

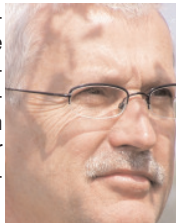
WORKING FOR *eco*BUDGET...

In the last months four different people, from different parts of the world, who shared with us the success of the project, have left their position for different reasons. Since they have done so much for the development and the establishment of *eco*BUDGET in their countries, we acknowledge them for all what they have done.

The ICLEI Team

Anders Franzén (Växjö)

Anders has in August, after 17 years, left his position as Head of the Planning Department and his deputy Kristina Thorvaldsson has taken over this position. He however will continue to work for Växjö at the Executive Office as Development Manager. His main responsibility is to coordinate a huge investment program, the Arena City, to form a new city district with residential blocks, mall and sport arenas. He will also continue to be involved in international development projects with focus on sustainable environment and renewable energy. Over the years Anders has worked a lot with those issues and Växjö has been rewarded many times for its Excellence in Atmospheric Protection.



Rama D Rao (Guntur)



As Commissioner of Guntur Municipal Corporation Mr Rama Rao gave an immense impulse to the implementation of *eco*BUDGET in the city, working as linking person between mayors

and councillors, politicians and officers, administration and stakeholders. Particularly important was his contribution to keep the project running despite the political changes (mayor and ruling parties) during the most decisive phases of project at the end of 2005. Rama Rao works now as Secretary of HUDA (Hyderabad Urban Development Authority) of Hyderabad, capital of Andhra Pradesh. He has been replaced by Mr Siddharth Jain in Guntur. To both of them our best wishes!

Paulo Lasco (Tubigon)

Paulo Lasco leaves the role of Major of Tubigon with the outstanding record of being the first Asian Mayor whose city council approved the *eco*BUDGET system. He was Mayor for 9 years, (serving the maximum of 3-three year terms for elected local officials). Previous to be elected as Mayor, he served as Vice Mayor for one term (3 years) and prior as Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator for 15 years. Mr Lasco is now replaced by Atty. Luna C. Piezas, who has been elected in the last election of May 2007.



Juanito Cambangay (Bohol)

We would not have had any *eco*BUDGET in the Philippines if Atty. Cambangay had not been the right person in the right position at the right moment. Serving as Coordinator of Planning and Development Office of the Province of Bohol, not only did he candidate the island as participant in the project, but also identified the municipality of Tubigon as the best test-city for *eco*BUDGET and supported it personally and with his team. Moreover he was present to all workshops so far and presented the system in many important international conferences. Furthermore he linked *eco*BUDGET to the "Poverty Alleviation Software" adopted by the Province, showing how a sustainable environment is primary for the people's quality of life. He retired in June 2007 and has been replaced by Ms Ronilita Bunado, who was already involved in the project.



Project's Final Conferences: HYDERABAD AND BOHOL

The project will present its results to an international audience within two international final conferences. The first, organised by Guntur, will be held in Hyderabad (India) on 11-12 October with the title "*eco*BUDGET - An Innovative System for Natural Resource Management & Urban Governance". Besides the projects' protagonists federal state ministries and high representatives of European Union are expected to participate. The second, organised by Bohol, will be held on 14-15 October in Panglao Island (Philippines) and will have the title "*eco*BUDGET: An Instrument to Good Local Resource Management and Governance". National politicians, donors' organisations and international ambassadors will be present.

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Asia Urbs
Programme -
funding

Europe-Asia local government partnerships for urban development

ecoBUDGET - ASIA

Project Brief No. 4 / July '07



WORDS FROM THE EDITORS

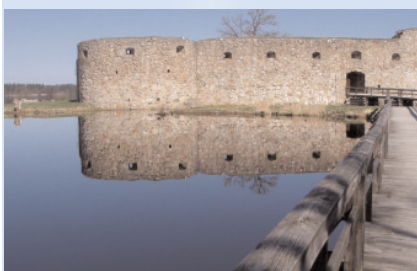
Welcome to the fourth project brief of the ecoBUDGET - ASIA project!

The project is coming close to the last rush and quite a lot has happened in the last 6 months. Within the fourth project's workshop in Växjö, Asian delegations have shown their results to European pioneers: the report of the event is shown on the first page. In the pages 2-3, you can examine in details the master budget and the budget balance produced by the cities of Guntur and Tubigon, analysed and commented. In the page 4, a short presentation of four protagonists of the project, who for different reasons have left their respective positions in the last months. Finally the presentation of the final conferences. Enjoy reading!

Holger Robrecht, Andrea Burzacchini (ecoBUDGET Agency)

Workshop 4 in Växjö shows the results!

From 10th and 14th of April the delegations from Bologna, Växjö, Tubigon/Bohol, Guntur and ICLEI gathered in Växjö (Sweden) for the fourth Workshop of the



project.

Two important guests were present at the workshop: Mr **Wolfgang Socher**, Environmental Protection Office, Dresden (Germany) and Mr **Ian Kedge**, Head of Environment and Health Department, Lewes (United Kingdom). Their cities belong to the first ecoBUDGET pioneers: Dresden was the first German city to approve the system in 1997 and Lewes the first local authority in Europe (outside Germany) in 2002. Thus it was symbolic that Guntur and Tubigon - first non-European cities doing ecoBUDGET - could show their results to the first German and European protagonists.

This - Asian cities bringing to Europe their first results and comparing strengths, weaknesses, threatens and opportunities in Europe and in Asia - was the main goal of the 4-day workshop.

But apart from these technical elements it is important to highlight the cultural aspects of the meeting. On the first evening, the delegations were welcomed by the Lord Mayor of Växjö, Mr **Nils Posse**, during an official dinner taking place at the Castle of Teleborg. The event saw the participation of some local politicians, members of the Environment Committee

of the Council, and of other officers of Växjö Municipality involved in the ecoBUDGET project and represented a chance to exchange views and outcomes of the project. On the last night the project participants were hosted by the Governor **Claes Sjöblom** and his wife at the official residence of Kronoberg county, of which Växjö is the capital. Moreover all delegation could admire the beautiful city and its surroundings, including the disastrous damages, brought by a major hurricane in 2005.

The most important moment of the whole workshop was maybe the project conference, open to local politicians, to neighbours cities delegation and to the citizenship, held at the City Hotel. Six protagonists of the workshop were on the stage and debated for one-and-half-hour podium discussion, facilitated by **Holger Robrecht** of ICLEI European Secretariat. They were **Rama D Rao**, Commissioner of Guntur, **Juanito Cambangay**,



Bohol, **Ian Kedge**, Lewes District, **Wolfgang Socher**, Dresden, **Raffaella Guèze**, from Bologna, and **Torun Israelsson** from Växjö.

The discussion embedded the results of ecoBUDGET implementation at three different layers (German, European, Asian) in three different periods (late nineties,

early 2000's, now), in places with extreme different cultural, geographic, economic context. The officials answered different questions posed by the facilitator and by the public, like: which are the benefits of ecoBUDGET? What is the public perspective and press opinion?



How can ICLEI attract more cities in applying ecoBUDGET? Did you have any language problems applying the system? Surprisingly (but maybe not too much!), the deeper the experts explained their experiences, the clearer was for the public that Asia and Europe are not that far, at least as far as the issues of managing natural resources towards the sustainability are concerned. Or like **Juanito Cambangay** stated: "People realise that their livelihood is strictly connected to a healthy environment. And in issues like water, biodiversity loss, etc. poverty and environment are strictly linked. Moreover, this is strictly connected to the way the system is organised": such evidences apply both to Europe and Asia, according to the opinion of all participants. **Wolfgang Socher** concluded: "We Europeans should learn from the umbrella-like method, through which our Asian partners are implementing ecoBUDGET!".

Text by Pamela Lama and Andrea Burzacchini

GUNTUR - Budget Balance 2006 and Master Budget 2007

RESOURCE	Indicators	Unit of Measure	Value 2004	Value 2006	Short term target (2006)	long-term target (2010)	Short-term target evaluation	New short term target (2007)	
WATER QUALITY	Monitoring of the Quality	# of parameters monitored	1	14	14 (with indicative figure)	14 (with full fledged Laboratory with all equipment)		14 (with indicative figure)	
	Attainment of Long-term target								
	Monitoring Frequency	N. analysis per month, at each reservoir, on a basis of 30 samples per day	1 parameter with 2 samples at each reservoir		2 (on 14 parameters)	2 (on 14 parameters)	5 (on 14 parameters)		3 (on 14 parameters)
Attainment of Long-term target									
WATER QUANTITY	Monitoring the Loss of Water from Pipelines	Descriptive indicator	Water supply through piped Network covered : 80% area; through Tankers 20% area, but water quantity is not quantified	Water supply through piped Network covered : 65% area, through Tankers 15% area, and water quantity is going to be quantified	Quantity of water supply through tankers is quantified and monitored through a special software	Quantity of water supply through tankers is quantified and monitored through a special software			
	Attainment of Long-term target								
	Supply of potable water	Litres per capita per day (LPCD)		110	110	120	150 (2015)		120
Attainment of Long-term target									
HEALTH	Monitoring of Waste Collection Monitoring	% of citizens served	50 (assumption)	70 Proved with an increase in % of segregation facility	70 (proved, with an increase in % of segregation facility)	100		90	
	Attainment of Long-term target								
GREEN CITY	Surface of Green Area	m ² /1000 inhabitants	78	100	100	200		130	
	Attainment of Long-term target								
AIR QUALITY	Assignment of Hawker IDs (Numbers)		450	1240	650	1724 (year 2015)		1440	
	Attainment of Long-term target								
	Monitoring of Concentration of Suspended Particulate Matter	Qualitative indicator	No Monitoring System at GMC	No Monitoring System at GMC			To introduce monitoring system and monitor SPM once in a month at one location		A full fledged monitoring system in place at GMC
Attainment of Long-term target									

How to read the tables

The two tables appearing in this double-page represent the two most important steps realised by Guntur (r.) and Tubigon (l.) in the first part of 2007.

They are a combination of the **Budget Balance 2006** and the **Master Budget 2007** (the last column). We can see how the cities met (or did not meet) the **short term targets** (compare the columns 'Short Term Target 2006' and Value 2006', generating the archery symbol for a clear understanding). Moreover comparing the 'Value 2006' with the 'Long Term Target' brings to the Attainment of **long-term targets** percentage and its graphic representation with the green and yellow bullets.

Finally the last column shows the new Short Term Targets 2007, approved by the city councils and forming the **Master Budget 2007**. In this way both cities have already started their second eco-BUDGET cycle.

A COMMENT ON THE RESULTS

The city council of Guntur Municipal Corporation approved the Budget Balance 2006 in March 2007 and the Master Budget 2007 in June of the same year. The document clearly shows that most short-term targets for the year 2006 have been brilliantly met, the only problems being within the two indicators of the resource "water quantity". A second consideration has to be devoted to the "courage" of the city councillors, who dared to set very ambitious targets for the year 2007, especially for the surface of green area and monitoring of waste collection. Moreover it has to be noted how for some indicators already the long-term target attainment is on a very good trend.

AN EXAMPLE: PROVIDING THE POPULATION WITH FRESH WATER

Structural improvements in the water supply system, such as replacement of existing RCC pipeline from Padmaja Petrol Station to Nehru Nagar with the new PSC pipeline of 1200 mm diameter for 1.2 km has already helped to reduce water pollution in the pipeline, prevent leakages, decrease turbidity and improve the quantity of water supply. A new filtration plant was under trial due to the renovation of the old plant to improve water purification, rectify waterbed problems, and improve chlorination process, pH reporting and alum mixing process. A new GRP (glass reinforcement plastic) pipeline at Takkellapadu Water Works, connecting from Krishna Canal to Takkellapadu New Filtration Plant with 900mm diameter has been proposed. Developmental activities have been undertaken at Guntur Channel so that raw water can be obtained throughout the year from the Krishna Canal. At present the total amount of water supplied to the city is 70MLD. The new pipelines and structural improvements will help to increase the water supply quantity from 70 MLD to 115 MLD, thereby assisting in the achievement of 24x7 water supply in the city, which is a long term target for the city. At present 85% of the area is covered by piped water supply from 24 reservoirs, the rest of the 15% is supplied through tankers. Additional reservoirs have been planned in 4 more areas to increase coverage. At present 85% of the area is covered by piped water supply from 24 reservoirs, the rest of the 15% is supplied through tankers. Additional reservoirs have been planned in 4 more areas to increase coverage.

Text by Bedoshruiti Sadhukhan - ICLEI South Asia Secretariat

...THE RESULTS OF THE PROJECT!

TUBIGON - Budget Balance 2006 and Master Budget 2007

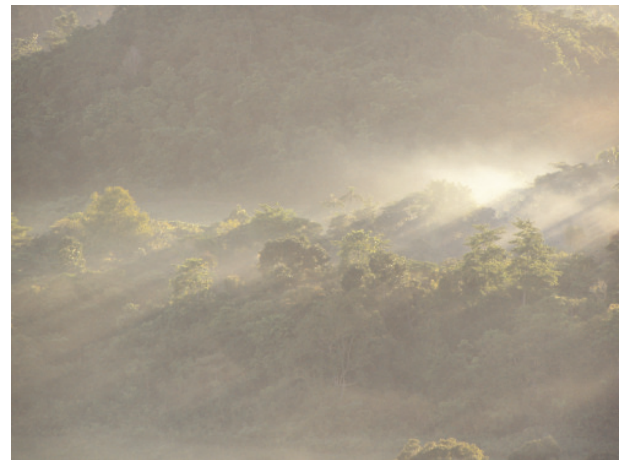
RESOURCE	Indicators	Unit of Measure	Baseline Value (2004)	Value (2006)	Short term target (2006)	Long-term target (2015)	Short-term target evaluation	New short term targets (2007)
DRINKING WATER	Sources Positive for Colliform (out of 12 Municipal Waterworks sources)	#	4	0	0	0		0
	Attainment of long-term target			100%				
	Turbidity (Municipal Waterworks Sources meeting DOH Standard concentration for suspended solids (ntu))	#	0	6	6	12		9
	Attainment of long-term target			67%				
FOREST COVER (COASTAL ZONE)	Systems loss (non-revenue water (NRW))	%	60.0	57.6	55.0	20.0		35.0
	Attainment of long-term target			10%				
FOREST COVER (COASTAL ZONE)	Area Covered or Reforested	Ha	550	553.7	555	600		560
	Attainment of long-term target			8%				
TIMBER AND FRUIT TREES	New trees planted	#	0	4,279	4,000	20,000		6,000
	Attainment of long-term target			21%				
	Survival Rate	%	0	75	70	70		70
Attainment of long-term target				over 100%				
CORAL REEF AND SEA GRASS BEDS	Established Protected areas	#	5	7	7	12		9
	Attainment of long-term target			29%				
	Coral and Sea Grass Cover	%	40	41	45	70		48
Attainment of long-term target				3%				
CORAL REEF AND SEA GRASS BEDS	Established Marine Protected areas	Ha	196	240	222	287		260
	Attainment of long-term target			48%				
	QUARRY MATERIALS	Unregulated quarry permits	#	50	50	45	0	
Attainment of long-term target			0%					
Alternative livelihood introduced		#	0	0	2	6		5 (to be lobbied by SB Members) (PO Establishment)
Attainment of long-term target				0%				
GOOD BUILT ENVIRONMENT	% of reduction of Solid Waste in tons/qu.m.	%	0	49.19	5	30		10
	Attainment of long-term target			over 100%				
	Households practising segregation	%	0	80.6	15	98		90
Attainment of long-term target				90%				

A COMMENT ON THE RESULTS

The city of Tubigon has proved to have fully understood and managed the mechanisms and the goals of *ecoBUDGET* system.

First of all it has to be noted that not only were 7 out of 13 short-term targets for the year 2006 reached, but also that in three cases (Sources Positive for Colliform, Survival rates of timber and fruit trees, % of reduction of Solid Waste) the long-term target has been met, long before the year 2015! This proves how *ecoBUDGET* can be used to analyse the needs and challenges of a local authorities, comparing them also with the perception of media and citizens. This is especially true in a place like Tubigon, where targets setting has been continuously managed through a fully participatory methodology involving villages, associations, experts and politicians.

The only two serious problems regarding the meeting of annual targets have been shown within the system loss of the drinking water system, the coral and sea grass cover, the unregulated quarry permits and the alternative livelihoods introduced. Nevertheless even for these four indicators the administration could convince the city council to approve even more ambitious targets for the year 2007. We will see at the beginning of 2008, if this courageous decision will have proved to be the right one.



Apart from the analysis of the results, it is interesting to note the importance of biodiversity and nature-related indicators among the ones, which have been chosen. This is due to the fact that such indicators are strictly connected to the overall quality of life in the municipality of Tubigon and in the Province of Bohol. A rich biodiversity and the protection of the natural areas (both on the land and on the sea) sustains the local economy and reinforces the feeling of identity among the population, proving the link between environmental, economic and social sustainability.

According to one of workshops held in a village during the project: "... simply applying normal accounting methods to the environment does not give us an accurate cost of our disturbance. The existing biodiversity is our capital. We are losing our natural capital when we extract, irreversibly, from it. Worse, we mistakenly record it as "income" or "revenue" instead of depreciation or depletion".

This is the spirit of Tubigon and Bohol within the *ecoBUDGET* project.