



**BUILD BUILD BUILD**  
Dalton Pass East Alternative Road Project



JOINT VENTURE OF NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD.,  
KATAHIRA & ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL  
NIPPON ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY CO., LTD.,  
CENTRAL NIPPON EXPRESSWAY CO., LTD.



# INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

## Dalton Pass East Alternative Road



**DPWH**

**BUILD BUILD BUILD**



Kalanguya ICCs/IDPs Community Digital for

# DRAFT IPP

Submitted by:



**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS**  
Unified Project Management Office  
Roads Management Cluster I (Bilateral)  
Port Area, Manila, The Philippines

Submitted to:



**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATING AGENCY**  
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**Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)  
Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)**

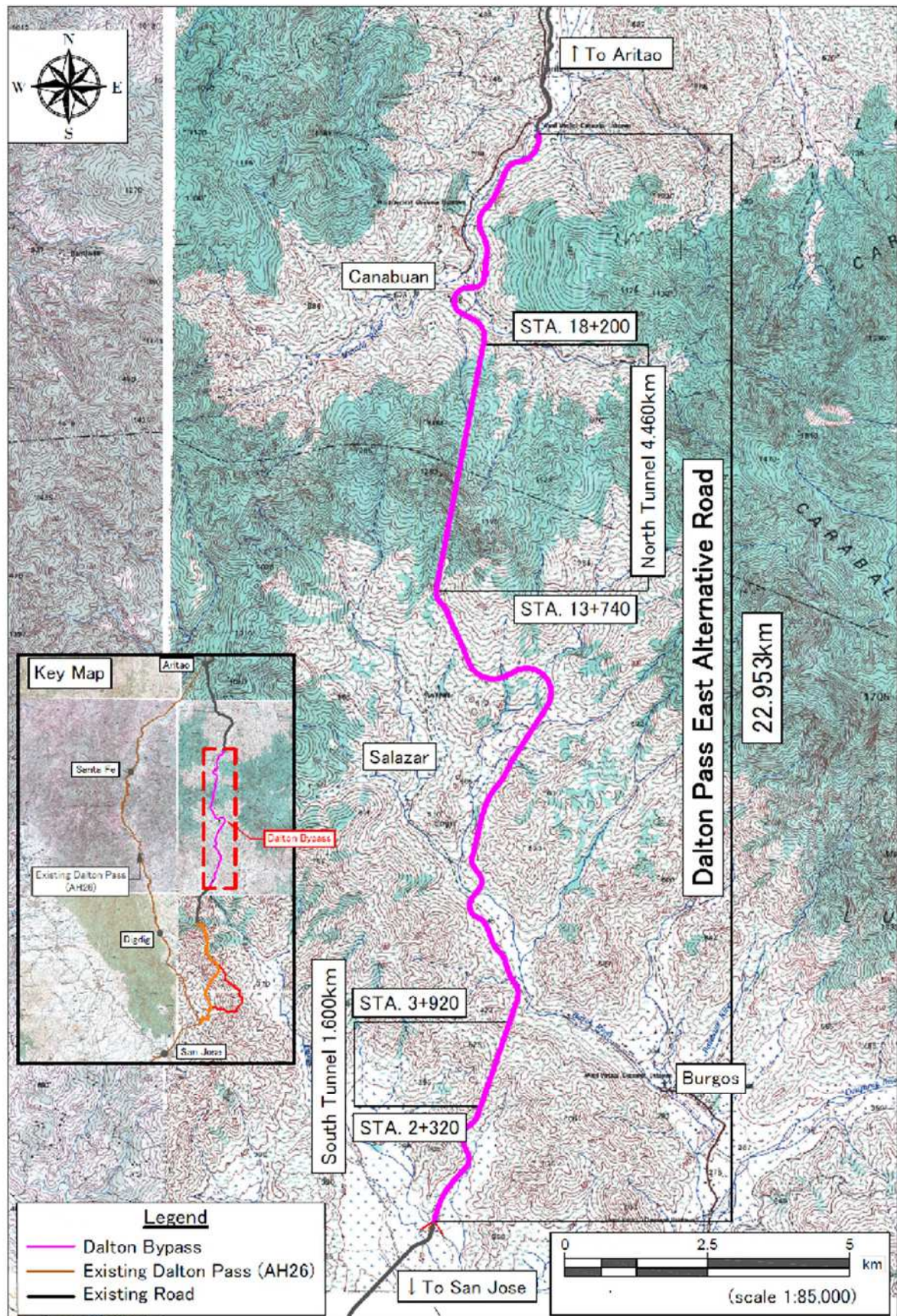
**Preparatory Survey for  
Dalton Pass East Alternative Road  
In the  
Republic of the Philippines  
DRAFT  
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLAN (IPP)  
REPORT**



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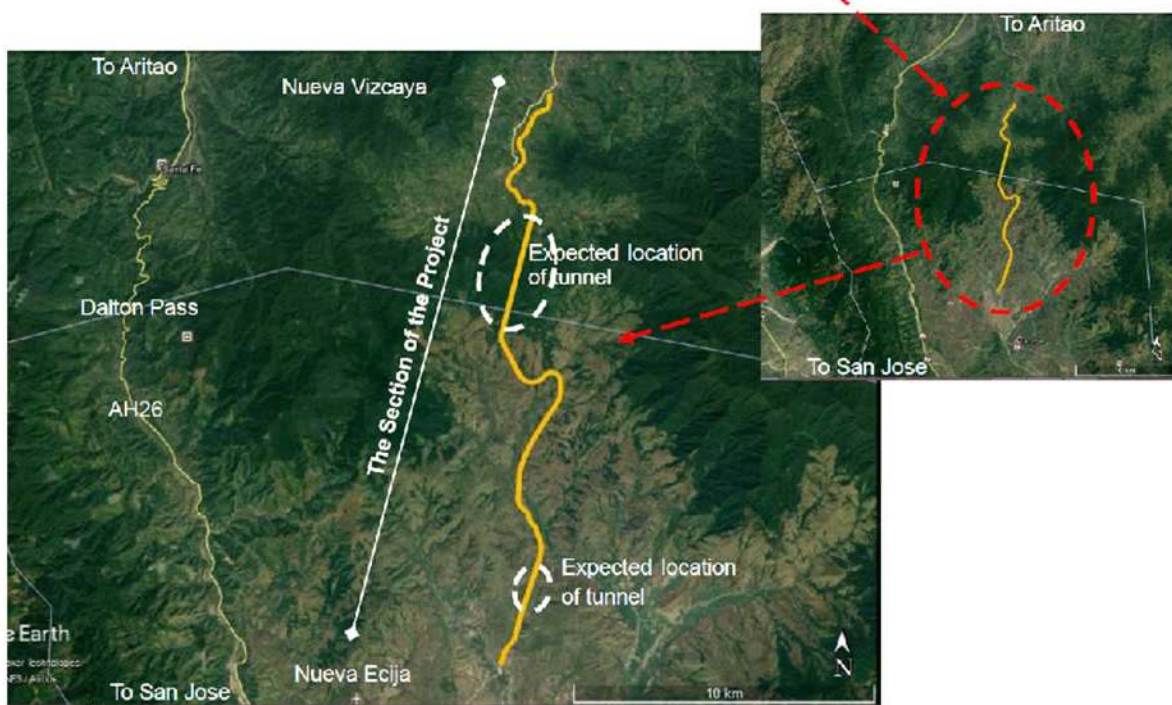
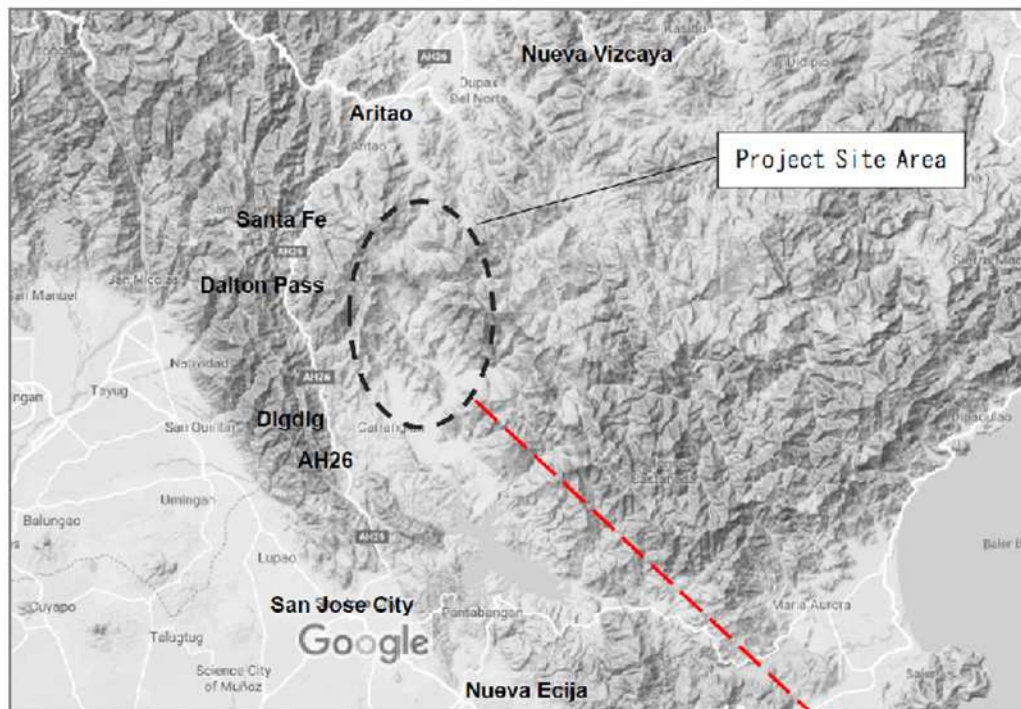
## Location Map of the Project



Location Map of Dalton Pass East Alternative Road in the Philippines



## Location Map of the Project



Route of the Project





**Currency Equivalents**  
**(as of 09 December 2022)**  
**Currency = Philippine Pesos (₱)**  
**US \$1.0 Dollars = ₱ 55.47**  
**₱ 1.00 = Japanese Yen (¥ 2.45)**

## ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Ancestral Domain
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADMO	Ancestral Domain Management Office
ADDS	Ancestral Domain Defense System
ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan
AP	Affected Persons
BIR	Bureau of Internal Revenue
BLGU	Barangay Local Government Unit
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CALT	Certificate of Ancestral Land Title
CBMS	Community-Based Monitoring Systems
CBO	Community-Based Organizations
CCA	Community Consultative Assembly
CENRO	Community Environment and Natural Resources Offices
CF	Corporate Foundations
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
CLOA	Certificate of Land Ownership Award
CMR	Compliance Monitoring Report
CNEXCO	Central Nippon Expressway Co., Ltd.
CNO	Certificate of Non-Overlap
CO	Church-Based Organizations
CP	Certification Precondition
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DEO	District Engineering Office
DEPED	Department of Education
D/FA	Donors and Funding Agencies
DF/R	Draft Final Report
DGCS	Design Guideline, Criteria and Standards
DICT	Department of Information and Communications Technology
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DO	Department Order
DOE	Department of Energy
DOH	Department of Health
DOTR	Department of Transportation
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ECA	Environmentally Critical Area
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment

ENIPAS	Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System
EO	Executive Order
FBI	Field Based Investigation
FBO	Faith-Based Organizations
FPIC	Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC of the Philippines)
	Free, Prior, and Informed Consultation (FPIC of JICA)
F/R	Final Report
F/S	Feasibility Study
GAD	Gender and Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOP	Government of the Philippines
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRDP	Gross Regional Domestic Product
ICC	Indigenous Cultural Communities
ICCA	Indigenous Community Conserved Areas
IC/R	Inception Report
ICON IPED CO	International Consultancy for Indigenous Peoples Environment and Development Co.
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMA	Internal Monitoring Agent
IN/R	Inception Report
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPAF	Integrated Protected Areas Fund
IPAP	Indigenous Peoples Action Plan
IPED	Indigenous Peoples Education
IPMR	Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representative
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPro	Indigenous Peoples Professionals
IPS	Indigenous Political Structure
IPO	Indigenous Peoples Organization
IPRA	Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act
IPWG	Indigenous Peoples Working Group
IT/R	Interim Report
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JPY	Japanese Yen
JST	JICA Study Team
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
KEI	Katahira & Engineers International
LARRIPP	Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy
L/A	Loan Agreement
LGU	Local Government Unit
LIAC	Local Inter-Agency Committee
LTO	Land Transportation Office
METI	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples



NCR	National Capital Region
NE	Nippon Engineering Co., Ltd.
NEECO	Nueva Ecija Electric Cooperative
NEXCO	Nippon Expressway Company
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NELEX	North-East Luzon Expressway
NEPO	Nueva Ecija Provincial Office
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NHA	National Housing Authority
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NK	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
NUVELCO	Nueva Vizcaya Electric Cooperative
NVPO	Nueva Vizcaya Provincial Office
NWRB	National Water Resources Board
PAC	Project Affected Clan
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAIPW	Project Affected Indigenous Peoples Group
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
PAP	Project Affected Person
PCWFR	Pantabangan-Carranglan Watershed Forest Reserve
PDR	Project Description Report
PIA	Participatory Impact Assessment
PMBOK	Project Management Body of Knowledge
PMO	DPWH Project Management Office
PNP	Philippine National Police
POPCEN	Census of Population
PPH	Pan-Philippine Highway
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
RA	Republic Act
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RIC	Resettlement Implementation Committee
RO	DPWH Regional Office
ROrg	Religious Organizations
ROW	Right -of-Way
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SPZ	Strict Protection Zone
TA	Technical Assistance
TCT	Torrens Certificate of Title
TWFR	Talavera Watershed Forest Reserve
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan** – As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) refers to the planning document that describes what will be done to address the direct social and economic impacts associated with involuntary taking of land or land acquisition. The Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is acceptable if fewer than 200 people are affected. It is also acceptable if more than 200 people are affected so long as all land acquisition is minor (10 percent or less of all holdings is taken) and no physical relocation is required.

**Affected persons/Community/Households** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); Refers to any person or persons, household or households, customary or local community, private or public institution who are displaced (physical or economic) as result of temporary impacts during construction, restriction on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The affected community/ households/ persons are those who utilize, control, or possess the affected land or non-land objects.

**Ancestral Domain** - As defined in R.A. 8371 (IPRA), Chapter II Section 3 (a); Subject to Section 56 hereof, refer to all areas generally belonging to ICCs/IPs comprising lands, inland waters, coastal areas, and natural resources therein, held under a claim of ownership, occupied or possessed by ICCs/IPs, by themselves or through their ancestors, communally or individually since time immemorial, continuously to the present except when interrupted by war, force majeure or displacement by force, deceit, stealth or as a consequence of government projects or any other voluntary dealings entered into by government and private individuals/corporations, and which are necessary to ensure their economic, social and cultural welfare. It shall include ancestral lands, forests, pasture, residential, agricultural, and other lands individually owned whether alienable and disposable or otherwise, hunting grounds, burial grounds, worship areas, bodies of water, mineral and other natural resources, and lands which may no longer be exclusively occupied by ICCs/IPs but from which they traditionally had access to for their subsistence and traditional activities, particularly the home ranges of ICCs/IPs who are still nomadic and/or shifting cultivators.

**Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development and Protection Plan** - As defined in NCIP Administrative Order No. 02 series of 2018, Article I Section 6.1; refers to the consolidation of the plans of ICCs/IPs within an ancestral domain for the sustainable management and development of their land and natural resources as well as the development of human and cultural resources based on their indigenous knowledge, systems and practices. Such plan shall be the basis of the Five Year Master Plan for ICCs/IPs.

**Ancestral Lands** - As defined in R.A. 8371, Chapter II Section 3 (b); Subject to Section 56 hereof, refers to land occupied, possessed and utilized by individuals, families and clans who are members of the ICCs/IPs since time immemorial, by themselves or through their predecessors-in-interest, under claims of individual or traditional group ownership, continuously, to the present except when interrupted by



war, force majeure or displacement by force, deceit, stealth, or as a consequence of government projects and other voluntary dealings entered into by government and private individuals/corporations, including, but not limited to, residential lots, rice terraces or paddies, private forests, swidden farms and tree lots.

**Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title** - As defined in R.A. 8371, Chapter II Section 3 (c); refers to a title formally recognizing the rights of possession and ownership of ICCs/IPs over their ancestral domains identified and delineated in accordance with this law. This is an ownership title issued to ICCs/IPs over their ancestral domain which are communally owned.

**Certificate of Ancestral Lands Title** - As defined in R.A. 8371, Chapter II Section 3 (d); refers to a title formally recognizing the rights of ICCs/IPs over their ancestral lands. This refers to an ownership title issued to ICCs/IPs over their land which are individually/family owned located within the ancestral domain.

**Certificate of Land Ownership Award** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); It refers to a certificate issued to grantees of the comprehensive agrarian reform program. The provisions of CA 141 shall govern in the CLOAs awarded under the Public Land Act.

**Certificate of Non-Overlap** - As defined by NGIP Administrative Order No. 3 series of 2012, Part I Section 5 (d); It refers to the Certificate issued by the NCIP attesting to the fact that the area where the particular plan, program, project or activity will be done does not overlap with, or affect, any ancestral domain.

**Certification Precondition** - As defined in R.A. 8371, Chapter VIII Section 59; all departments and other governmental agencies shall henceforth be strictly enjoined from issuing, renewing, or granting any concession, license or lease, or entering into any production-sharing agreement, without prior certification from the NCIP that the area affected does not overlap with any ancestral domain. Such certification shall only be issued after a field-based investigation is conducted by the Ancestral Domains Office of the area concerned: Provided, That no certification shall be issued by the NCIP without the free and prior informed and written consent of ICCs/IPs concerned: Provided, further, That no department, government agency or government-owned or -controlled corporation may issue new concession, license, lease, or production sharing agreement while there is a pending application for a CADT: Provided, finally, That the ICCs/IPs shall have the right to stop or suspend, in accordance with this Act, any project that has not satisfied the requirement of this consultation process.

**Collective Attachment** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); It means that for generations there has been a physical presence in and economic ties to lands and territories traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, by the group concerned, including areas that hold special significance for it, such as sacred sites. Collective attachment also refers to the attachment of transhumant/nomadic groups to the territory they use on a seasonal or cyclical basis.

**Community Consultative Assemblies** - The CCAs are part of the FPIC processes convened for the purpose of consensus decision making processes about the project by the ICCs/IPs towards getting their consent. The participants to the CCA are members of the IPS/IPO mostly elders or leaders of the IP community; the representatives of IP households/ families within the area affected; the representatives of the applicant or the project proponent/s; the FPIC team constituted by the NCIP.

**Communal Claims** — As defined in R.A. 8371, Chapter II Section 3 (e); refer to claims on land, resources and rights thereon, belonging to the whole community within a defined territory.

**Communal Rights** — As defined in R.A. 8371, Chapter VIII Section 55; Subject to Section 56 hereof, areas within the ancestral domains, whether delineated or not, shall be presumed to be communally held: Provided, That communal rights under this Act shall not be construed as co-ownership as provided in Republic Act No. 386, otherwise known as the New Civil Code.

**Compensation** - For ICCs/IPs, payment should be culturally appropriate in a form of cash or in kind including technical assistance, referrals to donors and funding agencies and other means of payment. This means payment in cash or in kind at replacement cost for an asset to be acquired or affected by an infrastructure project. Payment in cash or in kind (e.g. land-for-land) to replace losses of land, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, and any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In the absence of functioning markets, a compensation structure is required that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to level at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.

**Concept of Ancestral Lands/Domains** — As defined in R.A. 8371, Chapter III Section 4; Ancestral lands/domains shall include such concepts of territories which cover not only the physical environment but the total environment including the spiritual and cultural bonds to the areas which the ICCs/IPs possess, occupy and use and to which they have claims of ownership.

**Consensus-Building** - As defined by NGIP Administrative Order No. 3 series of 2012, Part I Section 5 (f); It refers to that part of the decision-making process undertaken by the ICCs/IPs through their indigenous socio-political structures and practices in arriving at a collective/communal decision.

**Current Market Value** - It is the estimated amount for which an *asset* or liability *should* exchange on the present date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction, after proper marketing and where the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

**Customary Laws** — As defined in R.A. 8371, Chapter II Section 3 (f); refer to a body of written and/or unwritten rules, usages, customs and practices traditionally and continually recognized, accepted and observed by respective ICCs/IPs;



**Cut-off Date** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); It is the date of commencement of the census of affected families within the project boundaries. Persons not covered at the time of census-taking will not be eligible for claims of compensation entitlements. Cut-off date for land-taking will be set on the date that the parcellary survey was conducted but the value of the land will be based on the agreed values of the land at the time of taking.

**Disturbance Compensation** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); It is the compensation amount for lessees of agricultural land severely affected (i.e., >20% of the land or when the land is no longer economically viable) by the project, equivalent to five times the average gross harvest during the last five years (RA 6389 and EO 1035, series of 1985).

**Economic Displacement** - Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

**Entitlement** - A range of measures comprising compensation, livelihood restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the AHs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

**External Monitoring Agent** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); It is an independent entity or individual designated by the Department to monitor the implementation of the RAP, IPP and the IPAP.

**Field Based Investigation** - As defined in NCIP Administrative Order No. 03 series of 2012, Part I Section 5(i); It refers to the ground investigation undertaken to determine whether or not the plan, program, project or activity overlaps with, or affects, an ancestral domain, the extent of the affected area, and the ICCs/IPs whose FPIC is to be obtained.

**Financial Assistance** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); It is the cash amount paid to agricultural tenants/settlers/occupants severely affected by the project, equivalent to the average gross harvest for the last three years and not less than PhP15, 000 per ha (EO 1035), in addition to the cash payment/compensation for their crops actually damaged by the project.

**Free and Prior Informed Consent** — As defined in R.A. 8371, Chapter II Section 3 (g); as used in this Act shall mean the consensus of all members of the ICCs/IPs to be determined in accordance with their respective customary laws and practices, free from any external manipulation, interference and coercion, and obtained after fully disclosing the intent and scope of the activity, in a language and process understandable to the community.

The Japan International Cooperating Agency (JICA) promotes and require Free, Prior, and Informed Consultation (JICA's FPIC) in all its supported programs and projects as part of its commitment in recognizing, respecting, promoting and protecting the rights of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) by strictly enforcing its Environmental and Social Considerations (ESC) in its programs and projects with other countries like the Philippines.

To fill gaps of host country's system and JICA Guidelines, JICA has a request on the preparation process of IPPs and JICA calls this "JICA's FPIC". In 4.2 JICA's FPIC with sufficient information to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples is described. As part of the social assessment, the borrower (or project proponent) shall conduct consultations with the implementing agency, affected indigenous peoples, indigenous peoples organizations and civil society organizations (role as an indigenous spokesman) identified by the indigenous peoples at the project development and implementation stages. In this case also efforts should be made to reach the consensus of the indigenous peoples through JICA's FPIC with sufficient information on the project plan. When conducting consultations, it is necessary to hold them in a culturally appropriate manner so that there will be JICA's FPIC with sufficient information. The executing agency devised a method for conducting consultations with residents (providing an environment in which vulnerable groups such as women and the elderly can easily participate, hiring NGOs to support the implementation of consultations, building a monitoring system by outside experts, etc.), and has potential. All relevant information, including negative impacts, needs to be disseminated. In this case, it is necessary to provide explanations in a language and format that the indigenous people can understand. In order to fully confirm the opinions of the residents, public consultation meetings are desirable to be conducted in two stages which include the staff of the executing agency are present, and discussions are held only by NGOs that support the creation of IPP without the staff of the executing agency. To show that the borrower has gained widespread support from the community through these series of processes and consultations, the borrower (consultant who prepares an IPP) shall prepare records not only the final consultation results but also the consultation process from the initial stage of the consultation.

**Inconvenience Allowance** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); It is the compensation amount given to each PAP who holds full title to or a legalizable tax declaration over the land and structures severely affected by the project, and who consequently has to move elsewhere.

**Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples** — As defined in R.A. 8371 (IPRA), Chapter II Section 3 (h); refer to a group of people or homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by others, who have continuously lived as organized community on communally bounded and defined territory, and who have, under claims of ownership since time immemorial, occupied, possessed and utilized such territories, sharing common bonds of language, customs, traditions and other distinctive cultural traits, or who have, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads of colonization, non-indigenous religions and cultures, became historically differentiated from the majority of Filipinos. ICCs/IPs shall likewise include peoples who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the



populations which inhabited the country, at the time of conquest or colonization, or at the time of inroads of non-indigenous religions and cultures, or the establishment of present state boundaries, who retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, but who may have been displaced from their traditional domains or who may have resettled outside their ancestral domains.

**Indigenous Political Structures** — As defined in R.A. 8371, Chapter II Section 3 (i); refer to organizational and cultural leadership systems, institutions, relationships, patterns and processes for decision-making and participation, identified by ICCs/IPs such as, but not limited to, Council of Elders, Council of Timuays, Bodong Holders, or any other tribunal or body of similar nature.

**Individual Claims** — As defined in R.A. 8371, Chapter II Section 3 (j); refer to claims on land and rights thereon which have been devolved to individuals, families and clans including, but not limited to, residential lots, rice terraces or paddies and tree lots.

**Indigenous Peoples Action Plan** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); An IPAP is written when an infrastructure project has been found through the social assessment to have potentially adverse effects on Indigenous Peoples. The IPAP sets out measures through which the DPWH and other government agencies will ensure that Indigenous Peoples affected by the project receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits. It also specifies ways that the identified adverse effects are avoided, minimized, mitigated, or compensated. The formulation of the IPAP is mandated by DPWH Department Order No. 327 series of 2003.

**Indigenous Peoples Plan** - A comprehensive plan by ICCs/IPs required by bilateral and funding agencies such as Japan International Cooperating Agency (JICA) Environmental and Social Considerations (ESC), World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), Asian Development Bank (ADB) Environmental Assessment Guidelines (EAG) and others under their social and environmental safeguards. This is usually contracted or sub-contracted by either local or international consultants hired by such above agencies. However, the content of the IPP must not always in favor to the proponent nor the hiring agencies but rather must reflect the true plan made by or formulated by the ICCs/IPs themselves being facilitated by local or international consultants. This means the content of the IPP must benefit both the proponent/hiring agencies and the ICCs/IPs to make it really useful that has value for local and national development.

**Justice System, Conflict Resolution Institutions, and Peace Building Processes** - As defined in R.A. 8371 (IPRA), Chapter IV Section 15; The ICCs/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.

**Land Acquisition** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); It is the process of acquiring land from the current owners pursuant to the provisions of RA 8974 modes of acquisition.

The modes of land acquisition are Donation, Barter or Exchange, Purchase, Quit Claim or Expropriation.

**Memorandum of Agreement** - It refers to the document signed by the project proponent, the affected ICCs/IPs, and/or the NCIP and other relevant parties embodying the terms and conditions agreed upon to ensure, among others, that Indigenous Peoples affected by the project receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits. It also specifies ways that the identified adverse effects are avoided, minimized, mitigated, or compensated. The MOA serves as the IPP/IPAP for affected IPs living in ancestral domain and IPs resettled in lands of the public domain due to previous government projects/policies and involuntary displacement because of war and natural calamities. For the complete listing of the MOA's contents, refer to NCIP Administrative Order No. 1 series of 2006, Part VIII.

**Memorandum of Understanding** - It refers to the document signed by government agencies, e.g. DPWH and NCIP, DPWH and LGUs governing their relationship regarding aspects of the project, e.g. resettlement, process of conducting FBI, issuance of Certification Precondition (CP), and conduct of FPIC.

**National Commission on Indigenous Peoples** — As defined in R.A. 8371 (IPRA), Chapter II Section 3 (k); refers to the office created under this Act, which shall be under the Office of the President, and which shall be the primary government agency responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies, plans and programs to recognize, protect and promote the rights of ICCs/IPs.

**Natural Resources within Ancestral Domains** — As defined in R.A. 8371 (IPRA), Chapter VIII Section 57; The ICCs/IPs shall have priority rights in the harvesting, extraction, development or exploitation of any natural resources within the ancestral domains. A non-member of the ICCs/IPs concerned may be allowed to take part in the development and utilization of the natural resources for a period of not exceeding twenty-five (25) years renewable for not more than twenty-five (25) years: Provided, That a formal and written agreement is entered into with the ICCs/IPs concerned or that the community, pursuant to its own decision making process, has agreed to allow such operation: Provided, finally, That the NCIP may exercise visitorial powers and take appropriate action to safeguard the rights of the ICCs/IPs under the same contract.

**Native Title** — As defined in R.A. 8371, Chapter II Section 3 (l); refers to pre-conquest rights to lands and domains which, as far back as memory reaches, have been held under a claim of private ownership by ICCs/IPs, have never been public lands and are thus indisputably presumed to have been held that way since before the Spanish Conquest.

**Non-Government Organization** — As defined in R.A. 8371 (IPRA), Chapter II Section 3 (m); refers to a private, nonprofit voluntary organization that has been organized primarily for the delivery of various services to the ICCs/IPs and has an established track record for effectiveness and acceptability in the community where it serves.

**People's Organization** — As defined in R.A. 8371, Chapter II Section 3 (n); refers to a private, nonprofit voluntary organization of members of an ICC/IP which is accepted as representative of such ICCs/IPs.

**Prescription Period** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); As stipulated in Article 1141 of Civil Code, real actions over immovable prescribe after thirty (30) years. This provision is without prejudice to what is established for the acquisition of ownership and other real rights by prescription (1963).

**Primacy of Customary Laws and Practices** — As defined in R.A. 8371, Chapter IX Section 65; when disputes involve ICCs/IPs, customary laws and practices shall be used to resolve the dispute.

**Production Cost (palay, vegetable and corn)** -- As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); This includes among others, land preparation, transportation, seedling and fertilizer. The amount may vary depending on the location, type of seedling, etc.

**Project Affected Family/Household** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); It consists of all members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who will be adversely affected by the project. For resettlement purposes, Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will be dealt with as members of Project Affected Families (PAFs).

**Project Affected Person** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); It includes any person or persons, household, a firm, or a private or public institution who, on account of the execution of the project, would have their right, title or interest in all or any part of a house, land (e.g., residential, agricultural or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

**Project Boundaries** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); It may be defined as the project construction limits, or it may refer to the Right-of-Way limits, whose width varies from 20 to 60 meters as prescribed in the special laws such as Commonwealth Act 141 (Public Land Act), PD 635, EO 113 (1955), EO 621 (1980), etc.

**Project Proponent** - It refers to the DPWH.

**Project Implementation Office** - It refers to the duly designated Management Office (for foreign-funded projects) within the DPWH Central Office and to Regional and District Offices (for locally funded projects)

**Rehabilitation** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); It refers to assistance provided to PAFs seriously affected due to the loss of productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, as supplement compensation for acquired assets in order to achieve full restoration of living standards and quality of life.



**Relocation** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); This refers to the physical displacement of a PAF from his/her preproject place of residence and his/her transfer to another place.

**Replacement Cost** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); This is the amount necessary to replace the structure or improvements based on the current market prices for materials, equipment, labor, contractor's profit and overhead, and all other costs associated with the acquisition and installation in place of the affected improvements/installation.

**Resolution of Consent** - As defined by NGIP Administrative Order No. 3 series of 2012, Part I Section 5 (m); It refers to the written resolution adopted by the affected ICCs/IPs by themselves or through their duly authorized elders/leaders expressing their acceptance of the plan, program, project or activity.

**Resolution of Non-Consent** - As defined by NGIP Administrative Order No. 3 series of 2012, Part I Section 5 (n); It refers to the written resolution adopted by the affected ICCs/IPs by themselves or through their duly authorized elders/leaders expressing their non-acceptance of the plan, program, project or activity and the reasons therefor.

**Resettlement** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); This is a generic term that covers all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse social impacts of a project on the PAFs, including compensation and relocation.

**Right to Determine and Decide Priorities for Development** — As defined in R.A. 8371 (IPRA), Chapter IV Section 17; The ICCs/IPs shall have the right to determine and decide their own priorities for development affecting their lives, beliefs, institutions, spiritual well-being, and the lands they own, occupy or use. They shall participate in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies, plans and programs for national, regional and local development which may directly affect them.

**Self-Governance** — As defined in R.A. 8371, Chapter IV Section 13; The State recognizes the inherent right of ICCs/IPs to self-governance and self-determination and respects the integrity of their values, practices and institutions. Consequently, the State shall guarantee the right of ICCs/IPs to freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

**Sustainable Traditional Resource Rights** — As defined in R.A. 8371, Chapter II Section 3 (o); refer to the rights of ICCs/IPs to sustainably use, manage, protect and conserve a) land, air, water, and minerals; b) plants, animals and other organisms; c) collecting, fishing and hunting grounds; d) sacred sites; and e) other areas of economic, ceremonial and aesthetic value in accordance with their indigenous knowledge, beliefs, systems and practices.

**Time Immemorial** — As defined in R.A. 8371, Chapter II Section 3 (p); refers to a period of time when as far back as memory can go, certain ICCs/IPs are known to have occupied, possessed in the concept of owner, and utilized a defined territory

devolved to them, by operation of customary law or inherited from their ancestors, in accordance with their customs and traditions.

**Time of Taking** - As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); This refers to the time when both parties, the landowner and the proponent, agreed on the true value of the land being purchased.

**Voluntary Initiated or Solicited** – As defined in the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007); These are infrastructure projects that the IPs communally or through their legitimate leaders without coercion or manipulation expressed their need for as evidenced by a written endorsement and duly validated by the NCIP following the procedures set forth in the FPIC Guidelines of 2012.

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# **SURVEY AND PREPARATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLAN FOR PREPARATORY SURVEY FOR DALTON PASS EAST ALTERNATIVE ROAD PROJECT IN REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Japan International Cooperating Agency (JICA) is one of the bilateral agencies in the world that recognizes respects, promotes and protects the rights of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) by strictly enforcing its Environmental and Social Considerations (ESC) in its programs and projects with other countries like the Philippines.

In the worldview of the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs), “land is life, air is life and water is life”. This means the portion of the two (2) ancestral domains where the propose Dalton Pass East Alternative Road Project (DPEARP) will be constructed are considered “THE LIFE” of the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III and Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs in Region II. However, in the worldview of outsiders, agencies or institutions; the ancestral domain is just an ordinary domain/land where it should be utilized for its programs and projects. The difference in worldview matters which made the JICA required the formulation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) as a requirement for its technical cooperation or financial assistance to the Philippine Government to ensure the ICCs/IPs will be given attention by the project to respect their rights as intergenerational stewards, owners and rights holders of their ancestral domain.

The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) on the other hand is committed and also gives special attention to Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) being affected by its road projects in the Philippines to ensure that their rights are not violated. This is manifested in the formulation and implementation of the Social and Environmental Management Systems Operational Manual 2016 that includes the updated Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples Policy (LARRIPP) which was first formulated in 1999 and second edition formulated in 2004 and now the revised third edition on March 23, 2007. This is to complement the Republic Act 10752 - An Act Facilitating the Acquisition of Right-Of-Way, Site or Location for National Government Infrastructure Projects or otherwise known as “The Right of Way Act” which was signed on March 7, 2016 and took effect on March 22, 2016.

The above commitments of JICA and DPWH resulted to the hiring of a local consultant, **International Consultancy for Indigenous Peoples Environment and Development Co. (ICON IPED CO.)** to facilitate the “Survey and Preparation of the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) for Preparatory Survey of DPEARP in the Philippines” to ensure that proper and culture sensitive mitigations, as well as due compensations will be given to the ICCs/IPs affected by the project. Hence, the ICON IPED CO. Team of consultants conducted the document analysis, census and socio-economic survey, and conducted culture-based public consultations using Tongtongan to produce a Draft IPP Report. In addition, the concerns and commitment of both the JICA and DPWH motivated the ICON IPED CO. Team of Consultants to try their best and committed to produce an IPP that are being formulated by the ICCs/IPs

themselves that will directly benefit them; and that will guide the DPWH as the proponent in implementing their project sustainably without destroying the life and environment of the present generations. The DPWH appreciates that the ICON IPED CO. Team of Consultants, are all Indigenous Peoples Professionals (IPPro) who have the real hearts, mind and soul of an ICCs/IPs who produced the IPP.

The consultants clearly set the goals and objectives of this IPP Study to ensure that JICA ESC and DPWH SEMS Manual of Operation are considered. The overall goal of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is to come up with a culturally appropriate and responsive plan based from the aspirations, dream, and development needs of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) being affected by the Dalton Pass East Alternative Road Project (DPEARP). The objective of the IPP Study is to facilitate the formulation of a researched-based product from the heart, mind, soul of the ICCs/IPs and owned by them; that will be utilized by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) as a proponent. The IPP is a plan of ICCs/IPs that will be implemented by the proponent with the help of other multi-stakeholders agencies. The world view therefore of the ICCs/IPs in the processes of this IPP formulation was the center and its content, complemented by the IPPro analysis of the data gathered.

In addition, the consultants utilized the Indigenous Peoples Working Group (IPWG) involving the council of elders, women, youths, local NGO and IPO to ensure that the contents of this Draft IPP Report from Chapter 1 to Chapter 9; will be comprehensive based from the eyes, heart and mind by the ICCs/IPs themselves to give the JST, JICA and DPWH a quality product. They also utilized primacy of customary laws during the series of community-based public consultations called Tongtongan system and assigned a local NGO who speaks the Kalanguya and Kalanguya-Ikalahan language as the main facilitator assisted by the ICON IPED CO. Team of IPPro Consultants.

In this particular study, the consultants followed a simple social research standards following the series of activities: (1) collection of basic information about the demographic, socio-economic, socio-cultural, socio-political, community and environmental from all available secondary data within and around the Ancestral Domains (ADs) which all the data gathered will undergo document study and analysis; (2) preparation of field survey including census of socio-economic survey (making and validating survey tools, identifying sampling method to select respondents and their locations) then conduct of actual census and socio-economic survey to gather primary data that includes burning issues and negative impacts of the project within the affected ICCs/IPs; (3) preparation of culture-based community public meetings/consultations (making and validating forms/matrices to be used including finalizing selection of participants, locations, venue, and logistics) then conduct of actual Tongtongan to gather primary data in all aspects of the study; (4) analysis of the results of the field study and results of the culture-based community public meetings/consultations or Tongtongan which became the basis of the Draft IPP Report; (5) making of Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) including propose plans, programs, projects and services (PPS) based on the results of all the data gathered from the secondary and primary data on adverse negative impacts and possible impacts; (6) prioritizing all the identified and listed propose plans, programs, projects and services; (7) propose for budgeting of all the identified, listed and prioritized PPS



with clear implementation schedule or timeframe and responsible agencies/entities or proponent who will be responsible in implementing the PPS; (8) propose monitoring, learning, evaluation and reflection; and finally (9) proposed for culture-based conflict mechanisms that will be used in the IPP. Hence it follows the below organizing of the chapters.

Chapter 1 contains the introduction that provided the basic information of the propose Dalton Pass East Alternative Road Project (DPEARP) in the Republic of the Philippines. The arrangements of the chapters were based on the World Bank OP 4.10 Annex B. This is to set the tone about the IPP. The scope and coverage of the Draft IPP Report and the ICCs/IPs affected by the DPEARP were also discussed and clearly delineated.

To summarize, the Dalton Pass is the gateway connecting Manila to the north especially Region II including the Cordillera Administrative Region. Thus it is very crucial and a lifeline for them to achieve a resilient and sustainable development. It is with this value that the present administration included it in the “Build Build Build Program” of President Rodrigo R. Duterte administration now called “Build Better More (BBM)” Program of President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr.

Chapter 2 contains the IPP Legal Framework from both national and international basis. The legal framework of the IPP was clearly stipulated that give its basis for formulation and existence. In the Philippines, the legal basis of any plan for ICCs/IPs is the Republic Act 8371 or the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997. There are other relevant Philippine Laws, Regulations and Policies that are also contain in this chapter. In the international level, there are many crucial and very important basis of this IPP such as but not limited to the following: (1) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); (2) JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations; (3) World Bank OP 4.10 for Indigenous Peoples which is now the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework especially the Environmental and Social Standard 7 on Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities; (4) Asian Development Bank (ADB) Environmental and Social Safeguards Minimum Standard 4 on Indigenous Peoples or the Indigenous Peoples Safeguards: A Planning and Implementation Good Practice Sourcebook; and other international safeguards for indigenous peoples.

This chapter also contains the result of the Gap Analysis between the Philippine Systems and JICA Guidelines on IPP Systems. It provides the gaps between the Philippine laws/regulations/policies and the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations relating to IPP. A matrix of analysis was utilized to easily compare its pros and cons.

Chapter 3 contains basic information on ICCs/IPs, Ancestral Domain and community situation being traversed by the DPEARP from diverse secondary sources. It discussed the local government units and ancestral domain situation, community situation being traversed by the project including the ancestral domain sustainable development and protection plan (ADSDPP) in both Region II and Region III. This part complements the baseline data in the previous chapters that will lead to the formulation of a comprehensive IPP. In planning, it is very important to know the baseline information of the ICCs/IPs affected by the project as a basis of coming up

with a comprehensive plan like the IPP in this case.

Chapter 4 contains the actual IPP Study particularly the summary of social assessments using the right methodology and diverse tools such as census and socio-economic survey, assessment of environmental/social impacts, and Tongtongan system – culture-based meaningful way of public consultations, participation, and information disclosure. The processes, research/study methods (selection of respondents/participants and their locations) and the results of the IPP study or social assessments were the content of this chapter especially the consolidations of project impacts that must be avoided, mitigated and compensated leading to the comprehensive content of the IPP. In short, this chapter contains the actual results of the IPP Study.

Chapter 5 contains the processes of the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) particularly how the DPWH got their Certification Precondition (CP) in compliance to the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations consistent with the World Bank OP 4.10 and the requirements of the Philippine Law under the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997. The FPIC is facilitated by the National Commission On Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) as the mandated agency to ensure the rights of ICCs/IPs are not violated. In this propose DPEARP, the DPWH was able to get Certification Precondition (CP) an official document from the NCIP that formalizes the consent and broad support by the ICCs/IPs from both Region II and Region III. This chapter included the requests propose mitigation measures in a form of propose projects before the ICCs/IPs gave their Resolution of Consent (ROC) which became part of the content of the IPP that need to be implemented and enforced. However, it is of interest to note that the release of the DPWH CP was based on the disclosed information during the FPIC Processes as agreed and consented through the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). Therefore, if there are changes or additional information that were not disclosed as a result of the feasibility study, the ICCs/IPs will be informed through additional conduct of a Tongtongan.

This chapter also looks at and analyze the gaps on how the CP were processed and released to see whether it undergone the proper and correct processes. The analysis showed that the DPEARP was given consent by the affected Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III and Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs in Region II using indigenous way of consensus decision making processes that indicates their broad support for the project. In the culture of the Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs in Region II and Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III, when decisions were made through a Tongtongan, community wide consensus decision making processes, it is an indicator that everybody in the community agreed and supported the decisions. In this DPEARP, both Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs in Region II and Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III; decided, agreed and gave their broad support to the project by giving their Resolution of Consent (ROC) and signing of Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) which led to the issuance of Certification Precondition of DPWH Region II and DPWH Central Office. Based on Republic Act 8371 or Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 under NCIP AO No. 3 series of 2012, the FPIC Processes underwent legal procedures that lead to the release of Certification Precondition (CP). An action plan was also recommended to respond to the ICCs/IPs raised concerns on the changes as a result of the feasibility studies. Value added of the IPP Study in relation to the FPIC processes was included in this chapter. Lastly, Gaps Analysis

Between FPIC Processes and JICA Guidelines was included in this chapter.

Chapter 6 contains the actual Development Action Plan of the IPP that contains the actual plan and aspirations of the ICCs/IPs that derived from the results of the IPP Study. It contains the Development Plans to Mitigate Project Potential Social And Environmental Adverse/Negative Impacts In a form of Programs, Projects and Services under DPWH Mandate; and Development Plans to Mitigate Project Potential Social And Environmental Adverse/Negative Impacts In a form of Programs, Projects and Services NOT under DPWH Mandate for Referral to Other Agencies.

Chapter 7 describes the actual implementation of the prioritized and validated list of Development Plans to Mitigate Project Potential Social And Environmental Adverse/Negative Impacts In a form of Programs, Projects and Services under DPWH Mandate; and Development Plans to Mitigate Project Potential Social And Environmental Adverse/Negative Impacts In a form of Programs, Projects and Services NOT under DPWH Mandate for Referral to Other Agencies with specific cost, timeframe and responsible agencies.

Chapter 8 contains an appropriate, culture sensitive and participative monitoring and evaluation mechanisms framework and Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER) of the IPP to make sure implementation is ensured. This further contains the MER Mechanisms; MER Plan and Procedures; Reporting Mechanisms; Reporting Plan and Procedures; and Budget needed for the MER Activities. Specifically, this chapter provides clear MER that ensures the strict implementation of the IPP to make the plan a “Living Document” that promotes intergenerational planning of ICCs/IPs.

Chapter 9 on the other hand contains the culture-based and appropriate grievance mechanisms that will be utilized in the implementation of this particular IPP by both the proponent and ICCs/IPs in resolving conflicts. As such the role of the Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) composed of elders and leaders through the Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) is very important and crucial. The possible types of grievances will be resolved by Grievance Council using the Indigenous Way of Grievance Procedures and Mechanisms of Resolving Grievances. The Tongtong (Indigenous Way of Grievance Procedures) using the Tongtongan System (IPS Way of Resolving Conflicts/Grievances) by the Tumutongtong (IPS Grievance Council) is placed in this chapter.

Finally, the DPWH believes that the abovementioned culture-based and appropriate grievance mechanisms as content of this IPP makes it very comprehensive to make the project run smoothly and avoid any conflicts among the major stakeholders of the project.

With the above well done content of the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) from Chapters 1-9 which is compliant to World Bank OP 4.10 and the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations, the DPWH as a proponent is proud to have this document as guidance in the implementation of the DPEARP for the benefit of

the Filipino people particularly the Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs in Region II and Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III being affected by the project.



## **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background:**

One of the lifelines of national development is the roads network system which in the case of the Philippines is a must to achieve the Philippine Ambisyon 2040, and Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs) by 2030. Thus, this Dalton Pass East Alternative Road Project (DPEARP) in the Republic of the Philippines is of national value towards nation building.

Dalton Pass, also known as Balete Pass, is located in the Philippines. It runs through Central Luzon and connects the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Nueva Vizcaya. It forms part of the Cagayan Valley Road which is a segment of the Pan-Philippine Highway or the Maharlika Highway. With a summit rising 3,000 feet above sea level, the rugged zigzag road goes through the mountainous terrain of Caraballo Sur and eventually joins the Sierra Madre Mountains southward. It is significantly strategic in terms of location as it is the only accessible road between the Provinces of Pampanga, Nueva Ecija and Cagayan Valley, and from there, a gateway to the Ifugao Rice Terraces.

Given its terrain and location, Dalton Pass is vulnerable against natural disasters. Strong typhoons and earthquakes have constantly caused severe damage to the road, endangering the lives of commuters and other travelers. Moreover, the steep slopes and sharp curves of the road prevent smooth and safe traffic.

Fortunately, with Dalton Pass being a key road connecting Region II (Cagayan Valley) and the National Capital Region (NCR), its improvement was included among the 75 flagship projects of the National Government under the previous “Build, Build, Build” program, now the “Build Better More” program. As part of the proposed project, the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) conducted a preparatory survey of the Dalton Pass East alignment for the proposed Dalton Pass East Alternative Road Project (DPEARP) which starts at the junction of Maharlika Highway in Dig-dig, Nueva Ecija following a new route, which is east of the said highway and ends at outside the town proper of Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya. The proposed route is divided into five (5) segments. Of the five segments or five project components, two components were already completed (segments 1 and 5) in June 2020, with segment 1 completed by DPWH Region III and segment 5 completed by DPWH Region II. Segment 4 has been pipelined for implementation by DPWH Region II, and segments 2 and 3 need to be prioritized by DPWH Region III for funding and implementation.

The remaining segments of the Dalton Pass East Alternative (Tunnel) Road Project will pass through the two ancestral domains (ADs) inhabited by Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) particularly the Kalanguya CADT No. RO3-CAR-1106-054 with an area of 25,373.0977 hectares inhabited by Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III; and Kalanguya-Ikalahan CADT No. RO2-STF-0406-045 with an area of 31,457.058 hectares inhabited by Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs in Region II. Please see on the next page Figure 1 of the Project Location Map from the JICA Study Team:

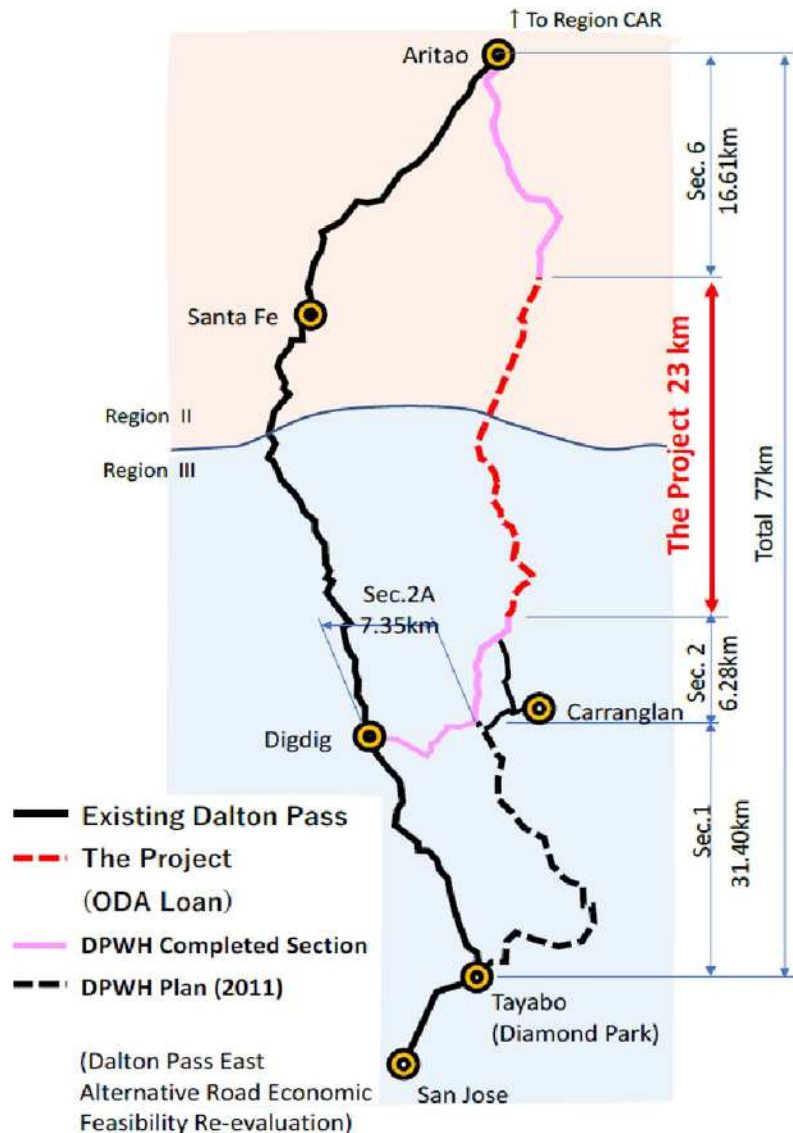


Figure 1: The Project Location Map

With the project being under the assistance of JICA, this Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) was formulated and a must because it passes through the ancestral domains affecting ICCs/IPs. The IPP is compliant to the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations and followed the World Bank OP4.10 which is now called Environmental and Social Standard 7 (ESS 7). The IPP is prepared as one of the outcomes of the feasibility study of the project by competent team of local consultants.

The JICA's requirement for an IPP complements the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) framework of intergenerational planning and Republic Act 8371 of the Indigenous Peoples Right Act of 1997 promoting the four (4) bundles of rights with thirty six (36) specific rights of ICCs/IPs.

## 1.2 Arrangement of Chapters

For purposes of the arrangement of the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) the consultants followed the World Bank OP 4.10 Annex B but improved the presentation to make it presentable. Please see Table 1 below as to arrangement of the different chapters in relation to WB OP 4.10:











NO.	WB OP 4.10		ICON IPED CO. IPP CONTENT ARRANGEMENT
			<b>Executive Summary Chapter I: Introduction</b>
1	A summary of the information referred to in Annex A, paragraph 2 (a) and (b).		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paragraph 2 (a) A review, on a scale appropriate to the project, of the legal and institutional framework applicable to Indigenous Peoples.		<b>Chapter 2</b>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paragraph 2 (b) Gathering of baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, and the natural resources on which they depend.		<b>Chapter 3</b>
2	A summary of the social assessment		<b>Chapter 4</b>
3	A summary of results of the free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities that was carried out during project preparation (Annex A) and that led to broad community support for the project		<b>Chapter 5</b>
4	framework for ensuring free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities during project implementation (see paragraph 10 of this policy).		<b>Chapter 5</b>
5	An action plan of measures to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, including, if necessary, measures to enhance the capacity of the project implementing agencies		<b>Chapter 6 &amp; 7</b>
6	When potential adverse effects on Indigenous Peoples are identified, an appropriate action plan of measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for these adverse effects		Chapter 6
7	The cost estimates and financing plan for the IPP		Chapter 6 & 7
8	Accessible procedures appropriate to the project to address grievances by the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities arising from project implementation. When designing the grievance procedures, the borrower takes into account the availability of judicial recourse and customary dispute settlement mechanisms among the Indigenous Peoples		Chapter 9
9	Mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the implementation of the IPP. The monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should include arrangements for the free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities		<b>Chapter 8</b>

Table 1: World Bank OP 4.10 and IPP Content Arrangements

The above arrangements will give the readers a clear idea of how this IPP was formulated and produced.

### 1.3 Scope/Coverage of Draft IPP Report

The concept of ancestral domain covers all the barangays within the covered Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) because of its concept of communal ownership principle that it is one title for the whole ICCs/IPs within the entire domain. In this case, there are 23 barangays in Region II who owned one CADT No. RO2-STF-0406-045 and there are four (4) barangays in Region III under one CADT No. RO3-CAR-1106-054 who owned the whole domain.

However for purposes of the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), the scope and coverage of the Draft IPP Report is delimited based on the Term of Reference as stipulated in the contract. It covers and includes the directly affected barangays in Region II namely: Canabuan, Sta. Fe; Canabuan, Aritao; and Canarem, Aritao all in the Province of Nueva Vizcaya. It also covers and includes all the Ancestral Domain barangays in Carranglan namely: Capintalan, Minuli, Putlan and Salazar plus one Non-AD which is Barangay Burgos all in the Province of Nueva Ecija In Region III. However, the 20 barangays in Region II were represented during the Final Tongtongan 3.

Barangay Burgos was included in the TOR because of the fact that small portion of its land area was part of the ancestral domain inhabited by many Kalanguya ICCs/IPs. Hence, they need to be part of the study.

Based on the final route of the DPEARP, it is very clear that the directly affected barangays in Carranglan, Nueva Ecija in Region III are Barangay Bunga, Barangay Burgos and Barangay Salazar. On the other hand, the directly affected barangays in Nueva Vizcaya in Region II are Barangay Canabuan, Sta. Fe, Barangay Canabuan, Aritao and Barangay Canarem, Aritao. Having these directly affected barangays, only Barangay Bunga, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija in Region III was not included in the scope/coverage of the Draft IPP Report based on the Term of Reference as stipulated in the contract.

The indirectly affected barangays in Carranglan, Nueva Ecija in Region III are Barangay Putlan, Barangay Minuli and Barangay Capintalan. However, all these barangays were part of the scope and coverage of the Draft IPP Report. In Region II Nueva Vizcaya, the following 20 barangays are indirectly affected barangays namely: Anayo, Balete, Capinia-an, Calitlitan, Yaway, all in the Municipality of Aritao; Atbu, Bacneng, Balete, Baliling, Bantinan, Baracbac, Imugan, Malico, Poblacion, Sinapaoan, Santa Rosa, Tactac, Unib, Villaflores, all in the Municipality of Santa Fe; Camarin, Sitio Cabalatan-Alang in the Municipality of Kayapa.



## 1.4 ICCs/IPs Affected by the DPEARP

Based on the above scope and coverage of the ancestral domain, it follows that all the ICCs/IPs inhabiting the ancestral domain in Region II and Region III are affected by DPEARP by virtue of the concept of communal ownership of ancestral domain as defined in RA8371 or Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997. Below is the summary of affected ICCs/IPs in Region II and Region III.

REGION	ICCs/IP GROUP AFFECTED BY DPEARP	TOTAL NUMBER AFFECTED	
		Total Households	Total Population
Region II AD	Kalanguya-Ikalahan	3,760	17,888
Region III AD	Kalanguya	1,345	6,665
<b>TOTAL ICCs/IPs GROUP AFFECTED</b>		<b>5,105</b>	<b>24,553</b>

Table 2: Summary of ICCs/IPs Affected by DPEARP within Ancestral Domains in Region II and Region III

To show where the summary above came from, below is the Table showing the Total ICCs/IPs affected in Region II per Barangay located within the Ancestral Domain. Please see table below.

Region II AD	ICCs/IP GROUP AFFECTED BY DPEARP PER AD BARANGAY	Total No. Of Households	Total Male Population	Total Female Population	Total No. Of Individual Population
1	Anayo, Aritao	83	217	177	394
2	Balete, Aritao	108	332	337	669
3	Canabuan, Aritao	209	505	540	1,045
4	Canarem, Aritao	210	518	532	1,050
5	Capinia-an, Aritao	112	334	306	640
6	Calitlitan, Aritao	326	697	710	1,407
7	Yaway, Aritao	132	287	289	576
8	Atbu, Santa Fe	83	243	241	484
9	Bacneng, Santa Fe	272	666	633	1,299
10	Balete, Santa Fe	133	425	216	671
11	Baliling, Santa Fe	338	749	508	1,257
12	Bantinan, Santa Fe	165	445	422	867
13	Baracbac, Santa Fe	88	218	209	427
14	Canabuan, Santa Fe	484	1,107	1,313	2,420
15	Imugan, Santa Fe	124	301	287	588
16	Malico, Santa Fe	58	117	108	225
17	Poblacion, Santa Fe	178	427	421	848
18	Sinapaoan, Santa Fe	156	396	323	719
19	Santa Rosa, Santa Fe	28	58	69	127
20	Tactac, Santa Fe	151	324	340	664
21	Unib, Santa Fe	59	160	129	289
22	Villaflores, Santa Fe	254	594	571	1,174
23	Camarin, Cabalatan Alang, Kayapa	9	25	23	48
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,760</b>	<b>9,145</b>	<b>8,704</b>	<b>17,888</b>

Table 3: ICCs/IPs Affected by DPEARP within Ancestral Domain in Region II

For purposes of the IPP Study, the following directly affected barangays in Region II were selected. It is selected using the purposive sampling statistical method. The total ICCs/IPs directly affected are 903 households with a total population of 4,515. Please see table below.

No.	Name of Barangay & Municipality	Total No. Of Households	Total Male Population	Total Female Population	Total No. Of Individual Population
1	Canarem, Aritao	210	518	532	1,050
2	Canabuan, Aritao	209	505	540	1,045
3	Canabuan, Sta. Fe	484	1,107	1,313	2,420
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>4,515</b>

Table 4: ICCs/IPs Directly Affected by DPEARP within Ancestral Domain in Region II

In the same manner, below is the Table showing the Total ICCs/IPs affected in Region III per Barangay within the Ancestral Domain. As you noticed, portion of Barangay Burgos, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija in Region III is covered within the Ancestral Domain. This is the reason why the 70 households of ICCs/IPs with a total population of 335 inhabiting portion of the ancestral domain is included in the table. Please see table below.

Region III AD	ICCs/IP GROUP AFFECTED BY DPEARP PER AD BARANGAY	Total No. Of Households	Total Male Population	Total Female Population	Total No. Of Individual Population
1	Capintalan AD Brgy.	558	1,350	1,440	2,790
2	Minuli AD Brgy.	263	630	685	1,315
3	Putlan AD Brgy.	169	369	476	845
4	Salazar AD Brgy.	276	675	705	1,380
5	Burgos Brgy. Portion AD	79	154	181	335
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>3,178</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>6,665</b>

Table 5: ICCs/IPs Affected by DPEARP within Ancestral Domain in Region III

## **CHAPTER 2: LEGAL & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND GAP ANALYSIS**

This Chapter presents the legal and institutional framework with gap analysis at the end of this chapter. It contains basic policies, major laws, and other relevant Philippine laws, regulations and policies that served as the legal basis and mandate of this IPP.

The consultants studied the different legal mandates in the national level and international level. In short, this chapter is crucial to serve as the legal basis and mandate of the IPP in terms of the mitigation measures in a form of the requested programs, projects and services (PPS) by the ICCs/IPs based from the gathered, validated results from the social research and survey study. Below are the diverse legal basis and mandates:

### **2.1 The 1987 Constitution and Basic National Policy**

In the Philippines, the 1987 Philippine Constitution provides clear mandates and basic national policy in terms of road construction. Below are the basic content of the basic national policy under the 1987 Philippine Constitution:

- a. Article III, Section 9: "Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation."
- b. Article XII, Section 5: "The State, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and national development policies and programs, shall protect the rights of indigenous cultural communities to their ancestral lands to ensure their economic, social, and cultural well-being. The Congress may provide for the applicability of customary laws governing property rights or relations in determining the ownership and extent of ancestral domain."

### **2.2 Republic Act No. 8371 and Its History**

**Republic Act No. 8371 History:** The creation of a government agency tasked to help Indigenous Cultural Communities or Indigenous Peoples first took place during the American Occupation of the Philippines. The Americans created the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes (BNCT) under the Department of Interior to promote the welfare of non-Christian tribes. The Bureau was tasked to efficiently, effectively and responsibly deliver basic services to non-Christian tribes. The Bureau later became an independent government agency called the Commission on National Integration (CNI).

During the incumbency of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, he converted the CNI into the Office of the Presidential Assistant on National Minorities (PANAMIN) through Presidential Decree No. 1414 signed in 1978. The PANAMIN implemented the programs for the non-Muslims or other tribal groups. It sought to integrate into the mainstream of society ethnic groups while protecting the rights of those who wish to preserve their original way of life amidst the larger community.

The Southern Philippines Development Authority (SPDA), created earlier in 1975 through Presidential Decree 690, undertook the implementation of programs for the Muslims. Later the Ministry of Muslim Affairs was created to specifically look into the affairs of the Muslim Filipinos. In 1984, President Marcos created the Office of Muslim Affairs and Cultural Communities (OMACC) specifically to provide assistance to both Muslim and non-Muslim cultural communities.

After assuming office in 1986, President Corazon C. Aquino created CONCOM and passed the 1987 Constitution. Based on the 1987 Philippine Constitution, the State recognizes and promotes all the rights of indigenous cultural communities (ICCs) within the framework of national unity and development and shall protect the rights of indigenous peoples to their ancestral domains to ensure their economic, social and cultural well-being; the State shall likewise recognize the inherent right of ICCs/IPs to self-governance and self-determination, and respect the integrity of their values, practices and institutions as well as guarantee their right to freely pursue their development and equally enjoy the full measure of human rights and freedoms without distinction or discrimination. President Corazon C. Aquino abolished the OMACC and created three (3) offices in its stead: The Office of Muslim Affairs (OMA), Office for Northern Cultural Communities (ONCC), and Office for Southern Cultural Communities (OSCC).

**Passage of Republic Act No. 8371:** After ten years of the passage of 1987 Philippine Constitution, the Republic Act 8371 or Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 was passed by Congress on October 29, 1997 and signed into law by President Fidel V. Ramos. This is the first law ever passed in Asia and in the world that recognizes, respects, promotes, protect and fulfill the rights of ICCs/IPs in the Philippines. The law merged the ONCC and OSCC into a single entity, the National Commission for Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). However, the OSCC in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) was not absorbed into the NCIP and remained an independent agency that promotes and protects the rights of Indigenous People living within the ARMM.

The IPRA sets conditions, requirements, and safeguards for plans, programs, and projects affecting Indigenous Peoples. It spells out and protects the four bundles of rights with thirty six specific rights of Indigenous Peoples. The IPRA also created the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) to carry out the policies set forth in the IPRA and fulfill the rights of ICCs/IPs. The important provisions of the IPRA<sup>1</sup> are:

- a. The right to their ancestral domains. (Chapter III, Section 11);
- b. The right to an informed and intelligent participation in the formulation and implementation of any project, government or private, that will impact upon their ancestral domains; (Chapter III, Section 7b);
- c. The right to participate fully, if they so choose, at all levels of decision-making in matters which may affect their rights, lives and destinies through procedures determined by them; (Chapter IV, Section 16);
- d. The right to receive just and fair compensation for any damages inflicted by or as a result of any project, government or private; (Chapter III, Section 7b);
- e. The right to stay in their territory and not to be removed from that territory. If free and prior informed consent of the IPs and ICCs concerned; (Chapter III,

<sup>1</sup>Source: <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1997/10/29/republic-act-no-8371/>



Section 7c);

- f. The right to be secure in the lands to which they have been resettled; (Chapter III, Section 7d);
- g. The right to determine and decide their own priorities for the lands they own, occupy, or use; (Chapter IV, Section 17);
- h. The right to maintain, protect, and have access to their religious and cultural sites; (Chapter IV, Section 33);

The IPRA also created the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) to carry out the policies set forth in the IPRA. The NCIP has issued a number of orders that puts into operation the provisions of the IPRA; the most important for the purposes of this policy is NCIP Administrative Order No. 3 series of 2012 or the *Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) Guidelines*.

As part of its functions of fulfilling the rights of ICCs/IPs, the NCIP has issued a number of Administrative Orders such as NCIP AO No. 01 s. 2020 Rules on Delineation and Recognition of Ancestral Domains and Ancestral Lands of 2020 and Other Processes; and Administrative Order No. 02 series of 2018 Revised Guidelines on the Formulation of the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) which are very important related to ownership and sustainable development of AD/AL.

The ICON IPED CO. strictly follow and considers this IPRA1997 in the formulation of the IPP to ensure the recognition, respect, promotion, protection and fulfillment of the rights of the affected Kalanguya and Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs who are the AD owners and inhabiting the DPEAR project site.

The JICA's legal basis of an IPP complements the Indigenous Peoples (IPs) Intergenerational Planning Framework with **legal mandate** anchored on the **1987 Philippine Constitution and the Republic Act 8371 of the Indigenous Peoples Right Act of 1997 promoting the four (4) bundles of rights with thirty six (36) specific rights of ICCs/IPs**. Please see Table 2 that shows the 4 bundles of rights with 36 specific rights and its legal basis:

FOUR (4) BUNDLES OF RIGHTS AND THIRTY SIX (36) ICC/IP SPECIFIC RIGHTS			
36 Rights of the ICCs/IPs under the IPRA and its IIR			
1. RIGHTS TO ANCESTRAL DOMAINS/LANDS	2. RIGHT TO SELF-GOVERNANCE AND EMPOWERMENT	3. RIGHT TO SOCIAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS	4. RIGHT TO CULTURAL INTEGRITY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Right of ownership</li> <li>2. Right to develop lands and natural resources</li> <li>3. Right to stay in territories</li> <li>4. Right in case of displacement</li> <li>5. Right to regulate entry of migrants</li> <li>6. Right to safe and clean air and water</li> <li>7. Right to claim parts of reservation</li> <li>8. Right to resolve conflict</li> <li>9. Right to transfer land/property</li> <li>10. Right to redemption</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Authentication of Indigenous leadership Titles and Certificates of tribal membership</li> <li>12. Recognition of Socio-Political Institutions and structures</li> <li>13. 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</li> <li>14. Right to participate in decision-making (mandatory representation in policy-making bodies and other local legislative councils)</li> <li>15. Right to determine and decide priorities for development</li> <li>16. Tribal barangays</li> <li>17. Right to Organize and Associate for collective actions</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18. Equal protection and non-discrimination of ICCs/IPs</li> <li>19. Rights during armed conflict</li> <li>20. Freedom from Discrimination and Right to equal opportunity and treatment</li> <li>21. Basic services</li> <li>22. Equal rights for women</li> <li>23. Rights of Children and Youth</li> <li>24. Right to integrated system of education/right to education</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25. Protection of Indigenous Culture, Traditions and Institutions</li> <li>26. Right to establish and control their educational and learning systems</li> <li>27. Recognition of cultural diversity</li> <li>28. Recognition of customary laws and practices governing civil relations</li> <li>29. Right to name, identity and history</li> <li>30. Protection of Community Intellectual Rights</li> <li>31. Rights to religious, cultural sites and ceremonies</li> <li>32. Right to Indigenous Spiritual Beliefs and Traditions, and Protection of Sacred Places</li> <li>33. Rights to IKSP</li> <li>34. Protection of biological and genetic resources</li> <li>35. Sustainable agro-technical development</li> <li>36. Right to receive from the national gov't funds for archeological and historical sites</li> </ol>

Table 6: ICCs/IPs 4 Bundles of Rights with 36 Specific Rights

**2.3 Republic Act 10752 (2015) or “The Right-of-Way Act.”** It is an Act facilitating the acquisition of Right-of-Way Site or Location for National Government Infrastructure Projects. The law provides, among others, for the modes of acquisition, procedures, and valuation of private real property for government infrastructure projects.

## **2.4 Other Relevant Philippines Laws, Regulations, and Policies**

To make the IPP holistic in terms of its legal mandate and institutional framework, the ICON IPED CO. also included in this chapter other relevant Philippine laws, regulations and international policies that could be used as mandates of the IPP.

### **☒ JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations**

Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) Charter is the basis of the JICA's Guidelines in Environmental and Social Considerations (ESC)<sup>2</sup> 2010. Primarily it aims to promote fairness by giving consideration to the conditions of the socially vulnerable as well as the gaps and factors among different regions in developing countries in terms of environmental and social impacts.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on the other hand is the responsible agency in Japan's ODA and it plays a key role in contributing to sustainable development particularly in developing countries. Integrating environmental, social, and institutional framework is crucial to achieve sustainable development. Due to this, JICA includes the environmental and social costs in the development costs. It is required in every development project to have suitable considerations that will address environmental and social impacts.

A participatory decision-making is vital to consider environmental and social impacts. It ensures proper assessment of the conditions of the populations that will be affected by the development activities. Moreover, it will ensure information transparency, accountability, and stakeholder participation in order to conduct an appropriate decision-making process. It also promotes efficiency since the implementing agency will hear the feedback from the ground and may address environmental and social concerns prior to the implementation of the development project.

The ESC ensures respect to human rights for inclusive development. It is a prerequisite for JICA's assistance. It fosters involvement of the affected population in the decision-making process particularly the vulnerable social groups such as women, elderly, poor, people with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, and other minority groups.

Furthermore, the JICA Advisory Committee's valuable advices/comments as contend in the Draft Advices for the Scoping Drafts of Dalton Pass East Alternative Road Project (DPEARP) must also be considered in the IPP Study.

Since it passes through ancestral domain and affects the ICCs/IPs, an

<sup>2</sup>Source: Ministry of foreign Affairs of Japan website:  
<https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/summary/1997/09.html>

Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is needed. The **main legal basis** of the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is the **JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations** since the project is proposed to be under the assistance of JICA where it is required and which follows, matches the World Bank OP4.10 which is now called Environmental and Social Standard 7 (ESS 7). The ESS7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities is the latest standard document of the World Bank (derived from OP4.10 document).

#### ☒ **World Bank OP 4.10 for Indigenous Peoples**

Concurrent with the JICA Guidelines for ESC this project also considers the World Bank OP 4.10. The World Bank OP 4.10 ensures that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples. It requires that the project proponents engage in a process of free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs).

The World Bank OP 4.10 which is now called Environmental and Social Standard 7 (ESS 7)<sup>3</sup> policy recognizes that the identities and cultures of ICCs/IPs are inseparably linked to the lands on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend. Therefore, any development projects expose the ICCs/IPs to different types of risks and level of impacts; some of these include the following: loss of identity, culture, settlement, and livelihoods, as well as exposure to diseases. The ICCs/IPs are vulnerable social groups that are affected by development projects differently from the dominant groups in the community. They are frequently among the most marginalized groups of the population. Thus, their status limits their capacity to cope up with the development in their environment and their ability to participate and benefit from it. Their unique characteristics also stand out for they play a vital role in ensuring sustainable development.

By considering the characteristics of ICCs/IPs, the policy requires the following: social assessment of the community; meaningful culture-based community consultation and participation at each stage of the project; identifying the views and ascertain the community support for the project; preparation of the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP); and making the draft and the final IPP available to the affected ICCs/IPs and the public. Basic Principles of World Bank's Indigenous Peoples' Policy (O.P 4.10) are the following:

- a. The World Bank recognizes that Indigenous peoples play a vital role in sustainable development, and it aims to ensure that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples.
- b. The World Bank recognizes that the identities and cultures of Indigenous Peoples are inextricably linked to the lands on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend. These distinct circumstances expose Indigenous Peoples to different types of risks and impacts from development projects.
- c. Involuntary resettlement of indigenous peoples is to be avoided whenever feasible.
- d. The project proponent or borrower undertakes a social assessment whenever screening shows that Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective

<sup>3</sup>Source: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards>

attachment to, the project area. The social assessment is necessary to evaluate the project's potential positive and adverse effects on indigenous peoples.

- e. When a project is found to definitely affect Indigenous Peoples, the project proponent engages in a free, prior, and informed consultation with them.
- f. On the basis of the social assessment and the free, prior, and informed consultation, the proponent ascertains if the affected Indigenous
- g. Peoples' communities provide their broad support to the project.

#### ☒ **Asian Development Bank (ADB) Indigenous Peoples Safeguards**

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) like the World Bank and the Japan International Cooperation Agency also ensures that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples. In June 2013, a draft document entitled: "**Indigenous Peoples Safeguards: A Planning and Implementation Good Practice Sourcebook**<sup>4</sup>" was released that concerns to their commitment respecting the rights of indigenous peoples. It clearly states that "The objectives of IP safeguards are to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for their identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness (as they define them themselves) so that they receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects; and can participate actively in projects that affect them."

Under the above safeguards, ADB staff screens and categorizes all projects for their potential impacts on Indigenous Cultural Communities/ Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) at the earliest stage of project preparation. It requires Broad Community Support (BCS) with the affected Indigenous Cultural Communities/ Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs). BCS is required as part of project preparation for all projects and investments (under any funding modality) that have activities that include the following:

- ☒ commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of IP;
- ☒ physical displacement from IP traditional or customary lands; or
- ☒ commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would affect the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of IPs.

Section X of the document specifically discussed the consent of Affected Indigenous Peoples Communities and Broad Community Support for ADB's projects. It mentioned that "Since consent of affected IP communities is about collective expression, BCS may exist even if some individuals or groups object. BCS of affected communities will thus involve a process seeking such collective support as well as the outcomes indicating the support. Consent, in short, is both process and outcome."

In obtaining BCS, Section V of the document discussed consultation, participation, information disclosure and grievance redress as its important ingredients. It promotes the principles and practice of meaningful consultations that promotes the following:

1. Begins early and carried out on an ongoing basis;
2. Provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible;

<sup>4</sup>Source: <https://www.adb.org/documents/indigenous-peoples-safeguards-planning-and-implementation-good-practice-sourcebook>



3. Free of intimidation or coercion;
4. Gender inclusive and responsive; and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and
5. Incorporation of all relevant views into decision making.

Meaningful consultations also consider proper identification and active involvement of Indigenous Peoples Representatives during the consultations. It should also promote in good faith negotiation (GFN) with ICCs/IPs. During the meaningful consultations, disclosure of all information to all affected indigenous peoples must also be practiced. Lastly, public disclosure of Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) as well as other relevant documents is necessary under this IP Safeguards of the ADB.

- ☒ The **Environmental and Social Safeguards Division (ESSD)** of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) issued a **3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the revised policy on March 23, 2007 entitled: Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy (LARRIP)** of 2007 that provides guidance to those preparing resettlement action plans (RAPs) and serves as safeguard instruments for Indigenous Peoples (IPs) affected by all types of infrastructure projects implemented by the DPWH, whether foreign or locally funded. This policy includes the principles and objectives of the involuntary resettlement policy, the legal framework, eligibility, compensation and entitlements, the indigenous peoples' policy framework, implementation procedures that ensure complaints are processed, public support and participation, and the provision of internal and external monitoring of the implementation of the RAP and safeguard instruments for IPs.

The LARRIP spells out the legal framework and donors' policies governing instances when infrastructure projects implemented by the DPWH cause the involuntary taking of land, structures, crops, and other assets resulting in some cases in the displacement and resettlement of affected persons. The LARRIP enumerates the entitlements and benefits that Affected Families (AFs) or Affected Persons (APs) should rightfully receive under the law based on the Project's adverse impacts on their assets, livelihood, and lives. It expounds on safeguards to be followed based on Philippine law when these affected persons are Indigenous Peoples, living inside and outside an officially declared ancestral domain. Finally, the LARRIP delineates the institutional framework for the implementation of the policy and provides mechanisms, both internal and external to the DPWH, for monitoring and evaluating the impact of safeguard measures, e.g. resettlement plan, indigenous peoples' action plan.

The IPP adhere to this LARRIP as a policy of the DPWH as the proponent of this Dalton Pass East Alternative Road Project (DPEARP). ICON IPED CO. considers this policy in the formulation of the IPP with the concern ICCs/IPs within the project site.

- ☒ **Republic Act 6389 (1971)**, otherwise known as the **Agrarian Reforms Code of the Philippines**.

Created the Department of Agrarian Reform and prescribed that the “disturbance compensation to agricultural lessee’s equivalent to 5 times the average gross harvest in the last 5 years.”

- ☑ **Republic Act 6657 (1988) or The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law of 1988.** In Section, it provides, “The State shall apply the principles of agrarian reform, or stewardship, whenever applicable, in accordance with law, in the disposition or utilization of other natural resources, including lands of the public domain, under lease or concession, suitable to agriculture, subject to prior rights, homestead rights of small settlers and the rights of indigenous communities to their ancestral lands.”
- ☑ **Republic Act 6685 (1988),** “An Act Requiring Private Contractors to Whom National, Provincial, City, and Municipal Public Works Projects have been Awarded under Contract to Hire at Least Fifty Percent of the Unskilled and at Least Thirty Percent of the Skilled Labor Requirements to be Taken from the Available Bona Fide Residents in the Province, City or Municipality in which the Project are to be Undertaken, and Penalizing those who Fail to do so.”
- ☑ **Executive Order (EO) 1035, “Providing the Procedures and Guidelines for the Expeditious Acquisition by the Government of Private Real Properties or Rights Thereon for Infrastructure and Other Government Development Projects.”** Title D. of the said Executive Order provides for Assistance to Displaced Tenants/Occupants, particularly through “Relocation/Resettlement of Tenants/Occupants Affected by Property/ROW Acquisitions” (under Section 17) and “Financial Assistance to Displaced Tenants/Occupants” (under Section 18). It has the following specific content:
  - a. Financial assistance to displaced tenants, indigenous peoples, and settlers equivalent to the average annual gross harvest for the last 3 years and not less than PhP15, 000 per ha.
  - b. Disturbance compensation to agricultural lessees’ equivalent to 5 times the average gross harvest during the last 5 years.
  - c. Compensation for improvements on land acquired under Commonwealth Act 141.
  - d. Government has the power to expropriate in case agreement is not reached.
- ☑ **Article 141, Civil Code** is real actions over immovable prescribed after thirty (30) years. The provision is without prejudice to what is established for the acquisition of ownership and other real rights by prescription (1963).
- ☑ **DPWH Department Order No.5 s. 2003** this order was issued to identify, acquire, and manage right-of-way (ROW) efficiently and in a timely manner for the implementation of infrastructure projects, an improved IROW process was adopted, among others, (i) it shall be applicable to all foreign-assisted and locally funded projects. (ii) The Implementing Office (IO) shall ensure that IROW costs are always included in project budgets. (iii) All ROW must be fully acquired and cleared before the issuance before the Notice of Award for the project.
- ☑ **DPWH Department Order No. 130 Series of 2016** provides the guidelines for the Implementation of the Provisions of Republic Act No. 6685 and Republic Act

9710 or the Magna Carta of Women. The Implementing Rules and Regulations mandates that contractors to hire a minimum percentage of 50% of unskilled and 30% skilled manpower requirement from the unemployed bona fide residents of the locality and shall be equally accessible to both women and men.

- ☒ **DPWH Department Order (DO) No. 203 s. 2016** Creation of Unified Project Management Office Right of Way (UPMO-ROW) Task Force. Recognizing that implementation of urgent national roads, bridges and various flood control projects are hampered by the delay in the right of way acquisition a Task Force on UPMO-ROW and Technical Working Group (TWG) are created. The Task force will be headed by the Undersecretary for UPMO Operations, the Vice Chairman Director Legal Service and Technical Working Group members to be composed of ROW Task Force. The DO also defines the functions of the UPMO Task Force and TWG, processing and payment of valid claims, submission of documents, records keeping and signing authority.
- ☒ **DPWH Special Order (SO) No.1 s.2017** In line with the issuance of DO No. 203 s. 2016, this Order re Composition of Unified Project Management Office ROW Task Force was issued. The UPMO ROW Task Force will be supported by a TWG to be represented by the representatives of the members of the Task Force. The Functions of the ROW Task force are (i) organize a technical working ROW Team for each UPMO cluster that will handle ROW acquisition of its projects, to be headed by its Project Manager assigned to the project (ii) monitor the row acquisition (iii) execute and recommend appropriate resolutions pertaining to ROW payment and (iv) review the validation of supporting undertaken by its TWG.
- ☒ **DPWH Department Order 65 s. 2016** as part of the continuing effort of DPWH to streamline its operations, decentralize and rationalize the ROW operations, Department Order no. 19, s. 2017, was reissued essentially delegating to Regional Directors the approval/signing of documents pertaining to infrastructure Right-of-Way (ROW) for national projects including the approval for payments of claims and signing of checks. The DO also reiterates that the ROW functions are delegated, and a system of deploying ROW task forces UPMO-ROW activities and their approving authorities shall continue to be governed by Department Order (DO) No. 203, s. 2016, and Special Order (SO) No.1, s. 2017. This Order also supersedes D.O. 19 (s. 2017). D.O. 156 (s. 2016), D.O. 133 and 133-A (s. 2014), D.O. 24 (s. 2007), D.O. 327 (s. 2003) (s. 2017). D.O. 156 (s. 2016), D.O. 133 and 133-A (s. 2014), D.O. 24 (s. 2007), D.O. 327 (s. 2003), and all other department orders and policies, or portions thereof, contrary to or inconsistent with this Order are amended accordingly.
- ☒ **DPWH Department Order No. 34 s. 2007** to streamline and standardize its operating procedures DPWH issued the department order was issued to simplify the guidelines for the validation and evaluation of Infrastructure right-of-way claims. The Guidelines is in line with the provisions of the DPWH IROW Procedural Manual adopted under Department Order No.5, s. 2003, as amended, particularly in the validation and evaluation of claims for IROW acquisitions.
- ☒ **Commonwealth Act 141 Section 112 or Public Land Act** - prescribes a twenty (20) meter strip of land reserved by the government for public use, with damages

being paid for improvements only. Presidential Decree 635 amended Section 112 of CA 141 increasing the width of the reserved strip of twenty (20) meters to sixty (60) meters. Per IRR of RA10752, if the government decides to exercise its right to use the ROW strip reserved for public use within the land acquired under CA No. 141, the owner is required to execute a quit claim. Holders of free or homesteads patents and CLOA under CA 141. [(i) follow the other modes of acquisition enumerated in the IRR of RA10752, if the landowner is not the original patent holder and any previous acquisition of said land is not through a gratuitous title; Cash compensation for loss of land at 100% current market value and improvements at replacement cost) or (ii) follow the provisions under CA No. 141 regarding acquisition of ROW on patent lands, if the landowner is the original patent holder or the acquisition of the land from the original patent holder is through a gratuitous title] except for improvements at replacement cost.

- ☑ **EO 113 (1995) and EO 621 (1980)** National Roads shall have an ROW width of at least 20 meters in rural areas which may be reduced to 15 meters in highly urbanized areas. ROW shall be at least 60 meters in unpatented public land. ROW shall be at least 120 meters through natural forested areas of aesthetic or scientific value.
- ☑ **Presidential Decree 635** amended Section 112 of CA 141 increasing the width of the reserved strip of twenty (20) meters to sixty (60) meters.
- ☑ **MO 65, Series of 1983** Easement of ROW where the owner is paid the land value for the Government to use the land, but the owner still retains ownership over the land. Quit claim where the Government has the right to acquire a 20 to 60 m width of the land acquired through CA 141. Only improvements will be compensated.

## 2.5 Gap Analysis between the Philippines Systems and JICA Guidelines On IPP Systems

The gap analysis done by the Team of Consultants was based on the results of data gathering including laws, guidelines, administrative documents/records and FPIC process records of the project and comparing, analyzing the gaps between the Philippines and JICA Guidelines (including WB OP 4.10) on IPP Systems, towards identifying the gaps. Below is Table that shows Gap Analysis Result:

NO.	ITEMS	JICA Guidelines on ESC	PHILIPPINE LAWS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	POLICIES TO FILL THE GAP
1	Human Rights	JICA respects the principles of internationally established human rights standards such as the International Convention on Human Rights, and gives special attention to the human rights of vulnerable social groups including women, indigenous peoples, persons with	The Philippines adhere to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The State shall recognize and promote all the rights of Indigenous	Both the JICA Guidelines on ESC and the Philippine Laws recognize, respect, promote and protect the human rights of ICCs/IPs.	The formulation of IPP as required in this particular project is a way of recognizing, respecting, promoting and protecting the human rights of ICCs/IPs.



NO.	ITEMS	JICA Guidelines on ESC	PHILIPPINE LAWS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	POLICIES TO FILL THE GAP
		<p>disabilities, and minorities when implementing cooperation projects. (GL-2.5.2)</p> <p>When projects may have adverse impacts on indigenous peoples, all of their rights in relation to land and resources must be respected in accordance with the spirit of relevant international declarations and treaties, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Efforts must be made to obtain the consent of indigenous peoples in a process of free, prior, and informed consultation. (GL-Appendix 1.8.3 <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>)</p>	<p>Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) hereunder enumerated within the framework of the Constitution particularly the four (4) bundles of rights and the thirty six (36) specific rights. (1987 <i>Philippine Constitution and RA8371</i>)</p> <p>The Philippines also adhere to ILO169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 being a member of the United Nations (UN).</p>	<p>However, the formulation of IPP as mechanisms of recognizing, respecting, promoting and protecting the rights of ICCs/IPs was not mentioned.</p>	
2	Indigenous Peoples	<p>Any adverse impacts that a project may have on indigenous peoples are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. When, after such an examination, avoidance is proved unfeasible, effective measures must be taken to minimize impacts and to compensate indigenous peoples for their losses. (GL-Appendix 1.8.1 <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>)</p> <p>When projects may have adverse impacts on indigenous peoples, all of their rights in relation to land and resources must be respected in accordance with the spirit of relevant international declarations and treaties, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Efforts must be made to obtain the consent</p>	<p>With Republic Act 8371 or the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 as its legal basis, NCIP Administrative Order No1.series 1998, and No. 3 series of 2012 where the rights of indigenous cultural communities/ indigenous peoples (ICCs/IPs) are clearly protected through the conduct of Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) before any project is implemented within their ancestral domains to ensure their economic, social and cultural well-being. The State shall likewise recognize the</p>	<p>Both the JICA Guidelines on ESC and the Philippine Laws provides the protection for human rights of ICCs/IPs. However, in the Philippine Laws there is no clear description of avoidance or minimizations against adverse or negative impacts.</p> <p>In the Philippines FPIC, there is no system which encourage participation of wide classes including</p>	<p>The negative impacts must be avoided or minimized as early as during the initial stage of the survey (route selection phase). An IPP study must be conducted which is necessary to effectively plan mitigating measures if it can not be avoided.</p> <p>Consultation meetings are planned to involve various classes including women and elders.</p>

NO.	ITEMS	JICA Guidelines on ESC	PHILIPPINE LAWS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	POLICIES TO FILL THE GAP
		<p>of indigenous peoples in a process of free and prior informed consent consultations. (GL-Appendix 1.8.2 <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>)</p> <p>For projects that will require the measures for indigenous people, an Indigenous People Plan (IPP) must be submitted as well. (GL-3.2.4 (1))</p> <p>Measures for the affected indigenous peoples must be prepared as an indigenous peoples plan (which may constitute a part of other documents for environmental and social consideration) and must be made public in compliance with the relevant laws and ordinances of the host country. In preparing the indigenous peoples plan, consultations must be made with the affected indigenous peoples based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, it is desirable that explanations be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the people concerned. It is desirable that the indigenous peoples plan include the elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP4.10, Annex B. (GL-Appendix 1.8.3 <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>)</p>	<p>inherent right of ICCs/IPs to self-governance and self-determination, and respect the integrity of their values, practices and institutions as well as guarantee their right to freely pursue their development and equally enjoy the full measure of human rights and freedoms without distinction or discrimination. (1987 Philippine Constitution and RA8371)</p> <p>The four bundles of rights and 36 specific rights of ICCs/IPs is secured under the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997. (Republic Act 8371 or IPRA1997)</p>	women or social vulnerable persons to consultation meetings.	
3	Road Projects	Road Projects are categorized as Category A if they are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the environment and society. Projects with complicated or unprecedented impacts that	The right to an informed and intelligent participation in the formulation and implementation of any project, government or	There is no specific administrative orders or guidelines released by NCIP regarding road	In the absence of a specific Administrative Order or National Advisory Guidelines on Road Projects,

NO.	ITEMS	JICA Guidelines on ESC	PHILIPPINE LAWS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	POLICIES TO FILL THE GAP
		are difficult to assess, or projects with a wide range of impacts or irreversible impacts, are also classified as Category A. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical construction. Category A, in principle, includes projects in sensitive sectors, projects that have characteristics that are liable to cause adverse environmental impacts, and projects located in or near sensitive areas. (GL-2.2.2, Appendix 3 Illustrative List of Sensitive Sectors, Characteristics, and Areas)	private, that will impact upon their Ancestral domains. (RA8371 or IPRA1997 Chapter III, Section 7b)  Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy or LARRIPPP shall provide guidance to those preparing resettlement action plans (RAPs) and safeguard instruments for Indigenous Peoples (IPs) affected by all types of infrastructure projects implemented by the DPWH, whether foreign or locally funded. (DPWH LARRIPP, 3rd edition 2007)	projects passing through or entering the Ancestral Domain	the following must be strictly adhered: 1. Free and Prior Informed Consent must be properly conducted to ensure the free will consent of ICCs/IPs were obtained on road projects bounded with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) based on the conditions under their Resolution of Consent (ROC). 2. An IPP must be formulated for proponent to be guided on how Road Projects must be constructed within ancestral domains.
4	Preparation of IPP	For projects that will require the measures for indigenous people, an Indigenous People Plan (IPP) must be submitted as well. Measures for the affected indigenous peoples must be prepared as an indigenous peoples plan... (GL-3.2.1 and Appendix 1.8.3 Indigenous Peoples)	Preparation of IPP is not legal obligation.  The sustainable development and protection of the ancestral domain by the ICCs/IPs themselves is the manifestation of their rights to self-governance and self-determination. To guarantee the exercise, enforcement and realization of these rights, the ICCs/IPs shall prepare their own ancestral domain sustainable development and protection plan	For the preparation of IPP, there is a gap between the Philippines system and JICA GL.  Both the JICA Guidelines on ESC and the Philippine Laws supports project planning. However, the ADSDPP is formulated by ICCs/IPs facilitated by NCIP owned by ICCs/IPs; while the IPP is formulated,	In this study, IPP for the project is prepared.  There is a need to harmonize how IPP and ADSDPP Planning process must be conducted where both the interest of the ICCs/IPs and the proponent must be considered in the formulation of the IPP to make it both beneficial for both the proponent and

NO.	ITEMS	JICA Guidelines on ESC	PHILIPPINE LAWS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	POLICIES TO FILL THE GAP
			(ADSDPP) in accordance with their customary practices, laws and traditions. (NCIP Administrative Order No. 2, series of 2018 ADSDPP)	facilitated by consultants owned by proponents as required by lenders or donors.  Since ADSDPP is a kind of masterplan in an AD, it is different from IPP which targets specified project.	most of all for the ICCs/IPs.
5	Information Disclosure	JICA itself discloses important information about environmental and social considerations at the main stages of cooperation projects, in a manner in accordance with the guidelines. JICA discusses frameworks with project proponents etc. in order to ensure information disclosure, and comes to an agreement in an early stage of cooperation projects. The information to be disclosed includes that of environmental and social considerations and of the cooperation projects themselves. (GL-2.1.2-4 Information Disclosure)  JICA must disclose the IPP report submitted by project proponents. (GL-3.2.1 (1) 2)	Information disclosure is clearly specified in the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) Processes especially during the General Community Assembly Meeting. No concession, license, permit or lease, production-sharing agreement, or other undertakings affecting ancestral domains shall be granted or renewed without going through the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) that actualizes and strengthens the exercise by ICCs/IPs of their rights to Ancestral Domains, Social Justice and Human Rights, Self-Governance and Empowerment, and Cultural Integrity. (NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, series of 2012 FPIC)	Both the JICA Guidelines on ESC and the Philippine Laws support information disclosure of any projects being implemented within ancestral domains affecting ICCs/IPs. However, IPP was not mentioned as another way of information disclosure.	The need to conduct IPP study that complement information disclosure on road projects affecting ICCs/IPs whether it is national road or local road (barangay, farm to market, municipal, provincial roads) to ensure the rights of ICCs/IPs are not violated.  The disclosure of IPP is requested to the project proponents.



NO.	ITEMS	JICA Guidelines on ESC	PHILIPPINE LAWS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	POLICIES TO FILL THE GAP
			There is no legal obligation of the preparation and disclosure of IPP.		
6	Public Consultations	<p>In principle, project proponents etc. consult with local stakeholders through means that induce broad public participation to a reasonable extent, in order to take into consideration the environmental and social factors in a way that is most suitable to local situations, and in order to reach an appropriate consensus. JICA assists project proponents etc. by implementing cooperation projects as needed. (GL-2.4.1 Consultation with Local Stakeholders)</p> <p>JICA Guidelines ESC 2010 Appendix 1.8.3 as stated: "Measures for the affected indigenous peoples must be prepared as an indigenous peoples plan (which may constitute a part of other documents for environmental and social consideration) and must be made public in compliance with the relevant laws and ordinances of the host country. In preparing the indigenous peoples plan, consultations must be made with the affected indigenous peoples based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, it is desirable that explanations be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the people concerned. It is desirable that the indigenous peoples plan include the elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP4.10,</p>	<p>The right to participate fully, if they so choose, at all levels of decision-making in matters which may affect their rights, lives and destinies through procedures determined by them; (RA8371 or IPRA1997 Chapter IV, Section 16);</p> <p>The FPIC sets a very clear guidelines on a culture-based public consultations that promotes primacy of customary laws from 1<sup>st</sup> Community Assembly, 2<sup>nd</sup> Community Assembly, Consensus Building (freedom community meeting), 3<sup>rd</sup> Community Assembly for Negotiation of Terms Meeting, 4<sup>th</sup> Community Assembly for MOA Drafting, and 5<sup>th</sup> Community Assembly for MOA Approval, Validation and Signing. (NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, series of 2012 FPIC)</p> <p>There is no regulation for the language used in</p>	<p>Both the JICA Guidelines on ESC and the Philippine Laws support public consultations when projects affect ICCs/IPs.</p> <p>The language being used during the Tongtongan public consultations were Kalanguya-Ikalahan and Kalanguya languages to make it more interactive and culture-based as well as culture-sensitive.</p>	The formulation of IPP need to use culture-based and culture sensitive public consultations using own languages of affected ICCs/IPs.

NO.	ITEMS	JICA Guidelines on ESC	PHILIPPINE LAWS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	POLICIES TO FILL THE GAP
		Annex B.” (GL- Appendix 1.8.3)	the meetings with ICCs/IPs.		
7	Implementation Compliance	JICA appropriately implements the principles and procedures mentioned in the guidelines, and ensure compliance with them. JICA responds to objections regarding non-compliance with the guidelines by establishing an independent body that is separate from project execution departments, in accordance with the Objection Procedures based on the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations. (GL-2.9 Ensuring Appropriate Implementation of and Compliance with the Guidelines)	Several Philippines Laws, Regulations, and Policies are provided for concrete implementation compliances of road projects such as Republic Act 10752 (2015) or “The Right-of-Way Act”; DPWH LARRIPP 2013, DPWH Department Order No. 43 series of 2020: Guidelines for Right-Of-Way (ROW) Acquisition and Payment of Ancestral Domains Affected by the Implementation of National Government Infrastructure Projects; DPWH Social and Environmental Management Systems 2016; DPWH Special Order (SO) No.1 s.2017 etc. for implementation of road projects. (DPWH Websites 2021)	Both the JICA Guidelines on ESC and DPWH Laws supports strict compliance in project implementation. However, there are no specific administrative orders or guidelines released by NCIP regarding road projects passing through or entering the Ancestral Domain that covers implementation compliances.	The need for the formulation and implementation of IPP in the absence of NCIP Administrative Order or National Guidelines on Road Projects passing through ancestral domains.
8	Monitoring and Evaluation	Over a certain period of time, JICA confirms with project proponents etc. the results of monitoring the items that have significant environmental impacts. This is done in order to confirm that project proponents etc. are undertaking environmental and social considerations for projects that fall under Categories A, B, and FI. The information necessary for monitoring confirmation by JICA must be supplied by project proponents etc.	The Environmental and Social Safeguards Division (ESSD) under D.O. 58 of the DPWH shall conduct the supervision and in-house monitoring of implementation of the RAPs and the IPAPs (for affected IPs outside the ancestral domain) and will be alternately called the Internal	Both the JICA Guidelines on ESC and DPWH supports monitoring and evaluation. However, there are no specific administrative orders or guidelines released by NCIP regarding	There is a need for the formulation and implementation of IPP that clearly set monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in the absence of NCIP Administrative Order or National Advisory Guidelines on all kinds of

NO.	ITEMS	JICA Guidelines on ESC	PHILIPPINE LAWS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	POLICIES TO FILL THE GAP
		by appropriate means, including in writing. When necessary, JICA may also conduct its own investigations. (GL-3.2.2.1-2 Monitoring and its confirmation by JICA)	Monitoring Agent (IMA). The main objective of monitoring the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), MOA with IPs in ancestral domains, and IPAPs is to determine if these RAPs, MOA, and IPAPs are being carried out in accordance with this LARRIPP. It involves the monitoring of land acquisition, payment of compensation for lost assets, resettlement of persons severely affected by the project, and release of funds for and the actual implementation of MOA (ancestral domains) and IPAPs. (DPWH LARRIPP, 3rd edition 2007)	monitoring and evaluation of road projects passing through or entering the Ancestral Domain.  Only MOA Monitoring is in placed as a result of the FPIC and conditions for the issuance of Certification Precondition. (NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, series of 2012 FPIC)	Road Projects that covers monitoring and evaluation, compliances etc. to avoid violation on the rights of ICCs/IPs.  There is a need to strictly enforce the monitoring and evaluation of the MOA compliances by the proponent.
9	Grievance Redress Mechanisms	When third parties point out, in concrete terms, that environmental and social considerations are not being fully undertaken, forums for discussion and examination of counter measures are established based on sufficient information disclosure, including stakeholders' participation in relevant projects. Project proponents etc. should make efforts to reach an agreement on procedures to be adopted with a view to resolving problems. (GL. Appendix1, Monitoring 4)	Grievances related to any aspect of the project or sub-project will be handled through negotiations and are aimed at achieving consensus. Conflicts within the affected IP community will be addressed within the community itself in the context of its customary law and customary dispute resolution process and mechanisms, in the presence of the	Both the JICA Guidelines on ESC and DPWH supports the Grievance Redress Mechanisms. However, there are no specific administrative orders or guidelines released by NCIP regarding Grievance Redress Mechanisms of road	There is a need for the formulation and implementation of IPP that clearly set Grievance Redress Mechanisms in the absence of NCIP Administrative Order or National Advisory Guidelines on all kinds of Road Projects passing through ancestral

NO.	ITEMS	JICA Guidelines on ESC	PHILIPPINE LAWS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	POLICIES TO FILL THE GAP
			relevant staff of the NCIP office with jurisdiction over the area, and if so invited, project-related staff and other stakeholders, e.g. formal local leadership in the barangay and/or the municipality. Inter-community conflicts will be addressed between the communities themselves, according to their customary or agreed upon dispute resolution processes and mechanisms. If an outside facilitator, mediator, or arbiter is required or requested for, the PMO and project implementing and monitoring units in the field will seek the intervention of the NCIP to act as facilitator, mediator, or arbiter. If no satisfaction is obtained or an impasse results, the IP communities can elevate their complaints and grievances to the Municipal Resettlement Implementation Committee (MRIC) and the Multi-Sectoral Monitoring Team (MMT). (DPWH LARRIPP, 3rd edition 2007)	projects passing through or entering the Ancestral Domain.  Only MOA where Grievance Redress Mechanisms is in placed as a result of the FPIC and conditions for the issuance of Certification Precondition. (NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, series of 2012 FPIC)	domains.  There is a need to strictly enforce the grievance mechanisms of the MOA by the proponent to ensure participation of ICCs/IPs.

Table 7: Gap Analysis between the Philippines Systems and JICA Guidelines On IPP Systems



### **CHAPTER 3: BASELINE INFORMATION ON LGUs, ICCs/IPs DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE DPEARP**

This Chapter presents the baseline information on Local Government Units (LGUs), Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) directly affected by the DPEARP. This is very important as one of the baseline basis of the IPP. The baseline confirms the results of the social assessment survey and other data gathering in this IPP Study.

#### **3.1 LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS TRAVERSED BY DPEARP**

The LGUs Traversed by the DPEARP are the two (2) municipalities of Region II namely: Municipality of Aritao & Municipality of Santa Fe; and one (1) municipality of Region III namely Municipality of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija.

The above three municipalities where the DPEARP traversed share common characteristics in terms of geography, people, culture and nature. This is based on the baseline data gathered from their Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP), Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP). Based on the document analysis done by the ICON IPED CO. Team of Consultants composed of Indigenous Peoples Professionals (IPPro) the three affected municipalities have commonalities in spite of their distinct historical experiences which varied in terms of when they were established as municipalities.

In terms of geography, the three municipalities have similar topographic characteristics mostly composed of mountainous areas where access are very difficult. These geographical challenges contributed to the decisions of the ICCs/IPs inhabiting the area to give their Resolution of Consent (ROC) in the construction of the DPEARP in Region II and Region III. They see the project as positive that will ease their burden in terms of access in the future.

In terms of people, most of the people inhabiting the said LGUs are ICCs/IPs except for the Municipality of Aritao where indigenous peoples are not dominant population. In terms of culture, the Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs inhabiting the three municipalities have very rich culture, customs and traditions, cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, indigenous knowledge systems and practices.

In terms of nature, the three municipalities are rich with plethora natural resources being protected and preserved by the ICCs/IPs expressed in their Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCA). ICCA is considered a culture-based approach in nature and environmental conservation using primacy of customary laws without being dictated by outsiders. This is because the ICCs/IPs are closely attached with their environment. In fact, the Kalanguya in Region III and Kalanguya-Ikalahan in Region II like other ICCs/IPs in the cordillera mountains considers land, water, air and environment as their life.

### 3.2 MUNICIPAL SITUATIONER TRAVERSED BY DPEARP<sup>5</sup>

The situations of the Municipalities of Aritao and Sta Fe in Region II and Municipality of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija in Region III can be described based on the secondary data particularly from their Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP), Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP). These three sources of secondary documents can show the situation of each municipality. Below are the brief situations of the three municipalities covered in the project site.

#### 3.2.1 Municipality of Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya

##### A. Brief Historical Background

Aritao was the first locality in Nueva Vizcaya discovered by the missionaries. It is situated in the southern part of the province, 28 km away from Bayombong, the capital town. The first inhabitants of this place were *Aeta* and *Panuypuyes* (*Isinayes*). *Aeta and Panuypuyes (Isinayes) are IP Groups believed to be the first inhabitants of Aritao.* Father Tomas Gutierrez, was the first missionary to arrive in this place. Aritao was officially made a town by the proper authorities on April 27, 1655 and San Pedro and San Pablo were adopted as patron saints. It changed its patron saints to Sta. Catalina Virgen y Martir in 1741.

Fr. Manuel del Rio, Vicar Provincial arrived in Buhay in 1741. In 1742, Fr. Juan Orzama succeeded him and he continued the conversion and concentration works of Fr. Del Rio in converting the natives. At this time, a Father Provincial visited Buhay and met Fr. Juan Orzama and the chief of the locality. Basilio Calledang, Father Orzama stayed until the beginning of 1745 during which time, he met the faithful in San Fernando, now a barrio in Bambang. He was relieved by Fr. Juan de la Cruz, who administered the place until 1746. The following year, Fr. Vicent de Salazar came. He was at the time, Vicar Provincial until 1754. In 1755, Fr. Antonio Lobato arrived and stayed until 1758.

In 1765, Fr. Jose Villar administered Buhay, and during his time, a Father Provincial visited the place. The latter met the people of Ahanas and their chief Lindug. The visitor had a conference with the chief and the headman asked the Fr. Provincial to send missionary in Ahanas, a request which he granted. The Father Provincial sent Fr. Manuel Caripio as the first missionary in Ahanas. Fr. Caripio ordered the construction of a convent and church in Ahanas. With the establishment of Ahanas, there existed now two missions within the jurisdiction of what was to be developed later as town of Aritao. Father Herrans was the missionary in Buhay and Father Caripio in Ahanas.

Father Herrans remained until 1772, as a missionary and administrator of Buhay and during this period. Father Herrans was succeeded by Fr. Tomas Mallo came in 1773.

In September 1898, Col. Calixtro Villacorta and his officers conducted the election in Aritao to elect the officials of the local revolutionary government. The following men were elected; Manuel Manallbung, local president; Federico Escovedo, vice president; Melchor Abingayan, delegado de policia, and Isidro

Blanco, delegado de justiciar. The newly elected officials assumed their respective offices as soon as they had taken their oath. The title captain municipal was changed to president local. The revolutionary government in Aritao terminated on November 25, 1898, when the American Occupation Forces destroyed the revolutionary forces in the province. The local officials of the revolutionary government of Aritao were asked by the American military government to continue assume after they (officials) had taken their oath of allegiance to the US government.

In 1900, the military government of Nueva Vizcaya was established and Santos Aleman was elected the first Municipal president of Aritao. In 1903, Manuel Manallbung was elected president. After ten (10) months of his term, Aritao was ceded to Dupax because it was unable to maintain itself due to lack of population and revenue. Its first councilor was Bartolome Concepcion from Iloilo residing in Aritao and after his term, he was succeeded in 1906 by Juan Bungubung. In 1916, Jose Aleman become councilor of Aritao. The following year, on June 30, 1917, he was spearheading a petition to the Provincial Board and to the Municipal Council of Dupax, requesting the separation of the barrio of Aritao from the township of Dupax. This petition was presented and discussed in a special meeting of the provincial said petition unanimously in a resolution attested by Tomas P. Maddela.

On January 01, 1919, the petition for separation of Aritao from Dupax received a favorable action, just exactly one year after the Board had approved, two years after the submission of the petition in 1917. The new township of Aritao was inaugurated on January 19, 1919. The board was composed of Hon. Lope K. Santos, Governor; Francisco H. Danao, Provincial Treasurer; and Emilio Tolentino.

## **B. Geo-physical Characteristics**

**Location and Land Area.** As shown above, Aritao is located on the southern portion of Nueva Vizcaya. It is bounded on the North by Bambang and Kayapa; East by the Dupax Del Sur, South by Carranglan, Nueva Ecija and West by Sta. Fe and has a total land area of 40,415 ha.

The town is comprised of two urban barangays and 20 rural barangays. The total area of the urban barangays is 672.24 hectares or only 2% of the land area of the town while the rural barangays have a combined area of 34,230.22 ha or 98% of the total land area of the municipality.

See the Location Map of Aritao in the Figure 2 on the next page that shows its location.

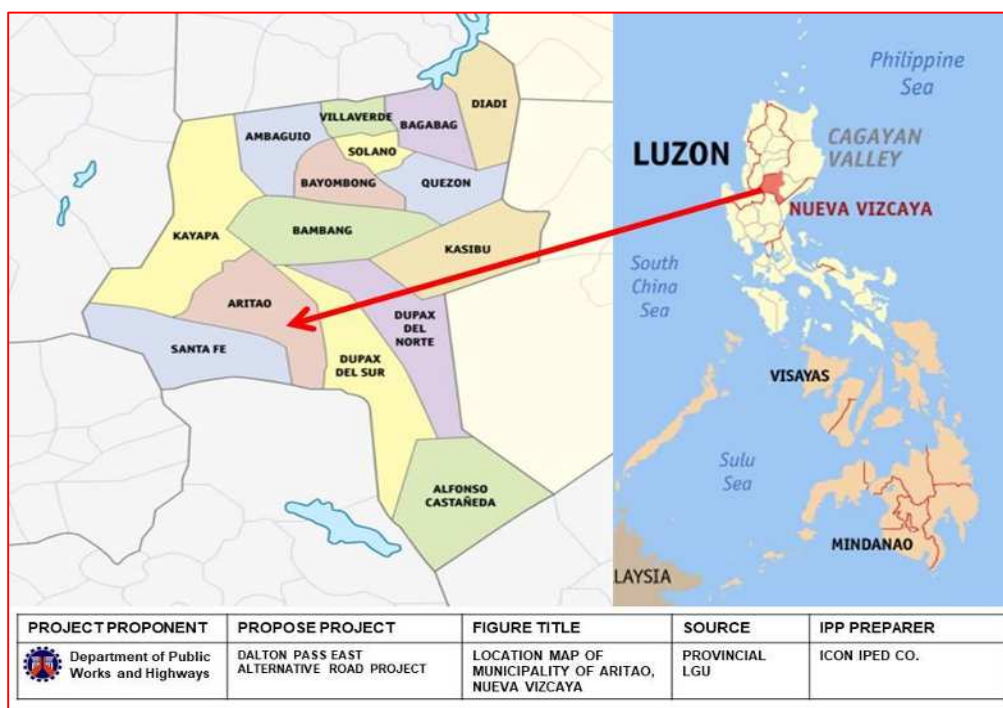


Figure 2: Location Map of Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya

**Topography.** Aritao is considered as moderate to steeply mountainous. There are 8,015.4 ha or 19.83% of the total land area belonging to the 0-18% which limit urban and agricultural development. However, agriculture and settlements developments within this moderate slope range have to adopt soil conservation and slope stabilization measures to avoid soil erosion and landslide.

About 24.32% belong to 18-30% slope range or rolling to hilly and 55.85% of the total land area of the town has seven limitations for settlements and infrastructure development because of steep (30-50%) and broken (above 50%) slopes.

**Climate.** The municipality of Aritao falls under Type 3, meaning there is no very pronounced mountain rain period with short season lasting from one to three months. The *Atmospheric Temperature* ranges from 30.1 degrees centigrade (°C) average maximum to 21.2 °C average minimum. The coldest is February with temperature going low as 22.7 °C while the month of June has the highest temperature of 28.2°C. The *Relative Humidity* from the month of December has the highest relative humidity of 84.8% while the month of June has the lowest with 69.4%. The *Cloudiness* based in a correlative pattern in humidity and cloudiness attesting the fact that there is no very pronounced maximum rain period with short dry season lasting from one to three months. The *Rainfall* pattern indicates that heavy downpours of rain occur in the month of August, while the minimal rainfall occurs in June with the average rainfall of 210.1mm. Data Nueva Vizcaya Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) indicates that the month of August 2017 registerer the highest rainfall with 14.9mm. In agricultural production, rainfall is often the limiting affecting plant growth. Problems on irrigation, excessive movements of soils and retention of the needed moisture of soil are affected by rainfall.

## C. Demography

**Total Population.** The total population of Aritao as per 2015 national census is 37,225 (18,968 male and 18,257 female) this represents an increase of 0.06% over the previous (2010) census figure. The town accounts for 8% of the provincial population. The town is predominantly rural, two out of 22 barangays is urban, namely: Banganan and Poblacion. In 2015, there were 6,818 persons or 18% of the total town's populations are in the urban area while rural dwellers have a total of 30,407 or 82%. Data from two recent census year (2010 and 2015) indicates that urban population decreases while rural population increases.

On age-sex ratio, for the three consecutive years (2015-2017) of the household population, male (51%) outnumbered their female counterparts (49%) for a sex ratio of 104 male for every 100 female for two consecutive year (2015 and 2016), however, there is a sex ratio decreased to 103 male to 100 female for the year 2017. There are more males than females in the age group 0-64 years. On the other hand, females dominated their male counterparts in the age group 65 years and over. In terms of age-group ratios, otherwise known as s dependency ratios, there are 56 young dependents (0-14 years) and 8 elderly dependents (65 years and above) for every 100 persons in the active age group (15-65 years) in 2015 this yields an over-all dependency ratio of 64% which is 6% higher than the dependency ratio in the province. Based from the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) 2014 data of the municipality there are 8,122 household members or 90.9% of the labor force.

**Population Density.** Aritao has a total land area of 40,415 hectares inhabited by 37,225 total population in 2015. With this figure, Aritao has a population density of 0.92 person per hectare. Poblacion and Banganan are the urban barangays with population density of 6.91 and 4.48 person per hectare, respectively.

**Hazard Exposure of Population.** In the Municipality of Aritao, there are population who are prone to flood and rain-induced landslide. In terms of *Flood* a total of 23,468 population from the 13 barangays affected are vulnerable and exposed to flood. While there are 12,041 or 51% of the affected individuals are from the most vulnerable sectors, like the Person with Disability, Senior Citizen, Children, etc. In terms of the *Rain-induced landslide* a total of 11,386 population from the 20 barangays affected are vulnerable and exposed to rain-induced landslide. While there are 6,858 or 60% of the affected individuals are from the most vulnerable sectors.

## D. Social Services

The status of social welfare and development of the town's population can be inferred from selected development indicators in the health and nutrition, housing and similar subsector. Status of welfare may also be deduced from the reciprocal of development indicators which reflect levels of deprivation like the lack of access to various social services, and poverty in general.



Wellbeing of the constituents is considered as one of the priorities of the Local Government of Aritao. Several activities related to the general health and welfare of the residents were conceived in partnership with the private sector and other government agencies. Most of the basic services are availed for free such as medical and dental consultation, medicines, child registration, personal hygiene demonstrations and other such services which people usually get from the local government.

**Education.** Education plays a vital role in the progress and the development of a community. At present, there are 29 public and private schools that cater pre-school, 26 elementary schools, five secondary school and one vocation/tertiary school. Based from the Community Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA) results, there are 33 school building that is vulnerable to flood, typhoon and earthquake and there are 25 school buildings and other structure dilapidated. These scenarios will affect the learning process of students since classroom must be conducive for learning.

The simple literacy rate, which indicates the proportion of the total population that is able to read, write and do simple arithmetic calculations, gives a quick impression of the educational or literacy level. The literacy rate of the population based from Philippine Statistic Authority (PSA) 2015 census, 10 years old and over registered at 99% in which male contributed 50% while female post a contribution of 49%. Only 1% was unable to read and write a simple message in any language. Least number of literates falls in the age bracket of 55-64 of the both sexes.

**Health.** For the three consecutive years, 4.05% are underweight wherein below one year old contributed 1.24% and 2.81% are from 1-5 years old total number weighed. Moreover, severely underweight recorded 0.24% while overweight shared 0.50%. Therefore, 96.84% of the children 0-5 years old are in normal status of nutrition. For the three years, the top two leading causes of morbidity are Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) and Influenza. It was observed that the number of morbidity cases rose by 63% from 2016-2017. As a response to this problem, the Municipal Health Office Provided Information Education Campaign to prevent the major causes of morbidity in the entire municipality coupled with close monitoring of ill individuals indicators. There are three health center and three hospital buildings that re vulnerable to flood, typhoon, and earthquake based from the CDRA results.

**Selected poverty indicators.** Poverty incidence is catch-ill indicator of the general welfare status of the population measured in terms of the proportion of households (HH) having incomes below the officially determined “poverty line”. The 2013-2014 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) survey results show that 3,860 HH or 43.2% had income below poverty threshold and for the households with income below food threshold, there are 2,763 HH or 30.9%. The effects of poverty on access of household to various needs can be seen in a number of related indicators. For example, the proportion of household whose members eat less than three full meals a day in the rural areas is three times more than that in the urban area. Similarly, in terms of access to safe water supply and sanitary facilities rural households appear to

be severely under-served compared to their urban counterparts.

## E. Economy

Agriculture is known as the backbone of the economy and it has been the traditional economic base of Aritao as such will remain to be significant sector in the economic development.

**Agricultural Crops.** Aritao is rice-based farming ecosystem since the 22 barangays has an irrigated area for rice production. Tomato and Onion are the major crops planted in the municipality. *Agricultural Croplands.* All the barangays of Aritao has an area allocated for rice production wherein throughout dry season it has total of 3,467 ha and 3,694 ha for wet season. Wherein, there are a total of 100 ha devoted for the non-irrigated rice production. *Crop production.* The total volume of production rice is 46, 763.34 Metric Tons (MT). of this total yield, 23, 259.14 MT produce during dry season and 23, 504.20 MT during wet season. All farmers in the Municipality of Aritao used rice paddies and upland rice farming systems in their rice production.

**Livestock and Poultry.** *Carabao.* Consider as faithful partner in life especially for our farmers whose important role in farming activities cannot be underestimated. The municipality has a total of 2,109 head of carabao with a market value of 71,165,000.00 which is marketed within the country. *Cattle.* Cattle fattening has gained prominence as an important business project of the livestock industry and for the 22 barangay of Aritao a total 3,070 cattle raised with a market value of 59,330,700.00. *Sheep.* A small livestock raised and known as very social animal. *Chicken.* A total of 2.254 hectare devoted for rearing of chicken with a total of 39,022 volume of production and has market value of 6,243,520.00 which is marketed locally. *Duck.* A domestic ducks have served as a source of food and income. There is 11.94 ha with 16,350 volume and has market value of 2,779,500.00 marketed locally. *Quails.* Quail farming is profitable farming venture business.

**Fisheries.** *Inland Fisheries.* The municipality has no specific Fishery Strategic Zones (FSZ). However, the municipality considers its three impounding dams and communal bodies of water as its strategic fishery development zones. *Fishponds* which are municipal wide including fish cages has an area of 5.051 ha and a production of 3,375 kg valued at 254,800.00.

**Municipal Fisheries.** Commercial fishing in the form of fish cages could be observed within the impounding dams but most fish operators are backyard growing and others as fisherman on bodies of water. Tilapia is the most common fish being grown for commercial and backyard production.

**Forestry.** *Forest-based production activities.* Production forest has a total of 7,879.3 ha wherein Agro-Forest has the largest area of 5,399.19 ha followed by Community Based Forest Management with an area of 1,347.02 then, Timber Production has 1,105.05 ha and natural Timber production has the least area with 28.04 ha. *Forest products* are lumber, fruit trees such as pomelo, citrus, rambutan, guyabano, jackfruit, guava, marang, banana, and

other various cash crops.

**Number of business establishment by industry sector.** The municipality of Aritao has limited Commercial Center concentrated along the road in the center. The most prominent and active economic activities in the municipality are Wholesale and Retail Trade.

## **F. Infrastructure**

Infrastructure refers to the services that are derived from the set of public works to enhance productivity and to improve accessibility to opportunities in support to production and to provide for household consumption.

**Transport and Utilities. Mobility and Circulation Networks.** The Municipality of Aritao has been traversed by the Maharlika Road. Considered as the main backbone line, the Maharlika Road served as the access route of the municipality to the institutional and commercial center of the province, to the regional center, to the National Capital Region and to other Commercial and industrial centers.

There are portion of the major road network that are prone to hazard particularly flooding and landslide. Portions of the Maharlika Road traversing the municipality have been observed to be prone to road accidents. It was noted that the Pobalcion has the most frequent occurrence of the accidents for the past three years. The usual causes of the accidents are human error, bad road surface and limited ancillary facilities in the area.

For the road system of the municipality, ancillary road facilities had been provided to enhance and improve the service of providing access within the area. Further, it shall also provide comfort and safety for the travelling public. Among the ancillary Road facilities available in the municipality are Pedestrian, Crossing, Side walk, Street Lights, Road signages and Waiting sheds. However, the urban area has limited traffic measure and devices particularly on major thoroughfares.

**Current Household Access to Power.** The power supply for the municipality came from Luzon Grid of TRANSCO which was being distributed by the Nueva Vizcaya Electric cooperative Inc. (NUVELCO). The 22 barangays of the municipality had already been energized however, with the topography of the municipality as mostly hilly to mountainous and the sporadic clustering of houses, but there are still using other conventional fuel for lighting. From the 6,841 total household of the municipality, 5,092 or 74.43% are already served with electricity. From the total connection to electric power supply, the municipality has varied type of users. Domestic/residential users are dominant at 5,096, followed by commercial users at 158 and industrial users being the least at 53. Commercial users are mostly located within in the urban area and its adjacent barangays particularly along the Maharlika Road. The municipality has total connections of 5,558 and an average monthly consumption of 10,494.82 KwH. Industrial users have the highest average consumption followed by the public Buildings then Commercial establishment.

**Existing Water Supply Services.** Water supply system in the municipality had been serviced by level I, II, and III system. Level I system which consist of 2,905 shallows well and 36 deep well was serving 3,005 HH of the 22 barangays. This level I system is a point source generally for rural areas where houses are thinly scattered. For the level II system, serving the urban and rural barangays of the municipality, there are 233 communal faucets serving about 2,063 HH of the barangays covered.

The Local Water Works System (Level III Water System) of the municipality had been servicing the municipality specifically the urban barangays. The system draws water from the underground source through submersible pumps. The total number of connections was 1,059 coming from the three types of consumer-domestic (1,035), commercial (10) and industrial (14). The average Water consumption is 12 cu m for domestic, 25 cu m for commercial and 15 cu m for industrial consumers. The existing Level III Water System of the municipality serves only 37% of the 2,846 HH of five barangays. For the coverage area of the system being within the urban area and its adjacent barangays, the HH coverage should be increased to cover the total household within the area.

Aside from the three types of Water Supply System serving the different barangays of the municipality, there are other water sources that are being tapped to supply the water requirement of the barangays. There are underdeveloped springs, rain water that can be collected.

**Available Communication Service Facilities.** Communication Utilities had been provided to the municipality such as the Telephone Services by DIGITEL, Telegraph/Telex/Telegraphic Transfer Services by Telof, Postal Service Facilities by PhilPost, Broadcast and Print Media and other Telecommunication Services (Mobile Telephone and Internet). Such services had been located within the urban barangays and its adjacent barangays. The mobile telephone providers such as Smart and Globe had established their cell sites of Poblacion, Banganan and Bone South leaving the outskirt barangays out of the reach for mobile networks. For the Postal Services servicing the needs of the municipality for letters and mails, there was one Post Office located within the municipal hall compound.

### 3.2.2 Municipality of Sta. Fe, Nueva Vizcaya

#### A. Brief History

The Igorot settlement in Imugan a place in Sta. Fe was known since the Spanish time. The original inhabitants of Sta. Fe are *Kalanguya* ICCs/IPs who occupied the whole area. *Kalanguya are IP Group believed to be the first inhabitants of Sta. Fe.*

During district missions of Ituy in 1854 under Comandante Dovilla who was sent by General Don Arandia to spread the Christian faith and to establish the Civil Government to the non-Christian tribes, these settlements became part of the jurisdiction of the Commandencia of Kayapa. During the Spanish

Regime after the efforts of the colonizers, Kalanguya ICCs/IPs accepted Christianity of the Spanish Colonizers. This began the construction of the roads particularly the Daang Maharlika and Villaverde Trail named after Dominican Priest Fr. Juan Villaverde which is now the Nueva Vizcaya-Pangasinan Road. The four decades of Spanish Colonization remained until the coming of the Americans.

In 1901, Governor General Francis Burton Harrison founded the Municipal District of Imugan by virtue of Executive Order No. 39. The first appointed Municipal President was a Kalanguya Chieftain named Licodan who served until 1910. Hence the American controlled the place.

During the World War II, the place became historical landmark for the war because of its strategic locations of Balete Pass in Tactac and Salacsac Pass in Malico where Imugan became the bottlenecks of fights between the retreating Japanese Imperial Army and the pursuing Allied Forces headed by General James Dalton who died during the war and named him the place as now "Dalton Pass" in his memory. After the war, Imugan lost its status and became Barrio of Aritao until the Fourth Congress recreated it by virtue of RA2179 signed by President Carlos P. Garcia on March 4, 1959 then the Congress recreated Imugan and renamed it Santa Fe in honor of Patron Saint San Jose de Santa Fe.

The Municipal District of Santa Fe established new Administrative Seat and transferred the town proper from Imugan to the Junction of the National Road known as Highway 5 then finally to its present location. The RA1515 sets a standard of Municipal Districts in terms of income where the average should be P5,961.40 which was proved and maintained to prove its Municipal District for four consecutive years.

Then it became a regular Municipal District with Mr. Tom Chengay, a war veteran appointed as the Mayor who continuously maintained the revenue requirement. On July 1, 1964 the municipal district became an official Municipality of Santa Fe pursuant to Executive Order No. 77 signed by then President Ferdinand Marcos. Santa Fe Municipality continued to exist and developed until now.

## **B. Geo-physical Characteristics**

**Location and Total Land Area.** Santa Fe is one of the 15 municipalities of Nueva Vizcaya located at the southern boundary of the Daang Maharlika main road that opens Northern Luzon to Manila. Thus, it has been ascribed as the "Gateway to Cagayan Valley" because of its location. Santa Fe was surveyed through Cadastral of Santa Fe by the Bureau of Lands in 1983 that delineated the municipal and provincial boundaries.

Santa Fe administrative territory is bounded in the northwest by the Municipalities of Kayapa, Aritao and Dupax Del Sur; southeast and southwest by Municipality of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija and Municipalities of Natividad and San Nicola, Pangasinan; and on the west by Itogon, Benguet. The Bureau of



Land determined that Santa Fe has a total land area of 39,981.1558 hectares.

See the Location Map of the Municipality of Sta. Fe, Nueva Vizcaya on the Figure 3 below as described in the location above.

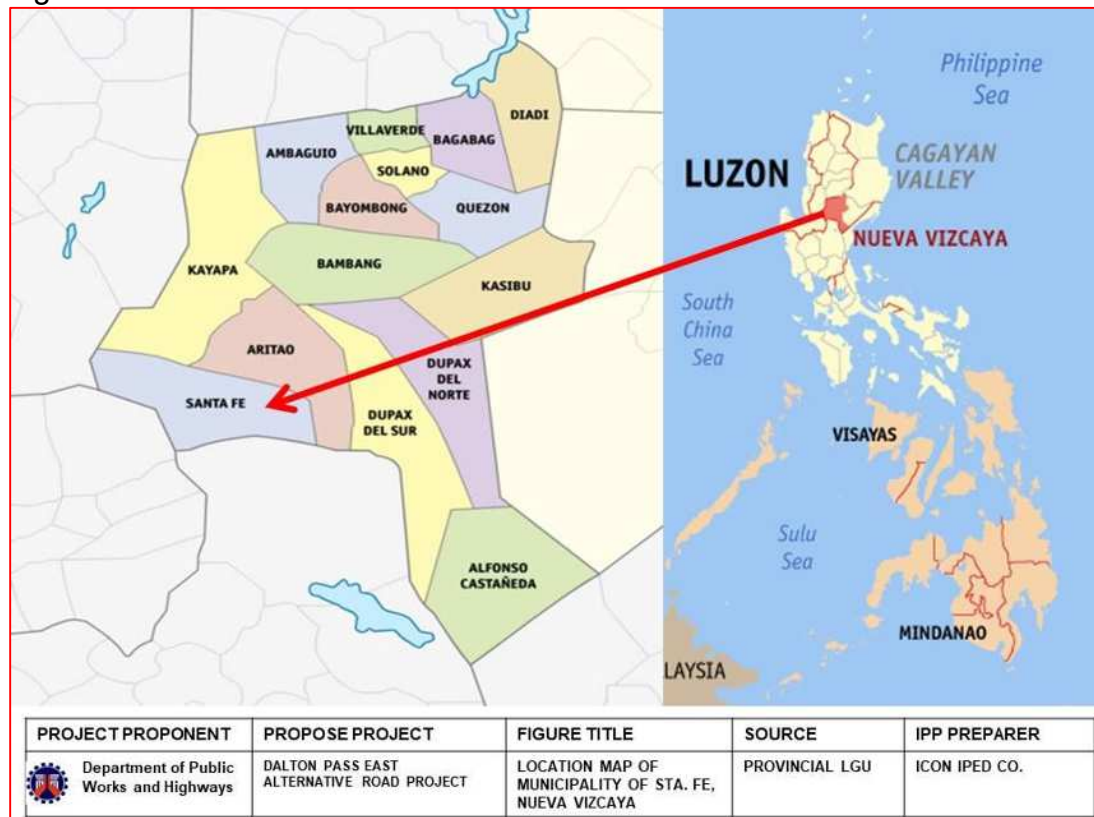


Figure 3: Location Map of Sta Fe, Nueva Vizcaya

**Topography.** The Municipality of Santa Fe lies generally in a semi-rugged to rugged terrain with an elevation of more than 1,000 meters above sea level. It is located within the intersection of Sierra Madre and Caraballo Mountains. The Santa Fe River and its tributaries served as the main drainage system of the town where it is one of the major tributaries of the longest and largest river system in Luzon which is the Cagayan River.

**Climate.** The climate of the Municipality of Santa Fe can be described in terms of local meteorology, rainfall, temperature, relative humidity, and average wind speed & direction. In terms of **local Meteorology**, the PAGASA designated rainfall conditions in the municipality as Climate III according to Corona's System of Climate Classification. This means that the seasons are not very well pronounced where there is no pronounced maximum rain period that is relatively dry between November to April and wet for the rest of the year. **Rainfall** on the other hand, Sta. Fe receives higher amounts of rainfall from May to November. Due to geographic effects, the annual rainfall is highest and the municipality receives an annual average rainfall of slightly over two meters. The highest monthly **Temperature** of the municipality is observed at 31.1°C during May and the lowest is 20.6°C in January according to the climatological stations in the Province of Nueva Vizcaya. In terms of **Relative Humidity** of Sta. Fe, the lowest values are from May to June and the highest during months of October to January. Average RH values range from high (81.7%) and low (50.6%) with an annual average of 67.1%. In terms of the **Average Wind**

**Speed and Direction**, the annual wind speed taken at Echague Agromet Station is 1.19 mps. High wind velocities are observed intermittently for the months of June, August and October while low velocities are experienced for the rest of the months. The prevailing wind directions come from the eastern part of the municipality.

## C. Population and Demographic Profile

Based from the database of Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) household survey tool conducted in 2015-2016 in partnership with DILG, Santa Fe population has a total number of 13,311. Below are the household population, total individual population, and its distributions per barangays based on CBMS Census 2015-2016.

BARANGAY	HOUSEHOLD	DISTRIBUTION %	BARANGAY	POPULATION	DISTRIBUTION %
Baliling	389	14.20%	Baliling	1,697	12.75%
Canabuan	302	11.02%	Canabuan	1,563	11.74%
Bacneng	273	9.96%	Bacneng	1,273	9.56%
Villa Flores	273	9.96%	Villa Flores	1,316	9.89%
Bantinan	214	7.81%	Bantinan	1,194	8.97%
Tactac	205	7.48%	Tactac	1,017	7.64%
Sinapaoan	180	6.57%	Sinapaoan	859	6.45%
Buyasyas	156	5.69%	Buyasyas	824	6.19%
Imugan	152	5.55%	Imugan	730	5.48%
Poblacion	145	5.29%	Poblacion	635	4.77%
Baracbac	120	4.38%	Baracbac	602	4.52%
Balete	108	3.94%	Balete	552	4.15%
Atbu	82	2.99%	Atbu	412	3.10%
Malico	54	1.97%	Malico	259	1.95%
Unib	52	1.90%	Unib	237	1.78%
Santa Rosa	35	1.28%	Santa Rosa	141	1.06%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,740</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,311</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 8: Santa Fe population distributions per Barangays based on CBMS Census 2015-2016

In terms of **labor force**, there were 5,176 residents or 37.20% that comprise the labor force in the Municipality of Santa Fe out of 13,311 total populations under the age group of 15-64 years old. Please see data on labor force population and distribution per barangay based on CBMS Census 2015-2016 below:

Barangay	Population	Number of Members of the Labor Force			Magnitude	Distribution %
		Total	Male	Female		
Baliling	1,697	613	397	216	33.28%	4.41%
Canabuan	1,563	583	423	160	36.46%	4.19%
Bacneng	1,273	467	326	141	35.35%	3.36%
Villa Flores	1,316	513	344	169	36.59%	3.69%
Bantinan	1,194	479	335	144	39.55%	3.44%
Tactac	1,017	398	260	138	37.16%	2.86%
Sinapaoan	859	344	241	103	38.26%	2.47%
Buyasyas	824	305	235	70	36.66%	2.19%
Imugan	730	179	182	97	36.28%	2.01%
Poblacion	635	316	178	138	45.73%	2.27%
Baracbac	602	259	155	104	40.72%	1.86%

Barangay	Population	Number of Members of the Labor Force			Magnitude	Distribution %
		Total	Male	Female		
Balete	552	201	135	66	35.77%	1.44%
Atbu	412	161	110	51	37.79%	1.16%
Malico	259	104	79	25	39.85%	0.75%
Unib	237	109	75	34	44.13%	0.78%
Santa Rosa	141	45	35	10	31.03%	0.32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,311</b>	<b>5,176</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>37.20%</b>	<b>37.20%</b>

Table 9: Santa Fe Labor Force per Barangays based on CBMS Census 2015-2016

Out of the 5,176 number of labor force, Barangay Baliling has the most number with 613 or 4.41 of the municipal total population and Barangay Imugan has the highest percentage in labor force comprising 45.73% based on the data above.

The **population ethnicity** of Santa Fe comprises fifteen groups namely the Ilocano, Ibaloi, Kankanaey, Ifugao, Iwak, Bisayan, Bugkalot, Pangasinense, Tagalog, Bicol, Kalinga, Kapangpangan, Ikarao, Tuwali, and Kalanguya-Ikalahan. The Kalanguya-Ikalahan dominates the ethnic groups who are ICCs/IPs who has ancestral domain in the municipality.

In terms of **population poverty incidence**, Barangay Imugan has the lowest poverty incidence proportion of 3.95 in the number of households with income below poverty threshold while Barangay Buyasyas has the highest proportion of 39.10 poverty incidence. Please see the poverty incidence as shown in the number of households with income below poverty threshold based on CBMS Census 2015-2016:

Barangay	Number of Households	Households with Income below Poverty Thresholds	
		Magnitude	Proportion
<b>SANTA FE</b>	<b>2,742</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>22.83</b>
Bacneng	273	71	26.01
Baliling	389	55	14.14
Bantinan	214	61	28.5
Baracbac	120	44	36.67
Buyasyas	156	61	39.1
Imugan	152	6	3.95
Poblacion	147	18	12.24
Sinapaoan	180	48	26.67
Tactac	205	40	19.51
Villa Flores	273	41	15.02
Atbu	82	26	31.71
Balete	108	34	31.48
Canabuan	302	97	32.12
Malico	54	4	7.41
Santa Rosa	35	8	22.86
Unib	52	12	23.08

Table 10: Santa Fe Households Below Poverty Thresholds per Barangays

## D. Social Services

In terms of social services on **basic education** of the Municipality of Santa Fe,

it has built a total of 38 educational facilities (20 day care centers; 2 primary schools; 13 elementary schools and 3 high schools) based on the CBMS records of 2015-2016. Education as we know plays a vital role in the community because it means helping people acquire knowledge for them to be prepared intellectually to be globally competitive. Thus, access for education is very important.

The social services on **basic health**, the Municipality of Santa Fe has no hospital but offers municipal and barangay health center. The only municipal health center is located at Barangay Consuelo Baliling with its own personnel such as doctors, dentist, nurses, midwives, and sanitary inspectors. This municipal health center is of course public and accommodates free basic consultation services to people. On the other hand, barangay health centers were located at 5 barangays within the Municipality of Santa Fe. One is in the premises of the Municipal Compound, the others are located to barangays of Buyasyas, Tactac, Canabuan, and Imugan. These health centers were managed by Barangay Health Workers.

## **E. Infrastructure Facilities and Utilities**

This portion discusses the transport and utilities major circulation network, sources of water and power supply and communication facilities. It also contains the administrative infrastructures (number of national government offices situated and operation in the LGU).

**Transport and Utilities major circulation network, sources of water and power supply and communication facilities.** The Municipality of Santa Fe is accessible only by land transportation and settles about 208 kilometers North of Metro Manila and 270 kilometers South of Tuguegarao along Maharlika Highway, formerly highway 5 or Cagayan Valley Road. This thoroughfare stretches about 18.4 kilometers main road that connects Region II to other regions, it has been dubbed as the “Gateway to Cagayan Valley” as mentioned already above.

On the other hand, Villaverde Trail had been upgraded into a secondary national road and now known to the Department of Public Works and Highways as the Nueva Vizcaya-Pangasinan Road. This road connects the Municipality to San Nicolas, Pangasinan. It is about 29 kilometers long and presently ongoing concrete paving.

There is no existing landline telephone communication in the Municipality. It is, however, being serviced by two (2) mobile communication companies (Smart/Tnt/Sun and Globe/TM). Broadband connectivity is also poor.

Water supply in the Municipality is generally at Level - I, which means end-users get water directly from source. However, a water sanitation project resembling to a Level - II or Level - III water system, is furnished with water meter, presently servicing low-lying areas in the Poblacion and adjacent communities in Imugan, Villa Flores and Baliling. Moreover, Sinapaoan and Bacneng have Level- II water system, wherein 4-5 households are to 1

communal faucet.

**Administrative infrastructures (number of national government offices situated and operation in the LGU).** There are five(5) national government offices operating in LGU Santa Fe specifically the PNP (Philippine National Police), BFP (Bureau of Fire Protection), COMELEC (Commission on Election), BIR (Bureau of Internal Revenue), DILG (Department of Interior and Local Government), and COA (Commission on Audit).

### 3.2.3 Municipality of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija

#### A. Brief History

Based on historical accounts the early Augustinian Friars reached Puncan, an old town founded by the Franciscan Friars and now, a barangay of Carranglan, just after the famous Pangasinan revolt of 1666. The Augustinian found the place inhabited by *Kalanguya*, *Ilongot*, a group of Indonesian decent, and *Aeta*, short, black and curly haired people. *Aeta, Kalanguya and Ilongot are IP Groups believed to be the first inhabitants of Carranglan.* These early inhabitants were hostile preventing the Augustinians' continuous stay in the place to propagate the Christian Faith.

Shortly before 1700, a group of Christian Filipinos led by Cuestas reached the place. The group established a little settlement in the sitio, now called *Kumanggahan*. *Kumanggahan is a place which is now a Sitio of Carranglan.* They befriended the *Ilongot* and the *Aeta* and won their sympathy. Thus, they were able to clear the area and plant crops. Inspired by the opportunity for prosperity offered by a wider and fertile place for settlement, the group decided to leave the sitio and move to the present población site. They found the place grown widely by shrubs or bushes called *dangla*. Eventually, the place was called *Kadanglaan*, which means a place with plenty of Dangla.

Meanwhile, the Augustinian friar paid periodic visit to the area and found the new settlement. With a strong will to convert the natives to Christianity, the friars pursued the policy of attraction and conviction. Before celebrating the mass, the friars asked the name of settlement. The Aeta answered in unison "Kadanglaan". The friars mispronounced the name by saying "Carranglan". And so from that time on Carranglan become the name of the town. *Kadanglaan a place derived from the name of shrubs called Dangla was the origin of the name Carranglan due to inability of Friars to pronounce the place.* Records kept on file at the municipal archive revealed that Carranglan officially become town in 1859 and had its first municipal mayor.

#### B. Geographical, Administrative and Political Domain

**Geographic Location and coordinates.** Carranglan is located in the northernmost tip of the Province of Nueva Ecija. It is bounded by the Province of Nueva Vizcaya on the north, Pangasinan on the west, and by the municipalities of Lupao, Pantabangan, and San Jose City on the South. Its coordinates lie between 120 0 50' and 1210 Longitude and 15 0 and 16 0 09' latitude. See the Location Map of the Municipality of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija on the Figure 4 below.



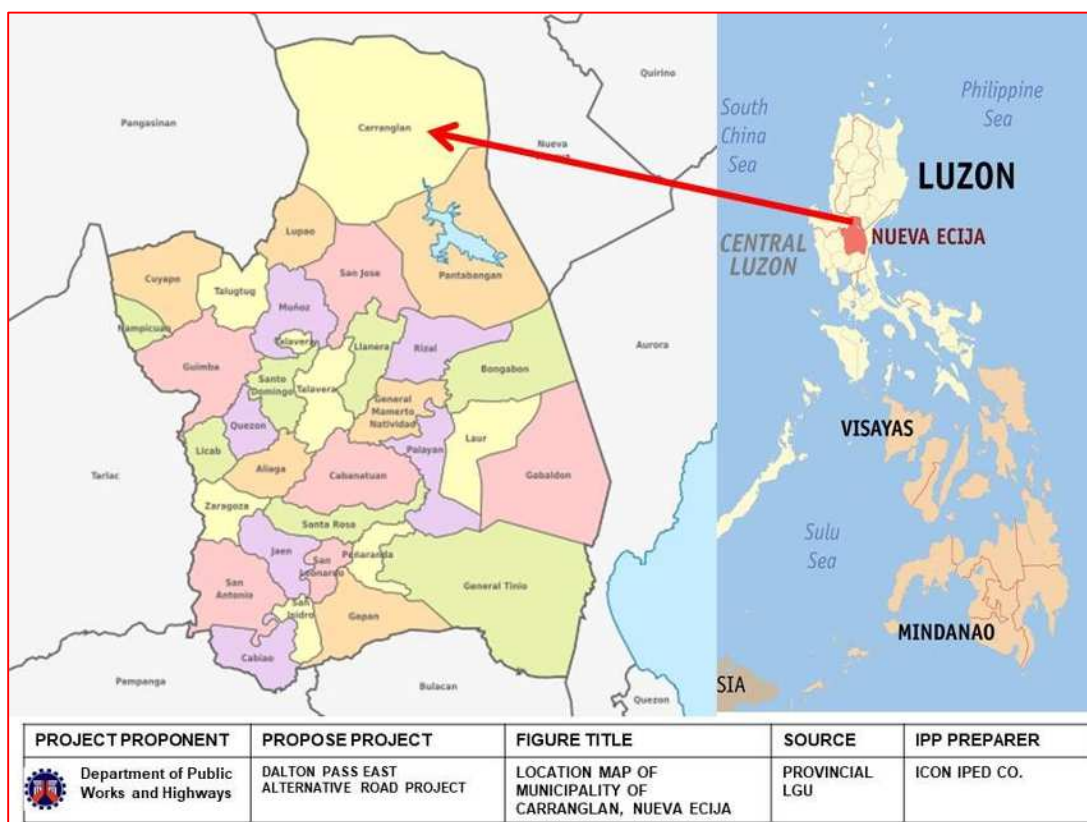


Figure 4: Location Map of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija

**Land Area and Political Domain.** Carranglan is the biggest municipality in the Province of Nueva Ecija with its land area of 78,100 hectares, 87% or 67,947 hectares of which are forestlands and 13% or 10,153 hectares are alienable and disposable lands.

The municipality is politically subdivided into seventeen (17) barangays, Four (4) of which comprise the Poblacion or Urban Barangays while thirteen (13) are classified as rural barangays. Below shows the area of each barangay:

Barangay	Lad Area (Has.)	Percent
<b>Urban</b>		
1. T.L. Padilla	220.60	0.282
2. T.L. Padilla	97.95	0.125
3. F.C. Otic	53.01	0.068
4. D.L. Maglanoc	197.23	0.253
<b>Sub Total</b>	568.79	0.728
<b>Rural</b>		
5. Capintalan	3,447.98	4.415
6. Minuli	3,207.01	4.106
7. Putlan	3,967.85	5.080
8. Joson	8,015.06	10.263
9. Puncan	6,271.73	8.030
10. Bunga	12,845.70	16.449
11. R.A. Padilla	5,258.78	6.733
12. Salazar	7,106.74	9.100
13. San Agustin	3,678.62	4.710
14. Bantug	249.33	0.319
15. Burgos	9,745.47	12.478
16. Piut	4,330.92	5.545

Barangay	Lad Area (Has.)	Percent
17. Gen. Luna	9,406.02	12.044
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>77,531.21</b>	<b>99.272</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78,100.00</b>	<b>100.000</b>

Table 11: Carranglan Land Area per Barangays

**Brief profile of water and sub-watersheds.** There are Two (2) major watersheds in the municipality, Talavera Watershed Forest Reserve (TWFR) and part of Pantabangan-Carranglan Watershed Forest Reserve (PCWFR). Seven sub-watersheds (SW) are identified as shown below: namely, Kasahingan with 12,954.51 has., Digdig with 10,214.73 has., Talavera with 9,809.99 Salazar with 8,781.64, Carranglan with 15,601.61 has., Burgos with 11,379.86, and Binbin with 9,520.16 has. Table 8 shows the location of the watersheds.

Sub-Watershed	Areas (has)	Percent
<b>1. Kasahingan</b>	12,954.51	16.55
<b>2. Digdig</b>	10,214.73	13.05
<b>3. Talavera</b>	9,809.99	12.53
<b>4. Salazar</b>	8,781.64	11.22
<b>5. Burgos</b>	11,379.86	14.54
<b>6. Carranglan</b>	15,601.61	19.94
<b>7. Binbin</b>	9,520.16	12.17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78,260.50</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 12: Carranglan Watershed Land Areas

The seven sub-watersheds have numerous bodies of water. There are eleven (11) rivers, two (2) spring, and one-hundred one (101) creeks. These water tributaries made Carranglan one of the sources of water of Region III. Carranglan River (also known as upper Pampanga River) and Digdig River (also known as Upper Talavera River) are the two major rivers in the municipality. The former with its tributaries serve as the main source of water for the Pantabangan Reservoir, and the latter is for the Talavera River Irrigation System. all the water sources are the main sources of irrigation water for the municipality's agricultural needs and many remain to be tapped for maximum utilization and increase agricultural production.

On the next page is Figure 5, the Talavera Watershed Forest Reserve that provides irrigations to agricultural farms downstream:

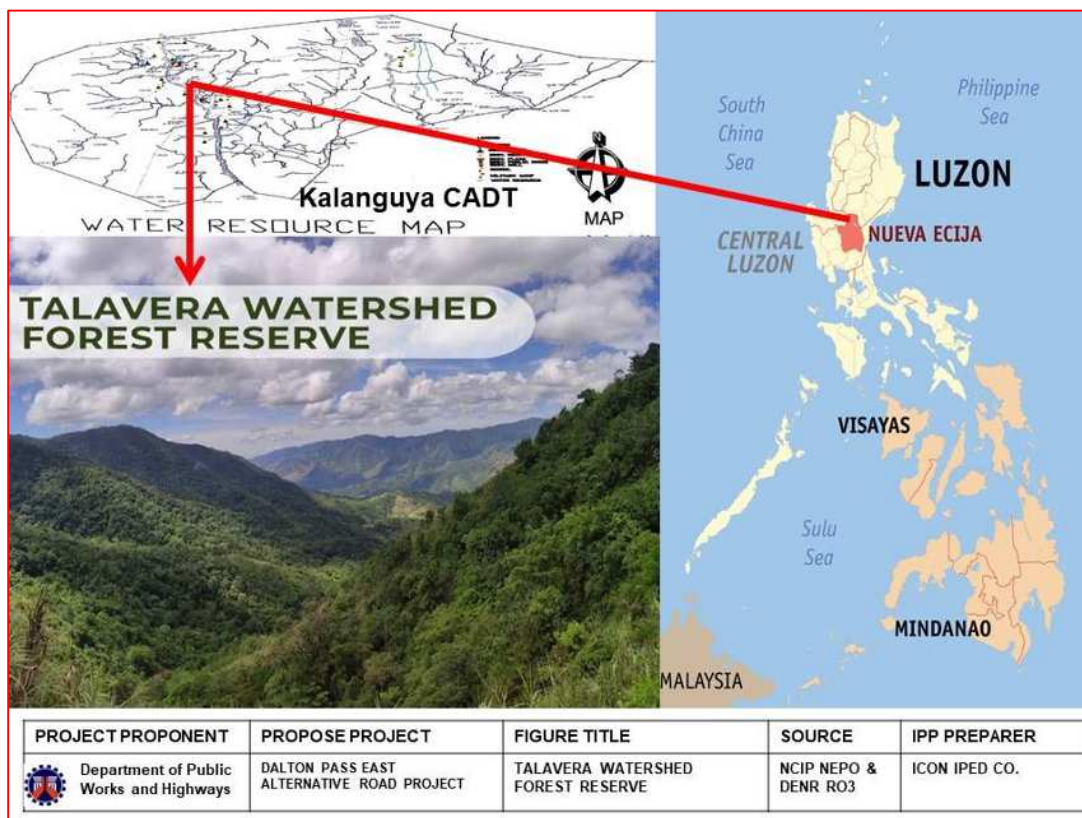


Figure 5: Talavera Watershed Forest Reserve

Due to its vast water resources and as main source of water irrigation, the whole municipality was declared as a critical watershed area. Under Letter of Instruction 1002, a total of 29,057.96 hectares are administered by the National Irrigation authority (NIA) for watershed rehabilitation and protection to support water and life span of Pantabangan dam through preservation of siltation and sedimentation. Below is the Land Use Map of Pantabangan-Carranglan Watershed Forest Reserve (PCWFR) below:

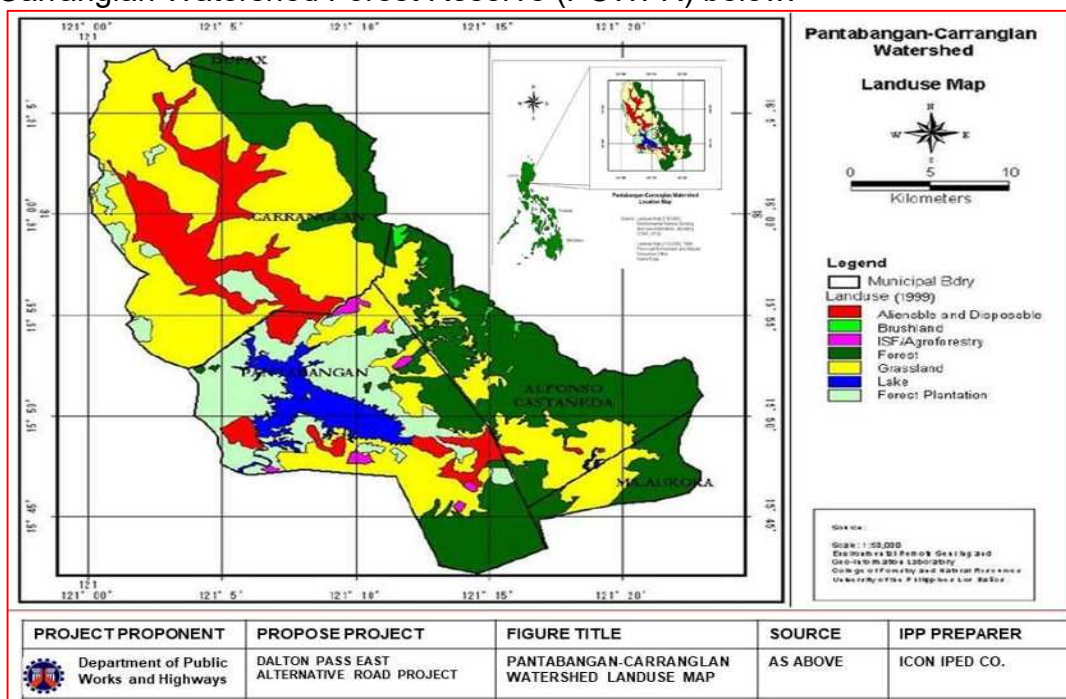


Figure 6: Pantabangan-Carranglan Watershed Land Use Map

As you can see, the forest land that continuously sustain the watershed is dominant based on the Pantabangan-Carranglan Watershed Land Use Map as shown in the figure above.

**Physical Features and Environmental Conditions re Topography and slope.** Carranglan's Topography is characterized as level to gently level, rolling to moderately steep, hilly to mountainous with highest elevation of 1,705 meters above sea level located at Kasahingan sub-watershed to a minimum elevation of 140 meters above sea level located at Talavera sub-watershed. The latter is near Talavera River outlet that drains down to Pampanga River then to Manila Bay. The Poblacion and other lowland areas are flat and plain. Major rivers include Carranglan Rivers and Digidig Rivers. Tributary creeks are brought out from these rivers.

**Biological Diversity.** The municipality is diverse with high species richness of flora and fauna. Many tree species in its forest are considered critically endangered, threatened, and vulnerable. There are fifty- seven (57) species of indigenous trees, four (4) palm trees, twelve (12) grass, fourteen (14) shrubs, and some aerial plants (epiphytes) and ferns.

Fauna species found in the area are wild pigs, deer, Philippines monkeys, wild cats, reticulated pythons, wild duck, serpent eagle, hornbill, grass owl, fruit bat, tikling, wild quail, wild rooster, and cicada, among others. However, they are considered, endangered, threatened, and vulnerable, locally. Migratory birds, such as egret, are sometimes sighted in the area.

**Soil Characteristic.** As shown in the soil map below, there are three (3) predominant types of soil in Carranglan, Annam clay Loam, Umingan sand and Annam Clay loam. More than eighty percent (80%) of the total land area is classified as Annam Clay loam which is suited for the planting of rice, banana, potato, and corn. This type is also used for pastureland. Eleven percent (11%) comprises Umingan Soil which used for corn and vegetable farming. The remaining area consists of Annam Sandy Clay Loam which is cultivated with rice, corn, vegetable, and fruit trees. Below is the classification of soil:

Soil Classification	Mass area	Crops cultivated
Annam clay Loam	(80%) of the total land area	Rice, banana, potato, corn
Umingan Soil	(11%) of total area	Corn, vegetables
Annam Sandy Clay Loam	9% of total area	Rice, corn, vegetables, fruit trees

Table 13: Carranglan Soil Characteristics

## C. Demography

The 2015 NSO Census of population recorded a total of 41,131 for the municipality of Carranglan. Of these, 21,347 or 51.9% are male while 19,784 or 48.1% are female. The total number of households surveyed is 9,642 with an average size of 4.5 members.



By location, urban barangays located in the población have 5,437 population while rural barangays have 35,694 or 87% of the total municipal population. Table 10 shows the population distribution per Barangay. Urban Barangays comprise only 13% while rural barangays, 87%. The biggest barangay in term of population is Brgy. Puncan with a population of 4,776 while the smallest is Brgy. F.C. Otic with only 939. The 2015 NSO Census of population distribution by barangay can be seen below:

Barangay	Population	Percent
Urban		
T.L. Padilla	1,435	3.49
F.C. Otic	939	2.28
D.L. Maglanoc	1,642	3.99
G.S. Rosario	1,421	3.45
Sub-total	5,437	
Rural		0.00
R.A. Padilla	2,205	5.36
Bantug	1,273	3.09
Bunga	3,919	9.53
Burgos	3,844	9.35
Capintalan	2,445	5.94
Gen. Luna	4,616	11.22
Jason	4,018	9.77
Minuli	1,475	3.59
Piut	2,234	5.43
Puncan	4,776	11.61
Putlan	1,405	3.42
Salazar	1,218	2.96
San Agustin	2,276	5.53
Sub Total	35,694	
TOTAL	41,131	100

Table 14: Carranglan Urban-Rural Population Distribution Per Barangay

Based on historical data, the population of Carranglan is expected to grow at 1.45% or about 600 people each year. The growth is considered moderate. As such, the demand for basic social services such as health, education and housing will not be critical during the period 2019-2028. Corollary, the moderate increase in population will just call for a gradual increase in infrastructure such as irrigation, electrical and water systems.

## D. Social Services

The municipality provides social services to the people comprising of education, health, housing, sports and recreation, and protective services.

### D.1. Education

Overall, the municipality government places a premium on education as a catalyst of development. This is why it motivates students to pursue college education on scholarship basis.

**Public Elementary School.** Carranglan has a total Twenty- two (22) public elementary schools evenly distributed in the different barangay. School children in the población covering Barangay T.L. Padilla, F.S Otic, D. L.



Maglanoc, and G.S. Rosario are accommodated at Carranglan Central School located in Brgy. G.S. Rosario and in two private elementary school, namely, Saint Nicholas Academy and United Church Methodist Learning Center.

**Private Secondary Schools.** Providing secondary education are six (6) public high schools and one (1) private high school. Carranglan National High School poste the highest annual enrollment followed by Digdig National High School.

**Tertiary Education.** The municipality has tertiary or collegiate education being co-managed by LGU-Carranglan and Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology (NUEST) located in Brgy. Joson. The college offers Bachelor of science in education, Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, and Bachelor of Science in Information Technology courses. The college operates as an extension service of the NUEST offering education at lower fees. The municipality focuses its assistance to tertiary education because of its impact to the life of the residents if they will be able to graduate in college.

## D.2 Health

On the whole, Carranglan has a fair to good medical services as it has a hospital that can attend to emergency cases as well as bed units for those that need to be taken care of in a hospital for not so serious illness.

**Administration.** The promotion of health welfare of the municipality is administered by the municipal Health Office (MHO) located in Brgy. F.C. Otic. It is manned by 18 staff in the table as shown there are only one (1) rural Health physician, two (2) nurse and one (1) dentist assisted by one (1) dental aide serving the whole town population. The other personnel consist of one (1) medical technologist, eight (8) midwives, one (1) Sanitary inspector, and two (2) ambulance drivers. Below is the list of medical personnel:

Personnel	No. of Personnel
Municipal Health Officer	1
Nurse	2
Dentist	1
Dentist Aide	1
Medical Technologist	1
Laboratory Technician	0
Midwives	8
Sanitary Inspector	1
Ambulance Driver	2
TOTAL	17

Table 15: Carranglan Health Administration Personnel

The Ratio of Medical Personnel to Population below shows that the physician to population ratio is 1: 26,792 exceeding the standard ratio 1: 20,000. Considering the medical standard ratios, this implies the need to employ additional physician that will provide diagnosis and treatment to the ailments of the sick members of the community. The nurse to population ratio of 1:19,751 mees the standard ratio of 4: 50,000 while midwives to population ration of 1: 7,407 exceeds the standard of 1: 5,000 signifying the needs to employ more midwives to provide mothers with pre and post delivery services.

Personnel	Actual ratio	standard ratio	Observation
Physician	1:26,792	1: 20,000	Does not meet the standard
Nurses	1: 19,751	4: 50,000	Meet the standard
Midwives	1:7,407	1: 5,00	Does not meet the standard

Table 16: Carranglan Health Personnel-Population Ratio

**Health Facilities.** Carranglan Medicare Hospital located Brgy. F.C. Otis is a fifteen (15) bed capacity managed by the provincial government of Nueva Ecija. It is equipped with two (2) ambulances. Another health facility is a rural health unit located at Brgy. Joson. It attends to patients suffering from minor ailments and are attended by a nurse and three (3) midwives.

### D.3 Social welfare

The social welfare services and programs in the municipality are being implemented by the Municipal Social welfare and Development Office MSWDO. Aside from the MSWD officer, the office is manned by twenty (20) day Care workers, one (10 social welfare Aide and one (1) Nutrition Officer. The Office supervises Fifty-one (51) Day Care Centers and implements programs for Senior Citizens

One of the challenges to the MSWDO is to prevent malnutrition among children. In 2015, there were about 594 (11.88%) out of 4,0998 children who suffered from malnutrition. hence, the MSWDO needs intensify its program against malnutrition.

### D.4 Housing

Majority or 93.39% households has single houses. The remaining live in duplex, multi-residential units, commercial, industrial, and institutional living quarters. The outer walls of the housing units are made of varied materials, many of which (31%) are combination of half concrete/wood (22.4%, galvanized iron/aluminum (22.94), and bamboo, nipa, sawali, cogon, (17.24). The most common roofing materials used are galvanized iron/aluminum. Majority of the houses are constructed between 1981 to 2000. These total to about 5,483 units or 67.5% of the total housing stock. The houses are quite old and needing renovation or repair.

### D.5 Sport and recreation Facilities

The municipal government considers important to maintain a program of sports and recreation for its people. It therefore holds an annual Sport Fest Activity for all barangays. The sports events are held in the multi-purpose Covered Gymnasium particularly basketball. Indoor games are held in the municipal library or in the municipal Building.

## E. Infrastructure, Facilities and Utilities

### E.1 Water supply

In the past 50 years, Carranglan has no existing waterworks system. But to date, there is an on-going construction of water work system project through Public-Private Partnership Agreement (PPP) between Carranglan LGU and Balibago Waterworks. Said project could provide water services to at least eight barangays, namely F.C. Otic, T.L. Padilla, D.L. Maglanoc, and G.S. Rosario in the urban area, plus Bantug, San Agustin, portion of R.A. Padilla, and portion of Ge, Luna. Meanwhile, the barangay are dependent on pitcher-type, shallow or deep well pumps to extract potable water from the ground. Other barangays with available spring water sources organized themselves and developed a Spring Development Project (SDP).

Water supply in the highly elevated areas is one of the pressing problems of the residents. The deep ground water table can be accessed with the use of a cylinder-type deep well pump with a cost that cannot be afforded by the people. The few units are being shared by various families. Below is the Water Sources of the Barangay:

Barangays	Sources of Potable Water
Urban	Shallow Tube well/Balibago Watershed
1. T.L. Padilla	Shallow Tube well/Balibago Watershed
2. F.C. Otic	Shallow Tube well/Balibago Watershed
3. G.S. Rosario	Shallow Tube well/Balibago Watershed
4. D.L. Maglanoc	Shallow Tube well/Balibago Watershed
Rural	
R.A. Padilla	Spring, Hand Pump
Bantug	Spring, Hand Pump
Bunga	Spring, Hand Pump
Burgos	Spring, Hand Pump
Capintalan	Spring
Gen. Luna	Spring, Hand Pump
Joson	
Mlnuli	Spring
Piut	Spring
Puncan	Spring, Pump Well
Putlan	Spring
Salazar	Spring
San Agustin	Spring, Pump Well

Table 17: Carranglan Sources of Water per Barangay

### E.2. Power Source

The municipality is supplied by the Nueva Ecija Electric Cooperative II (NEECO II) which draws energy from the National Power Corporation (NPC) with Pantabangan Hydroelectric Project as its main source. However, only 82.16% or 7,922 houses are energized by the electric cooperative. The table below shows the Household Served and Unserved by Electricity in 2016:

Barangays	Total No. Households	Housed served		Household Unserved	
		Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Urban					
1. T.L. Padilla	312	243	78	69	22
2. F.C. Otic	223	148	66	75	34
3. G.S. Rosario	342	455	13	113	33
4. D.L. Maglanoc	412	458	111	46	11
Rural					
R.A. Padilla	529	544	103	15	3
Bantug	234	228	97	6	3
Bunga	957	736	77	221	23
Burgos	922	963	104	41	4
Capintalan	550	312	57	238	43
Gen. Luna	1,103	922	84	181	16
Joson	897	552	62	345	38
Mlnuli	352	261	74	91	26
Piut	539	419	78	120	22
Puncan	1,108	1,033	93	75	7
Putlan	324	205	63	119	37
Salazar	285	90	32	195	68
San Agustin	553	353	64	200	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,642</b>	<b>7,922</b>	<b>82.17</b>	<b>2,150</b>	

Table 18: Carranglan Barangay With or Without Electricity

### E.3. Road network

The municipality has a total road network of 201.2876 kilometer. These roads vary from gravel to concrete and are classified as national, provincial, municipal, and barangay roads. The 37.38km. Lomboy Bukid-Dalton Pass which is a National Road is still in good condition. On the other hand, the Joson-amot Provincial Road is needing repair. All the municipal road are still in good condition. Finally, out of the ten (10) Barangay Roads: seven (7) are still in good condition, one (1) needs repair and two (2) are proposed to be developed under the Philippines Road Development Program (PRDP).

### E.4 Telecommunication and Postal Services

There are two cell companies, smart and Globe, providing cellular phone and internet services to the municipality. On the other hand, the municipality's Post Office is still the major communication services provide in the area with a postman carrying letters to different barangays and is aided by barangay officials.

### E.5 Transportation

There are two (2) modes of intra and inter municipality public transportation currently exist in the municipality. One is Public Utility Vehicle (PUJ) and the other is motorized tricycles. As shown in the Origin-Destination of PUJs in Carranglan table below, most of PUJs operate on the basis of inter-municipality but of different origins from various barangays.

Origin	Destination	Distance	Travel Time	Remarks
Carranglan Town Proper	San Jose	36	50 min	Inter-municipality
Barangay Burgos	San Jose	45	1 hr. and 20 min.	Inter-municipality
Barangay San Agustin	San Jose	40	1 Hour and 10 min.	Inter-municipality
Barangay Bunga	San Jose	42	1 Hour and 10 min.	Inter-municipality
Barangay Capintalan	San Jose	45	1 Hour	Inter-municipality
Barangay Salazar	Town Proper	20	1 Hour	Intra-Municipality
Conversion, Pantabangan (Via Carranglan)	San Jose	48	1 Hour and 30 min.	Inter-municipality
Pelaway, Municipality of Castaneda, Province of Nueva Vizcaya (Via Carranglan)	San Jose	70	2 hour and 15 min.	Inter-municipality

Table 19: Carranglan Transportation from Origin to Destination

## E.6. Irrigation System

There are nineteen (19) existing major irrigation facilities in the municipality consisting of two (2) NIA irrigation systems and seventeen (17) Communal Irrigation System. There are about 220 small irrigation facilities listed below. However, majority of the major irrigation facilities are under rehabilitation due to damages sustained for major typhoon and strong rains during the past several years. Due to non-functional irrigation facilities, some farmers use irrigation pumps to augment their need for irrigating their crops.

Irrigation System	No. of Units	Services Area (Has)	No. of farmers
National irrigation System (NIS)	2	1,312.00	1,006
Communal Irrigation System	17	1,278.25	1,840
Small System Irrigation Facilities	25	585	385
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shallow Tube Well (LGU)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shallow Tube Well (Private)	70	70	70
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small water Impounding System	25	70	70
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Farm Reservoir	100	1,955	133
Others (Dug Well)	10	10	10

Table 20: Carranglan Irrigation Systems

## 3.3 ICCs/IPs ANCESTRAL DOMAIN AND COMMUNITY SITUATIONER IN REGION II<sup>6</sup>

The Municipality of Aritao only covers a portion of the Kalanguya-Ikalahan Ancestral Domain but play a great role in the municipality. This is because, the AD is occupied by Kalanguya-Ikalahan Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) who possess a very rich culture, customs and traditions that shows the cultural richness of the municipality. The rich culture also serves as the tourism assets of the Municipality of Aritao. The Kalanguya-Ikalahan Ancestral



Domain with Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) No. RO2-STF-0406-0458 which has a total land area of thirty thousand seven hundred fifty eight and 5822/10000 (30,758.5822) hectares more or less Barangay Canabuan & Barangay Canarem, Municipality of Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya. Most of this portion of the land of the municipality is the watershed that makes it very valuable part of the Municipality of Aritao. This was approved by the NCIP Commission En Banc (CEB) and released on September 30, 2004. Please see details of this ancestral domain and ICCs/IPs below particularly in the ICCs/IPs Situationer in Region II. As you can see in the Figure below where the project traverse, the ancestral domain covers mostly part of the Municipality of Sta. Fe and portion of Municipality of Aritao and very small portion of the Municipality of Kayapa:

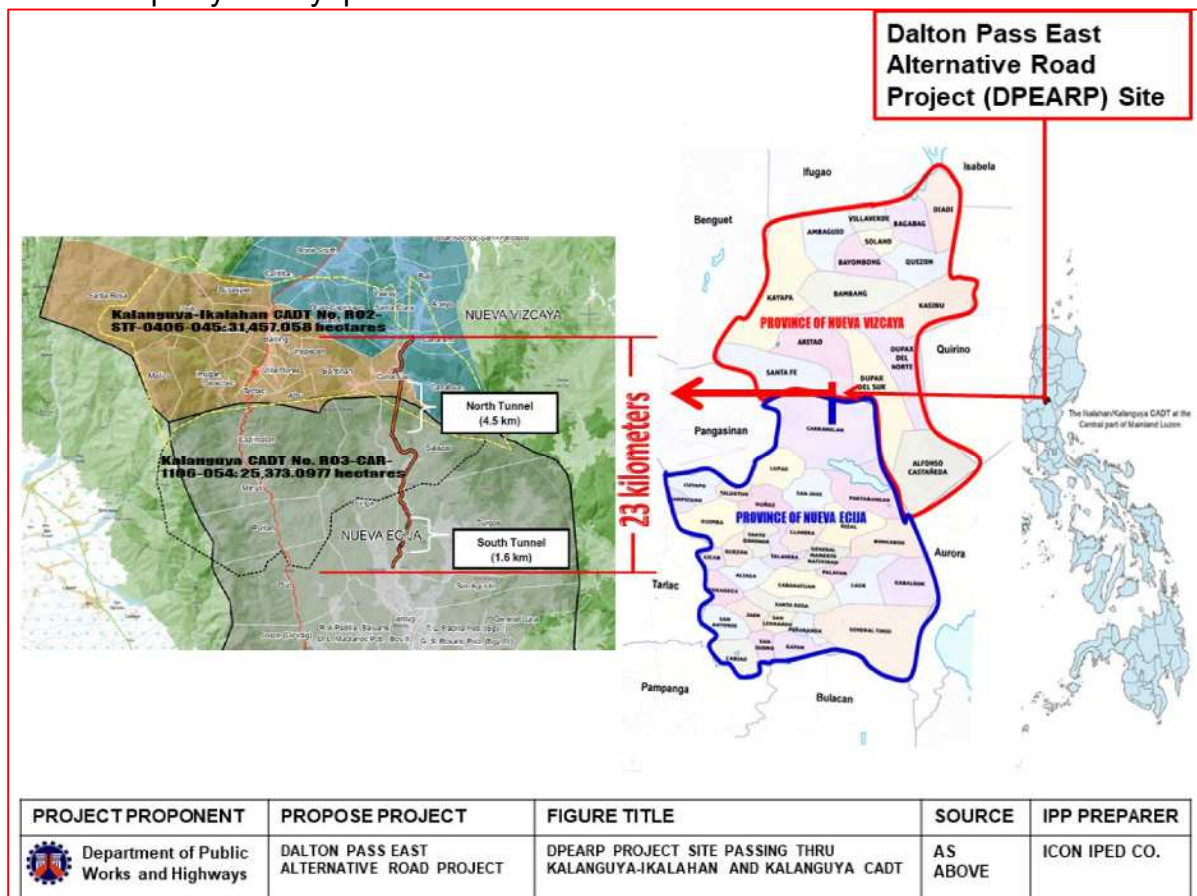


Figure 7: Kalanguya-Ikalahan CADT covering Municipalities of Sta. Fe and Aritao

In the Municipality of Santa Fe, Nueva Vizcaya the Local Government Units (LGUs) recognized that it is one of the home of ICCs/IPs who occupied their ancestral domain since time immemorial. The Kalanguya-Ikalahan Ancestral Domain with Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title No. RO2-STF-0406-0458 has a total land area of thirty thousand seven hundred fifty eight and 5822/10000 (30,758.5822) hectares more or less. This was based on the actual ground survey and delineation of the ancestral domain conducted from April 1 to September 30, 2004 by a duly authorized survey party from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). This is composed of 23 barangays from the municipality of Santa Fe, Aritao, and Kayapa, Nueva Vizcaya. The Kalanguya-Ikalahan Ancestral Domain has already formulated its Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) in 2008.

It is the declared policy of the State to recognize, respect, promote and protect all the rights of the Indigenous Cultural Communities/ Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) within the framework of the Constitution and national unity development. These rights encompass the four (4) bundles of rights as embodied in the Republic Act 8371, otherwise known as the Indigenous People's Right Act (IPRA) of 1997, namely:

- ☑ Right to Ancestral Domain (Chapter III);
- ☑ Right to Self-Governance and Empowerment (Chapter IV);
- ☑ Right to Social Justice and Human Rights (Chapter V); and,
- ☑ Right to Cultural Integrity (Chapter VI)

**Ancestral domain.** Is an encompassing term that includes land, waters, and other natural resources occupied, possessed, utilized and develop by customary law or inheritance since time immemorial. These lands are private but communal in nature where the communal ownership extends to the future generation of the ancestral domain owners. The domains serve as the material bases of ICC/IP cultural integrity.

**Self-delineation.** Is the guiding principle in the identification and delineation of ancestral domains (Sec. 51, Chapter III, IPRA). It refers to the issuance of the Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) and Certificate of Ancestral Land Title (CALT).

**Self-governance and Self-determination.** The State recognizes ICC/IP rights to self-governance. These include right to invoke customary laws, Indigenous Knowledge System and Practices (IKSPs), and Indigenous Political Structures (IPS) by virtue of which they are able to exercise and assert the four (4) bundles of rights.

**Cultural Integrity.** As embodied in the IPRA, cultural integrity is the ICC/IP right to preserve and protect their culture, traditions and institutions (Sec. 29, Chapter III, IPRA). This includes right to community intellectual rights, religious and cultural sites and ceremonies, indigenous knowledge system and practices (IKSP), access to biological and genetic resources and others.

**Customary Laws.** Refer to the body of written and/or unwritten rules, usage, customs and practices traditionally and continually recognized, accepted and observed by respective ICCs/IPs (Section 3 (f), Chapter II, IPRA). These laws take primacy in cases involving ICCs/IPs (Sec 65, Chapter IX, IPRA) and resolution of land conflicts in ancestral domains (Sec. 7(h), Chapter III, IPRA).

**Existing property rights regimes.** Property right within the ancestral domains already existing or vested prior to the effectivity of IPRA shall be recognized and respected (Sec. 56, Chapter VIII, IPRA).

**Participation.** As a matter of policy, the State recognizes its obligations to assure the maximum ICCs/IPs participation in the direction of education, health and other services more responsive to the needs and desires of ICCs/IPs (Sec. 1 (f), Chapter I, IPRA). This includes ICCs/IPs participation in CLUP and other planning processes in territories where there are ancestral domains and indigenous communities and peoples.

Based on the situationer of the two Municipalities of Region II namely

Municipality of Aritao and Municipality of Sta Fe, both mentioned that the original inhabitants are Kalanguya mentioned also that they occupied an Ancestral Domain. This is well specified in their Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP). Given this scenario, the ICON IPED CO. Study Team looked into the detail of the situation of Kalanguya-Ikalahan in Region II in terms of their Ancestral Domain situationer, Community Situationer and lastly Self-Governance & Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices. Below are summaries of such data:

### **3.3.1 Ancestral Domain Situation**

#### **A. Land Area, Location, Classification and Landcover**

**Land Area.** The Kalanguya-Ikalahan ancestral domain has total land area of thirty one thousand four hundred fifty-seven and 058000/10000 (31,457.5800) hectares more or less. This was based on the actual ground survey and delineation of the ancestral domain conducted from April 1 to September 30, 2004 by a duly authorized survey party from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples. This is composed of 23 barangays: 15 barangays in the Municipality of Santa Fe; 7 barangays in the Municipality of Aritao and one barangay in the Municipality of Kayapa.

**Location.** The Kalanguya-Ikalahan Ancestral Domain of Sta. Fe, Aritao (portion) and Kayapa (portion) is bounded on the East by the Municipality of Dupax del Sur, Nueva Vizcaya; West by San Nicolas, Pangasinan, South by the Municipality of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija and north by the Municipality of Kayapa, Nueva Vizcaya. The ancestral domain is traversed by the Daang Maharlika, main arterial road that links the entire Northern Luzon to Manila. On this aspect, the Municipality of the Sta. Fe which is practically covered by the ancestral domain is ascribed as the “Gateway to Cagayan Valley”. The land area and location of the ancestral domain in Region II can be found in the Caraballo Mountains as seen in Figure 8 below:



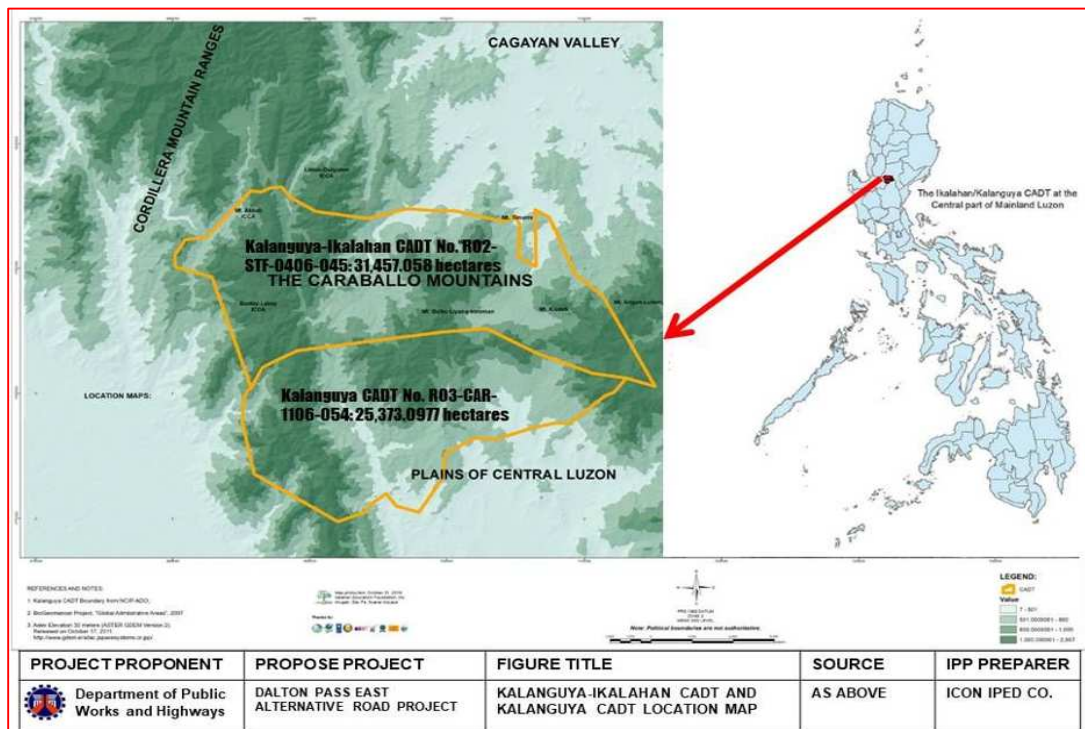


Figure 8: Kalanguya-Ikalahan CDT Location Map

**Land classification.** The Ancestral Domain has two (2) types of land classification: the alienable and Disposable land with approximately 3,550.31 hectares; and forest land with approximately 27,071.41 hectares. It can be seen that most of the CDT Areas is forested as seen in Figure 9 below:

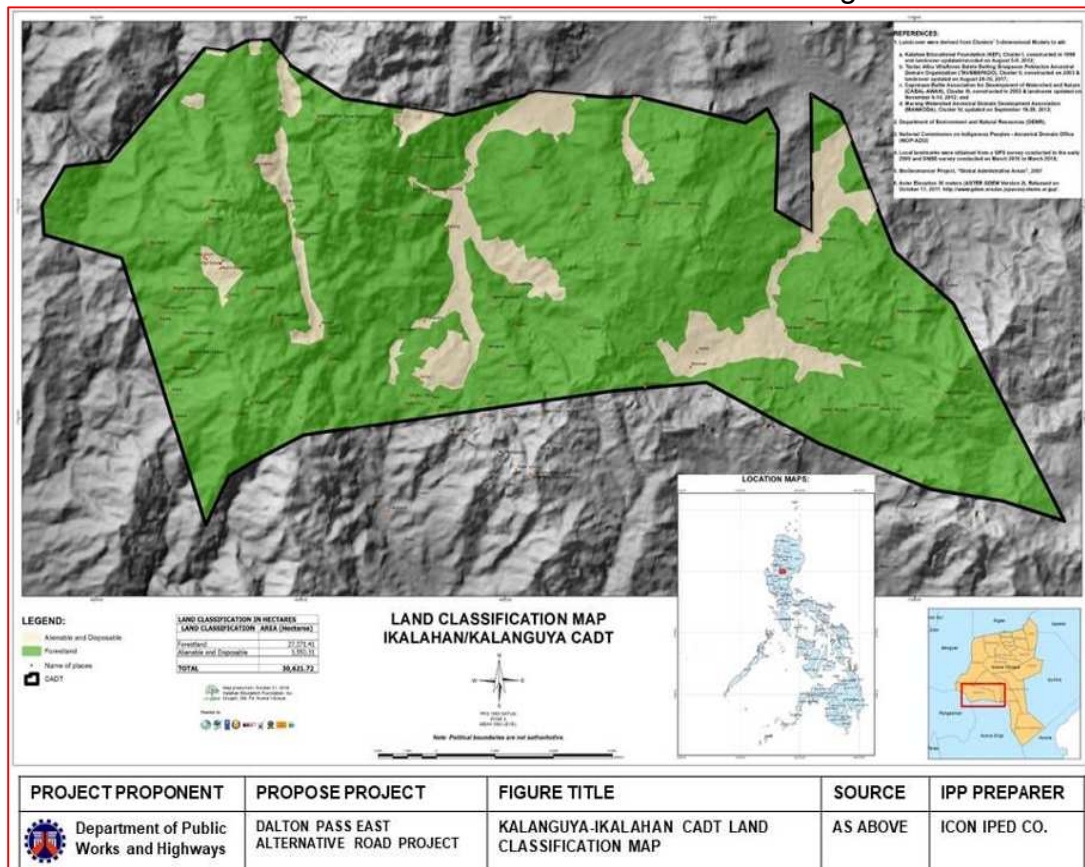


Figure 9: Kalanguya-Ikalahan CDT Land Classification Map

**Landcover.** The Ancestral Domain has eight (8) land cover areas: the agricultural area with approximately 403.65 hectares; forest with approximately 18,322.52 hectares; citrus orchard with 23.90 hectares; Grassland with 7,913.84 hectares; Inland Water with 7.66 hectares; Kaingin/Vegetable/Farm with 2,434.97 hectares; Residential/Built-up with 434.25 hectares; and Ricefield with 1,080.94 hectares with a total of 30,621.72 hectares. It can be seen in Figure 10 below:

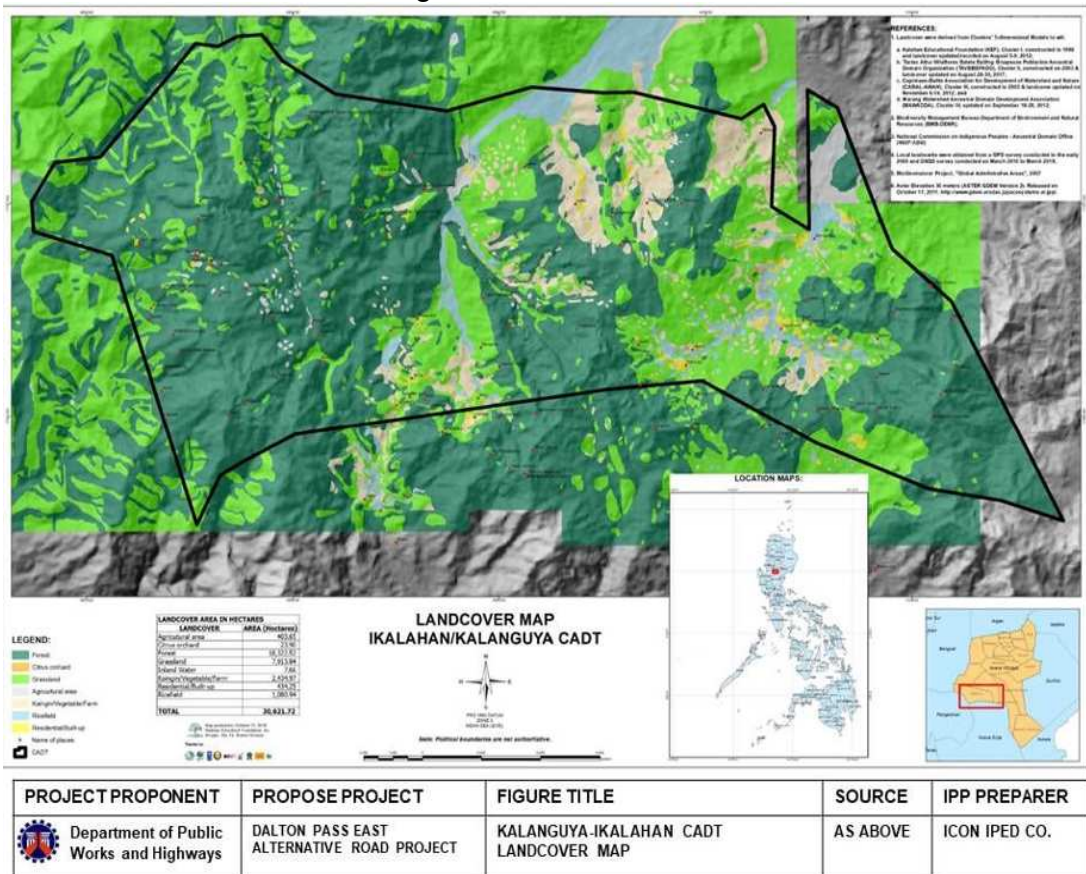


Figure 10: Kalanguya-Ikalahan CDT Landcover Map

## B. Geographic conditions

**General Soil Types.** The Ancestral Domain has five (5) types of soil series: The Umingan series, Guimbalaon series, Sibul series, Annam series, and Luisiana series. The Umingan series is found deposited along the river channels of Sta. Fe/Aritao and on filled valleys of barangays Imugan and Malico. The soil is characterized by brown, loose, highly friable granular silt loam. The Guimbalaon series is found in the most of the rolling to mountainous barangays of the ancestral domain, among them is Barangay Canabuan. This soil series is strongly to slightly acidic. Its organic matter, phosphorous and potassium contents is very low when its saturation is high to very high. The Sibul series is found in areas of the ancestral domain with massive formation of limestone. This type of soil series is found in the hills of Barangay Tactac. It is strongly acidic to neutral and has very low content on organic matter, phosphorous and potassium. It is best for permanent crops. The Annam series is derived from weathering of the andesite and basalt on the rolling to hilly and mountainous landscape positions and common on the drier barangays of the ancestral domain. It is strongly acidic, organic matter and phosphorous is very



low while potassium is very low to medium. The Luisiana series is found in areas exhibiting high rainfall. It is red soil developed on roughly rolling to hilly and mountainous terrains. The soil type is extremely too strongly acidic, organic matter is very low potassium is very low to medium.

In general, the soil description of the ancestral domain are Annam clay loam, Guimbalaon clay loam, Guimbalaon clay loam (eroded phase), Guimbalaon-Annam complex, Quiangua silt loam, Sevilla clay loam/Sevilla sandy clay loam, Umingan loam, and Umingan sandy loam as seen in Figure 11 below:

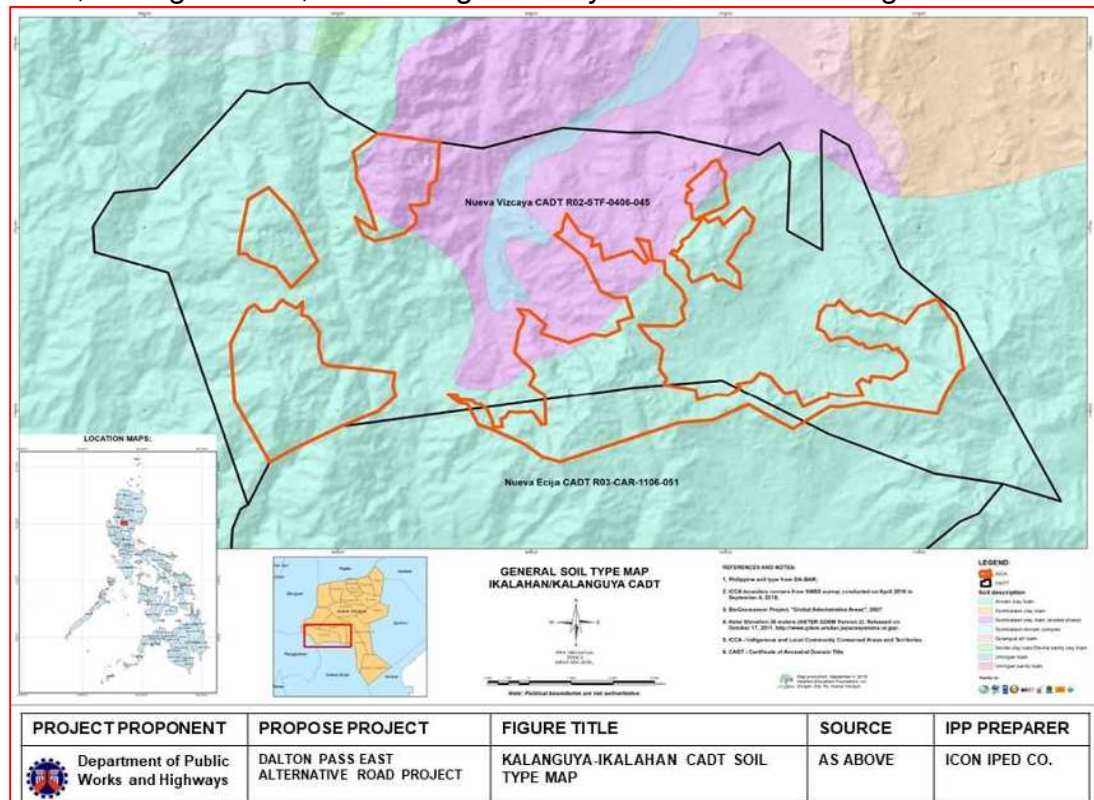


Figure 11: Kalanguya-Ikalahan CADD Soil Type Map

### C. Environmental resource

Farming System Classification according to Physiography. The farming system has four (4) classifications according to physiography.

- 1. Lowlands (0-300).** These areas are mostly along gorges of riverbanks, they represent areas which has the highest potential for tradition crops. Intensive cultivation of rice, corn and other annual crops. Cash crops are relevant to this land class in the flat to undulating areas.
- 2. Low Hilly Lands (300-600 meters).** The hilly lands occur on the lower slopes of massive mountains and mountain ranges. In the ancestral domain a greater part of the low hilly land are found in the steep slopes. Alternative land uses for the steep to very steep parts of the land unit must be centered on preventing forest degradation.
- 3. High Hilly Lands (600-1000 meters).** High hilly lands have the potential to produce subtropical short season crops during the cool months of the year. Fifty five (55) percent of the municipality is classified as high hilly lands, making the

land, making the land unit most relevant. To maximize the subtropical conditions in the area, semi temperate vegetable and root crops are suggested for agro-forestry systems on the steep slopes, while plantation forest must be applied to very steep areas.

4. **Highlands.** The highland systems include level, gently sloping and rolling to mountainous terrain on land assemblages greater than 1,000 meters. These areas are legally classified as “protection areas” include nature parks protection areas, wildlife sanctuaries and reserve areas. Protection forest must be introduced in the land unit, to preserve conditions at the site. All barangays in the ancestral domain has customary high hilly land and highlands few barangays have a relief less than 100 meters above sea level.

## D. Topography

The Kalnguya-Ikalahan territory is mountainous to rugged terrain with elevations greater than 260 meters above sea level. The highest elevations are Mt. Akbob sometimes called Mt. Imugan with 1,685 meters above sea level and Mt. Bantay Lakay with 1,717 meters located in the southern portion of the Ancestral domain.

## E. Climate and Weather

A climatologically station in the province indicates that the monthly highest temperature in Sta. Fe and Aritao is observed at 31.1° C during May and the lowest at 20.6° C in January. Temperature variation due to elevation difference is evident in the highlands. Rainfall is usually in the Months of May to November, the area usually receives an average annual rainfall of slightly over two meters. According to the PAG-ASA's climate classification, the ancestral domain falls under climate III. This means that the seasons are not very well pronounced. These climate types are characterized as the one with no pronounced maximum rain period and relatively dry between November and April and wet the rest of the year. This can be seen in the type description at Figure 12 on the next page.

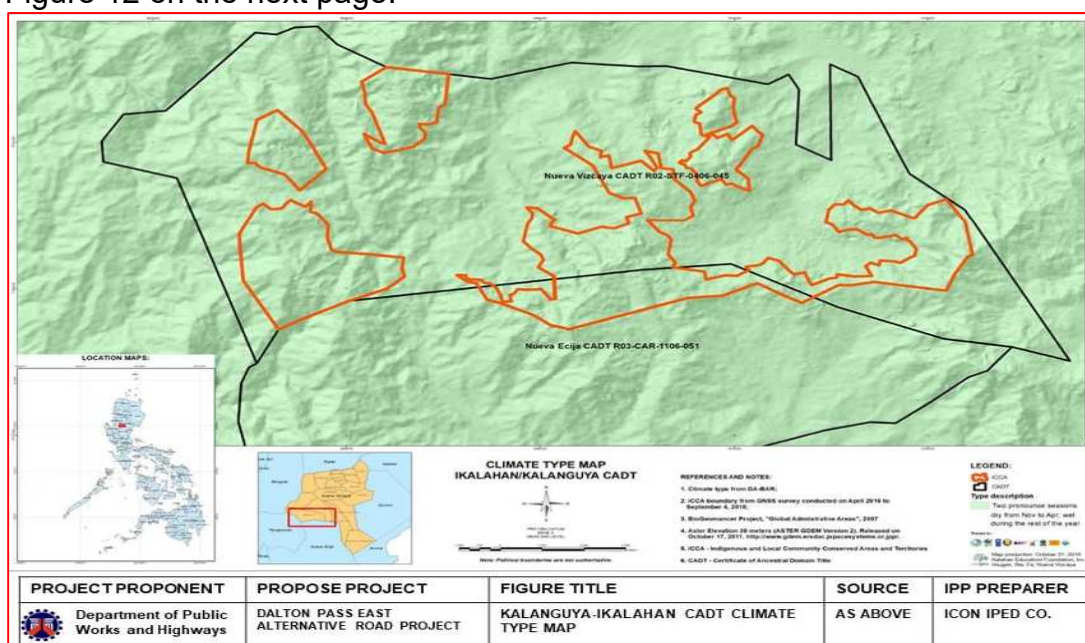


Figure 12: Kalanguya-Ikalahan CADD Climate Type Map



**Rainfall.** The average among the eight rainfall stations in the province showed that the area receives higher amount of rainfall from May to November. It further indicates that the southwest Monsoon and typhoons have more influence in the rainfall pattern. Due to Aerographic effects, the annual rainfall is highest on the windward side of the cordillera central mountain range, hence the ancestral domain. The ancestral domain receives annual rainfall of over slightly over two meters. It is normal to expect rainfall of 200m and above for the months of May to November and about 8 to 65mm from December to April. Rainfall is heaviest in the three-month period from May to November, accounting for about 85% of the annual rainfall. Typhoon area especially frequent in the northern Luzon but their effects are minimized because of the protection afforded by the surrounding uplands barriers.

**Temperature.** Records of the climatological stations in the province indicate that the highest monthly temperature in the ancestral domain is observed at 31.1°C during May and the lowest at 20.6°C in January. Temperature variation due to elevation differences is evident in the highlands of the province. The barangay of the Municipality have a variable relief, ranging from 257m to 1425m which may reflect a temperature difference up to 5.7°C from mean annual temperature.

## F. Ancestral Domain as Indigenous Community Conserved Areas

The ancestral domain of Region II especially in most areas of Sta. Fe is declared by ICCs/IPs as Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCA) with multiple-use zones. The Ancestral Domain has eight (8) Multiple-use Zones: the forest; Citrus orchard; Grassland; Agricultural area; Kaingin/Vegetable/Farm; Residential/Built-up with 434.25 hectares; and Ricefield or Strict protection zone. It can be seen in Figure 13.

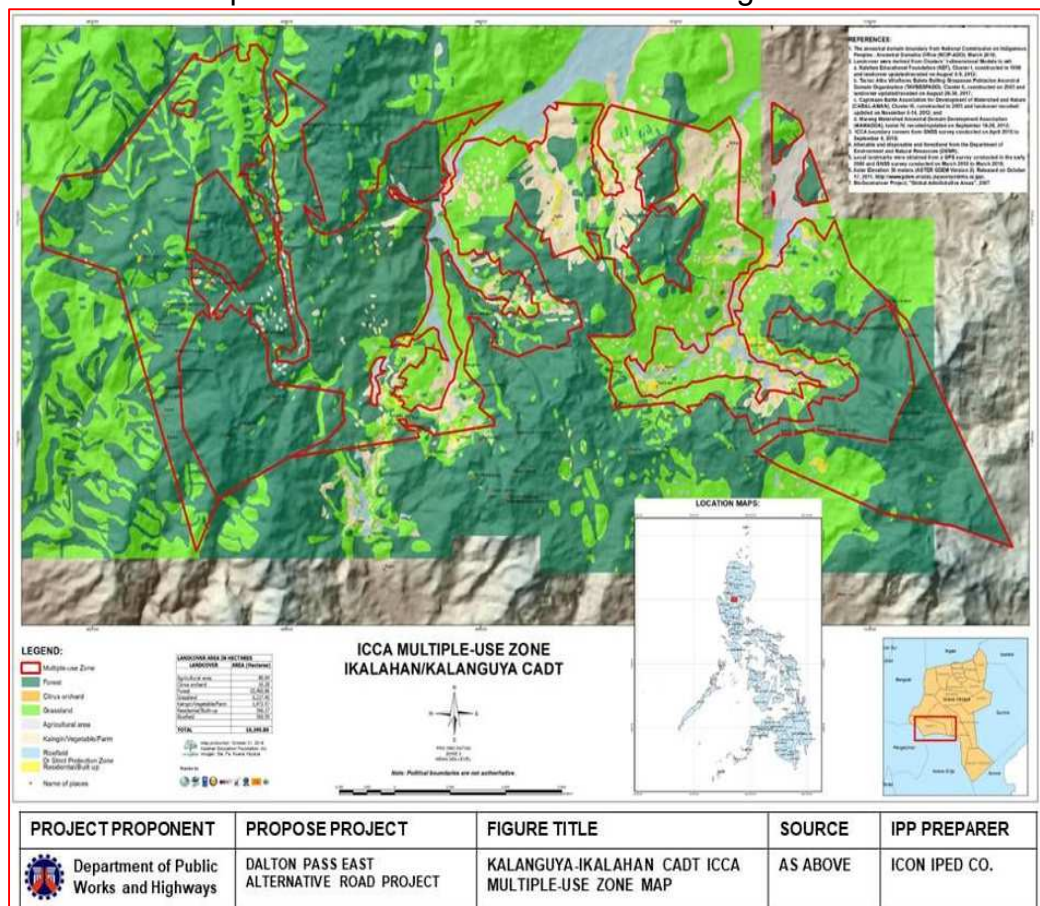


Figure 13: Kalanguya-Ikalahan CADD ICCA Multiple-Use Zone Map

The ICCA elevation ranges from 7-2,907 meters above sea level can be easily seen at Figure 14 below:

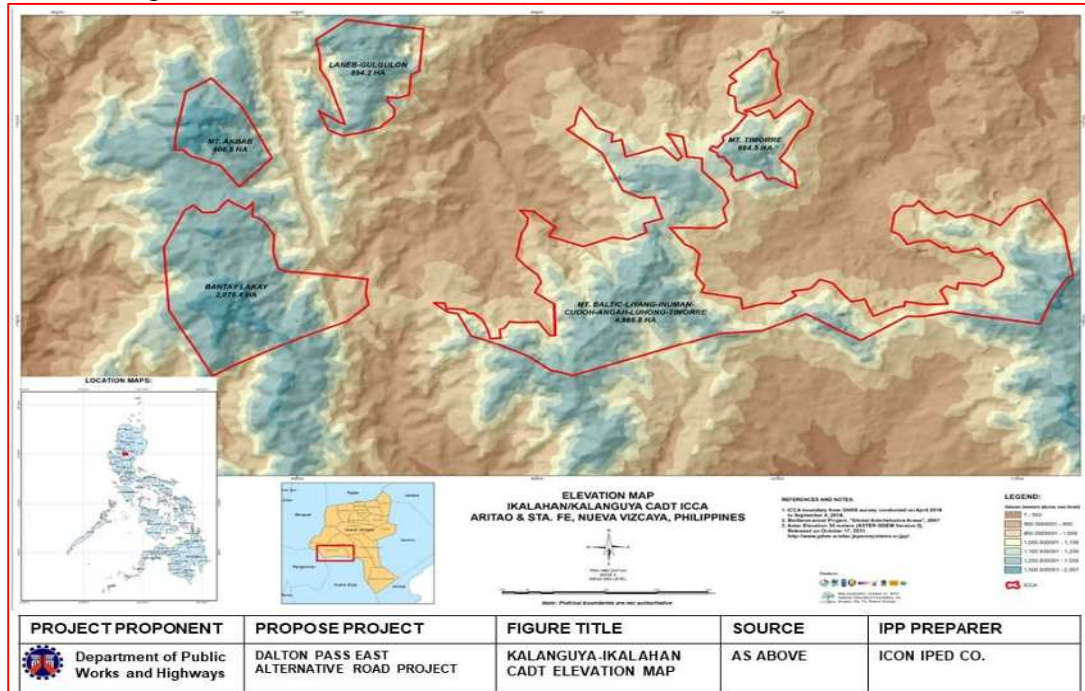


Figure 14: Kalanguya-Ikalahan CACT ICCA Elevation Map

## G. Ancestral Domain as Watershed and Wildlife Sanctuary

The ancestral domain of Region II has a watershed of nine thousand two hundred twenty-seven and 4/10 (9,227.4) hectares which can be seen in Figure 15 below. This makes it very crucial for the development of downstream agricultural areas that needs water especially the rice fields.

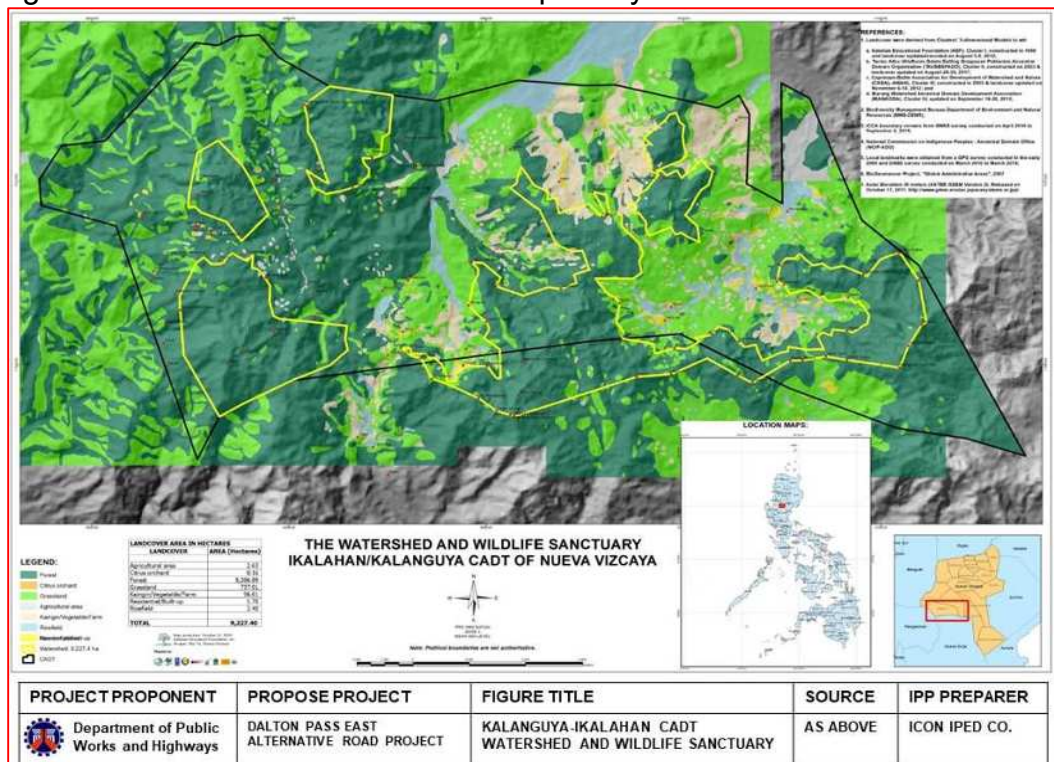


Figure 15: Kalanguya-Ikalahan CACT Watershed and Wildlife Sanctuary



### 3.3.2 Community Situation

#### A. History as a Tribe

The Kalanguya-Ikalahan have a history of long continuous possession and occupation of their ancestral domain where they were already cultivating the soil and hunting in the forest before the Spanish set foot in this lands. However, records show that history of the Kalanguya-Ikalahan Tribe can be traced coming from the Gran Cordillera Central who are generally known as *Igorot* particularly from the Provinces of Ifugao and Benguet. The term *Igorot* is derived from Spanish term *Ygolotes meaning people form the mountain*. Historically *Igorot* have one thing in common, their ancestors resisted assimilation into the Spanish Empire for three centuries.

The history of the Kalanguya-Ikalahan can be traced back since the Spanish period during the missions of Ituy in 1854 under Commandante Dovilla who was sent by General Don Arandia to spread the Christian faith and to establish the Civil Government to the non-Christian tribes in which the first Kalanguya-Ikalahan settlement found in the north now Imugan. It is where the famous Villa Verde Trail could be located named after Father Juan Villa Verde, a Dominican Priest who insisted on its construction. It was an important means of transportation in 1885-1910 linking Ilocos Region and Cagayan Valley.

Around 1890 as a series of mountain jurisdiction was formed in a major effort to control the non-Christian groups and among those established was the Commandancia of Kayapa in which the settlement of Imugan was included. Until in 1901 Governor General Francis Burton Harrison founded the Municipal District o Imugan by Virtue of Executive Order No.39

#### B. Identity of the Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs

The ancestral domain owners identify themselves as Kalanguya-Ikalahan Tribe. The term Kalanguya and Ikalahan refers to one and the same tribe. The term Ikalahan, meaning people living with the forest where the Ikalahan (diptherocarp) tree exist. This denotes the presents abode to distinguish them with other Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in the neighboring provinces. Kalanguya is one of the tribes commonly and collectively referred to as *Igorot*. The Kalanguya-Ikalahan where the first to inhabit Santa Fe and Aritao. They traced their ancestral lineage from the Kalanguya of Tinec, now Tinoc a town of Ifugao province because they speak the same language having move southward to the other parts of Ifugao, Nueva Vizcaya, Benguet even as far as Isabela, Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan. Their movements to other places are due to the search for green pastures and other livelihood opportunities. The dialect of the Kalanguya-Ikalahan has undergone certain variations which, in addition to designation by reason of their place of abode which gained them distinct tribal identity which can be distinguished from other members of the Kalanguya tribe.

The distinctiveness and identity of the Kalanguya-Ikalahan tribe spelled by their unique customs and practices that governs the different stages of life from



birth, marriages, death and their day to day activities including system of leadership and institutions. It is important to note that Kalanguya-Ikalahan is their self-ascription based on their identity unlike other Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Nueva Ecija, Ifugao and Benguet. This means they were the one who identified and called themselves Kalanguya-Ikalahan.

### C. Demographic Profile

Population is one of the major important resources in any development activity. Information on the size and distribution of the population as well as the social, economic and cultural characteristic are vital information in the formation of the national and local policies, programs, plans for the development. Population data provide the basis for an efficient and judicious allocation of government resources and services. An understanding the demographic social and economic characteristics of the community can help assess the present conditions and guide in formulating appropriate development strategies and approaches for social and economic development.

**Total Population.** Based in the December 2003 Census Population by NCIP Personnel, the total population density of the ancestral domain is Fifteen Thousand Five Hundred Fifty Four (15,554) with the total household of Three Thousand Two Hundred Seventy Five (3,275).

From this population there were Ten Thousand Four Hundred Ninety (10,490) Indigenous Peoples and 5,064 non IP's living in the domain. A sitio of Cabalatan-alang of the Municipality of Kayapa was included in the census since said sitio was traversed by the survey and delineation, thus not all household were included in the census. The barangay located in the southeastern peripheries of the municipality of Santa Fe bordering the province of Pangasinan has the smallest share of population; these are barangays Unib, Malico, and Santa Rosa with the population of 289,225 and 127 respectively.

From the recent figures, based from the latest data as per record of the Barangay LGU Census in Region II, the three barangays total population by gender where the DPEARP will Travers have the following details as of May 18, 2021:

No.	Name of Barangay & Municipality	Total No. Of Households	Total Male Population	Total Female Population	Total No. Of Individual Population
1	Canarem, Aritao	210	518	532	1,050
2	Canabuan, Aritao	209	505	540	1,045
3	Canabuan, Sta. Fe	484	1,107	1,313	2,420
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>4,515</b>

Table 21: Barangay LGU Census in Region II where the DPEARP will Travers

**Population Density.** Based in the December 2003 Census Population by NCIP Personnel, the rapidly growing population of the ancestral domain places considerable pressure on its limited land resources. The land to population relationship is expressed in terms of population density. Population density

refers to the ratio of the number of persons per square kilometer. It is an index of geographic distribution computed by dividing the population by the estimated land area of a given geographical unit or political identity. As of December 2003 the average density of the population in the ancestral domain is 505 people per square kilometer.

**Population By Sex.** Based in the December 2003 Census Population by NCIP Personnel, there are more male with a total population of 8,354 (53.7%) than female with a total population of 7,200 (46.3%) of the 15,554 total population.

**Population By Tribe.** Based in the December 2003 Census Population by NCIP Personnel, there are sixteen tribes (16) are identified as IP's in the ancestral domain with a total population of Ten Thousand Four Hundred Ninety (10,490) as mentioned above. Of the above total ICCs/IPs population, a total of 8,917 are Kalanguya-Ikalahan which is 85% and the rest are migrant or resettled IPs with a total of 1,573 (15%) of the total population.

#### **D. Language**

Based in the December 2003 Census Population by NCIP Personnel, there are sixteen tribes (16) languages spoken by ICCs/IPs within the ancestral domain. Because of the total population mentioned above, the 85% of the Kalanguya-Ikalahan speaks their own Kalanguya Language and the (15%) migrant or resettled speaks their own languages.

#### **E. Human Resources and Community Development**

This portion includes the following: Settlement Patterns, Dwellings, and House Structures within the Ancestral Domain.

**Settlements.** The general settlements of the ancestral domain are rural, except for Poblacion, Santa Fe whose settlement is clustered along the Maharlika Highway. All other barangays of the ancestral domain are scattered. The structure of the settlement pattern of barangays in the ancestral domain is broadly classified into two types: Clustered settlements around the barangay center plus a few outlying sitios scattered settlements with several household widely dispersed and living far away from the barangay center. All the barangay of the ancestral domain have scattered settlements except Poblacion of Santa Fe.

**Dwellings.** A Kalanguya-Ikalahan house serves one nuclear family. Although many Kalanguya-Ikalahan families live in kilometer away from their nearest neighbors, a typical residence is made of wood slabs, bundled reeds (pal-ot), cogon (gulon) or bark strips which needed replacement every three to four years and separated by approximately thirty to fifty meters from its neighbors. In this hamlet, all resident are kin. The typical Kalanguya and Kalanguya-Ikalahan houses can be seen below:



Photo 1: Typical House of Kalanguya-Ikalahan

The wooden floor of the main section of the house is about three to four feet above the ground and the area below is partitioned with strong poles to form several cages where the family pigs are placed each evening. The chicken rest in baskets attached to trees or the house. The kitchen is at the end of the house with pounded earth floor and an earth stone hearth at one end. The hearth includes a three stone support for the huge copper caldron and several spaces for small cooking pots. Most cooking is through boiling. Please see another sample of Kalanguya and Kalanguya-Ikalahan house below that shows happy and simple family:



Photo 2: Typical House of Kalanguya-Ikalahan with Family Members



**Household structure.** The ancestral domain is predominantly rural only Poblacion of the Municipality is classified as urban. Most houses are occupied by a single family few are considered doubled up household.

## **F. Health Facilities and Manpower Services**

The ancestral domain lacks medical personnel and health services and facilities. Out of 15 barangays of Santa Fe only 4 barangays have health stations. Poblacion of Santa Fe has a rural health unit with full time medical personnel the same is true with Aritao. Every barangay of the ancestral domain have trained barangay health workers who serves as the front liners in their respective barangays. There are two private clinics in the Municipality of Santa Fe one is private and the other is owned and operated by the Ikalahan Educational Foundation. Nonetheless these health units are inadequate to deliver the medical services and facilities required by the population.

Patients are brought to the hospital in Bambang, Bayombong, Solano and nearby provinces. Medical services offered by this municipal clinics are; first aid and treatment medical, maternal, and child care and family planning. Awareness of health programs and services are generally low. This could be attributed to the existing cultural practices, lack of health facilities and manpower thus, resulting to poor delivery and health services/programs to the barangays.

**Sanitation.** Of particular importance is the intensification of the government's campaign on environmental sanitation and health education. Majority of the barangays covered by the ancestral domain do not have their own toilets and generally lack sanitary waste disposal systems in their respective localities. The most popular toilet facility being used is open pit. This needs to be addressed through the provision of the public toilet facilities. The percentage of households without sanitary toilets needs to be addressed. The most popular mode of waste disposal in the ancestral domain is through burning, feeding their refuse to animals, and dumping garbage to individually constructed pits. Garbage truck collect garbage for delivery to dumpsite but few people patronize such. This concern was recognized by both local government units as major concern.

**Domestic Water Supply.** The ICCs/IPs use water resources as drinking, irrigations for their rice padies and also source of their livelihood like fishing. However, most of the rivers were tapped as irrigations of their gardens and rice paddies. For areas where the water table is shallow, the people depend largely on springs, rivers and the rain as source of water for domestic use. In areas where water is deep; people use deep wells or pump wells. In the ancestral domain around 40% of the population avail of a community water systems which is either shared with other households or for own use. During summer months, the residents of upland barangays experience shortage of water especially when springs dried up. Communities with this situation have to fetch water from the main source (headwater of spring and rivers) since there are no pipelines and water facilities. The Kalanguya-Ikalahan in Region II and Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III are collectively attached to their natural



resources and their environment as a whole. Hence, they consider their environment as their life especially their land/domain, air and water (LAW).

## **G. Education**

Access to elementary schools in the ancestral domain is inadequate. It is estimated that at least 30 percent of the twenty two (22) barangays offer complete elementary education curriculum. In most cases children have to travel on foot to reach their school. In four barangays, children also travel by jeepney or tricycle. Despite the difficulty of access to elementary schools, elementary education seems to be fairly provided in the barangays of the ancestral domain. It is estimated that an “average household” have about one child of “elementary school age” However the steadily increasing school age population aggravated the shortage of classrooms and teachers. On the average there are 22.76 pupils per classroom which is above the DECS recommended standard teacher: pupil ratio of 1:40 based on the 2007-2008 data.

## **H. Economic Development**

This portion contains the following sub-topics including the Agriculture, Commerce and Trade, and Industries.

**Agriculture and Crop production.** The primary source of livelihood for the Kalanguya-Ikalahan is the swidden farm. This method of dry cultivation appears in the ancient myths and rituals with both taro and yams being planted. The staple food is yams known as obi but called camote in the lowlands. A portion of the swidden farms is planted with tiger grass to provide materials for broom straw and to prevent erosion. Camote and cassava are sometime planted. The land is never barren. After several years, if the fertility of the soil seems to have diminished the forest is allowed to reclaim the farm. Since agriculture has been the most suitable method. They utilized a well-balanced system of swidden and have seldom needed to clear virgin forest except to meet the needs of expanding population. Both the forest and the water resources have remained stable. As time passed by many members of the tribe become skilled laborers as carpenters, masons and other skills. They are hired in the community to do special works. Others are professionals and some are employed in the government service/or private sector.

The Kalanguya-Ikalahan crops within the ancestral domain. Camote, ginger, gabi, cassava, vegetables and broom straw are the major crops being planted in these slopes. The tribe is known as shifting cultivators since they apply a fallow period of 2 to 3 years before cultivating the area previously left. Pigs and chicken are primary live stocks but goats, cows, and horses are also important. Dogs are used for hunting wild animals like wild pigs, goats and others but much more of hunting is accomplished by various kinds of traps especially wild chickens and other birds. The hunting in these present days, however, is infrequent because there are few wild animals left in the mountains. Rice production in the ancestral domain is done twice a year in the municipality of Santa Fe but in Aritao some barangay covered by the mountain do it three times a year. Rice is cultivated on both lowland and upland areas of the

domain. Productions in the upland barangays are for home consumption only.

**Commerce and Trading Flows.** In the ancestral domain the Poblacion of both municipalities is the major commercial center although the Poblacion of the municipality of Aritao is not covered by the ancestral domain. Produce from the interior barangays for marketing are brought to either Bambang and/or brought outside the province like the province of Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, Baguio City or Manila. Agricultural suppliers are transported via jitney which travel daily and sometimes twice a week to the Poblacion. The marketing system does not provide efficient means for the local people to sell their produce at the right time, and the right price. The situation proves disincentive to crop and other forms of productive enterprise.

**Industry.** There are two types of agro-industries existing in the ancestral domain, handicraft production and food processing.

**Native Handicrafts.** Native handicrafts are crop out of rattan, bamboo, reed and tiger grass as raw materials. Rattans are usually gathered from primary and residual forests of Bantinan and Canabuan where these minor forest products abound. Other sources are from the ancestral domain of the Bugkalot ICCs/IPs in the Municipalities of Alfonso Castañeda and Dupax Norte. Rattan splits are used for weaving baskets and tiger grass brooms; bamboo and reed are used for framing. These products are foreign markets.

**Food Processing.** Wild growing as well as common fruits and flowers like guava, dagwey, passion fruit, dikay and gumamela are brought out from obscurity by the Imugan based Kalahan Educational Foundations (KEF) who discovered many fruits in their reserves and converted them into jams, jellies, prunes, marmalades and juices. Many micro enterprises are engaged in food processing and cottage industry and locally available materials are being used to this endeavor.

## I. Transportation and Communication

**Transportation.** The ancestral domain has a total road length of 136.5 kilometers. It is classified into four types of road: national provincial, municipal and barangay roads. These are further classified into four type of surfacing: concrete, asphalt, gravel and earth. *National Road*, the National road refers to the access that connects Nueva Vizcaya to other province/s the Maharlika highway crosses the ancestral domain from north to south with a total length of 18.4 kilometers. The entire segment was paved with 20cm thick concrete. It appropriately constructed with stone masonry built into retaining walls and canals along landslide section. The Nueva Vizcaya-Pangasinan road (also known as the historic Villa Verde Trail) adjoins the Maharlika highway in Poblacion Santa Fe towards the West border by San Nicolas, Pangasinan approximately 29 kilometers long. It is graveled road that encompasses the section of Poblacion Santa Fe and Malico. The section beyond this portion about 14 kilometers of the national road length is poorly maintained. The *Provincial Road* exists in the ancestral domain. The Canabuan-Santa Clara road winds through 19.8 kilometers of mountainsides. It is earth paved. It is

characterized by river trekking due to absence of bridge or culvert across Marang River and several creeks. The Baliling-Sinapaoan road connects Canabuan-Santa Clara through Sinapaoan-Bantinan municipal road and Bantinan-Canabuan barangay road. The *Municipal Road* refers to either the road that connects two barangays from barangay proper or certain purok to any point at adjoining barangay. There are eleven (11) roads under this classification with a total of 47.6 kilometers. This total road length makes up 34.87% of all access roads that exist in the municipality. Three roads are partly paved with concrete especially along critical spans. Nearly one third is gravel bases course. The greater segment of total municipal road length is earth surface. The *Barangay Road* refers to an access within a purok or to other purok within the confines of a barangay. There are eleven (11) roads under this classification. Out of this number, six (6) roads are paved with concrete. A smaller portion is graveled; while the rest, that make up the total barangay road length is maintained with earth surfacing. Insufficiency in road maintenance and improvement funds is presently a problem in the ancestral domain, it is therefore necessary to develop a maintenance plan, setting priorities. It is necessary to prioritize roads where improvements are likely to have the greatest impact. Some of the barangays of the ancestral domain may not be socially and economically justified to be developed or improved since these barangays have small population and minimal agricultural production likewise they are located in difficult terrain where road construction and maintenance will be very expensive.

**Communication.** Only the Poblacion of both municipalities covered by the ancestral domain has telephone lines, run by the Bureau of Telecommunications. Telecommunications towers has SMART, GLOBE, Sun Cellular and digital mobile lines or cellphone towers are erected at Dalton Pass, Santa Fe, Nueva Vizcaya. For mail services both municipalities have postmasters and letter carrier. This post offices are just circuits due to small volume of transactions an after effect of the use of high tech gadgets like cell.

## **J. Natural Resources**

This portion contain the following topics including Forest Resources (trees/timber, non-timber products), Agricultural Land Resources, and Water Resources.

**Forest Resources.** These include the Trees/Timber resources and non-timber resources. *Trees/Timber refers to* Dipterocarp trees are the dominant trees in the ancestral domain. It is followed by the pine trees this is since it is adjacent to the cordillera range which is also covered by pine trees. Pine trees cover an estimated 800 hectares. It thus serves as the major wood product for building houses of the local residents aside from the indigenous species which is also abundant in the specially to those areas within the Ikalahan reserve. *Non Timber* resources are Rattan is major raw material which supports the handicraft business. This found in the old growth and residual forest. Given the boom in the basket industry, rattan now is a “controlled” resources. There are existing policies for the planting of rattan in the ancestral domain. Another major product that has been providing income to local residents is the tiger

grass a major material for making soft brooms.

**Agricultural Lands.** There are approximately 18,000 hectares devoted to agricultural production in the ancestral domain. Most of these lands are devoted to palay production covering irrigated, rain fed and upland areas. Some are devoted to vegetables, permanent crops as well as temporary crops and few are devoted to swidden and other forms of agricultural farming. Fishpond accounts a miniscule of the total land area.

**Water.** The spatial distribution of the different watershed in the two municipalities covered by the ancestral domain. A watershed or river basin is defined by a reference line drawn across a river or stream. All areas whose surface run off water passes through this line constitute the watershed. A watershed is necessarily bounded by a divide, which separates it from adjacent watersheds. The area enclosed by the divide is synonymous called drainage area or catchments area. *The Santa Fe River* is part of the watershed composed of many rivers and creek that converge to the Santa Fe River northward. This area comes on deck to the Pampanga watershed in all aspects. The main channel of this area extending from Baracbac to Balete is highly deposited as the river valley experience annual swelling, thereby, flooding banks and adjacent fields. Imugan watershed is significant in terms of drainage density and stream frequency. Tributaries/rivers and creeks from barangays Bantinan and Canabuan.

The ICCs/IPs use water resources as drinking, irrigations for their rice paddies and also source of their livelihood like fishing. However, most of the rivers were tapped as irrigations of their gardens and rice paddies.

### **3.3.3 Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan**

In Region II, the Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs finished formulating their Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) in 2008 within their Ancestral Domain covering an area of 31,457.058 hectares in the Municipalities of Sta. Fe, portion of Aritao and portion of Kayapa, Nueva Vizcaya. The said ADSDPP was adopted by the Municipal Government of Sta. Fe through a Sangguniang Bayan Resolution No. 120-2009 signed by members of the Sangguniang Bayan; presided by Vice-Mayor and approved by Hon. Municipal Mayor Florante S. Gaerlan.

For ICCs/IPs in the entire Philippines, the ADSDPP served as their bible in terms of their sustainable development in their Ancestral Domain (AD). Thus, the ICCs/IPs particularly the Kalanguya-Ikalahan's ADSDPP is also their bible for their own sustainable development. It contains their real situation, their vision in terms of development and their detailed investment plan to achieve their expressed vision both in their life and their ancestral domain. This means, all what they want to do in their life and ancestral domain are clearly stipulated in this ADSDPP. This also means; anything that is not included within their ADSDPP which are not part of the plan cannot be implemented inside their ancestral domain.

Based on the analysis of ICON IPED CO. Study Team, the ADSDPP is



already expired when you try to compare it to its expressed five (5) years period of a plan. When you look at it, the ADSDPP was formulated in 2008 and it should have been updated by 2013 unfortunately it is not yet updated until this 2021. The implementation of this ADSDPP is very minimal because almost 91% of its investment plan in terms of programs and projects were not implemented due to lack of funds. The 8% percent which were implemented were not exactly the same programs and projects listed in the ADSDPP Investment Plan, but rather most of it were similar projects. Another findings of the ICON IPED CO. Study Team is that, the propose Dalton Pass East Alignment Alternate Road (DPEAR) Project was not included in list of Investment Programs, Projects and Activities in the existing not updated Ancestral domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) of the Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs in the Municipality of Sta. Fe portion of Aritao and Kayapa, Nueva Vizcaya.

During the series of Tongtongan, the Kalanguya-Ikalahan in Region II clearly expressed the need to update their ADSDPP before the actual construction to include the DPEARP in the plan.

### 3.4 ICCs/IPs ANCESTRAL DOMAIN AND COMMUNITY SITUATIONER IN REGION III<sup>7</sup>

The Kalanguya Ancestral Domain was approved and issued on November 14, 2006 with CADT No. R03-CAR-1106-051 with a total land area of 25,373.10 Hectares. The rights holders are the Kalanguya Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) who occupied, possessed the said ancestral domain since time immemorial. The Kalanguya CADT is one of the approved CADT in Region III as seen in the Figure 16 on the next page.

<sup>7</sup> Sources: Kalanguya DSDPP and Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP), Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija

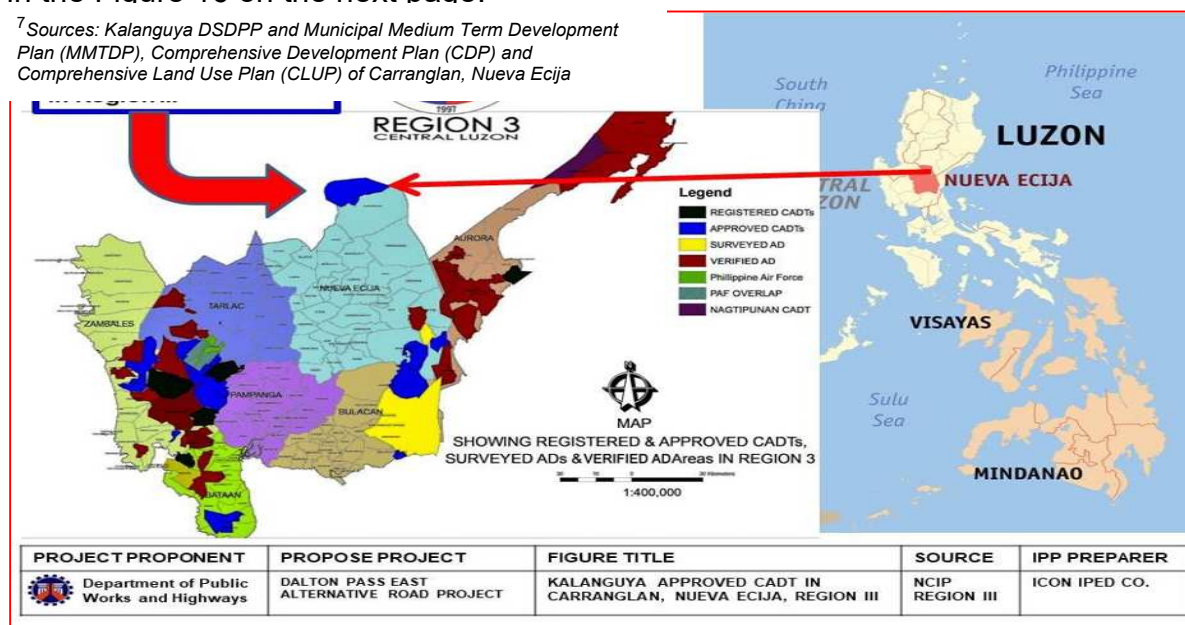


Figure 16: Kalanguya approved CADT in Region III

#### 3.4.1 Ancestral Domain Situation

This portion describes the basic information about the ancestral domain situations in Region III particularly in the Municipality of Carranglan, Province of Nueva Ecija. In the Municipal Situationer above, the Municipality of Carranglan is where the

CADT No. R03-CAR-1106-051 Ancestral Domain (AD) is located being inhabited by the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs who since time immemorial occupied and possessed such domain/land before the coming of the Spaniards and before it was being subdivided into regions and provinces.

The CADT No. R03-CAR-1106-051 Ancestral Domain (AD) covers a total land area of 25,373.0977 hectares which include four barangays namely Barangay Capintalan, Barangay Minuli, Barangay Putlan, Barangay Salazar and portions of Barangay Burgos as seen in Figure 17 on the next page.

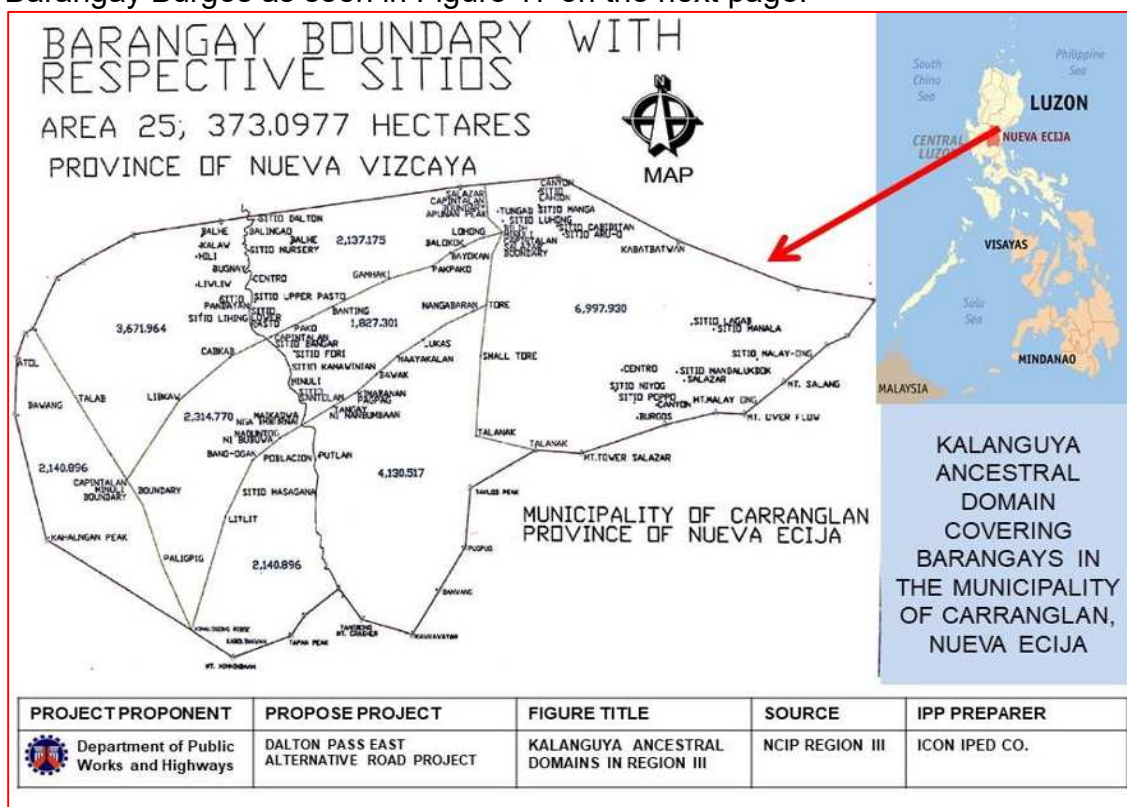


Figure 17: Kalanguya Ancestral Domain covering Barangays in Carranglan, Nueva Ecija

A portion of AD within Barangay Putlan, covering an area of about 135 hectares, was originally declared as Non-Christian Reservation under Presidential Decree No. 244 in 1956. This indicates that the area had long been occupied by Kalanguya indigenous peoples. This ancestral domain was first issued with Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC) by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) with CADC No. R03-CADC-066 before the passage of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 (IPRA), then finally issued with Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) by the NCIP on November 14, 2006 with CADT No. R03-CAR-1106-051.

This ancestral domain, in the Municipality of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija, is part of the known territory of the Kalanguya people spanning eleven (11) contiguous municipalities of four provinces in four regions of Northern Luzon, Philippines. In the Cordillera Administrative Region, five (5) municipalities: Buguias, Kabayan and Bokod in Benguet; and Asipolo and Tinoc in Ifugao. In Region 1, one municipality: San Nicolas in Pangasinan. In Region II, four (4) municipalities: Ambaguio, Aritao, Kayapa and Sta. Fe in Nueva Vizcaya. In Region III, one municipality: Carranglan in Nueva Ecija. Meaning, this AD is just portion of the AD

of the Kalanguya nation.

For the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs, the ancestral domain and ancestral lands cover not only the physical environment but the total environment including the spiritual and cultural bonds to the area which they possessed, occupied, used and owned as formally recognized. Their indigenous concept of ownership sustains the view that ancestral domain and all resources found therein shall serve as the material base of their cultural integrity. It likewise covers their sustainable traditional resource rights or native title. Thus, the ancestral domain is a private but community property which belongs to all the generations (past, present, & future generations) and therefore cannot be sold, disposed or destroyed.

## **A. Land Area, Location, Classification and Landcover**

**Geographical Location of Ancestral Domain.** The ancestral domain is situated at the southeastern side of the junction of the Caraballo and the Cordillera mountain ranges, and practically the epicenter or focal point of the Island of Luzon. It is located northeast of San Jose City, the nearest city in Nueva Ecija at a distance of 55 kms. The Google map shows that the domain lies between the geographic coordinates of 120°52' and 121°12' longitude and 15°51' and 16°09' latitude (taken from ADSDPP).

**Administrative Location and Coverage of Ancestral Domain.** Kalanguya AD is within the Municipality of Carranglan, belonging to the second district of Province of Nueva Ecija in Region III. It covers mostly the mountainous area of the municipality and serves as the provincial boundary between Nueva Ecija and the Province of Nueva Vizcaya in Region II on the northern side, and the Province of Pangasinan in Region I on the southwestern side. It consists of twenty-five (25) sitios in four (4) barangays of Carranglan, namely: Capintalan – 7 sitios; Minuli – 6 sitios; Putlan – 5 sitios; and Salazar – 7 sitios.

The ancestral domain boundaries are clearly delineated and identified through traditional markers. Few examples are the following: Balingaw – this a Kalanguya term for zigzag as marker; Bihabo – a river in Barangay Salazar where the Kalanguya conduct gold panning as another marker; Bubbuao – the mountain dividing Barangays Minuli and Putlan, where the betel nut trees grow abundantly as marker; Liyang ni Ampahit – a cave found in Barangay Salazar where it is believed is the abode of elves or ampahit as called by the Kalanguya as marker etc.

**Ancestral Land, Land Classification and Land Use.** The ancestral domain includes ancestral lands, forests, pasture, residential, agricultural, and other lands individually owned whether alienable and disposable or otherwise, hunting grounds, burial grounds, worship areas, bodies of water, mineral and other natural resources, and lands which we may no longer exclusively occupy but from which we traditionally had access to for our subsistence and traditional activities. See Figure 18 on the next page for the Land Use Map of Kalanguya ancestral domain.



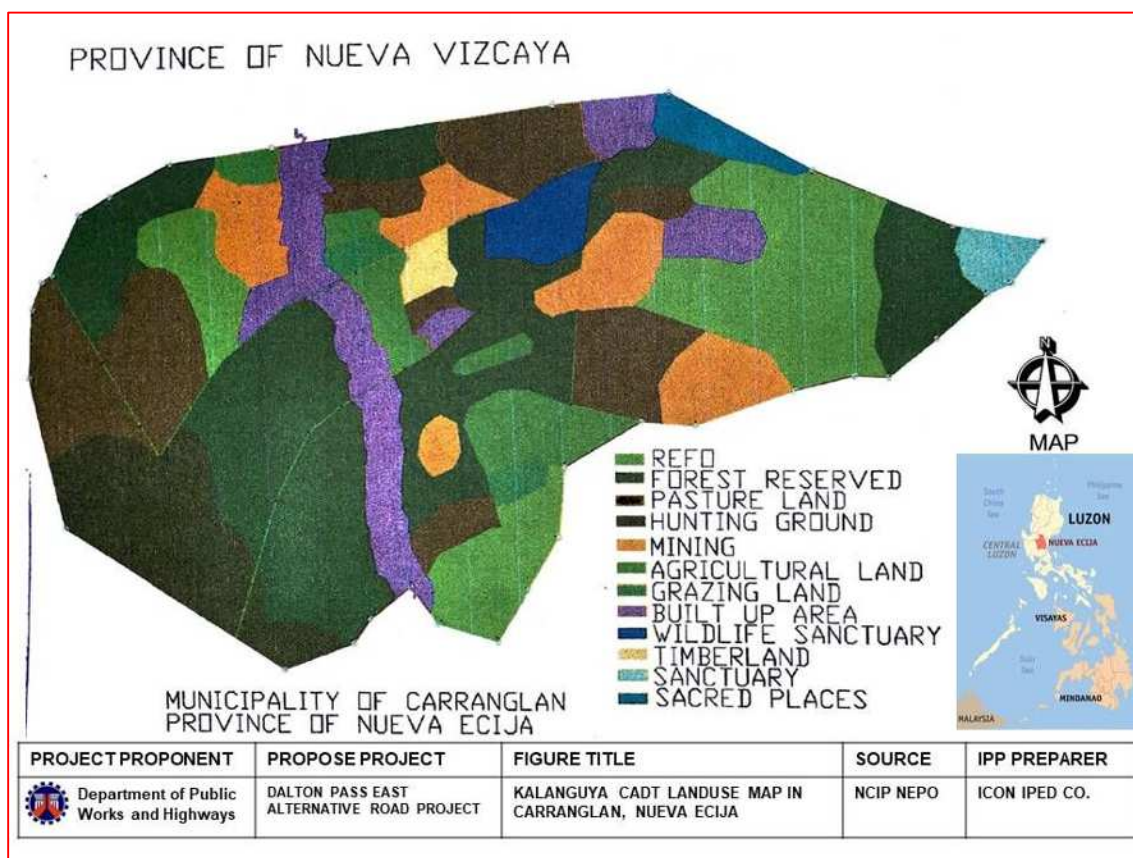


Figure 18: Kalanguya CADD Land Use Map in Carranglan, Nueva Ecija

Classification of lands in the ancestral domain could be determined by land use and land ownership. Land use would include forest, agricultural, grazing or pasture, mineral and residential.

Within the AD, the forest areas are sub-classified into production and protection forest areas. Production forests include timber forest, hunting ground, and forest comprising of fruit trees or orchards. On the other hand, protection forests include the watershed areas, forest reserves, and forest areas used for wildlife sanctuary and worship areas or sacred places. Classification and usage of agricultural areas cover the rice paddies and the kaingin or garden areas. The grazing areas are dedicated for cattle, carabao and goats. Mineral lands include the river banks for sand and gravel and open areas where manganese, gold, and copper are found. The Kalanguya used gold in making their earrings, necklace and using it in their teeth. Residential areas are limited to existing private properties with housing. Some areas are also classified as **Sanctuary**- a place identified by the Kalanguya where activities like hunting of wild animals, gathering of forest products and cutting of trees is prohibited. They also believe that the place is occupied by a dwarf.

Classification of lands in the ancestral domain could be determined by land use and land ownership, the forest maybe private or moyong and communal or below. Forest areas already claimed as private properties and used as kaingin are known as kinebba, and if used as residential, it is called inabungan or ha-ad. Ownership of kinebba is a good as its use, although the original cultivator retains priority ownership. The table below shows the area in



hectares of existing land use by barangay:

Land Use	Capitalan	Minuli	Putlan	Salazar	TOTAL
Built-up	178.78	94.32	95.28	20.30	388.68
Agriculture	190.68	89.93	213.50	329.65	823.69
Forest Reserve	1,268.65	1,215.14	1,681.50	2,068.22	6,233.51
Reforestation	1,247.53	1,011.32	1,541.97	1,163.77	4,964.59
Timberland	989.25	565.34	587.60	935.99	3,078.15
Pastureland	366.17	202.41	160.05	132.06	860.69
Mineral Land	293.78	196.77	275.46	226.83	992.84
Hunting Ground	1,099.64	994.34	1,484.98	1,004.09	4,583.05
Sanctuary	585.07	279.05	174.32	242.90	1,381.34
Sacred Place	946.67	314.36	133.68	574.88	1,969.59
Tourist Spots	39.06	48.12	849	39.06	134.73
Bodies of Water	111.27	61.24	92.73	85.40	350.64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,137.95</b>	<b>5,078.02</b>	<b>6,354.28</b>	<b>6,802.85</b>	<b>25,373.10</b>

Table 22: Carranglan Land Use within AD Barangays

As mentioned in the situationer of the Municipality of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija in Region III, it also mentioned that the original inhabitants were Kalanguya who occupied an Ancestral Domain since time immemorial. This is well specified in their Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP). Like most of the ICCs/IPs in the Philippines, the Kalanguya ICC/IPs consider and equate land/domain as well as environment as their life. Thus, they protect it like how they protect their life.

Given these facts, the ICON IPED CO. Study Team looked into the detail of the situation of Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in this area in terms of their Ancestral Domain situationer, Community Situationer and lastly Self-Governance & Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices.

## B. Geographical conditions

**Land and Soil Resources.** Based on recorded types of soil in the AD could be deduced that the predominant soil type is Annam clay loam (80%) and the rest are Annam sandy clay loam and Umingan sand. Annam clay loam is best suited for rice, bananas, potato and corn, and also for pasture land. Whereas, Annam sandy clay loam is good for fruit trees as well as for rice, corn and vegetables. Umingan sand is also good for corn and vegetables.

**Critical Geological and Ecological Areas/Conditions.** Based on the hazard Map, a geological fault or an earth's crack known as the Digdig Fault cuts through the Kalanguya AD precisely along the length of the Maharlika Highway. On the other hand, the unabated human deforestation activities and unsound agricultural and other development practices exacerbate the soil or ground vulnerability to damages such as landslides and flooding brought about by earthquake and typhoon or extreme weather conditions. The denudation of forests had drastically altered the domain's ecological conditions with the consequential depletion of water resources and the wild flora and fauna. Rattan plants in various species are affected by forest denudation. Most of the flora and fauna endemic to the ancestral domain are now endangered.

## C. Environment Resources

As mentioned above, the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs like most of the indigenous peoples in the Philippines considers “Environment is life”.

**Flora and Fauna.** The indigenous plants are mainly used for domestic consumption except for the rattan from which Kalanguya produce handicrafts for sale. Certain rattan and algae species are being used as herbal medicines. The takadang is plant variety being used for housing materials and can also be made into a hat. The takadang and the wild banana also help maintain our water reservoir. The opay is another plant variety being fermented into wine and can be used as pesticide. The kalet which is another plant variety is used as soap for laundry. The tiger grass also is being widely manufactured into soft broom for commercial purposes or for sale.

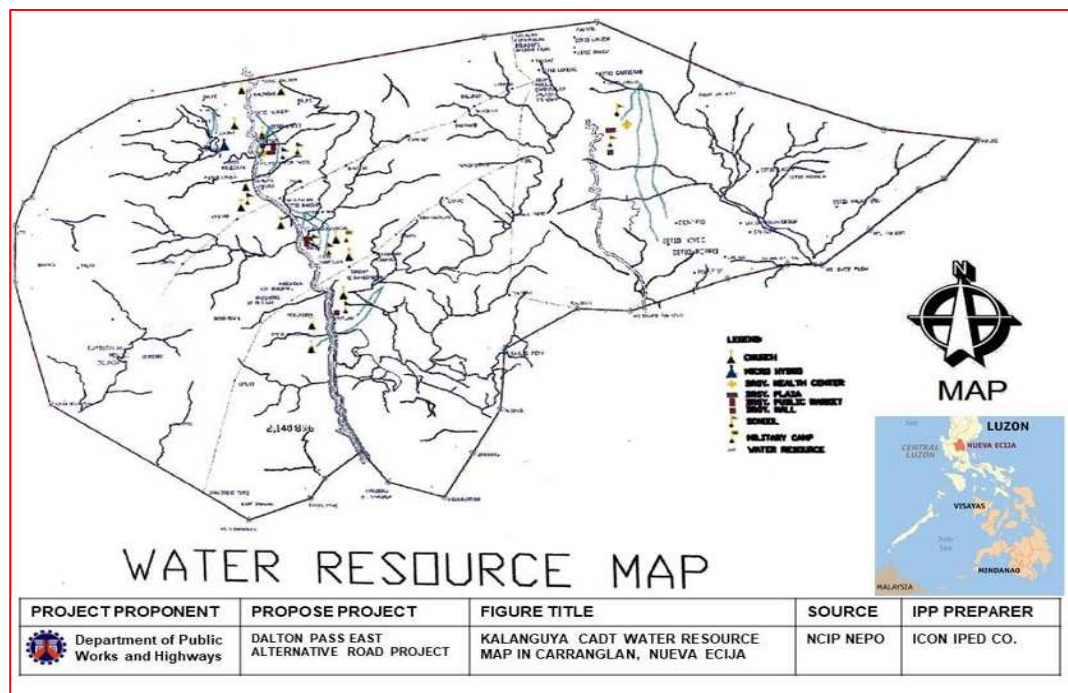


Figure 19: Kalanguya Cadt Water Resource Map in Carranglan, Nueva Ecija

## D. Topography

**Elevation and Slope.** The Kalanguya AD is basically mountainous with gradual slopes rising from the greater area of Nueva Ecija. The higher elevations range from 1,450 to 1,550 feet above sea level, and the lowest elevation is around 300 feet above sea level. The low elevation or plain areas are located along the Maharlika Highway within the barangays of Minuli and Putlan. The slope and elevation characteristics of AD gives the Kalanguya has relatively humid climate.

## H. Climate and Weather

**Climate/Seasons of the Year.** Given its AD topographic characteristics and location, the dry season starts in November that peaks up in March to April then the rainy season starts in May with heavy rainfall occurring in July. Average rainfall was recorded at 103.68mm and the average temperature is

28°C with the months of December, January and February being the coldest.

### **3.4.2 Community Situation**

This portion describes the basic information about the community situations in of Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III particularly in the Municipality of Carranglan, Province of Nueva Ecija. It covers everything from history to culture, customs and practices.

#### **A. History as a Tribe**

The Kalanguya ICCs/IPs had been originated from three adjacent places called Ahin, Tucucan and Tinek which are now part of the Municipality of Tinoc in Ifugao Province. However, the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs believed that they had traditionally occupied this area now Kalanguya AD since time immemorial until the Spaniards came and the parcellation of the Philippines was implemented where provinces and regions are created. In ancient times, their forefathers had dispersed towards the southern and eastern directions to avoid the ngayew which literally means “headhunting activities” of their neighbors from the north. Another reason was the ordinary outbreak of bungkellew which literally means “epidemic” which was caused from the outmigration from Tinoc.

#### **B. Identity of Kalanguya ICCs/Ips**

Today, Kalanguya ICCs/IPs practically settled the territory spanning the junction of the Cordillera and Caraballo mountains as indicated above. Oral testimonies of Kalanguya elders reveal that they have migrated from the interior of the Cordillera and were the first group of people who settled in the northwestern side of Nueva Ecija. The first Kalanguya to settle in Capintalan, formerly known as Pantalan, was Lagga, one of two brothers who have ventured away from their place of origin in Ahin. “The present descendants of lagga found in Barangay Capintalan are the Alatin, Dominguez and Labasin Family from Waywaya-Damaya clan and other first Kalanguya settlers in Carranglan are the Bagannay-Alikan clan, Maayno-Minhaya clan and Dah-yay-Bonghiw clan”

The Spaniards established an outpost in Carranglan in the latter part of the 17th Century and they came across the Kalanguya community in Pantalan now Barangay Capintalan of Nueva Ecija in the 19th Century. In the second half of the 18th Century, the province of Nueva Ecija was one of the areas targeted for tobacco production. During the American period, homesteading was encouraged in Nueva Ecija to attract immigration. These circumstances largely explain the current mix of ethnic groups in the Kalanguya ancestral domain.

To date, the Kalanguya community is mixed with other ethnic groups who more recently migrated to the area, both non-indigenous peoples and other indigenous peoples. Non-indigenous peoples (non-IPs) come from other places of Nueva Ecija, provinces of Pangasinan and the Ilocos, and farther Tagalog, Bicol and Visayan regions. Other ICCs/IPs includes the Ibaloi,

Kankana-ey, Ifugao, Iwak, Bontoc and Kalinga from the Cordillera and only one Mangyan from Mindoro.

### C. Demographic Profile

The total population density of Kalanguya ICCs/IPs counted by the NSO in the four barangays of the ancestral domain as of Year 2010 totals five thousand eight hundred sixty eight (5,868) comprising one thousand three hundred thirty eight (1,338) families. This represents sixteen percent (16%) of the total population of the Municipality of Carranglan at thirty seven thousand one hundred twenty four (37,124).

From the recent figures, the latest data as per record of the NCIP NEPO in Region III, the four AD barangays where the DPEARP will Travers have the following details as of May 18, 2021. There are 1,345 households with a total individual population by gender of 6,665 where male population is 3,178 and female population is 3,487. See data below:

No.	Name of Barangay in Carranglan, Nueva Ecija	Total No. Of Households	Total Male Population	Total Female Population	Total No. Of Individual Population
1	Capintalan AD Brgy.	558	1,350	1,440	2,790
2	Minuli AD Brgy.	263	630	685	1,315
3	Putlan AD Brgy.	169	369	476	845
4	Salazar AD Brgy.	276	675	705	1,380
5	Burgos Brgy. Portion AD	79	154	181	335
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>3,178</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>6,665</b>

Table 23: Barangay LGU Census in Region III where the DPEARP will Travers

The Kalanguya families are found mostly in Barangay Capintalan where five hundred fifty eight (558) or almost half at forty six percent (44%) of the total of 732 families are located. The next concentration of families is in Barangay Salazar where two hundred seventy six (276) or more less than one fourth (22%) of the total number of families are found. Barangay Putlan has the lease number of household with one hundred sixty nine (169) of the Kalanguya families or thirteen percent (13%) of the total number of families; and Barangay Minuli has two hundred sixty three (263) or twenty one percent (21%). The overall average family size of five (5) indicates that Kalanguya families are relatively young or they comprise of young couples just starting to bear children.

In terms of gender and sex, among the Kalanguya population, more than half or fifty two percent (52%) are females and forty eight percent (48%) are males. This data could indicate higher fertility rate in the domain with more female population who are to bear children.

### D. Language

The Kalanguya ICCs/IPs has their own language as their first tongue. However, their second tongue is Ilocano Language then third is Filipino and the fourth tongue is English Language with only few who can write and speak fluently. The Kalanguya language is basically spoken by Kalanguya families



especially in Barangay Salazar with no family not using Kalanguya. Table 20 shows that at least seven and a half percent (7.5%) do not use Kalanguya as their language at home. It is interesting to know why Kalanguya is not spoken in their respective houses.

## **E. Human Resource and Community Development**

With relatively young married couples still starting on their own, understandably a relatively big number of one hundred nine (109) representing seventeen percent (17%) of the total number of Kalanguya families do not have yet a house of their own.

## **F. Health Facilities and Manpower Service**

the barangay health stations with health workers are located in Barangays Capintalan and Salazar; one midwife is assigned for every 3 or more barangays. Generally, the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs has limited access for health.

Generally, Kalanguya enjoy good health and have very few unrecorded health problems. Within the ancestral domain, Kalanguya still employ the services of the traditional healers. Traditional health practices are also applied for child delivery and maternal care. When someone gets sick in the family, they go to faith healers. If not healed, they go to hospitals or health centers nearby.

However, the traditional ways of managing health are now very rarely practiced with the presence of government health services. Unlike before that the Kalanguya only have traditional health practitioners. Because of the decrease in practicing traditional healers, Kalanguya now are denied of access for a government health services.

The following basic services and community infrastructures are provided in the ancestral domain benefiting not only the Kalanguya population but all the other groups currently living therein.

*Water supply* – water springs developed for every barangay by the local government but they need to be repaired/upgraded. *Mini Hydro* – there is one mini hydro located in Barangay Capintalan. *Electricity* – barangay Salazar has solar electricity while the NEECO serves the other three (3) barangays but not all can afford to pay. *Communication* – Globe communications tower is within the domain. *Public market* – every Saturday is market day in Barangay Capintalan. *Barangay Hall* – each barangay has a Barangay Hall. *Barangay Plaza* – only Barangay Putlan has no plaza. *Church* – a total of twelve (12) churches exist; six (6) in Barangay Capintalan and three (3) each in Barangays Minuli and Putlan.

## **G. Education**

Schools (Elementary and Secondary level) – a total of six (6) schools are

located in the domain; 3 in Barangay Capintalan, 2 each in Barangays Minuli and Salazar and one in Barangay Putlan. The distribution of schools seems proportionate to the number of school-age population.

Generally, the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs has limited access for education. However, compared to other AD owners ICCs/IPs in the Province of Nueva Ecija, the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs have the highest literacy rate in terms of basic literacy and numeracy particularly reading, writing and mathematics.

In terms of traditional education, the Kalanguya has no unique letters, alphabets nor written language. Traditionally, proper attitude, necessary skills and knowledge (e.g. indigenous knowledge systems and practices) are being transferred from one generation to another by informal oral tradition like community activities or through story telling by elders.

In terms of formal educational status, majority of those who indicated their schooling or level of education or sixty one percent (61%) have reached elementary, twenty eight percent (28%) have reached secondary or high school education, eleven percent (11%) have reached college and mere one percent (1%) finished vocational courses. The substantial number or twenty four percent (24%) of the total population who have not indicated information come mostly from the remote Barangay Salazar and perhaps also the remote and upland areas of Capintalan. Non-indication of educational level may literally mean that they have not stepped school at all.

As of 2010 data for the tertiary or college level, all four barangays have very low attendance or enrolment, with percentage below fifty percent among their population aged 18-21 years old. Barangay Capintalan has the highest number of children; forty four percent (44%) of its population aged 18-21 years old, going to college. The other three barangays have almost similar number of children in college: Barangay Minuli having twenty one percent (21%); Barangay Salazar, twenty percent (20%); and Barangay Putlan, only fifteen percent (15%) of their respective population aged 18-21 years old.

In terms of education, Kalanguya ICCs/IPs are very industrious in going to school but poverty usually hinders them to go to college. In fact most of those who at least reached high school and college are women because of their perseverance in studying in school.

## **H. Economic Development**

Traditionally, the main industry of the Kalanguya families was kaingin or swidden farming, hunting and gathering of forest products. Today, hunting is very rare and gathering of forest products is also still good but not as lucrative as before. Swidden farming with rice agriculture remains the main source of food among sixty eight percent (68%) of Kalanguya families. The rest of the families simply depend on working either as laborers (13%), drivers (5%), teachers or employees (another 5%) and as vendors (3%). Vendors would include sari-sari store owners and meat producers.

There are few families who also weave rattan they gather from the forest for sale. Woven products are mostly baskets. Others have indicated broom making, cogon weaving and handicraft.

Agricultural products in the domain are mainly root crops and vegetables. Rice is produced only in the limited lowland areas. Tiger grass grows perennially and these are planted on the mountain slopes to prevent soil erosion. Practicing swidden agriculture, the cultivated areas are allowed to rest or fallow for two to three years, literally allowing the forest to reclaim the land. As indicated in the land use plan, some Kalanguya families maintain pastureland for cattle, carabaos and goats. Barangay Salazar, maintain communal pasture land or bel-ew. Likewise, certain individuals conduct gold panning activities along the river.

Other sources of food are the fish and shells along the river and rice fields, and birds or game fowls and other animals in the forest. Bee honey is also harvested in the forest. However, forest products or the flora and fauna have drastically diminished and mostly endangered. The reasons for drastic loss of flora and fauna were illegal logging, forest fire due to slash and burn agriculture, destruction of forest by migrants and climate change. It is not sustainably maintained due to cash crop economy, acculturation of sustainable indigenous knowledge systems and practices, intrusion of non-IP migrants who practiced unsustainable farming in agriculture and forest illegal logging and other causes of unsustainable resources use.

## **I. Access and Settlement Pattern**

The Daang Maharlika or Maharlika Highway, the main arterial road that links the Cagayan Valley (Region II) to the National Capital Region traverses the Kalanguya ancestral domain right through the middle. In fact the AD is the midsection of the highway, and it is the point where the road has to snake up the Caraballo mountain called the Balete Pass but popularly known as the Dalton Pass in memory of Gen. James Leo Dalton II, an American soldier, who was killed by a Japanese sniper as he led the Battle of Balete Pass during World War II. The three barangays (Capintalan, Minuli, and Putlan) are located along the Maharlika Highway, while Barangay Salazar is located in the hinterland east of the highway, which is accessible by an unpaved road that is passable during the dry season only by vehicle.

There is plan of national Government to construct an alternate road to the north which may traverse barangay Salazar. The LGU-Municipal and Provincial level plan to implement infrastructure project like, foot bridge, foot trail, power supply, farm to market roads and livelihood projects like distribution of agricultural supply, seed capital for agricultural products, social welfare for the Kalanguya through kanyao festival."

## **J. Natural Resources**

**Mineral Resources.** The Kalanguya AD has many rivers, with abundant sand and gravel. Other minerals found in the domain include manganese and gold. Manganese is whitish clay that Kalanguya ICCs/IPs used as shampoo giving

the hair a smooth and soft characteristic. Manganese which they use for healing is abundant along the boundary within the Province of Pangasinan. Kalanguya ICCs/IPs also extracts some gold within the barangays of Capintalan, Putlan and Salazar. The Kalanguya used gold in making their earrings, necklace and using it in their teeth.

**Forest and Water Resources.** “The Kalanguya traditional practices in preserving and conserving forest resources is they put traditional sign and they performed ritual rites. Forest and water resources abound in the ancestral domain. It is the head sources of the Pampanga and Talavera rivers and many more smaller rivers/ creeks flow from our vast forest land. The mountains covered with lush forests, the ancestral domain serve as the watersheds of the two big rivers that respectively supply the Pantabangan Dam on the southeast and the Vaca Dam on the southwest. These two dams sustain the agricultural activities of Nueva Ecija thus maintaining its role as a rice granary or the ‘Rice Bowl of the Philippines. See Figure 19 below for the Water Resource Map of Kalanguya CADT in Carranglan, Nueva Ecija.

## K. Religious and Customary Practices

Based on the 2011 ADSDPP Survey, the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs have their own belief system and religious traditional practices composing of (49%). In the traditional belief, Kalanguya ICCs/IPs calls their God or Almighty Father, *Kabunyan*, the creator of heaven and earth. Assisting *Kabunyan* are gods and goddesses or deities and they take care of man’s supplications for their daily needs and activities like planting and harvest, other livelihood, during birth and death, and so forth. They often refer to these spirits, *Agmatibbew*, meaning “could not be seen.” Deep reverence to the spirits have instilled in them the “*inayan*” or fear of what they could inflict should they not do good, and the practice of a taboo called “pi-yew”.

Other groups of *Agmatibbew* are the *nangketey* or the spirits of their dead ancestors, and the *bibbiyaw* or the spirits of those who met terrible deaths like accidents, murder or suicide. The latter are believed to dwell in big trees, caves, rocks or in the forests/mountains and it is believed that they sometimes cause disturbance of peace or inflict illness or problems among the living, and the only way to communicate to them is through the performance of rituals. They also communicate to our *nangketey* or ancestors through rituals, especially when they make themselves felt to them in some ways or appear to them in dreams.

Their ancestors believed that once a person dies, his spirit goes to join his *kaapuan* (ancestors) in some place. That’s why during the burial they butcher animals and offer food supplies with the belief that the spirit of that dead will take the spirit of the butchered animals and food supplies to his forefathers as presents from their relatives on earth.

However, this time many of the ancestral beliefs and practices are being done away with, especially now with the coming of education and Christianity. Religions present within the AD are the following: United Church of Christ in



the Philippines (UCCP) composing of (18%); Born Again (14%); Roman Catholic (11%) and other religion (9%). The Espiritista heads the list of other religions.

At present, many of the ancestral beliefs and practices are not being practiced, especially now with the coming of education and Christianity. The presence of Christianity and education acculturated the Kalanguya belief systems and consider it practices of barbaric people.

### **3.4.3 Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan**

On the other hand, the Ancestral domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) of the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs within the Kalanguya Ancestral Domain with an area of 25,373.0977 hectares in the Municipality of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija was formulated from 2013-2014. The said ADSDPP was bookbinded and released on May 22, 2017 three years after its formulation. This was adopted by the Municipal Government of Carranglan through a Sangguniang Bayan Resolution No. 021-2014 signed by seven (7) members of the Sangguniang Bayan including the Municipal IPMR Romy L. Paay; presided by Vice-Mayor Efren P. Alfonso Jr. and approved by Hon. Mayor Mary B. Abad.

Like other ICCs/IPs in the entire Philippines, the ADSDPP served again as the bible of the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in terms of their sustainable development in their Ancestral Domain (AD). It generally contains their real situation, their vision in terms of development and their detailed investment plan to achieve their expressed vision both in their life and their ancestral domain. ADSDPP contains their aspirations which includes, all what they want to do in their life and ancestral domain. It includes everything about their plans. Hence, the same is true like the Kalanguya-Ikalahan that anything that is not included within their ADSDPP which are not part of the plan, cannot be implemented inside their ancestral domain.

The same analysis and findings of the consultants where the ADSDPP is already expired based on the principles of period of an ADSDPP which is five (5) years plan. The implementation also of this ADSDPP is very minimal because almost 95.4% of its investment plan in terms of programs and projects were not implemented due to lack of funds. The 4.6% percent which were implemented were not also exactly the same programs and projects listed in the ADSDPP but rather most are similar projects. The same findings by the consultants that the propose Dalton Pass East Alignment Alternative Road (DPEAR) Project is not included in the list of Investment Programs, Projects and Activities in the existing Ancestral domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) of the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs within the Kalanguya Ancestral Domain in the Municipality of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija.

## CHAPTER 4: SUMMARY OF SOCIAL ASSESSMENTS ON PROJECT IMPACTS

This Chapter clearly presents the summary of the social assessments being conducted in this IPP Study to produce a researched-based summary of social assessments on project impacts geared towards coming up with comprehensive Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP). It includes the results from the socio-economic survey, results of the participatory impact assessment on social/environmental aspects, and results of the series of meaningful culture-based consultations/participations & information disclosure called the Tongtongan. It also includes the summary of project impacts from the perspective of EIA and RAP Study that needs to be incorporated in the Draft Indigenous Peoples Plan.

To make the results researched-based, the Team of Consultants composed of IP Professionals, clearly expounded the objective of the study, clearly followed qualitative research methodology and utilized validated tools in data gathering to produce a comprehensive IPP. The using of social science research methodologies and tools in the social assessments by the consultants is consistent with the content of World Bank OP 4.10 particularly Annex A, B and C in coming up with an IPP.

The consolidated results of the social assessments of project impacts which are the main part of this chapter were derived from using validated tools following the methodology. It started from data gathering, to analysis and consolidation of the significant adverse or potential negative effect of the project on the affected ICCs/IPs and its possible mitigation measures or solutions which are the major basis of the IPP in Chapter 6 and Chapter 7.

This Chapter therefore contains the ***objectives of the study; methodology of the study; tools used in the study; consolidated results of the study; consolidated/validated project impacts and propose development plans/programs/projects; and project impacts on the perspective of EIA and RAP Studies that need development plans/programs/projects.*** In short, this chapter contains the process and results of the study that will become the sources of the content of the IPP.

### 4.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The Objectives of the study are the following:

#### **A. Gather data as basis of IPP from the eyes, heart and mind of ICCs/IPs:**

1. To develop a valid and reliable data gathering tool to be used for data and information collections;
2. To utilize existing available census data for demographic profiling and conduct actual socio-economic surveys among 700 households respondents to collect baseline information and know the current conditions of the affected ICCs/IPs purposely for formulation of IPP by mobilizing local Indigenous Peoples Professionals as researchers;

3. To conduct ICC-based Information Education and Communication (IEC) Meeting within all the affected AD Barangays in Region II and Region III to raise the awareness of ICCs/IPs for them to actively be involved in the IPP processes;
4. To conduct community consultations using their “**Tongtongan**” or traditional consensus decision making processes or indigenous political structure (IPS), as part of data gathering from the ICCs/IPs to be used in the IPP;
5. To conduct perception survey employing participatory impact assessments to gather data on the possible impacts of the project to the existing businesses along the existing Dalton Pass Road; and identify the project impacts to land and non-land assets then recommend measures to avoid/minimize adverse impacts to ICCs/IPs as part of the IPP.

**B. Formulate IPP within the framework of Intergenerational Planning with the ICCs/IPs as primary planners based on the data gathered and submit to JST, JICA and DPWH:**

1. To consolidate, summarize, interpret all the data gathered from the quantitative and qualitative tools and methodologies and use it for IPP;
2. To formulate the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) based from all the data gathered which satisfies the requirements of WB OP4.10 and JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations;
3. To write and submit the First Draft IPP Report;

## 4.2 METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

In the social assessments, the consultants composed of IP Professionals utilized methodologies which are culture-based and culture sensitive to be able to gather data. The following four phases as shown below which include all the activities that were undertaken to come up with the IPP:

PHASES OF IPP STUDY	
Phase 1	<b>Review &amp; Preliminary Analysis of Existing Secondary Data</b>
Phase 2	<b>ICCs/IPs Current Situation Analysis thru Social Research particularly Census &amp; Socio-Economic Survey</b>
Phase 3	<b>Meaningful Culture-Based Information Disclosure Through ICC-Based IEC, Culture-Based Public Consultations Through Tongtongan with ICCs/IPs Active Participation</b>
Phase 4	<b>IPP Formulation and Reporting</b>

Table 24: Phases of IPP Study

The above methodology ensured a more scientific way of conducting social assessments. Details of the above operational approaches are clearly discussed below for reference purposes.

### 4.2.1 Phase 1: Review & Preliminary Analysis of Existing Secondary Data

In this phase, the team of consultants composed of all IP Professionals gathered and analyzed existing secondary data from all sources. Major references

include documents from (1) the Local Government Units (LGUs) Medium Term Development Plans (MTDP), Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP); (2) National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC), Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP); (3) DPWH Documents; (4) JICA Documents; (5) World Bank Documents; (6) Several Previous Studies; and (7) Other pertinent references from diverse sources. The results were included as content of Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this Draft IPP Report.

#### 4.2.2 Phase 2: ICCs/IPs Current Situation Analysis thru Social Research particularly Census & Socio-Economic Survey

**Preparation of Census and Socio-Economic Survey Tool.** In this phase, the team of consultants developed a field Census and Socio-Economic Survey then validated it using statistical tool, then gathered data, summarized, consolidated and analyzed it that produces part of the summary of social assessment. The results were contained in this Chapter 4 as one of the major sources of the IPP in Chapters 6 and 7 of this Draft IPP Report.

**Respondents and Coverage of Study.** The Socio-Economic Survey was conducted that covered the representative population of the ICCs/IPs on the said barangays and along the existing Dalton Pass Road with total respondents of 926 using statistical methods as per total population of Region II and Region III. It was carried out from the last week of May 2021 to the last week of July 2021. There were a total of 396 respondents from the three barangays in Nueva Vizcaya for the Region II, while a total of 729 respondents in the five barangays of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija in Region III. Each respondent represents a household in the community. Overall, there were 996 respondents for the socio-economic survey. The table below shows the distribution of the respondents.

Name of Barangay and Municipality	Total Number of Families from LGUs	Sample Size
<b>Municipalities of Sta. Fe and Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya</b>		
Canarem, Aritao	230	125
Canabuan, Aritao	150	97
Canabuan, Sta. Fe	484	174
Sub-total	864	396
<b>Municipality of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija</b>		
Capintalan AD Barangay	558	228
Minuli AD Barangay	263	157
Putlan AD Barangay	169	118
Salazar AD Barangay	276	161
Burgos Non-AD Barangay	78	65
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>729</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>1,125</b>

Table 25: Distribution of Population and Respondents

The sample size in Region III was computed based on 95% confidence level, 5% margin of error, and 50% response distribution as to total number of households population while the sample size in Region II was computed based on 90% confidence level, 10% margin of error, and 50% response<sup>8</sup>. This is to ensure the minimum recommended sample size of the survey to be conducted.

<sup>8</sup>For easy computation, the Raosoft Sample Size Calculator was used... <http://www.raosoft.com/samplesize.html>



**Location of Respondents of the Study.** The locations of respondents of the census and socio-economic surveys were located in Barangay Canabuan, Sta. Fe; Barangays Canabuan and Canarem, Aritao; in Nueva Vizcaya, Region II; and Barangays Capintalan, Putlan, Minuli, Salazar and Burgos in Carranglan, Nueva Ecija, Region III. See Figure 20 or Map below of barangays:



Figure 20: Location of the Respondents of the Census and Socio-Economic Study

The selection of the above barangays being covered by the study was based on the Terms of Reference (TOR) between the KEI and ICON IPED CO. as specified in the contract. The reason for the inclusion of Barangay Burgos was that portion of its land area belongs to the Ancestral Domain area with many indigenous peoples inhabiting within it. Hence, it is significant for the study as included in the TOR. In Region II the coverage were the barangays directly affected by the project but during the activities, participants from Bantinan, Sta. Fe were included even if they were not part of the TOR.

During the Tongtongan 3, all the 23 barangays in Region II were represented because it was the presentation and validation of the requested mitigation measures in a form of programs, projects and services. During the meeting with the presence of all the 23 barangays within the ancestral domain of Region II, the whole project information was disclosed. It was during this meeting where all issues were raised and the DPWH representatives responded. Some of the ICCs/IPs was convinced but some were not convinced.

#### 4.2.3 Phase 3: Meaningful Culture-Based Information Disclosure Through ICC-Based IEC, Culture-Based Public Consultations Through Tongtongan with ICCs/IPs Active Participation

**Preparation of Culture-Based Public Consultations Matrices Tool.** In this phase, the team of consultants utilized a meaningful culture-based information disclosure through ICC-Based IEC, Tongtongan system a culture-based public consultations with active participation of ICCs/IPs. This is following paragraph 10 of the World Bank OP 4.10 Manual and the JICA Guidelines on Environmental and Social Considerations. Several tools of matrices were developed, validated and utilized in gathering data during the series of Tongtongan that were summarized, consolidated and analyzed that produces data that complemented the summary of social assessment. The results were also contained in this Chapter 4 as other major sources of the IPP in the upcoming Chapters 6 and 7 of this Draft IPP Report.

**Participants of Tongtongan<sup>9</sup>.** As mentioned above, Tongtongan is culture-based broadly participated public consultations/meetings and decision making processes by the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III and Kalanguya-Ikalahan in Region II. Thus, the ICCs/IPs major participants were selected using the culturally accepted methodology where most of the participants are coming from council of elders or Nangka-ama (men elders) and Nabah-ol (women elders). *In the Kalanguya and Kalanguya-Ikalahan culture, the Nangka-ama and Nabah-ol or council of elders represent broadly the whole community as they are the decision makers during the Tongtongan. All of them were chosen by their IP Groups using the primacy of their customary laws.* However, to make it compliant to JICA concept of broadly participation, there are other participants coming from sectoral representatives like from women representatives, youths' representatives, local government unit's representatives, and NGOs/Peoples Organizations representatives being chosen by their organizations or sectors who participated during the Tongtongan. This made the Tongtongan widely and broadly participated by all stakeholders as a culture-based and culture sensitive public consultations. The Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) are also being conducted to complement the customary practices. During this FGD, participants do not limit from the council of elders or Nangka-ama and Nabah-ol but rather all stakeholders who are present including non-IPs, local government units and others.

The purpose of the series of Tongtongan is to gather data for the IPP hence it uses mainly the participation of the ICCs/IPs as a planning unit but also invited other stakeholders representatives from women representatives, youths representatives, local government units representatives, and NGOs/Peoples Organizations representatives to make it broadly participated by all multi-stakeholders.

**Location of Participants of Tongtongan.** The IEC, Tongtongan 1, 2 and Tongtongan 3 were from the two ancestral domains (ADs) inhabited by Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) particularly the Kalanguya AD with an area of 25,373.0977 hectares inhabited by Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III; and Kalanguya-Ikalahan AD with an area of 31,457.058 hectares inhabited by Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs in Region II.

<sup>9</sup>Tongtongan is a Kalanguya & Kalanguya-Ikalahan consensus decision making processes that are being used for Culture-Based Information Disclosure and Culture-Based Public Consultations with ICCs/IPs Active Participation



The selections of the location of the participants were based on the Terms of Reference (TOR) between KEI and CION IPED CO. as stipulated in the contract. Again the selection of Barangay Burgos, Carranglan was on the basis that portion of its land area is part of the ancestral domain being inhabited by ICCs/IPs. However, as mentioned above all the 23 barangays in Region II participated during the Tongtongan 3. The below map shows the location of participants during the Tongtongan:

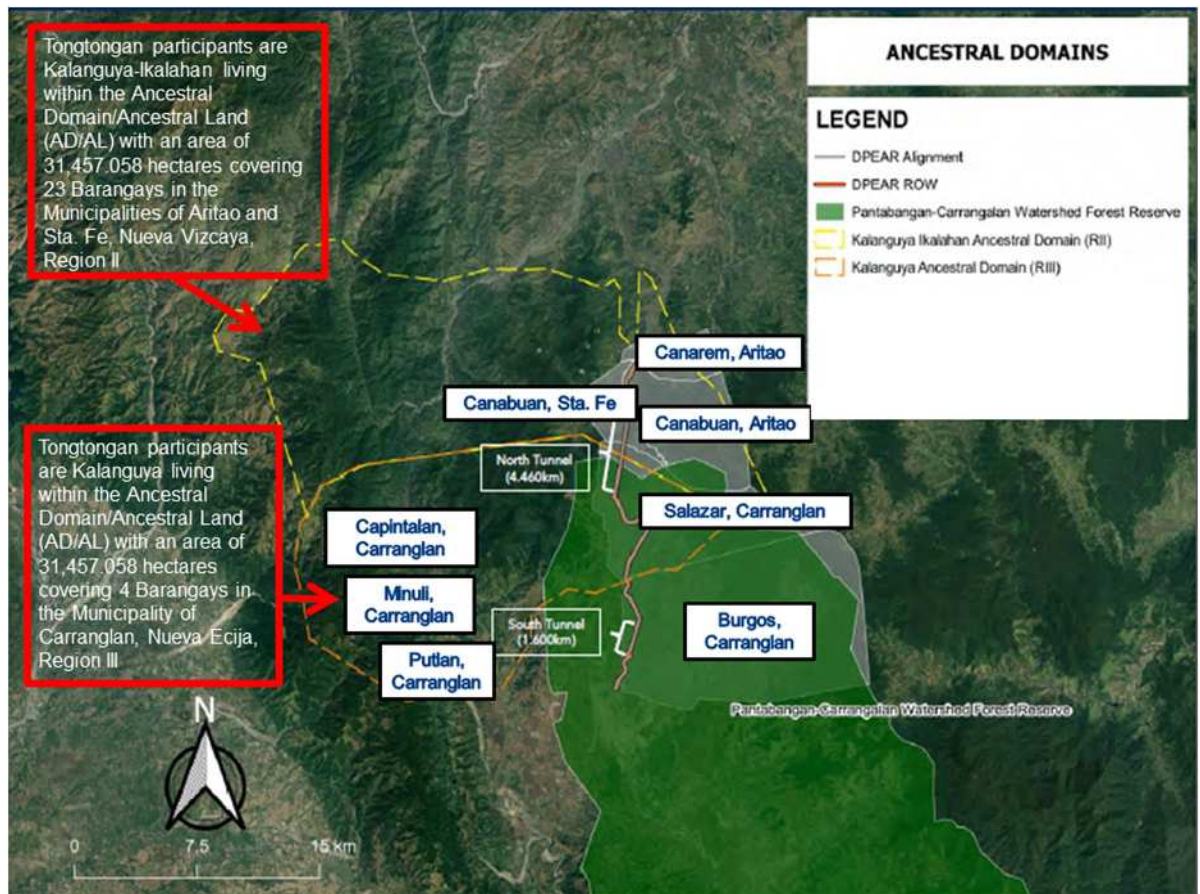


Figure 21: Location of Tongtongan Participants

#### 4.2.4 Phase 4: IPP Formulation and Reporting

In this phase, the team of consultants with the ICCs/IPs consolidated the data from Chapters 1-5 to produce a comprehensive Tactical Action Plan (TAP) contained in Chapters 6 with detailed implementation mechanisms in Chapter 7 of this Draft IPP Report. The tactical action plan on what the DPWH as a proponent can do is clearly presented in both Chapters 6 & 7. Another TAP is the programs, projects and services which the DPWH cannot do because it is not under their mandate but is also being presented here where the DPWH as a proponent can refer to other agencies of the government and other donors/funding agencies for possible assistance and support for actual implementation.

#### 4.3 TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY

To gather data in the field of the social assessments, the Team of Consultants

composed of IP Professionals utilized qualitative and quantitative tools and instruments in gathering data needed for the IPP Study.

Major tools utilized in this study are being discussed below for clarity purposes. It is of interest to note that the tools which will be discussed below were utilized in coming up with a consolidated data which became the major sources of the IPP.

#### **4.3.1 Census and Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire**

The Team of Consultants developed and used a validated survey tool to effectively gather data to produce baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected ICCs/IPs, the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, and the natural resources on which they depend. The tool is attached as Annex 1 in this Draft IPP Report.

#### **4.3.2 Tongtongan and Validated Matrices**

To ensure a meaningful Culture-Based Information Disclosure, the Team of Consultants conducted ICC-Based IEC as venue for disclosing all about the project to all the affected ICCs/IPs of the project. After the public disclosure through the IEC, a Culture-Based Public Consultations Through series of Tongtongan were conducted with the active participation of the ICCs/IPs to gather more data as part of social assessments.

To make the data gathering effective during the Tongtongan, the Team of Consultants developed and used a validated eight (8) matrices tools in gathering the data which were summarized, consolidated and analyzed that became part of the summary of social assessment. The matrices tools were used as a data gathering tool to validate and complement the results of the survey questionnaires which were previously gathered. Data generated using these tools are qualitative in nature which was easily written using these matrices tools. The Tongtongan matrices tools are attached as Annexes 2 to 9 which are part of this Draft IPP Report.

#### **4.3.3 Participatory Impact Assessment Tool**

As part of gathering baseline data in a qualitative social assessment, the Team of Consultants developed and used two validated participatory impact assessment tools: (1) Impact on Land and Non-Land Assets Deploying Participatory Impact Assessment; and (2) Perception of Owners and Workers of business Establishments Along the Existing Dalton Pass Road Deploying Participatory Impact Assessment. These two tools were complemented with a validated KII Tools as explained below.

##### **4.3.3.1 Key Informant Interview Tool on Impact on Land and Non-Land Assets**

Aside from using the Participatory Impact Assessment for the Impact of



DPEARP on Land and Non-Land Assets in gathering baseline data in the social assessment, the Team of Consultants used a validated Key Informant Interview questionnaire entitled: Participatory Impact Assessment Survey for the Impact of DPEARP on Land and Non-Land Assets Using Key Informant Interview Data Collection Method and Semi-Structured Interview Tool. The tool is attached as **Annex 12** on this Draft IPP Report.

#### **4.3.3.2 Key Informant Interview Tool on Impact on Businesses Along the Existing Dalton Pass Road**

On the other hand, in the Participatory Impact Assessment Survey for the Impact of DPEARP on businesses along the existing Dalton Pass Road in gathering baseline data in the social assessment, the Team of Consultants used a Key Informant Interview questionnaire entitled: Participatory Impact Assessment Survey for Businesses at the Existing Dalton Pass Road Using Key Informant Interview Data Collection Method and Semi-Structured Interview Tool. The tool is attached as **Annex 13** on this Draft IPP Report.

### **4.4 CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF THE STUDY**

#### **4.4.1 Census and Socio-Economic Survey Results**

In order to prepare a sound Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) for the areas to be affected by the DPEARP, it would require adequate and accurate information regarding the condition of the Indigenous Peoples/ Indigenous Cultural Communities (IPs/ICCs). Particularly, it is significant to determine the impact of the project in terms of social, economic, environmental, and even in political dimensions. This would ensure equity, inclusiveness, and sustainability in development projects implemented whether by the government or the private sectors. The Socio-Economic Survey conducted by the Team of Consultants covers the sample populations of Indigenous Peoples from the five (5) barangays of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija and three (3) barangays from the municipalities of Aritao and Sta. Fe in Nueva Vizcaya.

The data gathering in this project involved both primary and secondary data, and utilizing both quantitative and qualitative method and analysis. As mentioned above, a total of 996 respondents were interviewed for the socio-economic survey. The respondents for the socio-economic survey were randomly selected through cluster sampling to capture the conditions of every IP household in the barangays that are most likely to be affected by the DPEARP within and outside of their Ancestral Domain. A printed copy of the survey was utilized for every household alongside the softcopy of the questionnaire generated using the smart phone online/offline statistical method or tool application<sup>10</sup>. The IP researchers/enumerators were able to store the form and answers of the respondents in their mobile cellphone offline and may be used even without internet, which is beneficial for them to avoid contact with the respondents given the pandemic situation. The IP researchers/enumerators conducted a house-to-house formal survey and interview. The surveys were encoded in the application and were sent to the person in charge of collating and organizing the data. The

<sup>10</sup>To adopt with the COVID-19 Pandemic, the researchers utilized the KoBoToolbox offline application see <https://www.kobotoolbox.org/>

hard copies of the questionnaire are used as backup for the softcopy of the data collected.

### **Census and Socio-Economic Survey Results**

Due to the long results of the Census and Socio-Economic Survey, it is being attached here as **Appendix 1** for your perusal. It contains several tables and interpretations for easy appreciation of the results of the study. The document being attached as an Appendix covers 1-237 pages for your detailed reference. To give you some of the major results, please see below the provided brief discussions.

#### **A. Demographic Profile:**

##### **IP Group Affiliation, Age Group, Educational Attainment, Sex, Religion, Work, Income, Civil Status, Skills, Organizations, and Household Members**

Region II has a total of 369 respondents, majority or 259 (70.4%) belong to the Kalanguya-Ikalahan IP group while 40 (10.9%) are Ibaloi and the rest belong to other IP groups. Meanwhile in Region III, out of 729 respondents, majority or 504 (69.14%) belong to the Kalanguya IP Group while 139 (19.07%) belong to the Ibaloi group. The mean age of the IPs in Carranglan, Nueva Ecija, Region III is 44 years old while in Nueva Vizcaya, Region II is 46 years old.

It is also noticeable that there are non-IP respondents that represent the households of ICCs/IPs. This is due to the intermarriage between IPs and Non-IPs in the community. The area where the IPs is settled is an open community which exposes them to other cultures, particularly to the mainstream people.

In terms of education, majority of the respondents have at least attended elementary school but stopped (76 or 28.5% in Region II and 173 or 23.73% in Region III). This is followed by 57 (21.3%) in Region II and 159 (21.81%) in Region III who are high school graduates, and 45 (16.9%) in Region II and 157 (21.54%) in Region III who are elementary graduates. Compared to the status of education of ICCs/IPs before, they are now open to attending schools and even finishing it. It is the same for both men and women in the community. Although disparity still exist as the only accessible schools for them are the elementary and high schools, that is why most of them only attained education up to high school level. Further, ICCs/IPs prefers working than studying as this would provide the immediate needs of their family.

In terms of religion, the ICCs/IPs has been exposed to the mainstream cultures that are predominant in the community. Due to this, their religious belief has also been influenced by the various religions proliferating in the community. In Region II, 62 (16.85%) are Roman Catholic, 48 (13.11%) belongs to United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP), while 41 (11.24%) are Pentecost members, 37 (10.11%) are Spiritist, and 33 (8.99%) are Born Again Christians. In Region III, majority of the respondents (267 out of 729) are Roman Catholic while 20.58% said that they are Born Again Christians, and the rest belong to different denominations, sects, and churches such as the United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP) at 13.17%, the Union Espiritista Christiana (7.82%),

Baptist (6.04%), and several more. The above results are entirely based on the results of the study. Hence, the above results may be different from the content of the ADSDPP since the content of the ADSDPP is outdated. However, even if they belong to diverse religions, most of the elders and leaders in the community still believed in their traditional belief systems like their strong belief in “Kabunyan” or God. Hence, they still practice their rituals and offering to “Kabunyan” or God until now.

As for work and source of monthly income, 247 (67.04%) of the respondents in Region II are farmers which show that they are still practicing the livelihood that they know best and rely the most. Since ICCs/IPs mostly rely on land and nature as their source of living, majority of them still rely on farming and agriculture that explains their close and tied relationship with their ancestral domain/land. Out of 369 respondents in Region II, 32 (8.61%) are housewives as they are left to take care of the house and their children while men do the work for the family. While taking care of the house, housewives also find time to do alternative sources of livelihood such as having mini sari-sari stores, doing gardening and broom making. Meanwhile, in Region III majority of the ICCs/IPs rely on farming (339 out of 729 or 46.50%) as their source of income that also explains their close and tied relationship with their ancestral domain/land, while most of the women are housewives (119 out of 729) taking care of their family, doing household chores, and managing other alternative sources of income. Some ICCs/IPs also have their own small stores (4.94%) while others are laborers (4.43%) and gardeners (3.02%). As ICCs/IPs and keepers of their ancestral domain, they still rely on their land to plant crops for their food and some they used for selling. Others have learned to adapt to their environment and seek other forms of work such as being drivers, vendors, housekeepers, and carpenters or construction workers.

The skills mentioned by the respondents are mostly related to their work and livelihood activities. The top rank skills that the respondents in Region II mentioned are Gardening (87 out 369) followed by farming (67 out of 369) and Broom making (65 out of 369). While in Region III, 215 out of 729 are knowledgeable in farming followed by cooking (47 out of 729).

In terms of monthly income, majority in Region II (56.6%) and Region III (49.66%) are earning below PhP3,000 followed by those earning between PhP3,000-4,999, 93 or 25.1% in Region II and 153 or 20.99% in Region III. The results reveal that ICCs/IPs of both regions only earn an average of more or less 4,000 a month that is way below the poverty threshold in the Philippines for 2018 which is 10,481 per month, in order to meet their basic food and non-food needs. Not to mention the prices of commodity are currently higher compared to 2018.

There are only a number of the respondents in Region II who are members of organizations, majority of the respondents (55.4%) have no memberships to any of these. Of 369 respondents, 61 or 16.5% are members of the Bayagong Association for Community Development (BACD), while 35 (9.4%) are members of Abot Palad Association (APA), and 17 or 4.5% are members of Lawed Farmer's Association (LFA). In Region III, only some of the ICCs/IPs of Carranglan belongs to a community or people's organization, majority of the

respondents (35) are members of Barangay Salazar Tribal Planting Association Incorporated (BSTPAI) followed by 29 who are members of Salazar Pines View Forest Association Inc. (SPVFAI). All of the mentioned organizations from both regions provides several benefits according to the respondents, such as loans, rental benefits particularly in using farm machineries and equipment, agricultural supplies, discounts, dividends, scholarships, death benefits, and other subsidies coming from the government.

In terms of number of children, the two regions are comparable when it comes to the number of children the respondents have. Majority of the respondents 15.7% in Region II and 19.75% in Region III have 3 children in their family. There are also 15.7% of the respondents who have only one child while 17.70% of the respondents in Region III and 15% in Region II have 2 children. Thus it can be said that the ICCs/IPs in Regions II and III have around two or three children in the family.

Moreover, majority of the respondents have 1-5 household members (74.9% in Region II and 61.59% in Region III). It is consistent with their number of children in the family. When it comes to household members of the ICCs/IPs majority includes their children, parents, spouses, siblings, and their grandchildren are with them. It depicts the familial culture or the strong bond of family of the ICCs/IPs, which is the prominent characteristics also of the Filipino people. The same as the profile of the respondents and their spouses, majority of the household members are in their Elementary level (27.3% in Region II and 19.5% in Region III). Majority of the household members either students, parents, or non-working individuals, thus it is expected to be lower compared to the head of the family.

### ***Socio-Cultural Information***

Instead of moving from one place or another, the ICCs/IPs learned to live in one place to preserve their culture. This is as long as there are means for a living. Majority of the respondents in Region III (18%) have been residents of their respective communities for about 1-10 years while (10.6%) have been residents of their respective communities for about 51 years and above. While in Region II, most of the respondents rely on their birth year as their year of residence in the community. According to them, majority have mentioned that they have been in the community for 21-30 years (21.5%) followed by 31-40 years (18.2%). Though most of the respondents have been in the community since birth, some have just migrated in the community for the reason of inter-marriage. The results establish the fact that Indigenous Peoples throughout the years gained familiarity of the community and have developed systems of management involving cultural and spiritual beliefs, and stewardship practices (Atlas et al., 2021).

In terms of the kinds of house of the respondents, these are based on the type of materials where their houses were made off. Type of houses can be permanent (made of cement and Galvanize Iron); semi-permanent (made of cement plus wood plus galvanize iron); and light materials (made of nipa hut which is a combination of grasses, bamboo, and wood). Respondents of Region II live in permanent type of houses 194 (52.6%), while in Region III, 303 (41.6%) of the



respondents have also have permanent houses. The consolidated numbers of houses made with light materials and are semi-permanent makes up the majority of the kinds of houses of the respondents. With this result, the researchers developed an impression that the primary reason why the houses are made as such is because of poverty since most of the respondents earn only Php3,000.00 or below.

It can be gleaned in the results that majority of the respondents in Region III (514 or 70.5%) and Region II (63.1%) own the house they live in. The rest are staying with their parents. This is the same with the lot ownership which is majority owned by the respondents. According to the respondents, they are given the location wherein they can build their houses in the Ancestral Domain. Those that chose to settle in those locations have built their houses permanently. It should be noted that the Kalanguya, who are the majority and the owner of the Ancestral Domain that is subjected to this study, are those that can freely reside and own their land in the Ancestral Domain. Since the majority live in self-owned houses, this explains why in 1974 the Kalanguya community in the Northern Philippines was granted exclusive rights to use and manage at least 15,000 hectares of forestlands through a Communal Forest Stewardship Agreement (CFSA) (Albano et al., 2015). It must be noted that based on the traditional concept of ownership, both the Kalanguya and Kalanguya-Ikalahan are owners of their own ancestral domain covered by their own CADT as tenurial instrument. Hence, they owned the DPEARP sites. However, within the CADT areas, there are clan owned, family owned and individually owned properties which are legally recognized according to their customary laws. They acquire such legal ownership based on the following traditional customary laws of acquisition: (1) they acquire through traditional inheritance of real properties from their forefathers (2) they acquire by being the first one who tilled the land area recognized by the community; and (3) they acquire by buying the property from their siblings or from other members of the community being respected and recognized by the community. The traditional ways of acquiring legal inheritance of real properties from their forefathers are based on culturally accepted practices. In the transfer of ownership, from parents to children, both Kalanguya and Kalanguya-Ikalahan have two basic practices which are the Intudo and Indawdaw. “Intudo” means the act of pointing at the land or property for each of the children by the parent or parents. Most often, the male heirs have more share of the properties for the simple reason that they will soon become head of families or breadwinners of their respective families. On the other hand, “Indawdaw” means the actual handing over of the land title, if available. If the first child is a woman, she will inherit the house of the parents. In case of the distribution of properties after the death of parents, the following are observed:

- ☒ Distribution of properties is done after death of parents
- ☒ The children who have better demonstrated proper care of the parents inherit more
- ☒ The older relatives take the task or responsibility of apportioning the properties to the orphaned children
- ☒ For childless couples, the nearest kin take the responsibility of distributing the properties after the burial expenses are paid for

On the other hand, different IP Groups or ethnic groups are not allowed to

own ancestral domain or ancestral land, unless they intermarriage with the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs or Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs.

In their proof of ownership, 70.6% in Region III and 60% in Region II mentioned they have the Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) as proof of their communal ownership over their Ancestral Domain. It may be primarily for this reason that majority of the respondents now own their domain and mostly have CADT as proof. The Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs owned Ancestral Domain with Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) No. RO2-STF-0406-0458 which has a total land area of thirty thousand seven hundred fifty eight and 5822/10000 (30,758.5822) hectares more or less covers the area of 23 barangays within the Municipality of Aritao, Municipality of Santa Fe and a very little portion of Municipality of Kayapa in the Province of Nueva Vizcaya which was based on the actual ground survey and delineation of the ancestral domain conducted from April 1 to September 30, 2004. On the other hand, the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs owned the Ancestral Domain with CADT No. R03-CAR-1106-051 with a total land area of 25,373.10 Hectares covering portion of Barangay Burgos, whole areas of Barangay Capintalan, Barangay Minuli, Barangay Putlan and Barangay Salazar, Municipality of Carranglan, Province of Nueva Ecija which was approved and issued on November 14, 2006.

Most of the respondents are located in the Mountainous area (85.1% in Region II and 84.9% in Region III) of the Regions. A deeper understanding of the IP culture under study would reveal that most of the respondents reside in the mountains because this characterizes the ICCs/IPs who are ecosystem people (Camaya and Tamayo, 2018; Gabriel and Mangahas, 2017; Gabriel et al., 2020), they live and rely on the forests and their environment for their sustenance.

Burial sites of the ICCs/IPs are sacred places and significant for the community and it should be considered in this IPP. According to majority of the respondents in Region II (51.5%) there are burial site within the community and actually there are 22.6% who mentioned that their burial sites are at their own lot/near their house. It is the same with Region III where 54% of the respondents answered that the cemetery or burial site is located inside the community. This will be crucial when relocation is being considered as output of this study. Territory is vital for ICCs/IPs as it is in these spaces that indigenous communities carry out social, economic, cultural, and environmental activities (Cunningham, 2010; Hiwasaki et al., 2014). In terms of death and burial, every burial needs a *dangli* meaning animal offering. The *dangli* is considered the last feast of man even if he is poor. The least number of pigs to be butchered before a dead is buried is one pair. It is believed that the dead will carry his *dangli* as a present when he meets his ancestors. There is also a duration required for each person. The duration and number of animals including the garment are indicated by the social status level achieved by the dead during his lifetime. The relatives and friends of the dead will provide the *dangli* and set the days of the vigil according to the custom of elders. During the vigil, *upo* meaning a donation may be given to the bereaved family. A traditional song for the dead called *dahna/bahliw* may also be sung. *Dahna/bahliw* means lamentation for blessing to the bereaved family. It is customary that all the relatives are present before burying the dead. On the burial day, all animals intended for the *dangli* is butchered. The number of animals

depends on what the family can afford. After burials all materials used in the rites are gathered, arranged and displayed because it is believed that the dead will take all of these. Before the dead is buried, a *balon* meaning a pack lunch box to heaven is prepared. The *balon* is composed of four boiled eggs, native rice and roasted meat. The meat comes from the pig that has been butchered away from the house. The parts of the meat taken as *balon* are portion of the heart, lungs, liver and flesh taken from the lower ham of the pig. The *balon* is packed in banana leaves and placed together in a bamboo tray. Accompanying as *balon*, are the materials the dead had been using when he/she was still alive like his/her clothing and tobacco. On the way to the grave, the *mabaki* meaning warriors carries a piece of leaves and a hen. The *mabaki* shouts to *Kabunyan* (God) so that he will take care of the spirit of the dead. He also commands the spirit of the dead to be with his ancestors. At the grave, the dead is given specified clothing according to the tradition and a blanket, symbolic of his status. No other things shall be placed inside the coffin. After the burial, the participants ceremonially washed their hands in a prepared container. The *mabaki* prays over the water so that all who wash will be healthy and sound like cool water, and all bad lucks are washed away by the water.

### **Health and Nutrition**

When it comes to common sickness and diseases, majority in Region III (83.8%) and Region II (86.4%) did not mention any malnutrition, disability, or common sickness. Although some of them experience common fever, diarrhea, heart disease, high blood pressure, and there are Persons with Disabilities that are mostly deaf, mute, and blind. However, in terms of medical treatments, 92.3% in Region III and 88.2% in Region II mentioned that they do not bring their family members to have check-ups or treatments because they only treat their sick family members at home. In Region II, the data also revealed that the ICCs/IPs are still using their traditional; way of treating sickness and diseases, they have Folk healer or medicine men which they call Mabaki (3.85%).

Aside from the comfort of their homes, and their traditional values or cultures, another reason for their minimal access to health facilities is due to distant location of rural health centers and general hospitals, and availability of medical personnel in the health centers. Majority of the respondents in both regions cannot estimate the distance of the medical facilities but there are 17.6% in Region III that mentioned rural health centers are around 16-20 kilometers from their location while 40.3% in Region II mentioned it at more than 20 kilometers from their residences. General hospitals in Region II according to 76.7% of the respondents and 39.8% of Region III respondents are also more than 20 kilometers from their residences. The findings validate what Guinaran, R. (2021) mentioned that the provision of healthcare services to the members of different ICCs/IPs remains a big problem in the Philippines. Indigenous peoples comprise about 13% or 10 to 15 million of the total population of the Philippines. They have worse health outcomes compared to the general population primarily because of the distance of their location, poor quality of health care, and social and cultural exclusion.

Instead of going to hospital and health centers for treatment, the ICCs/IPs

use Indigenous Knowledge such as the use of herbal medicines to treat their sickness. Majority of the respondents in Region III (27.6%) and Region II (22.6%) use Oregano leaves, followed by 20.5% in Region III and 22.5% in Region II use Lagundi leaves. Most of these herbal medicines are usually used for treatment of cough and cold in both Regions. The herbal medicines/medicinal plants being used by the ICCs/IPs in Carranglan, Nueva Ecija can be attributed to the geographical location in which the plants thrive. It also reinforces what Tantengco, O., et. Al (2018) posits that the Philippines has over 12,000 plant species of which are used by the traditional herbalists of different ICCs/IPs in traditional medicine. The ICCs/IPs all around the country have been practicing traditional treatment and medicine using different plants to remedy common ailments such as headache, stomach ache, cough, colds, toothache, and other skin diseases.

Most of the foods usually found in the community are sourced from the farms within the area and some are even produced from their own yard. This validates the earlier findings on the source of income of the respondents which was mainly farming or gardening. The ICCs/IPs usually has beans (variety) (24.9%) and sweet potato (14.4%) in Region III, while in Region II, beans (25.1%) are likewise the staple everyday followed by eggplant (12.2%). The ICCs/IPs only rely mostly on small stores found in the community to buy their food or other necessities. The results validate the distance of the respondents' houses to other establishments offering basic needs such as health centers due to the geographical location. Consequently, only small stores are near their homes.

Although the government has implemented the Universal Healthcare Law, there are still 44.3% of the ICCs/IPs respondents in Region III and 30% in Region II do not have Philhealth Insurance. But still they receive free medicines (57.9% in Region II and 58.3% in Region III) which they can access in barangay health centers, particularly free check-ups when there are medical personnel in the centers.

### ***Environment and Sanitation***

In sanitation and hygiene, 58.3% in Region III and 59% in Region II respondents use water flush toilet, but there are still those that use closed pit toilet and open pit toilet. In Region II, there are 16.7% respondents and 7.27% in Region III who do not have their own toilet at all. The researchers developed an impression that the primary reason why there are still respondents who still use closed pit toilet, open pit toilet, and no toilet at all can be attributed to their poverty since majority of the respondents earn only 3,000.00 or below.

Part of environment and sanitation of the ICCs/IPs are the sources of water and electricity. Majority of the Region III respondents (284 or 39%) mentioned that their source of water is either from a creek, river, lake, or rain water. Also, there are 16.5% who indicated that their source of water is from a local water system, while other have spring, and deep well. In Region II, 76.9% have access to local water system but still the rest access the natural bodies of water such as spring, creek, rivers, and even rain water. The Kalanguya ancestral domain is rich in water resources such as watersheds, rivers and small rivers, and creeks nearby. These water resources also sustain the agricultural activities not only of the



Kalanguya people but of the whole province Nueva Ecija.

In terms of electricity, majority of respondents in Region II (88.7%) and 77.91% in Region III have access to electricity, but there are still those that use solar power and other means to have electricity and lights in their houses.

Meanwhile in terms of waste management, majority of the respondents in Region III (44.9%) mentioned that they burn their garbage while in Region II (32.8%) turn their wastes into compost. From the responses, it is noteworthy that Region II respondents can access local government services like garbage collection (25.1%), however some harmful practices like burning of wastes were still practiced by the respondents.

### ***Education and Training***

In the basic education from Kinder to Grade 12 within the ancestral domain, the government particularly the Department of Education (DepEd) provide free education for both the Kalanguya-Ikalahan in Region II and Kalanguya in Region III which are all state owned. Mother tongue or Kalanguya and Kalanguya-Ikalahan languages are being taught to Grades 1-3 as part of teaching the culture, customs and traditions to the children and youths subjects only. Beyond Grade 3, Kalanguya and Kalanguya-Ikalahan languages are not being taught and used. The medium of instructions used by diverse teachers in the different schools within the ancestral domain after Grade 3 is bilingual either English or Tagalog. However, the Kalanguya and Kalanguya-Ikalahan languages can still be mixed with English or Tagalog especially on the explanations of subjects that are hardly understand by the pupils or students.

As posited by Adhikari, et al. (2017), training is the field concerned with the performance of activities aimed at improving the performance of individuals and groups. In order for the ICCs/IPs to uplift their quality of life, they must be provided with necessary trainings and seminars. According to the respondents, only a few of them have attended livelihood trainings and agriculture-related seminar for the past three years. These trainings are provided by the Local Government Units or State Universities which are usually free of charge. This indicate that the respondents lack training in many aspects. When asked about their needed training, majority of Region III respondents (40.3%) would like to undergo any livelihood training appropriate in their place while in Region II, majority of the respondents also need processing/production/livelihood-related training (26.4%). The ICCs/IPs reason out that they want to undergo training for them to have additional income.

Most of the respondents cannot determine how far their residences are to the education institutions. However based on their descriptions the elementary or primary schools are just around one to three kilometers for both respondents of the two regions and they can access it by foot or walking from their home to the school. While the secondary and tertiary institutions are too far for them and they usually access them using vehicles. Despite their hardship in going to school, some of the ICCs/IPs still persevere to pursue education. This reflects the belief of the IP students that schooling would improve their lives and destinies despite

the challenges that they encountered (McKinley, Brayboy & Bang, 2019).

When asked about whether they receive educational assistance, 72% of the respondents in Region III and 68.5% in Region II did not receive any educational assistance. This educational assistance is in the form of educational materials, scholarship, allowance, free dormitory, and gadget for remote learning. The findings indicate that there was a small percentage of families that received educational assistance despite the fact that many of the IPs/ICCs belong to the marginalized sectors of the community and their enjoyment of the right to education is hindered mainly by poverty (Eduardo & Gabriel, 2021).

It is also notable that the ICCs/IPs are still practicing traditional educational system (66.1% in Region II and 75.4% in Region II) where the council of elders transfer proper attitude, necessary skills, and enough knowledge to the young generations. Their way of transferring these is through intergenerational way of transferring, and through actual involvement of young generations in the field for actual traditional skills transfer. The ICCs/IPs of Region III also mentioned that the council of elders transfer to the young generations by informal schooling through storytelling. This way the ICCs/IPs maintain their rich cultures through traditional educational system which concurs to the finding of Valdeavilla (2018) that ICCs/IPs successfully preserved their cultural identity even after colonization. The results establish the fact that ICCs/IPs have unique way of learning and knowledge systems that connects the past and present and their experience and meaning (Gabriel, 2017; Gabriel & Mangahas, 2017; Tamayo & Camaya, 2018; Gabriel et al., 2020; Facing History and Ourselves, 2020).

## **B. LIVELIHOOD AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION**

### ***Source of Family Livelihood***

The main source of income of the ICCs/IPs is agricultural activities such as farming or gardening which is mentioned earlier in the profile of the respondents and the ICCs/IPs. Their average monthly income of less than 3,000 pesos is insufficient; hence they look for other ways to make a living. Since the respondents are into agricultural activities, what is common to their community and to their daily food are the ones they usually plant such as Beans, Rice palay, pepper, and other vegetables that can easily be cultivated in their place. The ICCs/IPs primarily relies on their natural resources as the primary source of their livelihood, supported by the study conducted by Capistrano (2010). This means, the ICCs/IPs rely on their industriousness as farmers by planting what they need for them to be self-reliant, not by money income. Hence, they live sustainably except for their needs that directly need money like education and hospitalizations.

The ICCs/IPs have the right to their Ancestral Domain therefore most of the respondents in Region II (61.3%) own their land where they cultivate as farm land, however in Region III (61.2%) mentioned that they do not own their farm lot. This means that most of the ICCs/IPs in Region III has their farm lots located within the communally owned portions of the ancestral domains. It must be clear that ancestral domains supported by the Certificate of ancestral Domain Title

(CADT) includes communally owned lands and clan/family/individually owned lands by virtue of customary laws. This explains the percentages above that the 61.3% in Region II represents the ICCs/IPs respondents coming from clan/family/individually who owned lands by virtue of customary laws while the 61.2% ICCs/IPs respondents from Region III represents those who utilizes the communally owned land as their farm lots. This means that the 61.2% respondents belong to the ICCs/IPs who does not owned farm lots within the AD.

What the respondents and the community cultivate in their farms are used mainly for commerce or business and food consumption. The ICCs/IPs of Region II sell their produce to the cooperatives and direct buyers, while in Region III majority use their produce for consumption while some sell it also to direct buyers. Most of the Region III respondents (23.5%) mentioned that the common problems they experience in their farm were epidemics or deaths of animals, while 7.68% mentioned that they have limited seeds for farming. Meanwhile, for Region II they have identified plant diseases (41%) and low produce and low selling value (31%) as the common problems in their farm. These findings suggest that ICCs/IPs do not have enough knowledge about pest management and control. Based on recent research, ICCs/IPs remain wary in adopting external knowledge sources about pest control as it threatens their way of life (Haniyaremye & Korina (2021).

As their source of farmland irrigation, the ICCs/IPs relies on rivers (28% in Region II and 15% in Region III) and creeks or small stream. The result establishes the fact that ICCs/IPs rely on their natural sources of water for farming. This is a corollary to Manontong's (2020) report that aside from improving roads, ICCs/IPs need government projects and interventions like irrigation projects to improve their way of life and socioeconomic status.

In terms of livestock's, most of the ICCs/IPs both in Region II and Region III mentioned they raise chickens and pigs which can be easily use as source of food and can easily be sold for business. Chicken farming is the most ideal for ICCs/IPs due to its low start-up cost and easy management (Mccune, 2022). However, animal diseases are the most common problems encountered by the respondents in Region II in their animal husbandry, while the ICCs/IPs of Region III mentioned limited budget/support followed by animal diseases.

Meanwhile in production, majority of the ICCs/IPs in Region III are into making whisks and broom sticks, others also produce handicrafts or woodcrafts. In region II most of the respondents also mentioned broom making and woven bamboo strips.

When asked about the materials they use for their agriculture or livelihood activity, respondents in Region II mentioned iron fork hoe/hand plow hoe, shovel, hand tractor/cultivator and others. While in Region III, most of the respondents mentioned plow, hand tractor, shovel, iron fork hoe, sickle and other farm tools and equipment. The data reveal that ICCs/IPs still uses materials relevant to their traditional farming. Based on the study of Coop Indisco (1995), significant number of Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSPs) still remain like the use of plow, spade and bare hands and foot for soil working activities in their farming system.

For ICCs/IPs, majority of the respondents do not earn enough income to meet their or their family's daily needs, but still there a number of respondents who mentioned that their income is enough to meet their family's daily needs. The findings suggest that even though resources are available within the ICCs/IPs ancestral domains, their produce is primarily for food consumption and does not provide enough income to support their family's needs. However, since the ICCs/IPs know how to live with contentment and with the resources that their environment provides, they still believe that what they have is enough for them as long as they are provided by the land and nature with food to live.

Given their insufficient income, the livelihood project that the ICCs/IPs would like to learn and start is food processing (24.8%) in Region III and hog raising/livestock in Region II (42.9%).

Despite being accustomed to modern way of farming and having alternative livelihood activities, the ICCs/IPs still continue their Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSP) in farming. The respondents of Region III still use the traditional removal of palay/rice seeds from its stalks and husks (by whipping/flogging) while in Region II, they plow soil using carabaos. They likewise cultivate mountain/soil to plant, and they manually plant and harvest palay rice as part of their IKSPs. The rich culture of ICCs/IPs is reflected in their traditional farming techniques despite of the emergence of new farming techniques and technologies.

### **C. SOCIO-POLITICAL PROFILE: LAWS, BELIEFS, AND KNOWLEDGE OR PRACTICES ON AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION**

The ICCs/IPs often consider some of their natural resources as sacred and the places and spots that are important to the community such as their sources for their basic needs, livelihood, the known waterfalls and streams in their community, and the natural tourists spot are also part of their sacred places. The whole mountain or their Ancestral Domain is among the most sacred places for the ICCs/IPs as they consider it their home and provider of their needs. Other sacred places include their cemetery and those that are part of their culture and heritage. Thus, they consider the Balete National Shrine, also called the Dalton Pass Shrine as sacred. The picture of the Dalton Pass Shrine is shown on the next page:





Photo 3: Dalton Pass Shrine

The Dalton Pass Shrine as seen above found in the boundary of Nueva Ecija and Nueva Vizcaya includes two memorials, both remembering the combat that occurred between the US 25th Infantry Division and allies, against the enemy in April-May 1945; Dalton Pass is named in honor of the 25th Infantry Division Assistant Division Commander, Brigadier James Dalton who was killed in action at this location. The address of the Balet Pass (Dalton pass) 266 Pan-Philippine Highway, Santa Fe (Nueva Vizcaya), Philippines site is located at the summit of the mountain pass, Dalton Pass, 3,000 feet (910m) in elevation. Dalton Pass, also called Balet Pass, is a zigzag road and mountain pass that joins the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines. It is part of Cagayan Valley Road segment of Pan-Philippine Highway (Maharlika Highway). The "National Shrine of the Battle of Balet" which includes monuments and memorials honor the war losses of Japanese, Chinese Guerrillas and American forces.

The Tongtongan System is an Indigenous rule/law that is the most significant of the Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) of the ICCs/IPs in Region II. Meanwhile, the ICCs/IPs of Region III has high regard for the authority or the rules of the elders followed by the Tongtongan System or the justice system of the community. The Tongtongan serves as an avenue for dispute resolution in the community where the elders (Lupon or Jung-Tung-o) serve as arbiters. The community also takes pride of their Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representative (IPMR) who leads the community activities and serves as a channel for the articulation of the needs of the community to the local government unit. The community still enforces traditional practices and customary laws such as the established committee or "Lupon" of elders and leaders who discuss,

deliberate, and decide on the matters of the community, as well the “Summon” where they call on the involved person or individuals to conduct investigations or legal proceedings. In general, the ICCs/IPs laws or IPS is mainly for defending the rights of the ICCs/IPs, for respecting the elders, and for fixing and protecting the IP system, as well as, for leading the IPs and continuing their tradition.

It can be said that Indigenous Peoples are effectively independent and they have their own indigenous political and administrative system. Further, the elders play a crucial role in the Indigenous politics. The indigenous system of governance can be better understood by exploring the ties between the existing functions they perform in their society or the existing power relations.

For the Indigenous Peoples, their rights are not separate from their lands and environment, hence, the link between culture and environment is clear among them. The ICCs/IPs also have their own agricultural and environmental indigenous laws and practices. Majority of Region III respondents mentioned “Prohibition on trees cutting” (85 out of 170 or 50%), followed by “Forest guarding” (28.2%), next is the Tongtongan System (7.06%), and 6.47% mentioned “Tree planting”. In Region II, their main priority is the same as those in Region III which is the prohibition of trees cutting (24.4% or 42 out of 172), and the Tongtongan system in case of acts against the environment. The reasons stated by the respondents in implementing the mentioned IP laws and practices are mainly to maintain the integrity of nature and to prevent soil erosion/flood.

The results indicate that the community values its bodies of water, watersheds, and ponds as manifested in the prohibition on the use of electric fishing equipment and fish poisoning, as they may harm the waters and cause negative effect on the normal water ecosystem. To reinforce the prohibition, and to warn both locals and non-locals, the community practices “Kudong” where signages are put in the forest and watershed areas. They also assign Bantay Gubat or Bantay Sunog (Forest rangers or guards) to enforce rules and ensure that the forests are protected from illegal loggers, although as of now the number of enforcers is insufficient to efficiently protect all the forest covers in the area. These enforcers are also supervised by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

In terms of rituals and beliefs to secure the farm and the natural environment, the data revealed that offering animals/ praying are the main rituals (98.1%) of the ICCs/IPs in Region II. While in Region III, 29 out of 141 respondents (20.6%) said that they practice “Cañao/Kanyaw” or the ceremonial thanksgiving to the gods for watching over the IPs and protecting their land. Other forms of “Kanyaw” are performed for bountiful harvest, economic progress, and for healing. There are 25 respondents who mentioned “kadaw ni payaw/pag-aatang” which is the oblation or offering of animals in Region III, while some say that they offer prayers to the gods. The ICCs/IPs also perform “Paltic” or blessing before the start of a work, as well as make an offering using animal blood. They are also do the “Buyon” or divination ritual, and “Dahada” or the blessing or thanksgiving.

The mentioned rituals are still being practiced primarily to increase harvest and for the protection of the forest. They are doing the rituals for the blessing to

come and also to maintain IP tradition.

Among the most common problems encountered by the ICCs/IPs in the continuous use of IKSP is the lack of water irrigation. Since their main livelihood activity is agriculture, the source of water and the access to it is very essential to the ICCs/IPs. Without access to water, they could only resort to their traditional beliefs and practices and hope that they will be provided for by the gods.

It is also notable that there are ICCs/IPs who mentioned “Modernization” and “Lack of equipment” as among their problems with the continuous use of IKSP. Because most ICCs/IPs are now exposed to modernization, they need to adapt to the changing environment and technology to make their life easier. The process of adjustment becomes a hindrance for the ICCs/IPs in their use of the IKSP. As it is, respondents believe that the IKSP are somehow “Difficult to teach or transfer” to the next generation as they will need to establish effective ways of transferring knowledge to the young generation, and they will need resources and new approaches to do it.

#### **D. HAZZARDS/DANGERS IN THE LOCATION OF THE IP COMMUNITY**

Since the IP community is situated in a mountainous portion of the province of Nueva Ecija, IPs often experience natural and human-induced hazards that affect their household and livelihood.

Most of the responses in Region III point to earthquakes as the primary concern of the ICCs/IPs since the community is at risk to ground shaking that may erode some part of the mountain and even the residential areas. Related to this is the next hazard in the community according to the respondents which are landslides. Since ICCs are mostly situated along slopes and elevated areas, landslide is a serious hazard that has to be mitigated and something that the community should prepare for. It can be triggered by earthquakes or continuous rains on the mountains. For Region2, majority mentioned soil erosion as the top danger in the community followed by flooding, then earthquake. Majority of the answers are environment related. It can, likewise, be noticed that some respondents mentioned Covid-19 virus which is the present problem of the world today and some are afraid African swine flu because their additional incomes comes from hog raising.

In response to the threats of hazards in the community, ICCs/IPs of Region II answered praying (41.4%) followed by evacuation (19.7%). While in Region III, preparation (37.1%) is the most frequent security measures conducted by the ICCs/IPs followed by staying at home (23.4%) and the exercise of precaution (11.1%). Majority of these safety measures already exist and are practiced in the community. These were developed due to experience or may be a practice handed down by their parents and elders. However, some measures are learned through the barangay and local governments, particularly those related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Not only do IPs rely on their community practices and bayanihan, but they also rely on their faith through praying.

It is evident that the spirit of teamwork, cooperation, support, and unity is present in the ICCs/IPs, and these are highlighted during times of emergencies.

#### **E. LIST OF REQUESTS MITIGATIONS OR DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PROGRAMS OR PROJECTS BY ICCs/IPs**

This portion contains only the gathered gaps/concerns/adverse impacts of the DPEARP and their requests mitigation measures, the consolidated results based on the hearts, eyes and mind of different sectors from the ICCs/IPs taken during the purposive interview parallel to the conduct of census and socio-economic survey. Since the census and socio-economic survey were conducted within the ICCs/IPs, the four sectors were purposively selected namely: (1) Barangay Officials, (2) Council of Elders and Senior Citizens, (3) women, and (4) youths who were being interviewed for this purpose. *Again, this is a culture-based practice of the ICCs/IPs in terms of broad participation.*

To make it compliant to the concept of JICA broad participation, the opinions of all populations was taken by using sample households respondents (396 in Region II and 729 in Region III) were also being surveyed using the developed tool that resulted to the content of Appendix 1 that represent the opinions and responses of all the households. Other opinions of other groups were included also in the Tongtongan and other data gathering activities like during the Key Informant Interview (KII). These complement the data being gathered in the interview as shown in Table 22 below.

For purposes of the purposively conducted interview, the results in the Table below are hereby presented on the Issues/Concerns/Adverse Impacts; and Requests Mitigations, Suggestions or Development Plans/Programs/Projects among the four selected sectors:

<b>Barangay</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Issues/Concerns/Adverse Impacts</b>	<b>Requests Mitigations, Suggestions or Development Plans/Programs/Projects</b>
<b>Region II</b>			
<b>Canarem, Aritao</b>	Barangay Officials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerns on the non-payment of DPWH on the ancestral domain/land and non-land assets in their previously constructed project in the community.</li> <li>One of families in the community reported that their affected land was not properly addressed by the DPWH.</li> <li>Lack of updating and new consultation for the project in order to avoid the past experiences of the community wherein they experienced lack of communication with the consultants.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DPWH must compensate all ICCs/IPs on their ancestral domain/land being used as Road Right-of-way (ROW) before the actual construction of the project; including compensation of other properties or assets to be destroyed during the actual construction of the project</li> <li>Request Slope protection for the bridge in the community</li> <li>ICCs/IPs from the Barangay to be the priority in the labor during construction of the road.</li> <li>Construction of a concrete farm-to-market road.</li> </ol>



Barangay	Sector	Issues/Concerns/Adverse Impacts	Requests Mitigations, Suggestions or Development Plans/Programs/Projects
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. The non-compliance of the DPWH in their previous promise in providing 300 meters of lot but they only provided 100 meters.</li> <li>5. Non-Compliance of DPWH in their promise to repaired the drift and tire path to river</li> <li>6. Lack of plan for proper waste disposal of the waste from the tunnel.</li> <li>7. Usage and loss of ancestral domain and land for the project.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Construction of Potable water system for the community.</li> <li>6. Construction of Day Care Center and Health Center.</li> <li>7. Cell site tower construction.</li> <li>8. Widening of box culvert and rehabilitation with slope protection.</li> <li>9. Construction of flood control for the community.</li> <li>10. Support Reforestation project</li> <li>11. Request Gymnasium, Barangay ambulance, barangay pharmacy, and multi-purpose cooperative fund</li> <li>12. Request Livelihood projects, organic farm facilities and scholarship for all affected by the project.</li> <li>13. Support Proper Waste Disposal Project</li> </ol>
	Council of Elders and Senior Citizens	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No clear house relocation to be provided for the affected ICCs/IPs.</li> <li>2. No clear replacement of Properties and other assets and no clear payment of the landowners who will be affected by the project.</li> <li>3. Concerns on non-priority of Residence of the community as workers in the tunnel construction which will serve as their temporary work.</li> <li>4. Deforestation due to the project</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proper relocation of affected ICCs/IPs</li> <li>2. Compensation of properties and other assets to affected ICCs/IPs</li> <li>3. ICCs/IPs to be priority in terms of labor during construction of the road</li> <li>4. Request for Scholarship for education of their children.</li> <li>5. Construction of Health Center in the community to accommodate patients.</li> <li>6. Ambulance vehicle for the community.</li> <li>7. Support for Reforestation Program</li> </ol>
	Women Group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concern for no River wall to prevent landslide and flood</li> <li>2. Concern for no access to the DPEARP if not given</li> <li>3. Loss of livelihood due to the project</li> <li>4. Loss of land for farming by women</li> <li>5. Loss of income that will affect the education of children</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of River Wall and Riprap to prevent landslide and flood</li> <li>2. Livelihood projects for the community such as hog raising, mushroom production, basket weaving, soft broom making, and food processing</li> <li>3. Materials and equipment for the livelihood projects</li> <li>4. Ambulance for the community</li> <li>5. Farm to market road</li> <li>6. Scholarship program, gymnasium, and street light</li> <li>7. Construction of access road to the DPEARP for the easy</li> </ol>

Barangay	Sector	Issues/Concerns/Adverse Impacts	Requests Mitigations, Suggestions or Development Plans/Programs/Projects
			marketing of products of women
	Youth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project may result to pollution and fear of no prevention plan</li> <li>2. The project may lead to possible occurrence of more road accidents</li> <li>3. When the project starts, the company might not get laborers from the barangay.</li> <li>4. There is a concern that the project for tourism and reforestation might not be.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support Tourism and Reforestation Project of Youths to prevent landslide and minimize air pollution</li> <li>2. Fencing of the whole stretch of the DPEARP to minimize road accidents</li> <li>3. Employment of Out-of-School Youths as laborers during road constructions</li> <li>4. Putting of signages to prevent road accidents</li> <li>5. Livelihood for out-of-school youth.</li> <li>6. Scholarship for students</li> <li>7. Cell site construction</li> <li>8. Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) multi-purpose hall</li> <li>9. Sports facilities, covered court</li> <li>10. Training and programs for the youth.</li> </ol>
Canabuan, Santa Fe	Barangay Officials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of genuine consultations of manila-based local consultants with the barangay which is against transparency.</li> <li>2. The concern for no conduct of proper land appraisal for the affected land-owners in order to correctly compensate them.</li> <li>3. The issue for no proper relocation of affected ICCs/IPs and non-payment of lots/land by the contractor or DPWH.</li> <li>4. Non-compliance of all the previous agreements and promises made regarding the DPEAR because last 2019, there were consultants who visited Barangay Canabuan but failed to comply with the agreement. They drilled and got samples within the barangay, they promised to return and compensate as well as present the result of their study but they never did.</li> <li>5. The concerns that Manila-based Consultants/members of the project did not ask permission from the Barangay every time and</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Manila-Based consultants and other consultants to conduct genuine and proper ICCs/IPs-based consultations</li> <li>2. DPWH to conduct proper ancestral domain/land appraisal for purposes of fair compensation before the construction of the project</li> <li>3. DPWH to offer Proper Relocation of Affected ICCs/IPs of the project</li> <li>4. Consultants, Contractors and DPWH to always ask permission before entering the ancestral domain/community or barangay and also must fulfill all their promises and comply with all the agreements</li> <li>5. Construction of the connecting road and farm to market roads so that the DPEAR would be beneficial to the IPs/ICCs as well as to the citizens in the Municipality of Sta. Fe.</li> <li>6. Request drinking water system, development of soil erosion prevention/protection, and support for agriculture as part of compensation to the</li> </ol>

Barangay	Sector	Issues/Concerns/Adverse Impacts	Requests Mitigations, Suggestions or Development Plans/Programs/Projects
		they enter to the community. In fact there were reports that they damaged some properties within the barangay.	IPs/ICCs.
	Council of Elders and Senior Citizens	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of full disclosure and need for another FPIC and updating of the Memorandum of Agreement for the change from 2-lanes to 4-lanes as well as from 1-tunnel to 2-tunnel DPEARP Design.</li> <li>2. No proper plan for the disposal of waste from the construction of the tunnel.</li> <li>3. Destruction of forest due to the project.</li> <li>4. Issues and problems such as solid damage (landslide), shortage of water, negative effects to plant and trees growth, soil disposal, environmental disturbance, and pollution that need to be properly addressed.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct series of Tongtongan or culture-based culture sensitive community consultations in Sta. Fe and Aritao and update the MOA instead of conducting another FPIC due to change in the engineering design of the project</li> <li>2. Support proper waste disposal program</li> <li>3. Support massive reforestation project/program to minimize landslide, shortage of water, loss of plants and animals, minimize pollution</li> <li>4. Create connecting community road.</li> <li>5. Improve tourism site and irrigation for agriculture.</li> </ol>
	Women Group	(Did not mention issues/concerns/adverse impacts only requests)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Livelihood programs for women and capacity building trainings and empowerment programs for women.</li> <li>2. Construction of health care facilities, educational facilities, potable water system facilities, among others to benefit community especially women and children.</li> <li>3. Provision of sustainable nursery or seedlings for forest development project of women.</li> <li>4. Support for women-related livelihood programs.</li> <li>5. Cell site tower for the online education of our children and multi-purpose building.</li> </ol>
	Youth	(Did not mention issues/concerns/adverse impacts only requests)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cell site or tower construction</li> <li>2. Improvement of transportation facilities (barangay road) for accessibility of students going to schools.</li> <li>3. Provision of related trainings and seminars for youth development.</li> </ol>
<b>Canabuan, Aritao</b>	Barangay Officials	1. No clear proper ancestral domain/land appraisal and no	1. Fair and due compensation to AD Owners before actual

Barangay	Sector	Issues/Concerns/Adverse Impacts	Requests Mitigations, Suggestions or Development Plans/Programs/Projects
		<p>clear mode of fair payment to affected ICCs/IPs owners.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No proper plan for disposal of waste from the tunnel.</li> <li>Possible no access to the DPEARP</li> <li>Possible pollution of rivers affected by the project.</li> <li>The lack of consultations on the change in number of 1 tunnel to 2 tunnels should be subjected to another FPIC and agreement.</li> <li>Lack of relocation plan for affected ICCs/IPs</li> </ol>	<p>constructions on their land and non-land assets</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support proper waste disposal program to avoid river pollution</li> <li>Construction of connecting road and exit road to the DPEARP.</li> <li>Conduct FPIC or update MOA due to change in the number of tunnels</li> <li>Facilitate proper relocation and resettlement of directly affected ICCs/IPs</li> </ol>
	Council of Elders and Senior Citizens	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improper disposal of waste during the construction of the tunnel.</li> <li>Pollution of rivers affected by the project.</li> <li>Massive landslide due to the project.</li> <li>The project may result to environmental disturbance.</li> <li>Rivers and water inhabitants may be destroyed.</li> <li>New FPIC for the 4-lane tunnel since the first FPIC only include 2-lane tunnel.</li> <li>Massive deforestation due to the project.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of tourism and development.</li> <li>Establishment of IP Heritage.</li> <li>Request Barangay mobile and community gym by the community</li> <li>Support Proper Waste Management Program of affected Barangays to avoid river pollution and destruction of river/water inhabitants</li> <li>Support Massive Reforestation Program along the DPEARP to avoid landslide and minimize environmental disturbance</li> <li>Conduct FPIC or update MOA due to change in lanes</li> </ol>
	Women Group	(Did not mention issues/concerns/adverse impacts only requests)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cell site tower construction.</li> <li>Construction of concrete roads for better transportation.</li> <li>Livelihood for women and senior citizens.</li> <li>Vocation school</li> <li>Barangay ambulance</li> <li>Water system</li> <li>Multi-purpose hall</li> <li>Playground for children</li> <li>Repainting of the schools</li> </ol>
	Youth	(Did not mention issues/concerns/adverse impacts only requests)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cell site tower construction.</li> <li>Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) office within each barangays</li> <li>Sport facilities like basketball court</li> <li>Sound system for community events</li> <li>Solar energy for the whole community</li> <li>Trash bins for solid waste management</li> </ol>



Barangay	Sector	Issues/Concerns/Adverse Impacts	Requests Mitigations, Suggestions or Development Plans/Programs/Projects
Barangay	Sector	Issues/Concerns/Adverse Impacts	Requests Mitigations, Suggestions or Development Plans/Programs/Projects
<b>Region III</b>			
<b>Burgos, Carranglan</b>	Barangay Officials	(Did not mention issues/concerns/adverse impacts only requests)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Request Forest fire prevention program and purchase of Fire Truck.</li> <li>2. Request Road connecting the following places within Barangay Burgos from Brgy. Cemetery to Sitio Gawed, Gulgol, Malay-ong and Manala.</li> <li>3. Requesting also Street lights installation for the following places in Barangay Burgos from Barangay Gawed and Malay-ong</li> <li>4. Installation of Water tank along the DPEARP for fire prevention and farm irrigation</li> <li>5. Emergency vehicle or Ambulance Vehicle</li> </ol>
	Council of Elders and Senior Citizens	(Did not mention issues/concerns/adverse impacts only requests)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Request for waste truck, connecting road, livelihood program, water system and cell site.</li> <li>2. Residents of the barangay to be priority laborers in the project.</li> <li>3. Compensate first the affected areas before starting the construction of the project.</li> </ol>
	Women Group	(Did not mention issues/concerns/adverse impacts only requests)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Livelihood for women.</li> <li>2. Cement the rough roads.</li> <li>3. Fix the overflow in Gulgol and Malay-ong for crop transportation.</li> <li>4. Provide electricity in Malay-ong for convenient crop transportation.</li> </ol>
	Youth	(Did not mention issues/concerns/adverse impacts only requests)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Livelihood program and training for out-of-school youth.</li> </ol>
<b>Capintalan, Carranglan</b>	Barangay Officials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A lot of businesses will be affected especially those which depend on travelers. There are urgent concerns that they might not be given attention and lack of plan to address their concern</li> <li>2. Market access to products will also be highly affected.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Request that the Affected business owners must be priority in putting up business along or near the DPEARP especially ICCs/IPs business owners;</li> <li>2. Other non-IPs residents from non-AD barangays must not be allowed to put up a business in the area;</li> <li>3. Construction of food, bus and business terminal for marketing of products;</li> </ol>

Barangay	Sector	Issues/Concerns/Adverse Impacts	Requests Mitigations, Suggestions or Development Plans/Programs/Projects
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Inclusion of directly affected business owners for payment of other entitlements by the DPWH</li> <li>5. Scholarship programs for students;</li> <li>6. Purchase of ambulance vehicle for the affected barangays; and</li> <li>7. Purchase of solid waste truck.</li> </ol>
	Council of Elders and Senior Citizens	(Did not mention issues/concerns/adverse impacts only requests)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Requests from elders: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 farm to market road;</li> <li>1.2 electricity;</li> <li>1.3 trump line;</li> <li>1.4 bridge;</li> <li>1.5 reforestation;</li> <li>1.6 mobile ambulance;</li> <li>1.7 eco-tourism empowerment; and</li> <li>1.8 IP vocational school.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Trucks for vegetable dealers</li> </ol>
	Women Group	(Did not mention issues/concerns/adverse impacts only requests)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Programs to help solo parents and persons with disabilities</li> <li>2. Solar Power to every household for qualified beneficiaries if improvement on the accessibility of electricity is not possible.</li> <li>3. Provide a farm to market road.</li> <li>4. Appoint a community organizer who will monitor the activities in the implementation of DPEAR. With this, they recommend Ms. Benafe Tayambong.</li> <li>5. Provide Women empowerment and capability training such as livelihood, financial literacy, skills development, alternative agri-based production</li> <li>6. Further studies to strengthen the Kalanguya Culture should be done also.</li> </ol>
	Youth	(Did not mention issues/concerns/adverse impacts only requests)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cell site construction, electricity and free wi-fi per sitio</li> <li>2. Scholarship and job opportunities for youths</li> <li>3. Construction of Sport facilities for Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) activities.</li> </ol>
<b>Minuli, Carranglan</b>	Barangay Officials	(Did not mention issues/concerns/adverse impacts only requests)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rescue ambulance for the residents of the community since the tunnel would lessen</li> </ol>

Barangay	Sector	Issues/Concerns/Adverse Impacts	Requests Mitigations, Suggestions or Development Plans/Programs/Projects
			<p>the transportation near the barangay.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barangay service for the transportation of products like agriculture must be provided.</li> <li>Internet connection and multi-purpose building for kindergarten students</li> <li>Multi-purpose for rescue equipment for emergency purposes.</li> <li>Livelihood program for the community members.</li> </ol>
	Council of Elders and Senior Citizens	(Did not mention issues/concerns/adverse impacts only requests)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School bus for the students.</li> <li>Farm to market road</li> <li>Truck to be used for the transportation of local products.</li> <li>Indigenous People's Hospital, livelihood program, and scholarship program</li> <li>Irrigation system for agriculture purposes.</li> <li>Reforestation project for the project.</li> </ol>
	Women Group	(Did not mention issues/concerns/adverse impacts only requests)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood project for women because the project affects the livelihood or source of income of the residents of Barangay Minuli.</li> <li>Free transportation service for community members who are purchasing from other municipality/ province.</li> <li>Full Scholarship for the children of IPs.</li> <li>Internet connection for the students.</li> <li>School of heritage to preserve the indigenous culture.</li> <li>Indigenous People's Hospital is also requested.</li> <li>Construct Water Harvesting.</li> <li>Support Livelihood and business of the community might affected by the project.</li> </ol>
	Youth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concern for lack of internet connections for the youths</li> <li>Fear for no access to the main DPEAR for traveling of youths especially students</li> <li>Fear for lack of livelihood opportunities for youths and students</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide internet connection because it is one of the major problems to the community and youths.</li> <li>Construction of Access route and connecting route of DEPARP to Maharlika Highway</li> <li>Satellite and livelihood program for the community.</li> </ol>

Barangay	Sector	Issues/Concerns/Adverse Impacts	Requests Mitigations, Suggestions or Development Plans/Programs/Projects
Putlan, Carranglan	Barangay Officials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concern for lack of livelihood programs/projects for affected business owners</li> <li>Fear for no access to the main DPEAR</li> <li>Concern for limited water supply</li> <li>Fear for lack of livelihood opportunities for displaced and affected residents as well as needs of students</li> <li>Concern for the destroyed and rough existing roads</li> <li>Concern for deforestation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support livelihood and businesses for the owners of businesses and stores affected by the DPEARP along existing Dalton Pass Road.</li> <li>Construct access road from the community to the tunnel or highway.</li> <li>Construct Water system in the community</li> <li>The community is requesting for cell site, school bus for students, livelihood program, health care program, and ambulance for Indigenous people must be provided.</li> <li>Concreting of existing road and farm to market road</li> <li>Reforestation project</li> </ol>
	Council of Elders and Senior Citizens	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concern for lack of livelihood programs/projects for affected residents</li> <li>Concern for the destruction of natural resources and environment because of the project</li> <li>Fear for lack of livelihood opportunities for displaced and affected residents</li> <li>Concern for the destroyed habitat of animals</li> <li>Fear for no access to the main DPEAR</li> <li>Need for farm to market roads</li> <li>Need for livelihood program and water refilling station</li> <li>Need for the construction of hanging bridge</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Request Livelihood Projects/Programs for community members affected by the DPEARP</li> <li>Restore Natural resources and the environment destroyed because of the project.</li> <li>Support income generating projects for support loss source of income of the residents of Barangay Putlan.</li> <li>Support Restoration of wild animals' habitat being destroyed and disturbed because of the project.</li> <li>Construction of connecting road to DPEARP.</li> <li>Construction of concrete farm to market road.</li> <li>Livelihood program and water refilling station</li> <li>Construction of hanging bridge</li> </ol>
	Women Group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concern for lack of programs/projects for displaced farmers</li> <li>Lack of potable water systems</li> <li>Lack of livelihood opportunities for displaced and affected women</li> <li>Lack of employment and income generating opportunities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support projects/programs to affected farmers</li> <li>Construction of Water system</li> <li>livelihood program for women</li> <li>Provide programs that would help farmers and residents of Barangay Putlan generate regular income</li> </ol>
	Youth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concern for improper waste disposal</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support program for Proper disposal of waste materials</li> </ol>



Barangay	Sector	Issues/Concerns/Adverse Impacts	Requests Mitigations, Suggestions or Development Plans/Programs/Projects
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concern for non-replacement of destroyed or cut trees</li> <li>Lack of trainings for affected families and individuals</li> <li>Lack of internet connections and livelihood opportunities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reforestation project to replace the trees which will be affected by the project.</li> <li>Provide trainings and regular job for the affected owners of establishments and businesses</li> <li>Provide stable internet connection and livelihood program for the residents of Barangay Putlan.</li> </ol>
<b>Salazar, Carranglan</b>	Barangay Officials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concern for non-payment of ancestral domain and other resources to be destroyed by the project</li> <li>Lack of health facilities and medical supplies</li> <li>The concern for no access road in the main DPEAR</li> <li>The concern for non-prioritization of residents of Barangay Salazar in the labor force</li> <li>Lack of potable drinking water</li> <li>Concern for the disturbance during the actual construction of the road especially the construction of the tunnel</li> <li>Lack of water to be used in case of fire along the road</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Payment of all ancestral domain used for the road and payment of destroyed properties as well as relocation of families directly affected by the DPEARP</li> <li>Construct A two-story barangay hall (at the high way), and barangay health facilities and medical supplies</li> <li>Provide access road in all areas.</li> <li>Prioritize Barangay Salazar residents for labor in the project.</li> <li>Develop Spring (potable water system) for community</li> <li>A "disturbance fee" be compensated during actual construction of the tunnel and road.</li> <li>Install Water system for fire prevention for the easy access of fire trucks in case of forest fires.</li> </ol>
	Council of Elders and Senior Citizens	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The crops will be destroyed.</li> <li>The river will be destroyed as well.</li> <li>The forest will be disturbed and destroyed.</li> <li>The concern...What if the tombs/cemetery will be hit by the project?</li> <li>The strong concern...Who will pay for the relocation of the property?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DPWH and Contractor to avoid or minimize damage on crops, rivers, forests and others.</li> <li>DPWH to avoid passing through sacred places like cemetery and burial sites, worship areas and other heritage places.</li> <li>DPWH to pay for the relocation places of affected ICCs/IPs</li> </ol>
	Women Group	(Did not mention issues/concerns/adverse impacts only requests)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fair compensation of destroyed properties (lands, houses, crops, and others).</li> <li>If cemeteries will be hit by the project, provide equipment for transferring the remains of their dead loved-ones.</li> </ol>

Barangay	Sector	Issues/Concerns/Adverse Impacts	Requests Mitigations, Suggestions or Development Plans/Programs/Projects
			3. Compensation must be done before the construction. 4. Proper disposal of soil from the tunnel must be done. 5. Provide Connecting roads, public market, livelihood project and potable water system
	Youth	(Did not mention issues/concerns/adverse impacts only requests)	1. Request for the following: free internet access, cell site, irrigation, waiting shed, functional barangay clinic/health center, street lights, school vehicle or free public transportation, multi-purpose gym, electricity, ambulance, sports facilities. 2. Provide due compensation to all Damage properties

Table 26: Consolidated Results of Purposive Interview during Census and Socio-Economic Survey on Adverse Impacts and Requests Mitigations

#### 4.4.2 Results of Tongtongan 1 and 2 IP Working Group (IPWG) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Processes

The Team of Consultants conducted series of Tongtongan 1, 2 and 3, to gather qualitative data which are very crucial in this IPP. Below are the details of the Tongtongan 1, 2 and 3 in terms of date and time, venue, attendees, issues and concerns raised, sector or persons who raised the issues/concerns, and proponent response/local consultants response. Details of the below are found in the Minutes of Meetings as contained in the Appendix 4-27 as attached in the Draft IPP Report. We held the meeting which divided into four groups including Focus Group (Officials, Women, Elders, and Youth).

Tongtongan Meeting	Date & Time	Venue	Attendees	ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE TONGTONGAN 1 TO 3	SECTOR OR PERSONS WHO RAISED THE ISSUES/CONCERNS	PROPONENT/ICON IPED CO. RESPONSE TO ISSUES/CONCERNS
<b>Tongtongan 1</b>	June 29, 2021 9:00 AM-4:50 PM	Canarem Barangay Hall, Canarem, Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya	44 (23 Females & 21 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concerns on the following: flood control, Livelihood projects, organic farm facilities, scholarship, Gymnasium, Barangay ambulance, barangay pharmacy, multi-purpose cooperative fund, Reforestation project, Widening of box culvert and	Barangay Officials	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo replied that these concerns will also be part of the request that will be included in the IPP to be submitted to DPWH for possible implementation.

Tongtongan Meeting	Date & Time	Venue	Attendees	ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE TONGTONGAN 1 TO 3	SECTOR OR PERSONS WHO RAISED THE ISSUES/CONCERNS	PROPONENT/ICON IPED CO. RESPONSE TO ISSUES/CONCERNS
				<p>rehabilitation with slope protection, Construction of a concrete farm-to-market road, construction of day care/health care/water system</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Previous issues with DPWH such as Drift and tire path to river was not repaired, DPWH promised in providing 300 meters of lot but they only provided 100 meters, Slope protection for the bridge in the community was not provided, One of families in the community reported that their affected land was not properly addressed by the DPWH</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ensure that the land and non-land assets will be replaced or paid by the DPWH because there is a road construction before in the community and the DPWH did not pay for the destroyed property</p>		<p>Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo replied that these concerns will also be brought to DPWH.</p> <p>Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo replied that a separate study on Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is on-going by another DPWH Local Consultant that will handle the issues on payment of land and non-land assets of the DPEARP. Any issues for DPWH in their previous projects will be brought to DPWH.</p>
	June 30, 2021 9:00 AM – 4:50 PM	Canabuan Barangay Hall, Canabuan, Sta. Fe,	44 (21 Females & 23 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Our group remembered the Memorandum of Agreement about the one-tunnel DPEARP; the proposed two-lane but one tunnel only. Now, your team	Barangay Officials	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Eduardo appreciated the question although he said that despite the fact the question is not related to the present topic (FGD is

Tongtongan Meeting	Date & Time	Venue	Attendees	ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE TONGTONGAN 1 TO 3	SECTOR OR PERSONS WHO RAISED THE ISSUES/CONCERNS	PROPONENT/ICON IPED CO. RESPONSE TO ISSUES/CONCERNS
		Nueva Vizcaya		<p>(ICON-IPED) presented a new DPEAR proposal which is 2 lanes in 2 tunnels with a total of 4 lanes. Isn't it that this new proposal requires another FPIC and Memorandum?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concerns on the following: We request that the DPEAR, incase it would materialize, there should also be connecting road and farm to market roads so that the DPEAR would be beneficial to the IPs/ICCs as well as to the citizens in the Municipality of Sta. Fe., Ensure that all the agreement and promises made regarding the DPEAR should be complied</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There should be land appraisal for the affected land-owners in order to correctly compensate them, Relocation of affected lots/land should be paid by the contractor or DPWH, compensation to the ICCs/IPs</p>		<p>about the baseline data gathered/initial survey result), he mentioned that the matter will be referred to appropriate authorities particularly DPWH and NCIP.</p> <p>Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo replied that these concerns will also be part of the requests that will be included in the IPP to be submitted to DPWH for possible implementation.</p> <p>Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo replied that a separate study on Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is on-going by another DPWH Local Consultant that will handle the issues on payment of land and non-land assets of the DPEARP.</p>
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Are there no separate survey for women to address our specific concerns? It should be part of your survey sir Jesster	Women	Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo replied that a separate study on Gender And Development (GAD) is on-going by another DPWH Local Consultant that will handle the issues on women affected by the DPEARP.





Tongtongan Meeting	Date & Time	Venue	Attendees	ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE TONGTONGAN 1 TO 3	SECTOR OR PERSONS WHO RAISED THE ISSUES/CONCERNS	PROPONENT/ICON IPED CO. RESPONSE TO ISSUES/CONCERNS
		Nueva Ecija		priority for labor in the DPEARP construction, assistance to solo parents and person with disabilities, farm to market road, women empowerment and capacity building, assistance to agri-based production, scholarships and sports facilities for the youths		for possible implementation.
	July 4, 2021 9:00 AM – 4:30 PM	Minuli Barangay Hall, Minuli, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija	46 (18 Females & 28 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All the sectors have no questions but they have expressed their requests which are consolidated as the following: rescue ambulance, transport for agricultural products, livelihood programs, support for school of heritage and living tradition, assistance to affected businesses, priority for labor in the DPEARP construction, farm to market road, transport systems and scholarships for students	Barangay Officials, Council of Elders, Women and youths	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo replied that these consolidated requests will also be part of the requests that will be included in the IPP to be submitted to DPWH for possible implementation.
	July 5, 2021 9:00 AM – 4:30 PM	Putlan Barangay Hall, Putlan, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija	41 (23 Females & 18 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All the sectors have no questions but they have expressed their requests which are consolidated as the following: assistance to affected businesses along the highway, concrete farm to market road, water system, reforestation project, livelihood program, healthcare program, habitat of wild animals conservation, assistance to water refilling station	Barangay Officials, Council of Elders, Women and youths	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo replied that these consolidated requests will also be part of the requests that will be included in the IPP to be submitted to DPWH for possible implementation.

<b>Tongtongan Meeting</b>	<b>Date &amp; Time</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Attendees</b>	<b>ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE TONGTONGAN 1 TO 3</b>	<b>SECTOR OR PERSONS WHO RAISED THE ISSUES/CONCERNS</b>	<b>PROPONENT/ICON IPED CO. RESPONSE TO ISSUES/CONCERNS</b>
	July 6, 2021 9:00 AM – 4:30 PM	Salazar Barangay Hall, Salazar, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija	48 (14 Females & 34 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All the sectors have no questions but they have expressed their requests which are consolidated as the following: construction of 2 storey multi-purpose building, construction of access road to DPEARP, residents to be priority to the labor during DPEARP construction, payment of disturbance fee and all land and non-land assets before construction, water system and fire truck, commercial area establishment where disposal of soil from tunnel be deposited, avoidance of destruction of sacred places/cemeteries, flood control	Barangay Officials, Council of Elders, Women and youths	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo replied that these consolidated requests will also be part of the requests that will be included in the IPP to be submitted to DPWH for possible implementation.
	July 7, 2021 9:00 AM – 4:30 PM	Burgos Multi-Purpose Gym, Burgos, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija	45 (27 Females & 18 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All the sectors have no questions but they have expressed their requests which are consolidated as the following: fire truck for fire prevention; Road connecting from Brgy. Cemetery to Sitio Gawed, Gulgol, Malayong and Manala; livelihood program for women and youths; health facilities and medical center; residents to be priority for labor during DPEARP Construction; compensation of residents for all land and non-land assets before construction, Cement the rough roads	Barangay Officials, Council of Elders, Women and youths	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo replied that these consolidated requests will also be part of the requests that will be included in the IPP to be submitted to DPWH for possible implementation.

Tongtongan Meeting	Date & Time	Venue	Attendees	ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE TONGTONGAN 1 TO 3	SECTOR OR PERSONS WHO RAISED THE ISSUES/CONCERNS	PROPONENT/ICON IPED CO. RESPONSE TO ISSUES/CONCERNS
<b>Tongtongan 2</b>	July 21, 2021 8:01 AM – 4:50 PM	Burgos Multi-Purpose Gym, Burgos, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija	50 (17 Females & 33 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All the sectors expressed their concerns on the compliance of DPWH on the content of the Draft IPP Report. They asked a question how and if the DPWH is committed to implement the content of the Draft IPP Report as very well presented.	Barangay Officials, Council of Elders, Women and youths	<p><b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo responded to all the sectors of participants who asked the question and clearly explained the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The result of the IPP Study of the Team of Consultants of the ICON IPED CO. which are the content of the Draft IPP Report will be submitted to JST, JICA, and DPWH for approval for implementation. Hence, the only role of the ICON IPED CO. is to come up with a comprehensive IPP based from the data gathered from all of you as ancestral domain owners. Final IPP will be book binded and you will be given a copy for your reference, he explained.</li> <li>2. The DPWH as proponent will agree to implement some of the content of the Draft IPP Report which are part of their mandate as a National Government Agency (NGA). This means not all your requests will be complied and implemented</li> </ol>



Tongtongan Meeting	Date & Time	Venue	Attendees	ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE TONGTONGAN 1 TO 3	SECTOR OR PERSONS WHO RAISED THE ISSUES/CONCERNS	PROPONENT/ICON IPED CO. RESPONSE TO ISSUES/CONCERNS
						<p>by DPWH directly as the proponent as delimited by its mandated functions as NGA he explained.</p> <p>3. However, Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo explained to all the sectors participants that the DPWH as a proponent will try its best to refer your list of requests to other government agencies and other donors who are mandated to provide such programs, projects and services. This means that all the list of requests which are not part of the mandated functions, programs, projects and services of DPWH as the proponent, that are part of the content of the IPP, will be referred/endorsed to other agencies/donors for funding to help the affected ICCs/IPs by the DPEARP.</p>
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The IPMR and Council of Elders expressed their concerns on the change of the number of tunnels from 1 to 2 and	IPMRs, Council of Elders and Chieftains	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo smiled and responded to the participants and told them that the changes were due to

Tongtongan Meeting	Date & Time	Venue	Attendees	ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE TONGTONGAN 1 TO 3	SECTOR OR PERSONS WHO RAISED THE ISSUES/CONCERNS	PROPONENT/CON IPED CO. RESPONSE TO ISSUES/CONCERNS
				number of lanes from 2 to 4 lanes. They asked why it was not disclosed during the FPIC?		the results of the feasibility studies and detailed engineering design. So he explained that the DPWH as the proponent will be conducting series of Tongtongan or community-based public consultations regarding your concern, he explained. So the IPMR and Council of Elders acknowledged the explanation of Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo.
	July 22, 2021 8:01 AM – 4:50 PM	Salazar Barangay Hall, Salazar, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija	50 (21 Females & 29 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There is a need to update the MOA due to non-disclosure during the FPIC Process	IPMRs, Council of Elders and Chieftains	<b>Dr. Donato B. Bumacas</b> responded immediately the IPMRs, Council of Elders and Chieftains and told them that the DPWH as the proponent will be conducting series of Tongtongan or community-based public consultations regarding your concern to explain the reasons for the non-disclosure during the FPIC Processes within the coming days for you to possibly talk remedies and solutions.
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Why are the barangay officials not consulted in the change of detailed engineering plan given the fact that our barangay is within the ancestral domain?	Barangay Officials	<b>Dr. Donato B. Bumacas</b> seriously responded to the barangay officials and told them that the the changes were due to the results of the feasibility studies and detailed engineering design. So Dr. Bumacas further explained that

Tongtongan Meeting	Date & Time	Venue	Attendees	ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE TONGTONGAN 1 TO 3	SECTOR OR PERSONS WHO RAISED THE ISSUES/CONCERNS	PROPONENT/ICON IPED CO. RESPONSE TO ISSUES/CONCERNS
						the DPWH as the proponent will be conducting series of Tongtongan or community-based public consultations regarding your concern to explain then for both the parties to come up with commonly beneficial solutions.
	July 23, 2021 8:01 AM – 4:50 PM	Capintalan Multi-Purpose Gym, Capintalan, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija	50 (29 Females & 21 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Our urgent concern is, why we the Council of Elders were not consulted in the change of detailed engineering plan as ancestral domain owners? This were not disclosed during the FPIC Processes and therefore there is a need to update the MOA.	Council of Elders	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo immediately responded and told them that the the changes were due to the results of the feasibility studies and detailed engineering design. Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo explained that the DPWH as the proponent will be conducting series of Tongtongan or community-based public consultations regarding your concern to explain about the changes and reasons for non-disclosure so that both the parties will be able to come up with agreement and commonly beneficial solutions.
	July 26, 2021 8:01 AM – 4:50 PM	Minuli Multi-Purpose Hall, Minuli, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija	50 (20 Females & 30 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs question why we were not informed on the changes of the engineering design? This is against the FPIC Processes. We demand for updating of our MOA!	IPMR	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo immediately responded and told them that the DPWH were issued a Certification Precondition. However, the DPWH as the proponent may conduct Tongtongan again to explain and come up with an

Tongtongan Meeting	Date & Time	Venue	Attendees	ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE TONGTONGAN 1 TO 3	SECTOR OR PERSONS WHO RAISED THE ISSUES/CONCERNS	PROPOSITOR/ICON IPED CO. RESPONSE TO ISSUES/CONCERNS
						agreement or acceptable solutions for both parties.
	July 25, 2021 8:01 AM – 4:50 PM	Putlan Multi-Purpose Gym, Putlan, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija	50 (24 Females & 26 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We the chieftains would like to ask why the DPWH did not disclose all information during the FPIC Process about the project like the number of lanes and number of tunnels? We love the project but there is a need to update of our MOA!	Chieftains	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo responded and told the Chieftains that as far as we are concern, the DPWH were issued a Certification Precondition. However, the DPWH as the proponent will conduct community-based consultations to explain and also resolve/solve such issues. During the meeting, you may agree or come up with an acceptable solution or agreement with DPWH as a proponent of DPEARP.
	July 28, 2021 8:01 AM – 4:50 PM	Canabuan Multi-Purpose Hall, Canabuan, Santa Fe, Nueva Vizcaya	50 (23 Females & 27 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We the Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs were pressured during the FPIC and we have bad experiences with DPWH in their past projects where they did not comply with our agreement. Based on what we agreed on the MOA, they will only construct 2 lanes. Now, we demand for the conduct of another FPIC!	IPMR	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo seriously responded and told them that the DPWH Region II was issued a Certification Precondition (CP). So, the DPWH as the proponent may conduct another series of Tongtongan or community-based public consultations with you to explain. During that time, you will have time to discuss and possibly come up with an agreement or acceptable solutions for both parties. The conduct of another FPIC might have a legal implications as they are already

Tongtongan Meeting	Date & Time	Venue	Attendees	ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE TONGTONGAN 1 TO 3	SECTOR OR PERSONS WHO RAISED THE ISSUES/CONCERNS	PROPONENT/ICON IPED CO. RESPONSE TO ISSUES/CONCERNS
						issued with a CP explained by Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo.
	July 29, 2021 8:01 AM – 4:50 PM	Canabuan Multi-Purpose Hall, Canabuan, Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya	50 (24 Females & 26 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The IPMRs and Council of Elders questioned the change in the road design when in fact they only agree on the construction of 2 lanes. Because of the change in the number of lanes and number of tunnels, we demand for the conduct of another FPIC!	IPMR and Council of Elders	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo expressed his responses similar to the concerns of IPMRs in Barangay Canabuan, Sta. Fe where he seriously responded and told them that “the DPWH Region II was issued a Certification Precondition (CP). So, the DPWH as the proponent may conduct another series of Tongtongan or community-based public consultations with you to explain. During that time, you will have time to discuss and possibly come up with an agreement or acceptable solutions for both parties. The conduct of another FPIC might have a legal implications as they are already issued with a CP explained by Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo.”
	July 30, 2021 8:01 AM – 4:50 PM	Canarem Multi-Purpose Hall, Canarem, Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya	50 (22 Females & 28 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The IPMRs and Council of Elders raised similar question on the change in the road design when in fact they only agreed on the construction of 2 lanes. They also complained the previous experienced with DPWH Region II for non-payment of their properties and	IPMR and Council of Elders	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo expressed his responses similar to the concerns of IPMRs and Council of Elders in Barangay Canabuan, Sta. Fe and Barangay Canabuan, Aritao where he again responded and told them that “the DPWH Region II was issued a Certification



Tongtongan Meeting	Date & Time	Venue	Attendees	ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE TONGTONGAN 1 TO 3	SECTOR OR PERSONS WHO RAISED THE ISSUES/CONCERNS	PROPONENT/ICON IPED CO. RESPONSE TO ISSUES/CONCERNS
				non-compliance of their commitment. Because of the change in the number of lanes and number of tunnels, we demand for the conduct of another FPIC!		Precondition (CP). So, the DPWH as the proponent may conduct another series of Tongtongan or community-based public consultations with you to explain. During that time, you will have time to discuss and possibly come up with an agreement or acceptable solutions for both parties. The conduct of another FPIC might have a legal implications as they are already issued with a CP explained by Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo.”
<b>Tongtongan 3</b>	February 17, 2022 8:01 AM – 4:50 PM	Canarem Multi-Purpose Hall, Canarem, Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya	54 (28 Females & 26 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The result of the validation for Chapter 5 was not much positive because the IPMRs and Council of Elders participants questioned how the FBI/FPIC Processes was conducted in their barangay being facilitated by NCIP Nueva Vizcaya. They claimed that the project was not clearly explained to them and they thought that the project they were presenting was the existing project of DPWH Region II until the construction of the bridge. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Therefore, they requested for another FPIC for the project with the	IPMR and Council of Elders	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo responded and explained to them that it will be discussed when the DPWH will be present during the FINAL TONGTONGAN 3 on March 23, 2022. However, Dr. Jesster explained to them that there must be a legal basis for the conducting of another FPIC since the DPWH claimed that they are already released with a Certification Precondition (CP). So the participants understood the explanation of Dr. Jesster.

Tongtongan Meeting	Date & Time	Venue	Attendees	ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE TONGTONGAN 1 TO 3	SECTOR OR PERSONS WHO RAISED THE ISSUES/CONCERNS	PROPONENT/ICON IPED CO. RESPONSE TO ISSUES/CONCERNS
				Tunnel component.		
	February 18, 2022 8:10 AM – 5:04 PM	Canabuan Multi-Purpose Hall, Canabuan, Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya	45 (18 Females & 27 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IPMRs and Council of Elders participants questioned how the FBI/FPIC Processes were conducted in their barangay being facilitated by NCIP Nueva Vizcaya. They also claimed that the project was not clearly explained to them and they thought that the project being discussed during the FPIC processes were the existing project of DPWH Region II until the construction of the bridge. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Therefore, they also requested for another FPIC for the project with the Tunnel component and DPWH in Manila to be the proponent not the DPWH Region II.	IPMR and Council of Elders	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo of ICON IPED CO. explained to Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs participants that it will be discussed when the DPWH will be present during the FINAL TONGTONGAN 3 scheduled on March 23, 2022. Again, Dr. Jesster explained to them that there must be legal basis for conducting another FPIC since the DPWH Region II already given a Certification Precondition (CP). So the participants understood the explanation of Dr. Jesster.
	March 15, 2022 09:00 AM – 05:40 PM	Salazar Barangay Hall, Salazar, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija	54 (18 Females & 36 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IPMRs and Council of Elders Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Barangay Salazar who will be directly affected with the DPEARP asked the ICON IPED CO. who are the people who will work for the RAP and EIA because they never met them.	IPMR and Council of Elders	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster responded and told them that they are group of consultants of DPWH who will be doing their own study. He further explained to the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Barangay Salazar, Carranglan that the consultants should also get your inputs through culture-based community consultations and other activities with

Tongtongan Meeting	Date & Time	Venue	Attendees	ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE TONGTONGAN 1 TO 3	SECTOR OR PERSONS WHO RAISED THE ISSUES/CONCERNS	PROPONENT/ICON IPED CO. RESPONSE TO ISSUES/CONCERNS
						your consent. Dr. Jesster reminded the participants that “the consultants from Manila must not violate your rights as AD Owners during their activities”.
	March 16, 2022 8:19 AM – 4:41 PM	Burgos Multi-Purpose Gym, Burgos, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija	45 (28 Females & 17 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IPMRs and Council of Elders Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in result of their validation for Chapter 5 was positive. However, they reminded the ICON IPED CO. that in cases of changes in the project, they deserved to be informed which might need to update the MOA with DPWH in Manila as the proponent of the DPEARP..	IPMR and Council of Elders	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo explained to Kalanguya ICCs/IPs participants that it will be discussed when the DPWH will be present during the FINAL TONGTONGAN 3 scheduled on March 22, 2022
	March 17, 2022 08:19 AM – 04:50 PM	Putlan Multi-Purpose Gym, Putlan, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija	43 (23 Females & 20 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IPMRs and Council of Elders Kalanguya ICCs/IPs participants requested that DPWH, JICA and other donor/funding agencies must commit in the funding and strict implementation of the IPP.	IPMR and Council of Elders	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo highly acknowledged all the participants in their request and informed them that ICON IPED CO. will do its best in producing a comprehensive Final Draft IPP Report for possible funding from diverse donors and funding agencies.
	March 18, 2022 08:10 AM – 04:59 PM	Capintalan Multi-Purpose Gym, Capintalan, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija	45 (17 Females & 28 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The IPMRs and Council of Elders of the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs participants asked question if the DPWH as the proponent will provide funding in all their requests?	IPMR and Council of Elders	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo highly acknowledged all the participants in their suggestions and recommendations. However, Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo responded and told

Tongtongan Meeting	Date & Time	Venue	Attendees	ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE TONGTONGAN 1 TO 3	SECTOR OR PERSONS WHO RAISED THE ISSUES/CONCERNS	PROPONENT/ICON IPED CO. RESPONSE TO ISSUES/CONCERNS
						the IPMRs and Council of Elders that the DPWH can directly implement programs, projects and services which are under their mandates. For programs, projects and services which are not part of their mandate, DPWH as the proponent may refer for funding to other agencies and donors.
	March 22, 2022, 8:19 AM – 4:59 PM	Kalanguya School of Heritage and Living Tradition, Sitio Fore, Brgy. Minuli, Carranglan	63 (29 Females & 34 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IPMRs and Council of Elders Kalanguya ICCs/IPs participants expressed that the Construction of Temporary Facilities were not disclosed and never mentioned in any of the FPIC Processes. Thus, they requested for the UPDATING OF THE MOA as venue for getting their consent and at the same time Give Resolution Of Consent (ROC) which will be the basis of MOA updating instead of conducting another FPIC!	IPMR and Council of Elders	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster asked about their opinion on the Construction of Temporary Yard? The Kalanguya ICCs/IPs responded and told Dr. Jesster that there are lots of things that can be agreed upon with DPWH as a proponent or with the Contractors before the actual constructions. The agreement can be discussed during the UPDATING OF THE MOA! Dr. Jesster acknowledged and thanked all the participants for actively participating during the discussions.
	March 23, 2022, 09:00 AM – 05:22 PM	Brgy. Poblacion, Santa Fe, Nueva Vizcaya	81 (20 Females & 61 males)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The representative from the Local Government Unit of the Municipality of Santa Fe, Engr. Dionisio Mijares suggested that Mt. Kudo as a sacred and historical place must be developed	Local Government Unit of the Municipality of Santa Fe, Engr. Dionisio Mijares	<b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo responded and told him that it will be included in the Draft IPP Report for possible endorsement or referral by the DPWH as the proponent.

Tongtongan Meeting	Date & Time	Venue	Attendees	ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE TONGTONGAN 1 TO 3	SECTOR OR PERSONS WHO RAISED THE ISSUES/CONCERNS	PROPONENT/CONSULTING CO. RESPONSE TO ISSUES/CONCERNS
				as a sustainable tourism site that would be an opportunity for livelihood source, jobs, and business. This is a mountain around the Tunnel of the DPEARP because of its aesthetic beauty and plethora natural resources that need to be conserved. It must be added as part of the investment plan in Chapter 6 and Chapter 7 of the Draft IPP Report which he suggest that "if possible it will be included in the loan package for funding by JICA". This was agreed by everyone who are present in the meeting.		
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The major issue that were raised during the Final Tongtongan 3 Open Forum and Validation was on Chapter 5 regarding FBI/FPIC which was questioned by most AD owners participants. <b>The AD owners demanded for another FPIC on the DPEARP based on the below issues raised by them as Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs as AD owners:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Municipal IPMR Mr. Benjamin</li> </ol>	IPMRs	<b>Engr. Ronel Bulan of DPWH</b> The representative of DPWH did not respond to the demand of the AD owners for the conduct of another FPIC



Tongtongan Meeting	Date & Time	Venue	Attendees	ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE TONGTONGAN 1 TO 3	SECTOR OR PERSONS WHO RAISED THE ISSUES/CONCERNS	PROPONENT/CON IPED CO. RESPONSE TO ISSUES/CONCERNS
				<p>Baguya of Santa Fe raised that in their Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) the disclosure of 4 lanes within the tunnel was not included. He mentioned that the content of the Memorandum of Agreement includes two lanes only and not four lanes.</p> <p>2. Mr. Pay-an Basataw also asked for further clarification to DPWH regarding the content of the Memorandum of Agreement that only contains a two-lane tunnel proposal.</p> <p>3. Provincial IPMR Sammy Balinhawang of Nueva Vizcaya claimed that there must be another FPIC for the construction of the 4 lanes Tunnel to be conducted on the DPEARP in Region II since it was not disclosed. He said, "As I understand, there is a reservation for the conduct of another FPIC for the DPEARP road project by the DPWH with full disclosure of all components of the project".</p>		
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The OIC Provincial Officer of NCIP Nueva Vizcaya	NCIP NVPO	<b>Engr. Ronel Bulan of DPWH:</b> Engr. Bulan Responded

Tongtongan Meeting	Date & Time	Venue	Attendees	ISSUES AND CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE TONGTONGAN 1 TO 3	SECTOR OR PERSONS WHO RAISED THE ISSUES/CONCERNS	PROPONENT/ICON IPED CO. RESPONSE TO ISSUES/CONCERNS
				Atty. Roderick Iquin questioned the conduct of the Feasibility Study with no CP being issued for it. He claims that the Feasibility Study was conducted without undergoing an FPIC Processes. Hence he recommended for another conduct of FPIC. Technically, you should have conducted FPIC prior to conducting Feasibility Studies.		and mentioned that "last 2019 DPWH Region II conducted an FPIC and was issued a CP".  <b>ICON IPED CO:</b> Dr. Jesster P. Eduardo encouraged the possibility of amending the MOA instead of another FPIC and explained further the tedious process of securing another CP through FPIC that will delay and affect the project implementation.
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There were lots of issues that came out on just compensation by the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs.	Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs	<b>Engr. Ronel Bulan of DPWH:</b> Engr. Ronel Bulan responded to the queries of the Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs and tried to explain to them that proper compensation will be given to the affected land owners but they must secure the needed documents for the application of the compensation. He also mentioned DPWH DO 43 as the basis of AD Compensation.

Table 27: Tongtongan 1, 2 & 3 Details

Please refer to **Appendix 4-27** for the Minutes Of Meetings (MOT) for your reference purposes which contained the summary of discussion, comments/suggestions of the attendees. In fact, most of the qualitative data gathered during the Tongtongan 1 & 2 complemented the results of the census and socio-economic survey as well as the results of the participatory impact assessment that became the main basis of the tactical action plan to avoid, mitigate, and compensate the adverse/negative impacts of the DPEARP.

The presentation of results will be in two (2) types by the Team of

Consultants. First, the Team of Consultants would like to present the Consolidated Expressed Positive Impacts of the Project from ICCs/IPs during the series of Tongtongan. This will prove that the Kalanguya-Ikalahan in Region II and Kalanguya in Region III support the project because of its value added and benefits in their life. Below is the consolidation in Table below that shows the Expressed Positive Impacts of the Project from ICCs/IPs in Region II and in Region III:

NO.	CONSOLIDATED EXPRESSED POSITIVE IMPACTS OF DPEARP FROM ICCs/IPs FROM REGION II AND REGION III
1	The project through the construction of the road will be beneficial for all ICCs/IPs living along and near the road access. There are economic benefits for those ICCs/IPs living near the road such as increase in income because of the access to easily market their products which will motivate them to increase their agricultural production, creation of jobs because of the possible businesses that they will be putting up near the road, improvement of literacy rate due to easy access of transportation that will increase students to go to college outside their ancestral domain, increase in employment outside their ancestral domain because of the access in transportation,
2	The project will give them transportation access that will improve their living condition. The DPWH not JICA, assured an access road for the ICCs/IPs as one of the strong request during the Free and Prior Inform Consent (FPIC) for the issuance of Certification Precondition (CP) in Region III which is part of the Memorandum Of Agreement (MOA) deliverables which will connect the community to the propose DPEARP.
3	The project will give them opportunity to do business because of the access road. It is agreed during the FPIC in Region III that the soil coming from the tunnels will be used to back fill an area that will be converted into a commercial area for the ICCs/IPs to do and establish their own business.
4	The project will reduce travel time of ICCs/IPs living directly along the road due to the presence of road access. As discussed during the FPIC, the ICCs/IPs will be given an access to the DPEARP road and the established commercial areas which may serve as BUS STOP where ICCs/IPs can easily ride to their destination in Manila, Baguio City and other parts of the Philippines. There were no provisions of establishing BUS STOP in the MOA but private bus owners may establish a BUS STOP within the Commercial Areas to be established during the construction stage where the soil from the Tunnel will be deposited in environmentally suitable areas to serve as commercial area as agreed during the FPIC Processes in Region III. The ICCs/IPs as AD owners may offer such investment plan to private bus companies.
5	The project will give them opportunity to establish and start their own business. Sari-Sari stores, Restaurants, mini-groceries, gas stations, agribusiness are some of the businesses that the ICCs/IPs will establish because of the road.
6	The project will give them opportunity to engage in livelihood. Women's livelihood and other livelihood shall be established as result of the road access such as handicrafts, native wine making, coffee processing, flower planting and marketing, tumeric (ginger) processing, soft broom making and others.
7	The project will help them create self-employment because of the livelihood and micro-enterprises that they may engaged in. As mentioned above, when ICCs/IPs engaged in micro-enterprise business and livelihood, they will also create self-employment and creating employment also of their family.
8	The project will help them generate income out of the businesses and livelihood that they may establish and engage in. In the same manner, as mentioned above, when ICCs/IPs engaged in micro-enterprise business and livelihood, they will also generate income for their families.
9	The project will improve their agricultural production and marketing of their products due to the access road that will increase their income due to easy marketing of their agricultural products.

NO.	CONSOLIDATED EXPRESSED POSITIVE IMPACTS OF DPEARP FROM ICCs/IPs FROM REGION II AND REGION III
10	The project will help them develop and establish a Tourism Site that may generate income and employment.
11	The project provides possible fast delivery of basic social services due to road access.
12	The project will result to possible increase in local and overseas employments outside the community due to road access.
13	The project will result to possible intermarriages of ICCs/IPs with non-IPs due to road access that may improve living conditions.
14	The project will result to additional funding of the development plans, programs, projects and services as contained in the IPP that will help ICCs/IPs to be resilient and their sustainable community development.
15	The project improves the women's livelihood and eases their burden of walking to the centers due to the road access. For ICCs/IPs, women are very industrious and oftentimes the business managers. With the road access, the Women's will establish their own livelihood and micro-enterprises as mentioned above such as sari-sari store, restaurants, handicrafts, native wine making, coffee processing, flower planting and marketing, turmeric (ginger) processing, soft broom making and others. Besides, with the road access it will provide women easy transportation to the centers not like the present situations where women from Barangay Salazar and part of other barangays have to walk very far before reaching the centers of Carranglan and the main road of Marlika Highway before they will reach their destinations.
16	The project improves the education of the children and youths especially in attending their college education due to the road access to the centers where universities and colleges are located.
17	The project will give the ICCs/IPs additional assets as a result of the temporary facilities that may be constructed within the ancestral domain.
18	The project because of using a tunnel will not destroy the habitat of the plants and animals in the surface.
19	The project will bring additional projects to the ICCs/IPs.
20	The project will improve the mountain biodiversity as a result of projects that will be implemented.
21	The project will improve the culture of ICCs/IPs as a result of the projects that will be implemented.
22	The project will increase farm production as a result of the farm to market road projects that will be implemented.
23	The project will ease the burden of walking to the center and difficulty in transport services due to access road.
24	The project will facilitate fast communications with families in other places because of the access road.
25	The project will improve the future of the children due to opportunities it gives to the young generations.
26	The project will possible investments within the ancestral domain (AD) as a whole that will benefit the ICCs/IPs owners.
27	The project will contribute to poverty reduction of ICCs/IPs As a whole because of its value added in their development

Table 28: Consolidated Expressed Positive Impacts of the Project from ICCs/IPs

The abovementioned **list of positive impacts made the Kalanguya-Ikalan in Region II and Kalanguya in Region III support the propose Dalton Pass East Alternate Road Project (DPEARP)** based on the actual experience of the Team of Consultants during the IPP Study.

Secondly, the Team of Consultants would like to present the adverse negative impacts of the DPEARP that needs to be mitigated, paid or given interventions. These are the **main focus and content of the Draft Indigenous**

**Peoples Plan (IPP).** The **Annexes 2-9** which contains the Tongtongan matrices from **Tongtongan Matrix A to F** below, are the consolidation of the expressed adverse or negative impacts of the DPEARP from the opinions/suggestions of the ICCs/IPs. However, Tongtongan Matrix G contains the expressed Culturally appropriate Grievance Mechanisms/Conflict Resolutions and Tongtongan Matrix H contains the expressed Culturally appropriate Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting. It is important to note that the consolidated data below may duplicate because of its nature of data gathering. It will be consolidated again in 4.5 below as a result of validation during the Tongtongan 3 that led to the content of Chapter 6 that combines consolidated/validated similar data from diverse sources gathered during the social assessment and review, document analysis of existing secondary data.

#### 4.4.2.1 Tongtongan Matrix A: Environmental and Social Impact Assessments

This matrix was developed as a data gathering tool or guide template to easily facilitate the data gathering during the Tongtongan. This was used during the Focus Group Discussions (FGD) by the Indigenous Peoples Working Group (IPWG) composed of elders, women, youths, NGO/PO, LGUs being facilitated by the local NGO Facilitator assisted by the Team of Consultants during the series of Tongtongan 1 & 2 to gather potential adverse/negative impacts. The IPWG is a temporary group gathered for this study which consists of the representatives from the different sectors of the community. They are the leaders and elders of the community who have the knowledge and authority to accurately provide the information needed for this study, as well as to represent their community composed of elders, women, youths, NGO/PO, and LGUs.

The eight (8) items in Matrix A were selected based on the possible areas where a road project may result to adverse/negative impacts for people and environment. These items were agreed during the development of this Matrix A for easy facilitation during the Tongtongan. The consolidated result is described in Table below.

No.	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS AREAS	POTENTIAL ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS
1	Human Health and safety	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accidents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of life and property... Like other highways in the Philippines, accidents which lead to loss of life and property may happen.</li> <li>➤ Possible criminal incidents (murder, robbery, etc). Hold ups and robbery may also happen as being experienced in other major roads in the Philippines.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infectious diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Contamination and entry of infectious diseases in the area by outsiders due to road access</li> </ul>
2	Environment:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of AD/AL permanently</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Air pollution</li> </ul>



No.	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS AREAS	POTENTIAL ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS
	• Water	➤ Water pollution and possible disappearance of the sources of water due to the Tunnel
	• Soil	➤ Soil erosion
	• Waste	➤ Additional wastes that may cause dirty surroundings
	• Water usage	➤ Possible dilution of drinking water due to pollution and possible change in water usage
	• Climate change	➤ The usages of AD/AL as ROW have direct negative impact on climate change due to cutting of trees along the way. When roads are constructed traversing the mountains most especially if it will cross the forest and mountains, the cleared and destroyed Road Right-Of-Way (ROW) will definitely change the environment and even make it warmer because of the clearing of plants and the warm air coming from the cement of the roads that definitely contribute to climate change. The cutting of trees even within the ROW will cause loss of trees that absorbs the carbon dioxide that causes climate change.
	• Ecosystems	➤ Decrease in biodiversity on existing ecosystem in the proposed area due to the road construction
	• Fauna and flora	➤ Displacement of plants and animals ➤ Decrease in livelihood due to the effect of DPEARP on flora and fauna disappearance
	• Natural resources which ICCs/IPs depend on	➤ Destruction, disappearance, and overuse of natural resources will happen due to the road access
3	Social Impacts:	
	• Migration of population	➤ Definite increase of non-IPs population in the area that will acculturate and destroy the culture of the ICCs/IPs
	• Involuntary settlement	➤ Uncontrolled in and out of individuals/families in the community
	• Local economy	➤ Limited scope of business opportunities ➤ No centralize marketing in agricultural produce
	• Employment	➤ Displacement of employees ➤ Limited opportunities for employment
	• Livelihood	➤ Decrease in livelihood activities
	• Businesses on existing Dalton Pass Road (owners and employees)	➤ Closure of small businesses, decrease in income and displacement of employees
	• Utilization of land and local resources	➤ Reduce area of land for gathering, hunting and farming as well as depletion of local resources
4	Social institutions:	
	• Social capital	➤ The project will contribute to the weakening of the Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) the

No.	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS AREAS	POTENTIAL ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS
		good governance of the ICCs/IPs due to acculturation as a result of the DPEARP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local decision making institutions</li> </ul>	➤ Weakened the IPS decision making processes of the council of elders as center of power due to acculturation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing social infrastructures and services</li> </ul>	➤ Add to the negative influence of outside cultures
5	Indigenous Peoples	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers</li> </ul>	➤ The permanent usage of AD/AL for ROW will affect the livelihood of the farmers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women</li> </ul>	➤ Lack of job opportunities for income generation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children</li> </ul>	➤ Lack of programs and development of children sector
6	Tangible and intangible cultural properties of ICCs/IPs	➤ Tendency to disappear the tangible and intangible cultural properties of IPs if not avoided and mitigated
7	Complaints of ICCs/IPs during the implementation of the completed north and south road sections by DPWH	➤ Failure to give the obligations and promises during the implementation of the completed north and south road sections by the contractor and DPWH ➤ Most of the ICCs/IPs were not given due and fair payment especially in Region II
8	Culture, customs and traditions, Traditional Knowledge (TK), Indigenous Science, Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSPs)	➤ Fast acculturation of the existing culture, customs and tradition of IPs due to open social interaction

Table 29: Consolidated Data on Environmental and Social Impact Assessments

#### 4.4.2.2 Tongtongan Matrix B: Participatory Impact Assessment on Land and Non-Land Assets

This matrix was used by the Indigenous Peoples Working Group (IPWG) FGD being facilitated by Team of consultants during the series of Tongtongan 1 & 2 to gather qualitative data on impact of DPEARP on land and non-land assets. The consolidated result is described in Table below.

No.	AREAS TO BE ASSESSED ON LAND AND NON-LAND ASSETS	POTENTIAL ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS
1	ANCESTRAL DOMAIN/LAND AND RESOURCES	Farmland will be reduced and it would affect the income of the residents
		Livelihood of the IPs may be affected
		The project will cause pollution in air and water. This may also cause noise pollution.
		IPs may lose their rights to use their ancestral domain and lands because of the project
2	RELATIVE	The proposed project during the constructions will cause

No.	AREAS TO BE ASSESSED ON LAND AND NON-LAND ASSETS	POTENTIAL ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS
	VULNERABILITY, RISKS TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (ICCs/IPs)	heavy disturbances especially the heavy noise caused by the trucks and the tunnels constructions that may lead to health risks and hazards
		Farm land will be reduced and it would affect the income of the residents
		Accident cases may happen in the tunnel.
		The abrupt change due to paid land and non-land assets may result trauma to the owners. They may also find difficulty in managing the amount paid to them.
		There is a possibility that Non-IPs may reside in the area.
		The proposed project is prone to accidents
3	INDIGENOUS CULTURE	There is a high possibility of acculturation
		Loss of culture and identity
		The project may serve as an avenue for acculturation
		Loss of culture among the children and youths
4	NATURE AND ENVIRONMENT	Waste management control may be affected
		Wild animals, people may be disturbed due to heavy noise and their habitats may be destroyed
		The project may cause soil erosion.
		Destruction of environment, nature and culture
5	NON-IPs	More Non-IPs may reside in the area as a result of the road access
		Dominant number of non-IPs to reside in the area is possible.

Table 30: Consolidated Data on Participatory Impact Assessments on Land and Non-Land Assets

The detailed consolidation report of the Participatory Impact Assessment on Land and Non-Land Assets can be found in **Appendix 2** which is attached in this Draft IPP Report document for reference.

#### 4.4.2.3 Tongtongan Matrix C: Participatory Impact Assessment on Businesses along the Existing Dalton Pass Road

This matrix was also used by the Indigenous Peoples Working Group (IPWG) FGD being facilitated by Team of consultants during the series of Tongtongan 1 & 2 to gather qualitative data DPEARP impact on businesses at the existing Dalton Pass Road. The consolidated result is described in Table below.

No.	AREAS TO BE ASSESSED ON BUSINESSES IMPACT ASSESSMENTS	DPEARP POTENTIAL ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS
1	EXISTING BUSINESSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissolution (dissolve) or closing of businesses by business owners due to decrease of income/profits</li> <li>• Decrease in the monthly income of businesses and business owners</li> <li>• Decrease in the number of cars running daily and monthly within the existing Dalton Pass Road that lead to decrease of</li> </ul>

No.	AREAS TO BE ASSESSED ON BUSINESSES IMPACT ASSESSMENTS	DPEARP POTENTIAL ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS
		customers, sales and income/profits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in business competition leading to decrease in income</li> </ul>
2	BUSINESS OWNERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease in the monthly income of businesses and business owners</li> <li>• Business culture of hopelessness to business owners who have limited capital and skills to engage in other type of businesses being developed as a result of the construction of the new DPEAR</li> </ul>
3	EMPLOYEES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lay off employees due to closing of businesses and decrease in income/profits</li> <li>• Loss of employment among employees as a result of businesses closure due to decrease in customers, income and profits</li> <li>• Loss of income for their families as a result of loss of employment</li> <li>• Education and health access will be affected due to loss of income as a result of job displacement or closure of businesses</li> <li>• Psychological effect of losing job will be experienced by the employees who will be directly affected of job loss and displacement</li> </ul>

Table 31: Consolidated Data on Businesses along the Existing Dalton Pass Road

The detailed consolidation report of the Participatory Impact Assessment on Businesses along the Existing Dalton Pass Road can be found in **Appendix 3** which is also attached in this Draft IPP Report document for reference.

#### 4.4.2.4 Tongtongan Matrix D: Issues and Concerns on the Road Constructed in the North and South Bound by DPWH

On the other hand, the Indigenous Peoples Working Group (IPWG) FGD being facilitated by Team of Consultants used this matrix during the series of Tongtongan 1 & 2. The consolidated result is described in Table below.

No.	ISSUES, CONCERNS, PROBLEMS RAISED ON THE CONTRUCTED ROADS BY DPWH IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH BOUND
1	<b>Barangay Officials</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The contractor and DPWH failed to pay for the destroyed properties including land and non-land assets.</li> <li>2. One of families in the community reported that their affected land was not properly addressed and paid by the DPWH.</li> <li>3. Lack of Barangay Consultations for the project to resolve non-payment of DPWH and contractor</li> <li>4. DPWH promised in providing 300 meters of lot but they only provided 100 meters.</li> <li>5. Drift and tire path to river was not repaired as promised by DPWH.</li> <li>6. Lack of coordination and IEC of contractors and consultants with the barangay during the road implementation which should be for transparency</li> </ol>

No.	ISSUES, CONCERNS, PROBLEMS RAISED ON THE CONTRUCTED ROADS BY DPWH IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH BOUND
	<p>purposes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Lack of clear land appraisal for the affected land-owners in order to correctly compensate them.</li> <li>8. Relocation of affected lots/land should be paid by the contractor or DPWH.</li> <li>9. Ensure that all the agreement and promises made regarding the DPEAR should be complied because last 2019, there were also consultants who visited Barangay Canabuan but failed to comply with the agreement. They drilled and got samples within the barangay, they promised to return and compensate as well as present the result of their study but they never did.</li> <li>10. Consultants/ members of the project should ask permission from the Barangay every time and should report to them especially if there are properties which were damaged within the barangay.</li> <li>11. Proper waste disposal of the waste from the tunnel.</li> <li>12. Appraisal of non-land assets should be provided.</li> <li>13. Ensure that rivers in the area must not be affected by the project.</li> <li>14. A permit from the barangay must bet processed before proceeding with the project.</li> <li>15. The 2nd tunnel should be subjected to another FPIC and agreement.</li> </ol>
<b>2</b>	<p><b>Council of Elders and Senior Citizen</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The construction of the tunnel is good and may benefit the community.</li> <li>2. House relocation must be provided for the affected land areas. Properties and other assets must be also be replaced and the landowners must be paid if their land will be affected by the project.</li> <li>3. Residence of the community should be the priority workers in the tunnel construction which will serve as their temporary work.</li> <li>4. There should be another FPIC and Memorandum of Agreement for the four-lane two tunnel project.</li> <li>5. There should be proper disposal of waste from the construction of the tunnel.</li> <li>6. There should be sustainable reforestation project/program.</li> <li>7. Issues and problems such as solid damage (landslide), shortage of water, negative effects to plant and trees growth, soil disposal, environmental disturbance, and pollution should be properly addressed. There should be reforestation development within the community</li> <li>8. Proper disposal of waste during the construction of the tunnel.</li> <li>9. Ensure that the rivers would not be affected by the project.</li> <li>10. The project may cause landslide.</li> <li>11. The project may result to environmental disturbance.</li> <li>12. Rivers and water inhabitants may be destroyed.</li> <li>13. New FPIC for the 4-lane tunnel since the first FPIC only include 2-lane tunnel.</li> <li>14. Reforestation project must be provided.</li> </ol>
<b>3</b>	<p><b>Women</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. River wall to prevent landslide and flood must also be constructed.</li> </ol>
<b>4</b>	<p><b>Youth</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project may result to pollution and must ensure that there is a plan for its prevention</li> <li>2. The project would provide general improvement such as transportation</li> <li>3. The project may lead to possible for accidents. Thus hazard signages must be provided</li> <li>4. When the project starts, the company should get laborers from the barangay</li> <li>5. There must be a project for tourism and reforestation</li> </ol>

Table 32: Consolidated Data on Raised re Roads Constructed by DPWH in the North & South

#### 4.4.2.5 Tongtongan Matrix E: Assessment of FBI/FPIC Processes Compliances



This matrix was used by the Indigenous Peoples Working Group (IPWG) FGD being facilitated by Team of consultants during the series of Tongtongan 1 & 2. The consolidated results is described in Table below.

Region	AREAS TO BE ASSESSED ON FBI/FPIC PROCESSES	GAPS ON PROCESSES AND CONCERNS EXPRESSED BY ICCs/IPs
2	FBI Processes	Field-Based Investigation (FBI) was not conducted in Region II. This is because the project site is already determined to be within the ancestral Domain of the Kalanguya-Ikalahan supported with a CADT. Hence, the Certification Precondition (CP) was released in favor of the DPWH Region II for the said project. There are no legal issues.
	FPIC Processes	No issues
	ROC	ICCs/IPs expressed demands before they accept and gave their Resolution of Consent (ROC) but not all their request were not positively responded by the DPWH because it is not under their mandate. The DPWH still welcome the requests to be referred to other government agencies. There are no more issues.
	MOA	Need additional Tongtongan or consultations to discuss changes as a result of the feasibility studies before the Detailed Engineering Design of the DPEARP. The DPWH will conduct further Tongtongan with ICCs/IPs to explain the changes before the actual construction. Hence, there are no further issues.
	CP	No issues
	Requests of Kalanguya-Ikalahan in Region II	Due to the results of the feasibility study that resulted to some changes not mentioned during the FPIC Processes, Kalanguya-Ikalahan in Region II request consultation meetings with DPWH as proponent to discuss the changes. The DPWH agreed to conduct further Tongtongan with ICCs/IPs to explain the changes before the actual construction. So, there are no further issues.
3	FBI Processes	Field-Based Investigation (FBI) was not conducted Region III because the project site is already determined to be within the ancestral Domain of the Kalanguya in Region III supported with a CADT. Again, the Certification Precondition (CP) was released in favor of the DPWH Manila for the said project. There are no legal issues.
	FPIC Processes	No issues
	ROC	ICCs/IPs expressed also their demands before they accept and gave their Resolution of Consent (ROC) and the DPWH positively responded but informed them to help them refer to other concern agencies for requests not

Region	AREAS TO BE ASSESSED ON FBI/FPIC PROCESSES	GAPS ON PROCESSES AND CONCERNS EXPRESSED BY ICCs/IPs
		under their mandates. There are no more issues.
	MOA	Need to be updated before the DPEARP Construction so there are no more issues.
	CP	No issues
	Requests of Kalanguya in Region III	Again, due to the results of the feasibility study that resulted to some changes not mentioned during the FPIC Processes, Kalanguya in Region III request consultation meetings with DPWH as proponent to discuss the changes. The DPWH agreed to conduct further Tongtongan with ICCs/IPs to explain the changes before the actual construction. So, there are no further issues.

Table 33: Consolidated Data on Assessment of FBI/FPIC Processes Compliances

#### 4.4.2.6 Tongtongan Matrix F: Rights-Based Programming Planning Framework Based on Identified Negative Impacts of DPEARP

The IPRA1997 provided the 4 bundles of rights with the 36 specific rights to ICCs/IPs thus this matrix was used by the Indigenous Peoples Working Group (IPWG) FGD being facilitated by Team of Consultants to let them discuss the impact of DPEARP on their rights. The consolidated results in described in Table 29 below must be strictly responded as it directly violates the 4 bundles and 36 specific rights of ICCs/IPs.

FOUR (4) BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	THIRTY-SIX (36) SPECIFIC RIGHTS BASED FROM THE 4 BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF THE DPEARP BASED ON THE 36 SPECIFIC RIGHTS OF ICCs/IPs	ICCs/IPs PROPOSE PLAN BASED ON THE IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF DPEARP	BARANGA Y AND MUNICIPAL ITY
1. Rights to Ancestral Domains /Land	1. Rights of Ownership	Permanent loss of ancestral domain/ancestral land assets which is considered the life of ICCs/IPs due to the DPEARP construction that directly impact their rights of ownership		
	2. Right to Develop & manage lands & natural resources	DPEARP delimit and negatively affect the Livelihood	Orchard Plantation	a) Capintalan b) Minuli
			Mango Plantation	a) Putlan b) Salazar
			Reforestation Project	a) Capintalan b) Minuli

FOUR (4) BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	THIRTY-SIX (36) SPECIFIC RIGHTS BASED FROM THE 4 BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF THE DPEARP BASED ON THE 36 SPECIFIC RIGHTS OF ICCs/IPs	ICCs/IPs PROPOSE PLAN BASED ON THE IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF DPEARP	BARANGA Y AND MUNICIPAL ITY
				c) Putlan d) Canarem e) Canabuan
			Bamboo Plantation	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Coconut Plantation	a) Minuli b) Putlan c) Salazar
			Jethropa Plantation (Tuba – tuba)	a) Putlan
			Fuel Wood /Firewood Plantation	a) Minuli b) Putlan
			Rubber Plantation	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan
			Nursery Establishments	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan
			Farm to Market Road	a) Capintalan b) Salazar c) Canarem
			Rehabilitation of Road	a) Putlan b) Salazar
			Concreting of irrigation canal	a) Capintalan b) Minuli
			Concreting of Foot Rail	a) Capintalan
			Barangay Plaza	a) Capintalan
			Rehabilitation of Spring Development	a) Salazar
			Eco Tourism Development Project	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Livelihood Programs - Fish Production & Breeding	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Tiger Grass Production	a) Capintalan

FOUR (4) BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	THIRTY-SIX (36) SPECIFIC RIGHTS BASED FROM THE 4 BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF THE DPEARP BASED ON THE 36 SPECIFIC RIGHTS OF ICCs/IPs	ICCs/IPs PROPOSE PLAN BASED ON THE IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF DPEARP	BARANGA Y AND MUNICIPAL ITY
				b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Rattan Production	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Cassava Production	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Development of Waterfalls, Springs for local & tourist attractions	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Spring Development	a) Canabuan
			Tire Path	a) Canabuan
			Water Drift	a) Canarem b) Canabuan of Sta. Fe & Aritao
			Small scale mining project	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
	3. Right to Stay in territories	Possible resettlement due to road construction		
	4. Right in case of displacement	Possible failure of proponent to avoid, mitigate and resettle possible displacement		
	5. Right to regulate entry of migrants	Definite immigration and influx entry of migrants in the ancestral domain		
	6. Right to safe and clean air and water	Possible pollution of air and water that lead to unsafety of the environment		
	7. Right to claim parts of reservation	No issue in relation to the road project		

FOUR (4) BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	THIRTY-SIX (36) SPECIFIC RIGHTS BASED FROM THE 4 BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF THE DPEARP BASED ON THE 36 SPECIFIC RIGHTS OF ICCs/IPs	ICCs/IPs PROPOSE PLAN BASED ON THE IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF DPEARP	BARANGA Y AND MUNICIPAL ITY
	(except those reserved and intended for common and public welfare and service)			
	8. Right to resolve conflict	Possible non-recognition of culture-based mechanisms in resolving grievances and conflicts arising from non-implementation of the IPP and violations of the contractors, DPWH and other people		
	9. Right to transfer land/property to/among members of the same ICCs/IPs, subject to customary laws and traditions of the community concerned	Failure to compensate part of the AD/AL to be used in ROW knowing that AD/AL cannot be sold and destroyed		
	10. Right to redemption of AL transferred to a non-IP where the transfer is tainted by vitiated consent or the land is transferred for an unconscionable consideration or price	No issue in relation to the road project		
<b>2. Right to Self-Governance and Empowerment</b>	1. Authentication of Indigenous leadership Titles and Certificates of tribal membership	Possible non-recognition of the ICCs/IPs as owners and duty bearers of the AD/AL by outside stakeholders of the project		
	2. Recognition of Socio-Political Institutions and structures	Possible non-recognition of IPS as center of power of good governance and	Leadership Management Training Seminar	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan



<b>FOUR (4) BUNDLES OF RIGHTS</b>	<b>THIRTY-SIX (36) SPECIFIC RIGHTS BASED FROM THE 4 BUNDLES OF RIGHTS</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF THE DPEARP BASED ON THE 36 SPECIFIC RIGHTS OF ICCs/IPs</b>	<b>ICCs/IPs PROPOSE PLAN BASED ON THE IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF DPEARP</b>	<b>BARANGAY AND MUNICIPALITY</b>
		IPO as the secretariat of the IPS within the ICCs/IPs among outside stakeholders of the project		d) Salazar
	3. 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	Possible non-recognition and non-acceptance of Tongtong, Tumutongtong under Tongtongan systems as Kalanguya and Kalanguya-Ikalahan IPS as justice systems, conflict resolution institutions, peace building processes or mechanisms and other customary laws and practices	Paralegal Training/Dispute Resolution	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
	4. Right to participate in decision-making (mandatory representation in policy-making bodies and other local legislative councils)	Possible failure of the DPWH as proponent to involve the ICCs/IPs in all the implementation and management of the IPP including but not limited to the monitoring and evaluation and grievance/conflict resolutions	Exercise of Mandatory Representation of IP/ICC to policy making bodies.	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Mandatory Representation to Barangay Level.	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
	5. Right to determine and decide priorities for development	Failure to conduct updating of the ADSDPP  Failure to conduct another FPIC before the constructions or update the existing MOA to respond to the strong call of the		

FOUR (4) BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	THIRTY-SIX (36) SPECIFIC RIGHTS BASED FROM THE 4 BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF THE DPEARP BASED ON THE 36 SPECIFIC RIGHTS OF ICCs/IPs	ICCs/IPs PROPOSE PLAN BASED ON THE IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF DPEARP	BARANGA Y AND MUNICIPAL ITY
		ICCs/IPs due to change in the detailed engineering design		
	6. Tribal barangays (May form or constitute a separate barangay in accordance with the LGC/Sec. 386 par. a)	No issue in relation to the road project		
	7. Right to Organize and Associate for collective actions	Possible non-recognition of the organized IPO and IPS as well as organized associations or cooperatives for collective actions	Team Building & Disaster Preparedness Training Seminar	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
<b>3. Social Justice &amp; Human Rights</b>	1. Equal protection and non-discrimination	Possible unequal distribution of compensations, entitlements and other benefits		
	2. Rights during armed conflict	No issue in relation to the road project		
	3. Freedom from discrimination and right to equal opportunity and treatment	Possible discrimination of ICCs/IPs especially women and youths in the hiring of employees during the construction and road maintenance		
	4. Right to basic services	Possible hesitance and uncooperative attitude of DPWH to refer, endorse programs and projects based from the requests to other concern agencies, donors and funding agencies	Ambulance Mobile	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			First Aid Kit & Medical Facilities	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Health center Ceiling	a) Capintalan
			Construction of Brgy. Health Center	a) Canabuan

FOUR (4) BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	THIRTY-SIX (36) SPECIFIC RIGHTS BASED FROM THE 4 BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF THE DPEARP BASED ON THE 36 SPECIFIC RIGHTS OF ICCs/IPs	ICCs/IPs PROPOSE PLAN BASED ON THE IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF DPEARP	BARANGA Y AND MUNICIPAL ITY
			Toilet Bowl Distribution	a) Putlan b) Salazar
			IPO Office Building	a) Capintalan
			Installation of Electricity	a) Capintalan
			Construction of Hanging Foot Bridge	a) Minuli b) Salazar c) Canabuan
			Worked Animal Dispersal	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Cattle Raising	a) Minuli
			Employment Opportunities	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Construction of Small Water Impounding Project	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Broom Industry Development.	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			More Scholarship Assistance/ Program to IP students	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Tools & Equipments for K-12 building	a) Capintalan
			Construction of Technical School Building	a) Capintalan
			Construction of 4 rooms High School Building	a) Canabuan
			Construction of Multi-purpose Storage House	a) Canabuan

FOUR (4) BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	THIRTY-SIX (36) SPECIFIC RIGHTS BASED FROM THE 4 BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF THE DPEARP BASED ON THE 36 SPECIFIC RIGHTS OF ICCs/IPs	ICCs/IPs PROPOSE PLAN BASED ON THE IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF DPEARP	BARANGAY AND MUNICIPALITY
	5. Rights of women	Possible failure to recognize the rights of women	GAD Leadership Training Seminar.	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
	6. Rights of children and youth	Possible failure to recognize the rights of children and youths	Youth Competition on Ethnic Dances, games, etc.	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
	7. Right to integrated system of education/right to education	Failure to support IP Students in terms of scholarships for their education and development	Home Stay	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
<b>4. Right to Cultural Integrity</b>	1. Protection of indigenous culture, traditions and institutions	Failure to support the documentations of history, culture, customs and traditions including IPS, TK, IKSPs, Traditional Science	Establishment of Tribal Museum	a) Capintalan
			IP Cultural Dance Troupe	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
	2. Right to establish and control their educational and learning systems	Failure to support the continuous operations of the Kalanguya School of Heritage and Living Traditions	Establishment of Folk Schools	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Construction of KALANGUYA SCHOOL OF HERITAGE AND LIVING TRADITION IN BARANGAY CAPINTALAN	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
	3. Recognition of cultural diversity	Possible non-recognition of the diverse IP Groups living within the AD/AL	Hosting of the 4 <sup>th</sup> Kalanguya Congress	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
	4. Recognition of customary laws	No issue in relation to the road project		

<b>FOUR (4) BUNDLES OF RIGHTS</b>	<b>THIRTY-SIX (36) SPECIFIC RIGHTS BASED FROM THE 4 BUNDLES OF RIGHTS</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF THE DPEARP BASED ON THE 36 SPECIFIC RIGHTS OF ICCs/IPs</b>	<b>ICCs/IPs PROPOSE PLAN BASED ON THE IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF DPEARP</b>	<b>BARANGA Y AND MUNICIPAL ITY</b>
	and practices governing civil relations			
	5. Right to name, identity and history	Failure to respect the identity of ICCs/IPs		
	6. Protection of Community intellectual rights	No issue in relation to the road project		
	7. Rights to religious, cultural sites and ceremonies	Failure to avoid and compensate religious, cultural sites and ceremonies		
	8. Right to Indigenous Spiritual Beliefs and Traditions, and Protection of Sacred Places	Failure to respect the Indigenous Spiritual Beliefs and Traditions, and Protection of Sacred Places	Protection of Sacred Places	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
	9. Right to indigenous knowledge systems and practices and to develop own science and technologies	Failure to respect the IKSPs of ICCs/IPs	Continuing documentation of IKSP on Health, Justice & Governance.	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
	10. Protection of biological and genetic resources	Failure to avoid, minimize and compensate the destruction of biological and genetic resources	Deputation of Bantay Kalikasan	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Fire Prevention Contest	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Wildlife Sanctuary	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Biodiversity Assessment, Conservation & Protection	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar



FOUR (4) BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	THIRTY-SIX (36) SPECIFIC RIGHTS BASED FROM THE 4 BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF THE DPEARP BASED ON THE 36 SPECIFIC RIGHTS OF ICCs/IPs	ICCs/IPs PROPOSE PLAN BASED ON THE IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF DPEARP	BARANGA Y AND MUNICIPAL ITY
			Climate Change related Training	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Skills Development Training to Bantay Kalikasan	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
	11. Right to sustainable agro- technological development	Failure to support and fund the programs/projects under this right	Vaccination of Domestic animals.	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Training/Seminar on Herbal Medicines Processing	a) Minuli b) Putlan
			Assistance on TECHNO Training on vegetable production	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Module Greenhouse Demo Farm	a) Putlan
			Propagation & Culture of Azolla as Plant Fertilizers ,Fish and Animal Feeds	a) Capintalan
			Production of Flour out of Root Crops.	a) Capintalan
			Production of Plants & Flower Arrangement	a) Capintalan
			Production Aspect of Goat Raising in Capintalan	a) Capintalan
			Swine Raising	a) Capintalan
			Vermi Composting Training	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Mushroom Production Training	a) Capintalan b) Minuli

FOUR (4) BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	THIRTY-SIX (36) SPECIFIC RIGHTS BASED FROM THE 4 BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF THE DPEARP BASED ON THE 36 SPECIFIC RIGHTS OF ICCs/IPs	ICCs/IPs PROPOSE PLAN BASED ON THE IDENTIFIED NEEDS, GAPS, PROBLEMS, AND CHALLENGES BECAUSE OF DPEARP	BARANGAY AND MUNICIPALITY
				c) Putlan d) Salazar
			Training on Agro-forestry farming technology.	a) Capintalan b) Minuli c) Putlan d) Salazar
	12. Right to receive funds for archeological and historical sites and artifacts	Failure to support and fund the identified World War II plane crash sites into tourism destination and benefit from it		

Table 34: Consolidated Data on Rights-Based Adverse/Negative Impacts

#### 4.4.2.7 Tongtongan Matrix G: Culturally appropriate Grievance Mechanisms/Conflict Resolutions

During the series of Tongtongan 1 & 2, the Indigenous Peoples Working Group (IPWG) FGD being facilitated by Team of Consultants utilized this matrix to gather qualitative data on culture-based and appropriate grievance mechanisms. The consolidated results are described in Table below.

CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION	COMPOSITION	MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES
IPS GRIEVANCE COUNCIL (IPSGC) COMPOSED OF NANGKAAMA AND NABAH-OL OR COUNCIL OF ELDERS	Composed of ICCs/IPs from Nangka-ama (men elders) and Nabah-ol (women elders)	Resolve grievances and conflicts arising from the implementation of IPP being endorsed by the IPO
MULTI-STAKEHOLDERS GRIEVANCE COUNCIL (MGC)	COMPOSED OF 3 WOMEN & 4 MEN FROM: 3 ICCs/IPs, 1 NCIP, 2 DPWH, 1 LGUs,	NCIP receives grievances forward it to concern agencies to resolve it. If not resolved, NCIP refer to the MGC for resolution. If not resolved, the MGC refer the case to Philippine legal system

Table 35: Consolidated Data on Culturally appropriate Grievance Mechanisms/Conflict Resolutions

#### 4.4.2.8 Tongtongan Matrix H: Culturally appropriate Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The Indigenous Peoples Working Group (IPWG) FGD being facilitated

by Team of Consultants utilized this matrix to gather qualitative data on culturally appropriate grievance monitoring, evaluation and reporting during the series of Tongtongan 1 & 2. The culture of the Kalanguya-Ikalahan in Region II and Kalanguya in Region III are very similar. Hence, they have given similar responses to the matrix. So there is no need to set up separate mechanisms that will lead to separate results. The consolidated results of both Region II and Region III are presented in Table below.

<b>MER FRAMEWORK</b>	<b>COMPOSITION</b>	<b>MECHANICS</b>	<b>PROCEDURES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY OF MER</b>
IPP Internal Monitoring Team	4 DPWH 2 IPS 1 IPO 1 NCIP 1 LGU	M & E Mechanics = TEAM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Team members organizing</li> <li>Empowering members thru trainings</li> <li>Apply learning in the M&amp;E work</li> <li>Manage the IPP Internal M&amp;E Team</li> </ul>	M & E STANDARD PROCEDURES = DEEPC <b>Step 1:</b> Design M&E <b>Step 2:</b> Establish M&E Benchmark based on Chapters 6 and 7 <b>Step 3:</b> Establish M&E Performance Indicators <b>Step 4:</b> Plan M&E Periodic Schedule <b>Step 5:</b> Conduct actual IPP Internal Monitoring and Evaluation as scheduled	1. Compliance Monitoring at least one month prior to the start of civil works.  2. Semi-Annual and annual Regular Monitoring during the IPP <b>implementation</b>  3. Final Evaluation three to six months after the IPP <b>implementation</b> . When all the approved PPS by DPWH will be implemented, it marks or indicates the completion of IPP implementation.  4. Post-Evaluation one year after the IPP <b>implementation</b>
EXTERNAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION	This will be hired by DPWH as proponent	Handled by the hired external monitoring and evaluation	Handled by the hired external monitoring and evaluation	This will be hired by DPWH as proponent

Table 36: Consolidated Data on Culturally appropriate Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

#### 4.4.3 Participatory Impact Assessment Using KII

To get a comprehensive data, the Team of Consultants used the Participatory Impact Assessment as the data gathering method through a Key Informant Interview (KII) using semi-structured interview as a tool and Indigenous Peoples Working Group (IPWG) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) instead of using just a perception survey. The following consolidated data results of the study came

from the four barangays that are primarily and directly affected in the road construction, namely: Barangays Burgos and Salazar in the Municipality of Carranglan in Region III, and Barangay Canarem in the Municipality of Aritao as well as Canabuan in the Municipality of Sta. Fe, Nueva Vizcaya. The sample population size of the Part I of the Participatory Impact Assessment is ninety (90) ICCs/IPs respondents who are all rights holders and ancestral domain owners. On the other hand, the Part II of the Participatory Impact Assessment through Indigenous Peoples Working Group (IPWG) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) are one hundred eight (108) members distributed as 27 participants from each four barangays.

For the interest and appreciation on the consolidated data, it came from the two (2) parts of the semi-structured interview tool using the Key Informant Interview and participatory impact assessment data gathering method. Part I shows the consolidation of the data choices of the ICCs/IPs on the given negative impacts of roads in ancestral domain in terms of ranking its gravity or its degree of seriousness of the negative impacts on four (4) areas. These four areas are: (1) Effects of Road in Ancestral Domain/Ancestral Land, (2) Effects of Road on Indigenous Peoples, (3) Effects of Road on Indigenous Culture, and (4) Effects of Road on Nature. These areas are indicator of the ICCs/IPs principles of people, nature and culture are one (people + nature + culture = 1).

For ICCs/IPs, ancestral domain/land and nature/environment is life because they deeply depend on it for survival from generation to generation. Part II consolidation are listing of expressed negative impacts of the road and its possible solutions or plan based on well represented CWG Focus Group Discussion.

The Team of Consultants strongly believed that combining both quantitative and qualitative method of research will results to having a comprehensive, evidenced-based Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) which will be utilized not only by DPWH as proponent but by all concern agencies from multi-stakeholders who would read the document. It is hoped and prayed that the issues and concerns of the affected ICCs/IPs will be responded by every agencies that have hearts for them towards their protection and sustainable development.

#### 4.4.3.1 Consolidated Impact on Land and Non-Land Assets

This Part I of the data consolidation is taken from the ninety (90) ICCs/IPs sample respondents (Salazar 30, Canabuan 30, & Canarem 30) who are rights holders and owners of the ancestral domain/land being affected by the propose DPEARP passing through the ancestral domain of Kalanguya-Ikalahan in Region II and Kalanguya in Region III.

Regarding results on the first area as to the **effect of road on ancestral domain/ancestral land**, the respondents mentioned that the major impact of the road in the ancestral domain/land is the erosion on parts of the Ancestral Domain where the road is constructed, as majority of the respondents (57.8%) agree. Please see table below:

Impact	Frequency	Percent	Rank
Erosion on parts of Ancestral Domain/land where the road is constructed	52	57.8	1
Destruction of landscape and landforms	43	47.8	2
Pollution of ancestral domain/land	38	42.2	3
Loss of ancestral domain/land resources	29	32.2	4
Approximately 300,000m <sup>2</sup> ancestral domain/land will be utilized by the road (120m X 2,500m)	11	12.2	5

Table 37: Impacts of Road in Ancestral Domain/Ancestral Land

As to the second area on the **impact of the road on Indigenous Peoples**, majority of the respondents see the positive impact of the road construction to the ICCs/IPs as seen in the results of 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> ranking. However, there are negative impacts mentioned as significant number of ICCs/IPs believed that there will be increase in population within the ancestral domain (35.6%) and there will also be a direct loss of livelihood (32.2%) as a result of the DPEARP construction according to the ICCs/IPs, since their barangays are the primary affected by the project. The ranking is provided below:

Impact	Frequency	Percent	Rank
Possible fast delivery of basic social services due to road access	52	57.8	1
Possible increase in income due to the presence of road access to markets	51	56.7	2
Reduce travel time of ICCs/IPs living directly along the road due to the presence of road access	46	51.1	3
Possible increase in population within the ancestral domain/land	32	35.6	4
Direct loss of livelihood by the ICCs/IPs coming from the 300,000m <sup>2</sup> ancestral domain/land will be utilized by the road	29	32.2	5
Possible increase in local and overseas employments outside the community due to road access	25	27.8	6
Possible loss of lives due to accidents along the road	24	26.7	7
Possible land grabbing by non-IPs of ancestral domain/land due to road access	24	26.7	8
Increase in prostitutions or pornography among children and women due to road access	22	24.4	9
Possible increase in criminality due to the road access	22	24.4	10
Possible decrease in recruitment of NPA among ICCs/IPs due to road access	18	20.0	11
Possible intermarriages of IPs with non-IPs due to road access	17	18.9	12

Table 38: Impacts of Road on Indigenous Peoples

However, there are positive impacts as mentioned by the ICCs/IPs which are the Possible increase in income due to the presence of road access to markets (56.7%), and Reduce travel time of ICCs/IPs living directly along the road due to the presence of road access (51.1%). This means, respondents also recognize the positive impacts of the project that might contribute to indigenous cultural integrity in a long run.

In the third area on the **effect of road on indigenous culture**, majority of the respondents believed that due to the possible increase in population as a result of the road access that there would be a possible destruction of culture



(43.3%). With the possible increase in the mainstream culture, the IP Children might tend to dislike their culture or be acculturated (32.2%). Moreover, with the increase of mainstream culture, there might be a decrease in the use of the traditional healing system (31.1%), educational system (25.6%), and belief system (25.6%). Overall, some of the respondents worry that their traditional knowledge, values, and systems might be affected by the road construction.

Impact	Frequency	Percent	Rank
Direct destruction of culture due to entry of more people as a result of road access	39	43.3	1
Children will tend to dislike their culture	29	32.2	2
Weaken the use of herbal medicines and other traditional healing systems	28	31.1	3
Weaken the use of traditional educational systems	23	25.6	4
Weaken the spirituality or belief systems of Kalanguya	23	25.6	5
Weaken the IKSPs/Traditional Knowledge of Kalanguya	22	24.2	6
Fast acculturation due to road access	19	21.1	7
Weaken the indigenous political structure of Kalanguya	14	15.6	8

Table 39: Impacts of Road on Indigenous Culture

In the other **effect of road on indigenous culture**, majority who are more than half of the respondents gave more weight to the other negative effects of road construction in their indigenous culture. They predict that there will be a possible total destruction of culture due to permanent destruction of ancestral domain/land being used by the road (72%); change in attitude due to the effect of the road (63%); and love to practices traditions, customary laws, traditional knowledge/indigenous science and indigenous knowledge systems and practices maybe lost (54%).

Other Impact	Frequency	Percent
1. there will be a possible total destruction of culture due to permanent destruction of ancestral domain/land being used by the road	65	72%
2. change in attitude due to the effect of the road	57	63%
3. love to practices traditions, customary laws, traditional knowledge/indigenous science and indigenous knowledge systems and practices maybe lost	49	54%

Table 40: Other Impacts of Road in Indigenous Culture

Overall, most of the ICCs/IPs respondents worry that their traditional knowledge, values, and systems might be affected by the road construction. Some IPs also mentioned that there is an IPRA Law concerning this.

In the fourth areas which are possible **impacts of the road construction on the nature and environment**, majority of the respondents (58.9%) believe that there is a direct impact of the road construction on the nature, particularly, there is a possible destruction of nature due to the development. This destruction pertains to air pollution due to vehicle emission

when the road is created (47.8%). There is also a possibility of water pollution according to the respondents (43.3%) and the destruction to nature due to increase of people living in the ancestral domain (37.8%). Please see Table below of this document.

Impact	Frequency	Percent	Rank
Direct destruction of nature along the road access	53	58.9	1
Air pollution as a result of the cars emissions on the road	43	47.8	2
Possible pollution in the water as result of the road	39	43.3	3
Direct destruction of nature due to entry of more people within the ancestral domain/land	34	37.8	4
Possible illegal logging due to road access within the ancestral domain/land that destroys the remaining forest	29	32.2	5
Loss of surface water within the ancestral domain/land as a result of road construction	27	30.0	6
Loss of flora and fauna within the ancestral domain/land	23	25.6	7
Loss of habitat as a result of the usage of 300,000m <sup>2</sup> ancestral domain/land by the road	22	24.4	8
Loss of birds as a result of noise and road construction	21	23.3	9
Direct loss of biodiversity within the ancestral domain/land due to the road construction	17	18.9	10

Table 41: Impacts of Road on Nature

The Team of Consultants consolidated the details of the negative impacts and possible solutions expressed from their hearts and mind of ICCs/IPs during the participatory and interactive Indigenous Peoples Working Group (IPWG) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) then combined it from the detailed data gathered from socio-economic survey and the results of the participatory impact assessment through Key Informant Interview on Impact on land and non-land assets. The consolidated results of the Key Informant Interview on Impact on land and non-land assets are found in the Table below:

No.	LIST OF IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND POTENTIAL RISKS TO LAND AND NON-LAND ASSETS	CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE MITIGATION MEASURES AND/OR SOLUTIONS PROPOSAL/PLAN
1	<b>ANCESTRAL DOMAIN/LAND AND RESOURCES</b>	
	Farmland will be reduced and it would affect the income of the residents	Compensation must be provided to the owners of affected assets.
	Livelihood of the IPs will be affected.	Accurate compensation for the affected assets. Livelihood programs may be provided.
	-The project will cause pollution in air and water. This may also cause noise pollution.  -Minimal means of transportation which may result to the increase of transportation expenses.	Shuttle service or free ride for the community members from the barangay to bus stop. Kalanguya ancestral domain owners will create the policies for vehicles. Such policies must be incorporated to the culture of the tribe.

No.	LIST OF IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND POTENTIAL RISKS TO LAND AND NON-LAND ASSETS	CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE MITIGATION MEASURES AND/OR SOLUTIONS PROPOSAL/PLAN
	IPs may lose their lands because of the project.	Proper compensation for the affected land owners. Written agreement between the IPs and agency in-charge of the proposed project.
<b>2</b>	<b>RELATIVE VULNERABILITY, RISKS TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (ICCs/IPs)</b>	
	Farmland will be reduced and it would affect the income of the residents	Compensation must be provided to the owners of affected assets.
	The abrupt change due to paid land and non-land assets may result trauma to the owners. They may also find difficulty in managing the amount paid to them.	The affected owners of land and non-land assets may undergo debriefing/ counseling program for them to fully understand how to manage the change which will happen to them. Memorandum of Agreement Review.  Guidance for the affected owners and non-land owners to cope with the current situation.
	There is a possibility that Non-IPs may reside in the area.	Limit the entry on Non-IPs so that the culture of the IPs in the area would be preserved. Prohibit the Non-IPs in entering ancestral land.
<b>3</b>	<b>INDIGENOUS CULTURE</b>	
	There is a high possibility of acculturation.	Indigenous people empowerment program must be established. Strengthen the indigenous culture in the community.
	Loss of culture and identity	Indigenous rules and regulations must be implemented to preserve the culture.  The operation of the Kalanguya School of Heritage and Living Tradition must be supported annually and allocated with enough funds by the road right tax of the DPEAR.
	The project may serve as an avenue for acculturation	Strengthen the culture of IPs and prohibit the dominance of Non-IPs in the area. Enhance and strengthen the IP culture.
	Loss of culture among the children and youths	Mobile CULTURE CLASSROOM FOR ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL must be supported by both the Department of Education and DPWH to minimize the acculturation among children and youths.
<b>4</b>	<b>NATURE AND ENVIRONMENT</b>	
	Waste management control may be affected	Waste management program must be implemented. Implement rules and regulations for proper disposal of garbage.
	Wild animals may be disturbed and their habitats may be destroyed.	Plan preservation measures must be provided. There must be rangers who would preserve and take care of the

No.	LIST OF IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND POTENTIAL RISKS TO LAND AND NON-LAND ASSETS	CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE MITIGATION MEASURES AND/OR SOLUTIONS PROPOSAL/PLAN
		environment.
	The project may cause soil erosion.	Reforestation project must be implemented. Encourage the participation of IPs in planting trees and taking care of the environment.
	Destruction of environment, nature and culture	Concrete programs must be developed to minimize, avoid and solve the destruction of environment, nature and culture.
<b>5</b>	<b>NON-IPs</b>	
	More Non-IPs may reside in the area as a result of the road access	Support the making of ordinances to regulate the entry of migrants especially non-IPs
	Dominant number of non-IPs to reside in the area is possible.	Develop COMMUNITY PROTOCOLS based on customary laws and Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) to limit and regulate the non-IPs' entry in the ancestral domain.

Table 42: Consolidated Negative Impacts On Land and Non-Land Assets and Possible Solutions

For detailed information on this Participatory Impact Assessment as the data gathering method through a Key Informant Interview (KII) using semi-structured interview as a tool, please refer to **Appendix 2** attached in this document.

#### 4.4.3.2 Consolidated Impact on Businesses Along the Existing Dalton Pass Road

This consolidation of the result of the survey of businesses at the existing Dalton Pass Road used the Participatory Impact Assessment as the data gathering method through a Key Informant Interview (KII) using semi-structured interview as a tool. This consolidated data were taken as a result of the KII among one hundred thirty one (131) business owners in the Municipality of Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya, Municipality of Santa Fe, Nueva Vizcaya both in Region II; and Municipality of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija in Region III. As mentioned in the Inception Report, the respondents were purposively selected. The actual location of respondents' distribution both for the socio-economic survey and the impact to businesses is shown in Figure 22 found in the next page.

Based on Figure 22, the respondents are those residing along the existing Dalton Pass road and the households where the DPEAR Project will traverse, as well as the surrounding barangays of the project location that are part of the Ancestral Domain. These are the communities that will be directly affected by the project.

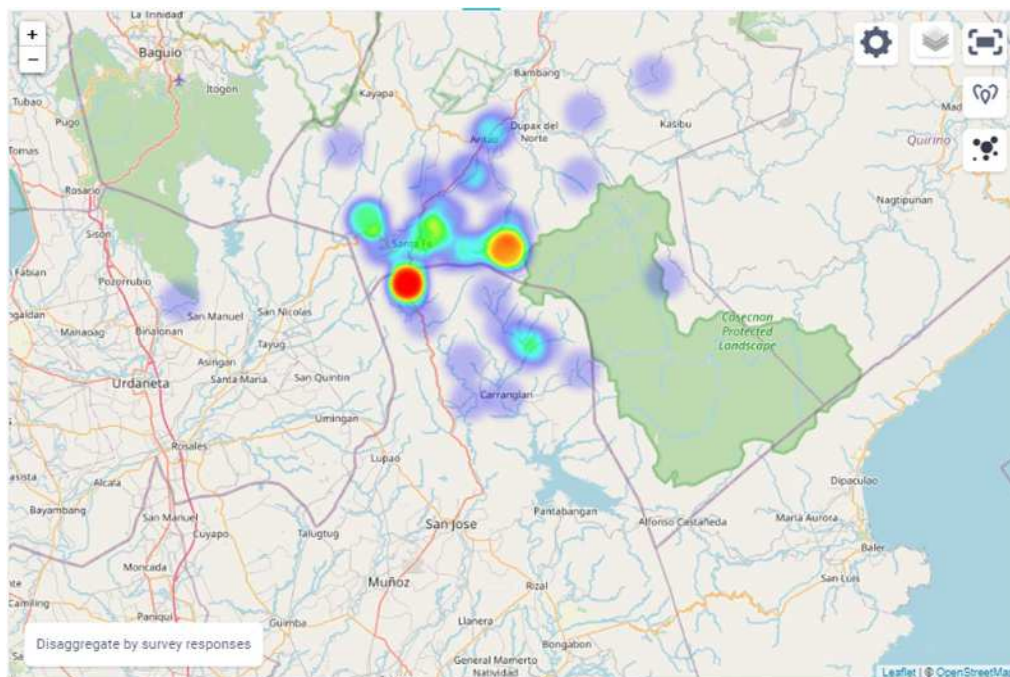


Figure 22: The Respondents Heat Map generated by the KoBotoolbox

The KII on the Impact on Businesses Along the Existing Dalton Pass Road was conducted to 131 participants who are business owners of establishments along the Dalton Pass. The participants were purposively selected because there is a need to collect data from the persons who have the first-hand experience. The criteria used in the selection are the following: a) The participants have been in the business for a long time, at least two years; b) They are the business owners or employees who have the knowledge or are able to provide the accurate evaluation of the impact of the road construction in their businesses; and c) are willing to participate in the study.

The consolidation is divided into two (2): the first part is the Profile of Businesses and the second part is table of list of negative impacts and its possible solutions. Please see the below consolidation. It is of interest to note that the following discussions are consolidation of the data gathered.

In terms of the **profile of businesses** found in the existing Dalton Pass Road, the following data were derived concluded. In terms of type of businesses, based on the Key Informant Interview (KII), there are 53% businesses engaged in trading/merchandizing; and only 1% of the businesses engaged in in processing. Please see Chart 1 below:



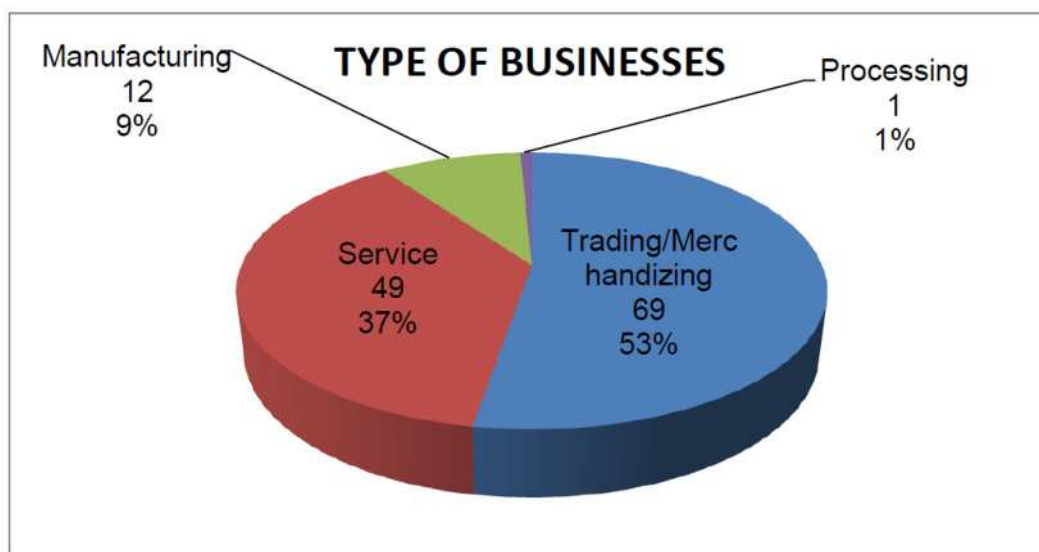


Chart 1: Type of Business

In terms of ethnicity of Business Owners, 53% of business owners are Non-Indigenous Peoples and 47% are ICCs/IPs business small owners or small entrepreneurs. They could be displaced and will probably close because of the DPEAR Project. Hence, proper and culturally appropriate interventions must be provided for them to continue in their businesses. Please see Chart 2 below:

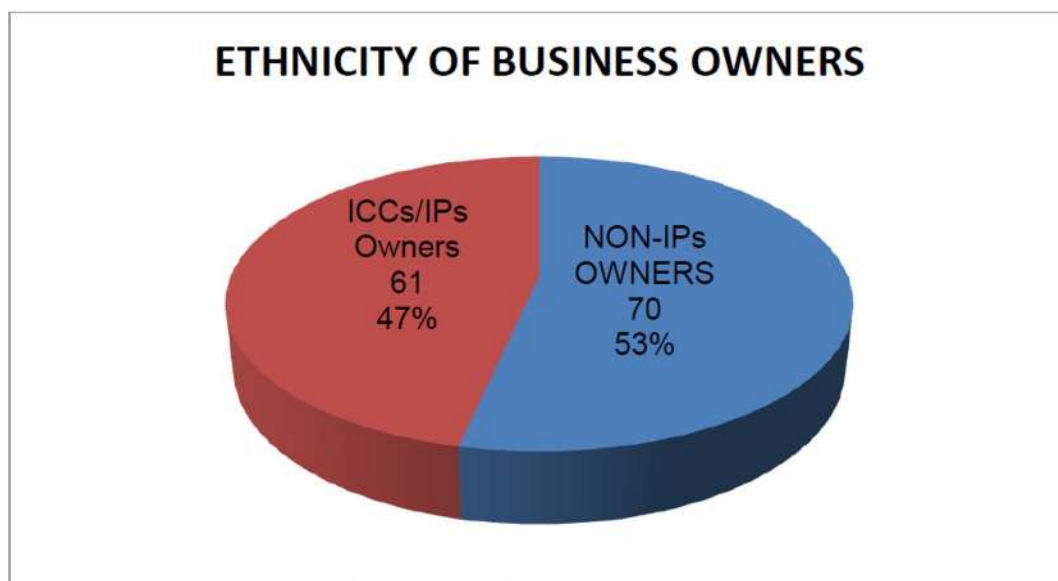


Chart 2: Ethnicity of Business Owners

In terms of the detailed ethnicity of the 61 ICCs/IPs business owners: 72% belong to Kalanguya-Ikalahan and Kalanguya IP Groups, and only 2% belong to Kankanaey IP Group. Please see Chart 3 in the next page.

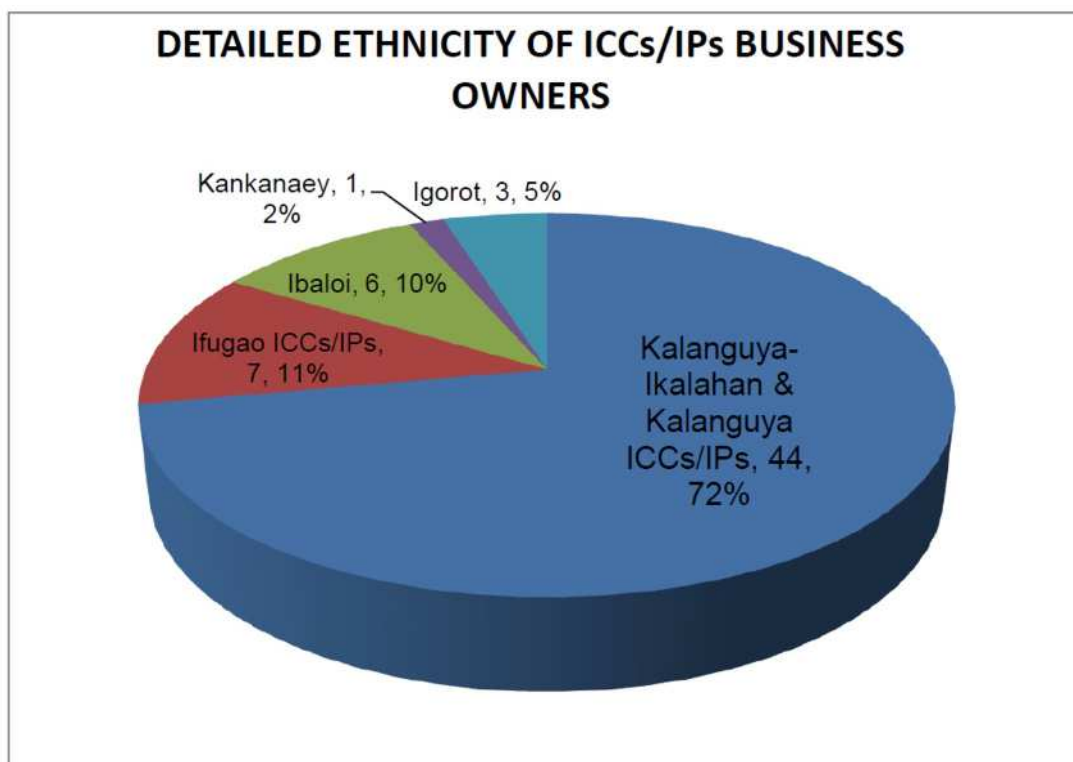


Chart 3: Detailed Ethnicity of Business Owners

In terms of the total number of employees, the 131 total businesses being interviewed employed a total of one hundred sixty seven (167) employees of whom 86 (51%) are males and 81 (49%) are females. Please see Chart 4 below:

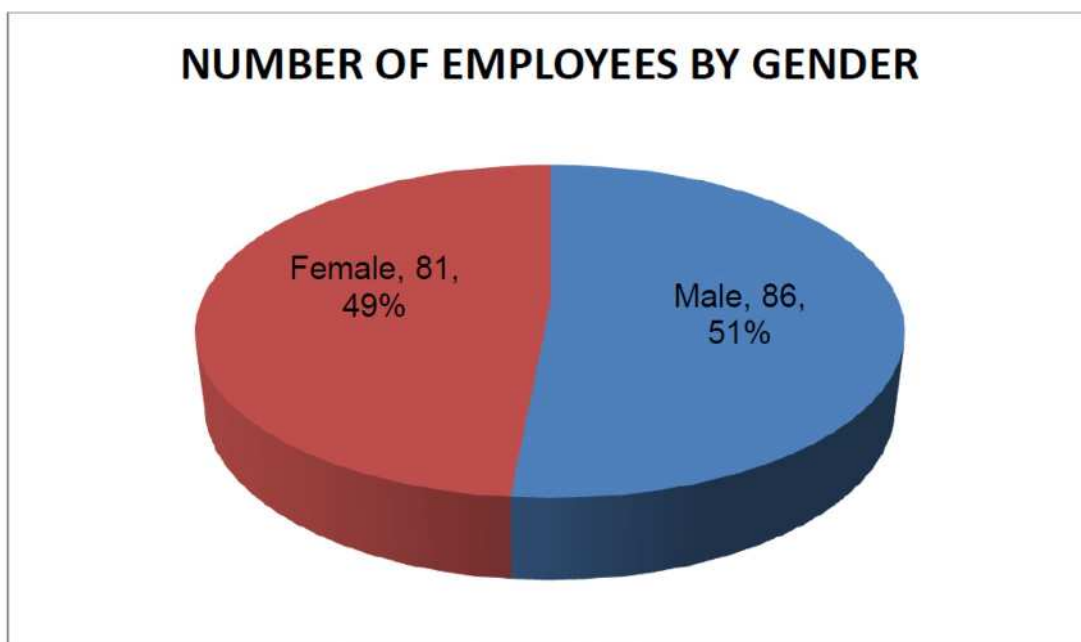


Chart 4: Total Number of Employees

In terms of income of businesses, most of the interviewed business owners 64 (73%) told their monthly income but about 36 (27%) did not tell their monthly income and kept it confidential. Out of the 131 business owners: 54 (41%) has a monthly income ranges from 1,000-10,000 pesos; 18 (14%) has a monthly income ranges from 11,000-20,000 pesos; 9 (7%) has a monthly income ranges from 21,000-30,000 pesos; 5 (4%) has a monthly income ranges from 31,000-40,000 pesos; 9 (7%) has a monthly income ranges from 41,000-above pesos; and 36 (27%) business owners did not respond or kept their monthly income confidential. Please see Chart 5 below:

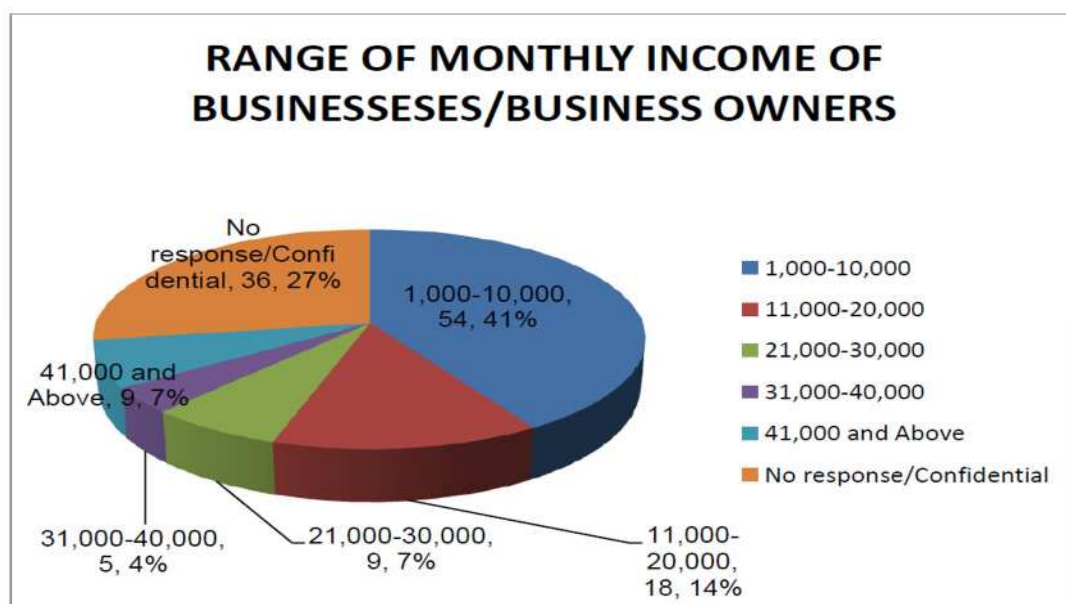


Chart 5: Monthly Income of Businesses/Business Owners

According to the participants, most of their customers come from the community, their neighbors, and the vehicles stopping by along the road. Majority of the participants (41%) earn 1,000 to 10,000 pesos per month which is still below the prescribed basic income of a five-member family in the country. There are 14% who earn between 11,000 to 20,000 pesos which is enough to provide the basic needs of a family. And there are few (17.6%) businesses that earn above 21,000. The reasons according to the participants for their low profit were mainly due to the following reasons: a) less customers due to the pandemic; b) less motorists travelling; c) due to high competition of businesses; d) lack of capital to finance the business; and e) customers who always borrow or get credits from the stores.

The Team of Consultants consolidated the details of the negative impacts and possible solutions expressed from their hearts and mind of ICCs/IPs during the participatory and interactive Indigenous Peoples Working Group (IPWG) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and combined it from the detailed data gathered from the participatory impact assessment through Key Informant Interview on Impact on Businesses Along the Existing Dalton Pass Road.

The Team of Consultants focused its consolidation on the effects on business establishments/owners and employees to make it more responsive to both owners and employees of the businesses for possible assistance from DPWH as the proponent or for DPWH to refer to us to other agencies who may

possibly assist/help us. Based on the initial consolidation, both the business owners and employees mentioned that they will loose income as a result of the DPEARP that may lead to business closure, laydown of employees. The consolidation results are listed in the Table below for reference.

No.	List of Identified Negative Impacts	Alternative Solutions/Proposal or Plan for DPWH to Respond or Refer to Appropriate Agencies
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Negative Impacts on Business Establishments/Owners</b>	
1.1	Dissolution (dissolve) or closing of businesses by business owners due to decrease of income/profits particularly restaurant owners, gasoline stations and gift items stores. The decrease in the volume of cars, trucks and busses that passes through the existing Dalton Pass Road as a result of the DPEARP will lead to decrease of customers buying their products that will lead directly lead to decrease in the income/profits of businesses. For instance, one restaurant owner in Sta. Fe mentioned during the KII that everyday, there are atleast 54 buses stopping in the restaurant with maximum of 72 passengers everyday... Each passenger usually spent minimum of P180.00 for their meals and snacks. So, if 1 bus with 72 passengers will not pass and stop in their restaurant, then they will lose an approximate gross income of P12,960.00/bus. So how much more if 2 or more buses will no longer pass and stop at their restaurant due to the DPEARP.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of alternative livelihood or micro-enterprises to Affected businesses especially ICCs/IPs business owners</li> <li>2. Provide another business locations to affected businesses owners especially ICCs/IPs along the new constructed Dalton Pass East Alternate Road</li> <li>3. Build the capacity of business owners to engage in a more innovative businesses other than their existing business as a result of the closure of their business</li> </ol>
1.2	Decrease in the monthly income of businesses and business owners as a result of decrease in the volume of cars, trucks and busses that passes through the existing Dalton Pass Road as a result of the DPEARP. Again, the decrease in the number of customers and sales leading to less income/profits business owners as a result of decrease in the volume of cars, trucks and busses that passes through the existing Dalton Pass Road as a result of the DPEARP will lead directly lead to decrease in the income/profits of businesses. For instance, usually one customer passing through the Existing Dalton Pass Road spent a minimum of P180.00 for their food per travel, hence decrease of one customer will cause the businesses reduce their income by P180.00/person/traveler.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of additional business capital through grants or loan as alternative to increase income</li> <li>2. In case JICA will not provide directly loan or grant to them, DPWH as a proponent are requested to include them in the financial assistance or entitlements on Income Loss to both the business owners and employees.</li> <li>3. They also urgently requested the DPWH provide technical assistance through referrals to agencies, banks, lenders, donors or funding agencies that will provide capital for business owners and income generating livelihood for employees.</li> </ol>

No.	List of Identified Negative Impacts	Alternative Solutions/Proposal or Plan for DPWH to Respond or Refer to Appropriate Agencies
	How much more if they will loose more customers as a result of the DPEARP.	
1.3	Decrease in the number of customers and sales leading to less income/profits business owners as a result of decrease in the volume of cars, trucks and busses that passes through the existing Dalton Pass Road as a result of the DPEARP	Support creation and provision of capital to both Lending Companies and a cooperative to increase customers
1.4	Decrease in the number of cars running daily and monthly within the existing Dalton Pass Road that lead to decrease of customers, sales and income/profits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of additional business capital to affected businesses owners especially ICCs/IPs through grants or loan as alternative to engage in other micro-enterprises and increase income/profits</li> <li>2. Provision of Transport Services to affected businesses owners especially ICCs/IPs for them to transport their products to nearby business centers as well as to Manila and Baguio City in a form of grant or loans</li> </ol>
1.5	Increase in business competition leading to decrease in income	Provide Business and Entrepreneurship Planning Training and other Business Skills Training for business owners to improve their products or engage in processing as well as engage more on manufacturing to minimize the effect of the increase of business competitions
1.6	Lay off employees due to closing of businesses and decrease in income/profits as a result of decrease in the volume of cars, trucks and busses that passes through the existing Dalton Pass Road as a result of the DPEARP.	Provision of additional business capital to affected businesses owners especially ICCs/IPs through grants or loan as alternative to open and engage in other micro-enterprises to increase income/profits and maintain affected employees
1.7	Business culture of hopelessness to business owners who have limited capital and skills to engage in other type of businesses being developed as a result of the construction of the new DPEAR	Provide Business value formation trainings and Provision of additional business capital to affected businesses owners especially ICCs/IPs for them to be able to confront the challenges posed by the construction of the new DPEAR
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Negative Impacts to Employees</b>	
2.1	Loss of employment among employees as a result of businesses closure due to decrease in customers, income and profits as a result of decrease in the volume of cars, trucks and busses that passes through the existing Dalton Pass Road as a result of the DPEARP.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordinate with the Department of Labor and Employment then conduct continuous JOB REFERRALS AND JOB PLACEMENTS prioritizing all affected employees to give them new job opportunities.</li> <li>2. Include them as contractual employees during the construction of the DPEARP as part of strategy to provide them employment</li> <li>3. Put up business investments in within the existing Dalton Pass Road and absorbed the displaced employees as strategy to create employment for them</li> </ol>
2.2	Loss of income for their families as a result of loss of employment as a result of lay off to employees	Provide start-up capital or seed capital to all affected employees in a form of grant or loan for them to create their own micro-enterprises business and create their own self-employment
2.3	Education and health access will be	1. Provide SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM for



No.	List of Identified Negative Impacts	Alternative Solutions/Proposal or Plan for DPWH to Respond or Refer to Appropriate Agencies
	affected due to loss of income as a result of job displacement or closure of businesses	children and siblings of affected employees especially ICCs/IPs employees who are ancestral domain owners 2. Provide culturally appropriate HEALTHCARE SERVICES PROGRAM for all the affected employees especially ICCs/IPs employees who are ancestral domain owners
2.4	Psychological effect of losing job will be experienced by the employees who will be directly affected of job loss and displacement	1. Provide psychosocial and value formation trainings to all affected employees 2. Provide Entrepreneurship and Business Planning Trainings (EBPT) to all affected employees for them to be ready and open their own businesses 3. Provide start-up capital in a form of grant or loan to all graduate of EBPT for them to apply what they learned then create self-employment and generate their own income

Table 43: Consolidated Negative Impacts On Businesses and Possible Solutions

Some of the participants during the Tongtongan were ICCs/IPs business owners and employees who were the respondents of the Key Informant Interview (KII). Hence, some of the results were similar with the results of Tongtongan as mentioned above. For detailed information on this Participatory Impact Assessment as the data gathering method through a Key Informant Interview (KII) using semi-structured interview as a tool, please refer to **Appendix 3** attached in this document.

#### 4.5 PROJECT IMPACTS ON THE PERSPECTIVE OF EIA AND RAP STUDIES THAT NEED DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES

**EIS STUDY:** Based on the Draft EIS Report for DPEARP prepared by LCI Corporation, there are major project impacts cited. Presented in the said draft EIS report by the LCI Corporation is the Integrated Summary of Impacts and Residual Effects after Mitigation in Table that shows the main project impacts for each environmental components. You can find the LCI summarized project environmental impacts on Pages Page ES-viii to Page ES-xiii of the draft EIS report. There were also some issues mentioned that were responded by the report. Please refer to the Draft EIS Report for details.

On the other hand, LCI also released a Gender And Development (GAD) Plan which is also very important that need to be taken in consideration especially if the study will bring benefits to the Kalanguya-Ikalahan and Kalanguya ICCs/IPs women in both Region II and Region III.

**RAP STUDY:** On the other hand, compensation and entitlement concerns are handled by the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Study by EarthUs. Although issues on compensation and entitlements were the main issues during the Indigenous

Peoples Plan (IPP) Study, it will be part of the RAP Results. Please refer to the Draft RAP Report for details.

In the Philippines, there are lots of Laws that provides legal mandates for compensation specially the road Right-Of-Way (ROW) for national infrastructure projects. Pursuant to Section 9, Article III of the 1987 Constitution, private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. Republic Act 10752 (2015) or “The Right-of-Way Act” is an Act facilitating the acquisition of Right-of-Way Site or Location for National Government Infrastructure Projects. The law provides, among others, for the modes of acquisition, procedures, and valuation of private real property for government infrastructure projects.

On the other hand the DPWH issued and made many guidelines and issued Department orders that governs ROW mode of acquisition, procedures, and valuation of property for government infrastructure projects. The Environmental and Social Safeguards Division (ESSD) of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) issued a 3rd edition of the revised policy on March 23, 2007 entitled: Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples’ Policy (LARRIP) of 2007 that provides guidance to those preparing resettlement action plans (RAPs) and serves as safeguard instruments for Indigenous Peoples (IPs) affected by all types of infrastructure projects implemented by the DPWH, whether foreign or locally funded. Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples’ Policy (LARRIPP) clearly states that “Compensation for lands acquired, for affected structures, other improvements, for crops, trees and perennials inside ancestral domain where no removal and resettlement of IPs/ICCs are involved shall be governed by Chapters II (Legal Framework) and III (Policy on Eligibility, Compensation, and other Entitlements)”. In December 2016, the DPWH updated the SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS MANUAL OF OPERATION that contains again the updated LARRIPP.

Based on the abovementioned legal basis, it is of interest to note that the detailed package of actual compensation and entitlements as well as Other Entitlements for Compensation will be part of the RAP Study which is contracted to EarthUs as local consultants hired by the JST. The results of their study will cover all about compensation packages and other entitlements of all affected individuals, families and ICCs/IPs.

Therefore, compensation will not be part of the IPP Study and Draft IPP Report as it is being handled by EarthUs in their Draft RAP Report.

## **CHAPTER 5: PROCESSES, RESULTS, AND ASSESSMENTS OF FBI/FPIC**

This Chapter presents how the DPEARP was given consent by the affected Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III and Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs in Region II using indigenous way of consensus decision making processes that indicates their broad support for the project. In the culture of the Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs in Region II and Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III, when decisions were made through a community wide consensus decision making processes, it is an indicator that most in the community agreed and supported the decisions. Under the Philippine laws particularly Republic Act 8371 or IPRA1997 particularly NCIP AO NO. 03 series of 2022 THE REVISED GUIDELINES ON FREE AND PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT (FPIC) AND RELATED PROCESSES OF 2012, it is on this process where ICCs/IPs give their consent and broad support for the project through their Resolution of Consent (ROC) and approval, signing of Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that results to issuance of Certification Precondition (CP) to project proponents. In this DPEARP, both Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs in Region II and Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III; decided, agreed and gave their broad support to the project by giving their Resolution of Consent (ROC) and signing of Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with project proponents which led to the issuance of Certification Precondition of DPWH Region II and DPWH Central Office. Based on the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations, it expressly expounded that “When preparing IPP, indigenous peoples who are likely to be affected by the project must be sufficiently informed and consulted”. In the same manner, World Bank OP 4.10 Manual paragraph No. 10 specifically also expound that “Where the project affects Indigenous Peoples, the borrower engages in free, prior, and informed consultation with them” that gave specifics to both the content and processes of IPP formulation.

More importantly, Chapter 2 discussed the legal and institutional framework where the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) pursuant to Sections 44 (m), 46(a), 57, 58, 59, and 7 of Republic Act 8371, otherwise known as the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 is further supported by NCIP Administrative Order No. 3 series of 2012 “The Revised Guidelines On Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) and Related Processes of 2021”. On the other hand it is also of interest to note that Japan International Cooperating Agency (JICA) promotes and require Free, Prior, and Informed Consultation (JICA's FPIC) in all its supported programs and projects as part of its commitment in recognizing, respecting, promoting and protecting the rights of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) by strictly enforcing its Environmental and Social Considerations (ESC) in its programs and projects with other countries like the Philippines.

With this in mind, it is very important to look at whether the FPIC processes were in compliance with the above clear guidelines and also assess its expected results and gaps then finally look at the requests of the ICCs/IPs before they gave their Resolution of Consents (ROC) as well as the content of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). The FPIC processes assure that ICCs/IPs must be given all the full knowledge of the project and be given freedom to decide on their own before they will give freely their consent that shows their broad support to the project. Below are the results of the document analysis, assessment and interviews being conducted

regarding the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC).

### 5.1 FPIC Processes of the Philippines and JICA

Based on record, the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) Region II applied for Certification Precondition to the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Region II. The NCIP Nueva Vizcaya has the jurisdictions in the area. Thus, they were the one who facilitated the conduct of the FPIC Processes in Region II.

In Region III, the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) Central Office was the one who applied for Certification Precondition to the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Region III. In the same manner, the NCIP Nueva Ecija was the one who has the jurisdictions in the area. So, they were the one who facilitated the conduct of the FPIC Processes in Region III.

The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Provincial Offices as mentioned above were responsible in the facilitation of the FPIC following a standard processes to make sure the ICCs/IPs are not manipulated, forced, coerced, paid, forced in giving their consent to any projects entering to their ancestral domain. The standard processes are almost consistent with World Bank OP 4.10 and JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations. The standard FPIC Processes show below figure.



Figure 23: FBI/FPIC Standard Processes from AO No. 3 s. 2012

After Certification Precondition, the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations and the World Bank OP 4.10 continue the FPIC to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project.

The abovementioned standard processes were being critically analyzed by the Team of Consultants. To this end, the Team of Consultants conducted qualitative data gathering using purposive interviews with NCIP and random interviews ICCs/IPs then

conducted document analysis of the FPIC Documents in Region II and Region III to know whether the above standard processes was followed.

Besides, the Team of Consultants also utilized a validated matrix during the Tongtongan as additional strategy to gather data concerning the FPIC Processes being facilitated in the Provinces of Nueva Vizcaya in Region II and Nueva Ecija in Region III.

## 5.2 FPIC Results

### 5.2.1 ROC and REQUESTS

During the conduct of the standard Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) in both Region II and Region III, both the ICCs/IPs gave their Resolution of Consent (ROC) accompanied with their requests. Again, the Resolution of Consent (ROC) is being given by the ICCs/IPs as their formal consent and broad support to a particular project. ROC can not just be given if it will not undergo consensus decision making processes as well as freedom decision meeting without the proponent. *Hence, the giving of ROC is more than just agreeing or supporting to a project by very few people but rather it includes agreement of the whole ICCs/IPs showing their broad support to the project.* Usually the ROC contains the demands and requests of ICCs/IPs in exchange or conditions of their consent. In the case of the DPEARP, both the Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs in Region II and Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III gave their ROC that resulted to the signing of the MOA between parties.

The Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICC/IPs in the Municipalities of Aritao & Santa Fe, Nueva Vizcaya, Region II gave their ROC to the DPWH Region II as applicants on January 17, 2018 with their own list of requests before giving the ROC as contained in Table below from the FPIC Report book. However, not all the the listed requests below of the Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs became part of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) because it will undergo negotiation with the DPWH Region II as the proponent. This means, only the agreed requests which are part of the MOA will be complied and implemented by DPWH Region II as the proponent. Hence, all the below mentioned requests below were just presented as reference.

NO.	KALANGUYA-IKALAHAN ICCs/IPs REQUESTS BEFORE GIVING ROC
<b>A</b>	<b>BARANGAY CANABUAN, SANTA FE</b>
1	For government projects to be constructed, consultants should communicate first to the barangay for transparency;
2	Construction of the connecting road and farm to market roads so that the DPEAR would be beneficial to the IPs/ICCs as well as to the citizens in the Municipality of Sta. Fe;
3	In compensation to the IPs/ICCs, the following should be provided: drinking water system, development of soil erosion prevention/protection, and support for agriculture;
4	Create connecting community road and
5	Issues and problems such as solid damage (landslide), shortage of water, negative effects to plant and trees growth, soil disposal, environmental disturbance, and pollution should be properly addressed;
6	Provision of related trainings and seminars for youth development;
7	Improvement of transportation facilities (barangay road) for accessibility of students going to schools;
8	Livelihood programs be provided to the community, support for women empowerment programs should also be established and maintained.



NO.	KALANGUYA-IKALAHAN ICCs/IPs REQUESTS BEFORE GIVING ROC
9	There should be land appraisal for the affected land-owners in order to correctly compensate them;
<b>B</b>	<b>BARANGAY CANABUAN, ARITAO</b>
1	Ensure that rivers in the area must not be affected by the project;
2	A permit from the barangay must be processed before proceeding with the project;
3	Establishment of IP Heritage;
4	Barangay mobile and community gym are also requested for the community;
5	Must build a multipurpose hall;
6	Must build a playground or amusement park for children;
7	Must established IP Vocational School;
8	Proper disposal of waste during the construction of the tunnel;
9	Avoid sanctuary and burial grounds;
10	Access road to Sitios
<b>C</b>	<b>BARANGAY CANAREM, ARITAO</b>
1	Ensure that the land and non-land assets will be replaced or paid by the DPWH because there is a road construction before in the community and the DPWH did not pay for the destroyed property;
2	There must be a project for tourism and reforestation;
3	DPWH promised in providing 300 meters of lot but they only provided 100 meters and drift and tire path to river should be repaired;
4	Slope protection for the bridge in the community should be provided;
5	Construction of Day Care Center and Health Center;
6	Widening of box culvert and rehabilitation with slope protection;
7	Gymnasium, Barangay ambulance, barangay pharmacy, and multi-purpose cooperative fund are also requested;
8	Livelihood projects, organic farm facilities and scholarship should also be provided especially to those who would be affected by the project;
9	River wall to prevent landslide and flood must also be constructed;
10	Consultation for the project awareness in order to avoid the past experiences of the community wherein they experienced lack of communication with the consultants;

Table 44: Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs Requests/Demand Before Giving ROC

On the other hand, the Kalanguya ICC/IPs in the Municipality of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija in Region III gave their ROC on April 22, 2019 to the DPWH Central Office with the list of their requests before giving the ROC also as seen in Table below taken from the FPIC Report book. Again, only the agreed requests which are part of the MOA will be complied and implemented by DPWH as the proponent. All the below mentioned requests below were just presented here as reference.

NO.	KALANGUYA ICCs/IPs REQUESTS BEFORE GIVING ROC
<b>A.</b>	<b>BARANGAY SALAZAR</b>
1	Compensation must be done before the construction and conduct community ritual;
2	Must build an access road from Sitio Sinurutan to DPEAR and from Sitio Sinurutan to Barangay proper and access road in all areas;
3	A two-storey barangay hall (at the high way), and barangay health facilities may be built and medical supplies be provided.
4	A "disturbance fee" be compensated;
5	Must build a complete water system to supply the community;
6	Livelihood program for the people of Salazar and additional working capital and small mechanism and help for the registration of the businesses to the DOLE;
7	Must build a multi-purpose building with floor area of 8 meters by 20 meters for the use of Senior Citizen, Associations of the Women in Salazar for production room for turmeric, Tribal Hall, Training Center and personal rooms for trainers;

NO.	KALANGUYA ICCs/IPs REQUESTS BEFORE GIVING ROC
8	Kalanguya AD owners are the only one who can open their businesses along the road specially the 2 tunnel where the one stop shop is to be built for extra income of the Kalanguya people, all other outside business needs permission to the “Nangka-ama” if they will allow them or not;
9	Help to establish a Sustainable Upland Farms for the family of Kalanguya IPs/ICCs; A. 5 hectares upland inside the Ancestral Domain per family with fruit bearing trees from NGP project of DENR; B. Native pig for livelihood project from CLSU; C. Upland tools and different kind of vegetables seedlings; D. Hose and Sprinkler E. Training and seminars for farmers
10	The barangay has a lot for motor pool for DPWH project but after the construction of project any development in the area will be surrender/donate to the Barangay as a consideration;
11	Building classrooms for IPs/ICCs
12	Everything inside the Ancestral Domain (Tangible, Intangible, Manmade) are owned by the CADT owners. Any mineral, different kinds of plants and animals, hidden treasures etc. found by proponents belong to the Kalanguya CADT owners only and cannot be acquired without legal permission from the said owners;
13	The proponents are permitted to roam on the specified area of the project road site only. All other areas aside from the said project site are prohibited to go, may it be for research, for sampling and other activities;
14	The Kalanguya IPs/ICCs has a tradition regarding the burial site of their family member; the deceased is buried either beside their house or on their fields. If in the instances that the said road plan will disturb the burial site, the proponent needs to sponsor the ritual of the transferring of the buried body;
15	All the aggregates that will use to build the road must be compensated to the CADT owners if it is inside the Ancestral Domain;
<b>B</b>	<b>BARANGAY PUTLAN</b>
1	Concrete road to access the Barangay and Farm to Market road (9 Kilometers) from DPWH proposed highway to Batok Bakes;
2	Health Center with complete set of basic medicines with vitamins;
3	Livestock raising assistance;
4	Water system are requested;
5	New FPIC must be provided for the new proposed project especially the two tunnels;
6	The community is requesting for cell site, school bus for students, livelihood program, health care program, and ambulance for Indigenous people must be provided;
7	Construction of hanging bridge is also recommended;
8	Proper disposal of waste materials must be observed;
9	It is recommended that farmers and residents of Barangay Putlan will be provided with programs that would help them generate regular income;
10	The community is requesting for cell site, school bus for students, livelihood program, health care program, and ambulance for Indigenous people must be provided;
<b>C</b>	<b>BARANGAY MINULI</b>
1	Give special considerations to the CADT owners that are lacking of supporting documents to claim for compensation;
2	Construct a concrete farm to market road of the Three Sitios (Sitio Camawinian lower part, Sitio Camawinian upper part foot trail, Sitio Fore and Sitio Malihdi;
3	Concrete Irrigation System;
4	Rescue ambulance for the residents of the community since the tunnel would lessen the transportation near the barangay;
5	Barangay service for the transportation of products like agriculture must be provided;
6	Multi-purpose for rescue equipment for emergency purposes;
7	Full Scholarship for the children of IPs/ICCs;
8	Indigenous People’s Hospital is also requested;

NO.	KALANGUYA ICCs/IPs REQUESTS BEFORE GIVING ROC
9	Terminal route and connecting route to Maharlika Highway must be constructed
10	Satellite and livelihood program must also be provided to the community
<b>D</b>	<b>BARANGAY CAPITALAN</b>
1	To have an exact records on all the trees, plants and animals inside the ancestral domain;
2	Tree planting (established nursery and forest tree plantation where suited and to replace cut trees;
3	The business opportunities that the project brings, CADT owners should be the top priorities;
4	If DPWH will use the CADT area for businesses the profit sharing must be 60% for the CADT owners and 40% for the Barangay;
5	Must pay all the lot claims that are affected (titled or Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title should be recognized for valuation of property);
6	To help prepare project proposal and work and financial plan if needed;
7	To build or established one stop shop and the entrance and exits of the tunnel;
8	Solar Power may be provided to every households for qualified beneficiaries if improvement on the accessibility of electricity is not possible;
9	Programs to help solo parents and persons with disabilities must be pushed through;
10	Women empowerment and capability training such as livelihood, financial literacy, skills development, alternative agri-based production must be provided;
<b>E</b>	<b>BARANGAY BURGOS</b>
1	The properties must be compensated especially the farms and lives must be protected;
2	Culture must be preserved. Make sure that the forest must be preserved as well;
3	Forest fire prevention program must be prioritized (Request for Fire truck if possible);
4	Farm to market road of the sitios Gawed, Gulgol, Malay-ong and Manala;
5	Build an accessible hospital;
6	They requested for waste truck, livelihood program, water system and cell site;
7	Fix the overflow in Gulgol and Malay-ong for crop transportation;
8	Provide electricity in Malay-ong for convenient crop transportation;
9	A law for animals must be strengthened;
10	Livelihood program and training for out-of-school youth.

Table 45: Kalanguya ICCs/IPs Requests/Demand Before Giving ROC

## 5.2.2 MOA AND CP AS FPIC RESULTS

The most important part of the standard FPIC Processes is the signing of MOA between ICCs/IPs and the proponent with NCIP as third party. Once MOA is signed it is the legal indicator and basis of the broad support of the ICCs/IPs to a certain project like the DPEARP.

It must be noted that because of the issuance of the ROC, both Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICC/IPs in the Municipalities of Aritao & Santa Fe, Nueva Vizcaya, Region II and the Kalanguya ICC/IPs in the Municipality of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija in Region III have agreed, negotiated, approved, and signed the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the DPWH Applicants. The Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICC/IPs in Region II signed a MOA with DPWH Region II as applicants on April 11, 2018 see Annex 14 while the Kalanguya ICC/IPs in Region III signed MOA with DPWH Central Office on May 29, 2021 as seen in Annex 17 where both documents were taken from the FPIC Report books of NCIP Nueva Vizcaya and Nueva Ecija.

The DPWH Region II issued with a Certification Precondition (CP) approved on December 19, 2018 as attached in Annex 16 supported by a Resolution attached

in Annex 15; and DPWH Central Office was also issued with a Certification Precondition (CP) issued on January 30, 2020 as attached in Annex 19 supported by a Resolution attached in Annex 18. These documents were taken from the record of NCIP CO given to DPWH.

### **5.3 Assessment and Analysis on Compliances to the Procedures and Requirements for Securing ICCs/IPs Consent**

After the Team of consultants conducted document analysis of the FPIC Documents in Region II and Region III to know whether the standard processes were followed. The results showed that the ICCs/IPs came up with a consensus decisions, agreement, and broad support to the DPEARP by giving their Resolution of Consent (ROC) to the DPWH Region II and DPWH Manila as the project proponent.

In addition to the critical document analysis being conducted, the Team of Consultants conducted qualitative data gathering using purposive interviews with NCIP Nueva Vizcaya and NCIP Nueva Ecija and also conducted qualitative data gathering using random interviews with the ICCs/IPs in both regions.

First, they conducted qualitative data gathering using purposive interviews with the personnel of NCIP Nueva Vizcaya and NCIP Nueva Ecija particularly from the FPIC Team. Based from the results of the qualitative data gathered from interview with the FPIC Team of both NCIP Nueva Vizcaya and NCIP Nueva Ecija, the standard FPIC Processes were followed. Second, the same qualitative data gathering using random interviews were also conducted by Team of Consultants with affected ICCs/IPs in Region II and Region III. The data gathering result showed that both the Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs in Region II and Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III mentioned that the standard FPIC Processes were followed. Both the Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs in Region II and Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III undergone series of community consensus decision making processes that led to their broad support to the project by giving their Resolution of Consent (ROC).

However, when the Team of Consultants utilized a validated matrix during the Tongtongan as their additional strategy to gather data concerning the FPIC Processes being facilitated in the Provinces of Nueva Vizcaya in Region II and Nueva Ecija in Region III, the results yielded issues, concerns and question of non-disclosure from the ICCs/IPs. The following were questioned:

1. Change of one Tunnel to two Tunnels;
2. Change from two lanes to four lanes; and
3. Construction of Temporary Facilities.

The ICCs/IPs believed that the above were not disclosed during the standard FPIC Processes that were previously conducted. The ICCs/IPs believed that the incompleteness of the information presented during the FPIC Processes prevented them from fully understanding the project, particularly the actual location of the road right of way (ROW) based on the initial alignment or route. *The Team of Consultants responded by explaining that the above changes were outcome of the feasibility studies for the betterment of the DPEARP in the service of the Filipino People.*

However, the ICCs/IPs demanded for more explanation that lead to the below additional processes.

#### 5.4 Expected Additional Processes in Relation to FPIC

To respond to the abovementioned concerns during the Tongtongan on the FPIC Processes in Region II and Region III, the DPWH as a proponent will undertake additional Tongtongan or culture-based community consultation meetings to explain to the ICCs/IPs the changes and why it was not part of the previous FPIC processes.

This portion below contains the DPWH ways forward activities in relation to implementation of interventions on the questions raised as mitigation to avoid further and future problems before the actual construction of the project. Refer to the table below:

NO.	QUESTIONS RAISED IN RELATION TO FPIC BY ICCs/IPs IN REGION II & REGION III	DPWH WAYS FORWARD ACTIVITIES TO RESPOND TO THE QUESTIONS RAISED BY ICCs/IPs IN RELATION TO FPIC AS MITIGATION TO AVOID FUTURE PROBLEMS	BARANGAY, MUNICIPALITY (VENUE)	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED BUDGET (IN PESOS)	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES TO PROVIDE THE BUDGET
1.	Non-Disclosure of Detailed Engineering Design during the FPIC Processes especially regarding the changes in the number of tunnels and number of lanes in Region II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with Kalanguya-Ikalahan elders/leaders <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with NCIP NVPO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Send invitations to both the Kalanguya-Ikalahan elders/leaders and NCIP NVPO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conduct actual Tongtongan or community consultation meeting in Region II to be attended by key elders representative of Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs AD Owners to present the Detailed Engineering Design as a result of the Feasibility Study	Canabuan, Sta. Fe, Nueva Vizcaya, Region II	Before the actual construction	PhP54,000.00 for the food and traveling expenses of NCIP and elders participants	DPWH
2	Non-Disclosure of Detailed Engineering Design during the FPIC Processes especially regarding the changes in the number of	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with Kalanguya elders/leaders <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with NCIP NEPO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Send invitations to both the Kalanguya elders/leaders and NCIP NEPO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conduct actual	Minuli, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija, Region III	Before the actual construction	PhP54,000.00 for the food and traveling expenses of NCIP and elders participants	DPWH



NO.	QUESTIONS RAISED IN RELATION TO FPIC BY ICCs/IPs IN REGION II & REGION III	DPWH WAYS FORWARD ACTIVITIES TO RESPOND TO THE QUESTIONS RAISED BY ICCs/IPs IN RELATION TO FPIC AS MITIGATION TO AVOID FUTURE PROBLEMS	BARANGAY, MUNICIPALITY (VENUE)	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED BUDGET (IN PESOS)	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES TO PROVIDE THE BUDGET
	tunnels and number of lanes in Region II	Tongtongan or community consultation meeting in Region III to be attended by key elders representative of Kalanguya ICCs/IPs AD Owners to present the Detailed Engineering Design as a result of the Feasibility Study				

Table 46: Tactical Action Plan Implementation Matrix In Relation to FPIC to Avoid Further Problems

The abovementioned ways forward will ensure success implementation of the DPEARP for the development of the Philippines. It will make clarity and full understanding among the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) within the affected ancestral domain in Region II and in Region III promoting the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations as well as in the World Bank OP 4.10.

## 5.5 Value Added of the IPP Processes in Relation to FPIC

During the series of activities undertaken during the IPP Study, the Kalanguya-Ikalahan in Region II and Kalanguya in Region III Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) learned to appreciate the project because of the full disclosure that happened during the IEC, and series of Tongtongan where the details of the propose DPEARP were fully discussed.

The ICCs/IPs were fully informed about the details of the projects that complemented the information disclosed during the FPIC Processes. As a result of this positive value added of the IPP Study, the more the ICCs/IPs expressed their full and broad support for the immediate implementation of the project.

In an overall analysis, the IPP Study activities had empowered the ICCs/IPs in this propose DPEARP that complemented the information disclosed during the FPIC Processes in both Region II and Region III.

## 5.6 Gaps Analysis Between FPIC Processes and JICA Guidelines

The Team of Consultants conducted document analysis on the gaps between the FPIC Processes and the JICA Guidelines using WB OP 4.10 and found the following analysis. Please see Table below:

NO.	AREA	JICA Guidelines for ESC	FPIC PROCESSES	IDENTIFIED GAPS
1	Basic Content	<p>JICA respects the principles of internationally established human rights standards such as the International Convention on Human Rights, and gives special attention to the human rights of vulnerable social groups including women, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and minorities when implementing cooperation projects. JICA obtains country reports and information widely about human rights that are issued by related institutions, and seeks to understand local human rights situations by disclosing information about cooperation projects. Thus, JICA integrates local human rights situations into decision-making processes that relate to environmental and social considerations. (JICA GL 2.5 No.2)</p> <p>JICA incorporates stakeholder opinions into decision-making processes regarding environmental and social considerations by ensuring the meaningful participation of stakeholders in order to have consideration for environmental and social factors and to reach a consensus accordingly. JICA replies to stakeholders' questions. Stakeholders who participate in meetings are responsible for what they say. (JICA GL 1.4 No.4)</p>	<p>The right to an informed and intelligent participation in the formulation and implementation of any project, government or private, that will impact upon their ancestral domains; (RA8371 or IPRA1997 Chapter III, Section 7b)</p> <p>Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) must be determined using methods appropriate to the social and cultural values of the affected Indigenous Peoples' Communities, recognizing the primacy of customs, traditions, practices, and sociopolitical structures of the ICCs/IPs concerned. The process must be free from any external manipulation, interference and coercion and must give special attention to the concerns of Indigenous women, youth, and children. Free and prior informed consent is obtained only after a full disclosure of the intent, scope, benefits, potential adverse effects of the project, and measures to avoid, reduce, minimize, and mitigate these effects in a language and manner that is culturally appropriate and understandable to the affected Indigenous Peoples' Communities.</p> <p>The FBI/FPIC is a tool to ensure the rights of ICCs/IPs are not violated. It also ensures that road projects entering or passing through ancestral domain/ancestral land must seek ICCs/IPs acceptance and approval through the giving of their consent (NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, series of 2012 FPIC)</p>	<p>The JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations and the World Bank OP 4.10 are project-based while the FBI/FPIC concerns to giving of consent through CP on general projects</p> <p>In NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, the FPIC ends by obtaining the certification precondition, while the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations and the World Bank OP 4.10 continue the FPIC to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project after obtaining CP.</p>

NO.	AREA	JICA Guidelines for ESC	FPIC PROCESSES	IDENTIFIED GAPS
		The above is complemented with the World Bank OP 4.10 that “When a project is found to definitely affect Indigenous Peoples, the project proponent engages in a free, prior, and informed consultation with them.” (WB OP 4.10.1)		
2	Information Disclosure	<p>JICA itself discloses information on environmental and social considerations in collaboration with project proponents etc., in order to ensure accountability and to promote the participation of various stakeholders. (JICA GL 1.4 No.5)</p> <p><i>1. In principle, project proponents etc. disclose information about the environmental and social considerations of their projects. JICA assists project proponents etc. by implementing cooperation projects as needed.</i></p> <p><i>2. JICA itself discloses important information about environmental and social considerations at the main stages of cooperation projects, in a manner in accordance with the guidelines.</i></p> <p><i>3. JICA discusses frameworks with project proponents etc. in order to ensure information disclosure, and comes to an agreement in an early stage of cooperation projects.</i></p> <p><i>4. The information to be disclosed includes that of environmental and social considerations</i></p>	<p>The FBI/FPIC Processes ensures fullest disclosure possible for transparency and accountability of any projects entering the ancestral domains/ancestral lands before consent is freely given to ensure the rights of ICCs/IPs are not violated.</p> <p>FPIC must be free from coercion or manipulation, gender and inter-generationally inclusive, and conducted with proper disclosure of information and in a manner appropriate to the social and cultural values of the affected IP communities and their condition. (NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, series of 2012 FPIC)</p>	The JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations and the World Bank OP 4.10 stipulate that The IPP disclosed to the IP, while FBI/FPIC have no its procedure.

NO.	AREA	JICA Guidelines for ESC	FPIC PROCESSES	IDENTIFIED GAPS
		<p>and of the cooperation projects themselves.</p> <p>5. Besides the information to be disclosed publicly by JICA, JICA provides information about environmental and social considerations to third parties to the extent possible in response to requests.</p> <p>6. JICA encourages project proponents etc. to disclose and present information about environmental and social considerations to local stakeholders.</p> <p>7. Project proponents etc. disclose information well in advance when they have meetings with local stakeholders in cooperation with JICA. On these occasions, JICA supports project proponents etc. in the preparation of documents in an official or widely used language and in a form understandable by local people.</p> <p>8. JICA discloses information on its website in Japanese, English, and/or local languages, and provides related reports for public reading at its library and at related overseas offices.</p> <p>9. JICA pays due consideration to the confidentiality of the commercial and other matters of Project proponents etc., taking into account their competitive relationships, and encourages them to exclude such confidential information from any documents on environmental considerations that they</p>		

NO.	AREA	JICA Guidelines for ESC	FPIC PROCESSES	IDENTIFIED GAPS
		<p><i>submit which may later be subject to public disclosure. JICA takes into account information control in Project proponents etc.. and discloses their documents subject to their approval. Any information that is prohibited from public disclosure in the agreement between JICA and Project proponents etc.. may be disclosed only through the agreement of Project proponents etc.. or in accordance with legal requirements. (JICA GL 2.1)</i></p> <p>The above is complemented with the World Bank OP 4.10 on No. 15 Disclosure which states that “The borrower makes the social assessment report and draft IPP/IPPF available to the affected Indigenous Peoples’ communities in an appropriate form, manner, and language. Before project appraisal, the borrower sends the social assessment and draft IPP/IPPF to the Bank for review. Once the Bank accepts the documents as providing an adequate basis for project appraisal, the Bank makes them available to the public in accordance with <i>The World Bank Policy on Access to Information</i>, and the borrower makes them available to the affected Indigenous Peoples’ communities in the same manner as the earlier draft documents.” (WB OP 4.10.15)</p>		



NO.	AREA	JICA Guidelines for ESC	FPIC PROCESSES	IDENTIFIED GAPS
3	Community Assemblies/Public Consultations Processes	<p>1. In principle, project proponents etc. consult with local stakeholders through means that induce broad public participation to a reasonable extent, in order to take into consideration the environmental and social factors in a way that is most suitable to local situations, and in order to reach an appropriate consensus. JICA assists project proponents etc. by implementing cooperation projects as needed.</p> <p>2. In an early stage of cooperation projects, JICA holds discussions with project proponents etc. and the two parties reach a consensus on frameworks for consultation with local stakeholders.</p> <p>3. In order to have meaningful meetings, JICA encourages project proponents etc. to publicize in advance that they plan to consult with local stakeholders, with particular attention to directly affected people.</p> <p>4. In the case of Category A projects, JICA encourages project proponents etc. to consult with local stakeholders about their understanding of development needs, the likely adverse impacts on the environment and society, and the analysis of alternatives at an early stage of the project, and assists project proponents as needed.</p> <p>5. In the case of Category B projects, JICA encourages</p>	<p>The right to participate fully, if they so choose, at all levels of decision-making in matters which may affect their rights, lives and destinies through procedures determined by them; (RA8371 or IPRA1997 Chapter IV, Section 16);</p> <p>The FBI/FPIC Processes of community assemblies or public consultations are very clear being facilitated by NCIP (NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, series of 2012 FPIC)</p>	<p>FPIC is only limited to the information being available at the time when the consultations were conducted. Thus, the CP is only applicable to what are being disclosed by the proponent.</p> <p>No specific provisions on Gender balance in terms of participation during Community Assemblies/Public Consultations Processes</p>

NO.	AREA	JICA Guidelines for ESC	FPIC PROCESSES	IDENTIFIED GAPS
		<p>project proponents etc. to consult with local stakeholders when necessary.</p> <p>6. JICA encourages project proponents etc. to prepare minutes of their meetings after such consultations occur.</p> <p><i>(JICA GL 2.4)</i></p> <p>The above is complemented with the World Bank OP 4.10 that “There is very clear appropriate procedures regarding public consultations and participations as important processes in the Indigenous Peoples Plan formulation by consultants.”</p> <p><i>(WB OP 4.10.10.a-cf)</i></p>		
4	Compensation on Damages	<p>People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported by project proponents etc. in a timely manner. Prior compensation, at full replacement cost, must be provided as much as possible. Host countries must make efforts to enable people affected by projects and to improve their standard of living, income opportunities, and production levels, or at least to restore these to pre-project levels. Measures to achieve this may include: providing land and monetary compensation for losses (to cover land and property losses), supporting means for an alternative sustainable livelihood,</p>	<p>The right to receive just and fair compensation for any damages inflicted by or as a result of any project, government or private.</p> <p><i>(RA8371 or IPRA1997 Chapter III, Section 7b);</i></p> <p>Compensation is negotiated payments in a form of community royalty which is imbedded content of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)</p> <p><i>(NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, series of 2012 FPIC)</i></p>	<p>No specific and exact amount of compensation calculations on road projects passing through or entering the Ancestral Domain.</p> <p>The compensation to Ancestral Domain is an easement.</p>

NO.	AREA	JICA Guidelines for ESC	FPIC PROCESSES	IDENTIFIED GAPS
		<p>and providing the expenses necessary for the relocation and re-establishment of communities at resettlement sites. (JICA GL Appendix 1 7.No.2)</p> <p>When projects may have adverse impacts on indigenous peoples, all of their rights in relation to land and resources must be respected in accordance with the spirit of relevant international declarations and treaties, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Efforts must be made to obtain the consent of indigenous peoples in a process of free, prior, and informed consultation. (JICA GL Appendix 1 8.No.2)</p> <p>The above is complemented with the World Bank OP 4.10 under No. 12 on Indigenous Peoples Plan which states that "On the basis of the social assessment and in consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, the borrower prepares an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) that sets out the measures through which the borrower will ensure that (a) Indigenous Peoples affected by the project receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; and (b) when potential adverse effects on Indigenous Peoples are identified, those</p>		

NO.	AREA	JICA Guidelines for ESC	FPIC PROCESSES	IDENTIFIED GAPS
		<p>adverse effects are avoided, minimized, mitigated, or compensated for.” Negative impacts may include adverse impacts on land, natural resources, cultural resources, people etc. (WB OP 4.10 No. 12)</p> <p>Physical Relocation of Indigenous Peoples or physical resettlement can also be a form of mitigating measures as stipulated in the WB OP 4.10 no. 20 (WB OP 4.10 No. 20)</p>		
5	Monitoring and Evaluation	<p>1. After projects begin, project proponents etc. monitor whether any unforeseeable situations occur and whether the performance and effectiveness of mitigation measures are consistent with the assessment’s prediction. They then take appropriate measures based on the results of such monitoring.</p> <p>2. In cases where sufficient monitoring is deemed essential for appropriate environmental and social considerations, such as projects for which mitigation measures should be implemented while monitoring their effectiveness, project proponents etc. must ensure that project plans include feasible monitoring plans.</p> <p>3. Project proponents etc. should make efforts to make the results of the monitoring process available to local project stakeholders.</p>	Monitoring is imbedded to be content of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) (NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, series of 2012 FPIC)	<p>Details on How to do monitoring and evaluation are not specified in all the documents.</p> <p>Gender balance is not specifically contend in the monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Involvement of ICCs/IPs and other stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation is not also specified.</p>

NO.	AREA	JICA Guidelines for ESC	FPIC PROCESSES	IDENTIFIED GAPS
		<p>4. When third parties point out, in concrete terms, that environmental and social considerations are not being fully undertaken, forums for discussion and examination of countermeasures are established based on sufficient information disclosure, including stakeholders' participation in relevant projects. Project proponents etc. should make efforts to reach an agreement on procedures to be adopted with a view to resolving problems. (JICA GL Appendix 1.9)</p> <p>The above is complemented with the World Bank OP 4.10 that "Monitoring is imbedded to be content of the Indigenous Peoples Plan." (WB OP 4.10 Annex B.2.i)</p>		
6	Grievance Redress Mechanisms	<p>Appropriate participation by affected people and their communities must be promoted in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans and measures to prevent the loss of their means of livelihood. In addition, appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities. (JICA GL Appendix 1.7 No.3)</p> <p>The above is complemented with the World Bank OP 4.10</p>	<p>Grievance Redress Mechanisms is imbedded to be content of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) (NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, series of 2012 FPIC)</p>	<p>Details on How to do Grievance Redress Mechanisms are not also specified in all the documents.</p> <p>Gender balance is not specifically contend in the grievance redress mechanisms</p> <p>Involvement of ICCs/IPs and other stakeholders especially on culturally appropriate grievance redress mechanisms is not also specified.</p>



NO.	AREA	JICA Guidelines for ESC	FPIC PROCESSES	IDENTIFIED GAPS
		that "Grievance Redress Mechanisms is imbedded to be content of the Indigenous Peoples Plan." (WB OP 4.10 Annex B.2.h)		

Table 47: Gaps Analysis with JICA Guidelines

## **CHAPTER 6: DEVELOPMENT PLANS TO AVOID, MITIGATE ADVERSE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS**

This Chapter presents the consolidated general development plans to avoid, and mitigate adverse negative impacts of the project to the affected ICCs/IPs and other affected establishments particularly businesses. On the other hand, the compensation package on the direct adverse negative impacts of the project is under the RAP Study.

The content of this chapter simply shows what the DPWH as proponent can do as a result of this initial “Survey and Preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plan for Preparatory Survey for Dalton Pass East Alternative Road In the Republic of the Philippines”. It presents the actual and concrete development plans on the potential social and environmental adverse/negative impacts based on the results of the IPP Study particularly from the summary of social assessment in Chapter 4.

The programs, projects and services which are the content of the development plans undergone a development listing process flow of prioritization due to the numerous lists of requests, needs and concerns due to potential project’s social and environmental adverse/negative impacts based on the result of the study. A traditional way of prioritization was done using “stones” where the more stones being placed in a certain item on the list, the more it is a priority.

There are two categories of programs, projects and services which are the content of the development plans: (1) first are the development plans in a form of programs, projects and services mitigating measures under the DPWH mandate will be implemented by DPWH as the proponent; and (2) second, are other mitigating measures in a form of programs, projects and services outside DPWH’s mandate will be referred, recommended and opened to other agencies, donors and funding agencies for support and funding for actual implementation. The propose budgets on the propose programs, projects and services mitigating measures will be part of Chapter 7 for actual implementation. In particular, this chapter contains the following:

- ☒ Development of Listing Process Flow
- ☒ Development Plans to Mitigate Project Potential Social And Environmental Adverse/Negative Impacts In a form of Programs, Projects and Services under DPWH Mandate
- ☒ Development Plans to Mitigate Project Potential Social And Environmental Adverse/Negative Impacts In a form of Programs, Projects and Services not under DPWH Mandate for Referral to Other Agencies

### **6.1 Development of Listing Process Flow**

The listing of development plans, programs, projects and services followed the below processes to make the listing systematic. By using the below process flow, the results were written in 6.2 and 6.3 consecutively on the next pages. This is just to show how the mitigating measures in a form of development plans, programs,

projects and services were generated based on the results of the IPP Study. The Figure below is shown for easy understanding.

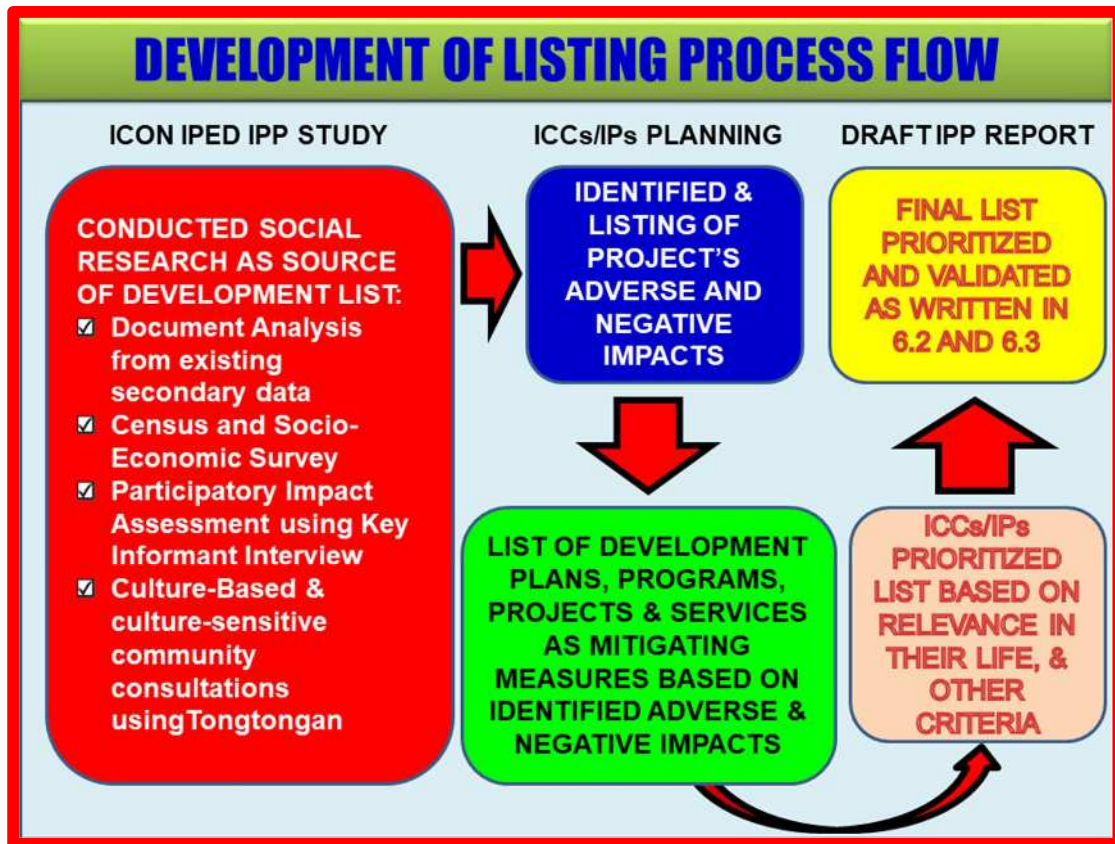


Figure 24: Development of Listing Process Flow

The process of selection followed the above development of listing process flow where the lists were based on gathered data from document analysis of secondary data; gathered data from the actual census and socio-economic survey; gathered data from the culture-based & culture sensitive meaningful public consultations particularly IEC and Tongtongan 1 & 2; and gathered data from the participatory impact assessment using the Key Informant Interview on impacts to land & non-land assets/impacts on businesses along existing Dalton Pass Road.

From the data sets, the ICCs/IPs through the Indigenous Peoples Working Group (IPWG) conducted planning processes during the series of Tongtongan. First, they identified and listed the expressed gaps, issues, problems, adverse and negative impacts from the result of the IPP Study. Second, they developed a list of mitigating measures or intervention development plans, programs, projects and services based on the listed adverse and negative impacts. Third, they finally prioritized the list using the "stones" as customary law of prioritization. The more number of stones placed in each of the list showed the priorities. The less number of stones showed less priority on the list.

This means, the list of development plans, programs, projects and services as mitigating measures undergone prioritization mechanics by the ICCs/IPs using the culture way of prioritization particularly using "stones" anchored and based on the relevance of the lists in their everyday life. ICCs/IPs were asked to put stones on their priorities then they will count the numbers of stones on each list. The lists with the

highest number of stones were the first priority followed by the list with more stones.

## 6.2 Development Plans to Mitigate Project Potential Social And Environmental Adverse/Negative Impacts In a form of Programs, Projects and Services under DPWH Mandate

The below prioritized lists of **Programs, Projects and Services** are for implementation by the DPWH or in partnership with Local Government Units (LGUs) or with other National Government Agencies (NGAs) as proponent based on their mandated functions as government agency.

NO.	CONSOLIDATED AND VALIDATED POTENTIAL ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS	VALIDATED/PRIORITIZED PROPOSE CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES FOR DPWH	BARANGAY, MUNICIPALITY
1.	<b>DPEARP Adverse and negative impacts to Ancestral domain and ancestral land due to permanent use of ROW &amp; loss/destruction of AD</b>	1. Construction of Access Road from the Barangay Salazar Community Proper to the main DPEAR road	Barangay Salazar, Carranglan
		2. Construction of Bridges and cementing of existing roads from the Canabuan, Santa Fe Community Proper to the main DPEAR road	Barangay Canabuan, Sta. Fe
		3. Construction of Farm to Market Road within Barangay Canarem, Aritao	Barangay Canarem, Aritao
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> As a result of permanent use of AD/AL in the DPEARP, the ICCs/IPs requested access roads & bridges, farm to market roads, and repair of very poor existing rough roads (The Actual Propose Budget will be determined after the finalization of the EXACT ROUTE OF DPEAR where distance in meters and kilometers will be measured)	4. Construction of Farm to Market Road within Barangay Capintalan,	Barangay Capintalan
		5. Construction of Farm to Market Road within Barangay Minuli, Carranglan	Barangay Minuli
		6. Road Riprapping & Flood Control Works by qualified ICCs/IPs as priority laborers.	All barangays directly affected by the DPEAR
		7. Establish Potential Environmentally Suited Commercial Area identified by ICCs/IPs and DPWH during the actual construction of the DPEAR in Region III to be developed and managed by Kalanguya ICCs/UIPs only	Barangay Salazar
		8. Establish Potential Environmentally Suited Commercial Area identified by ICCs/IPs and DPWH during the actual construction of the DPEAR in Region II to be developed and managed by Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs only	Barangay Canabuan, Sta. Fe

Table 48: Development Action Plan Measures In a Form of Program/Projects under DPWH Mandate

## 6.3 Development Plans to Mitigate Project Potential Social And Environmental Adverse/Negative Impacts In a form of Programs, Projects and Services NOT under DPWH Mandate for Referral to Other Agencies

All government agencies have their own mandates. Hence DPWH like other

agencies of the government have its own mandates. This portion contains the development plans, programs, projects and services (PPS) which are not under DPWH mandates that were prioritized by ICCs/IPs because of the project potential social and environmental adverse impacts.

Hence, these prioritized lists of **Programs, Projects and Services** below as mitigation measures, which are not under DPWH's mandate, will be referred to other agencies, donors and funding agencies for possible support for actual IPP implementation.

NO.	CONSOLIDATED AND VALIDATED POTENTIAL ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS	VALIDATED/PRIORITIZED PROPOSE CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES FOR REFERRAL BY DPWH TO OTHER AGENCIES, DONORS	BARANGAY, MUNICIPALITY
1.	DPEARP Adverse and negative impacts to Ancestral domain and ancestral land due to permanent use of ROW & loss/destruction of AD		
	➤ The ICCs/IPs expressed their request for the updating of Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) which did not include any plan related to the DPEAR project. In short, the propose DPEAR project is not part of their ADSDPP therefore cannot be implemented without updating the Kalanguya ADSDPP and Kalanguya-Ikalahan ADSDPP. Hence the updating MUST BE DONE BEFORE THE DETAILED DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE DPEAR!	<b>1.1 Updating of the Kalanguya Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP)</b> in the Municipality of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija in Region III	All the barangays covered by the AD in Region III
		<b>1.2 Updating of the Kalanguya-Ikalahan Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP)</b> in the Municipalities of Aritao, Santa Fe and Cayapa; Nueva Vizcaya, in Region II	All the barangays covered by AD in Region II
	➤ ICCS/IPs requests due to the Massive soil erosion along the DPEAR ROW during and after the construction; Erosion on parts of Ancestral Domain/land where	<b>1.3 WOMEN INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD FOR LIFE (WILL) PROGRAM TO AVOID AND CONTROL SOIL EROSION</b> through planting of Endemic Bamboo and Tiger Grass combined with Cash Crops along the 23 kilometers DPEAR ROW	All barangays directly affected by the DPEAR
		<b>1.4 Agroforestry and Orchard Plantation Project</b> Planting of different kinds of fruit	All barangays directly affected by



NO.	CONSOLIDATED AND VALIDATED POTENTIAL ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS	VALIDATED/PRIORITIZED PROPOSE CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES FOR REFERRAL BY DPWH TO OTHER AGENCIES, DONORS	BARANGAY, MUNICIPALITY
	the road is constructed; Destruction of landscape and landforms; Loss of ancestral domain/land resources	bearing trees along the 23 kilometers DPEAR ROW	the DPEAR
		<b>1.5 Endemic Trees Reforestation Project</b> Trees to be planted are endemic species suited in the area for watershed and forest conservation purposes as well as soil erosion control	All barangays directly affected by the DPEAR
		<b>1.6 Community-Based and Managed Nursery Establishments Project</b> Established a nursery within the four (4) barangay's to produce and sell seedlings	All barangays directly affected by the DPEAR
		<b>1.7 Community-Managed and Family-Managed Plantations Project</b> Jethropa Plantation, Coconut Plantation, Rubber Plantation, Coffee Plantation, Cocoa Plantations, Cassava Plantations, Rattan Plantations, Tiger Grass Plantations etc.	All barangays directly affected by the DPEAR
2.	<b>Loss of Livelihood due to permanently used of Ancestral domain and Land by the DPEARP that lead to Poverty</b>		
	➤ DPEARP may lead to Massive poverty among ICCs/IPs within Region II and Region III because of permanently using their ancestral domain for the road which is the direct sources of their livelihood and directly related to their life and living condition because of the fact that their ancestral domain/land is their life; Direct loss of livelihood by the ICCs/IPs coming from the 300,000m2 ancestral domain/land will be utilized by the road	<b>2.1 KALANGUYA ANCESTRAL DOMAIN SUSTAINABLE ECO-ETHNO TOURISM (KADSEET) PROGRAM</b> Integrated program for Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III	Barangays Capintalan, Minuli, Putlan, and Salazar
		<b>2.2 KALANGUYA INDIGENOUS PEOPLE SUSTAINABLE AGROFORESTRY THRU FAMILY EMPOWERMENT (KIPSAFE) PROGRAM</b> Another Integrated program for Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III	Barangays Capintalan, Minuli, Putlan, and Salazar
		<b>2.3 KALANGUYA HOME STAY DEVELOPMENT IN MINULI, CARRANGLAN PROJECT</b> Developing Part of the KSHLT as Kalanguya Home Stay for local and foreign tourists	Barangays Capintalan, Minuli, Putlan, and Salazar
		<b>2.4 TECHNOLOGY TRAINING AND TRANSFER FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAM IN REGION II AND REGION III</b> For ICCs/IPs within the Ancestral Domain	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>2.5 INTEGRATED AGRIBUSINESS LIVELIHOOD FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN IN REGION II AND REGION III</b> Agri-based livelihood for ICCs/IPs Women within the Ancestral Domain	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>2.6 SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (SEED) PROGRAM IN REGION II AND REGION III</b> For ICCs/IPs within the Ancestral Domain	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>2.7 SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYMENT, ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT AND INCOME GENERATING PROGRAM IN REGION II AND REGION III</b> For ICCs/IPs	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II

NO.	CONSOLIDATED AND VALIDATED POTENTIAL ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS	VALIDATED/PRIORITIZED PROPOSE CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES FOR REFERRAL BY DPWH TO OTHER AGENCIES, DONORS	BARANGAY, MUNICIPALITY
		within the Ancestral Domain	
		<b>2.8 PROVISION OF SEED CAPITAL AFFECTED INDIGENOUS WOMEN</b> For unemployed women within the affected AD communities	Santa Fe, Aritao and Carranglan
		<b>2.9 SUSTAINABLE AGRIBUSINESS FOR INDIGENOUS FARMERS</b> Including the following: Fish Production & Breeding, Propagation & Culture of Azolla as Plant Fertilizers ,Fish and Animal Feeds, Production of Flour out of Root Crops, Production of Plants & Flower, livestock raising (e.g. goats, pigs, chickens), Cassava Production, Mushroom Production etc.	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>2.10 PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING</b> Including the following Coffee production and processing, Cassava Production, ginger production and processing, organic farming/production and processing, handicrafts making, broom making, native wine making, fruits and meet processing, metal and gold processing, organic fertilizer production, etc.	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>2.11 SUSTAINABLE MARKETING AND TRADING (SMART)</b> Including the purchase of transport services, actual marketing of diverse products etc.	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>2.12 SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING BOTTLED WATER</b> Including the purchase of water refilling equipment and delivery services	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>2.13 CAPACITY BUILDING, HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT AND BUSINESS TRAININGS FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION</b> Within the Ancestral Domains	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
3.	<b>Destruction of environment within the Ancestral domain and Land due to DPEARP</b>		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Destruction of the landscapes, environment including forest, flora and fauna, land, air and water; Pollution of ancestral domain/land; along the DPEAR Routes or ROW; Destruction of environment, nature and culture; Direct destruction of	<b>3.1 BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT, CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION PROGRAM</b> for climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>3.2 PROTECTION OF SACRED PLACES AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARY</b> for culture survival and maintaining aesthetic value of nature	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>3.3 CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND DISASTER RISKS REDUCTION &amp; MANAGEMENT</b> towards sustainable and resilient ICCs/lps	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>3.4 PURCHASE OF FIRE TRUCKS FOR</b>	All AD Barangays

NO.	CONSOLIDATED AND VALIDATED POTENTIAL ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS	VALIDATED/PRIORITIZED PROPOSE CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES FOR REFERRAL BY DPWH TO OTHER AGENCIES, DONORS	BARANGAY, MUNICIPALITY
	nature along the road access; Direct destruction of nature due to entry of more people within the ancestral domain/land; Possible illegal logging due to road access within the ancestral domain/land that destroys the remaining forest; Loss of surface water within the ancestral domain/land as a result of road construction; Loss of flora and fauna within the ancestral domain/land; Loss of habitat as a result of the usage of 300,000m <sup>2</sup> ancestral domain/land by the road; Loss of birds as a result of noise and road construction; Possible illegal logging due to road access within the ancestral domain/land that destroys the remaining forest	<b>FOREST FIRE PREVENTION</b> to minimize and stop forest fires within the ancestral domain	in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>3.5 DEVELOPMENT OF WATERFALLS AND SPRINGS FOR ECO-TOURISM</b> towards conservation, generating income/investment for sustainable development of ICCs/IPs	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>3.6 CARBON TRADING PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION</b> towards generating income/investment for sustainable development of ICCs/IPs	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>3.7 SUSTAINABLE FOREST PROTECTION PROGRAM</b> for forest protection and conservation, generating income/investment towards a resilient and sustainable development of ICCs/IPs	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>3.8 ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS WITHIN THE ANCESTRAL DOMAIN</b> towards generating income/investment for sustainable development of ICCs/IPs	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>3.9 LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE ANCESTRAL DOMAIN</b> towards sustainable development of ICCs/IPs	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>3.10 WATERSHED AND SPRING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM</b> towards health improvement, water management, and conservation of watershed for a resilient and sustainable development of ICCs/IPs	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
4.	<b>DPEARP Indirect negative effect on culture</b>		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fast acculturation due to road access; Direct destruction of culture due to entry of more people as a result of road access; Loss of culture and identity; Loss of culture among the children and youths; Children will tend to dislike their culture;	<b>4.1 Support the annual operation of the Kalanguya-Ikalan and Kalanguya School of Heritage and Living Tradition</b>	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>4.2 Mobile CULTURE CLASSROOM FOR ELEMENTARY AND HIGHSCHOOL TO CONDUCT INTERGENERATIONAL CLASS</b> must be established and supported to minimize the acculturation among children and youths.	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>4.3 Human Resources Development Program</b> to equip, train and empower every ICCs/IPs towards their lifelong learning and	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays

NO.	CONSOLIDATED AND VALIDATED POTENTIAL ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS	VALIDATED/PRIORITIZED PROPOSE CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES FOR REFERRAL BY DPWH TO OTHER AGENCIES, DONORS	BARANGAY, MUNICIPALITY
	Weaken the use of herbal medicines and other traditional healing systems; Weaken the use of traditional educational systems; Weaken the spirituality or belief systems of Kalanguya; Weaken the IKSPs/Traditional Knowledge of Kalanguya; Weaken the indigenous political str	human resource development/empowerment	in Region II
		<b>4.4 Construction, Operation and Establishment of Kalanguya Museum and Kalanguya-Ikalahan Museum</b> to preserve the culture and income generating project for local and foreign tourists	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>4.5 Support to Kalanguya and Kalanguya-Ikalahan Cultural Congress and Fiesta</b> to transfer culture from one generation to generation	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>4.6 Documentation, Practice and Mainstreaming of Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSPs)</b> towards a resilient and sustainable development of the ICCs/IPs	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loss of Indigenous Political Structure and IP Good Governance systems	<b>4.7 Documentation, Accreditation and Operation of Indigenous Political Structure (IPS)</b> as center of power to preserve, practice and operationalize the IP Good Governance Systems	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>4.8 Accreditation and Operation of Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO)</b> to manage the Ancestral Domain by operationalizing and practicing the functions of IPS	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>4.9 Support the Establishments and Operations of the Ancestral Domain Management Office (ADMO)</b> to serve as the office of IPS/IPO and venue for multi-stakeholders partnership	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II
		<b>4.10 Support the Establishments and Operations of the Ancestral Domain Defense Systems (ADDS)</b> to protect, control and defend the ancestral domain, ancestral land and the ICCs/IPs	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II

Table 49: Development Action Plan Measures In a Form of Program/Projects to be Referred by DPWH

The above prioritized lists of Programs, Projects and Services under 6.2 and 6.3 will be forwarded to Chapter 7 for the proper implementation mechanisms of the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP).

## **CHAPTER 7: IPP IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS**

This Chapter contains the proposed actual implementation of the development plans, programs, projects and services. It is the actual management of the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP). Basically, the Development plans contained in Chapter 6 will be the things that will be given implementation mechanisms in this chapter to ensure the plan is well managed and implemented. **The DPWH is aware that a plan will be useless if it will not be implemented.**

In particular, this chapter contains the compliance and implementation of Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) based on the results of the FPIC; propose IPP implementation framework that shows the overall way of how the plan should be implemented and managed based from the IPP Study; development plan in a form of programs, projects and services (PPS) by DPWH and other donor agencies; and tactical action plan implementation matrix for both PPS by DPWH and other donor agencies.

Specifically, the focus contents of this chapter are the agreed list of terms under the MOA, the Development Plan Implementation Matrix (DPIM) and Tactical Action Plan Implementation Matrix (TAPIM) of programs, projects and services directly implemented by DPWH as proponent because of its mandate. Another is the DPIM and TAPIM of programs, projects and services which will be referred by DPWH to other agencies for possible support and implementation because it is not under its mandated functions. In addition, this chapter further contains the implementation risks and possible issues that will make the IPP Management Team ready in case such will happen or encountered during the IPP implementation. Out of the above content of this chapter, it will give the DPWH as a proponent a very clear picture of how IPP will be managed and implemented.

### **7.1 Compliance and Implementation of Memorandum of Agreement**

#### **7.1.1 Compliance and Implementation of MOA in Region II**

The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) Regional Office II applied for Certification Precondition (CP) on the segment of the DPEARP in Region II. So the NCIP Nueva Vizcaya Provincial Office (NVPO) facilitated the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) which resulted to the giving of the Resolution of Consent (ROC) of the Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs in Region II that resulted to the signing of Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the release of the CP for the DPEARP in Region II. Under the MOA, below are the commitments of DPWH Region II for strict compliance and implementation: (A) Mitigation and resettlement plans for potential risks under the MOA Letter D of the document; (B) List of responsibilities of DPWH and Affected Community.

- A. It shall be the duty of the DPWH to do the following as part of the mitigation measures for the potential risks:
1. Adopt & implement the technical plan of the project which is 6.7m width as



presented by the proponent during the FPIC process and additional 1.5m if curve area;

2. Provide road shoulder along the entire stretch of the road;
3. In all instances, earthworks must be minimal balanced cut and fill; riprap/stonewalling/concrete retaining wall must be in strong foundations and materials;
4. Installation of appropriate drainage pipes i.e. box culverts or RCPC shall be made in natural water flows and in strategic locations/places as per actual field requirement;
5. Adopt gutter type drainage system; except in areas where water volume requires drainage canal as known and identified by the community;
6. Installation of soil stabilization structure such as riprap/gabion type in all drainage outfall;
7. Setting up “apron” at the lower portion to shield ground soil from ultimate wash out;
8. Waste materials must be disposed properly by the contractor in the disposal area identified by the MET to ensure public safety and friendly environment;
9. Install/provide appropriate water spillway, canal, gutter or apron to shield the ground soil from ultimate wash out, avoid flooding/erosion of lots/lands along roadside;
10. Cut and fill method or haul the cut soil to safe area identified by the community or individual lot owner, as the case maybe; and
11. Earthworks disposal areas must be stabilized and rehabilitated.

B. Another provision that needs compliance and implementation is the List of responsibilities of DPWH and Affected Community under MOA Letter I of the document:

1. The DPWH shall put up informative billboards detailing the particulars of the project like project cost, length, period/phase of implementation, name of contractor, source of fund, others;
2. To incorporate all necessary revisions in the plans and specification as maybe warranted by this MOA;
3. To compel the Contractor to provide cost of seedlings/planting materials and cost of labor for the rehabilitation along stretch on both side of the road project in coordination with the Marang Watershed Ancestral Domain Development Association (MAWADDA) as Cluster Organization in accordance with the Joint Memorandum of the DPWH-DENR and DSWD and other appropriate issuances relative thereto;
4. To ensure that cost of replacement for cut/damaged trees be made an integral part the Right-of-Way Fund based on the DPWH Right-of-Way Acquisition Manual;
5. To compensate damaged properties in accordance with the DPWH Right-of-Way Acquisition Manual including transfer/disturbance of cultural sites/heritage;
6. To cause payment of monetary obligation to individuals or to the community for any unpaid or unsettled debts of the contractor as certified by the MET;
7. To compel the contractor to make their equipment available during

- calamities;
8. To ensure that the existing roads must be passable 24/7 during the construction period of the project;
  9. To restore damaged irrigation and other facilities;
  10. To rehabilitate the upper & lower portions of the road through tree planting based on DENR standards; and
  11. To furnish the MET on the valuation of the properties affected by the project.

Other provisions of the MOA must be strictly observed for compliance as contained in the MOA that resulted for the release of the CP.

### **7.1.2 Compliance and Implementation of MOA in Region III**

In the same manner, the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) Manila applied for Certification Precondition (CP) on the segment of the DPEARP in Region III. So the NCIP Nueva Ecija Provincial Office (NEPO) facilitated the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) which resulted to the giving of the Resolution of Consent (ROC) of the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III that resulted to the signing of Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the release of the CP for the DPEARP in Region III. Under the MOA, below are the commitments of DPWH Manila for compliance and implementation of the MOA under Article IV: **COMMITMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF DPWH** Section 1 to Section 7 of the document:

#### **Section 1: Respect the Rights of Kalanguya ICCs/IPs**

(a) Respect the rights of the Kalanguya ICC/IP to their Ancestral Domain, ownership of all the natural resources therein, traditional land ownership system, right to self-governance and empowerment, social justice and human rights and their cultural integrity as provided under Republic Act 8371. It shall refrain from committing acts that would violate or diminish the said rights.

(b) Respect the rights if the Kalanguya ICC/IP to preserve and develop their culture, customary law, traditions, practices, and institutions. Towards this end, DPWH shall implement the Dalton Pass East Alternative Road Project (Tunnel) and perform its obligations herein stated and/or by law taking into consideration the practices, customs, traditions, values, beliefs and interests and institutions of the Kalanguya ICC/IP. DPWH shall be willing to abide by the reasonable cultural obligations that may be imposed by the Kalanguya ICC/IP elders and leaders. DPWH shall bear reasonable expenses, in the amount of Fifteen Thousand Pesos (Php15,000.00) during groundbreaking of the civil works and project completion, such as for the performance of the necessary native rituals prior to the commencement of the Project, in case of exhumation of any human remains, the amount of Fifty Thousand Pesos (Php50,000.00) for the necessary native rituals per human remain.

## **Section 2. Support the social and economic development of members of the Kalanguya ICC/IP.**

(a) DPWH and its authorized contractors and consultants shall give priority employment to qualified, competent and bonafide members of the Kalanguya ICC/IP rights holders of at least thirty percent (30%) of contractors requirement for skilled laborers and at least fifty percent (50%) of contractors requirement for unskilled laborer shall be hired and they shall ensure that all benefits due to the employed member of Kalanguya ICC/IP shall be given pursuant to the provisions of R. A. 6685. The skills that can be provided by the qualified, competent and bonafide members of the Kalanguya ICC/IP shall not be outsourced by workers required by DPWH and its authorized contractors and consultants. In case, the number of workers required by the DPWH and its authorized contractors and consultants is not met by the Kalanguya ICC/IP, DPWH may hire workers from neighboring barangays.

(b) In case of accidents caused by the project related activity/ies within the project site to the members of the Kalanguya ICC/IP who are employed by DPWH, its authorized contractor and consultant for the Project, the latter shall pay and shoulder all the medical expenses which shall arise by reason thereof.

(c) The easement mode of acquisition shall be use by the DPWH for lands which the Project shall require within the Ancestral Domain of the Kalanguya ICC/IPs.

(d) The DPWH shall pay the appropriate compensation to the Ancestral Domain owners for the communal land which will be traversed by the Project. The valuation of the compensation would be based on the Bureau of Internal Revenue zonal value pursuant to R.A. 10752 also known as "Right of Way Acquisition Act".

(e) The DPWH shall pay the appropriate compensation for the land, structures, improvements, crops (pursuant to the valuation of the Department of Agriculture) and trees (pursuant to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources) to the directly affected members of the Kalanguya ICC/IPs.

(f) The DPWH shall endeavor to avoid as much as practicable the traditional burial ground of the Kalanguya ICC/IPs. In case the latter cannot be done, the human remains shall be exhumed and will be transferred to a different place subject to the conduct of the appropriate Indigenous Traditional practices and rituals the cost of which shall be borne by DPWH, subject to the condition that the amount used shall not exceed Fifty Thousand Pesos (Php50,000.00) and shall be subject to the usual auditing and accounting rules and regulations. The declared protected areas and Sanctuaries as identified by the DENR, the Comprehensive Land Use Plan of each Barangay and shall not be disturbed and must be avoided by the DPWH.

(g) The DPWH shall provide one set of cultural instruments (such as Gongs and traditional drum) to the Kalanguya ICC/IPs.

(h) Any soil, rocks, stones and boulders which shall be excavated or moved by reason of the project shall be stored in an appropriate place identified by IICs/IPs

using their traditional knowledge, and affirmed by the DENR and in accordance with Environment Compliance Certificate (ECC). In case there are surplus or unsuitable materials, and the said materials shall be needed by the Kalanguya ICC/IPs the DPWH shall assist in the transport the same within the Ancestral Domain upon written request of the Kalanguya ICC/IPs.

### **Section 3. Extend appropriate assistance to members of the Kalanguya ICC/IP in times of emergency.**

Render appropriate and reasonable assistance in the form of services to the Kalanguya ICC/IP in the event of calamities and natural disasters during the duration of the construction of the Project such as clearing of access roads and transport of IPs to and from the evacuation center to the directly affected ICC/IPs within the project site.

### **Section 4. Ensure responsible construction and operation of the Dalton Pass East Alternative Road Project (Tunnel).**

(a) Implement the development, construction, operation and maintenance of the Dalton Pass East Alignment Road Project (Tunnel) in accordance with applicable national prescribed designs and standards.

(b) Properly inform and advise the entities, contractors, persons or technical people who will be involved in the construction and operation of the Dalton Pass East Alternative Road Project (Tunnel) of the contents of this MOA for proper guidance.

### **Section 5. Protect the environment**

(a) Ensure that the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Dalton Pass East Alternative Road Project (Tunnel) shall have minimum impact on the environment and adopt the necessary mitigating measures to lessen whatever negative effects of the same to the environment. In this regard, it shall comply with the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) to prevent or mitigate the negative effects of the construction and operation of the Dalton Pass East Alignment Road Project (Tunnel) in coordination with the DENR.

(b) During the effectivity of this MOA, the DPWH shall abide by the measures to protect the forests and watershed areas found within the Ancestral Domain pursuant to the provisions of the ECC and the commitment in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

### **Section 6. Requests and demands of the Kalanguya ICC/IPs discussed during the FPIC Process under the mandate of DPWH.**

The requests and demands of the Kalanguya ICC/IP discussed during the FPIC processes which are under the mandate of DPWH were approved. These were the construction of the following:

- A. Access Road to the Main Highway
- B. Farm-to-Market Road

## C. Evacuation Center

### Section 7. Requests and demands of the Kalanguya ICC/IPs discussed during the FPIC Process but is not part of the mandate of DPWH.

The request and demands of the Kalanguya ICC/IP discussed during the FPIC process but is not part of the mandate of DPWH to deliver shall be embodied in a request letter signed by authorized signatories of the Kalanguya ICC/IPs which is made part of the Memorandum of Agreement as Annex B. The DPWH shall ensure that the request letter shall be endorsed to the concerned government agencies mandated to deliver the same and urge on behalf of the Kalanguya ICC/IPs.

## 7.2 IPP Implementation Framework, Supervision and Management

The implementation framework is the overall guidance, mechanisms of actual implementation, resolution of grievances arising before or during or post-implementation of the project; as well as monitoring, evaluation and reporting is represented in a form of figure for easy reference of the DPWH as the proponent and for the IPP Management Team who will assist the DPWH in the overall IPP implementation, supervision and management. Please see the figure 25 that shows the overall clear IPP Implementation Framework for everyone's reference on this very important document.

In the framework, there are nine (9) members of the IPP Management Team to be led by the DPWH as the proponent. They will use Chapters 7 as basis for the IPP Management from planning, organizing/staffing, leading/directing and controlling. In the controlling aspects of management, they will use Chapters 8 and 9 will be considered for use in their actual management. With the implementation framework, the IPP will be managed accordingly as planned. Please see figure below:

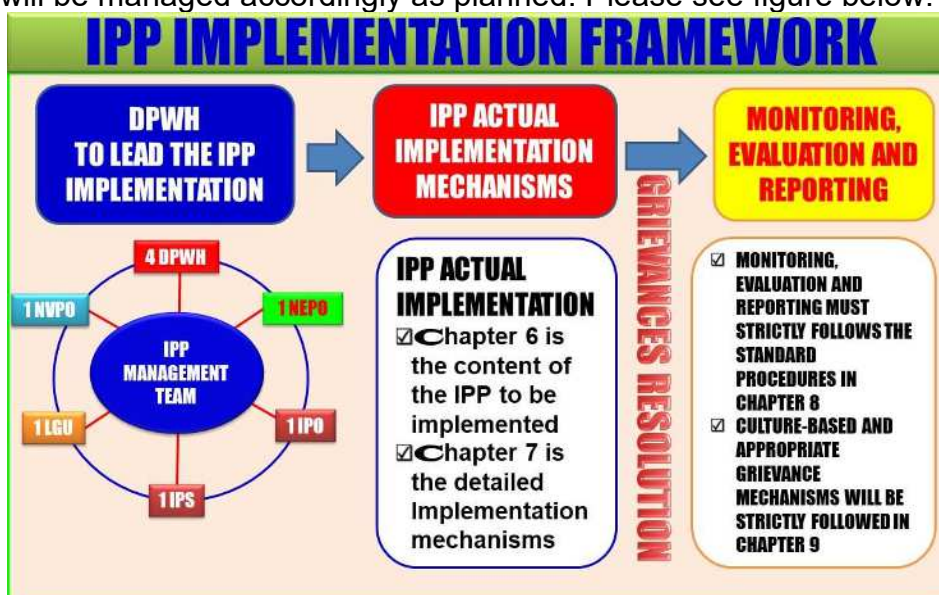


Figure 25: IPP Implementation Framework

The IPP implementation based on the above framework is very clear. It will be led by DPWH as proponent but the overall implementation, supervision and management is the IPP Management Team. The above framework was based on the



result of the IPP Study.

### 7.3 Development Plan Implementation Matrix of Programs, Projects, and Services (PPS) Mitigation Measures by DPWH

Below shows the consolidated **Programs, Projects, and Services** taken from Chapter 6 that needs to be implemented and managed as mitigation measures by DPWH as proponent only or in partnership with LGUs and National Government Agencies (NGAs). The consolidated development plans contains four column areas: (1) Development Plans, Programs, Projects and Services from Chapter 6; (2) Barangays Covered; (3) Timeframe (Purpose Year of Implementation); (4) Propose Budget; and (5) DPWH as the only responsible agency to fund the plans in this PPS. The Cost Estimates for Work Item of Road Projects was taken from the DPWH ATLAS Table 10 as of October 2020 Letter F for New Road Construction in Region III. The UNIT COST/KM of CONCRETE ROAD with Scope of Work PCC 230mm with slope protection in Region III is P29,832,570.14 and P23,919,752.60 without slope protection were used in the computation of the proposed requested roads mitigating measures as shown in the table below.

NO.	VALIDATED/PRIORITIZED PROPOSE CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES BASED ON ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED	BARANGA Y, MUNICIPAL ITY COVERED	PROPOSE TIMEFRA ME (DPWH to finalize timeframe)	PROPOSE ESTIMATED BUDGET (DPWH will finalize the budget)	AGENCY RESPON SIBLE (to provide the budget)
1.	<b>ACCESS ROAD TO DPEARP AND FARM TO MARKET ROAD PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES</b>				
	<b>1.1 Construction of Access Road from Barangay Salazar Community Proper to the main DPEARP road</b> (Construction of 5.4 kms. Concrete New PCC 230mm with slope protection Access Road)	Barangay Salazar, Carranglan	2024-2036	<b>P161,095,878.00</b> (P29,832,570.14 X 5.4km) (Budget to be finalized by DPWH or with LGU when finally funded)	DPWH or with LGU
	<b>1.2 Construction of Access Road from Barangay Canabuan, Santa Fe Community Proper to the main DPEAR road</b> (Construction of 2.7 kms. Concrete New PCC 230mm with slope protection Access Road)	Barangay Canabuan, Sta. Fe	2024-2036	<b>P80,547,939.00</b> (P29,832,570.14 X 2.7km) (Budget to be finalized by DPWH or with LGU when finally funded)	DPWH or with LGU
	<b>1.3 Construction of Farm to Market Road within Barangay Canarem, Aritao</b> (Construction of 2.7km in Sitio Bayagong Concrete New PCC 230mm without slope protection Farm to Market Road)	Barangay Canarem, Aritao	2024-2036	<b>P64,583,333.00</b> (P23,919,752.60 X 2.7km) (Budget to be finalized by DPWH or with LGU or with DA when finally funded)	DPWH or with LGU or DA
	<b>1.4 Construction of Farm to Market Road within Barangay Capintalan, Carranglan</b> (Construction of Sitio Lukto to Barangay Capintalan proper 7.2km Rd Concrete New PCC 230mm without slope protection Farm to Market Road)	Barangay Capintalan	2024-2036	<b>P172,222,222.00</b> (P23,919,752.60 X 7.2km) (Budget to be finalized by DPWH or with LGU or with DA when finally funded)	DPWH or with LGU or DA

NO.	VALIDATED/PRIORITIZED PROPOSE CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES BASED ON ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED	BARANGAY, MUNICIPALITY COVERED	PROPOSE TIMEFRAME (DPWH to finalize timeframe)	PROPOSE ESTIMATED BUDGET (DPWH will finalize the budget)	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE (to provide the budget)
	<b>1.5 Construction of Farm to Market Road within Barangay Minuli, Carranglan</b> (Construction of Sitio Malikgi to Barangay Minuli Proper 3.6km Rd. Concrete New PCC 230mm without slope protection Farm to Market Road)	Barangay Minuli	2024-2036	<b>P86,111,111.00</b> (P23,919,752.60 X 3.6km) (Budget to be finalized by DPWH or with LGU or with DA when finally funded)	DPWH or with LGU or DA
<b>2</b>	<b>Road Riprapping &amp; Flood Control Project</b>	All barangays directly affected by the DPEAR	2034-2043	(BUDGET TO BE DETERMINED BY DPWH BASED ON THEIR STANDARD COMPUTATION)	DPWH or with LGU
<b>3</b>	<b>Establish Environmentally Suitable Commercial Area</b> to be developed and managed by Kalanugya ICCs/IPs in Region III only	Barangay Salazar	During DPEARP Construction	(No budget required...DPWH and ICCs/IPs will determine the an environmentally appropriate place to back fill it with a soil from the Tunnel to serve as COMMERCIAL ACCESS AREA during the construction)	DPWH & Contract or
<b>4</b>	<b>Establish Environmentally Suitable Commercial Area</b> to be developed and managed by Kalanugya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs in Region II only	Barangay Canabuan, Sta. Fe	During DPEARP Construction	(No budget required...DPWH and ICCs/IPs will determine the an environmentally appropriate place to back fill it with a soil from the Tunnel to serve as COMMERCIAL ACCESS AREA during the construction)	DPWH & Contract or
<b>GRAND TOTAL IN PESOS (PhP)</b>			<b>564,560,483.00</b>		

Table 50: Development Plan implementation Matrix on Program/Projects by DPWH or with LGU & Contractor

The above consolidated **Programs, Projects, and Services** can be implemented using the following detailed **Tactical Action Plan implementation Matrix (TAPIM)** below:

PROGRAM S/ PROJECTS	MAJOR ACTIVITIES TO BE DONE BY DPWH	TIMEFRAME	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	BUDGET	EXPECTED OUTPUT	REMARKS
For <b>PPS 1.1 to 1.5</b>	1. Conduct validation meeting with concern ICCs/IPs to finalize their request 2. Prioritize the PPS 1.1 to 1.5 to determine the first to implement followed by others 3. Make detailed proposal with	2024-2036	DPWH	To be determined by DPWH based on their costing standard	All the PPS 1.1 to 1.5 roads and bridges constructed	If funded by JICA as part of the loan package or if to be funded by the GOP

PROGRAM S/ PROJECTS	MAJOR ACTIVITIES TO BE DONE BY DPWH	TIME FRAME	AGENCY RESPON SIBLE	BUDGET	EXPECTE D OUTPUT	REMARK S
	<p>detailed engineering design and bill of materials for each PPS 1.1 to 1.5</p> <p>4. Negotiate with JICA if they can include some of the PPS 1.1 to 1.5 in the Loan Package especially the access roads and farm to market roads</p> <p>5. If negotiations are positive then prepare necessary documentations for submission and approval by JICA</p> <p>6. For PPS 1.1 to 1.5 not approved by JICA prepare all documentations and make it as part of the AIP and NEP for funding of the GOP as part of the DPWH budget for approval or negotiate with the LGU and Department of Agriculture (DA) for possible funding</p> <p>7. Implement the approved PPS from 2024-2036</p> <p>8. Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>9. Turn-over project after completion</p>					through DPWH or LGU or DA
For <b>PPS 2</b>	<p>1. Identify and determine flood prone areas or sites where riprap is necessary</p> <p>2. Finalize the sites in Region II and in Region III</p> <p>3. Make detailed riprap project proposal and let it be approved for funding</p> <p>4. Offer bidding to qualified ICCs/IPs as contractors</p> <p>5. ICCs/IPs as contractors Implement the riprap project</p>	2034-2043	DPWH	To be determine d by DPWH and contractor	All the PPS 2 constructed	If DPWH fund the riprap flood control project
For <b>PPS 3 and PPS 4</b>	<p>1. Conduct possible site visit of propose dumping of soil from the Tunnels to be established as Commercial Areas in Region II and Region III</p> <p>2. Finalize the Commercial Areas sites in Region II and in Region III</p> <p>3. Make detailed site development plan with participation of ICCs/IPs</p> <p>4. Implement the detailed site development plan by actual establishment and</p>	During DPEAR P Constru ction	DPWH and Contracto r	To be determine d by DPWH and contractor	All the PPS 3 to 4 established and constructed	If DPWH and Contracto r finish the establish ment of commerci al sites

PROGRAM S/ PROJECTS	MAJOR ACTIVITIES TO BE DONE BY DPWH	TIME FRAME	AGENCY RESPON SIBLE	BUDGET	EXPECTE D OUTPUT	REMARK S
	construction of the commercial site during the actual construction of DPEARP 5. Establish partnership with Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Tourism (DOT) and other government agencies, business sectors, investors and donors for the operation of the commercial site 6. Build the capacities of the ICCs/IPs to operate and manage the commercial sites 7. Turn-over the operation and management of the commercial site to the ICCs/IPs 8. ICCs/IPs manage the Commercial Sites 9. ICCs/IPs sustain the operations and management of the Commercial Sites					

Table 51: Tactical Plan implementation Matrix on Program/Projects by DPWH

#### 7.4 Development Plan Implementation Matrix of Programs, Projects, and Services (PPS) Mitigation Measures by DPWH to Refer to Other Agencies

Not all the requested PPS by the ICCs/IPs as mitigating measures based from Chapter 6, will be responded by DPWH as the proponent because it is not under its mandated functions. **Thus, the below lists of PPS will be implemented through a referral system by DPWH to other government agencies who are mandated to implement such programs, projects and services. On the other hand, the DPWH may also tap the support of local and foreign funding agencies and donors for the implementation of the below programs, projects and services.**

On the same manner the Development Plan Implementation Matrix (DPIM) also contains four column areas: (1) Development Plans, Programs, Projects and Services from Chapter 6; (2) Barangays Covered; (3) Timeframe (Purpose Year of Implementation); (4) Propose Budget; and (5) DPWH possible referred responsible agencies to fund the PPS. In terms of the propose budget, all the amounts were approximate amounts suggested by the ICCs/lps which will be finalized by DPWH Referred Agencies who will implement or fund the PPS. There are some PPS where the budget items will be determined by the referred agencies. Hence, it is not included in the computation of the total amount in the document.

As mentioned above, the list is categorized into two: **(A) LIST OF PROPOSE CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES ON AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES/LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES ON AVAILABLE LANDS**

WITHIN ANCESTRAL DOMAIN AS TO COVER FOR THE LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND/OTHER LAND DUE TO PERMANENT USE OR CONSTRUCTION OF DPEARP and (B) LIST OF OTHER PROPOSE CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES BASED ON ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED as shown in the table is below:

NO.	VALIDATED/PRIORITIZED PROPOSE CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES BASED ON ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED	BARANGAY, MUNICIPALITY COVERED	TIMEFRAME	PROPOSE ESTIMATED BUDGET (as proposed by ICCs/IPs to be finalized by DPWH referred agencies)	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE TO PROVIDE THE BUDGET
A	LIST OF PROPOSE CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES ON AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES/LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES ON AVAILABLE LANDS WITHIN ANCESTRAL DOMAIN AS TO COVER FOR THE LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND/OTHER LAND DUE TO PERMANENT USE OR CONSTRUCTION OF DPEARP				
	<b>1. WOMEN INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD FOR LIFE (WILL) PROGRAM</b> TO AVOID AND CONTROL SOIL EROSION through planting of Endemic Bamboo and Tiger Grass combined with Cash Crops along the 23 kilometers DPEAR ROW	All barangays directly affected by the DPEAR	2025-2034	P18,000,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses= P5,400,000.00 Endemic Bamboo Seedlings = P6,300,000.00 Tiger Grass Seedlings = P2,700,000.00 Cash Crop Seedlings = P3,600,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DENR, DA, LGUs
	<b>2. Agroforestry and Orchard Plantation Project</b> Planting of different kinds of fruit bearing trees along the 23 kilometers DPEAR ROW	All barangays directly affected by the DPEAR	2025-2034	P9,000,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P2,700,000.00 Fruit Bearing Tree Seedlings = P6,300,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DENR, LGUs, UNDP, International Funding Agencies
	<b>3. Endemic Trees Reforestation Project</b> Trees to be planted are endemic species suited in the area for watershed and forest conservation purposes as well as soil erosion control within the ICCA areas in ancestral domain	All barangays directly affected by the DPEAR	2025-2034	P8,100,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor /Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P2,430,000.00 Endemic Tree Seedlings for Watershed = P2,835,000.00 Endemic Tree Seedlings for Forest = P2,835,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DENR, UNDP, International Funding Agencies
	<b>4. Community-Based and Managed Nursery Establishments Project</b> Establish a nursery within the four (4) barangay's to produce and sell seedlings	All barangays directly affected by the DPEAR	2025-2034	P3,600,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P1,080,000.00 Materials & Supplies = P1,800,000.00 Assorted tree Seedlings = P270,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DENR, UNDP, International



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				<u>Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	all Funding Agencies
	<b>5. Community-Managed and Family-Managed Plantations Project</b> Jethropa Plantation, Coconut Plantation, Rubber Plantation, Coffee Plantation, Cocoa Plantations, Cassava Plantations, Rattan Plantations, Tiger Grass Plantations etc. within the grassland AD near the DPEARP areas	All barangays directly affected by the DPEAR	2025-2034	P2,700,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P810,000.00 Materials & Supplies = P900,000.00 Assorted Seedlings = P990,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DENR, UNDP, International Funding Agencies
	<b>6. KALANGUYA ANCESTRAL DOMAIN SUSTAINABLE ECO-ETHNO TOURISM (KADSEET) PROGRAM</b> Integrated livelihood program for Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III combining beauty of nature, culture and livelihood activities within the Ancestral Domain	Barangays Capintalan, Minuli, Putlan, and Salazar	2025-2034	P1,800,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P540,000.00 Livelihood Projects = P1,260,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DENR, DOT, UNDP, International Funding Agencies
	<b>7. KALANGUYA INDIGENOUS PEOPLE SUSTAINABLE AGROFORESTRY THRU FAMILY EMPOWERMENT (KIPSAFE) PROGRAM</b> Another Integrated program for Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III	Barangays Capintalan, Minuli, Putlan, and Salazar	2025-2034	P4,500,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P1,350,000.00 Materials & Supplies = P450,000.00 Assorted Agroforestry Seedlings = P900,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DENR, SUCs, UNDP, International Funding Agencies
	<b>8. INTEGRATED AGRIBUSINESS LIVELIHOOD FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN IN REGION II AND REGION III</b> Agri-based livelihood for ICCs/IPs Women within the Ancestral Domain	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P6,300,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P1,890,000.00 Livelihood Trainings = P1,800,000.00 Livelihood Projects For Women = P2,610,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DA, SUCs, UNDP, International Funding Agencies
	<b>9. SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (SEED) PROGRAM IN REGION II AND REGION III</b> A Resource-Based enterprise program for ICCs/IPs Women and Youths within the Ancestral Domain	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P2,700,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P810,000.00 Entrepreneurship and Business Planning Trainings = P540,000.00 SEED Capital = P1,350,000.00)	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DA, DTI, DOT, SUCs, UNDP,

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					International Funding Agencies
	<b>10. SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYMENT, ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT AND INCOME GENERATING PROGRAM IN REGION II AND REGION III</b> For unemployed professionals ICCs/IPs within the Ancestral Domain	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	<b>P3,600,000.00</b> (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P1,080,000.00 Employment and Enterprise Skills Trainings = P630,000.00 Employment and Enterprise Projects = P1,890,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DTI, SUCs, other agencies, International Funding Agencies
	<b>11. SUSTAINABLE AGRIBUSINESS FOR INDIGENOUS FARMERS</b> Including the following: Fish Production & Breeding, Propagation & Culture of Azolla as Plant Fertilizers ,Fish and Animal Feeds, Production of Flour out of Root Crops, Production of Plants & Flower, livestock raising (e.g. goats, pigs, chickens), Cassava Production, Mushroom Production etc.	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	<b>P5,400,000.00</b> (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P1,620,000.00 Agribusiness Trainings = P900,000.00 Employment and Enterprise Projects = P2,880,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DA, DOST, SUCs, UNDP, International Funding Agencies
	<b>12. PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING</b> Including the following Coffee production and processing, Cassava Production, ginger production and processing, organic farming/production and processing, handicrafts making, broom making, native wine making, fruits and meet processing, metal and gold processing, organic fertilizer production, etc.	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	<b>P3,600,000.00</b> (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor /Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P1,080,000.00 Production Equipments and Costs = P2,520,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DTI, SUCs, other agencies, International Funding Agencies
	<b>13. SUSTAINABLE MARKETING AND TRADING (SMART)</b> Including the purchase of transport services, actual marketing of diverse products etc.	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	<b>P1,800,000.00</b> (BUDGET DETAIL: Purchase of Transport Service = P1,800,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DA, SUCs, other agencies, International Funding Agencies
	<b>14. SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING BOTTLED WATER</b> Including the purchase of water refilling equipment and delivery services	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	<b>P1,440,000.00</b> (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P432,000.00 Construction of Refilling Station = P540,000.00 Purchase of Bottled Water	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DOST, SUCs,

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				Equipments = P468,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	other agencies, International Funding Agencies
	<b>15. DEVELOPMENT OF WATERFALLS AND SPRINGS FOR ECO-TOURISM</b> towards conservation, generating income/investment for sustainable development of ICCs/IPs	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P1,800,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P540,000.00 Construction of Steps to Waterfalls = P1,260,000.00  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DOT, LGUs, SUCs, other agencies, International Funding Agencies
	<b>16. CARBON TRADING PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION</b> towards generating income/investment for sustainable development of ICCs/IPs	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P10,800,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P3,240,000.00 Planting of Trees for Carbon Trading and Processing = P7,560,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DENR, REDD Plus agencies, International Funding Agencies
<b>SUB-TOTAL A IN PESOS (Php)</b>				<b>85,140,000.00</b>	
<b>B.</b>	<b>LIST OF OTHER PROPOSE CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES BASED ON ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED</b>				
<b>1.</b>	<b>ADSDPP UPDATING PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES</b>				
	<b>1.1 Updating of the Kalanguya Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP)</b> in the Municipality of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija in Region III	All the barangays covered by the AD in Region III	2023-2024 (updating must be done before actual constructions)	P540,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P162,000.00 Development Planning Meetings (Phases 1-4) = P378,000.00  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. NCIP
	<b>1.2 Updating of the Kalanguya-Ikalanhan Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP)</b> in the Municipalities of Aritao, Santa Fe and Cayapa; Nueva Vizcaya, in Region II	All the barangays covered by AD in Region II	2023-2024 (updating must be done before actual constructions)	P900,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P270,000.00 Development Planning Meetings (Phases 1-4) = P630,000.00  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. NCIP

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2.	LIVELIHOOD AND INCOME GENERATING PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES				
	<b>2.1 KALANGUYA HOME STAY DEVELOPMENT IN MINULI, CARRANGLAN PROJECT</b> Developing Part of the KSHLT as Kalanguya Home Stay for local and foreign tourists	Barangays Capintalan, Minuli, Putlan, and Salazar	2025-2034	P1,800,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P540,000.00 Purchase of Materials for Repair and beddings = P1,260,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. NCIP, DOT, LGUs, SUCs, DOT
	<b>2.2 TECHNOLOGY TRAINING AND TRANSFER FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAM IN REGION II AND REGION III</b> For ICCs/IPs within the Ancestral Domain	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P1,800,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses/Honoraria of Trainers = P540,000.00 Training Kits, Food, Accomodations, Traveling Expenses of Participants = P1,260,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. ATI, DOT, DTI, DOST, TESDA, LGUs, SUCs
	<b>2.3 PROVISION OF SEED CAPITAL AFFECTED INDIGENOUS WOMEN</b> For unemployed women within the affected AD communities	Santa Fe, Aritao and Carranglan	2025-2034	P8,100,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P2,430,000.00 Provision of Seed Capital for Women Livelihood and Enterprises = P5,670,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DTI, DA, LGUs, SUCs, International Funding Agencies
	<b>2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING, HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT AND BUSINESS TRAININGS FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION</b> Within the Ancestral Domains	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P2,700,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses/Honoraria of Trainers = P810,000.00 Training Kits, Food, Accomodations, Traveling Expenses of Participants = P1,890,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. ATI, DOT, DTI, DOST, TESDA, LGUs, SUCs
3.	ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES				
	<b>3.1 BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT, CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION PROGRAM</b> for climate change mitigation and biodiversity	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD	2025-2034	P3,600,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P1,080,000.00)	DPWH referred agencies or donors

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	conservation	Barangays in Region II		Biodiversity Assessment/Resources Inventory = P1,170,000.00 Traditional Planting of Endemic Trees for Biodiversity Conservation = P1,350,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	e.g. DENR, UNDP, International Funding Agencies
	<b>3.2 PROTECTION OF SACRED PLACES AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARY</b> for culture survival and maintaining aesthetic value of nature	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P2,700,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P810,000.00 Mountain Nature Conservation Activities = P900,000.00 Sacred Places & Wildlife Sanctuary Conservation Activites = P990,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DENR, NCCA, National Museum
	<b>3.3 CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND DISASTER RISKS REDUCTION &amp; MANAGEMENT</b> towards sustainable and resilient ICCs/IPs through <b>Family-Based Training on Disaster Risk Management</b>	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P1,260,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses/Honoraria of Trainers = P378,000.00 Training Kits, Food, Accomodations, Traveling Expenses of Participants = P882,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DENR, UNDP, International Funding Agencies
	<b>3.4 PURCHASE OF FIRE TRUCKS FOR FOREST FIRE PREVENTION</b> to minimize and stop forest fires within the ancestral domain	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P2,970,000.00 (BUDGET DETAIL: Purchase of Transport Service = P2,970,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DILG, LGUs
	<b>3.5 SUSTAINABLE FOREST PROTECTION PROGRAM</b> for forest protection and conservation, generating income/investment towards a resilient and sustainable development of ICCs/IPs	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P3,600,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P1,080,000.00 Forest Planting Activities = P1,170,000.00 Forest Mountain Climbing Tourism Activities = P1,350,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DENR, UNDP, International Funding Agencies
	<b>3.6 ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS WITHIN THE ANCESTRAL DOMAIN</b> towards	All AD Barangays in Region III	2025-2034	P900,000/YR (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses =	DPWH referred agencies



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	generating income/investment for sustainable development of ICCs/IPs	and all AD Barangays in Region II		P270,000.00 Protected Areas Guards Monthly Honoraria = P630,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	or donors e.g. DENR, UNDP, International Funding Agencies
	<b>3.7 LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE ANCESTRAL DOMAIN</b> through <b>Landscape Planning and Management Training</b> towards sustainable development of ICCs/IPs	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P1,260,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses/Honoraria of Trainers = P378,000.00 Training Kits, Food, Accomodations, Traveling Expenses of Participants = P882,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DENR, UNDP, International Funding Agencies
	<b>3.8 WATERSHED AND SPRING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM</b> towards health improvement, water management, and conservation of watershed for a resilient and sustainable development of ICCs/IPs	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P4,500,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operating Expenses = P1,250,000.00 Purchase of Water Giving Trees Seedlings = P3,150,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. DENR, UNDP, International Funding Agencies
4.	<b>CULTURE SURVIVAL AND CULTURAL INTEGRITY PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES</b>				
	<b>4.1 Support the annual operation of the Kalanguya-Ikalahan and Kalanguya School of Heritage and Living Tradition</b>	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P900,000/YR (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P270,000.00 Council of Elders/Mentors Monthly Honoraria = P630,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. NCIP, CHED, SUCs, DOT, NCCA
	<b>4.2 Mobile CULTURE CLASSROOM FOR ELEMENTARY AND HIGHSCHOOL TO CONDUCT INTERGENERATIONAL CLASS</b> must be established and supported to minimize the acculturation among children and youths.	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P3,960,000.00 (BUDGET DETAIL: Purchase of Transport Service = P2,880,000.00 Purchase of Books and Reading Materials = P450,000.00 Research, Documentation and Publication = P630,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. NCIP, DepEd, CHED, SUCs, NCCA

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	<b>4.3 Human Resources Development Program</b> to equip, train and empower every ICCs/IPs towards their lifelong learning and human resource development/empowerment	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P630,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses/Honoraria of Trainers = P189,000.00 Training Kits, Food, Accomodations, Traveling Expenses of Participants = P441,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. NCIP, CHED, SUCs, DTI, DOST, DA, DAR, TESDA
	<b>4.4 Construction, Operation and Establishment of Kalanguya Museum and Kalanguya-Ikalahan Museum</b> to preserve the culture and income generating project for local and foreign tourists	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P18,000,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor = P5,400,000.00 Purchase of Construction Materials for Museums in Region II & Region III = P12,600,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. NCIP, CHED, SUCs, DOT, NCCA
	<b>4.5 Support to Kalanguya and Kalanguya-Ikalahan Cultural Congress and Fiesta</b> to transfer culture from one generation to generation	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P540,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P162,000.00 Ritual Expenses, Food Expenses, Transportation of Participants = P378,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. NCIP, LGUs, NCCA
	<b>4.6 Documentation, Practice and Mainstreaming of Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSPs)</b> towards a resilient and sustainable development of the ICCs/IPs	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P990,000.00 (BUDGET DETAIL: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P297,000.00 Research, Documentation and Publication = P693,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. NCIP, LGUs, NCCA
	<b>4.7 Documentation, Accreditation and Operation of Indigenous Political Structure (IPS)</b> as center of power to preserve, practice and operationalize the IP Good Governance Systems	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P360,000.00 (BUDGET DETAIL: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses = P108,000.00 Documentation, Registration and Deliberation of IPS = P252,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. NCIP
	<b>4.8 Accreditation and Operation of Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO)</b> to manage the Ancestral Domain	All AD Barangays in Region III	2025-2034	P180,000.00 (BUDGET DETAIL: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operationg Expenses =	DPWH referred agencies

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	by operationalizing and practicing the functions of IPS	and all AD Barangays in Region II		P54,000.00 Organizing and Registration of IPO = P126,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	or donors e.g. NCIP, DOLE, SEC
	<b>4.9 Support the Establishments and Operations of the Ancestral Domain Management Office (ADMO)</b> to serve as the office of IPS/IPO and venue for multi-stakeholders partnership	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P7,200,000.00 (BUDGET DETAILS: 30% Labor = P2,160,000.00 Purchase of Construction Materials for ADMO in Region II & Region III = P5,040,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. NCIP, LGUs, NGAs
	<b>4.10 Support the Establishments and Operations of the Ancestral Domain Defense Systems (ADDS)</b> to protect, control and defend the ancestral domain, ancestral land and the ICCs/IPs	All AD Barangays in Region III and all AD Barangays in Region II	2025-2034	P90,000.00 (BUDGET DETAIL: 30% Labor/Admin Cost/Operation Expenses = P27,000.00 Organizing and Institutionalization of ADDS = P63,000.00)  <u>Note: Detailed Final Budget will be finalized by the respective government agencies.</u>	DPWH referred agencies or donors e.g. NCIP, LGUs, PNP, PA
<b>SUB-TOTAL B IN PESOS (PhP)</b>				<b>69,480,000.00</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL: A+B IN PESOS (PhP)</b>				<b>154,620,000.00</b>	
NOTE: The propose budget details on the above development action plans in a form of programs, projects and services are costed based on standard approximate budgeting of a particular project. Detailed Project Proposal will be developed/designed based on the list if it is being funded for implementation by respective government agencies who will make detailed project proposal where the above costs will be finalized.					

Table 52: Development Plan implementation Matrix on Program/Projects by DPWH's Referred Agencies/Donors

The above consolidated **Programs, Projects, and Services** can be implemented as referred by DPWH to other agencies, donors and funding agencies using the following detailed **Tactical Action Plan implementation Matrix (TAPIM)** below:

PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS	MAJOR ACTIVITIES TO BE DONE BY DPWH	TIMEFRAME	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	BUDGET	EXPECTED OUTPUT	REMARKS
For <b>PPS A and PPS B</b>	1. Conduct scoping of government agencies, local and foreign donors or funding agencies who can be possible potential implementers, funders of the above many <b>PPS A and PPS B</b>	2025-2034	DPWH's Referred Agency	To be determined by DPWH's Referred Agency based on the	All the <b>PPS A and PPS B</b> are funded and implemented	If all the <b>PPS A and PPS B</b> are approved, funded and implemented

	2. Prepare Letter of referrals to identified potential implementers, funders of the above many <b>PPS A and PPS B</b> 3. Submit the Letter of referrals to identified potential implementers, funders of the above <b>PPS A and PPS B</b> 4. Conduct friendly and negotiation meetings with potential implementers, funders of the above many <b>PPS A and PPS B</b> for possible accommodation, support and approval 5. Prepare detailed project proposal that contains everything to be submitted to the potential implementers, funders of the above many <b>PPS A and PPS B</b> for submission and approval 6. If approved by potential implementers or funders, conduct social preparation and mobilization activities within the ICCs/IPs ancestral domain project sites 7. Implement the approved PPS from 2025-2034 8. Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation 9. Turn-over project after completion			Project Proposal		ted by DPWH's Referred Agency with ICCs/IPs
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Table 53: Tactical Action Plan implementation Matrix on Program/Projects by DPWH' Referred Agencies/Donors

The secret of implementation of the abovementioned **Programs, Projects, and Services** will depend on the availability of other agencies, donors or funding agencies convince by DPWH to fund, support and implement such development mitigating measures for resilient and sustainable development of ICCs/IPs.

## 7.5 Implementation Risks and Possible Issues

The possible risks for the implementation of the IPP are natural calamities, war, major internal conflicts, local/international terrorists, unresolved conflicts between the ICCs/IPs external agencies, lack of fund of DPWH to implement the **Programs, Projects, and Services** under its mandate, and lack of other agencies. Donors or funding agencies to implement **Programs, Projects, and Services** which are not under DPWH's mandate.

Possible future issues arising from the IPP implementation and project

implementation which were mentioned during the series of Tongtongan but DPWH as the proponent have mitigating actions ready for implementation as seen in the Table below. This will arise if the mitigating measures mentioned in Table 43 of Chapter 5 will not be implemented.

NO.	CONSOLIDATED POSSIBLE FUTURE ISSUES THAT MAY AFFECT IPP AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	POSSIBLE ACTIONS TO MITIGATE FUTURE ISSUES BY DPWH AS PROPONENT
1	A possible future issue will be raised by ICCs/IPs for non-updating of the ADSDPP before the actual construction of the DPEARP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conduct meeting with NCIP Central Office and get updates on the funding of the ADSDPP Updating in both Region II and Region III for dissemination to the ICCs/IPs during the consultations
2	A possible future issue will be raised by ICCs/IPs for non-payment of the permanently loss or use portion of ancestral domain as road Right-Of-Way (ROW) measuring 60 meters by 23 kilometers land area before the actual construction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conduct ICCs/IPs community-based meeting in both Region II and Region III to discuss the results of RAP on compensation packages
3	A possible future issue will be raised by ICCs/IPs for non-recognition of Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) by the DPWH as the tenurial instrument as supporting documents for the claims of ICCs/IPs over their ancestral domain/ancestral land being used, destroyed by the DPEARP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conduct ICCs/IPs community-based meeting in both Region II and Region III to discuss the CADT can be used as supporting documents for actual claim of payment
4	A possible future issue will be raised by ICCs/IPs for non-payment of damages of family owned and individually owned properties, assets and others being destroyed by the ROW of the DPEARP before the actual construction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conduct ICCs/IPs community-based meeting in both Region II and Region III to discuss the results of RAP on compensation packages
5	A possible future issue will be raised by ICCs/IPs if the existing MOA will not be updated due to changes in the number of tunnels; changes in the number of lanes; and non-disclosure of the construction of temporary facilities during the actual construction stage; and non-compliance of agreements before issuing the Resolution of Consent (ROC) by the ICCs/IPs as content in the FPIC Report as basis of the issuance of Certification Precondition (CP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conduct series of ICCs/IPs community-based consultations in both Region II and Region III to discuss the changes in the detailed engineering design and construction of temporary facilities with the presence and to be facilitated by NCIP Nueva Vizcaya and NCIP Nueva Ecija <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Negotiate for MOA updating to include all the agreements arising from the changes in the detailed engineering design and construction of temporary facilities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Update the MOA to be facilitated by NCIP Nueva Vizcaya and NCIP Nueva Ecija

Table 54: Possible issues arising from the IPP implementation and project implementation and Possible Solutions

For the issue no. 5 the DPWH may still invoke the existing MOA and implement the project because they received a Certification Precondition (CP) for the project. This means, they can still implement the project even without undergoing the suggested mitigation actions above. However, it might create conflicts with the ICCs/IPs which will raise possible resistance in the project that may led to social movements resistance on the project implementation.



## **CHAPTER 8: MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING OF IPP**

This Chapter contains the result of the IPP study regarding monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the IPP. This is to ensure the plan will be implemented as scheduled. As everyone knows, a plan will just become an archived plan if it will not be implemented. To ensure such plan like the IPP is implemented, there is a need to make sure monitoring and evaluation are in place and that results are communicated and reported.

Therefore, it contains the detailed monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, plan and procedures as well as the reporting mechanisms, plan and procedures based on the data gathered. Budget and financing of the monitoring, evaluation and reporting is also included in this chapter to give clear responsibility to DPWH as the proponent to allocate budget to fund for it. This chapter is a result of the summary of the social assessment as a result of the IPP Study.

The monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MER) mechanisms as contained in the FPIC MOA are also part and partial of this IPP that to be strictly followed as it was part of the issuance of the CP.

### **8.1 Monitoring & Evaluation (M & E) Mechanisms and Procedures**

The goal of monitoring is to look at the process whether implementation is properly done according to schedule, time and budget; while evaluation looks at the expected results or deliverables including outcomes and impacts. For purposes of this IPP, what should be monitored are the plans which are contained in Chapter 6 to ensure it is being implemented based on the content of Chapter 7. In the same manner, the expected outputs during the frequency of monitoring as planned are the things that should be evaluated. This means, the benchmarks as a basis of monitoring and evaluation are the contents of Chapter 7 of this document.

It should not be confused with the IPP monitoring and evaluation (M & E) with the DPEARP project monitoring and evaluation. It must be clear that we are only focusing on the monitoring and evaluation of the IPP.

During the series of Tongtongan, the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs of Region III and Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs of Region II suggested two types of monitoring: (1) **internal monitoring** and (2) **external monitoring**. It is agreed that there will be two internal monitoring separately in Region II and in Region III because of the fact that they are separate in terms of jurisdictions and different ICCs/IPs. It is agreed that **external monitoring** will be done by consultants which will be hired by the DPWH to objectively conduct monitoring and evaluation of the IPP.

It was further discussed and agreed during the Tongtongan workshops about the compositions, mechanisms and procedures of the IPP Internal Monitoring and Evaluation Team. **The IPP Internal Monitoring and Evaluation Team will be composed of nine (9) members to be organized separately in each region: 2**

**from Indigenous Political Structure (IPS), 1 from Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO), 1 from NCIP Provincial Office (PO), 1 from Local Government Units (LGUs), and 4 from Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH).** This means, there will be one IPP Internal M & E Team to be organized in Region II and another IPP Internal M & E Team to be organized in Region III. However, the two organized IPP Internal M & E Teams in Region II and Region III will follow the same mechanisms and procedures which is discussed on the next page. Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) and Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) are all elders and leaders. The difference is that IPS are group of elders who are the center of power within the Ancestral Domain who manage the affairs of the ICCs/IPs while IPO is a formal organization registered in a government agency with set of officers who may also come from the members of the IPS who will function as the technical arm of IPS especially in relation to other stakeholders or outside the ICCs/IPs community.

The two (2) members from the Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) are chosen representatives by and from the elders/leaders; and the one (1) member from Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) will be the President or Chairman of the organization. Chosen representatives from IPS/IPO may change by the elders/leaders based on their agreed terms. The permanent member from the NCIP Provincial Office will be the Provincial Officer who may designate representative in his/her absence. On the other hand, the member from the Local Government Unit (LGU) will be the mayor or his designated representative. The members from the DPWH come from the Project Management Office; Environmental and Social Safeguards Division (ESSD); regional office; district office or whoever designated by the agency. The representatives from LGU and NCIP will receive no incentives except for their actual food and fair in attending the M&E. On the other hand, the members from the IPS/IPO will receive an honoraria equivalent to the minimum wage from DPWH during their attendance during the M&E.

The IPP Internal M & E Team mechanisms and procedures has a very clear systems that shows the composition or members of the IPP Internal M&E Team; the clear mechanisms of how it will effectively and efficiently work together; and the clear procedures or steps of how to do it in a correct way according to a set standards. The Figure below shows the IPP Internal M & E mechanisms and procedures:

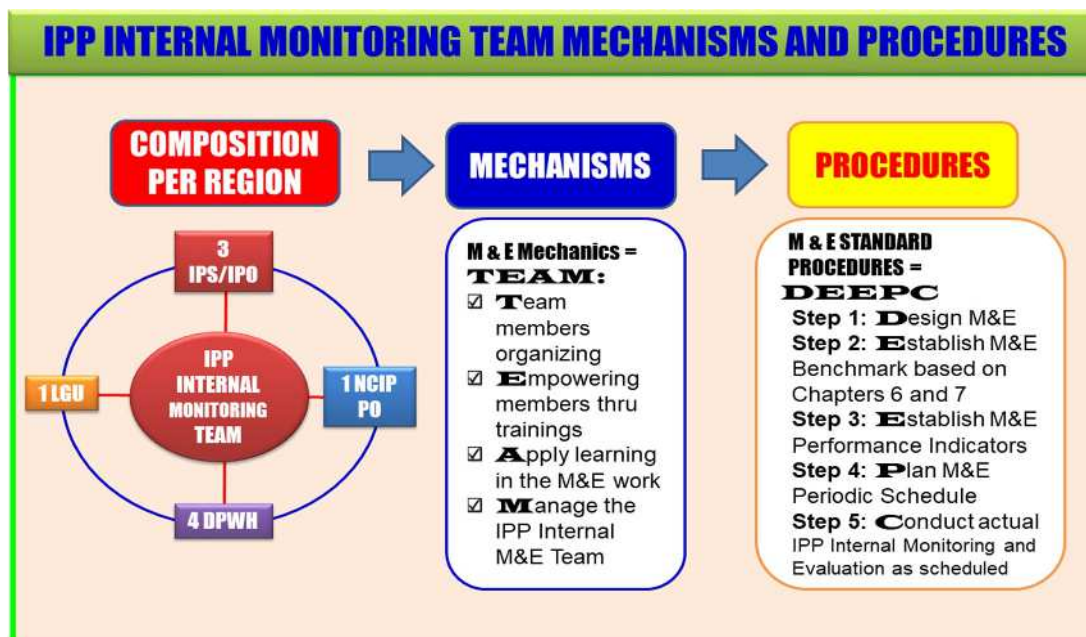


Figure 26: IPP Internal Monitoring Team Mechanisms and Procedures

As you can see above, the M&E mechanisms is simply a **TEAM** where the members must be organized, must be trained, must apply what they learned during the trainings, to be able to manage the team for effective and efficient M&E.

On the other hand, the monitoring and evaluation standard procedures is simply Design M&E, Establish M&E benchmark, Establish M&E performance indicators, plan periodic schedules, and finally Conduct actual M&E based on schedules (**DEEPC**) that has very clear five steps. **Step 1** is simply designing the M&E where goals and objectives is clearly stated; **Step 2** is establishing a M&E benchmark which is actually the plan in chapter 6 and the implementation of the plan in Chapter 7; **Step 3** is establishing M&E performance indicators; **Step 4** is planning periodic schedules; and finally **Step 5** conduct actual M&E based on the periodic schedules.

## 8.2 Monitoring & Evaluation Plan and Schedules

The M&E schedule will be based on the periodic schedules of the IPP implementation. Based on the Tongtongan, the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs of Region III and Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs of Region II agreed that M&E Planning follows right after the design and establishing benchmarks and performance indicators. It is further agreed during the Tongtongan that monitoring and evaluation in both Region II and Region III will follow the same schedules. Below were the agreed monitoring and evaluation periodic schedules by the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs of Region III and Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs of Region II during the series of Tongtongan. Please see monitoring Table below for clarity.

TYPES OF MONITORING	ITEMS TO MONITOR	TIMEFRAME (Schedule)	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/GROUP
1. Initial Monitoring	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check to ensure the exact location of the road Right-Of-Way (ROW) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check if the identified adverse	First Schedule: One (1) month right after the detailed	IPP Internal M&E headed by DPWH as proponent

TYPES OF MONITORING	ITEMS TO MONITOR	TIMEFRAME (Schedule)	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/GROUP
	<p>impacts were avoided or mitigated in the design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☑ Check actual location of the ROW</li> <li>☑ Check status of the Tactical Action Plan Implementation Matrix based on Table 47 and Table 49 of Chapter 7 if it is implemented</li> </ul>	engineering design	
<b>2. Compliance Monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☑ Check to ensure all the ICCs/IPs received fair and culturally appropriate just compensations on the loss of assets, ROW, and adverse negative impacts of the project as packaged by the RAP</li> <li>☑ Check if the agreement during the FPIC that compensation must be completed in full before the actual construction of the DPEARP</li> <li>☑ Check if the Tactical Action Plan Implementation Matrix on the status of the implementation of DPWH mandated programs, projects and services (PPS) based on Table 47 of Chapter 7 if it is funded</li> <li>☑ Check if the Tactical Action Plan Implementation Matrix on the status of the implementation of DPWH Referred to Other Agencies' programs, projects and services (PPS) based on Table 49 of Chapter 7 if it is funded</li> </ul>	Second schedule: One month before the DPEARP actual construction (this monitoring may be parallel with the RAP Monitoring)	IPP Internal M&E headed by DPWH as proponent
<b>3. Semi-Annual and Annual Monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☑ Check to ensure the content of the IPP in Chapter 7 for compliance and implementation of signed MOA will be implemented and not violated by the proponent under 7.1 in Chapter 7 particularly 7.1.1 for Region II and 7.1.2 for Region III</li> <li>☑ Check the actual implementation of programs, projects and services mandated by DPWH based on Table 46 in Chapter 7</li> <li>☑ Check the actual implementation of programs, projects and services Referred</li> </ul>	<p>Regular Semi-Annual and Annual Monitoring will be conducted during the actual construction of DPEARP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Semi-annual schedule: Last week of June of each year</li> <li>2. Annual schedule: Last week of December of</li> </ol>	IPP Internal M&E headed by DPWH as proponent

TYPES OF MONITORING	ITEMS TO MONITOR	TIMEFRAME (Schedule)	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/GROUP
	<p>by DPWH to other agencies or donors based on Table 48 in Chapter 7</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check to ensure regular monitoring and evaluation of funded programs, projects and services</p>	each year	
<b>4. Final Monitoring</b>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check to ensure the implementation of the IPP is fully implemented as planned for the affected ICCs/IPs</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check &amp; measure the full compliances and implementation of MOA under 7.1 in Chapter 7 particularly 7.1.1 for Region II and 7.1.2 for Region III</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check the number of PPS being implemented by DPWH as the proponent based on Table 46 in Chapter 7</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check the number of PPS being implemented by other agencies or donors referred to by DPWH as the proponent based on Table 48 in Chapter 7</p>	Final schedule: Six months after the complete construction of the DPEARP	IPP Internal M&E headed by DPWH as proponent
<b>5. Post-Evaluation</b>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check the overall measurement and degree of implementation of the IPP being implemented and referred to by DPWH as the proponent</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check the Impact of the DPEARP on the life of affected ICCs/IPs within the ancestral domain</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Another Impact Evaluation maybe conducted by the proponent after 10 years to measure the benefits and value added as a result of the construction of the DPEARP on the life of the ICCs/IPs and other stakeholders in the Region and in the Philippines</p>	<p>Post-Evaluation Final schedule: One year after the construction of the DPEARP and full implementation of the IPP as planned for the affected ICCs/IPs</p> <p>Impact Evaluation Schedule: 10 years after the completion of the DPEARP Construction</p>	External evaluators or Consultants hired by the proponent on such purpose

**Table 55: Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Schedules**

The above table ensures the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) that contributes to the overall monitoring and evaluation of the value, contribution and impact of the DPEARP on the life of the Filipino people.



### 8.3 Reporting Mechanisms and Procedures

The members of the monitoring and evaluation from DPWH as the proponent will serve as the secretariat who shall be primarily responsible for the consolidation of the generated data based from the M&E results of the IPP Internal M&E Team. DPWH will be responsible in the preparation of semi-annual monitoring reports to be submitted to JICA. The JICA shall review the Monitoring Reports and may post the same on its website and the project website for public disclosure purposes. JICA public disclosure is [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our\\_work/social\\_environmental/id/asia/southeast/category\\_a\\_b.fi.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/social_environmental/id/asia/southeast/category_a_b.fi.html). On the other hand, the DPWH also may post the reports in the website and Facebook Account for public disclosure as the proponent.

The DPWH will provide hard or soft copies of the reports to all the members of the IPP Internal M&E Team including the IPS, IPO, NCIP POs, and LGUs. Reports may disclose results of monitoring and evaluation pertinent to the project sites specifically to the affected communities/persons for public consumption. The members of the Internal M&E Team particularly the IPS and IPO will share their copies of the report to the affected Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs in Region II and Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III.

As reporting mechanisms, there is a need to meet often as a team to design and plan the report; then during one of their meetings the team organize the content and write the report; review always the report before submitting; and always encourage feedbacks on the report before finalization and submission.

The reporting mechanisms and procedures will follow a very simple standard that is normally done in the reporting of the results of monitoring and evaluation of a plan like the Indigenous Peoples Plan. The reporting mechanisms and procedures is very simple to understand. Please see figure 27 that shows the clear reporting mechanisms and procedures.

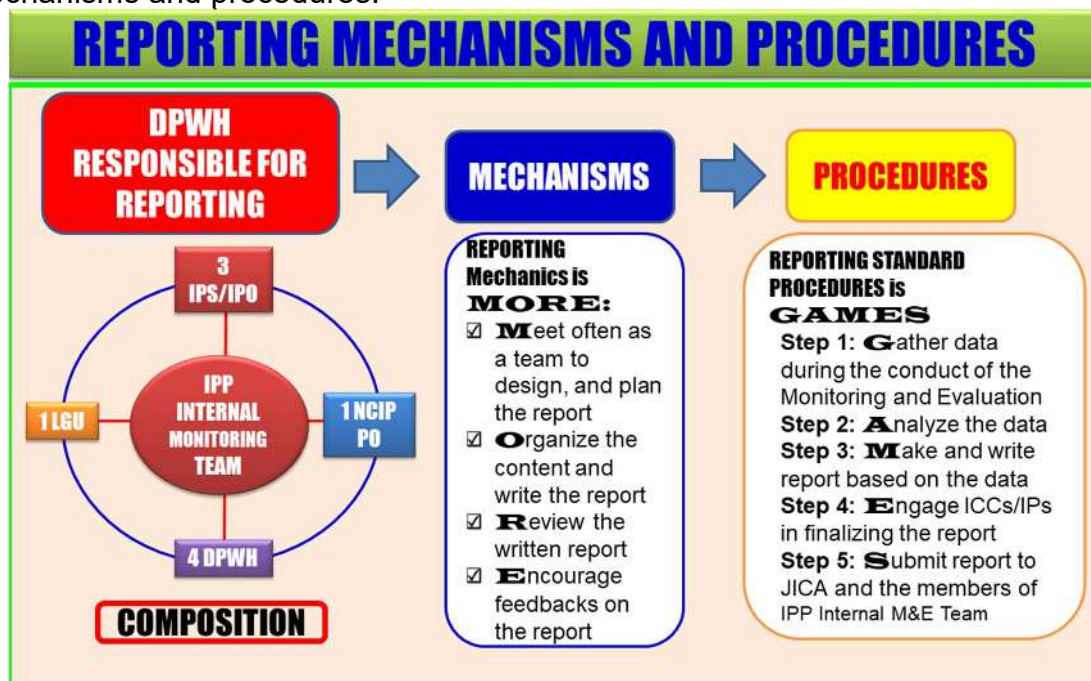


Figure 27: Reporting Mechanisms and Procedures

On the other hand, the procedures of reporting standard follow simply the following: Gather data during the conduct of the M&E, Analyze and consolidate the data gathered, Make and write report, Engage ICCs/IPs in finalizing the report, and finally Submit report following this simple very clear five steps. The five steps in the above figure is self-explanatory that will be done by DPWH as the Secretariat of the Internal M&E Team to produce a quality report to JICA and members of the IPP Internal M&E Team.

#### **8.4 Reporting Plan and Schedules**

The reporting plan must be every after the conduct of the monitoring and evaluation. This means it follows the abovementioned schedules at 8.2 above. The frequency of data gathering will be based on the schedules of the abovementioned set M&E schedules except during the actual construction or implementation of the DPEARP where M&E maybe done often that will produces different data sets.

Frequency of submission of the prescribed reports by DPWH maybe semi-annually or annually depending on the requirements being set by JICA as the funder of the DPEARP.

#### **8.5 Budget and Financing of M & E and Reporting Activities**

The DPWH as the proponent must appropriate and provide adequate budget allotment to facilitate the effective and efficient performance of monitoring and evaluation activities by the IPP Internal M&E Team and reporting activities by DPWH themselves. Budget allocation should be based on the relevant guidelines of Department of Budget and Management (DBM) and/or DPWH on the allowable budgetary line items necessary in realizing the effective and efficient monitoring of the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP). This ensures the proper, full and success implementation of the IPP as a whole towards resilient and sustainable development of affected ICCs/IPs.

## **CHAPTER 9: CULTURE-BASED AND APPROPRIATE GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS**

This Chapter presents the results of the IPP study with regards to culture-based and appropriate grievance mechanisms that can be used in this particular IPP. These were based from the baseline information being gathered. Major references were taken from the series of *Tongtongan*. It is clearly noted that the grievance mechanisms are actually part of the Kalanguya and Kalanguya-Ikalahan governance systems and indigenous political structure. Hence, the grievance mechanisms to be used in this IPP will be based on the Kalanguya and Kalanguya-Ikalahan governance systems and indigenous political structure.

The content of this chapter are the culture-based Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) and Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPO) as traditional governance systems in resolving conflicts/grievances; Composition of the Grievance Council; possible types of grievances and Grievance Council Mechanisms/Procedures in Resolving Conflicts/Grievances. Below are the detailed explanations of the culture-based and appropriate grievance mechanisms:

### **9.1 Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) and Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) As Traditional Governance Systems in Resolving Conflicts/Grievances**

The Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III and Kalanguya-Ikalahan in Region II have similar historical background and similar culture, customs and traditions. In terms of IPS, the Traditional or customary leadership and governance system among the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III and Kalanguya-Ikalahan in Region II is still practiced and recognized to this day but with adjustments/adaptations to present conditions. Their traditional political structure of self-governance is centered on the leadership of the council of elders. The Kalanguya self-governance structure is focused on life sustenance and the preservation of harmonious relationships in the community.

Authority in the community resolution of conflicts, complaints, grievances or cases; rests among the council of elders we call them *Nangka-ama (men elders) and Nabah-ol (women elders)* or the *Nangkaanglan (council of Elders)*. They are well respected and are always sought for advice on community affairs and for the settlement of problems, conflicts or cases within the community. The Customary Justice System, Mechanisms/Procedures for Resolving Conflicts/Grievances of the Kalanguya ICCs/IPs in Region III and Kalanguya-Ikalahan in Region II considers the *Tongtongan (decision making processes)* as the highest arbitration body that adjudicates cases, grievances or conflicts between and/or among members of the ICCs/IPs especially concerning land and other properties and/or the use of natural resources. As mentioned above, the *Nangka-ama and Nabah-ol* or council of elders who sits in the adjudication or arbitration body are known as the *Tumutongtong (decision makers)* and they are most often, elders with experiences and knowledge of the customary laws and practices of the Kalanguya and Kalanguya-Ikalahan. The *Tumutongtong* act as judges and counsellors. The process of adjudication is called *Tongtong (just decision)* and its main objective is to settle or resolve

cases/grievances/conflicts amicably towards reconciliation and/or restoration of good relationships between and among the feuding/contending/conflicting parties. It promotes restorative justice where if cases, grievances or conflicts are resolved, everything is restored with no hurt feelings.

At present, the NCIP recognizes the role of Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) as the technical arm of the IPS who are composed of leaders and elders selected and chosen by the community. Thus, the IPO assist and facilitate the Tongtongan processes where the *Nangka-ama and Nabah-ol* or council of elders as the Tumutongtong (decision makers) solved cases and grievances within the Kalanguya and Kalanguya-Ikalahan ICCs/IPs.

It is very important to note as agreed by the council of elders during the series of Tongtongan that resolution of grievances or conflicts out of the project or arising from the construction, implementation, and management of the DPEAR must use the **Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) and Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) As Traditional Governance Systems in Resolving Conflicts/Grievances** first before using any external mechanisms and procedures. It is a policy of the customary laws that any grievances or conflicts within the ICCs/IPs As well as between ICCs/IPs and external entities or persons, the primacy of customary laws must be utilized and prevail.

## 9.2 Composition of the Grievance Council

There will be two Grievance Councils to be used in this IPP. The first council will be **IPS Grievance Council** composed of *Nangka-ama and Nabah-ol* (Council of Elders men and women) to deal with Internal Grievances or involving conflicts among the members of ICCs/IPs. The number of IPS Grievance Council will be composed of 9-15 members from Nangka-ama and Nabah-ol council of elders. The members of the grievance council will be chosen by members of the council of elders. Not all elders have the skills and wisdom to resolve conflicts. Grievance council will be organized per ancestral domain so there will be one in Region II and one in Region III. They will use the *Tongtongan* System which is described above. *Usually, the IPS Grievance Council will resolve the internal conflicts within one day when it is being called for resolution or more days (maximum of 3 days) depending on the grievances, conflicts or cases using the Tongtongan System.* The reporting of cases is usually received through informal or oral method but resolution of conflicts will combine either oral using traditional way or written resolution in a form of agreements of both parties. The resolution of grievances, conflicts or cases using the Tongtongan System is an indigenous restorative system where resolutions of conflicts leave no hurt feelings. The **IPS Grievance Council** procedures can be illustrated in Figure 28 on Page 231 under 9.4 Grievance Council Mechanisms/Procedures for Resolving Conflicts/Grievances.

The second council will be **Multi-Stakeholders Grievance Council** composed of multi-stakeholders from the ICCs/IPs particularly *Nangka-ama and Nabah-ol* or council of elders, from NCIP, DPWH and LGUs. This grievance council applies for resolving conflicts or external grievances raised against agencies and institutions outside of the ICCs/IPs. It applies further for resolving conflicts between ICCs/IPs and other stakeholders or conflicts among non-ICCs/IPs or conflicts among

organizations or other stakeholders. There will be nine (9) members: 3 from Nangka-ama and Nabah-ol council of elders; 4 from DPWH, 1 from NCIP Provincial Office (Provincial Officer), and 1 from LGU (Mayor or authorized representative). In terms of major functions, they will be responsible to resolve external grievances, conflicts or cases between ICCs/IPs and other external stakeholders or among the external stakeholders themselves or among institutions. They will use grievance mechanisms in accordance with procedures prescribed by laws or promulgated by concern institutions. However, when grievances, conflicts or cases will be between ICCs/IPs and external stakeholders, the primacy of customary laws prevail in resolving grievances and it must be used first before using prescribed laws or procedures by concern institutions. The Multi-Stakeholders Grievance Council will be established with DPWH as the proponent to serve as a secretariat, meaning it is housed within the agency to be called regularly if needed to resolve conflicts or cases. Procedures of resolving grievances or resolution of conflicts or cases will follow Figure 29 on Page 233 under 9.4 Grievance Council Mechanisms/Procedures for Resolving Conflicts/Grievances. The resolution of grievances, conflicts or cases by the Multi-Stakeholders Grievance Council will be within three (3) meetings or more depending on the degree of conflicts maximum of three (3) months for resolution of conflicts. However, if the Multi-Stakeholders Grievance Council can't resolve the complaints, grievances, conflicts or cases, the aggrieved party may opt to use regular judiciary or regular courts which are already outside the responsibilities of the council.

For purposes of the IPP, there will be separate grievance councils per ancestral domain in Region II and Region III. **IPS Grievance Council** and **Multi-Stakeholders Grievance Council** will be organized per ancestral domain in both Region II and Region III to resolve any conflicts arising from the project and IPP.

### 9.3 Possible Types of Grievances

During the series of Tongtongan, the council of elders have enumerated two types of grievances or conflicts. (1) First type is the Internal Grievances or Conflicts within the project affected ICCs/IPs in Regions 2 and 3. These grievances or conflicts will be handled by the IPS Grievance Council composed of *Nangka-ama and Nabah-ol* using the Tongtongan System as their customary law with clear grievance mechanisms/procedures. (2) The second type is the External Grievances or Conflicts concerning issues, complaints, violations to external agencies, entities or and non-ICCs/IPs including persons. These grievances or conflicts must be handled by Multi-Stakeholders Grievance Council composed of multi-stakeholders from the *Nangka-ama and Nabah-ol* ICCs/IPs, NCIP, DPWH and LGUs.

In the implementation of the DPEAR Project and the Indigenous People's Plan, it is expected that grievances may be articulated by the Indigenous Peoples. During the implementation, some grievances could arise due to disturbances caused by the movement of vehicles, equipment, and construction materials. Other grievances can also arise due to the handling of resettlement, compensation, and other mitigation measures that the ICCs/IPs would be entitled to, when they are directly affected in the DPEAR alignment. These grievances will be addressed by concern government agencies, contractors or by the judicial system or regular courts depending on the nature of the grievance/complaint. However, if involved ICCs/IPs, the customary laws



must be used first and must prevail in terms of decision making due to primacy of customary laws under Republic Act 8371 or IPRA 1997.

Detailed procedures are discussed below under 9.4 Grievance Council Mechanisms/Procedures for Resolving Conflicts/Grievances for the resolution of grievances, cases or conflicts out of the DPEAR Project construction, implementation and management. Other Grievances related with officials conducting the resettlement process will be handled as described in the DPWH *Infrastructure Right-of-Way (IROW) Procedural Manual*, 1 April 2003 updated under the *Social and Environmental Management systems (SEMS) Operational Manual 2016* particularly on its 6.6 GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES.

#### 9.4 Grievance Council Mechanisms/Procedures for Resolving Conflicts/Grievances

The grievance mechanisms/procedures depend on the types of grievances or conflicts and who will be in charge or what council will be in charge to resolve it as mentioned above.

In the first type of grievances which is the Internal Grievances or Conflicts within the project affected ICCs/IPs, the IPS Grievance Council composed of *Nangka-ama and Nabah-ol* (council of elders) will use their customary law with clear grievance mechanisms/procedures. By principle, women should compose at least one-third of the total number of IPS Grievance Council. Please see figure below that shows Grievance Resolution within the ICCs/IPs.

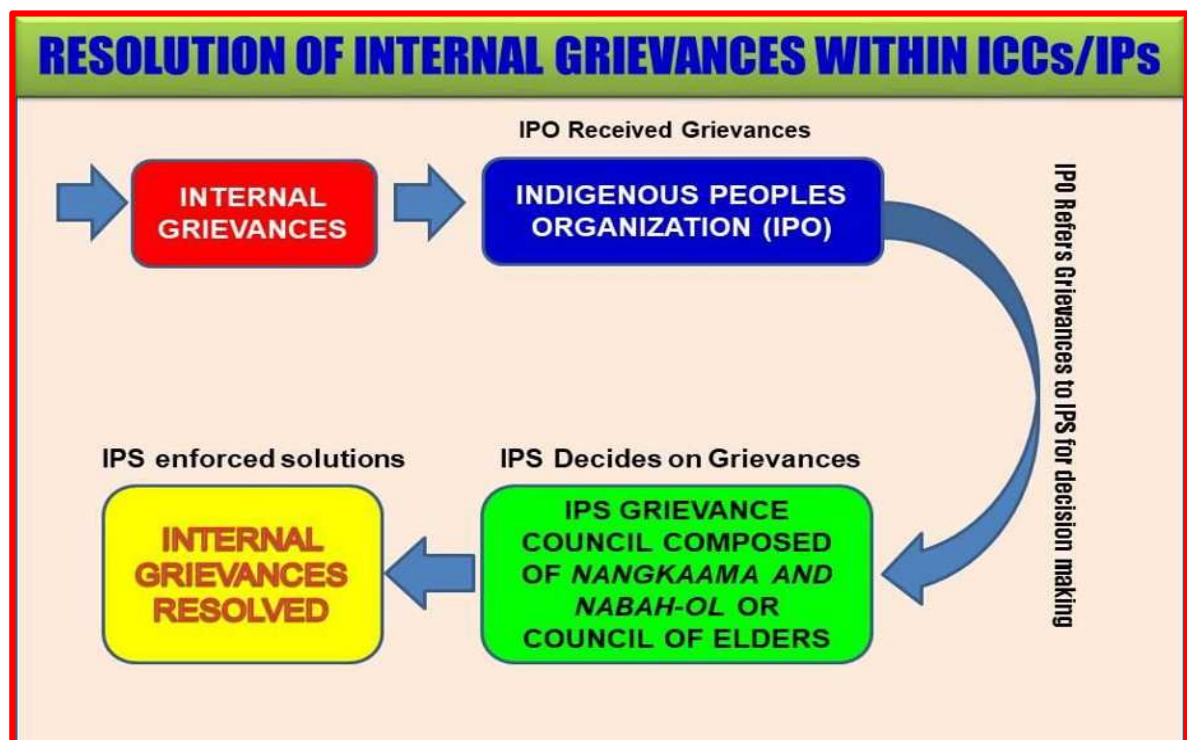


Figure 28: Resolution of Internal Grievances Within ICCs/IPs

As seen in the above Figure 28: Resolution of Internal Grievances within ICCs/IPs, it will follow certain grievance redress mechanisms procedures. The grievance redress mechanisms procedures will observed and follow the following steps: (1) the Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) as technical arm of IPS will receive the complaints, grievances within one day; (2) IPO initially look, review, study it within two days; (3) If found meritorious, the IPO then endorse it during the second day to the IPS Grievance Council for resolution; (4) The IPS Grievance Council upon receipt of referral from IPO will immediately schedule and conduct the actual resolution of complaints or conflicts or cases within one day; (5) The IPS Grievance Council will conduct one day actual resolution of complaints or conflicts or cases meeting; (6) If not resolved, the IPS Grievance Council will conduct three series of resolution of complaints or conflicts or cases meetings or more meetings depending on the case but usually additional three meetings is more than enough to resolve complaints, grievances, conflicts in indigenous way; (7) Finally all complaints, grievances, conflicts or cases are being resolved in indigenous way by IPS Grievance Council. Nothing is not resolved using traditional or indigenous way.

In terms of Grievance Redress Mechanism, the Presidents of the two (2) Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs) from Kalanguya-Ikalan in Region II and Kalanguya in Region III must be the Regional Contact Person in both regions. As a matter of fact, the IPO has complete officers from the President, Vice-President Treasurer, Secretary, Auditor, Business Managers, Sergeant-at-arms, and Council of Elders as advisers. But with this DPEARP, the DPWH as a proponent must also designate a two Regional Focal Persons (1 for Region II and 1 for Region III) for Grievance Redress Mechanism to function as the main coordinator/contact person and the secretariat.

In the second type of grievances which is the External Grievances or Conflicts outside the ICCs/IPs, the **Multi-Stakeholders Grievance Council** composed of nine (9) members from the multi-stakeholders will use another grievance mechanisms/procedures. As mentioned in the second paragraph of 9.2, the nine (9) members are composed of: 3 from Nangka-ama and Nabah-ol council of elders; 4 from DPWH, 1 from NCIP Provincial Office (Provincial Officer), and 1 from LGU (Mayor or authorized representative). By principle, at least four (4) members of the **Multi-Stakeholders Grievance Council** should be women. Please see the figure on the next page that shows Grievance Resolution outside the ICCs/IPs.

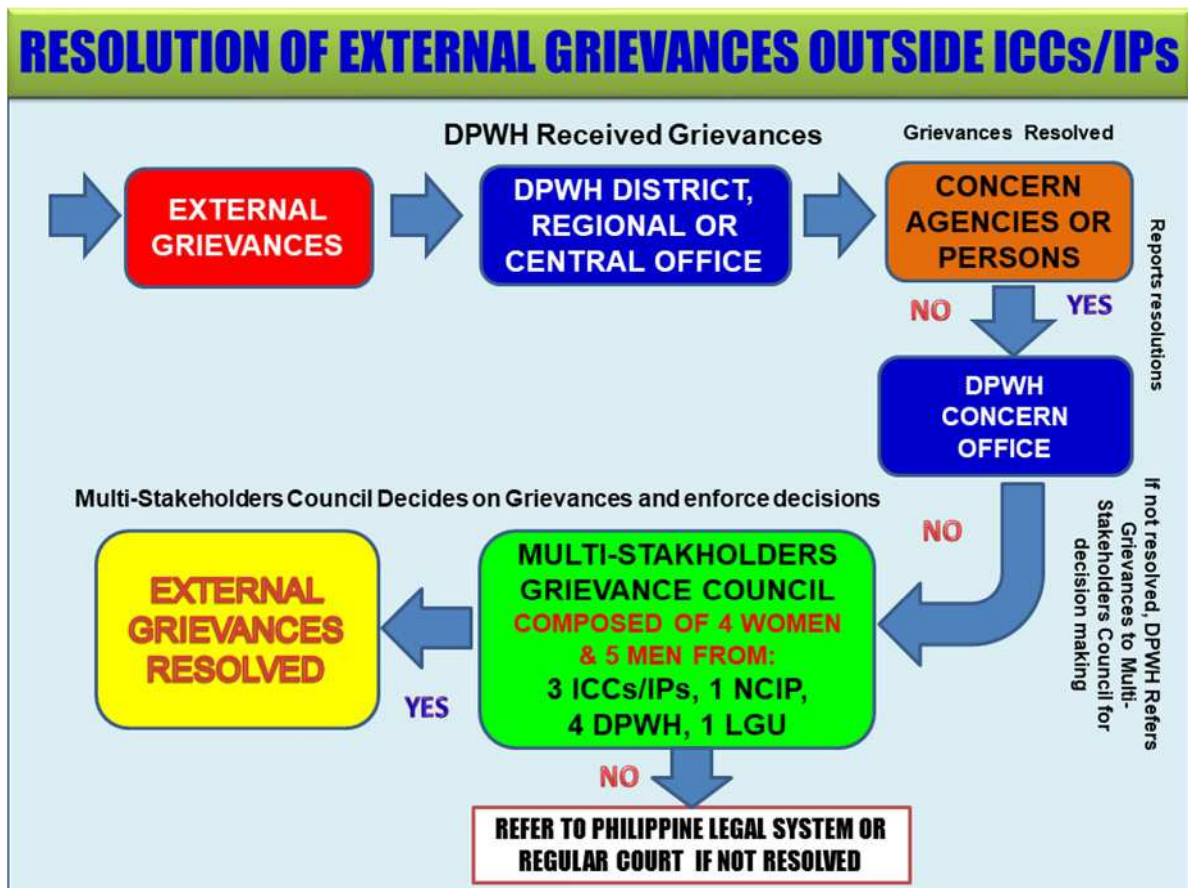


Figure 29: Resolution of External Grievances Outside ICCs/IPs

Based on the above Figure 29: Resolution of External Grievances Outside ICCs/IPs, it also follows grievance mechanisms procedures. The external grievance mechanisms procedures follow the following steps: (1) The DPWH as the proponent who will receive the formal grievances or complaints within one day; (2) DPWH as the proponent will try to resolve complaints, grievances, conflicts or cases between or among concern agencies or persons arising from the IPP or project within one week or five working days with concern agencies upon receipt of the complaints; (3) If not resolved within 5 working days, DPWH will refer to the Multi-Stakeholders Grievance Council who will make final decision of the complaints, grievances, conflicts or cases within one week or five working days upon receipt of referral from DPWH; (4) If not further resolved by the Multi-Stakeholders Grievance Council, then the aggrieved party or the complainant may opt to refer or bring the grievances or case to the regular courts or Philippines legal systems wherever is applicable which follows regular courts proceedings in terms of timeframe on the resolution of conflicts/complaints.

However, if it is between ICCs/IPs and outside stakeholders, primacy of customary laws prevails unless no further resolutions were reached and agreed. This is within the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 or Republic Act 8371 of the Philippine Law.


The grievance redress mechanism provides opportunities for ICCs/IPs or other people that are adversely affected by JICA-financed projects to express their grievances, seek solutions, and report alleged violations of JICA Guidelines for

Environmental and Social Considerations and World Bank OP 4.10. It also includes grievances arising from the implementation of this Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) or its non-implementation. Most especially, it concerns to any violations on the four bundles of rights and thirty-six specific rights of the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) affected by the Dalton Pass East Alternative Road Project (DPEARP).

The grievance mechanisms as contained in the FPIC MOA as part and partial of this IPP will be strictly followed as it was part of the issuance of the Certification Precondition (CP).

Finally, the DPWH believes that the abovementioned culture-based and appropriate grievance mechanisms as content of this IPP makes it very comprehensive to make the project run smoothly and avoid any conflicts among the major stakeholders of the project.

Certified Correct by:

  
DR. JESSTER P. EDUARDO

2022

General Manager/IPP Team Leader  
ICON IPED CO.

December 9,

Date





*This Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)  
Supports the ICCs/IPs Intergenerational  
Planning Framework including their  
Ancestral Domain Development and  
Protection Plan! This is part of JICA  
and DPWH Commitments in  
recognizing, respecting, promoting and  
protecting the rights of ICCs/IPs in the  
Philippines!*





# INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

## Dalton Pass East Alternative Road



*Kalanguya ICCs/IPs Community Ritual for the IPP*



# DRAFT IPP



**DPWH** BUILD BUILD BUILD



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