Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
MIMAROPA Region
Community Environment and Natural Resources Office
Coron, Palawan
Email add:cenro_coron@yahoo.com

November 02, 2021

MEMORANDUM

FOR : The Regional Executive Director
DENR, MIMAROPA Region
1515 L&S Bldg. Roxas Blvd.
Ermita, Manila

THRU : The Provincial Environment and
Natural Resources Officer
Sta. Monica, Puerto Princesa City

FROM : The OIC-CENRO
Coron, Palawan

SUBJECT : SUBMISSION OF INDIVIDUAL LEARNING REPORT OF CENRO-CORON PERSONNEL WHO ATTENDED THE TRAINING COURSE ON RESOURCE ACCOUNTING VALUATION

Respectfully submitted is the individual learning report of personnel of this office who attended the Training Course on Resource Acccounting Valuation on October 25-26, 2021 including the action plan for implementation for CY 2022 to wit:

1. ECOMS Roy D. Pascual
2. Forester Mary Ann B. Valones

For information and record.

ARNOLDO A. BLAZA JR.

CENRO, DENR
SERIAL No. 130
RELEASED
DATE: 11-2-21
BY:
CORON, PALAWAN

Barangay Poblacion 5, Coron, Palawan

INDIVIDUAL LEARNING REPORT

Part 1 (To be prepared by the participant)

Name of Participant:	**ROY D. PASCUAL**
Office/Service:	DENR-CENRO, Coron, Palawan
Training Title:	TRAINING COURSE ON RESOURCE ACCOUNTING/VALUATION
Learning Providers:	DENR-MIMAROPA Region
Inclusive Dates:	October 25-26, 2021
Venue:	DENR-CENRO, Coron via zoom

I. EVALUATION OF THE COURSE:

- **Technical Content:**

The objective of the course was to be able to equip knowledge on the environment and the environment impacts on the economy. Likewise, understand these linkages and integrate environmental and economic information, including the importance of the SEEA or the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting.

The topic was presented by Ms. Minda S. Odesy, Supervising Science Research Specialist of Watershed and Water Resources Research, Development and Extension Center (WWRRDEC) on October 25-26, 2021 and discussed the following topics to wit:

(First Day)
WHAT IS ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTING?

This refers to the compilation of data on environment and natural resources into an accounting system. The lands, forests, water and minerals are considered as inputs to the production of goods and services and tracks changes in the quality and quantity of natural resource.

The SEEA Central Framework Accounts

Flow accounts: supply and use tables for products, natural inputs and residuals (e.g. waste, wastewater) generated by economic activities.
physical (e.g. m3 of water) and/or monetary values (e.g. permits to access water, cost of wastewater treatment, etc.)

Stock accounts for environmental assets: natural resources and land
physical (e.g. fish stocks and changes in stocks) and/or monetary values (e.g. value of natural capital, depletion)

Activity / purpose accounts that explicitly identify environmental transactions already existing in the SNA.
e.g. Environmental Protection Expenditure (EPE) accounts, environmental taxes and subsidies

Combined physical and monetary accounts that bring together physical and monetary information for derivation indicators, including depletion adjusted aggregates

Valuing Environmental Assets

1. Market prices are preferred for the valuation of environmental assets.

2. In the absence of market prices both the SNA and SEEA (Central Framework) recommend the net present value (NPV) method.

3. Contingent valuation is not recommended for use under the SEEA framework.

Types of environmental asset accounts

1. Land – land cover and land use, forest accounts,
2. Soil resources
3. Water – surface and groundwater
4. Timber – natural and cultivated
5. Mineral and energy resources
6. Aquatic – natural/wild fish and aquaculture
7. Other biological resources,

During the 2nd Day she was tackled the following topics:

INTRODUCTION TO WEALTH ACCOUNTING, NATURAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTING AND SEEA- ECOSYSTEMS ACCOUNTING

WAVES stands for Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services.

WAVES aims to promote sustainable development by ensuring that natural resources are mainstreamed into development planning and national economic accounts.

Wealth Accounting measures three forms of assets and capital goods that a country generates:

1. Manufactured capital such as buildings and public infrastructure;
2. Human, social and institutional capital, such as a country's level of education, rule of law and governance;and
3. Natural capital such as land, forests, fish, minerals and energy.

Comprehensive wealth accounting can provide an estimate of the total wealth of nations by measuring the value of different components of wealth. Changes in wealth is an indicator to assess if a country is growing its income without depleting its stocks.

Why is natural capital important?
Natural capital is most important in low income countries—more than twice as large as produced capital

Uses of NCA
1. Indicators: for monitoring sustainable development
2. Water accounting: managing a scarce resource
3. Energy and air pollution: cleaner, more efficient production

4. Stocks of minerals & energy: managing resource rents for long term growth
5. Land and ecosystems: balancing the needs of tourism, agriculture and other uses

What to do?
Forest accounts were established. These are a systematic framework for collating data on forest assets and activities, using methodologies approved by the United Nations to ensure these data are comparable and replicable.

Land and Soil Accounts were established. Land accounts are the basic building block of natural capital accounts, and underpin the creating of ecosystem accounts. Their main role is to map the physical location of economic activities and environmental processes. They provide the key information needed for resource management: how much forest, desert and cropland exists.

Water accounts were also established. These link the physical amount of water used by each sector with what value the same sector contributes to the economy. This can help policymakers design better policy around, for example, water allocation between households, manufacturing, services and agriculture. Information from the accounts can help design pricing strategies more in line with the ability to pay. The accounts can also inform where targeting of investments in water infrastructure can generate the largest impact on the economy.

SEEA – Ecosystem Accounting

It constitutes an integrated and comprehensive statistical framework for organizing data on habitats and landscapes, measuring the ecosystem services, tracking changes in ecosystem assets and linking this information to economic and other human activities.

Ecosystem accounting is a coherent framework for integrating measures of ecosystems and the flows of services from them with measures of economic and other human activity.

Ecosystem accounting approach recognizes that these individual resources function in combination within a broader system and within a given spatial area.

SEEA Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA) comprises a set of accounts that collectively present a coherent and comprehensive view of ecosystems:

Ecosystem extent account: This account serves as a common starting point for ecosystem accounting. It organizes information on the extent of different ecosystem types (e.g. forests, wetlands, agricultural areas, marine areas) within a country in terms of area.

Ecosystem condition account: This account organizes biophysical information on the condition of different ecosystem types. The ecosystem condition account organizes data on selected ecosystem characteristics and the distance to a reference condition to provide insight into the ecological integrity of ecosystems.

Ecosystem services flow account (physical and monetary terms): This set of ecosystem accounts measures the supply of ecosystem services and the use of those services by economic units, including households, enterprises and government.

Monetary ecosystem asset account: This account records information on stocks and changes in stocks (additions and reductions) of assets. The ecosystem monetary asset account records this information in monetary terms for ecosystem assets based on the monetary valuation of ecosystem

services and applying the net present value approach to obtain opening and closing values in monetary terms for ecosystem assets at the beginning and end of each accounting period.

Thematic accounts: These accounts organize data on themes of specific policy relevance. Examples of relevant themes include biodiversity, climate change, oceans and urban areas.

Ecosystem Accounting
TYPES OF ECOSYSTEMS
Forest Ecosystem
Degraded Areas and Pastureland Ecosystem
Coastal and Marine Ecosystem
Inland Water Ecosystem
Urban Ecosystem
Agroecosystem

- **Impression/Comments:**

My comments to the speaker was she had delivered the topic diligently, professionally and resourcefully. Topics that was discussed clearly and explained well to enable the learners to understood all of the topics.

II. RELEVANCE OF THE LEARNING EVENT TO PARTICIPANT'S WORK/FUNCTION:

The learning event equipped the participants with enough knowledge pertaining to Resource Accounting Valuation. In addition hereto, able to help understand the resource accounting system in relation to planning process. Valuation reminds us that the environment is not free despite the absence of a conventional market for environmental services. Valuation translates environmental impacts of projects into values which can be compared and integrated with financial and economic criteria of cost-benefit analysis. The said learning event is very useful to the participants while dealing and performing the duties/task in the field.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS:

The undersigned participants would like to recommend for another set of said learning event to further familiarize the mechanics and methodologies while conducting/performing ENR valuation and if possible via face to face session due to internet connectivity interruption in our area of jurisdiction.

IV. POST LEARNING ACTION PLAN/PROPOSAL:	
Proposed Plan/Activity/Output	**Time Frame**
1. Identify an area for the conduct of forest resources accounting and valuation in the near future. 2. Established the baseline to determine the extent of the area. 3. Identify and data gathering of forest resources within the identified area. 4. Analyzed the data including preparation of report.	1st quarter of CY 2022 1st quarter of CY 2022 2nd quarter of CY 2022 3rd quarter of CY 2022

Part 2 (To be prepared by the Supervisor)

How will you support the post Learning Action/Proposal?

Implement the action plan and provide additional manpower/staff if necessary during the conduct of field works while gathering data and likewise monitor the implementation of the action plan and shall initiate any intervention needed.

Have you discussed any concerns/resources needed by your subordinate so that he/she can effectively transfer the skills and knowledge gained from the training?

YES

Would you be willing to send him/her again to other training/seminar/conference?
Yes X No ____ Others ____

If yes, please specify courses.

Other DENR environmental and management course that could be used by the participants for his professional growth and likewise may also apply the knowledge acquired during the learning event.

Submitted by:

ROY D. PASCUAL
Attendee

November 02, 2021
Date

Noted/Confirmed by:

ARNOLDO A. BLAZA JR.
Supervisor

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Name of Participant:	**MARY ANN B. VALONES**
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Yes X No ____ Others ____

If yes, please specify courses.

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Submitted by:

MARY ANN B. VALONES
Attendee

November 02, 2021
Date

Noted/Confirmed by:

ARNOLDO A. BLAZA JR.
Supervisor