 09214741154
Pandan	09175751022; 09064473163
Panganiban	09216495929; 09212813533
San Andres	09082134263; 09196344786
San Miguel	09284165924; 09272437543
Viga	09212735836; 09183714401
Virac	(052) 811-1595; 811-1075
Masbate Province	
Aroroy	(056) 427-8295; 09286158600
Baleno	09192671548; 09395321520
Balud	09193565064
Batuan	09071200867; 09217616344
Cataingan	09178291986
Cawayan	09176281444; 09214886602
Claveria	09028851369; 09195880941
Dimasalang	(056) 333-2206; 09175446777; 09175445999
Esperanza	09993554457; 09205224830
Mandaon	09178811987; 09083006769
Milagros	09825082790; 09071040040
Mobo	09196462473; 09283539663
Monreal	09082293558; 09195727431
Palanas	09182326781; 09295120569
Pio V. Corpuz	09196363926; 09185484514
Placer	09188887766; 09212069986
San Fernando	09285018007; 09196167755
San Jacinto	09084700832; 09393106597
San Pascual	09285054920; 09209507624
Uson	09273141407; 09177955757

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Sorsogon Province	
Barcelona	09189907754; 09199912286
Bulan	(056) 411-7963; 09186922997; www.bulan.gov.ph
Bulusan	(056) 646-5241; 09193171180; 09393211190
Casiguran	09085731295; 09085998503
Castilla	(056) 421-9218; 09285501562; 09195038501
Donsol	(056) 305-4351; 09494512235; 09203725584
Gubat	(056) 311-1200; 09199850130
Irosin	(056) 557-3043; 557-3045; www.irosin.gov.ph
Juban	(056) 421-9409; 09088966551
Magallanes	09189181870; 09194730035
Matnog	09178743345; 09394650074
Pilar	(056) 421-5620; 421-5625; www.pilar-sorsogon.gov.ph
Prieto Diaz	09209207987; 09472796510
Sta. Magdalena	09291897262; 09196994259

Region VI – Western Visayas

Aklan	
Altavas	(036) 269-1059; 269-1197
Balete	(036) 271-3831; 272-3829
Banga	(036) 267-5823; 267-5052
Batan	(036) 271-2120; 271-2167
Buruanga	09177171852; 09081650395
Ibajay	(036) 289-2025; 289-2024; www.ibajay.gov.ph
Kalibo	(036) 262-3241; 268-4134; www.kalibo.gov.ph
Lezo	(036) 274-7049; 274-7208
Libacao	(036) 273-2223; 273-2098
Madalag	09176248997; 09182398155
Makato	(036) 276-6329; 276-6526
Malay	(036) 288-8772; 288-8816; www.malayigu.org
Malinao	(036) 275-8121; 275-8186
Nabas	(036) 289-1033; 289-1807
New Washington	(036) 264-3367; 264-3348
Numancia	(036) 265-6597/4654
Tangalan	(036) 265-4028; 2652091; www.tangalan.ph

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Antique	
Anini-y	(033) 335-8055
Barbaza	09167017971
Belison	09107893868
Bugasong	09177215043; www.estaka.ewebsite.com
Caluya	09166410073
Culasi	(036) 277-8370
Hamtic	09157468240; www.hamtic.gov.ph
Laua-an	09152381506
Libertad	09164154095
Pandan	(036) 278-9130; 278-9128; www.pandan.gov.ph
Patnongon	09166238306
San Jose	(036) 540-9907
San Remegio	09052905130
Sebaste	(036) 278-2003
Sibalom	(036) 543-5618
Tibiao	(036) 551-6159
Tobias Fornier	09177173711
Valderrama	09272178266
Capiz	
Cuartero	(036) 535-1002
Dao	(036) 534-1009
Dumalag	(036) 536-2064
Dumarao	(036) 537-3006
Ivisan	(036) 529-0088; http://arriba_ivisan.t35.com
Jamindan	(036) 347-0328
Ma-ayon	(036) 528-2009
Mambusao	(036) 347-0049
Panay	(036) 621-2022; www.panay.gov.ph
Panit-an	(036) 634-0231
Pilar	(036) 528-4030
Pontevedra	(036) 834-0399
President Roxas	(036) 527-2060
Sapi-an	(036) 647-0504
Sigma	(036) 647-0231
Tapaz	(036) 536-2011

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Guimaras	
Buenavista	0908864068; 09185205509; www.buenavistaguimaras.gov.ph
Jordan	(033) 238-1331; 238-1074
Nueva Valencia	(033) 582-1011; 09088963501
San Lorenzo	09173051475; 09173030782
Sibunag	09088965499; 09196551845
Iloilo	
Ajuy	(033) 392-0408; 392-0444
Alimodian	(033) 331-0288 (TF); 331-0450; www.alimodian.gov.ph
Anilao	(033) 3620401; www.anilao.gov.ph
Badiangan	(033) 396-2920; www.badiangan.gov.ph
Balasan	(033) 397-0804
Banate	(033) 362-0006
Barotac Nuevo	(033) 361-2504; 361-2789
Barotac Viejo	(033) 362-0234; 362-0160
Batad	(033) 396-2879; 549-6013
Bingawan	(033) 396-3175
Cabatuan	(033) 522-8940 (F); 522-7861; www.cabatuan.gov.ph
Calinog	(033) 347-1785; 347-1786; www.calinog.gov.ph
Carles	(033) 552-5012
Concepcion	(033) 329-0309; www.concepcion.gov.ph
Dingle	(033) 351-0480; 351-0245
Dueñas	(033) 537-9135; www.duenas.gov.ph
Dumangas	(033) 361-2400; 361-2884; www.dumangas.gov.ph
Estancia	(033) 397-0232; 397-0231
Guimbal	(033) 512-0011; 512-0088
Igbaras	(033) 315-6002; www.igbaras.gov.ph
Janiuay	(033) 317-1709; 317-1014; www.janiuay.gov.ph
Lambunao	(033) 349-2164; www.lambunao.gov.ph
Leganes	(033) 329-5566; 524-0434; www.uswag-leganes.gov.ph
Lemery	(033) 396-1412; www.lemery.gov.ph
Leon	(033) 331-0033; www.leon.gov.ph
Maasin	(033) 396-0604
Miag-ao	(033) 315-8050 loc. 101; www.miagao.gov.ph
Mina	(033) 530-9263; 530-9042; www.mina.gov.ph
New Lucena	(033) 396-2373; www.newlucena.gov.ph
Oton	(033) 335-1014 (F); 337-8190

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Pavia	(033) 329-7229 (F); 320-0039; www.municipalityofpavia.wadpress.com
Pototan	(033) 357-1323; www.pototan.gov.ph
San Dionisio	(033) 392-0522; www.sandionisio-iloilo.gov.pg
San Enrique	(033) 351-0314; 351-0315
San Joaquin	(033) 314-7001 (F); 314-7240; www.sanjoaquin.gov.ph
San Miguel	(033) 331-0670 (F); 331-0689; www.sanmiguel-iloilo.gov.ph
San Rafael	(033) 320-1213; www.sanrafael-iloilo.gov.ph
Santa Barbara	(033) 523-8000; 523-9050
Sara	(033) 392-0592; 392-0111
Tigbauan	(033) 511-9160; 523-8000/9050; www.tigbauan-iloilo.com
Tubungan	(033) 517-3011; 525-4068/4013; www.tubungan.gov.ph
Zarraga	(033) 525-4068; 523-4354
Negros Occidental	
Binalbagan	(034) 388-8288; 742-9111 (F); www.binalbagan.gov.ph
Calatrava	(034) 727-7606; 727-7801
Candoni	09187192132
Cauayan	09185463880; 09273789789
E.B. Magalona	(034) 495-1100; 09274398196
Hinigaran	(034) 391-7715
Hinoba-an	(034) 473-0505
Ilog	(034) 471-2618
Isabela	(034) 387-2245
La Castellana	(034) 488-0515; 485-0279
Manapla	(034) 491-0125
Moises Padilla	(034) 473-0153
Murcia	(034) 345-2105
Pontevedra	(034) 377-7204
Pulupandan	(034) 461-0239
Don Salvador Benedicto	(034) 473-0188; www.donsalvadorbenedicto.gov.ph
San Enrique	(034) 377-491; 736-1063
Toboso	(034) 725-9007; 725-9005
Valladolid	(034) 461-0228; 461-1220
Region VII	
Bohol Province	
Alburquerque	(038) 539-9080; 539-9062

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Alicia	(038) 521-2158
Anda	(038) 510-8094; 09173245917
Antequera	(038) 506-5007; 09176335551; http://antequera.t35.com
Baclayon	(038) 540-9280; 09173043930
Balilihan	09173042738; 09209045141
Batuan	(038) 533-9000/9488; 09176333151
Bien Unido	(038) 517-2395
Bilar	(038) 535-9076/9077; 09194122688
Buenavista	(038) 513-9175
Calape	(038) 507-9085/9373; 09173010033
Candijay	(038) 526-0121; 09065703403
Carmen	(038) 525-9000; 525-9001; www.carmen-bohol.gov.ph
Catigbian	(038) 416-2327; 09178450967; www.catigbian.gov.ph
Clarin	(038) 509-9177/9178; 09173041060
Corella	(038) 412-3865/2979; 09186913476
Cortes	(038) 503-9201/02; 09167627220
Dagohoy	(038) 524-0038; 09173261010
Danao	09302150398; www.eatdanao.com
Dauis	(038) 502-3040; 09179937550
Dimiao	(038) 510-8470; 09189795829
Duero	(038) 530-0113; 09128976329
Garcia-Hernandez	09209457408; 09189469915
Guindulman	09177075227
Inabanga	(038) 512-9088/9880; 09173030303; www.inabanga.gov.ph
Jagna	(038) 531-8001/03; 531-0166; www.jagna.gov.ph
Jetafe	(038) 514-9006; 09173051471
Lila	(038) 536-0143; 536-0140
Loay	(038) 538-9080; 538-9081
Loboc	(038) 537-9090; 0917341445; www.lobocbohol.gov.ph
Loon	(038) 505-9131/32; 09228692869; www.loon.gov.ph
Mabini	(038) 510-1700; 09173025540
Maribojoc	(038) 504-9979; 504-9555
Panglao	(038) 502-8080; 502-8200
Pilar	09176280812; 09993972277
Pres. C.P Garcia	(038) 510-1283; 09173065888; www.carlospgarcia.gov.ph
Sagbayan	(038) 511-9028/47; 09394011808
San Isidro	09284235768; 09285523468

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

San Miguel	09176334722; 09268869506
Sevilla	(038) 416-0109; 09197131250
Sierra Bullones	(038) 510-1981; 09173022090
Sikatuna	(038) 416-0758/57; 09198683711; www.sikatuna.bohol.gov.ph
Talibon	(038) 515-5287; 09173045993; www.talibon-bohol.gov.ph
Trinidad	09176324899; 09189455153; www.trinidad-bohol.gov.ph
Tubigon	09173038000; 09285030035; www.tubigon.gov.ph
Ubay	(038) 518-8194; 518-8237; www.ubaybohol.co.cc
Valencia	(038) 532-1269/1437; 09398594448; www.lguvalenciabohol.gov.ph
Cebu Province	
Alcantara	(032) 473-9048; 473-5663; www.alcantara.gov.ph
Alcoy	(032) 483-9184; 483-9183 (TF); www.alcoy.gov.ph
Alegria	(032) 476-7092; 511-8832; www.alegria-cebu.gov.ph
Aloguinsan	(032) 469-9034; 469-5540; www.aloguinsa.gov.ph
Argao	(032) 485-8011; 485-8487; www.sali-argao.gov.ph
Asturias	(032) 464-9106
Badian	(032) 475-9118
Balamban	(032) 465-2347; 465-2355 loc. 115; www.balamban.gov.ph
Bantayan	(032) 460-9028; 352-5891; www.bantayan.gov.ph
Barili	(032) 470-9006; 470-9007 loc. 115
Boljoon	(032) 482-9292 (TF); 482-9118; www.boljoon.gov.ph
Borbon	(032) 432-9053 (TF); 432-9308
Carmen	(032) 429-9215; 09273496750
Catmon	(032) 430-9016; 430-9017 loc. 805; www.catmoncebu.web.com
Compostela	(032) 425-8699; lgucompostelacebuwebs.com
Consolacion	(032) 239-2908; 236-8186; www.consolacioncebu.com
Cordova	(032) 496-8662; 236-3816 (F); www.cordova.gov.ph
Daanbantayan	(032) 437-8670 (TF); 437-8690; www.daanbantayan.gov.ph
Dalaguete	(032) 484-8399; 484-8718 loc. 204; www.dalaguete.gov.ph
Dumanjug	(032) 471-9296; 471-9188; www.dumanjug.gov.ph
Ginatilan	(032) 478-9100; www.ginatilan.gov.ph
Lilo-an	(032) 564-3131; 564-2085; www.liloan.gov.ph
Madridejos	(032) 439-7025; 439-7099
Malabuyoc	(032) 477-8911; 477-9010; www.malabuyoc.gov.ph
Medellin	(032) 436-2031; www.medellincebu.com
Minglanilla	(032) 272-5417

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Moalboal	(032) 474-8204; www.moalboal.gov.ph
Oslob	(032) 481-9045; 481-9185
Pilar	(032) 400-4023; 253-6711
Pinamungajan	(032) 468-5561; 468-9015
Poros	(032) 497-5654
Ronda	(032) 472-9061
Samboan	(032) 479-0081; 516-2513
San Fernando	(032) 488-9679; 488-9678; www.sanfernandocebu.gov.ph
San Francisco	(032) 497-0334; www.sanfrancisco.gov.ph
San Remigio	(032) 435-9208; 435-9309; www.sanremigio.gov.ph
Santander	(032) 480-9006 (TF); 480-9999; www.santander.gov.ph
Sibonga	(032) 486-9416; 486-9417
Sogod	(032) 431-9159
Sta. Fe	(032) 438-9220; www.santafecebu.gov.ph
Tabogon	(032) 433-9085; 433-9035; www.tabogoncebu.com
Tabuelan	(032) 461-9030; 461-9027; www.tabuelan.gov.ph
Tuburan	(032) 463-9218
Tudela	09205824783; 09292372584
Negros Oriental Province	
Amlan	(035) 417-0694; 09173141798; www.amlan.gov.ph
Ayungon	(035) 406-7053; 09175588802 www.ayungon-negor.solinog.com
Bacong	(035) 404-0303; 09177061954
Basay	(035) 922-5692; 09267311625
Bindoy	(035) 405-3014 (TF); 09173141041
Dauin	(035) 425-2073; 400-3588; www.dauin.blogspot.com
Jimalalud	(035) 408-5048; 09283687996
La Libertad	(035) 409-4020; 09189332654
Mabinay	09166792344
Manjuyod	(035) 404-1136; 09163983606; www.manjuyod.net
Pamplona	(035) 416-0062; 416-0182
San Jose	(035) 417-0367; 417-0703
Siaton	(035) 427-0090; 427-0098
Sibulan	(035) 226-6027; 226-6384
Sta. Catalina	(035) 531-0594; 531-0544
Tayasan	(035) 407-6043; 407-6075
Valencia	(035) 423-4078; 09209082481

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Vallehermoso	09217461684
Zamboangita	(035) 426-1175; 09273029713
Siquijor Province	
Enrique Villanueva	09274392459; 09173005863
Larena	(035) 377-2389; 377-2540; www.larena-siquijor.gov.ph
Lazi	(035) 481-9527; 481-9662; www.lazi-siquijor.gov.ph
Maria	(035) 482-0166; www.maria-siquijor.gov.ph
San Juan	(035) 481-9527; 481-9662
Siquijor	(035) 344-2074; 480-4008; www.siquijor.gov.ph

Region VIII – Eastern Visayas

Biliran Province	
Almeria	09164352733; www.almeria-biliran.gov.ph
Biliran	09177204904; www.biliranmunicipality.gov.ph
Cabucgayan	(053) 502-9062; 09192068291; www.cabucgayan-biliran.gov.ph
Caibiran	09278793830; www.cabiliran-biliran.gov.ph
Culaba	09088913771; www.culababiliran.gov.ph
Kawayan	(053) 506-0057; 09209073404; www.kawayan-biliran.gov.ph
Maripipi	(053) 500-9640; 09152926726; www.maripipi-biliran.gov.ph
Naval	(053) 500-9363 (TF); www.naval-biliran.gov.ph
Eastern Samar Province	
Arteche	(055) 330-3322; 354-1322; www.artech-esamar.gov.ph
Balangiga	(055) 578-3018; 578-2015; www.balangiga-esamar.gov.ph
Balangkayan	(055) 527-2015; 09177216687; www.balangkayan-esamar.gov.ph
Can-avid	(055) 564-1004; 09214346826; www.can-avid-esamar.gov.ph
Dolores	(055) 565-0013; 09214826732; www.dolores-esamar.gov.ph
Gen. McArthur	(055) 575-2035; 09173224309
Giporlos	(055) 577-0012; 09186528738; www.giporlos-esamar.gov.ph
Guluan	(055) 271-4444; 09173170090; www.gulan-esamar.gov.ph
Hernani	(055) 574-0035/40; 09215560466; www.hernani-esamar.gov.ph
Jipapad	(055) 330-1323; 333-4323; www.jipapad-esamar.gov.ph
Lawo-an	(055) 579-5005; 09058844670; www.lawaan-esamar.gov.ph
Llorente	(055) 573-1040; 09287385873; www.llorente-esamar.gov.ph
Maslog	09193788679; 09102652779; www.maslog-esamar.gov.ph
Maydolong	(055) 570-1018; 09177051596; www.maydolong-esamar.gov.ph
Mercedes	(055) 582-0025; 528-0163; www.mercedes-esamar.gov.ph

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Oras	(055) 565-0027; 09175955373; www.oras-esamar.gov.ph
Quinapundan	(055) 576-1020; 09177214275
Salcedo	09178666646; 09278121624; www.salcedo-esamar.gov.ph
San Julian	(055) 561-1002; 09173250371; www.sanjulian-esamar.gov.ph
San Policarpio	09179711860; 09173060620; www.sanpolicarpio-esamar.gov.ph
Sulat	(055) 562-0039/50; 09173644002; www.sulat-esamar.gov.ph
Taft	(055) 562-0021; 09199235236; www.taft-esamar.gov.ph

Leyte Province

Abuyog	(053) 334-2195; 334-3090
Alang-alang	(053) 331-5011 (TF); 331-9015; www.alangalang-leyte.gov.ph
Albuera	(053) 562-9284
Babatngon	09202991612; 09183585214
Barugo	(053) 331-4004; www.barugo-leyte.gov.ph
Bato	(053) 336-2293; 336-2294 (F); www.bato-leyte.gov.ph
Burauen	(053) 332-2588; 332-9999 (F)
Calubian	(053) 549-2260 (TF)
Capoocan	(053) 548-1300; 331-6001 (F)
Carigara	(053) 331-2004 (TF)
Dagami	(053) 332-6122
Dulag	(053) 322-2045 (TF); 322-2219
Hilongos	(053) 336-2011
Hindang	(053) 526-1927; 09188110000
Inopacan	(053) 565-0200; 09159654504
Isabel	(053) 337-2055/2066
Jaro	(053) 541-9560; 541-9260 (F)
Javier	(053) 322-7201 (TF)
Julita	(053) 322-7221 (TF)
Kananga	(053) 553-9635; 553-9171 (F)
La Paz	(053) 322-7241
Leyte	(053) 548-0013; 548-0014 (F)
Mac Arthur	(053) 332-6345; 535-0149
Mahaplag	09173218938; 09183654531
Matag-ob	(053) 554-2074
Matalom	(053) 569-9077 (TF); 569-2088
Mayorga	(053) 322-7244
Merida	(053) 557-9588 (TF)

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Palo	(053) 323-3060
Palompon	(053) 555-9044
Pastrana	(053) 332-7446
San Isidro	(053) 550-0012
San Miguel	(053) 331-8004 (F); 331-8005
Santa Fe	(053) 332-7645
Tabango	(053) 551-9020 (TF)
Tabontabon	(053) 332-7843
Tanauan	(053) 322-4010; 322-4709 (F)
Tolosa	(053) 322-6001 (TF)
Tunga	(053) 331-8538
Villaba	(053) 552-9161
Northern Samar Province	
Allen	(055) 300-2005; 092022220021; www.allen-nsamar.gov.ph
Biri	09186132371; 09282645733
Bobon	09082178784
Capul	09189459877; 09397878878; www.capul-nsamar.gov.ph
Catarman	(055) 251-8428; 500-9135; www.catarman-nsamar.gov.ph
Catubig	09493739797; 09216719695
Gamay	09177071767; 09173212201
Laoang	09177050876; (055) 252-9001
Lapinig	09178714889; 09155296589
Las Navas	09276240801; 09173782063
Lavezares	09298603097; 09291676031
Lope de Vega	09085029228; 09216276716
Mapanas	09278795377
Mondragon	09212655186; 09176972721
Palapag	09087374906; 09173508326
Pambujan	09185574242; 09204647940; www.pambujan-nsamar.gov.ph
Rosario	(055) 354-1303; 09063066437
San Antonio	09069582967; 09462555635
San Isidro	09398295375; 09154948303
San Jose	09173121458; 09177398207; www.sanjoese-nsamar.gov.ph
San Roque	09177200041; 09272903952; www.sanroque-nsamar.gov.ph
San Vicente	09173606267; 09195137729
Silvino Lobos	09195137729; 09296166593
Victoria	09174772005; 09264117235

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Samar Province	
Almagro	09173160847; 09173080271
Basey	(055) 276-2086; 09173257020
Calbiga	(055) 548-4529; 09189218797
Daram	09188030513; 09059600664
Gandara	09174480150; 09173051219
Hinabangan	09199526254; 09997920368
Jiabong	09163250468
Marabut	09173105112; 09295611708
Matuguinao	09189592729; 09496528934
Motiong	09198272527; 09293875111
Pagsanghan	09173060119; 09173121333; www.pagsanghansamar.gov.ph
Paranas	09286307520; 09475624298
Pinabacdao	09177240852; 09279267796
San Jorge	092776368809; 09176290102
San Jose de Buan	09189590245; 09086978870
San Sebastian	09265013030; 09209177266
Sta. Margarita	(055) 209-8141; 09177261662
Sta. Rita	(055) 276-5017; 09177998999
Sto. Niño	09176046378; 09173110346
Tagapul-an	09067312200; 09062798386
Talalora	09277695711
Tarangnan	09177006015; 09298072863; www.tarangnan.gov.ph
Villareal	09065787731; 09278228782
Zumarraga	(055) 251-2435 (TF); 09188818999
Southern Leyte Province	
Anahawan	(053) 581-0116; 09177209845; www.anhawan-sleyte.gov.ph
Bontoc	(053) 382-3060; 09286340056
Hinunangan	(053) 382-1511; 09195921677
Hinundayan	09176344627
Libagon	(053) 578-1022; 09173240521; www.libagon-sleyte.gov.ph
Liloan	(053) 585-0188; 09285056406
Limasawa	(053) 573-0107; 09176210670
Macrohon	(053) 572-1204; 09205429701
Malitbog	(053) 574-1202/39; 09177209566; www.malitbog-sleyte.gov.ph
Padre Burgos	(053) 573-0114; 09176253102
Pintuyan	(053) 587-2015/41; 09158224559; www.pintuyan-sleyte.gov.ph

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Saint Bernard	09189290637; 09173065976; www.saintbernard.gov.ph
San Francisco	(053) 328-1237; 09176673114
San Juan	09162423870; 09173064629
San Ricardo	09217919328; 09094172871
Silago	09278782692; www.silago-sleyte.gov.ph
Sogod	(053) 382-3065; 09209470145
Tomas Oppus	09152429772; 09158594035

Region IX – Zamboanga Peninsula

Zamboanga Del Norte Province

Bacungan (Leon Postigo)	0926659920; www.bacungan.gov.ph
Baliguian	09196395782; www.baliguian.gov.ph
Godod	09188304611
Gutalac	(065) 377-2106; www.gutalac.gov.ph
Jose Dalman	09092047594
Kalawit	09269166543
Katipunan	(065) 212-9497
La Libertad	09195398508
Labason	09269009364
Liloy	09212451576
Manukan	09173286576
Mutia	09282018489
Piñan	09273594436
Polanco	(065) 213-5546; 213-5516
Roxas	09173466680; www.roxas.gov.ph
Rizal	09177241632
Salug	09198854576
Sergio Osmeña, Sr.	09103806238
Siayan	09208229494
Sibuco	09109168580
Sibutad	09206101059
Sindangan	(065) 224-2051; 224-2055
Siocon	09081017827
Siraway	09185206383
Tampilisan	09183970166

Zamboanga Del Sur Province

Aurora	(062) 331-2097; 09192197597; www.zds-aurora.gov.ph
Bayog	09209251135; www.zds-bayog.gov.ph

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Dimataling	09188888133; www.zds-dimataling.gov.ph
Dinas	09185527738; www.zds-dinas.gov.ph
Dumalinao	09177140882; www.zds-dumalinao.gov.ph
Dumingag	(062) 211-2643; 09189061825; www.zds-dumingag.gov.ph
Guipos	(062) 211-3012; 09072651780; www.zds-guipos.gov.ph
Josefina	09285501539; www.zds-josefina.gov.ph
Kumalarang	09213146724; www.zds-kumalarang.gov.ph
Labangan	09166484777; www.zds-labangan.gov.ph
Lake Wood	09184944960; www.zds-lakewood.gov.ph
Lapuyan	09217570991; www.zds-lapuyan.gov.ph
Mahayag	09209052023; www.zds-mahayag.gov.ph
Margosatubig	(062) 211-5637; 09205726656; www.zds-margosatubig.gov.ph
Midsalip	09173205858; www.zds-midsalip.gov.ph
Molave	(062) 225-2170; 0920295344; www.molave.gov.ph
Pitogo	09177201963; www.zds-pitogo.gov.ph
Ramon Magsaysay	(062) 211-1394; 09216598169 www.zds-ramonmagsaysay.gov.ph
San Miguel	09177227864; www.zds-sanmiguel.gov.ph
San Pablo	09088843419; www.zds-sanpablo.gov.ph
Sominot	09217576769; www.zds-sominot.gov.ph
Tabina	09208498771; www.zds-tabina.gov.ph
Tambulig	09269910734; www.zds-tambulig.gov.ph
Tigbao	09393968827; www.zds-tigbao.gov.ph
Tukuran	09059673959; www.zds-tukuran.gov.ph
Vincenzo A. Sagun	(062) 221-5569; 09282821000; www.zds-vsagun.gov.ph
Zamboanga Sibugay	
Alicia	(062) 211-7008 (TF); www.aliciasibugay.gov.ph
Buug	09186465213; www.buugsibugay.gov.ph
Diplahan	(062) 991-3711; www.diplahansibugay.gov.ph
Imelda	(062) 333-2361; www.imeldasibugay.gov.ph
Ipil	(062) 333-2361; 333-2360; www.ipilsibugay.gov.ph
Kabasalan	(062) 328-2147; 09159262611; www.kabasalansibugay.gov.ph
Mabuhay	09215035905
Malangas	09213004572
Naga	09205934884
Olutanga	09284339817
Payao	09206232099

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Roseller T. Lim	09192404921; 09177236848
Siay	09215726894
Talusan	09295227727; www.talusansibugay.gov.ph
Titay	09262600874; www.titaysibugay.gov.ph
Tungawan	09166208823; www.tungawansibugay.gov.ph

Region X- Northern Mindanao

Bukidnon Province

Baungon	09178178053; www.baungonbuk.gov.ph
Cabanglasan	09167435151; www.cabanglasanbuk.gov.ph
Damulog	09286151481; www.damulogbuk.gov.ph
Dangcagan	(088) 824-4458 (TF); 09177184222; www.dangcaganbuk.gov.ph
Don Carlos	(088) 226-2522; 226-2575; www.doncarlosbuk.gov.ph
Impasug-ong	(088) 818-4338 (TF); www.geocities.com/impasugong
Kadingilan	09053461053
Kalilangan	09177231944
Kibawe	(088) 357-1418 (TF)
Kitaotao	09285501626
Lantapan	09168467621
Libuna	09209089204
Malitbog	09159389390
Manolo Fortich	(088) 230-2437
Maramag	(088) 356-1612
Pangantucan	09176319939
Quezon	(088) 2225316
San Fernando	09058438889
Sumilao	(088) 230-3727; 230-3714; www.sumilaobuk.gov.ph
Talakag	www.talakagbuk.gov.ph

Camiguin Province

Catarman	(088) 387-7017; www.catarmancamiguin.gov.ph
Guinsiliban	(088) 387-4516; 387-4537; www.guinsilibancamiguin.gov.ph
Mahinog	0909927321; www.mahinogcamiguinblogspot.com
Mambajao	(088) 387-0106; 387-1120; www.mambajao-cam.gov.ph
Sagay	(088) 387-6025

Lanao Del Norte Province

Bacolod	(063) 227-2001; www.bacolodidn.gov.ph
Balo-i	(063) 223-4555; www.bataoildn.gov.ph

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Baroy	(063) 498-0127; www.baroy.gov.ph
Kapatagan	(063) 382-8313
Kauswagan	(063) 227-1003
Kolambugan	(063) 355-4423
Lala	(063) 388-7020
Linamon	(063) 227-0221
Magsaysay	09183940860
Maigo	(063) 8360014
Matungao	09198969111
Munai	09167400020
Nunungan	09198755936; www.nnununganldn.gov.ph
Pantao Ragat	09263186090
Pantar	09292672367
Poona Piagapo	09107634444
Salvador	09058131624
Sapad	09085333325
Sultan Naga Dimaporo	09273657253
Tagoloan	09196793763
Tangkal	09264275664
Tubod	(063) 341-5596; www.tubodldn.gov.ph
Misamis Occidental Province	
Aloran	09185605403; www.aloranmisocc.gov.ph
Baliangao	09061829751; www.balaingao.gov.ph
Bonifacio	09293577810; www.bonifaciomisocc.gov.ph
Calamba	09208569181; www.calambamisocc.gov.ph
Clarin	09177229769; www.clarinmisocc.gov.ph
Concepcion	(088) 5850831; www.concepcionmisocc.gov.ph
D.V. Chiongban	09152344212
Jimenez	(088) 272-3743; www.jimenezmisocc.gov.ph
Lopez Jaena	09199505772; www.lopezjaenamisocc.gov.ph
Panaon	(088) 586-0105; www.panaonmisocc.gov.ph
Plaridel	09158516204
Sapang Dalaga	09188773333; www.sapangdalagamisocc.gov.ph
Sinacaban	(088) 586-0290; www.sinacabanmisocc.gov.ph
Tudela	(088) 586-0083; www.tudelamisocc.gov.ph

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Misamis Oriental Province	
Alubijid	(08822) 756-128 (TF)
Balingasag	(08822) 720-902
Balingoan	(088) 387-3522
Binuangan	091925147885
Claveria	(088) 358-1445; 358-1711
Gitagum	(088) 285-4250
Initao	09209225031; 09188111213
Jasaan	(08822) 760-099 (TF); 760-157
Kinoguitan	09168847777
Lagonglong	(08822) 720-801
Laguindingan	09189125935; www.laguindinganmisor.gov.ph
Libertad	(088) 285-5388; www.libertadmisor.gov.ph
Lugait	(063) 225-1736; www.lugaitmisor.gov.ph
Magsaysay	09177037180; www.magsaysaymisor.gov.ph
Manticao	(08822) 720-100; 09298854596
Medina	(088) 331-2107; 3312105; www.medinamisor.gov.ph
Naawan	(08822) 720-556; www.friendlynawaan.com
Opol	(08822) 754-003; www.opolmisor.gov.ph
Salay	(08822) 720-832; 720-918; www.salaymisor.gov.ph
Sugbongcogon	(08822) 720-652
Tagoloan	(08822) 740-222
Talisayan	www.talisayanmisor.gov.ph
Villanueva	(08822) 740-505; 740-085; www.villanuevamisor.gov.ph

Region XI – Davao Region

Compostela Valley Province	
Compostela	
Laak	09195944778
Mabini	09165463333
Maco	(084) 370-220; 370-2258 (F)
Maragusan	09295201750
Mawab	09177210711
Monkayo	(084) 822-0423
Montevista	09062001826
Nabunturan	(084) 376-1071
New Bataan	09295114327
Pantukan	(084) 372-0385

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Davao del Norte Province	
Asuncion	(084) 373-0219 (TF)
Braulio E. Dujali	(084) 822-0425 (TF); www.bedujali.gov.ph
Carmen	(084) 628-4674; 628-6435 (F)
Kapalong	(084) 371-0688 (TF)
New Corella	09177188923; www.newcorella.gov.ph
San Isidro	09088983538; 09209360291
Sto. Tomas	(084) 829-0286 (TF); www.stotomas.gov.ph
Talaingod	www.talaingod.gov.ph
Davao del Sur Province	
Bansalan	(082) 553-9210 (TF); www.bansalan.com
Don Marcelino	09088626736
Hagonoy	09216281962; 09219757933
Jose Abad Santos	(082) 275-1694
Kiblawan	09196550446
Magsaysay	09176326183
Malalag	(082) 276-0417
Malita	09188033232; 09292498640
Matanao	09179227269; 09189251255
Padada	(082) 272-0054; 09395434534
Sarangani	09205313332
Sta. Cruz	(082) 272-0611; 272-0361
Sta. Maria	09209459986; 09212255674
Sulop	(082) 272-0378
Davao Oriental Province	
Baganga	(087) 440-3429
Banaybanay	(087) 808-1386 (TF)
Boston	(087) 440-3509 (TF)
Caraga	(087) 440-3504; 440-3502 (F)
Cateel	(087) 440-3422; 440-3425 (F)
Gov. Generoso	(087) 440-3541; www.gov.gen.gov.ph
Lupon	(087) 808-1346 (TF); www.lupon.gov.ph
Manay	(087) 440-3410
Mati	(087) 388-3837; (087) 811-0459 (F); www.mati.gov.ph
San Isidro	(082) 440-3420; 440-3421 (F)
Tarragona	(087) 440-3419; 440-3500

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Region XII – SOCCSKSARGEN

North Cotabato Province	
Alamada	
Aleosan	(064) 229-7648
Antipas	
Arakan	
Banasilan	
Carmen	
Kabacan	(064) 248-2480; www.kabacan.gov.ph
Libungan	09065749444
M'Lang	(064) 268-4004
Magpet	(064) 427-83159 (TF); www.magpet.gov.ph
Makilala	(064) 268-2132; 219-92130 (F)
Matalam	(064) 392-1482
Midsayap	(064) 229-7314; 8026 (F); 9341
Pigcawayan	(064) 229-3422; 3296 (F); 3222 (F)
Pikit	
President Roxas	www.region12dost.gov.ph/presroxas
Tulunan	(064) 288-5632; 275-3567; www.tulunan.cotabato.gov.ph
Sarangani Province	
Alabel	(083) 508-2084/1002; 552-2260; www.alabel-sarangani.gov.ph
Glan	(083) 225-9028 (TF); 09173383329; www.glan.gov.ph
Kiamba	(083) 224-0385 (TF); 09174298664; www.kiamba.gov.ph
Maasim	09202702874
Maitum	(083) 522-9445; 552-2215
Malapatan	(083) 241-0399; www.malapatan.gov.ph
Malungon	(083) 556-6118 (TF); www.malungon.gov.ph
South Cotabato Province	
Banga	(083) 239-1652 (TF); www.bangascot.gov.ph
Lake Sebu	09208583214
Norala	(083) 238-7503 (TF)
Polomolok	(083) 382-1044 (TF)
Sto. Niño	(083) 235-1024/25; www.stoninoscot.gov.ph
Surallah	(083) 238-3873; www.surallahscot.gov.ph
T'boli	(083) 238-8002; www.tiboliscot.gov.ph
Tampakan	(083) 228-8007; 227-1001 (F); www.tampakanscot.gov.ph

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Tantangan (083) 228-7506; 228-8007; www.tantangascot.gov.ph

Tupi (083) 228-8503; 226-2800; www.tupiscot.gov.ph

Sultan Kudarat Province

Bagumbayan (064) 384-2550 (TF); www.bagumbayan.gov.ph

Cumbio (083) 202-6392; 202-6473; www.cumbio.gov.ph

Esperanza (064) 202-6392/6473; 202-6204

Isulan (064) 201-3424; 201-3472; www.isulan.gov.ph

Kalamansig (064) 872-2218; 09174703123

Lambayong

Lebak (064) 205-3132

Lutayan

Palimbang

President Quirino (064) 384-2656

Senator Ninoy Aquino

Region XIII - CARAGA

Agusan del Norte Province

Buenavista (085) 343-5407; 09127312240

Carmen (085) 343-3801; 09285013343

Jabonga (085) 360-1868; 09177035438

Kitcharao 09177035435; 09177237886

Las Nieves (085) 360-1755; 09189177732

Magallanes (085) 343-0088; 09185399156

Nasipit 09088975220; 09478084684

R.T. Romualdez (085) 343-1060; 09185399156

Santiago 09202373050; 09283939725

Tubay 09083245086; 09186139258

Agusan del Sur Province

Bunawan 09177037622; 09177050321

Esperanza 09177036075; 09087477462

La Paz 09278846288; 09398745668

Loreto 09276400049; 09081623166

Prosperidad 09213737031; 09185232479; www.prosperidad.gov.ph

Rosario 09359238926; 09068666815

San Francisco 09186017333; 09196060677

San Luis 09165569870; 09498487761

Sibagat 09399161208; 09068582057

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Sta. Josefa	09297791862; 09196560092
Talacogon	09203770716; 09261195688; www.talacogon.org
Trento	09088656066; 09399141022
Veruela	09491354031; 09185834919
Dinagat Island	
Basilisa, Rizal	09178386677; 09174939646
Cagdianao	09177168626; 09198325636
Dinagat	09209533528; 09285201252
Libjo, Albor	09204560487; 09069236990
Loreto	09177032478; 09169875961
San Jose	09173834187; 09395654980
Tubajon	09177178364; 09193573132
Surigao del Norte Province	
Alegria	(086) 826-8244; 09208396320
Bacuag	(086) 365-1568; 09189030888
Burgos	(086) 826-1754; 09178467998
Claver	(086) 365-1619; 09089057086
Dapa	(086) 365-7627; 09282461588
Del Carmen	09178054017; 09089902546
General Luna	09196154627; 09102364684; www.generalluna.gov.ph
Gigaquit	09198184622; 09189029357
Mainit	09192958095
Malimono	09175450097; 09216821698
Pilar	09287560743; 09182719444
Placer	09215499459; 09184723677
San Benito	09129721894; 09285681589
San Francisco	09177036985; 09263048274
San Isidro	09359461286
Santa Monica	09215534251; 09074931429
Sison	09285502204; 09153400990
Socorro	(086) 365-1941; 09298825575; www.socorro.gov.ph
Tagana-an	09285075346; 09103626792
Tubod	09209504429; 09293397243
Surigao del Sur Province	
Barobo	09106908728; 09083931601
Bayabas	09063736423; 09212966957
Cagwait	09177181948; 09394045836

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Cantilan	(086) 212-5122; 09195250379
Carmen	09209600768; 09993162562
Carrascal	(086) 211-3150; 09209425623
Cortes	09206053969; 09997450802
Hinatuan	09109205946; 09994375004; www.hinatuan.gov.ph
Lanuza	09208327717; 09202951935; www.surflanuza.com
Liang	09393886933; 09166561988
Lingig	09216339585; 09391496100
Madrid	(086) 213-4065; 09183934714
Marihatag	09285000826; 09198221395
San Agustin	09189793320; 09213988398
San Miguel	09303415473; 09217708687
Tagbina	09177183669; 09262189409
Tago	09177181606; 09053301189

Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)

Basilan Province

Akbar	09262652148
Al-Barka	
Lamitan, Basilan	(062) 926-0110
Lantawan	(062) 200-3129
Maluso	
Muhamad Ajul	
Muhtamad	
Sumisip	www.sumisip.gov.ph
Tabuan-lasa	
Tipo-tipo	
Tuburan	
Ungkaya Pukan	

Lanao del Sur Province

Bacolod-Kalawi	09182523197; www.bacolod-lds.gov.ph
Balabagan	09205011714; www.balabagan-lds.gov.ph
Balindong	09177162106; www.balindong-lds.gov.ph
Bayang	09294240963; www.bayang-lds.gov.ph
Binidayan	09277930784
Buadipuso-Buntong	09199200008
Bubong	09276586071

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Bumbaran	
Butig	09293091971; www.butig-lds.gov.ph
Calanogas	www.calanogas-lds.gov.ph
Ditsaan-Ramain	09188881925; www.ditsaanramain-lds.gov.ph
Ganassi	09188881980; www.ganassi-lds.gov.ph
Kapai	09062538499
Kapatagan	www.kapatagan-lds.gov.ph
Lumba-a-Bayabao	09155656488; www.lumbabayabao-lds.gov.ph
Lumbatan	09208656486; www.lumbatan-lds.gov.ph
Lumbaca-Unayan	09193428970; www.kapai-lds.gov.ph
Lumbayanague	09188031176
Madalum	09054114390; www.madalum-lds.gov.ph
Madamba	09189790331; www.madamba-lds.gov.ph
Maguing	09294075222; www.maguing-lds.gov.ph
Malabang	09202053534; www.malabang-lds.gov.ph
Marantao	09087573243; www.marantao-lds.gov.ph
Marogong	09096420011; www.marogong-lds.gov.ph
Masiu	09186998515; www.masiu-lds.gov.ph
Molondo	09157546971; www.mulondo-lds.gov.ph
Pagayawan	09396033333; www.pagayawan-lds.gov.ph
Piagapo	09278921310; www.piagapo-lds.gov.ph
Picong	
Poon-a-Bayabao	09177068410; www.poonabayabao-lds.gov.ph
Pualas	09195331581; www.pualas-lds.gov.ph
Saguiaran	09085085711; www.saguiaran-lds.gov.ph
Sultan Dumalondong	09058109587
Tagoloan	09293333335; www.tagoloan-lds.gov.ph
Tamparan	09173297979; www.tamparan-lds.gov.ph
Taraka	09179260690; www.taraka-lds.gov.ph
Tubaran	09209459490; www.tubaran-lds.gov.ph
Tugaya	www.tugaya-lds.gov.ph
Wao	www.wao-lds.gov.ph
Maguindanao Province	
Ampatuan	09391419203; www.ampatuan.gov.ph
Barira	09209702517
Buldon	
Buluan	09202999356; www.buluan.gov.ph

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Datu Abdulah Sangki	09058051398; www.datuabduhahsanki.gov.ph
Datu Anggal Midtimbang	
Datu Blah T. Sinsuat	(064) 390-1830
Datu Hoffer Ampatuan	www.datusaudiampatuan.gov.ph
Datu Montawal	09162815999
Datu Odin Sinsuat	09157879982
Datu Paglas	09287280680; www.datupaglas.gov.ph
Datu Piang	09192631855; www.datupiang.gov.ph
Datu Salibo	
Datu Saudi Ampatuan	
Datu Unsay	www.datuunsayampatuan.gov.ph
Gen. S.K. Pendatun	www.genskpendatun.gov.ph
Guidulungan	09067216123; www.guidulungan.gov.ph
Kabuntalan	09174918433
Manasapano	www.mamsapano.gov.ph
Mangudadatu	
Matanog	09057827243; www.matanog.gov.ph
Pagalungan	09186442239; www.pagalungan.gov.ph
Paglat	09064035556; www.paglat.gov.ph
Pandag	
Parang	09177261300
Rajah Buayan	09285544441
Shariff Aguak	(064) 489-0967; www.maganoy.gov.ph
Shariff Saydona Mustapha	
South Upi	09205708506; www.southupi.gov.ph
Sultan Kudarat	09177260111
Sultan Mastura	09177201955
Sultan sa Barongis	09267273823; www.sultansabarongis.gov.ph
Talayan	09158491847; www.talayan.gov.ph
Sultan Sumagka (Talitay)	09264952318; www.talitay.gov.ph
Upi	09209155844

Sulu Province

Hadji Panglima Tahil	09209054381; www.hadjipanglimatahil.gov.ph
Indanan	09169107535; www.indanan.gov.ph
Jolo	09188832021; www.jolo.gov.ph
Kalingalan Calauang	www.kalilangancalauang.gov.ph
Lugus	09215881269; www.lugos.gov.ph

Municipal Mayors/Vice Mayors

Luuk	092969237480; www.luuk.gov.ph
Maimbung	09157584408; www.maimbug.gov.ph
Old Panamao	09265922289; www.oldpanamao.gov.ph
Omar	09193966959
Pandami	09162199434; www.pandami.gov.ph
Panglima Estino	www.panglimaestimo.gov.ph
Pangutaran	09198788665; www.pangutaran.gov.ph
Parang	www.parang.gov.ph
Pata	09274708663; www.pata.gov.ph
Patikul	09219918581; www.patikul.gov.ph
Siasi	0919218424; www.siasi.gov.ph
Talipao	09165311071; www.talipao.gov.ph
Tapul	09203478744; www.tapul.gov.ph
Tongkil	09178583484; www.tongkil.gov.ph
Tawi-Tawi Province	
Bongao	09083114680; www.bongao.gov.ph
Languyan	09282634314; www.languyan.gov.ph
Mapun	09081199788
Panglima Sugala	09082313459; www.panlimasugala.gov.ph
Sapa-Sapa	09193149830; www.sapasapa.gov.ph
Sibutu	09088956123
Simunul	09183046299; www.simunul.gov.ph
Sitangkai	09297874674; www.sitangkai.gov.ph
South Ubian	09159440715; www.southubian.gov.ph
Tandubas	09205511499; www.tandubas.gov.ph
Turtle Islands	09069233024

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