

Central Mindanao High Standard Highway Construction Project
(Cagayan de Oro - Malaybalay Section)

Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)

June 2024



Department of Public Works and Highways

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Abbreviation	vii
Definition of Terms	ix
Executive Summary	xiv
1 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Project Description.....	1
1.2 Objectives of the Indigenous Peoples Plan	1
1.3 Target Area of the Indigenous Peoples Plan.....	1
1.4 Project Design.....	6
1.4.1 Geometric Design Standard.....	6
1.4.2 Design Speed	6
1.4.3 Interchange Ramps	6
1.4.4 High Standard Highway Geometry	6
1.4.5 Vertical Clearance.....	8
1.4.6 Number of Lanes.....	8
1.4.7 Carriageway, Shoulder, and Median Widths.....	8
2 LEGAL BASIS, POLICY FRAMEWORK AND GAP ANALYSIS	10
2.1 Legal Basis.....	10
2.1.1 Philippine Constitution	10
2.1.2 The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997 (Republic Act No. 8371).....	10
2.1.3 NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, Series of 2012.....	12
2.1.4 The Right-of-Way Act (Republic Act No. 10752)	13
2.1.5 DPWH ROW Acquisition Manual of 2017 (Department Order 152 series of 2017)	13
2.1.6 Guidelines for Right-of-Way (ROW) Acquisition and Payment of Ancestral Domains Affected by the Implementation of National Government Infrastructure Projects (Department Order 43 series of 2020).....	13
2.2 Policy Framework	14
2.2.1 JICA Guidelines on Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010)....	14
2.2.2 Process of FPIC-P in line with FPIC-J.....	14
2.3 Policy Gap Analysis between the Philippines Systems and JICA Guidelines on IPP Systems	16
3 IPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK.....	22
3.1 National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP).....	22
3.2 Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH).....	23
3.2.1 National Level.....	23

3.2.2	Site Level	24
3.2.3	The Local Government Unit (LGU)	25
3.3	The IPP Implementation Committee	25
4	BASELINE INFORMATION of Affected areas and the Affected Indigenous Peoples	27
4.1	Profile of Indigenous People in Bukidnon.....	27
4.1.1	Bukidnon Tribe.....	27
4.1.2	Higaonon Tribe.....	27
4.1.3	Manobo Tribe.....	27
4.1.4	Matigsalog Tribe.....	28
4.1.5	Tigwahanon Tribe	28
4.1.6	Umayamnon Tribe	28
4.1.7	Talaandig Tribe.....	28
4.2	Higaonon-Talaandig Cultural Communities	29
4.2.1	Higaonon-Talaandig Indigenous Cultural Practices, Customs, and Beliefs.....	30
4.3	Mount Palaopao, Upper Mangima-Upper Kulaman Ancestral Domain (MPUMUKAD).....	32
4.4	Mt. Palaopao Upper Mangima Tribal Communities	37
4.5	Structure of the Target IPs.....	37
5	Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Indigenous Peoples	41
5.1	Demographic Profile.....	41
5.2	Information on Employment.....	46
5.3	Information on Monthly Household Income and Expenditure	47
5.4	Information on Skills, Business Interests and Training Needs of Household Members	48
5.5	Information on Household Utilities, Facilities and Equipment	48
5.6	Information About the Project.....	50
6	EXPECTED PROJECT IMPACTS	54
7	PROCESS, RESULTS, AND ASSESSMENTS OF FBI/FPIC-P.....	56
7.1	Status of IPs comparing to World Bank's OP	56
7.2	Collective Attachment.....	56
7.3	Chronology of IPs' Validation in the project	59
7.3.1	Supplementary Survey (Initial Confirmation)	59
7.3.2	Survey for IPP along with FPIC-P/FPIC-J Process	60
8	DEVELOPMENT PLANS TO AVOID, MITIGATE ADVERSE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS	64
8.1	Land Acquisition Policy	64
8.2	Compensation and Entitlement Policy	65

8.3	Project Affected Persons and Eligibilities	66
8.4	Compensation and Entitlement Matrix	68
8.5	Action Plans	80
8.5.1	Action Plan for Indigenous Peoples to Benefit from the Project	80
8.5.2	The ADSDPP – Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan 82	
9	Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	103
9.1	Grievances Concerning Issues or Entities Inside the IP Communities.....	103
9.2	Grievances Concerning Issues or Entities Outside the IP Communities	104
10	BUDGET AND FINANCING	107
11	MONITORING, REPORTING, AND EVALUATION	109
11.1	Internal Monitoring	111
11.2	External Monitoring.....	112
11.3	Frequency of Monitoring	113
11.4	IPP Monitoring Budgetary Requirements	114
11.5	Reporting.....	114
11.6	Monitoring Indicators.....	115
11.7	Institutional Arrangement for the Monitoring	117
12	Stakeholder Meetings / Community Consultations under FPIC-J and FPIC-p.....	118
12.1	Framework / Policy.....	118
12.2	Stakeholder Analysis and Methodology of Consultation	119
12.3	Community Consultations as the Results of FPIC-P/FPIC-J.....	126
12.3.1	1st Level Consultation Meeting.....	126
12.3.2	2nd Level Consultation Meeting.....	131
12.3.3	3rd Level Consultation Meeting.....	147

List of Tables

Table 1-1: Jurisdictions of the Project Alignment and Units within the AD	5
Table 1-2: Road geometric design standard for main alignment (80kph design speed)	6
Table 1-3: Road geometric design standard for ramp (40kph design speed)	7
Table 2-1: Gap Analysis of JICA-GL and Domestic Legal Frameworks	17
Table 4-1: MPUMATRIC's CADT Applying Process	35
Table 5-1: Distribution of Indigenous Families Peoples Project-Affected Families (IP PAFs).....	41
Table 5-2: Sex of Household Head.....	42
Table 5-3: Age of Household Head.....	42
Table 5-4: Household Size of the IP PAFs.....	43
Table 5-5: Civil Status of Household Head	43
Table 5-6: Educational Attainment of Household Head.....	44
Table 5-7: Religion of Household Head of the IP PAFs	44
Table 5-8: House Ownership of the IP PAFs	44
Table 5-9: Length of Residence of the IP PAFs.....	45
Table 5-10: Place of Origin of the IP PAFs	45
Table 5-11: Reason for Establishing Residence of the IP PAFs	45
Table 5-12: Employment Status of the IP PAFs.....	46
Table 5-13: Occupation of the Household Head.....	46
Table 5-14: Employment Status of the Household Head.....	46
Table 5-15: Place of Work of Household Head	47
Table 5-16: Monthly Income of Household Head of the IP PAFs.....	47
Table 5-17: Monthly Expenditure of Household Head of the IP PAFs.....	47
Table 5-18: Existing/Present Skills of the Household Heads	48
Table 5-19: Construction Materials of the Roof of the IP PAFs.....	48
Table 5-20: Construction Materials of the Outer Wall of the IP PAFs.....	49
Table 5-21: Source/s of Power/Lighting of the IP PAFs.....	49
Table 5-22: Main Source/s of Drinking Water of the IP PAFs.....	49
Table 5-23: Kind of Toilet Facilities of the IP PAFs.....	50
Table 5-24: Fuel for Cooking of the IP PAFs.....	50
Table 5-25: Project Awareness of the IP PAFs	50
Table 5-26: Where did you learn about the proposed DPWH project in your area of the IP PAFs	50
Table 5-27: Benefits that can be derived from this project of the IP PAFs.....	51
Table 5-28: Overall issues and concerns about the project of the IP PAFs	51
Table 5-29: Support on the proposed project of the IP PAFs.....	51
Table 5-30: Recommendations to address issues and concerns of the IP PAFs.....	53
Table 6-1. Expected Project Impacts by IPs during the Public Consultation Meetings / Focus Group	

Discussion.....	54
Table 7-1. Collective Attachment	56
Table 7-2 IP's Status Comparing with OP 4.10 of the World Bank and IPRA Law.....	58
Table 7-3 Classification of Initial number of 22 IPs along the Project Alignment.....	59
Table 7-4 Difference between 13 IPs of IPP's Target and 6 IPs Untargeted	60
Table 7-5 Target Barangays of 13 IP PAFs (for both FPIC-P and FPIC-J)	63
Table 8-1: Compensation and Entitlement Matrix.....	69
Table 8-2. Action Plan for Indigenous Peoples to Benefit from the Project.....	81
Table 8-3. Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan of Higaonon-Talaandig Indigenous Cultural Community	85
Table 8-4. Ancestral Domain Resources: Development, Utilization, Management and Community Enterprise Program	95
Table 10-1. Estimated IPP Implementation Cost	108
Table 11-1. IPP Monitoring Mechanisms	110
Table 11-2. IPP Monitoring Budgetary Requirements	114
Table 11-3. Indicators for the Internal Monitoring Agent	115
Table 11-4. Indicators for the External Monitoring Agent.....	116
Table 12-1. Summary Table of Consultation Meetings	121
Table 12-2. Summary Results of the General and Community Meeting with the Council of Elders and Barangay Officials and Affected Residents	122
Table 12-3. Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures during the 1 st Level Consultation Meeting.....	128
Table 12-4. Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures during the 2 nd Level Consultation Meeting.....	133
Table 12-5. Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures during the 3 rd Level Consultation Meeting	148

List of Figures

Figure 1-1: Location of the Project Area.....	2
Figure 1-2: Jurisdictions (City/Municipality) of the Project alignment	3
Figure 1-3: Indicative Map of the MPUMUKAD	3
Figure 1-4: Typical Cross Section Embankment and Cut: Row=60m	8
Figure 1-5: Typical Cross Section at Interchange: One-Lane Ramp.....	9
Figure 1-6: Typical Cross Section at Interchange: Two-Lane, Two-Direction Ramp	9
Figure 2-1: FPIC-P Process.....	15
Figure 3-1: Organizational Structure of NCIP	23
Figure 3-2. Relevant Authorities of IPP Planning / Implementation	26
Figure 4-1. Photo of Higaonon Tribe.....	30
Figure 4-2. Photo of Talaandig Tribe.....	30
Figure 4-3. Mount Palaopao, Upper Mangima-Upper Kulaman Ancestral Domain Map	34
Figure 4-4. Structure of Indigenous Leadership Systems of the Hintulek Ha Higaonon-Talaandig	40
Figure 9-1. Grievances Concerning Issues or Entities Inside the IP Communities.....	104
Figure 9-2. 9.2 Grievances Concerning Issues or Entities Outside the IP Communities.....	106
Figure 11-1. Internal Monitoring Flowchart.....	112
Figure 11-2. External Monitoring Flowchart.....	113

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AD	Ancestral Domain
BIR	Bureau of Internal Revenue
CMHSHCP	Central Mindanao High Standard Highway Construction Project
CLOA	Certificate of Land Ownership Award
DEO	District Engineering Office
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DDR	Due Diligence Report
EA	Executing Agency
EMA	External Monitoring Agents
EO	Executive Order
ESSD	Environmental and Social Safeguards Division
FLGMA	Forest Land Grazing Management Agreement
FPIC	Free and Prior Informed Consent
GOP	Government of the Philippines
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IMA	Internal Monitoring Agent
IO	Implementing Office
IPA	Independent Property Appraiser
IP/ICC	Indigenous People/Indigenous Cultural Community
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples' Local Communities
IPMR	Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representative
IPP	Indigenous People Plan
IPRA	Indigenous People's Rights Act
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LARRIPP Policy	Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples Policy
LGU	Local Government Unit
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Program
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PhP	Philippine Peso
PDT	Provincial Delineation Team
PIB	Project Information Booklet
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
RA	Republic Act
RAP	Right-of-Way Action Plan
RCS	Replacement Cost Study

RIC	Resettlement Implementation Committee
RIPF	Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Framework
ROW	Right-of-Way
SES	Socioeconomic Survey
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
UPMO-RMC1	Unified Project Management Office-Road Management Cluster 1 (Bilateral)

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Ancestral Domain -- As defined in R.A. 8371 (IPRA), refers 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, 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 includes land, forests, pasture, residential, agricultural, and other lands individually owned whether inalienable 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 who practice shifting cultivation. As clarified in Section 4 of R.A. 8371, ancestral domains cover not only the physical environment but the total environment including the spiritual and cultural bonds to the area which the ICCs/IPs possess, occupy, and use and to which they have claims of ownership.

Ancestral Lands -- As defined in R.A. 8371 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.

Appraised Value -- means the market value of a property as estimated by an Independent Property Appraiser or Government Financial Institution.

BIR Zonal Valuation -- is an approved zonal schedule of fair market values on real property set by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) as basis for computation of internal revenue taxes.

Certificate of Ancestral Domains Title - It refers to a title formally recognizing the rights of possessions and ownership of ICCs/IPs over their ancestral domains identified and delineated in accordance with the RA 8371.

Certificate of Ancestral Lands Title - It refers to a title formally recognizing the rights of ICCs/IPs over their ancestral land.

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.

Communal Claims – It refers to claims on land, resources and rights thereon, belonging to the whole community within a defined territory.

Certificate of Land Ownership Award (CLOA) -- 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.

Compensation -- This means payment in cash or in kind at replacement cost for an asset to be acquired or affected by an infrastructure project.

Cut-off Date -- Determination of informal PAPs and affected improvements shall be based on cut-off date, which is the start of census of PAPs and tagging for improvements. For formal PAPs, cut-off date is reckoned upon receipt of Notice of Taking.

Customary Law -- It refers to a body of written and/or unwritten rules, usages, customs and practices traditionally and continually recognized, accepted, and observed by respective ICCs/IPs.

Disturbance Compensation -- 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).

Financial Assistance -- 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 damaged by the project.

Field Base Investigation (FBI) – 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 ICC/IPs whose FPIC-P is to be obtained.

Field Base Validation (FBV) – to confirm the following: a) Authenticity of the declaration, b) The existence of the plan or projects; and c) The capacity of the ICC/IPs to undertake the plan, program, project or activity.

Free and Prior Informed Consent of Philippines (FPIC-P) – As defined in R.A. 8371, it means 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 and appropriate to the community.

Free, Prior, and Informed Consultation under JICA (FPIC-J) - In addition to FPIC-P, the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations requires another concept of FPIC as stated in its Appendix 1, "Efforts must be made to obtain the consent of indigenous peoples in a process of free, prior, and informed consultation." This policy will be applied in accordance with the World Bank's related Operational Policy and associated documents, too.

Government Financial Institution (GFI) -- refers to a national government owned or controlled corporation that the Implementing Office may engage to provide property appraisal services, including estimates of the market values of the property, affected by the ROW for a project.

Implementing Agency (IA) or Implementing Office (IO) -- refers to any department, bureau, office, commission, authority, or agency of the national government, including any government-owned or -controlled corporation or state college or university, authorized by law or its respective charter to undertake national government projects. The DPWH is an IA.

Independent Property Appraiser (IPA) -- refers to an individual or firm that may be engaged by the Implementing Office to provide property appraisal services, including estimates of the market values of the property, affected by the ROW for a project.

Indigenous Cultural Community/Indigenous People (ICC/IP) -- As defined in R.A. 8371, it refers to a group of people or homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by other, 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 customs, tradition and other distinctive cultural traits, or who have, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads of colonization, non-indigenous religions and culture, 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 or 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 Peoples' Local Communities (IPLCs) – refers to the Higaonon, Bukidnon, and Talaandig. For the purpose of this report, these IPs, commonly referred to as "tribes.

Indigenous Political Structures (IPS) – It refers 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 – It refers 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 People Action Plan (IPAP) -- 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.

Informal Settler Families (ISFs) -- refer to households living in a lot, whether private or public, without the consent of the property owner; or those without legal claim over the property they are occupying; or those living in danger areas such as esteros, railroad tracks, garbage dumps, riverbanks, shorelines, and waterways.

Land Acquisition -- It is the process of acquiring land from the current owners pursuant to the provisions of RA 10752 modes of acquisition. The modes of land acquisition are Donation, Barter or Exchange, Purchase, Quit Claim or Expropriation.

Older People/ Elderly/ Senior Citizens -- Individuals belonging to the age group 60 years and over

Parcellary Survey -- refers to the activities undertaken as part of the Detailed Engineering Design of a project to define the proposed ROW alignment and limits, the affected lots showing the name of the owners/claimants, lot numbers, and areas, and technical descriptions, and all improvements within the ROW limits.

Poor -- The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) said the poverty threshold per family amounted to PhP 12,082 a month. An income below this amount would categorize a family as being poor and an income above this would mean a family is nonpoor.

Prescription Period -- As stipulated in Article 1141 of Civil Code, real actions over immovables 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).

Production Cost (palay, vegetable and corn) -- 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 (PAF) -- 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 (PAP) -- 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 Affected Tribal Clans and Elements inside Ancestral Domains (PATCEAD) – Collective term that encompass the cultural authorities in the Indigenous Political Structure managing the ancestral domain. This is represented by leaders of the clan knowledgeable on the elements of nature that will be affected by the project.

Project Boundaries -- 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 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)

Relocation -- This refers to the physical displacement of a PAF from his/her pre- project place of residence and his/her transfer to another place.

Replacement Cost -- 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.

Resettlement -- This is a generic term that covers all measures taken to mitigate all adverse social impacts of a project on the PAFs, including compensation and relocation.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) -- This is a document drafted by the project proponent or other parties responsible for resettlement (such as government agencies), specifying the procedures it will follow and the actions it will take to properly resettle and compensate affected people and communities.

Resettlement Implementation Committee -- A local coordinating and consultative body organized for the implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Right-of-Way (ROW) -- means a part or the entirety of a property, site, or location, with defined physical boundaries, used or required by a government infrastructure project.

Social Impact Assessment or Social Assessment -- It is a framework for incorporating social or stakeholders' analysis and participatory processes in project design and implementation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1. Project Description** – The proposed Central Mindanao High Standard Highway Construction Project (CMHSHCP) is part of Phase II of the Master Plan on High Standard Highway Network Development, having a length of 65.5 kilometers, will traverse 27 barangays of four (4) municipalities and two (2) cities in the Provinces of Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon in Region X (Northern Mindanao). The objective of this project is to improve the transport efficiency in the region and contribute the economic development of the surrounding area.
- 2. Legal Basis, Policy Framework & GAP Analysis** – The policy framework within which this Indigenous Peoples Plan will operate was derived from the Philippine Constitution, Republic Act No. 10752 (The Right-of-Way Act), DPWH Department Order 152 (DPWH ROW Acquisition Manual of 2017), Republic Act No. 8371 (The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997), JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (2010) (hereinafter referred to as “JICA-GL”), and other social safeguards issuances.
- 3. Baseline Information Affected LGUs And the Affected Indigenous Peoples** - The provinces of Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon have historically been inhabited by Indigenous Peoples (IPs), collectively known as the Higaonon, Bukidnon, and Talaandig. For the purpose of this report, these IPs, commonly referred to as "tribes," will be collectively denoted as Indigenous Peoples' Local Communities (IPLCs).
- 4. Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Indigenous Peoples** - Census and socioeconomic survey as a part of RAP survey of the study was undertaken from November 5, 2021 – February 4, 2022, and listed 27 IP PAFs. Based on the results of the surveys, a supplementary survey was undertaken on June 15-18, 27-28, 2022 to collect additional information regarding the IPs' traditions, way of life, sacred places, etc.
- 5. Expected Project Impacts** - Ancestral domains encompass resource-rich areas that combine essential elements of life: land, water, air, fire, light, plants, and animals, among others. These elements are vital for the sustenance and resilience of IPs across generations. Tribal norms and customary laws govern land use and cultural practices inherited from ancestors since ancient times. As a result, the Project will yield both positive and negative consequences that could impact the tribal way of life for present and future generations. The IP response, embedded within a Plan, outlines potential

future scenarios involving perceived risks, benefits, trade-offs, and long-term consequences associated with the Project.

6. **Process, Results, and Assessments of FBI/FPIC** - As indigenous peoples have been confirmed to reside in the project area in the middle of the study, additional surveys were required in accordance with the procedures stipulated in IPRA of the Philippines and policies of the JICA-GL. The DPWH, in collaboration with NCIP prepared IPP to implement the processes of FPIC-J as well as FPIC-P to IPs in the project area and to obtain their consent.
7. **Development Plans to Avoid, Mitigate Adverse and Negative Impacts** - The affected 7 communities formulated an Action Plan based on their ADSDPP. This plan is designed to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples will receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits. It also includes necessary measures to enhance and guide the implementing agencies. The plan is composed of 3 phases namely: (a) Phase 1 - Pre-Implementation Phase; (b) Phase 2- Implementation Phase; and (c) Phase 3. - Post Implementation phase.
8. **Grievance Redress Mechanism** – An IP-sensitive GRM was developed to receive and resolve project related concerns, complaints, and grievances. Conflicts within affected communities will be addressed within the community itself through dispute resolution process and mechanisms.
9. **IPP Institutional Arrangement** - The IPP Implementation Committee shall be composed of representatives from the RO and DEO, the City/Municipal, the NCIP provincial and/or regional office, affected barangays, and APs with separate representation for IP/ICC communities affected by the project. The Representative from NCIP is vital in this committee in case there is a possibility of impact to IPs.
10. **Cost Estimation for IPP Implementation** - The RAP Section 7.2 Compensation and Entitlement Matrix serves as the basis for the compensation and entitlements of the 13 affected Indigenous Peoples Families. Other requests of the IP PAPs during the FPIC-P/FPIC-J, which are not covered in the RAP 7.2 Compensation and Entitlement Matrix, can always be routed through different government agencies such as NCIP, LRA, DA, DENR, DOH, TESDA, among others.
11. **Monitoring, Reporting, and Evaluation** - There will be two types of monitoring, the

internal and external monitoring. Representatives from the DPWH-UPMO, DPWH-ESSD, DPWH Field Offices, NCIP Field Offices, LGUs and MPUMATRIC, and IPS shall jointly conduct the supervision and monitoring of IPP implementation. An External Monitoring Agent (EMA) shall do the external monitoring and evaluation. The EMA for this Projects is a consultancy firm with qualified and experienced staff with Terms of Reference acceptable to the DPWH and JICA.

12. Stakeholder Meetings / Community Consultations - The Coordination and Public Consultations Meetings for CMHSHCP were undertaken to inform the primary and secondary stakeholders about the project information. Seven (7) IPLC Sayuda ha Batasan (community consultations) have been conducted. These sessions involved one barangay, Ticala, in Manolo Fortich (held on May 13), and six barangays of Kisolon and Poblacion (held on May 20), as well as Puntian, Vista Villa, San Roque, and Kulasi (held on May 21), all located in Sumilao Municipality. The gatherings took place in the Tulugan (tribal hall) for Ticala and Kisolon meetings, and in the Barangay Legislative Office for Vista Villa, with prior arrangements for the Sayuda meetings.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The proposed Central Mindanao High Standard Highway Construction Project (CMHSHCP), which is a part of Phase II of the Master Plan on High Standard Highway Network Development, is planned to span a length of 65.5 kilometers. This highway will traverse 27 barangays across four (4) municipalities and two (2) cities in the Provinces of Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon, located in Region X (Northern Mindanao). The project aims to enhance transport efficiency in the region and contribute to the economic development of the surrounding areas. Spearheaded by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), with the assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

1.2 Objectives of the Indigenous Peoples Plan

The primary objective of the IPP is to ensure that the project activities will avoid adverse effects on indigenous communities and provide benefits in a culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive, and intergenerationally inclusive way. The project will employ culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive consultation processes when engaging tribal leaders, indigenous communities, and IP representatives. The IPP specifies safeguard provisions to be monitored during project implementation to ensure that benefits are equally distributed. It also provides necessary guidance to guarantee culturally appropriate program implementation.

1.3 Target Area of the Indigenous Peoples Plan

The Central Mindanao High Standard Highway Construction Project (CMHSHCP) traverses 27 barangays across four (4) municipalities and two (2) cities in the Provinces of Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon within Region X (Northern Mindanao). Among those administrative units, 2 Municipality (7 barangays) are located within the area of the Mount Palaopao, Upper Mangima-Upper Kulaman Ancestral Domain (MPUMUKAD) which has not certified as a CADT.

The Mt. Palaopao Upper Mangima Tribal Communities (MPUMATRIC) is an Indigenous Peoples (IP) organization that assists the Higaonon-Talaandig Indigenous Cultural Communities in applying for the Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) for MPUMUKAD. The MPUMATRIC was organized on October 8, 2003, after a Mt. Palaopao

Stakeholders Conference. It is an Indigenous Peoples Organization of the Talaandig - Higaonon communities of Municipalities of Manolo Fortich and Sumilao, Province of Bukidnon.

As an organization, it is legally registered as a non-stock, non-profit organization at the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in June 2006. SEC is a government agency responsible for regulating and supervising the securities industry and its participants. SEC also oversees the issuance and trading of securities, ensuring compliance with laws and regulations to maintain market integrity. It registers securities and investment products, approves public offerings, monitors and regulates publicly-listed companies, and enforces rules related to corporate governance and disclosure. MPUMATRIC is culturally driven and self-help, mostly through voluntary, collective and personal resources of the community and its leaders.

Following maps shows the location of project areas and MPUMUKAD.

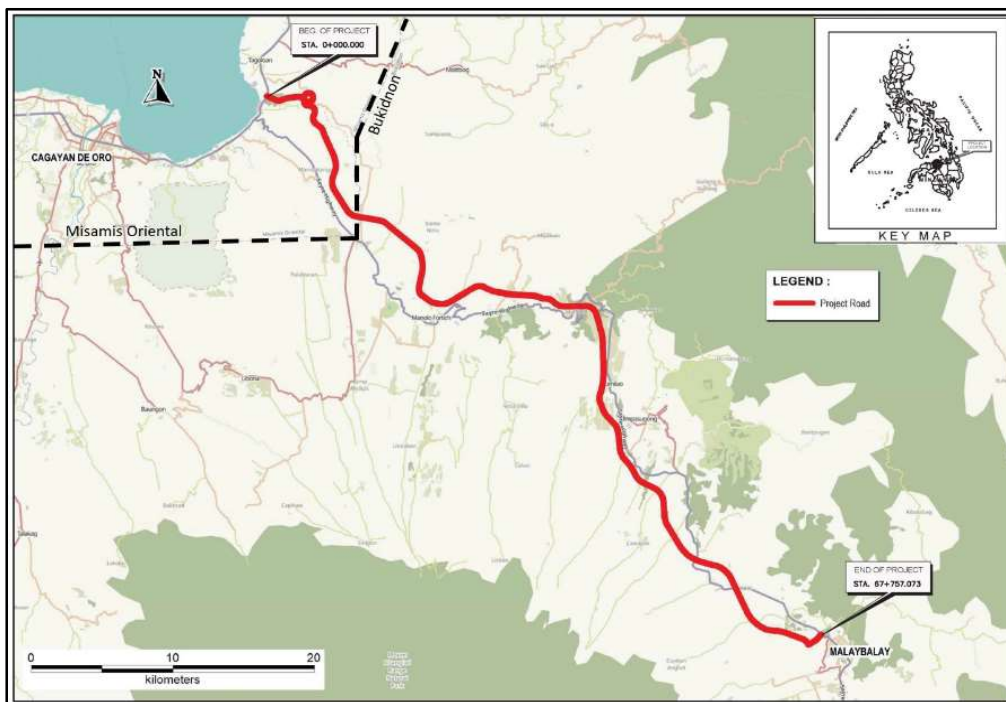


Figure 1-1: Location of the Project Area

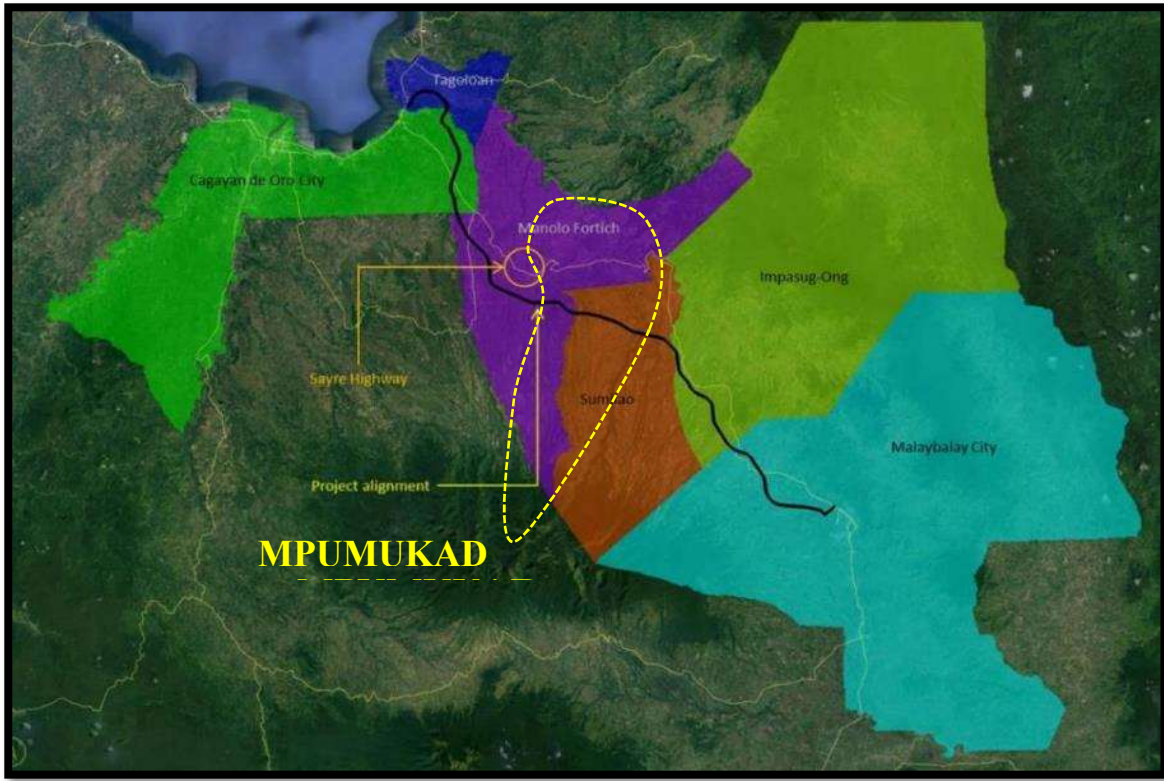


Figure 1-2: Jurisdictions (City/Municipality) of the Project alignment

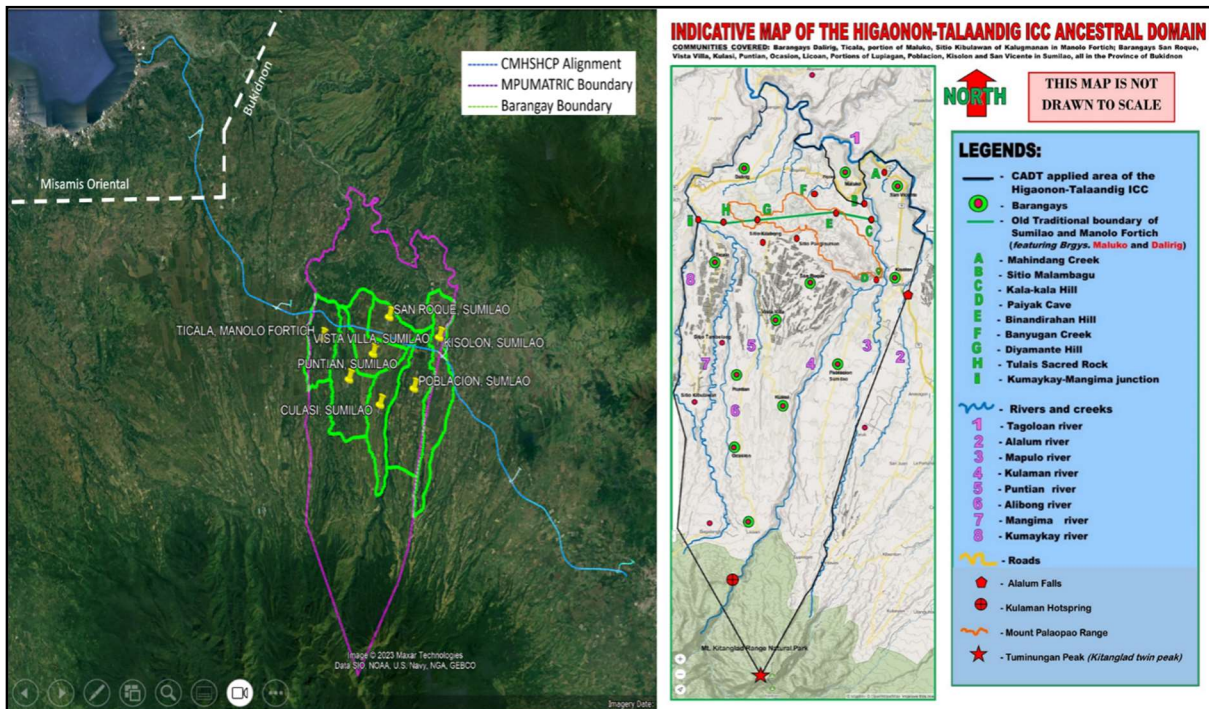


Figure 1-3: Indicative Map of the MPUMUKAD

The target barangays of the Indigenous Peoples Plan are Barangay Ticala in the Municipality of Manolo Fortich and the Barangays of Puntian, Vista Villa, San Roque, Kulasi, Poblacion, and Kisolon, all in the Municipality of Sumilao as shown in Figure 1-3.

The seven (7) barangays listed in Table 1-1 are the focus of the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC-P) process, as mandated by Republic Act 8371, also known as the Indigenous People's Rights Act (IPRA). This process serves as the mechanism for conducting the necessary FPIC-P with the Project Affected Families (PAFs) residing exclusively within the barangays of Ticala (Manalo Fortich) and Kisolon (Sumilao), encompassing 6 PAFs and 7 PAFs, respectively (as shown in the subsequent table).

The implementation of FPIC-P is designated at the barangay level and is not applicable to individual IPs or families. These designated target barangays are not recorded in the Certificate of Non-Overlap (CNO) but have been assigned within the Working Order (WO), with the exception of Barangay Kisolon. Following a subsequent confirmation, Kisolon has been acknowledged as one of the impacted barangays within the Ancestral Domain (AD). Consequently, it is treated as an additional affected barangay, distinct from the six barangays initially listed in the WO.

On September 18, 2023, the NCIP Region X issued the Certification Precondition (CP) stating that after the conduct of FPIC in accordance with NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, Series of 2012 and CEB Resolution No. 08-083-2021, it is found that the DPWH and JICA have complied with the procedural and documentary requirements of NCIP. The CP was issued after the finalization of Resolution of Consent. Said document is synonymous to the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) being required by NCIP before they release the CP.

Table 1-1: Jurisdictions of the Project Alignment and Units within the AD

Province	City/ Municipality	Barangay	Number of IP PAFs	CNO	WO	CP
Misamis Oriental	Cagayan de Oro City	Casinglot	N/A	Issued		
		Natumolan	N/A	Issued		
		Bugo	N/A	Issued		
	Tagoloan	Balubal	N/A	Issued		
		Puerto	N/A	Issued		
Bukidnon	Manolo Fortich	Mambatangan	N/A	Issued		
		Alae	N/A	Issued		
		San Miguel	N/A	Issued		
		Damilag	N/A	Issued		
		Diclum	N/A	Issued		
		Tankulan (Poblacion)	N/A	Issued		
		Sankanán	N/A	Issued		
		Ticala (AD Area*)	6 PAFs	N/A	Issued	Issued
	Sumilao	Puntian (AD Area)	N/A	N/A	Issued	Issued
		Vista Villa (AD Area)	N/A	N/A	Issued	Issued
		San Roque (AD Area)	N/A	N/A	Issued	Issued
		Kulasi (AD Area)	N/A	N/A	Issued	Issued
		Poblacion (AD Area)	N/A	N/A	Issued	Issued
		Kisolón (AD Area)	7 PAFs	N/A	**	**
		Impasug-ong	Poblacion	N/A	Issued	
	Malaybalay	La Fortuna	N/A	Issued		
		Capitan Bayong	N/A	Issued		
		Cawayan	N/A	Issued		
		Impalutao	N/A	Issued		
		Dalwangan	N/A	Issued	Issued***	N/A
		Patpat (Lapu-Lapu)	N/A	Issued		
	Kalasangay	N/A	Issued			

* Names of Seven Barangays in Bold with "AD Area" are located within MPUMUKAD.

**Kisolón is not recorded in the WO, however, it was confirmed by NCIP as the target of FPIC-P (within MPUMUKAD)

*** Dalawangan is falling into another AD with CADT which is not overlapped with the project. Therefore, another separated CNO for the project was issued for Dalawangan, 18th September 2023.

1.4 Project Design

1.4.1 Geometric Design Standard

The standard references used for the Central Mindanao High Standard Highway are a) Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets, AASHTO 2011, 6th Edition, b) Design Guidelines, Criteria & Standards, volume 4 Highway Design, 2015, DPWH, and c) Japan Road Association, Road Structure Ordinance, 2019.

1.4.2 Design Speed

The recommended design speed of 80 kph taken from the previous pre-feasibility study (HSH MP Phase-2 report) was used for the main alignment. The design speed was selected considering moderate topographic conditions at the proposed alignment and traffic safety.

1.4.3 Interchange Ramps

The interchange ramp design speed is 40 kph which is half of the highway design speed. It is also identified as the minimum design speed in AASHTO 2011.

1.4.4 High Standard Highway Geometry

The geometry applied to the design of the main alignment and ramp is summarized in Table 2 and Table 3.

Table 1-2: Road geometric design standard for main alignment (80kph design speed)

Item	Unit	Standard	Absolute minimum
Design Speed	kph	80	
Design Vehicle	-	WB-19	
Stopping Sight Distance	m	130	
Passing Sight Distance	m	245	
ROW	m	60	
Terrain Condition		Rolling	
Cross Section Elements			
Pavement			
Lane Width	m	3.65	
Median Width	m	3	
Inner shoulder Strip	m	0.75	
Outer shoulder Strip	m	3	2.5
Number of Lanes	Nos	4	

Item	Unit	Standard	Absolute minimum
Normal Cross Slope	%	2	
Horizontal Alignment			
Minimum Radius	m	252	
Min. Transition Curve Length	m	70	
Min. Radius not requiring Transition Curve	m	379	
Min. Radius not requiring Super elevation	m	3,500	
	m	2,000	
Max. Relative Slope		1/200	
Vertical Alignment			
Maximum Vertical Gradient	%	4	5
Minimum K value	Sag		30
	Crest		26
Minimum Radius	Sag	m	2,000
	Crest	m	3,000
Min Vertical Curve Length	m	70	
Max. Composition Grade	m	10.5	
Vertical Clearance			
Road	m	5.2	

Source: JICA Study Team

Table 1-3: Road geometric design standard for ramp (40kph design speed)

Item	Unit	Standard	Absolute minimum
Design Speed	kph	40	
Design Vehicle	-	WB-15	
Stopping Sight Distance	m	50	
Passing Sight Distance	m	140	
ROW	m	60	
Terrain Condition		Rolling	
Cross Section Elements			
Pavement			
Lane Width	m	4.5	
Median Width	m	0	
Inner shoulder Strip	m	0.75	
Outer shoulder Strip	m	3	2.5
Number of Lanes	Nos	1	
Normal Cross Slope	%	2	
Horizontal Alignment			
Minimum Radius	m	43	

Item	Unit	Standard	Absolute minimum
Min. Transition Curve Length	m	50	
Min. Radius not requiring Transition Curve	m	95	
Superelevation Runoff		1/143	
Vertical Alignment			
Maximum Vertical Gradient	%	6	8
Minimum K value	Sag	9	
	Crest	4	
Min Vertical Curve Length	m	35	
Max. Composition Grade	m	11.5	
Vertical Clearance			
Road	m	5.2	

Source: JICA Study Team

1.4.5 Vertical Clearance

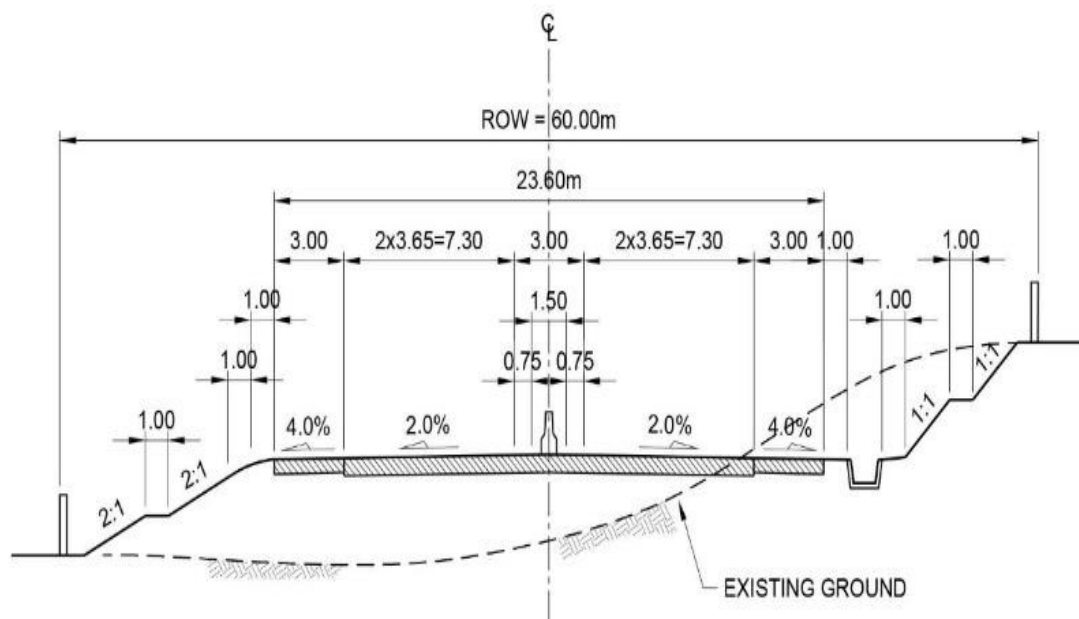
The design vertical clearances of the highway and crossing road is 4.0 to 5.2 meters.

1.4.6 Number of Lanes

The alignment is a dual 2-lane (2x2) road in accordance with the traffic demand.

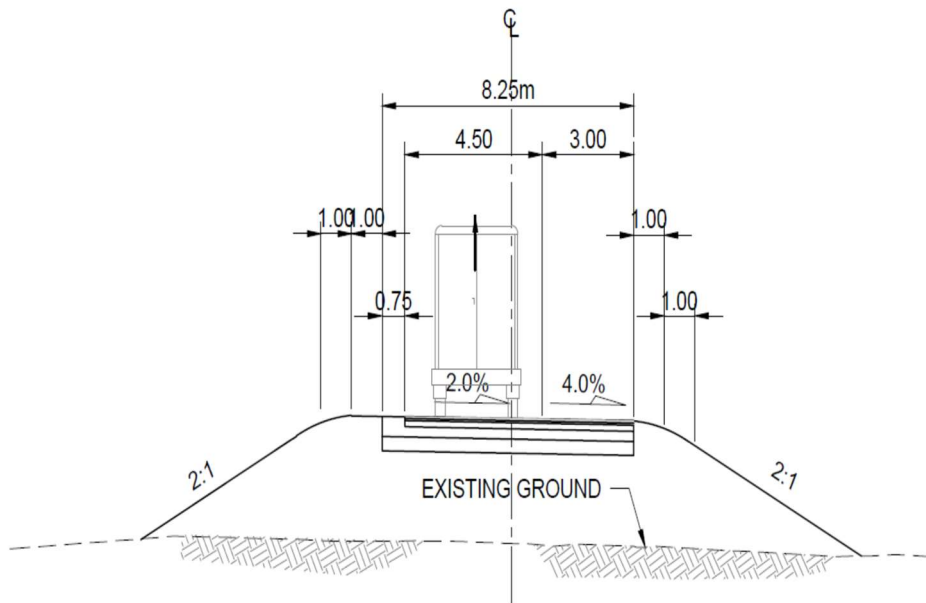
1.4.7 Carriageway, Shoulder, and Median Widths

The recommended cross-section configurations are presented in the succeeding paragraphs.



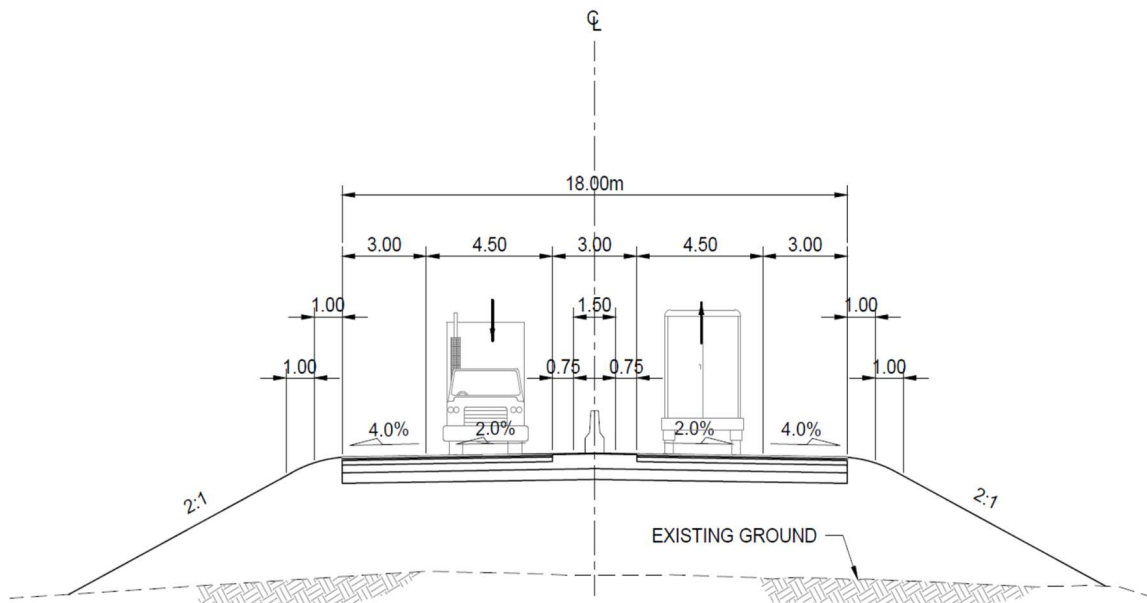
Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 1-4: Typical Cross Section Embankment and Cut: Row=60m



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 1-5: Typical Cross Section at Interchange: One-Lane Ramp



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 1-6: Typical Cross Section at Interchange: Two-Lane, Two-Direction Ramp

2 LEGAL BASIS, POLICY FRAMEWORK AND GAP ANALYSIS

The policy framework within which this Indigenous Peoples Plan will operate was derived from the Philippine Constitution, Republic Act No. 10752 (The Right-of-Way Act), DPWH Department Order 152 (DPWH ROW Acquisition Manual of 2017), Republic Act No. 8371 (The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997), JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations of 2010 (hereinafter referred to as "JICA-GL"), and other social safeguards issuances.

2.1 Legal Basis

2.1.1 Philippine Constitution

The overall objective of this policy is anchored in the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines.

1. Article III, Bill of Rights, Section 1: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws."
2. Article III, Bill of Rights, Section 9: "Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation."
3. Article XII, Section 5: "The State shall protect the rights of indigenous cultural communities to their ancestral lands to ensure their economic, social, and cultural well-being. By an act of Congress, customary laws governing property rights or relations can be applied in determining the ownership and extent of ancestral domains."
4. Article XIII, Urban Land Reform and Housing, Section 10: "Urban or rural poor dwellers shall not be evicted, nor shall their dwellings be demolished, except in accordance with the law and in a just and humane manner. No resettlement of urban or rural dwellers shall be undertaken without adequate consultation with them and the communities where they are to be relocated."

2.1.2 The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997 (Republic Act No. 8371)

The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997. IPRA sets conditions, requirements, and

safeguards for plans, programs, and projects affecting IPs. The important provisions of IPRA are:

- 1) Right to their ancestral domains. (Chapter III, Section 11);
- 2) 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);
- 3) 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);
- 4) 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);
- 5) Right to stay in their territory and not be removed from that territory. If relocation is necessary as an exceptional measure, it can only take place with the free and prior informed consent of the IPs and indigenous cultural communities (ICC) concerned; (Chapter III, Section 7c);
- 6) Right to be secure in the lands to which they have been resettled; (Chapter III, Section 7d);
- 7) Right to determine and decide their own priorities for the lands they own, occupy, or use; (Chapter IV, Section 17);
- 8) Right to maintain, protect, and have access to their religious and cultural sites; (Chapter IV, Section 33)

The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA) established the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) to implement the policies outlined in the IPRA. The NCIP has issued several orders to operationalize the provisions of the IPRA, with the most relevant one for this policy being NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, series of 2012, known as the Free and Prior Informed Consent Guidelines.

As part of its responsibility to uphold the rights of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs), the NCIP has issued various Administrative Orders, including NCIP AO No. 01, s. 2020, which pertains to the 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). These orders are of significant importance concerning ownership and sustainable development of Ancestral Domains/Ancestral Lands (AD/AL).

The Study Team meticulously adheres to and takes into account the IPRA of 1997 in crafting the Indigenous Peoples' Plan (IPP), ensuring the acknowledgment, respect, promotion, protection, and realization of the rights of the affected ICCs/IPs, who are the owners of the AD and inhabit the CMHSHCP project site.

The legal foundation of JICA's IPP complements the Indigenous Peoples' Intergenerational Planning Framework, grounded in the 1987 Philippine Constitution and the Republic Act 8371, the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997, which advocates for the four (4) core bundles of rights encompassing 36 specific rights of ICCs/IPs.

1. Right to Ancestral Domains and Lands - Ownership; Develop and manage lands and natural resources; Stay in territories; Rights in case of displacement; Regulate entry of migrants; Claim reservations; Right to safe and clean air and water; Resolve conflict through customary law; To transfer ancestral lands; To redeem ancestral lands lost through vitiated consent.
2. Right to Self-Governance and Empowerment - Freely pursue economic, social and cultural well-being; Free Prior Informed Consent in use of resources therein; Use commonly accepted justice system/conflict resolution institutions/peace building processes/customary laws; Participate in decision-making that may affect them; Mandatory representation in policy-making bodies and local legislative councils; Determine their own priorities; Organize; Granted means to fully develop their institutions and initiatives.
3. Right to Social Justice and Human Rights - Equal protection and non-discrimination; Rights during armed conflict; Equal opportunity and treatment; Basic services; Protection to women, children and youth; Integrated system of education.
4. Right to Cultural Integrity - Protection of culture, traditions and institutions. These must be considered in the formulation and application of national plans and policies; Access to cultural opportunities; Recognition of cultural diversity; Practice and revitalize their customs and traditions and the state; must protect manifestations thereof; Religious, cultural sites and ceremonies; funds for archaeological and historical sites; Ownership and recognition of cultural and intellectual rights.

2.1.3 NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, Series of 2012

The NCIP AO No. 3, Series of 2012 underscores the policy of the state that no concession, license, permit or lease or undertaking affecting ancestral domains will be granted or renewed without going through the free and prior informed consent process, which is needed in the issuance of a Certification Precondition (CP) by the National Commission on Indigenous

Peoples (NCIP).

2.1.4 The Right-of-Way Act (Republic Act No. 10752)

RA 10752- An Act Facilitating the Acquisition of Right-of-Way (ROW), Site or Location for National Government Infrastructure Projects, a law that was signed and took effect in March 2016 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR). RA 10752 provides the different bases for land valuation for the following acquisition modes: Donation, Quit Claim, Exchange or Barter, Negotiated Sale or Purchase, and Expropriation.

The law states that the Implementing Agency (IA) shall negotiate with the owner for the purchase of the property by offering the current market value issued by the Government Financing Institution (GFI) for the area where the affected property is located, or appraised market value identified by the private independent property appraiser (IPA) accredited by the Central Bank of the Philippines.

The law also states that the valuation of the improvements and/or structures on the land to be acquired shall be based on the replacement cost, which is defined as the amount necessary to replace the structure or improvement based on the current market prices for materials, equipment, labor, contractor's profit and overhead, and all other attendant costs associated with the acquisition and installation in place of the affected improvements/installation.

2.1.5 DPWH ROW Acquisition Manual of 2017 (Department Order 152 series of 2017)

DPWH Department Order No. 152 Series of 2017 Directing the Use of DPWH Right-of-Way Acquisition Manual (DRAM) by All Concerned DPWH offices. The Manual provides a clear, uniform, and user-friendly guide on the rules and procedures for the acquisition of DPWH ROW for its infrastructure projects.

2.1.6 Guidelines for Right-of-Way (ROW) Acquisition and Payment of Ancestral Domains Affected by the Implementation of National Government Infrastructure Projects (Department Order 43 series of 2020)

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. This guideline help facilitate the ROW claims involving ancestral domains owned by ICCs and IPs, recognized under R.A. No. 8371.

2.2 Policy Framework

2.2.1 JICA Guidelines on Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010)

An Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is necessary when a project involves considerations for indigenous peoples. During the preparation of the IPP, it is important to ensure that indigenous peoples likely affected by the project are adequately informed and consulted.

JICA-GL recommend that the IPP incorporates elements outlined in the World Bank's 'Operational Policy 4.10 Annex B.' This inclusion helps to ensure comprehensive coverage of relevant aspects related to the rights, well-being, and participation of indigenous peoples in the project.

By following these guidelines and incorporating the suggested elements, the IPP can effectively address Indigenous communities' specific needs and concerns and facilitate their meaningful participation and inclusion in the project.

2.2.2 Process of FPIC-P in line with FPIC-J

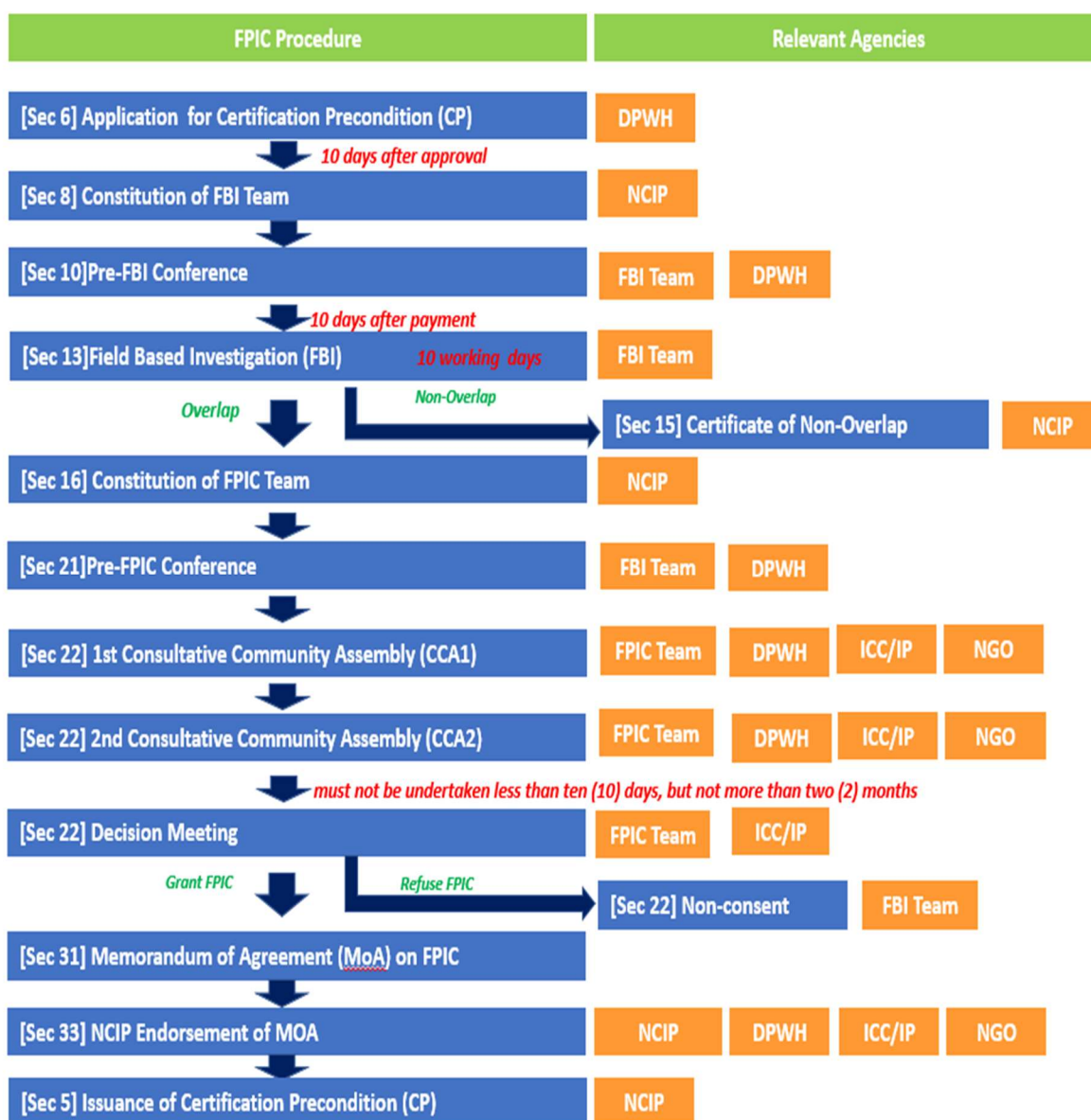
In the process of implementing this project, the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), acting as the project proponent, is obligated to adhere to the provisions outlined in the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA) before initiating any activities, particularly those related to construction. As such, DPWH is required to secure "Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC-P)" as mandated by the IPRA.

DPWH is responsible for establishing a comprehensive study plan for the development of the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), encompassing all necessary steps guided by pertinent laws and regulations. Furthermore, an additional facet of FPIC-P is demanded by JICA, known as "Free, Prior and Informed Consultation." Consequently, DPWH and the consultant must also give consideration to JICA's FPIC (FPIC-J) requirements, akin to the World Bank's OP 4.10, to ensure fulfillment of JICA's prerequisites during the preparatory stage of the IPP development study plan.

A. Process of FPIC-P

The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Province of Bukidnon is responsible in the facilitation of the FPIC-P following a standard process 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-GL. The standard FPIC-P process followed is shown below.



* Regarding [Sec 33]: For the FPIC-P process of this project, the CP was issued after the finalization of Resolution of Consent which is synonymous to the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) being required by NCIP before they release the CP.

Figure 2-1: FPIC-P Process

B. Supplemental Process / Conditions by FPIC-J

FPIC-P, which aims to obtain "agreement" for project implementation, is a process that is completed almost simultaneously with the implementation of the JICA Survey, while FPIC-J, based on the JICA-GL, is a process to obtain agreement (broad support) through free prior

"consultation" after sufficient information is provided to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in the project formation and implementation.

FPIC-J, based on the JICA-GL, is a process of gaining consensus (broad support) through free prior "consultation" after sufficient information has been provided to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in project formation and implementation, and in this study, in addition to the required Philippine domestic procedures under FPIC-P, supplementary and additional considerations and processes were applied in line with the principles and policies of FPIC-J and JICA-GL.

Major points followed up by FPIC-J are as follows:

- Continuous communication, consensus, and monitoring after the completion of FPIC-P, the time of issuing Certification of Precondition (CP).
- Development of IPP in addition to MOA to provide wider policy on ICCs/IPs
- Provide stakeholder meetings with and without the project owner, DPWH, to secure free discussion among the ICCs/IPs, etc.

2.3 Policy Gap Analysis between the Philippines Systems and JICA Guidelines on IPP Systems

The gap analysis conducted by the Study Team relied on the findings from data collection, encompassing laws, guidelines, administrative documents/records. The process involved a thorough comparison and analysis of the disparities between the Philippines' legal frameworks and the JICA-GL (including WB OP 4.10) concerning IPP Systems, aimed at pinpointing the gaps. The following table illustrates the results of the Gap Analysis:

Table 2-1: Gap Analysis of JICA-GL and Domestic Legal Frameworks

No.	JICA-GL	Legislation of the Philippines	Major Gap	Policies to Bridge Gaps
1	<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. (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 Indigenous Peoples)</p>	<p>The Philippines adheres to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The State shall recognize and promote all the rights of Indigenous 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 Philippine Constitution and RA8371).</p>	<p>Both the JICA-GL and the Philippine Laws recognize respect, promote and protect the human rights of ICCs/IPs.</p> <p>However, the formulation of IPP as mechanisms of recognizing, respecting, promoting and protecting the rights of ICCs/IPs was not mentioned.</p>	<p>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.</p>

No.	JICA-GL	Legislation of the Philippines	Major Gap	Policies to Bridge Gaps
2	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.	IPRA aims to recognize, protect, and promote the rights of indigenous peoples (IPs), and establishes NCIP to enforce its mandates and ensure the protection and wellbeing of IPs.	No distinct differences	N/A
3	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.	NCIP's Administrative Order No. 3 also in f) ---Ensures that any benefit derived after the grant of FPIC-P or as an exercise of priority rights shall be managed and used properly by, for and with the concerned community not forgetting inter-generational obligations. Government of Philippines approved United Nation's Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007).	No distinct differences	N/A

No.	JICA-GL	Legislation of the Philippines	Major Gap	Policies to Bridge Gaps
4	<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.</p>	<p>The DPWH, under its Updated Social and Environmental Management Systems Operations Manual 2021, requires to have an IPAP and/or MOA for projects that are not voluntarily initiated or solicited by IPs.</p>	<p>The MoA will include a plan of consideration agreed upon by both parties. However, the MoA does not include provisions for public consultation and grievance procedures.</p>	<p>IPPs shall stipulate and operate matters that are lacking in the MoA or IPAP.</p>
5	<p>Make relevant documents, including the results of public consultation, available to stakeholders, affected residents, and the general public in a language they can understand, for an appropriate period of time, and in an accessible location.</p>	<p>NCIP will make available to the public all official records pertaining to indigenous peoples, documents and papers relating to official actions, transactions or decisions, and other research data used as a basis for the development of Commission policy.</p>	<p>No distinct differences</p>	<p>N/A</p>

No.	JICA-GL	Legislation of the Philippines	Major Gap	Policies to Bridge Gaps
6	Free, Prior, and Informed Consultation of JICA (FPIC-J)	Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC-P) is obtained after full disclosure of the intent and scope of the plan/program/project/action in language and procedures understood by the community, without external manipulation, interference or coercion, determined in accordance with their respective customary laws and practices It is a consensus by the ICC/IP that is obtained after full disclosure of the intent and scope of the plan/program/project/action in language and procedures understood by the community without external manipulation, interference or coercion. (IPRA).	Target duration of FPIC-J covers post project implementation for monitoring while FPIC-P generally concentrate on the pre-project phase and basically finish after obtaining CP.	Follow-up and monitoring of consensus building, implementation of action plans, etc. as stipulated in the IPP for the period after obtaining the CP, after going through the procedures related to the formulation of the IPP in accordance with the FPIC-P.

No.	JICA-GL	Legislation of the Philippines	Major Gap	Policies to Bridge Gaps
7	If the project has the potential to affect indigenous communities, an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is required; it is recommended that the IPP include the items listed in the World Bank OP 4.10, Annex B.	<p>The DPWH, under its Updated Social and Environmental Management Systems Operations Manual 2021, requires to have an IPAP and/or MOA for projects that are not voluntarily initiated or solicited by IPs.</p> <p>DPWH considers MOAs as Indigenous Peoples Action Plan (IPAPs), and LARRIP uses "IPAP" as a substitute for Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) Within the AD, MOAs must be exchanged between the IP and DPWH and the MOA is recognized as an IPAP. In cases involving the transfer of IPs outside of the AD, an IPAP is usually required to be developed and its contents are included in the RAP report. (LARRIP)</p>	The development of an IPP is not mandatory.	The JICA survey will support the formulation of the IPP, and DPWH and NCIP will prepare the necessary domestic regulations such as MoAs and IPAPs based on the IPP and operate in both directions.

Note: The NCIP has Indigenous People Masterplan being prepared by each Municipal Indigenous People Mandary Representatives, which includes IP Plan inside ADs. (sample plan from PO). MPUMATRIC subject for enhancement.

3 IPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP)

The NCIP is the primary government agency through which ICCs/IPs can seek government assistance. The Indigenous People's Rights Act (IPRA) vests upon the NCIP the power to issue certificate of ancestral land/domain title (CALT/CADT) (IPRA, Section 44e). Here is an overview of the NCIP:

• **Mandate and Mission:**

The NCIP's primary mission is to safeguard the rights, culture, and ancestral domains of indigenous peoples in the Philippines. It is tasked with ensuring their economic, social, and political empowerment while respecting their distinctive cultural heritage.

• **Ancestral Domains and Lands:**

One of NCIP's key roles is to facilitate the recognition and protection of ancestral domains and lands of indigenous communities. This involves the delineation and documentation of these territories to provide indigenous peoples with legal rights and control over their lands.

• **Cultural Preservation:**

The NCIP works to preserve and promote the cultural heritage and practices of indigenous peoples. This includes supporting traditional knowledge, languages, customs, and ceremonies.

• **Sustainable Development:**

The commission also seeks to improve the socio-economic conditions of indigenous communities. They do this by promoting sustainable livelihoods, education, and healthcare access.

• **Legal Framework:**

NCIP operates under the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA), a law in the Philippines that recognizes the collective rights of indigenous peoples and provides a legal framework for their protection and development.

• **Coordination:**

The NCIP collaborates with other government agencies, local governments, and civil society organizations to address the concerns and issues facing indigenous communities.

• **Conflict Resolution:**

The NCIP plays a role in mediating conflicts that may arise between indigenous communities and other stakeholders, including government and business entities.

The NCIP plays a crucial role in upholding the rights and well-being of indigenous peoples in the Philippines, aiming to empower these communities while preserving their cultural identity and heritage.

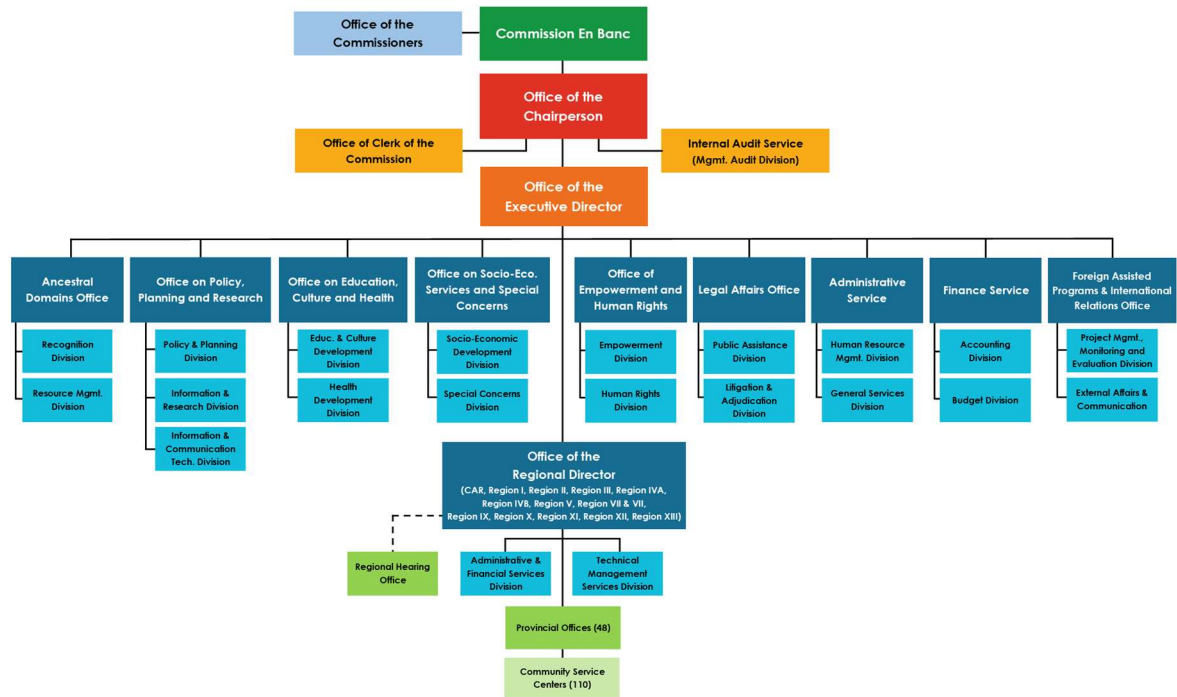


Figure 3-1: Organizational Structure of NCIP

3.2 Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)

3.2.1 National Level

The DPWH is the Executing Agency (EA) for the Project. The overall direction and leadership for implementing the RAP is exercised by the Secretary, supported by the Undersecretary of UPMO Operations and other members of the Executive Committee (EXECOM) of the DPWH composed of the Undersecretaries and Assistant Secretaries of the Department.

The Unified Project Management Office (UPMO) is responsible for implementing and monitoring the Project, including land acquisition and other resettlement related activities. It ensures that funds for the timely implementation of RAP are available and that all costs are properly accounted for.

The Roads Management Cluster I, Bilateral, Unified Project Management Office, as the overall project management unit, manages and supervises the implementation of the RAP. Resettlement activities and land acquisition is carried out in close coordination with the DPWH Planning Service through its ESSD, RO, DEO, LGUs, NCIP, Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) and all other pertinent agencies and instrumentalities of the government to fully address the impacts of involuntary resettlement.

The Environmental and Social Safeguards Division (ESSD) provides technical guidance and support in the implementation and monitoring of the social safeguards document/plan. They are tasked to:

1. Carry out overall preparation and planning of the RAP;
2. Submit social safeguards document/plan budget plans (to include compensation, relocation costs, operations) for approval and allocation of needed resources by the DPWH central office;
3. In accordance with the Department's resettlement policies, guide the District Engineering Offices and the Regional Offices in their tasks, such as the verification of APs, final inventory of affected assets, consultation, and information dissemination;
4. Amend or complement the RAP in case problems or potential problems are identified during the internal and/or external monitoring of its implementation;
5. In collaboration with its counterpart in the Region, work closely with the DPWH RO on the processing of compensation claims of APs;
6. In collaboration with UPMO, monitor the progress of compensation payment to APs and other resettlement-related activities stated in the RAP; and;
7. In collaboration with its regional counterpart, prepare quarterly monitoring reports on social safeguards document/plan implementation for submission to the UPMO and JICA;
8. For uploading the RAP, the DEO with assistance of the RIC shall conduct inventory of loss and socio-economic surveys validation for submission the UPMO and JICA.
9. Provide RAP orientation to DPWH RO and DEO Team and RIC to strengthen the social, legal, and technical capabilities of these resettlement implementing entities.
10. Assist the RIC in community awareness raising activities for the RAP implementation.

3.2.2 Site Level

The District Engineering Office (DEO) acts as Technical Coordinator and will:

1. Oversee the staking-out and verification of affected properties;
2. Review, and if found correct, prepares and approves disbursement vouchers/payments;
3. Cause the prompt delivery of payments to the affected persons with the assistance of RIC;
4. Submit reports on disbursements and payments to APs to the RO and the UPMO; and

5. Submit monthly progress reports to ESSD, the ROs and the UPMO. The DEO will chair the RIC and will actively participate in its functions.

The Regional Office (RO) will act as the liaison between ESSD and the DEO and will ensure that the RAP/IPP is implemented as planned. Specific activities of the RO are:

1. Monitor the RAP implementation and fund disbursement;
2. Submit the monthly progress reports to ESSD;
3. Monitor payments to APs;
4. Monitor assistance provided to the poor and vulnerable households; and
5. Address grievances filed by the APs for speedy resolution.

3.2.3 The Local Government Unit (LGU)

The Local Government Unit provides legal instruments (e.g., Executive Orders, Municipal Resolutions, Memorandum Orders, etc.) that are necessary to implement the RAP/IPP. In addition, LGUs shall (i) provide the necessary land for relocation purposes, (ii) cooperate with UPMO to form and mobilize RIC to direct and oversee the implementation and monitor RAP/IPP implementation, and (iii) address issues, grievances and complaints as indicated in the GRM section of this document.

3.3 The IPP Implementation Committee

The IPP Implementation Committee shall be composed of representatives from the RO and DEO, the City/Municipal, the NCIP provincial and/or regional office, affected barangays, and APs with separate representation for IP/ICC communities affected by the project. The Representative from NCIP is vital in this committee in case there is a possibility of impact to IPs.

Selection of these ICC/IP representatives shall follow the procedures of the NCIP. Its functions are:

- a. Assist the DPWH staff engaged in resettlement activities in (i) validating the list of PAPs; (ii) validating the assets of the APs that will be affected by the project (using a prepared compensation form); and (iii) monitoring and implementing the RAP;
- b. Assist the DPWH and NCIP staff in identifying who among the APs are IPs or belong to ICCs;

- c. Assist the DPWH and staff engaged in the RAP activities in the public information campaign, public participation and consultation;
- d. Assist DPWH in the payment of compensation to PAPs;
- e. Receive complaints and grievances from PAPs and other stakeholders and act accordingly;
- f. Maintain a record of all public meetings, complaints, and actions taken to address complaints and grievances;
- g. NCIP through the ADR shall prepare and submit the IPP implementation to the committee; and
- h. In coordination with concerned government authorities, assist in the enforcement of laws/ordinances regarding encroachment into the project site or ROW.

The IPP Implementation Committee shall be formed through a MOU between DPWH, the concerned local government unit, with the NCIP Provincial or Regional Office.

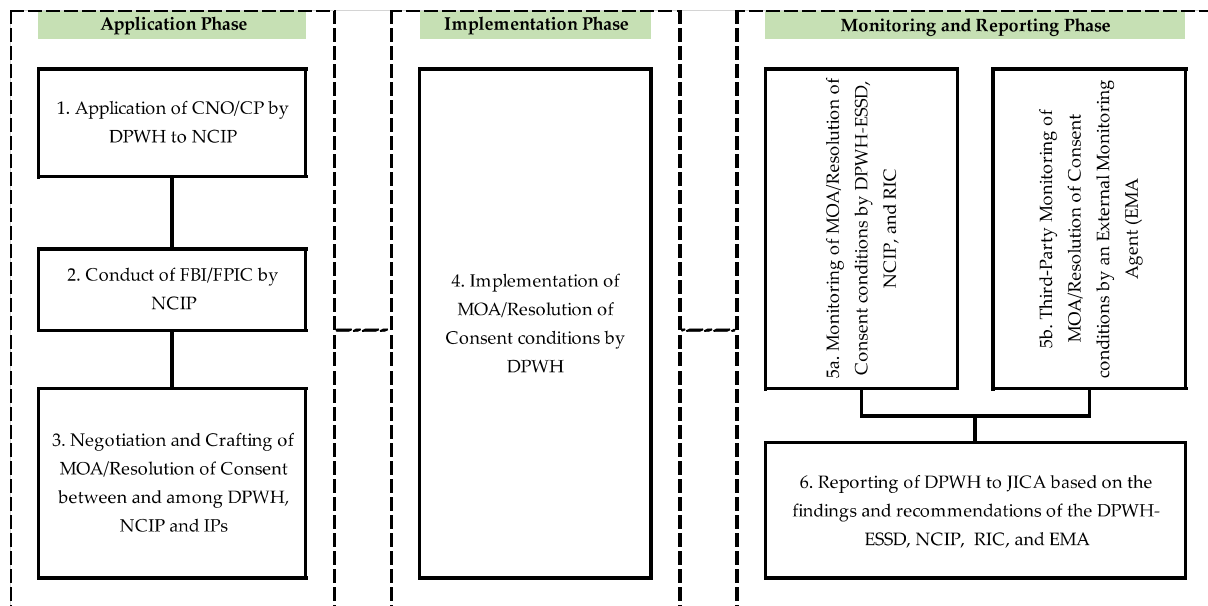


Figure 3-2. Relevant Authorities of IPP Planning / Implementation

4 BASELINE INFORMATION OF AFFECTED AREAS AND THE AFFECTED INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

4.1 Profile of Indigenous People in Bukidnon

Malaybalay is home to several indigenous peoples possessing distinct customs and traditions. There are seven (7) IP groups in the Province of Bukidnon, namely: the Manobo, Higaonon, Bukidnon, Matigsalog, Talaandig, Tigwahanon and Umayamnon tribes. Significant findings of the study show that in the area of religion, they still believe in the existence of spirits that affect their daily activities, albeit exposed to different religious denominations. All the 7 tribes continue to engage in rituals which they call “pamuhat” in many activities of their life. The use of herbal medicines to cure certain illnesses remain a tradition despite the presence of the health centers.

4.1.1 Bukidnon Tribe

These tribes speak the Binukid dialect. Farming is their main means of livelihood. Among the products they produce are corn, palay vegetables and abaca fibre. The Bukidnons are known for their interest in arts and handicraft. They have dances for every occasion like planting rice, harvesting or marriage. They also make colourful costume jewellerys and accessories made of ornamental materials.

4.1.2 Higaonon Tribe

The Higaonon tribe houses are mostly made of wood, are located in the middle of a pineapple plantation. The main economic activity is slash and burn cultivation of upland rice and corn. The hunting of bats, snakes, field rat, monkey and different kinds of birds is prevalent. Fishing is also one of the major activities. The tribesmen derive their means of living from working in the field as laborers of the pineapple plantation owned by a multinational company.

4.1.3 Manobo Tribe

The Manobo’s possesses an ownership system such as the communal ownership. Land, called pasak, is the basis of their survival. Land embodies everything vital to support their life and culture. Thus, the Manobo concept of territoriality or land and resource- ownership is not restricted to land itself but it includes those that are physically attached to it.

Manobo’s subsistence pattern is semi-nomadic mainly on shifting agriculture with hunting

and gathering as supplementary activities. They have diversified to other economic practices such as entrepreneurship and the provision of physical labor and other services. In general, though, agriculture remains the primary source of employment, followed by forestry, inland fishing, and mining.

4.1.4 Matigsalog Tribe

Matigsalog are the original inhabitants of the Salug River (now called the Davao River). Typical dwellings are made of wood with only one room. The life of an animistic revolves around a spirit world. They maintain that spirits live in water, land, trees, and rocks. Tragedies like illnesses, drought and death are caused by angry spirits. Events like planting crops and revenge-taking (called “pangayaw”) are preceded by rituals. Life is preoccupied with appeasing the spirits by offering sacrifices.

4.1.5 Tigwahanon Tribe

The term Tigwahanon may have been derived from “guwa” (scattered) or from the Tigwa River. They were originally living in the nearby mountains of San Fernando, Bukidnon. The Tigwa river served as the main source of their livelihood. They have no problem as to food as they can always go hunting and gather plants that can be eaten. They are now farm laborers.

4.1.6 Umayamnon Tribe

These Indigenous peoples dwell along the watershed of Umayam River in the Mountains of Pantaron. The Umayamnon tribe means of livelihood is farming. Others work as laborers in nearby rice fields. Umayamnon are excellent makers of bead jewellery like the necklaces called ginakit and inboy, beautiful beaded men’s bag called suning and unisex beaded bracelets called binuklad. They are proud and reserved people.

4.1.7 Talaandig Tribe

The members of the group are found in barangays and municipalities surrounding the mountain of Kitanglad, the historic domain of the Talaandig people. The Talaandigs are semi-settled agriculturalist in the uplands. The traditional crops of the Talaandig include corn, rice, root-crops, abaca and banana. These crops are usually produced at consumption levels. Supplements to this subsistence level economy are raising chickens, pigs and other livestock. Pigs and chickens are usually utilized for religious purposes while large animals such as horses and carabaos are used for payment of debt and other financial obligations. The

Talaandig technology includes blacksmithing, weaving, embroidery, hunting and food gathering.

4.2 Higaonon-Talaandig Cultural Communities

Among said 7 tribes, two of Higaonon and Talaandig are affected by the project. Therefore, the survey focuses on these tribes to study further. The Higaonon-Talaandig centers the essence of leadership on the principle of parental responsibility, known as Ininay/Inamay. They are the elder women of the tribe. This concept signifies that the chief Datu and/or Bae (elder men) are entrusted with overseeing the community's needs and well-being, analogous to the role of parents. The duties of leadership encompass conflict resolution, aiding those in distress, and providing both material and moral support. Embedded in the culture is the notion of intergenerational accountability, forming the bedrock of life and survival.

The Ininay/Inamay assumes the responsibility of supplying the community's essential requirements, ensuring their provision is self-sustained. The Ininay/Inamay is not to coerce or extract support from the community to exercise power. They stand as not authoritarian overlords, but as sagacious parental figures deserving of respect and obedience. The datu/bae must also facilitate the redemption (tubus) and/or payment/compensation (mamaug) of an offender who is unable to provide restitution to the aggrieved party during conflict resolution. The Ininay/Inamay serves one or more customary-traditional roles within the community, such as Baylan (seer), Talamuhat/Malagbuhata (ritualists) and/or Palagugud (oralists), Balag-ulaging (epic chanter), artists, peacekeeper, arbiter, arbitrator, mediator, wise farmer, hunter, fisherman, healer, and medicine person. This underscores the significant role of women in managing and governing community affairs and ancestral domains.

The figures below show the Higaonon and Talaandig tribes.



Figure 4-1. Photo of Higaonon Tribe¹.



Figure 4-2. Photo of Talaandig Tribe².

4.2.1 Higaonon-Talaandig Indigenous Cultural Practices, Customs, and Beliefs

The cultural and agricultural practices of the interviewed Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) encompass a blend of traditional indigenous farming methods utilized for crops such as corn,

¹ <https://ncip.gov.ph/wp-content/gallery/ip-groups/HIGAONON.jpg>

² <https://ncip.gov.ph/wp-content/gallery/ip-groups/TALAANDIG-scaled.jpg>

abaca, bananas, and vegetables. A noteworthy proportion of these individuals also engage in cultivating diverse fruit tree varieties like rambutan, avocado, mango, lanzones, and pomelo. However, in comparison to Ticala, a higher number of Higaonon tribal residents in Kisolon derive their livelihood from farm labor.

The PAPs highlighted indigenous farming practices, particularly among the Talaandigs of Ticala, Manolo Fortich. These practices entail the performance of rituals, often involving altar-like structures, prior to initiating clearing and actual farming activities. The rituals include the Pamuhat Ritual, Panalabugta Ritual, Pangibabasuk Ritual, and (Kag)Pamamahandi Ritual, which is conducted at the conclusion of the cropping season or post-harvest.

The belief on the existence of the highest God called Magbabaya and the spirits who guard and protect nature is manifested in the social, economic and political aspects of the life of the Talaandig. Thus, when the Talaandig establishes a farm, he performs the Panalabugta and Pangibabasuk rituals, after harvest, he performs the Pamamahandi for the thanksgiving, for the recognition of the superior leadership and Pamuhat as an offering of the Deities upon entering an unknown place, especially forested areas. This is done when somebody asks for permission to enter a forest or cave to gather fruits, cut trees known to be inhabited by spirits. The ritual involves offering of food, wine and tobacco.

These diverse spiritual practices, centered around rituals, are deeply ingrained among farmers in both Kisolon, home to the Higaonon, and Ticala, inhabited by the Talaandig Indigenous Peoples. Paramount within both locations are the "Pamuhat" rituals – a reference to equitable contributions and customary peace offerings made for the use and occupation of ancestral domains, river bodies, and airwaves. This gesture recognizes the material and spiritual worth of universal elements, aligning with the beliefs in Harî ha Talabugtâ, Hari ha Bulalakaw, and Tumpas ha Nanwawas, symbolizing the Spirit-Guardians of Earth, Water, and Air - the Sustainers of all Life.

This cultural practice stands as a foundational element of ethnoecological justice and equity, denoted as "agpangan." Consequently, even Indigenous Peoples (IP) residents are bound by this basic practice.

Second, often cited ritual by the PAPs in two locations is the **Pangibabasuk**– also called *kagbuntal hu ibabasuk*. It is a ritual during the planting season of primary crops like corn and lutya (taro). Usually, three to five chickens are offered at the kalutan (a spot located at the center of the field planted with sacred plants (*kilala, bangun-bangun, denggaw*) and a small *bangkasu* (small ceremonial altar).



This *Pangibabasuk* ritual for coffee, lanzones and abaka was taken in Lugisan, Sabanga, Ticala, Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon at Linsahay Farm with Datu Lumam-ag Nande Payanan as Baylan (Photos and Description by MPUMATRIC, 2020).

Connected to the *Pangibabasuk* ritual in the opening of a new farm for cultivation is for the baylan (shaman or ritualist) to perform the **panalabugtâ daw pangibabasuk**” and summon the custodian-spirit of the earth/soil known as *Hari hu Talabugta*. Materials used during rituals are plants that are sacredly nurtured within the ancestral domain.

Also commonly mentioned in the two sites is the practice of **Kagpamahandi**, an annual thanksgiving ritual for acquired wealth and valuable properties – money, cattle; earnings from abaca and coffee farms; vehicles, etc. Materials used during ceremonies are plants like *Andalugong tree* and *Pula palm* that are sacredly nurtured within the ancestral domain. Interestingly, even in Mt. Kitanglad areas, the practice of (Kag) Pamamahandi is performed by migrant residents who have learned to adopt this tribal way of giving gratitude to Magbabaya (God) for one's prosperity and well-being.

4.3 Mount Palaopao, Upper Mangima-Upper Kulaman Ancestral Domain (MPUMUKAD)

MPUMUKAD has an estimated area of 10,000 hectares which is covered entirely by timberland. By political jurisdiction, the domain straddles within Barangays of Dalirig, Maluko and Ticala in the municipality of Manolo Fortich and Barangays Vista Villa, San

Roque and Puntian all in the municipality of Sumilao.

The domain lies within gently sloping to very steep slopes where around 620 has. fall under 50% and above slope with an elevation of around 740 – 760 meters above sea level (masl).

Confined within the borders of the domain are plenty of rivers, creeks, lakes, water spring, cliff and caves, namely: Puntian River, Kulaman River, Malibot River, Tibugol creek and Piling creek.

It is of cultural importance revered by the tribe as sacred place having geographic and topographic formations such as the Mt. Palaopao, Mt. Pamokpokan and Mt. Bukad that harbors a diverse mix of flora and fauna being ascribed to its numerous rivers and waterfalls that provide habitats for wildlife. It is also considered as critical headwaters where a major tributary of Tagoloan watershed lies.

The tribe is dotted with ritual areas found in Mt. Pamokpokan, Mt. Bukad and Tangolanga cave. These areas are considered as sacred for these are where their ancestors as they believed as their guardian spirits are buried. Through preserving these sacred places and the venue of their tribe's rituals and sacred activities, they are assured of their connection with the "Magbabaya" (Supreme Being) and the nature.

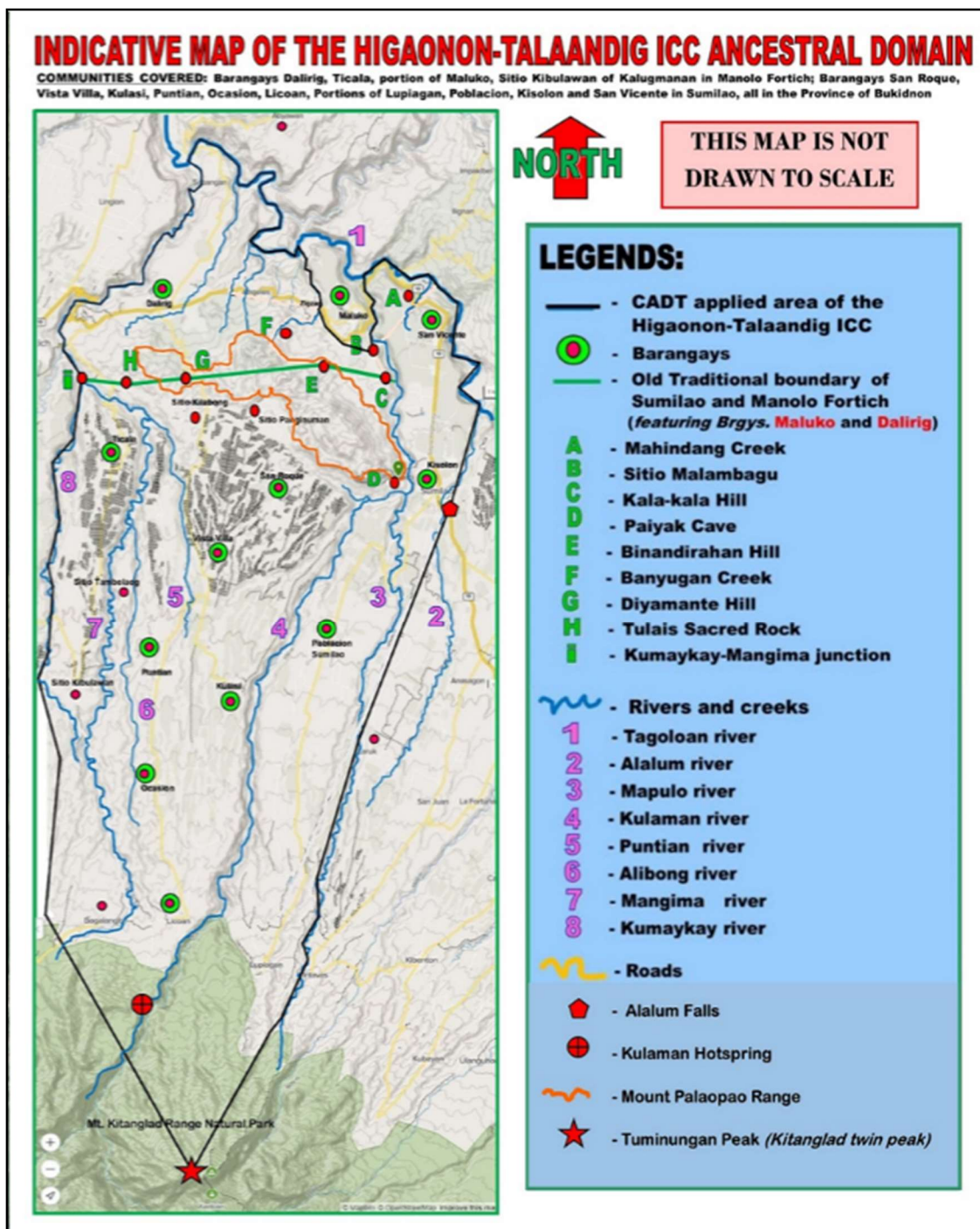


Figure 4-3. Mount Palaopao, Upper Mangima-Upper Kulaman Ancestral Domain Map

Presently, the Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) is still on process and anticipated to be issued the soonest possible time. In spite of this, the organization is fortunate to be able to formulate their Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) that serves as their master plan and determines policies and regulations in every land use and give guidelines and visions of the community in general. The overview of the community and

how they stand through time as strong Higaonon community is also detailed in their ADSDPP, hence this is a strong reference that could passed through generations.

Shown below are the stages of Ancestral Domain Delineation Process the MPUMATRIC had to undergo by year 2024 to receive formal recognition from the Commission En Banc (CEB) of NCIP. This is based on the NCIP Administrative Order No. 01 Series of 2020 or the Rules on Delineation and Recognition of Ancestral Domain and Ancestral Lands of 2020 and Other Processes.

Table 4-1: MPUMATRIC's CADT Applying Process

Stages	Activities	Status	Remarks
Stage1. Formation of Provincial Delineation Team	Composition of Provincial Delineation Team (PDT) and pre-planning	Completed	Issued with Work Order NCIP funded activity
	Notification of Stakeholders	Completed	Posting of notice with Travel Orders NCIP funded activity
	Conduct of Community wide IEC	Completed	Held in all affected barangays with Travel Orders NCIP funded activity. NCIP funded activity
	Composition of Community Based Working Group (CBWG)	Completed	CBWG identified and recognized
	Training of CBWG	Completed	NCIP funded activity
	Data gathering and documentation	Completed	NCIP funded activity
Stage 2 Social preparation activities	Assessment of Data gathered by PDT/CBWG	Completed	NCIP funded activity
	Ocular Inspection	Completed Indicative map prepared with KML Pictures of sacred areas and landmarks taken and reported	NCIP funded activity
	Validation of Data and proofs gathered	Completed	NCIP funded activity

Stages	Activities	Status	Remarks
	Resolution of conflict and disputes	Completed	NCIP funded activity
Stage 3 Establishment of control and perimeter survey.	Survey notification	Target schedule 2024	Only the community receive preliminary orientation Other Stakeholders to be notified when activities will be funded Approved funding for 2024
	Reconnaissance and mission planning	Target schedule 2024	Approved funding for 2024
	Fabrication and installation of monuments	Target schedule 2024	Approved funding for 2024
	Actual ground survey	Target schedule 2024	Approved funding for 2024
	Data computation and preparation of survey plan		Approved funding for 2024
	Verification of Survey return	Target schedule 2024	Approved funding for 2024
	Validation of map		Approved funding for 2024
	Common projection of map with DENR, DAR, LRA	Target schedule 2024	Approved funding for 2024
Stage 4 Approval of Survey Publication of Technical Description Review of Recognition Book	Publication of technical description	Target schedule 2024	Approved funding for 2024
	Compilation and reproduction of Recognition Book	Compilation done and evaluated by the PDT	Done on the first quarter of 2023
	ADO projection and approval of survey plan	Target schedule 2024	Approved funding for 2024
	Joint conference and review of Regional Review Body and Provincial Delineation Team	Two joint conferences held with comments for compliance	Done on the first quarter of 2023 Compliance submitted by the community for inclusion in the Recognition Book
	Review and Evaluation of	Target schedule 2024	Approved funding for 2024

Stages	Activities	Status	Remarks
	Recognition Book of ADO and LAO		
Stage 5 Approval of CADT/CALT	First Deliberation by CEB	Target schedule 2024	Approved funding for 2024
	Second Deliberation	Target schedule 2024	Approved funding for 2024
	Third Deliberation	Target schedule 2024	Approved funding for 2024
Stage 6 Awarding of CADT/CALT	Conduct of research on identified of titled properties	Target schedule 2024	Approved funding for 2024
	Segregation of titled properties	Target schedule 2024	Approved funding for 2024
	Transmittal for reprojection at DENR and DAR	Target schedule 2024	Approved funding for 2024
	Transmittal of documents to LRA for registration	Target schedule 2024	Approved funding for 2024
	Awarding of CADT/CALT	Target schedule 2024	Approved funding for 2024

4.4 Mt. Palaopao Upper Mangima Tribal Communities

The Mt. Palaopao Upper Mangima Tribal Communities (MPUMATRIC) was established on October 8, 2003, subsequent to a Stakeholders Conference held at Mt. Palaopao. It serves as an Indigenous Peoples Organization representing the Talaandig-Higaonon communities spanning the Municipalities of Manolo Fortich and Sumilao, within the Province of Bukidnon. Legally recognized as a non-stock, non-profit entity, MPUMATRIC obtained registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in June 2006. Operating in accordance with its cultural ethos, MPUMATRIC is a self-reliant and culturally oriented organization that predominantly relies on the voluntary, collective, and individual resources of the community and its leaders.

As a Peoples Organization (PO), the MPUMATRIC collaborates with NCIP in ensuring that the rights of Talaandig-Higaonon communities of Manolo Fortich and Sumilao, Bukidnon are observed and protected.

4.5 Structure of the Target IPs

The IP situation delves into both the direct and indirect (especially cultural) impacts of the Project on the local populations, with a primary focus on the Talaandig-Higaonon kin tribes. In 2020, the MPUMATRIC secured a grant from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Hivos, and Oxfam through the VOICE program. The grant supported the documentation of their ancestral domain claims and the formulation of their unique cultural development plans—their Indigenous Peoples Plan.

Consequently, the target IPs, technically termed as Project Affected Individuals (PAIs) and Project Affected Families (PAFs), collectively form Project Affected Tribal Clans and Elements inside Ancestral Domains (PATCEAD). This is a product of Indigenous Peoples' Local Communities (IPLC) consultations.

To streamline negotiations, the PATCEAD is represented by the leaders of the tribe, constituting its Indigenous Political Structure (IPS), a term proposed in place of the Council of Elders of MPUMATRIC. This group comprises Datus (community-recognized respective male leader) and Baes (community-recognized respective female leader) known for their integrity, wisdom, compassion, and courage, especially in mediating conflicts and engaging with government, business, and private authorities (Datus is the plural form of Datu and Baes is the plural form of Bae). MPUMATRIC leaders function as tribal managers, administrators, and guardians of ancestral domains, operating in alignment with tribal norms and cultural policies, guided by their own rhythm and pace—often in accordance with omens, especially during ritual rites.

The IPs of the Higaonon-Talaandig cultural communities in the Mt. Palaopao Upper Mangima-Upper Kulaman ancestral domain at the Talugan hu Lawahan ta Tagulwan comprise and include the following functionaries:

1. **Baylan, Tagabalaan, Taga-alungan, Tagadupahan, Talamuhat, Malagbuhatâ, Pigbilinan hu Tulungdanun, Kumakaligâ, Anilaw** - the community elders and leaders who are charged of performing the sacred rituals and ceremonies of the tribe. They possess the gifts of insight/divination (bagtu, balâ) to determine the causes of illness. They are custodians of the indigenous spirituality and knowing-belief system of tribal community.
2. **Palaggugud, Palagbatbat, Palagnau, Balag-ulaging, Palagnanangun, Palagsala, Tagpamulalâ, Palaglimbay, Palagsayaw, Palagdugsu, Tagpamulalâ, Palagbasal, Malagtambul, Tagpamiyapî** – the community leaders and elders who are charged of preserving and transmitting the sacred oral history (gugud); chanting the ulaging, sala, limbay; telling the nanangun (folktales) and antuka (riddles); dancing the dugsu,

inangung, binanug; playing the pulala, tumpuy, dayuday and piyapi. Hence, most of them are the teachers-entertainers of the community. They are the custodians of the indigenous knowledge systems and arts, indigenous institutions and oral histories of the tribe.

3. **Balaghusay, Palagsambag, Dungkuan, Ilinsaan, Bubung, Limbubungan, Darantulan** – the *community elders and leaders who are in charged in settling disputes in accordance to the Batasan or customary norms and tradition of the tribe*. They are skilled customary conciliators and mediators, case investigators and negotiators of the tribal community. They are the custodians of the customary laws, justice systems and traditional governance of the ancestral domain.
4. **Mangunguyamu, Mananambal, Mananawal, Manghihilot, Malaglitan, Tagahalitan, Taga-talimughatan** – the community elders and leaders who are responsible for shamanic/medicine functions, healing of illness, traditional birthing, herbalists. They are the custodians of the indigenous health systems and herbals within the ancestral domain.
5. **Malagbunday, Malagbasukan, Malagsakum, Tagpamahandi, Mananalsal, Mamituuna, Tagpandung hu bulan, Tagpamagtû, Tagpanugpali, Mangangasu, Tagpanlala, Mangangabel, Mangguguwat, Maninikup, Palagsagup, Palagbisig, Mangingilaw, Tagpahunglusâ, Tagpanlagimu, Tagpangusina, Tagpananul, Tagpanangul** – the community elders and leaders of the community who are in charge of the traditional sustainable farming systems, indigenous cooperative systems, food and seeds preservation, hunting, fishing, weavings, embroidery works. They are the custodians of the indigenous knowledge and technologies within the ancestral domain.
6. **Pangabaga, Masikampu, Pagalad, Pamalukan, Sangkâ, Suluguun hu Datû, Datû ha Bagani, Alimaong, Sabandal, Laguy, Alimaong, Tagtanul hu pig-uyunan daw Pigbatalan, Balagsulat, Malagkudaw, Sumag, Kagun, Basbasunon, Dinawatan, IP Mandatory Representatives** – the community elders and leaders who are the *customary service-providers and peace-builders of the tribal community*. They are the custodian of the peace and security of the ancestral domain.

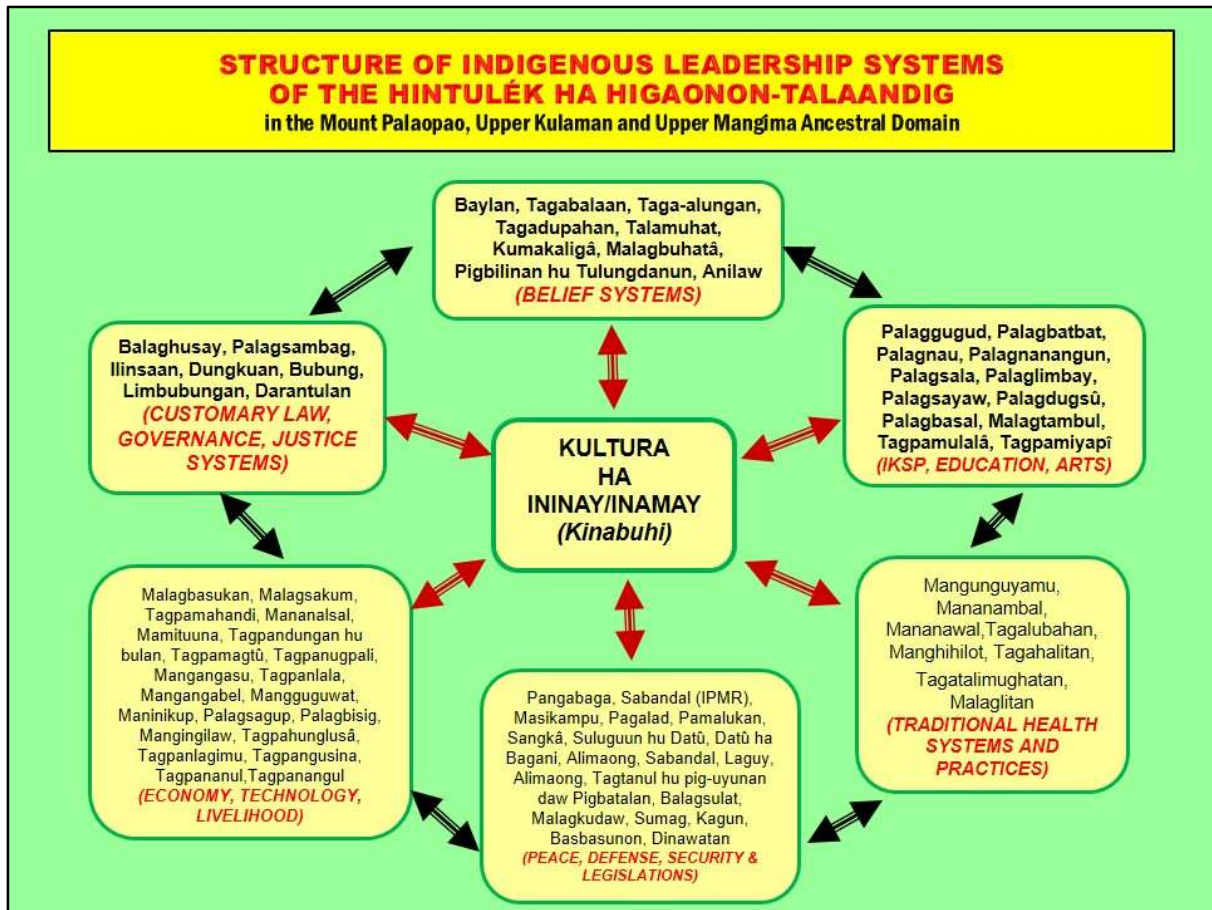


Figure 4-4. Structure of Indigenous Leadership Systems of the Hintulek Ha Higaonon-Talaandig

5 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

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. Below is the Culture and Personality Framework that guides the way in looking inward/deeply into the tribal culture, the cultural experts and the range of its functions and roles—that will be affected when a development project is being introduced or undertaken inside ancestral domains.

The census and socioeconomic components of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) survey were conducted from November 5, 2021, to February 4, 2022. This initial survey identified 27 Indigenous Peoples Project-Affected Families (IP PAFs). Following the results of these surveys, a follow-up survey was conducted on June 15-18 and June 27-28, 2022. The supplementary survey aimed to gather more detailed information about the Indigenous Peoples traditions, lifestyles, and sacred sites. It was during this additional survey that it was confirmed only 22 IP PAFs are actually residing within the Right-of-Way (ROW) limits.

5.1 Demographic Profile

The 22 confirmed Indigenous Peoples Project-Affected Families (IP PAFs) occupying land within the Right of Way (ROW) are categorized as follows: 15 Higaonon, 6 Talaandig, and 1 Bukidnon-Tagoloanon household, with each family having an average size of 5 members. All vulnerable IP PAFs are eligible for compensation and inclusion in the livelihood restoration program, which is part of either the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP).

Of these 22 IP PAFs, 13 are slated for inclusion in the Indigenous Peoples Plan because they reside within the claimed ancestral domain. The RAP covers the remaining nine (9) IP PAFs, as they are identified as migrant IPs, and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) has issued a Certificate of Non-Overlap for the areas where they live.

Table 5-1: Distribution of Indigenous Families Peoples Project-Affected Families (IP PAFs)

Ethnicity/ Ethnic Group	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Higaonon	0	7	7	54%
Talaandig	6	0	6	46%

Ethnicity/ Ethnic Group	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Total	6	7	13	100%

The socioeconomic survey (SES) was conducted to establish a profile of the socioeconomic conditions of the indigenous people affected by the implementation/construction of the project. The SES took place during the Focus Group Discussions (FGD) held on June 17 and June 24 in Barangays Kisolon and Ticala, within the Municipalities of Sumilao and Manolo Fortich, respectively.

The survey was undertaken to determine the potential impact of land acquisition on the local economy, economic circumstances, occupations, employment trends, income levels, economic interdependence among households, poverty rates, ethnicity, religious affiliations, and educational achievements. The tables below present the characteristics of the household survey respondents affected by the project.

From the 13 household heads that were interviewed, 7 or (54%) are male-headed households, while the remaining six (6) respondents are female.

Table 5-2: Sex of Household Head

Sex	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Male	3	4	7	54%
Female	3	3	6	46%
Total	6	7	13	100%

Regarding age, 84.6% of the household heads are 20-59 years old, while the remaining 14.4% are considered senior citizens.

Table 5-3: Age of Household Head

Age	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
20 - 24	0	1	1	7.7%
25 - 29	1	0	1	7.7%
35 - 39	0	1	1	7.7%
40 - 44	1	4	5	38.5%
45 - 49	1	0	1	7.7%

Age	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
55 - 59	1	1	2	15.4%
60 - 64	1	0	1	7.7%
75 - 79	1	0	1	7.7%
Total	6	7	13	100.0%

As for the household size, four (4) or 30.08% of the respondents have a household size of four (4), which was followed by two (2) respondents all having a household size of three (3), five (5), and six (6). For the average household size, Ticala, Manolo Fortich, and Kisolon, Sumilao have a size of 4.83 and 4.86, respectively. The total number of PAPs who will be resettled is 63.

Table 5-4: Household Size of the IP PAFs

Household Size	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
One (1)	1	0	1	7.7%
Three (3)	2	0	2	15.4%
Four (4)	1	3	4	30.8%
Five (5)	0	2	2	15.4%
Six (6)	0	2	2	15.4%
Eight (8)	1	0	1	7.7%
Ten (10)	1	0	1	7.7%
Total	6	7	13	100%
Average Household Size	4.83	4.86	4.85	
Total Persons	29	34	63	

The majority of the affected household heads are married (69.2%), followed by common-law partner/cohabitating (23.1%), and widowed (8.8%).

Table 5-5: Civil Status of Household Head

Civil Status	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
With Common - Law Partner/ Cohabitating	1	2	3	23.1%
Married	4	5	9	69.2%
Widowed	1	0	1	7.7%
Total	6	7	13	100%

Of the 13 affected household heads, 31% are elementary graduates, 31% are high school graduates, and 8% are college graduates, while some are undergraduates of elementary

(7.7%), and high school (15.4%). The remaining one (1) household head did not attend any formal education.

Table 5-6: Educational Attainment of Household Head

Educational Attainment	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Elementary Undergraduate	1	0	1	7.7%
Elementary Graduate	3	1	4	30.8%
High School Undergraduate	1	1	2	15.4%
High School Graduate	0	4	4	30.8%
College Graduate	0	1	1	7.7%
No Education	1	0	1	7.7%
Total	6	7	13	100%

In terms of religion, the IP household head have 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. Based on the result of the SES, eight (8) or 62% are Roman Catholic while 2 IP household heads are member of the Iglesia ni Cristo.

Table 5-7: Religion of Household Head of the IP PAFs

Religion	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Roman Catholic	4	4	8	62%
Born-Again	0	1	1	8%
Iglesia ni Cristo	0	2	2	15%
Protestant/Evangelical	1	0	1	8%
Others (Baptist and SDA)	1	0	1	8%
Total	6	7	13	100%

In terms of ownership of house of the respondents, seven (7) responded that they are the owner of the house while five (5) are co-owners and one (1) is sharer/rent-free occupant.

Table 5-8: House Ownership of the IP PAFs

House Ownership	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Owner	5	2	7	54%
Co-Owner	0	5	5	38%
Sharer/Rent-Free-Occupant	1	0	1	8%

House Ownership	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Total	6	7	13	100%

Instead of moving from one place to another, the IP PAFs learned to live in one place to preserve their culture as long as there are means for a living. Majority of the respondents have been residents of their respective communities for more than 20 years (equivalent to 76.9% of the total residents).

Table 5-9: Length of Residence of the IP PAFs

Length of Residence	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
1-5 years	0	2	2	15.4%
11-15 years	0	1	1	7.7%
More than 20 years	6	4	10	76.9%
Total	6	7	13	100%

In terms of place of origin, all of the respondents originated from their own LGU.

Table 5-10: Place of Origin of the IP PAFs

Place of Origin	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Within LGU	6	7	13	100%
Total	6	7	13	100%

The main reason for establishing residence within the LGU is economic such as proximity to livelihood followed by family ties.

Table 5-11: Reason for Establishing Residence of the IP PAFs

Reason for Establishing Residence	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Economic (Proximity to Livelihood)	4	6	10	77%
Social (Family Ties)	2	1	3	23%
Total	6	7	13	100%

5.2 Information on Employment

Out of the 13 respondents, 12 are employed and one (1) is unemployed.

Table 5-12: Employment Status of the IP PAFs

Employed vs Unemployed	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Employed	5	7	12	92%
Unemployed	1	0	1	8%
Total	6	7	13	100%

Five (5) out of the 13 respondents are construction workers followed by property administrators (3), farmers (2), and one (1) driver and service crew.

Table 5-13: Occupation of the Household Head

Occupation	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total*	
			No	%
Driver	0	1	1	8%
Farmer	0	2	2	16.7%
Laborer	3	2	5	41.7%
Property Administrator	1	2	3	25.0%
Service Crew	1	0	1	8%
Total	5	7	12	100%

*employed household head only

In terms of employment status, half of the respondents have seasonal work while 3 IPs are contractual, two (2) are temporary or casual and one (1) is permanent.

Table 5-14: Employment Status of the Household Head

Employment Status	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total*	
			No	%
Permanent	0	1	1	8%
Temporary/Casual	1	1	2	17%
Contractual	1	2	3	25%
Seasonal	3	3	6	50%
Total	5	7	12	100%

When it comes to place of work, half of the respondents are working within their town while

three (3) are doing their work within their residence. The rest are working outside the province and no definite area.

Table 5-15: Place of Work of Household Head

Place of Work	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total*	
			No	%
Residence/House	1	2	3	25%
Within LGU	4	2	6	50%
Outside the Province	0	1	1	8%
No Definite Area	0	2	2	17%
Total	5	7	12	100%

5.3 Information on Monthly Household Income and Expenditure

In terms of monthly income, four (4) or 30.8% are earning between PhP 10,000-11,999 followed by those earning between PhP 4,000-5,999 and PhP 10,000-11,999. The results reveal that IP PAFs of both LGUs only earn an average income of more or less 4,000 a month that is way below the poverty threshold in the Philippines for 2022 which is PhP 12,030 per month, in order to meet their basic food and non-food needs.

Table 5-16: Monthly Income of Household Head of the IP PAFs

Monthly Income	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
PhP 4,000-5,999	1	1	2	15.4%
PhP 6,000-7,999	-	1	1	7.7%
PhP 8,000-9,999	-	2	2	15.4%
PhP 10,000-11,999	3	1	4	30.8%
PhP 16,000-19,999	1	-	1	7.7%
PhP 20,000-24,999	1	-	1	7.7%
PhP 30,000-49,999	-	1	1	7.7%
PhP 50,000-above	-	1	1	7.7%
Total	6	7	13	100%

For the average monthly expenditure, four (4) consume PhP 6,000-7,999 every month followed by PhP 2,000-3,999 per month.

Table 5-17: Monthly Expenditure of Household Head of the IP PAFs

Monthly Expenditure	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
PhP 2,000-3,999	1	2	3	23.1%
PhP 4,000-5,999	-	1	1	7.7%
PhP 6,000-7,999	2	2	4	30.8%
PhP 8,000-9,999	1	1	2	15.4%
PhP 12,000-15,999	1	-	1	7.7%
PhP 16,000-19,999	1	1	2	15.4%
Total	6	7	13	100%

5.4 Information on Skills, Business Interests and Training Needs of Household Members

The skills mentioned by the respondents are mostly related to their work and livelihood activities. The top rank skills that the respondents in both barangays mentioned is farming (8 out of 13) followed by driving (2). The rest are butchery and carpentry.

Table 5-18: Existing/Present Skills of the Household Heads

Existing/Present Skills	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Butchery	0	1	1	8%
Carpentry	0	1	1	8%
Driving	0	2	2	15%
Farming	5	3	8	62%
No Respond	1	0	1	8%
Total	6	7	13	100%

5.5 Information on Household Utilities, Facilities and Equipment

In terms of the kinds of houses of the respondents, these are based on the type of materials where their houses were made off. The type of houses can be permanent (made of cement and Galvanized Iron sheets); 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). All respondents of have their roofs made of Galvanized Iron (G.I.) sheets.

Table 5-19: Construction Materials of the Roof of the IP PAFs

Construction Materials of the Roof	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Galvanized Iron Sheets	6	7	13	100%
Total	6	7	13	100%

In terms of outer walls, almost half (46%) are made up of wood followed by concrete materials (38%).

Table 5-20: Construction Materials of the Outer Wall of the IP PAFs

Construction Materials of the Outer Wall	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Concrete	2	3	5	38%
Wood	3	3	6	46%
Bamboo	1	0	1	8%
Others (combination of materials)	0	1	1	8%
Total	6	7	13	100%

Most of the respondents use electricity (62%) as their primary source of power and lighting while 4 respondents do not have any source of power or lighting.

Table 5-21: Source/s of Power/Lighting of the IP PAFs

Source/s of Power/Lighting	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Electric	1	7	8	62%
Others (combination of sources)	1	0	1	8%
None	4	0	4	31%
Total	6	7	13	100%

In terms of source of drinking water, six (6) IP respondents said that they source their water from piped system while the rest are from spring/river, open well, artesian well, and combination of other sources.

Table 5-22: Main Source/s of Drinking Water of the IP PAFs

Main Source/s of Drinking Water	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Spring/river	3	0	3	23%
Open well	2	0	2	15%
Artisan well	1	0	1	8%
Piped water	0	6	6	46%
Others (combination of sources)	0	1	1	8%

Main Source/s of Drinking Water	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Total	6	7	13	100%

In sanitation and hygiene, 69% in both barangays respondents use semi flush toilet, but there are 15% who still use and open pit toilet.

Table 5-23: Kind of Toilet Facilities of the IP PAFs

Kind of Toilet Facilities	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Open pit	2	0	2	15%
Semi-flush	2	7	9	69%
None	2	0	2	15%
Total	6	7	13	100%

In terms of fuel for cooking, almost (92.3%) all respondents use wood as their main fuel.

Table 5-24: Fuel for Cooking of the IP PAFs

Fuel for Cooking	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Wood	5	7	12	92.3%
Others (combination of type)	1	0	1	7.7%
Total	6	7	13	100%

5.6 Information About the Project

All respondents are fully aware of the project. Most of them learned about the project through barangay meetings/ consultations.

Table 5-25: Project Awareness of the IP PAFs

Are you aware of the proposed DPWH project in your area?	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Yes	6	7	13	100%
Total	6	7	13	100%

Table 5-26: Where did you learn about the proposed DPWH project in your area of the IP PAFs

Where did you learn about the proposed DPWH project in your area	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Barangay meetings/ consultation	5	7	12	92%
DPWH Officials	0	0	0	0%
Survey /research	1	0	1	8%
Total	6	7	13	100%

IPs perceived the road project to have greater impact on their lives through improved connectivity and safe mobility. Respondents perceived the project as providing economic development and growth.

Table 5-27: Benefits that can be derived from this project of the IP PAFs

Benefits that can be derived from this project	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Economic Development and Growth	2	1	3	23%
Enables Connectivity and Safe Mobility	3	3	6	46%
Improve Accessibility	1	3	4	31%
Total	6	7	13	100%

Even though the IPs have identified positive impacts, they still have issues and concerns such as loss of properties, loss of job and livelihood.

Table 5-28: Overall issues and concerns about the project of the IP PAFs

Overall issues and concerns about the project	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Loss of Properties	2	5	7	54%
Loss of Properties and Job	2	1	3	23%
Loss of Properties and Livelihood	2	1	3	23%
Total	6	7	13	100%

All respondents expressed their support for the project.

Table 5-29: Support on the proposed project of the IP PAFs

Support on the proposed project	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Yes	6	7	13	100%
Total	6	7	13	100%

All respondents said that full payment of loss of properties should be undertaken by the implementing agency.

Table 5-30: Recommendations to address issues and concerns of the IP PAFs

Recommendations to address issues and concerns	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	Kisolon, Sumilao	Total	
			No	%
Full payment	6	7	13	100%
Full payment and Provide Livelihood	0	0	0	0%
Total	6	7	13	100%

6 EXPECTED PROJECT IMPACTS

Ancestral domains encompass resource-rich areas that combine essential elements of life: land, water, air, fire, light, plants, and animals, among others. These elements are vital for the sustenance and resilience of IPs across generations. Tribal norms and customary laws govern land use and cultural practices inherited from ancestors since ancient times.

As a result, the Project will yield both positive and negative consequences that could impact the tribal way of life for present and future generations. The IP's response, embedded within a Plan, outlines potential future scenarios involving perceived risks, benefits, trade-offs, and long-term consequences thorough the public consultation and focus group discussion showed in the following table shall be associated with the Project.

Table 6-1. Expected Project Impacts by IPs during the Public Consultation Meetings / Focus Group Discussion

Subject	Description
Positive Impacts	
Economic	<p>Improved road access systems in terms of growth in business in the barangay and in the municipality.</p> <p>This is consistent based on the result of the Socioeconomic Survey with the IPs perceived the road project to have greater impact on their lives through improved connectivity and safe mobility. Respondents perceived the project as providing economic development and growth.</p>
Support to the Project	<p>During the consultation meeting, the affected IP community answered in affirmative when asked if they would agree with the plan of DPWH to construct the road passing their community. This was corroborated with the result of the socioeconomic survey as all respondents expressed their support.</p>
Negative Impacts	
Displacement	<p>Relocation and adjustment to new residential location due to the project. Moreover, a Kisolon-based PAP describes the effect of the project by removing communal trees in their community. Communal trees are typically used for shelter in daily life. Another two PAP respondents expressed concerns that the place where they devote annual prayers (tinumanan matag tuig) will also be affected. While another one felt sentimental and unlucky that he had to be relocated again knowing that previously, he been displaced before for the same reason of implementation of government infrastructure project.</p>

Subject	Description
Loss of Properties	Cultural/lifestyle change on Indigenous Peoples Government projects like establishment of highway projects that might encroach CADC/CADT will have an affect the security of land tenure that eventually would lead to displacements of the IP inhabitants.
Loss of Livelihood	Land within the AD shall be affected by the project, and displacements will occur. Even there might not be major and serious direct impact on IP's life style, the project may affect their livelihood through relocation and so on.
Social	There social and economic system have been touched with surrounding Non-IP system and project may not affect seriously on their own social system. However, there still might be some kind and degree of influences due to the project such as relocation.

* With the concern, it is important to confirm possibility of future development and another relocation risk on the prepared relocation site to the project affected persons including IPs.

7 PROCESS, RESULTS, AND ASSESSMENTS OF FBI/FPIC-P

7.1 Status of IPs comparing to World Bank's OP

Comparing to the definition term of "indigenous peoples" in World Bank's Operational Policy 4.10 (OP 4.10) and IPRA Law with aspects of a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group, the status of target IPs in the project areas are shown in the following table.

7.2 Collective Attachment

As a pre-condition, there is no specific target of collective attachment such as sacred places, religious buildings, and natural resources connecting to their traditional life within the ROW and directly affected areas nearby.

According to OP 4.10 of the World Bank, "Collective attachment" 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.

Meanwhile, Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007) defines collective attachment as the 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. It also refers to the attachment of transhumant/nomadic groups to the territory they use on a seasonal or cyclical basis.

Based on various field survey including interview to IPs and relevant stakeholder meetings, there are observed specific form of "collective attachment" in the IP's area (but not directly inside the project affected areas including ROW).

Table 7-1. Collective Attachment

Types	Collective Attachment
Spiritual	Tulunganon (sacred ground/zone) or the church of the tribe.
Livelihood	Crops like fruit bearing trees will be affected. A yearly ritual is performed among these trees.
Cultural	Kulaman River, Kilaub River, and Kumaykay River, which is connected to Mt. Kitanglad watershed. These rivers are considered as sacred elements in the AD where IPs are holding their annual event such as

Types	Collective Attachment
	Christianity holydays. Effect of the superhighway on “panumbalay” (the cultural practice of going to neighbors’ houses for various purposes)
Spiritual	Burial ground where their ancestors are laid to rest may be affected by the project.

Table 7-2 IP's Status Comparing with OP 4.10 of the World Bank and IPRA Law

	Characteristics in the OP 4.10	Characteristics in the IPRA Law	Status of the IPs in the Project Areas
(a)	self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;	refer to a group of people or homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by others,	[Applicable] Tribes have self-identification as members of indigenous cultural group of Higaonon and Talaandig respectively organized as MPUMATRIC
(b)	collective attachment ³ to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories	who have continuously lived as organized community on communally bounded and defined territory,	[Applicable] IPs have collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats / ADs in MPUMATRIC and its natural resources.
(c)	customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; 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,	[Applicable] IPs have their own customary cultural and social framework which is different from the dominant systems in surrounding areas
(d)	an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.	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	[Applicable] They have their own language of Nitibo and Nitibo/Binukid as well as other major languages groups of Visayan and Mindanao.

³ Collective attachment 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.

7.3 Chronology of IPs' Validation in the project

As indigenous peoples have been confirmed to reside in the project area in the middle of the JICA's study, additional surveys were required in accordance with the procedures stipulated in IPRA of the Philippines and policies of the JICA-GL. The DPWH, in collaboration with NCIP prepared IPP to implement the processes of FPIC-J as well as FPIC-P to IPs in the project area and to obtain their consent.

7.3.1 Supplementary Survey (Initial Confirmation)

During the socioeconomic survey for the Preliminary Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) preparation in 2022, there were 22 IP Project Affected Families (PAFs) who occupied land inside Right-of-Way (ROW). Higaonon (15), Talaandig (6), and Bukidnon-Tagoloan (1) tribes located in the project area. Therefore, the JICA Study Team conducted the supplementary survey for the 22 IP PAFs which was undertaken on June 15th – 18th and 27th - 28th, 2022.

After the supplementary survey, it was known that there were 15 Higaonon (Tagoloan (1), Cagayan de Oro (2), Sumilao (7), and Impasug-ong (5). Moreover, there were six (6) Talaandig in the Municipality of Manolo Fortich. Lastly, there was one (1) Bukidnon-Tagoloan in the City of Malaybalay. As a result, a total of 19 IPs PAFs were all located in the Province of Bukidnon, while there were only three (3) IP PAFs in the Province of Misamis Oriental. The breakdown of the total 22 IPs PAFs is shown below.

Table 7-3 Classification of Initial number of 22 IPs along the Project Alignment

Province		Misamis Oriental		Bukidnon			Total		
Municipality/City		Tagloan	City of Cagayan De Oro	Manolo Fortich	Sumilao	Impasug-ong	City of Malaybaly	No.	%
Ethnic Group	Higanon	1	2	-	7	5	-	15	68%
	Talaandig	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	27%
	Bukidnon-Tagoloanon	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5%
Total		1	2	6	7	5	1	22	100%

Based on the abovementioned survey results, there is no AD and/or CADT at all in the proposed alignment in the Province of Misamis Oriental. The three (3) IPs PAFs within the ROW alignment were all immigrants, thus the NCIP Region 10 issued a Certificate of Non-Overlap (CNO) on March 30, 2022 for these three cases and they were eliminated from the target IPs of the project at this step. It was confirmed that those three (3) cases in Misamis Oriental live out of AD areas and don't depend on natural resources in the AD areas. Therefore, collective attachment was not confirmed with the cases.

For Bukidnon, however, MPUMATRIC is officially recognized as a "Unified Claim AD (without CADT)" and FPIC-P process for the Unified Claim AD has to be commenced by NCIP Region 10. Here the area became an AD and the JICA Study Team decided to assist DPWH to prepare FPIC-J at the same time, and decided additional survey for preparation of IPP for the newly recognized IPs and their AD.

7.3.2 Survey for IPP along with FPIC-P/FPIC-J Process

After the confirmation of IP’s location during the FPIC-P Process, it was determined that 13 Families among 19 IP PAFs were located within the Unified Claim AD in the Municipalities of Manolo Fortich and Sumilao, therefore the NCIP Region X issued Work Order No. 429 dated June 16, 2022 for the conduct of FPIC-P.

On the other hand, a Certificate of Non-Overlap (CNO) was issued for the project areas in the Municipality of Impasug-ong and City of Malaybalay on June 20, 2022. The CNO 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. Thus, the 6 IP PAFs were not included in the socioeconomic survey. The details of the determination are summarized in the following table.

Table 7-4 Difference between 13 IPs of IPP’s Target and 6 IPs Untargeted

World Bank’s Aspects (OP 4.10)	13 IP Families in the AD (MPUMUKAD)	6 IP Families out of the AD (MPUMUKAD)
(a) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others	As members of MPUMATRIC, they recognized that they are IPs. NCIP and surrounding communities also recognize them as IPs.	They are not belonging to MPUMATRIC and living out of the MPUMUKAD. They recognized themselves as IPs, however, they also understood that they are migrants and their living lands and attached properties are not associated with AD.
(b) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories	Their affected lands are inside the AD area; however, their targets of collective attachment are not located inside the project ROW. They are not dependent on any natural resources except land itself. There are no culturally or religiously significant places in the project affected ROW.	Their affected lands are not in the AD area; therefore, IPs don’t show their collective attachment on their lands and attached properties in terms of AD. They are not dependent on any natural resources in side their original AD. There are no culturally or religiously significant places in the project affected ROW.

World Bank's Aspects (OP 4.10)	13 IP Families in the AD (MPUMUKAD)	6 IP Families out of the AD (MPUMUKAD)
(c) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture	There are traditional ceremonies related to ancestors, Christianity, and so on. However, their lifestyle is principally similar to that of the surrounding non-indigenous society.	They were accepted (not separated) by the Non-IP community around their lands. Their lifestyle is basically similar to that of surrounding non-indigenous society. This trend is stronger than that of the 13 targeted indigenous families.
(d) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region	They have their own language, but use it only when gathered together in the same tribe.	They have their own language, but use it only when gathered together in the same tribe.

IP leaders especially its cultural experts amongst *datus*⁴ and *baes*⁵--like the ritualists and healers consider “all of nature is governed by the Tumanod nature spirit guardians in whom they also seek permission in case of resource use and harvests; and, to seek guidance in cases of loss and damage pertinent to human activities that greatly affects nature”.

Tribal/IP ancestral domains are all-encompassing resource rich areas that combine the fundamental pillars of the life: land for living and cultivating, water for drinking and serving for multipurpose, clean air, fire and light by woods, plants and animals for medication and foods among others, which the IPs rely on for their sustenance and resilience for many generations. Hence, there are tribal norms customary laws that govern land use and cultural practices that the IPs inherit from ancestors since time immemorial.

Consequently, the Project will have both positive and negative consequences that could influence the tribal way of life in both present and future generations. The IP response, imbibed in a Plan, outlines the future possibilities on the perceived risks, benefits, trade-offs, and long-term consequences associated with the Project.

The circumstances above illustrate a form of collective and documented consent undertaken during the social preparation stage done in inclusive and participatory process. Moreover, at the onset, the Study Team collaborated with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), in the conduct of the FPIC-P and in the finalization of the IPP.

A. Field Based Investigation

⁴ Datu is the title for chiefs, sovereign princes, and monarchs throughout the Philippine archipelago

⁵ asxasx

In 2022, in preparation for the tribal consent to be secured, the Study Team personally approached the NCIP for the application of the FPIC-P process. The NCIP Provincial Officer appointed three (3) of its staffs to conduct the Field Based Investigation (FBI). The FBI 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.

The FBI was undertaken to determine the areas with IPs directly hit by the Project that spans 65.50 km high standard highway network and to validate the scope of the affected 27 barangays of the four municipalities in the Province Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon, all of Northern Mindanao region. In addition, a list of Project Affected Person (PAP) was submitted to the Study Team. Results of the FBI were also elevated to the NCIP Regional Office considering no fieldwork is undertaken without the order of the Regional Director coursed through the Provincial Officer before staffs are deployed to do the job.

B. Field Based Validation

A Field Based Validation (FBV) process continued for the Project in all identified affected areas of the Project. It started with a Pre-Conference on February 27, 2023 on which two leaders of the Study Team attended on behalf of JICA. This initial meeting tackled the work order issued by the NCIP-X Regional Director, Cagayan de Oro City. The meeting likewise discussed the IPRA Law and the required FPIC-P process. Thereafter, the two representatives of the proponent shared about the project through power point presentation about the CMHSHCP. After familiarization of the project, the formulation of the work and financial plan followed. This meeting concluded with tasking and scheduling of activities.

As agreed, on March 7th, the NCIP team posted notice of meetings for the Higaonon-Talaandig ICCs/IPs in conspicuous places; this serves as the Validation Assembly to the seven (7) barangays, namely: Poblacion, Kisolon, Kulasi, Puntian, San Roque and Vista Villa all of Sumilao municipality and the lone barangay of Ticala for the town of Manolo Fortich. All these seven barangays identified to be inside the ancestral domains claims of the Mt. Palaopao Upper Mangima Tribal Communities (MPUMATRIC).

A week later, on March 16, 2023, the community validation assembly took in the Tulugan Tribal Hall of Kisolon, located along the highway in Sumilao. The meeting was attended by the Council of Elders of MPUMATRIC; subsequent meetings were also conducted to the barangays above mentioned.

On April 15, 2023, the NCIP furnished the Study Team its FBV Report. The report indicated the 27 specific barangays previously identified gathered during the first step through the FBI. The NCIP further identified the Project Affected Families (PAF) which increased to 96 and they will be displaced when the Project is implemented; hence, the PAPs will lose either their residence, residence-commercial structure, and commercial structures that reached 103 cases and 22 cases of them are owned by IPs. This number includes both IPs and Non-IPs.

As to the impacts on lands of both IPs and Non-IPs, there are 405 parcels of land to be affected encompassing a total of 3,943,800 m² will be acquired, which traverses the 27 barangays. The project affected area has a total of 352 parcels of land. In terms of loss of crops and trees, agricultural crops covering an area of 2,571,526 m² & 2,552 coconuts and 9,815 productive trees will lose, respectively.

Under the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA), an Indigenous People Plan (IPP) serves to incorporate culturally sensitive solutions and alternatives regarding how a proposed project might affect ancestral domains. The aim is to integrate the IPP with the technical project design, aligning both to ensure a harmonized plan that respects and addresses impacts on ancestral lands.

C. Result of the Field Based Validation

Through above chronology, the target of FPIC-P was set as seven (7) barangays and direct affected persons by the project (PAFs) were determined in barangay of Ticala and Kison respectively as shown in the following table.

Table 7-5 Target Barangays of 13 IP PAFs (for both FPIC-P and FPIC-J)

Municipality	Barangay	PAFs by the Project
Manolo Fortich	Ticala	6 PAFs (Talaandig)
Sumilao	Puntian	N/A
	Vista Villa	N/A
	San Roque	N/A
	Kulasi	N/A
	Poblacion	N/A
	Kison	7 PAFs (Higanon)

8 DEVELOPMENT PLANS TO AVOID, MITIGATE ADVERSE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS

8.1 Land Acquisition Policy

The DPWH Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation, and Indigenous Peoples Policy (LARRIPP) is a policy of the DPWH which 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 instrument for IPs. This is supplemented by the DPWH Department Order No. 152 Series of 2017 Directing the Use of DPWH Right-of-Way Acquisition Manual (DRAM) by All Concerned DPWH offices. The Manual provides a clear, uniform, and user-friendly guide on the rules and procedures for the acquisition of DPWH ROW for its infrastructure projects. These are stipulated under Chapter 3 – Legal Framework of the RAP.

Moreover, the 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 clarified the process of ROW acquisition involving ancestral domains owned by ICCs and IPs, recognized under R.A. No. 8371.

The guiding principle in determining the areas to be traversed by the Cagayan de Oro - Malaybalay Section is “selecting the optimum alignment.” This means that houses and other structures are to be avoided as much as possible. It also means that the primary policy is to utilize existing road in the following manner:

1. The proposed alignment shall utilize the existing road as much as possible to minimize land acquisition.
2. The proposed alignment shall avoid relocation of the houses/buildings as much as possible to minimize social impacts to people.
3. The proposed alignment should follow the existing road elevation as much as possible.
4. The proposed alignment shall satisfy the established design criteria.

In cases where a new alignment is unavoidable and must be made, the guidance is as follows:

1. The alignment shall avoid affecting existing houses/buildings as much as possible to minimize social impacts.

2. The alignment shall meet the established design criteria.
3. The alignment shall basically follow the topography as much as possible to minimize cutting and filling.
4. Tunnel structure shall be avoided in consideration of local of contractors' capability of tunnel construction.

Despite careful study of alignment to minimize the road project's impact, there are still houses to be affected by the project.

8.2 Compensation and Entitlement Policy

Compensation and entitlements are designed to enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups⁶.

DPWH will offer to the property owner concerned, as compensation price, the sum of:

- 1) replacement cost of land based on the corresponding current, relevant BIR Zonal Valuation at the time of actual construction of the road widening and road opening project, the appropriate mode of acquisition is perpetual easement;
Note: Application for CADT is pending on the affected land. Hence, in case in which CADT is still not issued during the acquisition, Current Market Value (CMV) is the more appropriate valuation. For land which are owned by Non-IPs, or outside the "Ancestral Domain", CMV is also the valuation.
- 2) the replacement cost of structures and improvements based on existing rules (RA 10752); and
- 3) the current market value of crops and trees based on existing rules (RA 10752).

If the Tribal Council accepts the compensation price offered by the DPWH, the NCIP Accredited or Certified Tribal Council shall, within thirty (30) days from receipt of the Notice of Taking or Letter Offer, communicate their acceptance in writing, coupled with NCIP Certification that all project affected ICC/IP members have been duly informed of the said acceptance of the compensation price, and none interposed any objection thereto.

⁶Vulnerable groups include (i) households with elderly (aged 60 years old and above); (ii) indigenous people (IP); (iii) poor households whose income fall below the poverty threshold; (iv) households with member who has disability (PWD); (v) solo parent; and (vi) women-headed households (WHH).

If the ICCs/IPs, through the NCIP Accredited or Certified Tribal Council, rejects, refuse to receive, or fails to respond in writing to the price offer within thirty (30) days from receipt of the Notice of Taking or Letter Offer; or refuses or fails to negotiate, or refuses or fails to submit pertinent documents within thirty (30) days from receipt of notice or request, the IO may resort to any appropriate legal action/remedy, with the assistance of the Office of the Solicitor General (OSG), against all the ICCs/IPs through the Tribal Council representing them.

Once the compensation price is accepted, the ROW Easement Agreement shall be prepared, and all documentary requirements shall be secured. Upon signing of the ROW Easement Agreement and receipt by the project affected ICCs/IPs, through the NCIP Accredited or Certified Tribal Council, of the initial payment, the IO shall clear the ROW in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the DRAM.

The IO shall be allowed to immediately enter and take possession of the ancestral domain subject of the ROW Easement Agreement and implement national government infrastructure projects upon execution of the ROW Easement Agreement and receipt by the ICCs/IPs, through the NCIP Accredited or Certified Tribal Council, of the first payment of just compensation representing fifty percent (50%) of the total compensation based on the BIR Zonal Valuation at the time of actual taking and, if applicable, seventy percent (70%) of the Replacement Cost of the structures/improvements and assessed value of the crops and trees determined by the IO based on existing DPWH guidelines, rules, and regulations.

If the land to be acquired is belonging to AD with CADT, including the case that MPUMUKAD obtains the CADT in the future, concept of land rights is to be changed. Firstly, if an area become AD, the land rights will change from government ownership (public land) to community ownership. However, if there are existing individual land titles (alienable and disposable) in a newly recognized AD, the individual ownership will remain and would be principally excluded in the proposed AD.

8.3 Project Affected Persons and Eligibilities

Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are those who stand to lose, as a consequence of the project, all or part of their physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive lands, and resources such as forests, range lands, fishing areas, or important cultural sites, commercial properties, tenancy, income-earning opportunities, social and cultural networks and activities. Such impacts may be permanent or temporary. To sum up, PAPs are:

- 1) Persons with formal legal rights to land and structures lost in its entirety or in part;
- 2) Persons who have no formal legal rights to such land and/or structures wholly or in part but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and
- 3) Persons who lost the land they occupy in entirety or in part who have neither legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.

Specific to the project, the following types of PAPs are qualified:

1. Landowners and Land Users.
 - a) Legal owners (e.g. agricultural, residential, commercial and institutional) who have full title, tax declaration, or who are covered by customary law (e.g. possessory rights, usufruct, etc.) or other acceptable proof of ownership over the affected land.
 - b) Users or occupants that have no land title or tax declaration over the affected land.

2. PAPs with Structures
 - a) Owners of structures who have full title, tax declaration, or other acceptable proof of ownership (e.g. possessory rights, usufruct, etc.)
 - b) Owners of structures, including shanty dwellers, who have no land title or tax declaration or other acceptable proof of ownership

3. PAPs with Crops, Fruit Trees, and other Perennials
 - a) Owners of affected crops, fruit trees and perennials who have full title, tax declaration, or other acceptable proof of ownership (e.g. possessory rights, usufruct, etc.)
 - b) Owners of affected crops, fruit trees and perennials who have no land title or tax declaration or other acceptable proof of ownership.

4. PAPs Affected by the Loss of Livelihood and Sources of Income
 - a) Owners of registered or unregistered shops, regardless of land tenure status, whose business operation will be disrupted temporarily or permanently due to the project.

Cut-off date is the date of commencement of the census of PAFs within the project boundaries. Persons not covered at the time of census-taking will not be eligible for claims of compensation

entitlements. For formal PAPs, cut-off date is reckoned upon receipt of Notice of Taking but the value of the land will be based on the agreed values of the land at the time of taking.

In this Project, the cut-off date of eligibility for structures and entitlements is on November 5, 2021. The cut-off date was discussed during the public consultation meeting. Determination of informal PAPs and affected improvements shall be based on cut-off date, which is the start of census of PAPs and tagging for improvements.

8.4 Compensation and Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix, as presented in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), serves as the foundation for compensation and entitlements. Generally, individuals or Indigenous Peoples (IP) families identified as Affected Persons or Affected Households reside on privately-owned titled lots. However, some are mere claimants without evidence of ownership. As a result, the resettlement of the affected IPs will primarily adhere to the standard procedures outlined in the DPWH's Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation, and Indigenous People's Policy (3rd Edition, 2007). This approach differs from the more complex processes that would be followed if the affected IPs were associated with recognized or titled Ancestral Domains.

The entitlement matrix is shown as the following table .

Table 8-1: Compensation and Entitlement Matrix⁷

SNo	Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Compensation/ Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Responsible Organization
1	Loss of Land (352 PAPs)				
1a	Land (Classified as Agricultural, Residential, Commercial, or Institutional)	<p>PAPs with Original Certificate of Title (OCT), Transfer Certificate of Title (TCT), emancipation patents (EP), or Certificates of Land Ownership Award (CLOA) granted under Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Act.</p> <p>PAPs who are not original patent holders of lands granted through Commonwealth Act (CA) 141 (i.e., those who have bought the patent for land previously granted through CA 141) and where any previous acquisition is not through gratuitous title (e.g., donation or succession)</p> <p>For untitled land, PAPs with (a) Tax Declaration showing 30 or more years of continuous possession; (b) Department of Environment</p>	<p>Cash compensation for land at replacement cost⁸.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Where the livelihood is land based, land for land of equivalent productivity, if land is available.</p>	<p>Replacement Cost will be computed based on the current market value of the land determined by Government Financial Institutions (GFI) with adequate experience in property appraisal or an accredited Independent Property Appraiser (IPA).</p> <p>The compensation will include Capital Gains Tax (CGT), Documentary Stamp Tax (DST), Transfer Tax, and Registration Fees. The unpaid Real Property Tax shall be paid by the landowner.</p> <p>As provided by RA 10752, payment for compensation of affected land—upon the execution of a deed a deed of sale, the implementing agency shall pay the property owner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifty percent (50%) of the negotiated price of the affected land, exclusive of taxes. <p>The remaining fifty percent (50%) will be provided upon transferring of</p>	DPWH-UPMO (RMC I)

⁷ All claims and documents will be subject to validation.

⁸ This provision would apply when land is acquired through negotiation. If land is acquired through expropriation, the provisions of Section 7 of RA 10752 would apply.

SNo	Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Compensation/ Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Responsible Organization
		and Natural Resources (DENR) certification showing that land is alienable and disposable; or (c) other documents that show proof of ownership PAPs who were formerly ISFs but now hold title of land because of social government housing program.		Land Title to the Philippine Government. Easement Agreement Included.	
1b		PAPs who are original patent holders of lands granted through CA 141 which has not been subject to previous government exercise of its lien	No compensation for land up to 20 m width if patent was granted prior to 1975 and up to 60 m width for patents granted thereafter. For area more than government lien, same as PAPs with OCT.	Presidential Decree (PD) No. 635, dated 07 January 1975, which increased the ROW strip reserved for public use from 20 meters in the with to a width not exceeding 60 meters. 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. The Implementing Agency (IA) shall then take possession of the property affected by the ROW without any compensation to the owner for the land, but shall pay the owner the cost of the damages for the improvements within that land equivalent to their replacement cost as determined by the Government Financial Institution (GFI) or accredited Independent Property Appraiser (IPA) by the Bangko	

SNo	Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Compensation/ Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Responsible Organization
				Central of the Philippines. Easement Agreement Included.	
1c		PAPs whose properties are mortgaged	Cash compensation for land at replacement cost.	Replacement cost will be computed based on the current market value of the land determined by Government Financial Institutions (GFI) with adequate experience in property appraisal or an accredited Independent Property Appraiser (IPA). The compensation will include Capital Gains Tax (CGT), Documentary Stamp Tax (DST), Transfer Tax, and Registration Fees. The unpaid Real Property Tax shall be paid by the landowner. The PAP will have the option of relinquishing the severed portion of the remaining unviable land for acquisition. Payment of compensation will be made after deducting the remaining amortization payable to the mortgagee. The remaining amortization amount deducted, computed based on the original amount of principal, less interests for remaining amortization period, will be paid to the mortgagee. Easement Agreement Included.	DPWH-UPMO RMC1

SNo	Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Compensation/ Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Responsible Organization
2	Loss of Structures and Improvements (134 PAPs)				
2a	Structures (Residential, Commercial, Industrial/ Institutional)	PAPs who own affected structures including absentee owners and owners of structures who do not own the land	Cash compensation for the structure at replacement cost including transaction costs without deduction for depreciation or salvaged materials ⁹	<p>For partly affected structures, if the unaffected portion is safe and viable for the intended use, in addition to compensation for affected portion of the structure, additional cash assistance for the restoration and / or repairs of the affected portion of the structure shall be provided. The cost of cash assistance shall be commensurate with actual costs of repairs including reconnection fees for utilities.</p> <p>If the unaffected portion is unsafe and/or unviable for the intended use, compensation for the entire structure shall be paid.</p> <p>Affected Structures and Improvements, Crops and Trees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seventy percent (70%) of the market value upon the Agreement to Demolish/ Removal of the affected structures, improvements, and crops and trees. <p>The remaining thirty</p>	DPWH-UPMO (RMC I)

⁹ The replacement cost shall be composed of the Estimated Direct Cost (EDC) and the Estimated Indirect Cost (EIC). EDC includes the cost for permits and clearances such as building permit as indicated in Section 6.6 of RA 10752.

SNo	Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Compensation/ Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Responsible Organization
				percent (30%) shall be paid upon completion of Demolition /Removal of the affected structures, improvements and crops and trees.	
3	Physical Displacement				
3a	Loss of Residential Structure	PAPs who own structures and also own the land where the structure is located.	In addition to compensation provided under S.No.2	For partly affected structures, if the unaffected portion is unsafe and/or not livable, in addition to compensation provided under S.No.2, will be entitled for assistances provided under S.No.3a.	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) and the National Housing Authority (NHA), in coordination with the LGUs and IAs concerned
3b		PAPs who own structures but do not own the land where the structure is located and are eligible for socialized housing as prescribed in R.A. 7279.	(i) Resettlement assistance through Pag-IBIG low cost and medium cost housing loan. (ii) Right to salvage materials. (iii) Inconvenience allowance amounting to PHP 10,000 per household. (iv) Transportation assistance of PHP 15,000 per household.		
3c		PAPs who own structures but do not own the land and ARE ELIGIBLE ¹⁰ for socialized housing as prescribed in R.A. 7279	In addition to compensation provided under S.No.2 (i) Provision of socialized housing unit. (ii) Right to salvage material. (iii) Transitional Allowance ¹¹ equivalent to three month rent (one month rental and two months advance) of a similar structure within the same area. (iv) Transportation assistance of PHP15,000		

¹⁰(a) Must be a Filipino citizen; (b) Must be an underprivileged and homeless citizen, as defined in Section 3 of RA 7279; (c) Must not own any real property whether in the urban or rural areas; and (d) Must not be a professional squatter or a member of squatting syndicates.

¹¹ (footnote 5)

SNo	Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Compensation/ Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Responsible Organization
			per household.		
3d		PAPs who are renting, leasing or sharing the structure and are NOT eligible ¹² for socialized housing as prescribed in R.A. 7279.	No compensation for land and structures. (i) Provision of socialized housing unit. (ii) Transitional Allowance equivalent to three month rent (one month deposit and two months advance rental) of a similar structure within the same area. (iii) Transportation assistance of PHP 15,000 per household.	APs who are renting, leasing or sharing the structure and are NOT eligible ¹³ for socialized housing as prescribed in R.A. 7279 are given ample time to find a new place to rent	
3e		PAPs who are renting, leasing or sharing the structure, and are eligible ¹⁴ for socialized housing as prescribed in R.A. 7279.	Ditto	Ditto	
3f	Loss of other immovable machineries, equipment, and assets.	Owners of other immovable machineries, equipment, and assets.	Compensation at replacement cost for affected immovable machineries, equipment, and other assets, including associated transportation and installation cost from supplier to new location.	Based on appraised value of the immovable equipment	
4	Loss of Livelihood / Income				
4a	Loss of Business	Affected persons who own fixed micro businesses ¹⁵ [e.g., small shops, sari-sari store, carinderia (eatery), food stand, repair shop, etc.] with or without permits	(i) Cash assistance for six months for income loss. (ii) Assistance in securing soft loan through existing programme of government agencies to enable self-rehabilitation for those restarting business elsewhere.	For microbusiness with income filed income tax return (ITR) as proof of income, the amount on the declared ITR equivalent to six months income will be provided, computed based on past six month average	DPWH-UPMO (RMC I), LGU, TESDA, DSWD, and other relevant national

¹² (footnote 6)

¹³ (footnote 6)

¹⁴ (footnote 7)

¹⁵ Businesses with up to PHP 3,000,000 capitalization and 1-9 employees as defined under Small and Medium Enterprise Development Council Resolution No. 01 Series of 2003 dated 16 January 2003

SNo	Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Compensation/ Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Responsible Organization
		from the LGU concerned.	<p>(iii) Training for skills development for any one member of the affected household.</p> <p>(iv) Transportation assistance of PHP15,000 per household.</p> <p><i>For affected persons who are leasing space:</i> For those who will continue with their micro-small business activities elsewhere, rental subsidy for three (3) months based on prevailing average monthly rental for a similar structure of equal type and dimension to the property being leased. Not applicable to lease contracts that will expire at the time of taking possession for civil works.</p>	<p>income reported in the ITR.</p> <p>For micro business with no proof of income (ITR), the six month assistance will be computed based on the latest applicable minimum wage rate at 30 days per month.</p> <p>The training for skills development will be developed during implementation based on need assessment with provision to cover the cost of suitable training through Government / Government accredited agencies at PHP15,000 per affected person.</p>	government agencies.
4b		Affected persons who own small, medium, or large business ¹⁶ establishments, (commercial, industrial, and institutional).	<p>(i) Cash assistance for six months for income loss.</p> <p>(ii) Transportation assistance of PHP15,000 per household.</p> <p><i>For affected persons who are leasing space:</i> For those who will continue with their micro-small business activities elsewhere, rental subsidy for three (3) months based on prevailing average monthly rental for a similar structure of equal type and dimension to the property being leased. Not applicable to lease contracts that will expire at the time of taking possession for civil works.</p>	<p>For business establishments with income filed income tax return (ITR) as proof of income, the amount on the declared ITR equivalent to six months income will be provided, computed based on past six month average income reported in the ITR.</p> <p>For business establishments with no proof of income (ITR), the six month assistance will be computed based on the latest applicable minimum wage rate at 30 days per month.</p>	

¹⁶ The Philippines employs two criteria in operationally defining MSMEs, namely employment and asset size. The PSA classifies an enterprise as a micro if it has less than 10 employees, small if it has 10-99 employees, medium with 100-199 employees, and large if it has 200 or more employees.

SNo	Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Compensation/ Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Responsible Organization
4c	Loss of Income / Wages	Affected persons who are employed in a displaced commercial, agricultural, aquaculture, industrial, or institutional establishment and lose their job due to closure of business or laying off because of minimized operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Cash assistance will be provided for three months based on wages/salary earned or if no record of wages/salary, assistance will be computed at minimum wages. (ii) Training for skills development for any one member of the affected household. (iii) Priority in employment during construction and operation stage of the project. Per RA No. 6685, 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 <i>bona fide</i> residents in the province, city or municipality in which the projects are to be undertaken, and penalized those who fail to do so. 	<p>Provision of training for skills development, based on affected persons preference, in collaboration with agencies such as TESDA, DA, LGU PESO, DTI and other agencies mandated to provide training and livelihood program.</p> <p>The DPWH -LLRN Project PMO will establish a Resettlement Implementation Committee and sign a MOA with agencies mandated to provide assistance to the APs of the project with funds downloaded to these agencies to ensure that employment and livelihood restoration plan is carried out in accordance with the RF.</p> <p>For wages/salary income tax return (ITR) will be the basis to determine wage/salary earned.</p>	
4d		Affected persons who permanently relocate to a place that makes former wage-based livelihood opportunities inaccessible and as a result need to find new employment or source of livelihood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Cash assistance will be provided for three months based on wages/salary earned or if no record of wages/salary, assistance will be computed at minimum wages. (ii) Training for skills development for any one member of the affected household. 	<p>If no proof of wage/salary, the assistance will be computed based on the latest applicable minimum wage rate at 30 days per month.</p> <p>The training for skills development will be developed during implementation based on need assessment with provision to cover the cost of suitable training through Government / Government</p>	

SNo	Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Compensation/ Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Responsible Organization
				accredited agencies at PHP15,000 per affected person.	
4e	Rental income	Owners of structures deriving rental income (owners of residential structures and/or commercial structures, who have rented/leased out their structure)	Cash assistance equivalent to three months rental derived from the affected structure or if there is no proof of rental receipt, rental paid for similar structure within the same area will be paid.		
5	Loss of Crops, Trees and Livestock (352 PAPs)				
5a	Loss of Crop	Affected persons who own land or lessees, who are directly involved in farming	Disturbance compensation equivalent to five times the average of gross harvest over the last five years, on the principal and secondary crops of the area acquired (as adopted from RA 6389).		DPWH-UPMO (RMC I) with support from DA, MAO, DENR and MENRO
5b		Agricultural tenants (17 PAPs) and sharecroppers	Financial assistance equivalent to the average gross harvest over the last three years and not less than PhP15,000/ha (EA 1035).	In case of privately-owned land/publicly owned land, crop compensation will be disbursed between the owner and sharecropper, as per terms of the sharecropping arrangement, In case of dispute over verbal agreement with sharecropper, certification from elected representatives will be considered as legal document.	
5c		Landless farmers who are neither tenant, lessee nor sharecropper.	(i) Time to harvest annual crops, otherwise compensation for crops based on market value at harvest time. (ii) Cash compensation for income loss equivalent to two months minimum wage		

SNo	Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Compensation/ Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Responsible Organization
			for affected landless farmers. (iii) Provision of training for skills development in collaboration with agencies such as TESDA, DA, LGU PESO, DTI and agencies mandated to provide training and livelihood programs.		
5d	Loss of trees and perennial crop	Owners of timber, non-timber and fruit bearing trees, and other perennials crops (regardless of ownership status of the affected land).	(i) Compensation for timber and non-timber trees at current market values as prescribed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). (ii) Compensation for fruit bearing trees calculated at market value of annual net product multiplied by the number of productive years remaining by the Department of Agriculture (DA). (iii) Cash compensation for perennial crops calculated at current market value as prescribed by the concerned LGUs, DA, and DENR.		
5e	Livestock	Owners of Livestock	(i) Compensation of income loss equivalent to one year income. (ii) Transportation assistance of maximum Php.15,000, for transporting of livestock.	Annual income will be computed based on the guidelines of the Department of Agriculture.	DPWH-UPMO, RMC1 with the support of the DA
6	Additional Assistance to Vulnerable				
6a	Physical and / or economic displacement. (53 PAFs)	Households belonging to poverty threshold, households headed by elderly, households headed by woman, women and	In addition to applicable compensation and assistance, Vulnerable shall be provided with additional assistance: (i) Inconvenience allowance of PHP.10,000 per household.		DPWH-UPMO (RMC I), LGU, TESDA, DSWD, and other relevant

SNo	Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Compensation/ Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Responsible Organization
		children, indigenous peoples, landless, those without legal title to land, solo parent with dependent, and households with members who are PWD.	(ii) Rehabilitation assistance in the form of skills training and other development activities with the value of up to PHP.15,000. (iii) Support and/or maintain access to government welfare programs. In collaboration with agencies mandated to provide such services.		national government agencies.
7	Loss of Public Land and Structure				
7a	Land and Structure	Government agencies that own affected land and / or structures (4 units)	(i) Government to government arrangement for loss of land. (ii) Replacement cost for structure without deduction for depreciation.		DPWH-UPMO (RMC I) and concerned NGA/LGU
7b	Utility	Utility Service Providers/ Concessionaires (power, water, telecommunication)	DPWH through agreements with utility service providers and/or concessionaires, will be directly engaging with such entities regarding compensation and relocation of their facilities.	Involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of utility relocation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of this policy framework.	DPWH-UPMO (RMC I) and concerned NGA/LGU
8	Temporary use of Land by Civil works Contractor				
8a		APs who have legal rights to the land.	(i) Cash payment for rent of the affected land at prevailing rental rates in the location of the property until the property is restored. (ii) Restoration of land within 3 months of completion of use. (iii) Compensation for damaged/affected non-land assets at full replacement cost.	These provisions are covered in the contract / agreements of the civil works contractors. Payable by the civil works contractor and ensured by DPWH.	DPWH-UPMO (RMC I)
8b		APs without legal rights to affected land but owners of affected non-land assets.			
9	Unanticipated Involuntary Resettlement Impacts				
9a	Unanticipated impacts will be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the resettlement framework, JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (2022), ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009), and applicable national laws and regulations.				DPWH-UPMO (RMC I) with support from NHA and LGUs

Gender key considerations. Regardless as to whether the designated household head is a man or a woman, both spouses heading PAFs will be invited when the compensation is disbursed. New titles at resettlement sites will be issued in the names of both spouses heading household recipients of resettlement site plots. In the long term, the road project is expected to improve women's access to social services, economic or financial resources or opportunities, and other basic infrastructure.

8.5 Action Plans

An Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) serves several important purposes, primarily aimed at addressing the unique needs, rights, and aspirations of indigenous communities. These plans are typically developed by governments, organizations, or institutions in collaboration with indigenous peoples and are tailored to the specific context and challenges faced by these communities.

For this project, two (2) action plans are presented. The first is derived from the consultation meeting and focus group discussion conducted by the study team. On the other hand, the Higaonon- Talaandig Indigenous Cultural Community Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP), which is a strategic document and framework developed by indigenous communities, NCIP, other non-government organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. The ADSDPP is a 5-year plan of priority development program, projects and activities covering 2020 to 2025.

8.5.1 Action Plan for Indigenous Peoples to Benefit from the Project

The perspective of the IPs differs from the usual viewpoint of those who do that technical assessment of the potential negative impacts on people that could be affected by road projects, the latter more focused on structures, crops and trees, as well as, on the physical environment. As can be seen in the following tables, the perspective (meaning their perspective or way of seeing the situation) of the IPs goes beyond the usual damages and losses and consider social impacts, safety and security, and threats to their culture and heritage.

The project affected seven (7) communities formulated an Action Plan based on their ADSDPP. This plan is designed to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples will receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits. It also includes necessary measures to enhance and guide the implementing agencies. The plan is composed of 3 phases namely:

- Phase 1. The pre implementation phase, (Before the implementation of the construction)

- Phase 2. The implementation phase and
- Phase 3. The post implementation phase (After the construction of the road project, during the operation phase).

Below is the brief presentation of their plan.

Table 8-2. Action Plan for Indigenous Peoples to Benefit from the Project

Priority Activities	Needed Interventions	Support Agency, Organization, Institution, NGO, Corporations	Proposed Budget (Php)
Pre-Implementation Phase			
Performing special form of religious ceremony for the crafting of an IPP	Allocation and provision of funds for the ritual	DPWH	500,000.00
Assertion and full enforcement of FPIC-P	Provision of support for the activities	DPWH	1,500,000.00
Confer with DPWH on payment of areas and improvements affected by the project	Payment based on current market value of areas and improvements affected by the project	DPWH	Part of RAP project cost
Meetings with Datus on livelihood opportunities for the affected families	Identification of target livelihood opportunities for affected families	DPWH	150,000.00
Forge formal partnership through MOA, FPIC-P Compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements	FPIC-P process compliance	DPWH	150,000.00
Implementation Phase			
Organizing of AD wide Agricultural Cooperative	Provision of financial capitalization and technical support	Provincial, Municipal LGU, Department of Agriculture	1,000,000.00
Establishment of Bagsakan Center (Trade Center)*	Allocation and provision of funds for the construction of Bagsakan Center	Provincial, Municipal LGU,	5,000,000.00

Priority Activities	Needed Interventions	Support Agency, Organization, Institution, NGO, Corporations	Proposed Budget (Php)
		Department of Agriculture	
Avail agricultural assistance for food security	Provision of funds	Provincial, Municipal LGU, Department of Agriculture	500,000.00
External Monitoring	FPIC-J Process and coordination with the external monitoring of RAP implementation	DPWH, Provincial, Municipal LGU,	Part of RAP Project cost
Post-Implementation Phase			
Post project conference with the IPs	Allocation of funds for post project conference	DPWH and other stakeholders	300,000.00
Monitoring activities	FPIC-J Process and coordination with the monitoring scheme of RAP	DPWH and NCIP	3,000,000.00

* The Trade Center option shall be carefully identified with sales needs / channels and considered the needs before determination of the project.

8.5.2 The ADSDPP – Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan

To complement the action plan identified by the IP communities is the Higaonon- Talaandig Communities of Sumilao and Manolo Fortich Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP). Said plan is a 5-year priority development program, projects and activities covering the period of 2020-2025. According to the ICC leaders, the ADSDPP was formulated in 2019 through the series of consultation meetings and workshops assisted by the Oxfam Netherlands.

The purpose of an ADSDPP is to promote the sustainable development and protection of the ancestral lands and territories of indigenous peoples while respecting their cultural, social,

and environmental values and rights. Here are the key elements and purposes of an ADSDPP:

1. **Recognition of Ancestral Domain:** The ADSDPP typically starts with a clear delineation and recognition of the ancestral domain or territory of the indigenous community. This includes defining the boundaries, identifying sacred sites, and recognizing the historical and cultural significance of the land.
2. **Sustainable Resource Management:** The plan outlines strategies for the sustainable management of natural resources within the ancestral domain. This may include guidelines for hunting, fishing, agriculture, and the protection of biodiversity.
3. **Cultural Preservation:** An important aspect of an ADSDPP is the preservation and promotion of the indigenous culture, traditions, languages, and knowledge systems. Efforts are made to ensure that cultural heritage is passed down to future generations.
4. **Livelihood Development:** The plan often includes initiatives to improve the economic well-being of the community through the development of sustainable livelihoods. This can involve projects related to agriculture, handicrafts, tourism, and other income-generating activities.
5. **Infrastructure and Basic Services:** Indigenous communities may include provisions for improving infrastructure and access to basic services such as healthcare, education, and clean water within their ancestral domains.
6. **Environmental Conservation:** ADSDPPs prioritize the protection of the environment and may include conservation measures, reforestation, and initiatives to mitigate the impact of climate change.
7. **Legal Recognition and Rights:** These plans often advocate for legal recognition and protection of indigenous land rights, as well as the right to free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) in decision-making processes that affect the ancestral domain.
8. **Community Governance:** ADSDPPs often address governance structures within the indigenous community, outlining roles and responsibilities, decision-making processes, and mechanisms for conflict resolution.
9. **Partnerships and Collaboration:** Collaboration with government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders is key to implementing the ADSDPP. Partnerships are formed to access resources, technical expertise, and support for the plan's implementation.
10. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Like any development plan, an ADSDPP includes mechanisms for monitoring progress and evaluating the effectiveness of the strategies and initiatives outlined in the plan.
11. **Adaptability:** ADSDPPs are often designed to be adaptable and flexible to changing circumstances, recognizing that the needs and priorities of indigenous communities may evolve over time.

In essence, an ADSDPP is a comprehensive strategy that allows indigenous communities to exercise their right to self-determination, protect their ancestral lands and cultures, and pursue sustainable development in a manner that aligns with their values and priorities. It serves as a roadmap for balancing economic development with environmental conservation and cultural preservation within indigenous territories.

Focused on how to sustain their culture and beliefs as they tried to survive and eventually developed as a community the ADSDPP centered on:

- Spirituality and belief system
- Language, History, Knowledge, System and Arts
- Customary Governance, Indigenous Leadership and Justice system
- Indigenous Economy, Farming Systems and Food Security
- Indigenous Health Practices and Traditional Medicines
- Indigenous Defense and Security
- Environment, Natural Resources and Territory
- Development, Utilization, management, and Community Enterprise Program of Ancestral Domain Resources

Following tables are from the ADSDPP. The formulation of the ADSDPP is primarily guided by the principle of self-determination, participatory planning and cultural integrity with the main objective of ensuring the sustainable development and protection of ancestral domain resources and the enforcement of the rights of ICCs/IPs to their ancestral domain.

The first table shows the sustainable protection plan of the AD which shall be applied for the IPP action plans directly as each plan has same function and purpose, protection and maintain existing AD areas and IPs, of the IPP. On the other hand, the second one shows the utilization, management and community enterprise program of AD including future development projects which will assist sustainable development in the AD.

Other examples of ADSDPP formulation:

As stated in the previous chapters, ADSDPP shall be developed for each AD in principle. For example, several ADSDPP have been confirmed in Misamis Oriental such as AD-PAMALIHI, AD- MAMACILA, and AD- MINALWANG. In addition, DALTON PASS EAST ALTERNATIVE ROAD PROJECT, a JICA project in Philippines, also confirmed the formulation of ADSDPP for the affected AD.

Table 8-3. Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan of Higaonon-Talaandig Indigenous Cultural Community

Priority activities of the tribal community that shall lead to the recognition, protection, and promotion of indigenous cultures, traditions and institutions	Needed interventions by the government, non-government, private institutions, and corporations	Support person, institution, agency, organization, corporation	Proposed budget	Target date to start / Commenced year
I. Indigenous Spirituality and Belief Systems				
1. Annual Training/Conference of Traditional spiritual leaders (Ritualists, Talamuhat) in order to strengthen, sustain and present the indigenous belief systems of the HigaononTalaandig ICCs.	1. Allocation and provisions of funds for training, conference, and traditional rituals.	1. Provincial Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representative (IPMR) of Bukidnon	P100,000.00/year	Every year in October and/or before project commencement (hopefully 6 months before)
2. Recognition and confirmation of spiritual leaders ("Kagdangul hu mga Baylan and Talamuhat") as custodian of the belief systems, sacred places or sites.	2. Facilitate inter-faith, interreligious dialogues to promote recognition, respect, and protection of indigenous beliefs, traditions, and practices.	2. Municipal IPMR of Sumilao	P50,000.00/year	Every year in August and/or before project commencement (hopefully 6 months before)
3. Construction of "KUMBA" and "PANGAPUGA" houses per Barangay to serve as learning centers for apprentices, willing and second-liner ritualists.	3. Formulation of legislative policies to recognize, respect, and protect spiritual leaders against exploitation.	3. Municipal IPMR of Manolo Fortich	P100,000.00/year	Every year in May and/or before project commencement (hopefully 6 months before)
4. Construction/ establishing of concrete altars called tulendanan", "bangkasu' "pargapugan/kumba". etc. to serve as monuments/markers of traditional sacred grounds and worship areas within the ancestral domain.	4. Facilitate documentation of indigenous beliefs and practices.	4. Municipal Local Government Sumilao	P50,000.00/year	Every year in August and/or before project commencement (hopefully 6 months before)
5. Performing special forms of religious ceremonies, i.e. "kaliga ", etc.	5. Allocation of funds and provision of materials for the construction of "kumba", "pangapuga" centers and bangkasu (traditional altars within the ancestral domain	5. Municipal Local Government Manolo Fortich	P50,000.00/year	Every year in October and/or before project commencement (hopefully 6 months before)
II. Language, History, Knowledge Systems and Arts				

Priority activities of the tribal community that shall lead to the recognition, protection, and promotion of indigenous cultures, traditions and institutions	Needed interventions by the government, non-government, private institutions, and corporations	Support person, institution, agency, organization, corporation	Proposed budget	Target date to start / Commenced year
<p>1. Yearly observance of the celebration of the “ANLAW TA PALAWPAW (Mt. Palaopao Day);</p> <p>2. Construction of more school buildings, IP Education Centers within the communities of the ancestral domain.</p> <p>3. Scholarship educational assistance for deserving IP students.</p> <p>4. Construction of Schools for Living Tradition in all the Barangays/communities of the Higaonon-Talaandig</p> <p>5. Design and recommend to the DepED culturally appropriate plans and policies that would further strengthen and develop the IP Education program now being implemented by the agency.</p> <p>6. Trainings for making, keeping and playing indigenous instruments.</p>	<p>1. Provision of material and financial supports for the annual observance of the celebration of the “ANLAW TA PALAWPAW (Mt. Palaopao Day);</p>	<p>1. Local Government Units of Sumilao and Manolo Fortich 2. District Congressman/PDAF 3. Senator Miguel Zubiri/PDAF</p>	<p>P100,000.00/year</p>	<p>Every year in August and/or before project commencement (hopefully 6 months before)</p>
	<p>2. Allocate funds for the construction of more school buildings.</p>	<p>4. Business sectors Partner Corporations; 5. Provincial Government of Bukidnon</p>	<p>P5,000,000.00/year</p>	<p>Year 2022</p>
	<p>3. Allocate funds for LGU-paid Teachers giving priority to applicants who are members of the tribal community.</p>	<p>6. Department of Education (DepEd) 7. Del Monte Philippines, Inc. 8. Poultry Piggery Operators</p>	<p>P10,000,000.00/year</p>	<p>Year 2022</p>
	<p>4. Provide financial and/or materials support for the construction of community-based Schools for Living Traditions;</p>	<p>9. NGOs 10. Culture-sensitive/Partner religious institutions</p>	<p>P300,000.00/year</p>	<p>Year 2022</p>
	<p>5. Through ordinance and/or executive order, allocate annual budget for scholarship and educational assistance to deserving IP students.</p>		<p>P100,000.00/year</p>	<p>Year 2022</p>
	<p>6. Empowerment of IP youth organizations by enacting ordinance with annual allocated funds for sponsorship of cultural youth camps, formation trainings and seminars;</p>		<p>P100,000.00/year</p>	<p>Year 2022</p>

Priority activities of the tribal community that shall lead to the recognition, protection, and promotion of indigenous cultures, traditions and institutions	Needed interventions by the government, non-government, private institutions, and corporations	Support person, institution, agency, organization, corporation	Proposed budget	Target date to start / Commenced year
	7. DepEd to continue conduct consultations with the bearers and custodians of indigenous traditions in order to further develop and strengthen the newly-implemented IP Education program of the department;		P100,000.00/year	Year 2022
	8. Conversion of existing Elementary and Integrated Schools (ES/IS) into IP Schools in all the Mt. Palaopao, Upper Mangima and Upper Kulaman ancestral domain pursuant to the DepEd Administrative Order No. 62 otherwise known as the Indigenous Peoples Education Framework (IPEd), Department Order No. 34 and other related issuances.			Year 2022
	9. Support production of radio programs to educate the general public about indigenous cultures, tradition and practices of the tribe.		P100,000.00/year	Year 2022
III. Customary Governance, Indigenous Leadership and Justice Systems				
1. Construction of Higaonon- Talaandig Tribal Tulugan (IP Governance Center) with facilities in Sitio Kilabong, Vista Villa, Sumilao 2. Securing ancestral domain ownership through CADT 3. Assertion and Full enforcement of FPIC-P	1. Provision of financial and/or material supports for the construction of Tulugan buildings.	1. Local Government Units of Sumilao and Manolo Fortich 2. Provincial Government of Bukidnon 3. Congressman/Representative	P3,000,000.00	January 2022

Priority activities of the tribal community that shall lead to the recognition, protection, and promotion of indigenous cultures, traditions and institutions	Needed interventions by the government, non-government, private institutions, and corporations	Support person, institution, agency, organization, corporation	Proposed budget	Target date to start / Commenced year
<p>4. Construction of Tulugan buildings in all the Barangays/ communities of the AD as venue for all tribal community gatherings/meetings;</p> <p>5. Conduct of Indigenous Leadership Training Seminar to strengthen and capacitate the Customary Leadership of Datus and Baes within their ancestral domains;</p> <p>6. Establish partnership/ build alliance with all NGOs, Foundations. Pos, IPOs operating within the MPUMATRIC domain areas in the context and frameworks of AGPANGAN, GANTANGAN and TIMBANGAN;</p> <p>7. Enforcement of customary penalties ("Sala") against violators of customary laws.</p> <p>8. Conduct of trainings ("pangag-ag") to potential mediators and arbitrators ("basbasunun") as disciples in conflict mediation.</p>	2. Provide technical and financial assistance Certificates of Ancestral Domains Titles (CADT) application.	<p>of District 1 / PDAF</p> <p>4. Senator Miguel Zubiri/ PDAF</p> <p>5. NCIP</p> <p>6. Del Monte Philippines, Inc.</p> <p>7. NGOs, Foundations</p>	P1,500,000.00	January 2022
	3. Annual allocation/ provision of funds for IPS and Council of Elders meetings, trainings and conferences.		P1,000,000.00 / Barangay	January 2022
	4. Provision of support to activities and ceremonies that promotes indigenous leadership such as "Panagulabung, Hineleban and Linangkuban ceremonies.		P100,000.00 / year	January 2022
	5. Establish formal engagement through a memorandum of agreements with reliable NGOs, Foundations, POs and IPO within the ancestral domain		P100,000.00 / year	January 2022
IV. Indigenous Economy, Farming Systems and Food Security				
<p>1. Organizing of ancestral domain-wide Agricultural Cooperative</p> <p>2. Establishment of community-solicited Farm to Market Roads (FMRs) to some remote areas of the ancestral domain.</p>	1. Provision of financial capitalization and technical support for community enterprise programs.	<p>1. Provincial Government of Bukidnon</p> <p>2. Municipal Government Sumilao</p> <p>3. Municipal Government</p>	P 1,000,000.00	January 2022
	2. Allocation of funds for Farm to Market Roads		P 5,000,000.00	January 2022

Priority activities of the tribal community that shall lead to the recognition, protection, and promotion of indigenous cultures, traditions and institutions	Needed interventions by the government, non-government, private institutions, and corporations	Support person, institution, agency, organization, corporation	Proposed budget	Target date to start / Commenced year
3. Establishment of 1 Central Bagsakan Center (Warehouse) in Kilabong, Vista Villa, Sumilao. 4. Establishment of Multipurpose pavement/ solar driers per Barangay. 5. Avail agricultural inputs for food security programs (corn and palay seeds, fruit trees, crops, fertilizers, fingerlings, etc). 6. Avail corn shellers, mill, thresher, coffee mill, and transport vehicle. 7. Establishment of free-range native chicken projects farms: 8. Production of quality mats, baskets, and containers from indigenous materials. 9. Participate in Agri-fair and food expositions in order to promote community-produced products. 10. Agriculture school scholarship	3. Allocation and provision of funds for the construction of Central Bagsakan Center	Manolo Fortich; 4. Congressman District1/ PDAF 5. Senator Miguel Zubiri 6. OPAPP 7. Department Agriculture (DA); 8. NCIP 9. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI); 10. Department of Science Technology (DOST); 11. Del Monte Philippines and Del Monte Foundation 12. NGOs, Foundations	P 1,500,000.00	January 2022
	4. Allocation of funds for MPP/Solar driers.		P 500,000.00 / year	January 2022
	5. Allocation of funds for farm inputs and implements		P 500,000.00 / year	January 2022
	6. Allocation of funds for post harvest facilities such as corn, shellers, mill, thresher, coffee mill, transport vehicle.		P 1,000,000.00 / year	January 2022
	7. Provision of cattle dispersal projects to deserving members of the tribe and council of elders.		P 300,000.00 / year	January 2022
	8. Provision of support for the plantation of giant bamboos in some selected areas of the ancestral domain for the production, training and marketing of "engineered bamboos";		P 1,000,000.00	January 2022
	9. Allocation/ provision of Scholarship grants to indigenous students who intend to enroll agriculture and business related college courses		P 250,000.00 / year	January 2022
V. Indigenous Health Practices and Traditional Medicines				
1. Avail 1 unit rescue vehicle/ambulance for the ancestral domain to cater to emergency situations involving members of the	1. Allocate funds and/or provide 1 unit ancestral domain rescue vehicle/ ambulance.	1. Congressman District1/ PDAF 2. Senator Miguel Zubiri	P 1,500,000.00	January 2022

Priority activities of the tribal community that shall lead to the recognition, protection, and promotion of indigenous cultures, traditions and institutions	Needed interventions by the government, non-government, private institutions, and corporations	Support person, institution, agency, organization, corporation	Proposed budget	Target date to start / Commenced year
<p>Higaonon-Talaandig community.</p> <p>2. Establishment of "BOTIKA SA SHIO" Program</p> <p>3. Facilitate Free Medical and Dental Services in the remote Sitios of the ancestral domain.</p> <p>4. Processing of herbal oils (para hllot, Inumon) as Talimughat, patigpek , etc.)</p> <p>5. Regular conduct of friendly dialogues with the Department of Health and Municipal/City Health Stations of the LGUs in order to build and strengthen partnerships and develop policies that would avoid further discrimination/marginalization of traditional midwives and indigenous health practitioners;</p> <p>6. Conduct of documentation and inventory of all traditional medicines and resources located within ancestral domain areas;</p> <p>7. Medical School student scholarship.</p>	<p>2. Allocate funds for the establishment of the BOTIKA SA SITIO Program within the ancestral domain.</p>	<p>3. PCSO, DOH</p> <p>4. Provincial Government of Bukidnon</p> <p>5. Municipal Government Sumilao</p> <p>6. Municipal Government Manolo Fortich;</p> <p>7. Del Monte Foundation</p> <p>8. NCIP</p> <p>9. NGOs</p> <p>10. Culture-sensitive/Partner religious institutions</p>	<p>P 100,000.00 / year</p>	<p>January 2022</p>
	<p>3. Legislate and institutionalize the Regular Free Medical/ Dental services and BOTIKA sa SITIO Programs.</p>		<p>P 100,000.00 / year</p>	<p>January 2022</p>
	<p>4. Provision of support (financial and technical) for the processing of indigenous medicines.</p>		<p>P 25,000.00 / year</p>	<p>January 2022</p>
	<p>5. Sponsorship of dialogues with indigenous leaders that could promote policies and establish engagements in order to fully recognize, protect and promote the roles and health practices of traditional midwives and indigenous healers;</p>		<p>P 25,000.00 / year</p>	<p>January 2022</p>
	<p>6. Provision of support (financial and technical) for the documentation and inventory of ail traditional medicines and resources located within the ancestral domain for protection, preservation and proper management;</p>			
	<p>7. Provision of Scholarship grants to indigenous students/ member of the Higaonon-Talaandig ancestral domain who intend to enroll Doctor of Medicine course.</p>		<p>P 25,000.00 / year</p>	<p>January 2022</p>

Priority activities of the tribal community that shall lead to the recognition, protection, and promotion of indigenous cultures, traditions and institutions	Needed interventions by the government, non-government, private institutions, and corporations	Support person, institution, agency, organization, corporation	Proposed budget	Target date to start / Commenced year
	8. Provision of Health insurance system in a form of a Group insurance for Traditional Midwives and traditionally recognized community leaders/ elders.		P 150,000.00 / year	June 2023
VI. Indigenous Defense and Security				
1. Organizing and accreditation of Ancestral Domain Cultural Guards such BAGANI, PAGALAD, and ALIMANG as legal defense forces and traditional rescue groups in order to secure the community against enemies and respond to disasters, calamities, and conflicts.	1. Provide mechanisms/ legislative measures for the recognition and accreditation of ancestral domain cultural guards.	1. Local Government of Manolo Fortich 2. Local Government of Sumilao 3. PNP 4. DND-AFP 5. Senator Juan Miguel F. Zubiri 6. Congressman of District 1/ PDAF 7. DILG Provincial Government of Bukidnon 8. DOST 9. DTI 10. NCIP 11. NGCP 12. NGOs	P 100,000.00 / Year	January 2022
2. Establishment of a duly Registered Higaonon Talaandig Security Agency	2. Integrate the ancestral domain cultural guards as members of the Rescue and Disaster Bodies			
3. Establishment of Culturally sensitive and responsive Evacuation Centers per Barangay within the ancestral domain to cater to affected members of the tribe during calamity and other emergency situations.	3. Allocate funds and provide technical support for the establishment of the Higaonon Talaandig Security Agency.		P 1,000,000.00	January 2022
4. Promotion of indigenous sports for physical fitness among the children, youth, and adult members of the community.	4. Provision of legal and financial support to cultural guards in protecting and preserving indigenous cultures, rainforest resources, and known indigenous communities conserved areas or ICCAs in the Mt. Palaopao ranges;		P 1,000,000.00 / year	January 2022

Priority activities of the tribal community that shall lead to the recognition, protection, and promotion of indigenous cultures, traditions and institutions	Needed interventions by the government, non-government, private institutions, and corporations	Support person, institution, agency, organization, corporation	Proposed budget	Target date to start / Commenced year
5. Imposition of customary penalties against any violators of the Indigenous customs, traditions, and practices of the tribe;	5. Provision of necessary support for the promotion of allegiance of ancestral domain guards through recognition and support of their organizations;		P 100,000.00 / year	August 2022
6. Establishment of an operational blacksmith shop ("satea/an") for manufacturing and fabrication of Indigenous implements and traditional weaponry for defense.	6. Facilitation of dialogues and assemblies to promote understanding about the duties and responsibilities of ancestral domain guards towards peace, development, and human security In ancestral domain areas;			
7. Law student scholarship	7. Facilitate training to strengthen the capacities of cultural guards in protecting the ancestral domain;			
	8. Provision of mechanisms and/or legislative measures to support cultural guards in implementing and enforcing cultural policies and customary regulations;		P 100,000.00 / year	January 2022
	9. Provision of Scholarship grants to indigenous students-member of the ancestral domain community who intend to enroll Law course.		P 150,000.00 / year	June 2023
VII. Environment, Natural Resources and Territory				
1. Actively participate in the management and protection of the Tagoloan River Basin area.	1. Provide mechanism and/or legislative measures to fully recognize the role of the Higaonon-Talaandig ICC in the Tagoloan River basin management.	1. DENR/BENRO/MENRO 2. Tagoloan River Management Council 3. Provincial Government of Bukidnon	P 50,000.00 / year	January 2022

Priority activities of the tribal community that shall lead to the recognition, protection, and promotion of indigenous cultures, traditions and institutions	Needed interventions by the government, non-government, private institutions, and corporations	Support person, institution, agency, organization, corporation	Proposed budget	Target date to start / Commenced year
2. Documentation/Community Profiling and Declaration for the entire Mt. Palaopao as an Indigenous Peoples/Indigenous Communities Conserved Areas (ICCA);	2. Provision of technical and financial support for the profiling leading to the Declaration of the entire Mt. Palaopao as an Indigenous Peoples/Indigenous Cultural Communities Conserved Areas (ICCA);	4. Local Government of Sumilao 5. Local Government of Manolo Fortich 6. PNP 7. AFP	P 150,000.00 / year	January 2021
3. Conduct of inventory of biodiversity resources (flora and fauna) found within the Higaonon-Talaandig ancestral domain;	3. Provision of technical supports eg. mapping and establishing of ancestral domain monuments;	8. DMPI/ DMFI 9. NGCP 10. Mangima Hydro Power Corporation	P 100,000.00	January 2021
4. Formulation of Cave Protection and Management Plan in the Mount Palaopao areas.	4. Provision of financial and technical support to the inventory of biological resources found in ancestral domain areas;	11. NGOs/ Kalasan 12. MMEI 13. BUSECO 14. Department of Tourism 15. Tourism investors	P 50,000.00 / year	January 2022
5. Establishment and declaration of at least 250 hectares of natural forest to include Kalakapan and Pantaron lakes as strict protection areas;	5. Provide mechanism to support the development of "forest corridor" project in the easement areas of MangimaKulaman-Kumaykay rivers from Mt Kitanglad downstream to Tagoloan River through tree plantation and assisted natural regeneration (ANR) program as a component to the Tagoloan River Basin protection and management program;		P 100,000.00 / year	January 2023
6. Aside from the usual reforestation/tree growing activities, the respective community to conduct and implement traditional ASSISTED NATURAL REGENERATION activities inside the ancestral domain area as part of the Forest Development Program;	6. Provision of support through partnership with the tribal community for the plantation of giant bamboo and Baliti trees (ficus sp.) In the critical watershed areas and river bank/ easement areas;		P 250,000.00 / year	January 2022

Priority activities of the tribal community that shall lead to the recognition, protection, and promotion of indigenous cultures, traditions and institutions	Needed interventions by the government, non-government, private institutions, and corporations	Support person, institution, agency, organization, corporation	Proposed budget	Target date to start / Commenced year
7. Declaration of "Kabug" (flying fox) sanctuary In the Upper Mangima areas;	7. Support for the Technical documentation leading to the Declaration of Flying Fox ("kabug") sanctuary in Upper Mangima river;		P 100,000.00 / year	October 2022
8. Conservation of rivers, lakes, and streams as communal and traditional fishing grounds of the tribe	8. Forge partnerships with some developers for the utilization and extraction of mineral resources such as silica, serpentine, chromite, feldspar, river sand/gravel, and limestone for mountain quarry operations:		P 100,000.00 / year	January 2022
9. In some selected areas of the ancestral domain, implement responsible utilization and extraction of mineral products such as limestones/mountain quarry, silica, serpentine, feldspar, chromite, and other products through small-scale mining approaches/ quarrying upon permission of the government;	9. Provision of Scholarship grants to indigenous students who intend to enroll in forestry and environmental science degree courses;		P 150,000.00	January 2022
10. Development and marketing of purified and distilled waters coming from selected areas of the ancestral domain for enterprise purposes with the support of DTL, DOST, DA, DOT, etc.			P 300,000.00	January 2023

Priority activities of the tribal community that shall lead to the recognition, protection, and promotion of indigenous cultures, traditions and institutions	Needed interventions by the government, non-government, private institutions, and corporations	Support person, institution, agency, organization, corporation	Proposed budget	Target date to start / Commenced year
11. Development of tourism areas within selected areas of the ancestral domain like resorts, horse-back riding, carabao riding, taytayan" (long cable bridges), bird watching, mountain camping, caving, and rock climbing with the support of the Department of Tourism and Local Tourism Offices.			P 100,000.00	January 2023
12. Scholarship grant for Forestry and Environmental Science Courses			P 150,000.00 / year	January 2022

Table 8-4. Ancestral Domain Resources: Development, Utilization, Management and Community Enterprise Program

Standing Resources	Location	Proposed Development and Management Activities	Strategy
600+ hectares Lorenzo-Fortich Cattle Ranch Forest Land Grazing Management Agreement (FLGMA ¹⁷ Permit to expire by January 2028)	Barangay Dalirig, Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 100 hectares Cultural Heritage Village featuring traditional housing units with IKSP Center /School for Living Traditions (High School to Tertiary level) integrated with agro-industrial crop plantation (coffee, cacao, banana, etc.) 100 hectares plantation of traditional crops for Food security program; Development of a 200-250 hectares natural forest including Kalakapan and Pantaron lakes as protected area and Eco-Cultural Tourists Park through 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and demarcation of the program target areas Explore possible partnership with potential groups, investors, organizations, funders and other stakeholders Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements, FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements.

¹⁷ Forest Land Grazing Management Agreement is a production sharing agreement between a qualified person, association and/or corporation and the government to develop, manage and utilize grazing lands. (DENR Administrative Order No. 99-36).

Standing Resources	Location	Proposed Development and Management Activities	Strategy
		<p>Indigenous Communities/Indigenous Peoples Conserved Area (ICCA);</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 150 hectares Communal Cattle ranch Development of the recognized sacred grounds and worship areas as Traditional Pilgrimage sites of the tribes (Dlga-anlaw rock, Pantaron lake, kaulu fa Mamala, Kalakapan lake, etc.) thru ICCA. 	
200+ Hectares Albarece Ranch (Permit already expired but with pending FPIC-P)	Barangay Dalirig, Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 50 hectares Communal Cattle ranch 30 hectares Cultural Heritage Village featuring Traditional Housing units 50 Hectares Protected Natural Forest thru ICCA 50 hectares plantation of traditional crops for Food security program Development of the recognized sacred grounds and worship areas as Traditional Pilgrimage sites of the tribes, particularly the Tulais rock thru ICCA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and demarcation of the program target areas Explore possible partnership with potential groups, investors, organizations, funders and other stakeholders Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements. FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements
Silica Quarts, Phyllite schist and other minerals	Barangay Dalirig and Maluko, Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regulated and FPIC-P compliant quarries in the selected areas in accordance to IPRA and other existing laws 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and demarcation of the program target areas Explore possible partnership with potential groups, investors, organizations, funders and other stakeholders Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements. FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements
Serpentine and feldspar rocks	Barangay Dalirig, Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regulated and FPIC-P compliant Serpentine and feldspar quarries in the selected areas in accordance to IPRA and other existing laws 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and demarcation of the program target areas Explore possible partnership with potential groups, investors, organizations, funders and other stakeholders

Standing Resources	Location	Proposed Development and Management Activities	Strategy
			3. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements. FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements
Alibong River	Puntian, Sumilao, Bukidnon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Run-off Hydropower 2. Bottled/distilled water 3. Tourist Resorts 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore possible partnership with potential groups, investors, organizations, funders and other stakeholders 2. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements. FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements
Kulaman River	Barangays Kulasi, San Roque, Sumilao and Maluko, Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Run-off Hydropower 2. Bottled/distilled water 3. Tourist Resorts 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore possible partnership with potential groups, investors, organizations, funders and other stakeholders 2. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements. FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements
Puntian River	Barangays Puntian and Vista Villa, Sumilao, Bukidnon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Run-off Hydropower 2. Bottled/distilled water 3. Tourist Resorts 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore possible partnership with potential groups, investors, organizations, funders and other stakeholders 2. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements. FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements
Sumaisag Cave	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sitio Kilabong, Vista, Sumilao and Dalirig, Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulated and FPIC-P compliant Tourists caving activities; 2. Installation of Placards/construction of "Bangkasu" (traditional altars) in its entrance and exit points. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore possible partnership with potential groups, investors, organizations, funders and other stakeholders 2. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements. FPIC-P

Standing Resources	Location	Proposed Development and Management Activities	Strategy
			compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements
River Sand, Gravel and Stones	Tagoloan River (Barangays Maluko and Dalirig) Mangima River (Barangays Dalirig, Ticala) Kulaman River (Barangays Maluko, San Roque)	1. Regulated and FPIC-P compliant Sand and Gravel quarries in accordance to IPRA and other existing laws	1. Identification and demarcation of the program target areas 2. Explore possible partnership with potential groups, investors, organizations, funders and other stakeholders 3. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements. FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements
Limestones	Barangay Maluko and Dalirig, Manolo Fortich; Sitio Kilabong and San Roque. Sumilao, Bukidnon	1. Regulated and FPIC-P compliant Limestone quarries in the selected accordance to IPRA and other existing laws	1. Identification and demarcation of the program target areas 2. Explore possible partnership with potential groups, investors, organizations, funders and other stakeholders 3. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements. FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements
Tagoloan River	Barangays Dalirig and Maluko, Manolo Fortich	1. Regulated and FPIC-P compliant Tourism activities (Rafting, resorts development, etc).	1. Explore possible partnership with potential groups, investors, organizations, funders and other stakeholders 2. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements. FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements
Mangima River	Barangays Ticala, Kalugmanan and Dalirig	1. Run-off Hydropower 2. Bottled/distilled water 3. Tourist Resorts	1. Explore possible partnership with potential groups, investors, organizations, funders and other stakeholders

Standing Resources	Location	Proposed Development and Management Activities	Strategy
			2. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements. FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements
Paiyak Cave	San Roque, Sumilao, Bukidnon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulated and FPIC-P compliant Tourists caving and camping activities 2. Installation of Placards/ construction of "Bangkasu" (traditional altars) in its entrance area. 3. Construction of the "Paiyak dog" replica in its original location; 4. Prohibition of birds' nest collection and other sources inside cave premises and imposition of appropriate cultural ("sala") and legal penalties to any proven violators. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore possible partnership with potential groups, investors, organizations, funders and other stakeholders 2. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements. FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements 3. Organizing of Cultural Cave Guards and Guides; 4. Seek/Explore Technical and Financial through a FPIC-P guided and compliant partnership and/or Build Operate and Transfer scheme with the DOT, LGUs and interested Tourism investors.
Basag Cave	Sitio Kilabong. Sumilao, Bukidnon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulated and FPIC-P compliant Tourists caving activities 2. Installation of Placards/ construction of "Bangkasu" (traditional altars) in its entrance area; 3. Prohibition of birds' nest collection and other sources inside cave premises and imposition of appropriate cultural ("sala") and legal penalties to any proven violators. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore possible partnership with potential groups, investors, organizations, funders and other stakeholders 2. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements. FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements 3. Organizing of Cultural Cave Guards and Guides;
Takmag Cave, Pendunay Cave, Kiulo Cave. Mahuro Cave. etc.	San Roque. Sumilao, Sitio Kilabong, Sumilao: Barangay Maluko, Manolo Fortich	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulated and FPIC-P compliant Tourists caving activities 2. Installation of Placards/ construction of "Bangkasu" (traditional altars) in its entrance area; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore possible partnership with potential groups, investors, organizations, funders and other stakeholders

Standing Resources	Location	Proposed Development and Management Activities	Strategy
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Regulated extraction of Guano Resources in the selected caves. 4. Prohibition of birds' nest collection and other sources inside cave premises and imposition of appropriate cultural ("sala") and legal penalties to any proven violators. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements. FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements 3. Organizing of Cultural Cave Guards and Guides. 4. Seek/Explore Technical and Financial through a FPIC-P guided and compliant partnership and/or Build Operate and Transfer scheme with the DOT, LGUs and interested Tourism investors.
Natural Forest areas and Hilly areas of Mt. Palaopao and Upper Mangima Upper Kulaman	Dalirig, Manolo Fortich; Maluko, Manolo Fortich; Sitio Kilabong, Vista Villa: Barangays San Roque, Vista Villa, Kulasi, Puntian, Occasion and Licoan, Sumilao, Bukidnon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yearly observance of the celebration of the "ANLAW TA PALAWPAW" (Mt, Palaopao Day) 2. Regulated and FPIC-P compliant Tourists' Bird and Bat Watching 3. Regulated Tourists' Horseback riding 4. Regulated Tourists' Carabao riding adventure 5. Development of regulated Tourists' camp sites 6. Development of regulated and FPIC-P-compliant Tourists' Trekking routes and sites 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seek technical, materials and financial supports from the concerned government agencies, LGUs, Department of Tourism, congressional funds and Senator Miguel Zubiri 2. Explore possible partnership with potential groups, investors, organizations, funders and other stakeholders 3. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements. FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements 4. Organizing of Cultural Cave Guards and Guides.
Cliffs and Ravines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. San Roque. Sumilao; 2. Maluko, Manolo Fortich; 3. Kaangaan, Puntian to Sitio Basag. Vista Villa, Sumilao; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of the "Paiyak Cliff Walk' as Cultural-Tourism with at least 500 steps entrance stairs as major tourism destination in Sumilao, Bukidnon 2. Regulated and FPIC-P compliant rappelling and Cliff walking activities in Paiyak Cliff, Malibot, San Roque. Sumilao 3. Development of tourist human hanging bridges 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seek/Explore Technical and Financial through a FPIC-P guided and compliant partnership and/or Build Operate and Transfer scheme with the DOT. LGUs and interested Tourism investors.

Standing Resources	Location	Proposed Development and Management Activities	Strategy
	4. Sitio Nangka. Puntian to Vista Villa. Sumilao; 5. Sitio Nangka, Puntian, Sumilao to barangay Ticala, Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon	4. Development of tourist zipline sites 5. Development of tourist unicycle sites	2. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements, FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements. 3. Organizing of Cultural Cave Guards and Guides.
Lakes – Kalakapan and Pantaron Lakes	Dalirig, Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon	1. Part of the proposed 250 hectares natural forest strict protection area through ICCA 2. Development of the ‘Kalakapanlake’ and Pantaron Lake as ‘EcoCultural Tourists Parks’ but under a strictly regulated and FPIC-P-compliant tourism activities	1. Seek/Explore Technical and Financial through a FPIC-P guided and compliant partnership and/or Build Operate and Transfer scheme with the DOT, LGUs and interested Tourism investors. 2. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements, FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements. 3. Organizing of Cultural Cave Guards and Guides.
Timber	Selected areas in Barangays Dalirig, Maluko, Sitio Kilabong, Vista Villa, San Roque, Puntian, Occasion and Licoan; Ticala and Sitio Kibulawan, Kalugmanan, Manolo Fortich. Bukidnon	1. Establishment of seedlings nurseries 2. Tree plantation for lumber purposes in selected areas 3. Establishment of a regulated lumber yards 4. Development of Furniture shops	1. Explore possible partnership with potential investors and funding groups. 2. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements, FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements.
Giant Bamboos	Barangays Ticala, Dalirig, Maluko and Sitio Kibulawan, Kalugmanan, Manolo Fortich; Barangays San Roque, Sitio Kilabong. Kulasi, Puntian, Occasion and Licoan;	1. Establishment of bamboo seedlings nurseries 2. Bamboo river easement plantations 3. Bamboo plantation for commercial purposes 4. Development of engineered bamboo factory (bamboo tiles, etc.) 5. Development of Bamboo Furniture shops	1. Explore possible partnership with potential investors and funding groups. 2. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements, FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements.

Standing Resources	Location	Proposed Development and Management Activities	Strategy
Taro/ Lutya Crop	<p>Barangays Ticala, Dalirig, Maluko and Sitio Kibulawan, Kalugmanan. Manolo Fortich;</p> <p>Barangays San Roque, Sitio Kilabong, Vista Villa. Kulasi, Puntian, Occasion and Licoan</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development and marketing taro-based products such as chips, cereals, flours, etc. 2. Develop Taro-based products for local and export market. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore possible partnership with potential investors and funding groups. 2. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements, FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements.
Human Resources	10 barangays of the ancestral domain – Maluko, Dalirig, Ticala, Kalugmanan, Vista Villa, San Roque, Kulasi, Puntian, Occasion, Licoan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of community enterprise programs by restoring the traditional cooperative systems incorporating new applicable methods that are not detrimental to the indigenous cultures of the tribe, particularly establishment of the SERVICE PROVIDER ARM and LABOR COOPERATIVE. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seek technical, materials and financial supports from the concerned government agencies, LGUs, congressional funds and Senator Miguel Zubiri for the establishment of the SERVICE PROVIDER ARM of the organization through labor pool, labor cooperatives to respond the cooperative plantation and security works. 2. Explore possible partnership with potential investors and funding groups. 3. Forge formal partnership through Memorandum of Agreements, FPIC-P compliance, customary protocols and other legal requirements.

9 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1 Grievances Concerning Issues or Entities Inside the IP Communities

There will be two (2) grievance councils to be used in this IPP. The first council will be Internal Grievance Council composed of Higaonon and Talaandigs council of elders comprising of Balaghusay, Palagsambag, Dungkuan, Ilinsaan, Bubung, Limbubungan, Darantulan.

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 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.

Usually, the Internal Grievance Council will resolve the conflicts within one (1) day when it is being called for resolution or more days (maximum of 3 days) depending on the grievances, conflicts or cases using the customary process.

If an outside facilitator, mediator, or arbiter is required or requested for, the DPWH-UPMO and project implementing and monitoring units in the field will seek the intervention of the NCIP to act as facilitator, mediator, or arbiter. The IPP focal person at the District Engineering Office with the assistance of regional and central office counterparts shall document the proceedings of the discussion or negotiations. This is in addition to the documentation done by the IP community/ies themselves and by the NCIP.

In the event that the parties involved reject the proposed solutions, a meeting of various stakeholders will be convened to address the issue. If this step proves ineffective, the matter will then be elevated to the Municipal Resettlement Implementation Committee (MRIC). This council comprises representatives from the NCIP, LGU, DPWH, and other pertinent agencies.

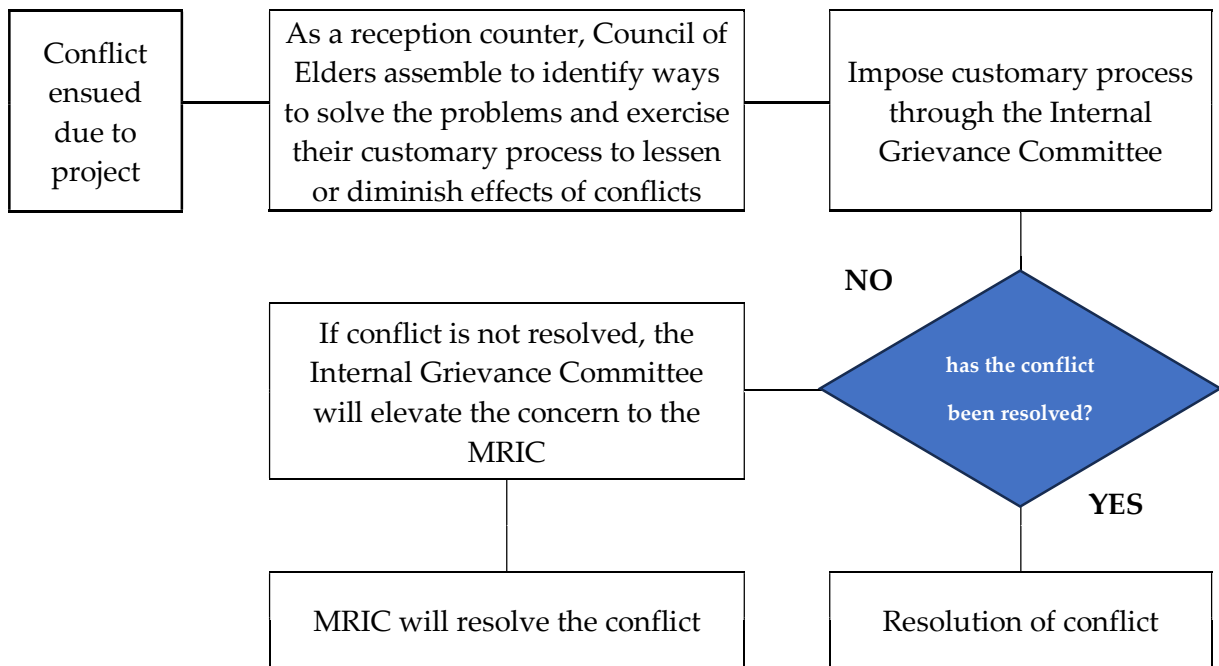


Figure 9-1. Grievances Concerning Issues or Entities Inside the IP Communities

9.2 Grievances Concerning Issues or Entities Outside the IP Communities

For issues and concerns concerning entities outside the IP communities, the appropriate chapter of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be followed.

A framework for the grievance redress mechanism for land acquisition, compensation and other concerns on the project is provided in the LARRIPP (2007). Grievances related to any aspect of the project will be dealt with through dialogue and negotiations with the aim of rapidly and amicably addressing the concerns in a less costly manner compared to those dealt with as legal cases.

Under this framework, a Municipal/City RAP Implementation Committee (M/CRIC), a local coordinating and consultative body organized for the implementation of RAP and established by UPMO through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOA) with concerned parties prior to commencement of the project, will play a key role. Among their responsibilities is to receive and record the voices, complaints, opinions, and suggestions provided by the PAPs, and address them as the first level of decisionmakers. If the response to the complaint is deemed inadequate in the view of the PAPs, the PAPs may elevate their grievance to the ROW Task Force that consists of higher-level officials of the DPWH CO. Should the grievance still not be settled, the PAPs may finally resort to filing a case with the court. Under this project, grievances from the PAPs shall be handled in the following manner:

- 1) Grievance shall be filed by the PAP with the M/CRIC. The M/CRIC shall act on the grievance within 15 days upon receipt, with the exception of complaints and grievances that specifically pertain to the valuation of affected assets, since such will be decided upon by the proper courts;
- 2) If no understanding or amicable solution can be reached, or if the PAP does not receive a response from the M/CRIC within 15 days of the filing of the complaint, he or she can appeal to the ROW Task Force which should then act on the complaint or grievance within 15 days from the day of its filing; and
- 3) If the PAP is still not satisfied with the decision of ROW Task Force, he/she, as a last resort, can submit the complaint to any court of law.

PAPs shall be exempted from all administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to the grievance redress procedures as guaranteed by the LARRIP (2007). All complaints received in writing (or written when received verbally) from PAPs will be documented and shall be acted upon immediately according to the procedures detailed above.

In the event that the PAP/F rejects the compensation offered by the DPWH, the DPWH or the PAP/F may take the matter to court. When court cases are resorted to by either the DPWH through expropriation or by the PAP/Fs through legal complaints, the DPWH will deposit to the court the (100%) value of the land based on the current relevant BIR Zonal Value.

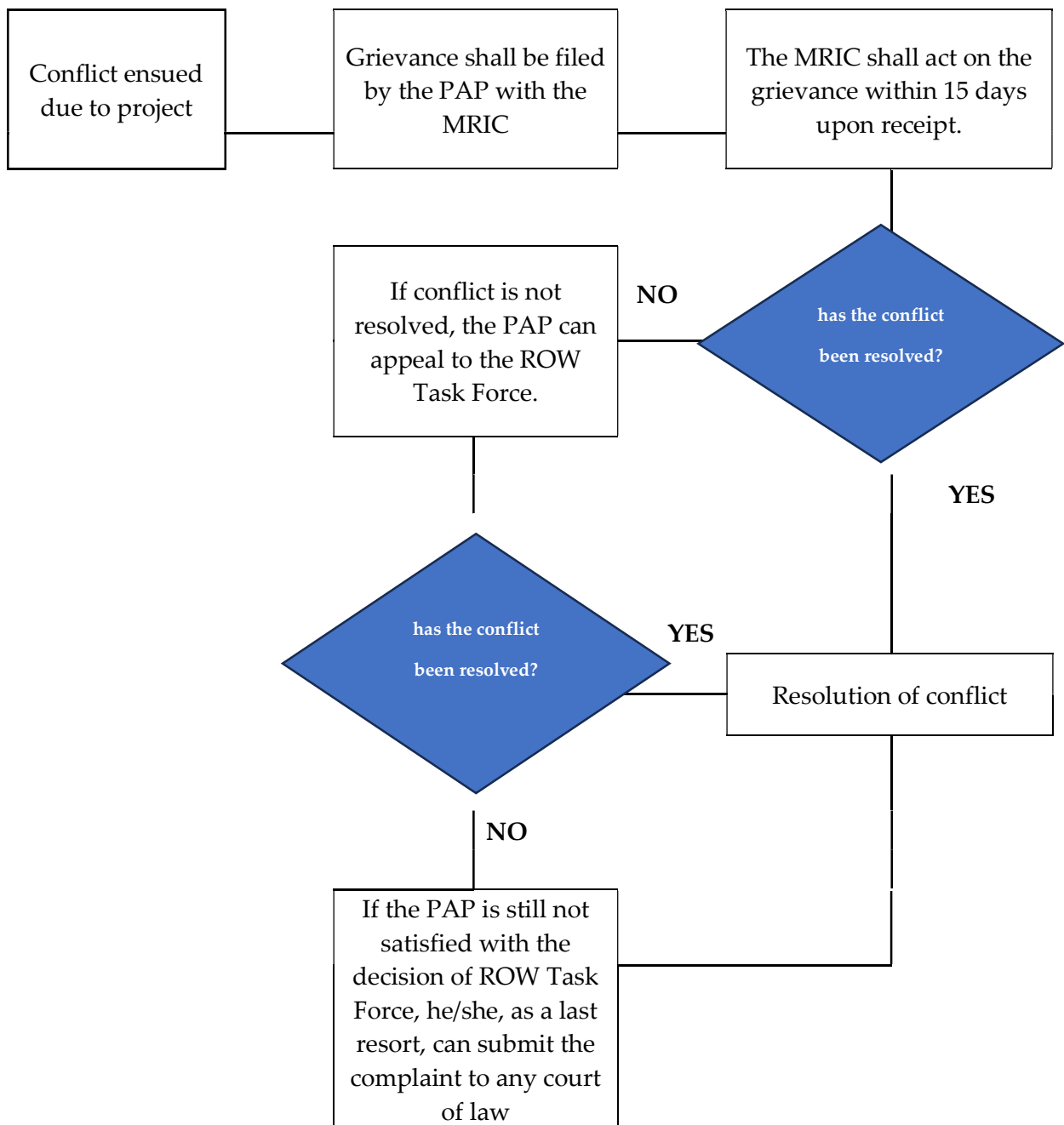


Figure 9-2. 9.2 Grievances Concerning Issues or Entities Outside the IP Communities

10 BUDGET AND FINANCING

"The RAP Section 7.2 Compensation and Entitlement Matrix serves as the basis for the compensation and entitlements of the 13 affected Indigenous Peoples Families. Generally, individuals or Indigenous Peoples families residing on privately owned or claimed lots that are part of the MPUMATRIC AD (which can be further identified and verified during the DED stage) are considered Indigenous Peoples Project Affected Persons (IP PAPs). Thus, the affected IP PAPs compensation, entitlements, and resettlement, if they can no longer return and choose to opt for the resettlement site, will essentially follow the ordinary procedures prescribed under the DPWH Right-of-Way Acquisition Manual (DO 152, Series of 2017). Additionally, for those who require special assistance and/or medical care, the respective LGUs will provide support before and during the resettlement. The DPWH will provide the following other entitlements to qualified IP PAPs:

- a) Livelihood restoration program/Rehabilitation Assistance in the form of skills training and other development activities, equivalent to PhP 15,000 per IP PAP, in coordination with other government agencies if the current means of livelihood is no longer viable, and the IP PAPs will need to engage in a new income activity.
- b) Financial Assistance equivalent to the annual average gross harvest for the last three (3) years but not less than PhP 15,000 (EO 1035, in addition to compensation of crops) for those severely affected agricultural tenants who acquired land under CA 141.
- c) Inconvenience Allowance equivalent to PhP 10,000 for those severely affected PAPs who own land within the affected area and need to move elsewhere.
- d) Free Transportation for severely affected relocating IP PAPs, including shanty dwellers who opt to return to their place of origin or government relocation site.
- e) Transitional allowance for severely affected IP PAPs - house tenants of affected main structures who will have to find a new place are entitled to a similar one-month rent for a similar structure within the same area, and for shop owners to cover their computed income loss during demolition and reconstruction of their shop, are entitled to but not to exceed one (1) month of their average shop income.

Other requests of the IP PAPs during the FPIC-P/FPIC-J, which are not covered in the RAP 7.2 Compensation and Entitlement Matrix, can always be routed through different government agencies such as NCIP, LRA, DA, DENR, DOH, TESDA, among others. Below is a summary table of the estimated IPP Implementation Cost including RAP related costs such as affected lands, structures, crops, and trees for the 13 identified IPs.

Below is a summary table of the estimated IPP Implementation Cost including RAP related

costs such as affected lands, structures, crops, and trees for the 13 identified IPs.

Table 10-1. Estimated IPP Implementation Cost

Particulars	TOTAL			
	Unit	Total	Amount (PhP)	Amount (USD)
A. RAP-Related Costs				
1. Structures	No.	12	3,250,844	57,233
2. Livelihood Restoration Program (<i>Skills Training and Development Activities</i>)	HH	13	195,000	3,433
3. Relocation and Resettlement will be provided by the affected LGUs.()				
4. Other Entitlements	-	-	205,000	3,609
4.1 <i>Financial Assistance</i>	HH	5	75,000	1,320
4.3 <i>Inconvenience Allowance</i>	HH	13	130,000	2,289
Sub-Total¹⁸			3,855,844	67,884
B. IPP Action Plan-Related Costs				
Pre-Implementation Phase			2,300,000	40,493
Implementation Phase			6,500,000	114,437
Post-Implementation Phase			300,000	5,282
Sub-Total¹⁹			9,100,000	160,211
Grand Total		-	12,955,844	228,095

Note: 1 USD = PhP 56.80

¹⁸ Cost of external monitoring is not included in the RAP Implementation Cost. External Monitoring shall be undertaken by an independent consultant to be commissioned by the Project Proponent to undertake external monitoring and evaluation.

¹⁹ Other requests of the IP PAPs during the FPIC-P/FPIC-J, which are not covered in the RAP 7.2 Compensation and Entitlement Matrix, can always be routed through different government agencies such as NCIP, LRA, DA, DENR, DOH, TESDA, among others.

11 MONITORING, REPORTING, AND EVALUATION

The main objective of monitoring the implementation of an Indigenous People Plan (IPP) is to ensure that the goals, actions, and strategies outlined in the plan are being effectively carried out and are leading to positive outcomes for indigenous communities. Monitoring serves as a systematic and ongoing process of tracking progress, identifying challenges, and making necessary adjustments to ensure the successful achievement of the plan's objectives. Here are some specific reasons why monitoring an IPP is crucial:

1. **Accountability** – Monitoring holds all stakeholders accountable for their roles and responsibilities in implementing the plan. This includes government agencies, indigenous community representatives, non-governmental organizations, and any other relevant partners. Regular monitoring helps ensure that commitments are being met and resources are being used appropriately.
2. **Progress Tracking** – Monitoring allows for the tracking of progress towards the plan's goals and objectives. It helps answer questions like: Are the planned actions being completed on schedule? Are the intended outcomes being achieved? Are there any unexpected challenges or delays?
3. **Early Detection of Issues** – Monitoring helps identify challenges or obstacles that may arise during the implementation process. By detecting issues early, corrective measures can be taken promptly to prevent these challenges from derailing the plan's success.
4. **Adaptation and Flexibility** – Plans may need to be adjusted based on changing circumstances or new information. Monitoring provides the data and insights needed to make informed decisions about modifying strategies, reallocating resources, or adding new actions to better address emerging needs or challenges.
5. **Resource Allocation** – Monitoring assists in evaluating whether resources (financial, human, technical) are being utilized effectively and efficiently to achieve the desired outcomes. It can inform decisions about resource allocation and reallocation based on actual progress.
6. **Transparency and Communication** – Regular monitoring ensures that all stakeholders are informed about the progress and challenges of the plan. Transparent communication builds trust among stakeholders and fosters collaboration.
7. **Learning and Knowledge Sharing** – Monitoring provides opportunities for learning from both successes and failures. This knowledge can be shared with other indigenous communities, organizations, and governments to improve the implementation of similar plans elsewhere.
8. **Evidence-Based Decision-Making** – Monitoring generates data and evidence that can

be used to make informed decisions about policy adjustments, program enhancements, and future planning.

9. Sustainability – Monitoring helps ensure that the positive changes brought about by the plan are sustained over time. By identifying areas that need ongoing attention and support, the plan's impact can be extended beyond its initial timeline.
10. Empowerment of Indigenous Communities – When indigenous communities are actively involved in monitoring processes, they gain a sense of ownership over the plan's implementation. Their input and feedback contribute to more relevant and effective interventions.

In summary, monitoring the implementation of an IPP is essential for maintaining accountability, tracking progress, adapting to challenges, and ultimately ensuring that the plan achieves its intended outcomes in a way that respects the rights and aspirations of indigenous communities.

For this IPP, there will be three (3) monitoring mechanisms and these are the internal monitoring, monitoring of MOA, and external monitoring.

Table 11-1. IPP Monitoring Mechanisms

Type of Monitoring	Responsibility	Coverage	Deliverables	Frequency
Internal Monitoring	DPWH-ESSD	For affected IPs outside the ancestral domain	Compliance Monitoring Report	At least one (1) month prior to the start of civil works
			Semi-Annual Monitoring Report	During the IPP implementation
			Final Evaluation Report	Three months after the completion of the IPP
			Post-Evaluation Report	One year after the completion of the project
Monitoring of MOA	DPWH-UPMO and NCIP	For affected IPs inside the ancestral domain	Will be guided by the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting arrangements set forth in that MOA.	
External Monitoring	DPWH-UPMO	Affected IP communities, whether	Compliance Monitoring Report	At least one (1) month prior to

Type of Monitoring	Responsibility	Coverage	Deliverables	Frequency
		inside (covered by the MOA) or outside ancestral domains (covered by the IPP).		the start of civil works
			Semi-Annual Monitoring Report	During the IPP implementation
			Final Evaluation Report	Three months after the completion of the IPP
			Post-Evaluation Report	One year after the completion of the project

11.1 Internal Monitoring

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 IPPs (for affected IPs outside the ancestral domain) and will be alternately called the Internal Monitoring Agent (IMA). The ESSD will coordinate with the representatives from the DPWH-UPMO, , DPWH Field Offices, NCIP Field Offices, LGUs and MPUMATRIC, and IPS for assistance in the conduct the supervision and monitoring of IPP implementation.

The task of the internal monitoring agent, as stipulated in the DPWH LARRIP, are as follows:

1. Regularly supervise and monitor the implementation of the RAPs and IPAPs (for those affected IPs living outside ancestral domains) in coordination with the concerned District Engineering Office (DEO), Regional Office (RO), and the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC). The findings will be documented in the quarterly report to be submitted to the PMO, which in tum will submit the report to the Bank;
2. Coordinate with the NCIP regarding the monitoring and evaluation of the situation of affected IP communities, inside or outside ancestral domains;
3. Coordinate with the NCIP and the affected IP community in the monitoring and evaluation of the MOA;
4. Verify that the re-inventory baseline information of all PAFs has been carried out and that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, the provision of compensation and other entitlements, and relocation, if any, has been carried out in accordance with the LARRIPP and the respective RAP Reports;

5. Ensure that the RAPs, IPAPs, and (with the NCIP and the affected IP communities) the MOA are implemented as designed and planned;
6. Verify that funds for implementing the RAPs, MOA, and IPAPs are provided by the PMO in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for the purpose;
7. Record all grievances and their resolution and ensure that complaints are dealt with promptly; and
8. With the relevant branch of the NCIP and the MRIC, monitor the implementation of IPAPs covering affected IP communities living outside ancestral domains.

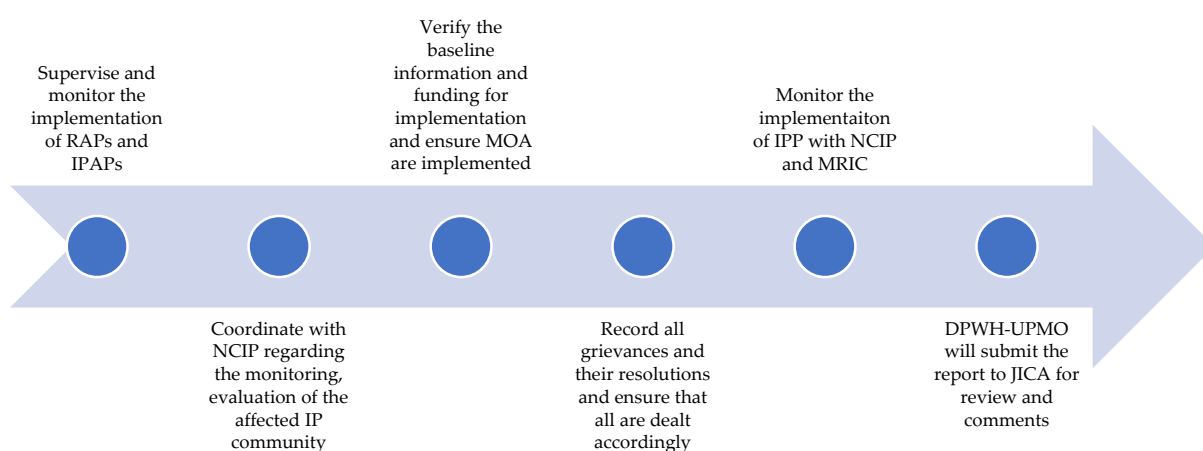


Figure 11-1. Internal Monitoring Flowchart

11.2 External Monitoring

An External Monitoring Agent (EMA) will be commissioned by the DPWH-UPMO to undertake independent external monitoring and evaluation. The EMA for the Project will be either a qualified individual or a consultancy firm with qualified and experienced staff. The Terms of Reference of the engagement of the EMA shall be prepared by the DPWH and shall be acceptable to the JICA prior to the engagement.

The tasks of the EMA are the following:

1. Verify results of internal monitoring;

2. Verify and assess the results of the information campaign for IP PAPs rights and entitlements,
3. Verify that the compensation process has been carried out with the procedures communicated with the PAPs during the consultations;
4. Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met; specifically, whether livelihood and living standards have been restored or enhanced;
5. Assess efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of IPP implementation drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement and indigenous people's policy making and planning;
6. Ascertain whether the IPP development plans were appropriate to meet the objectives, and whether the objectives were suited to PAPs conditions;
7. Suggest modification in the implementation procedures of the IPP if necessary, to achieve the principles and objectives of the IP Policy; and
8. Review of the handling of compliance and grievances cases.

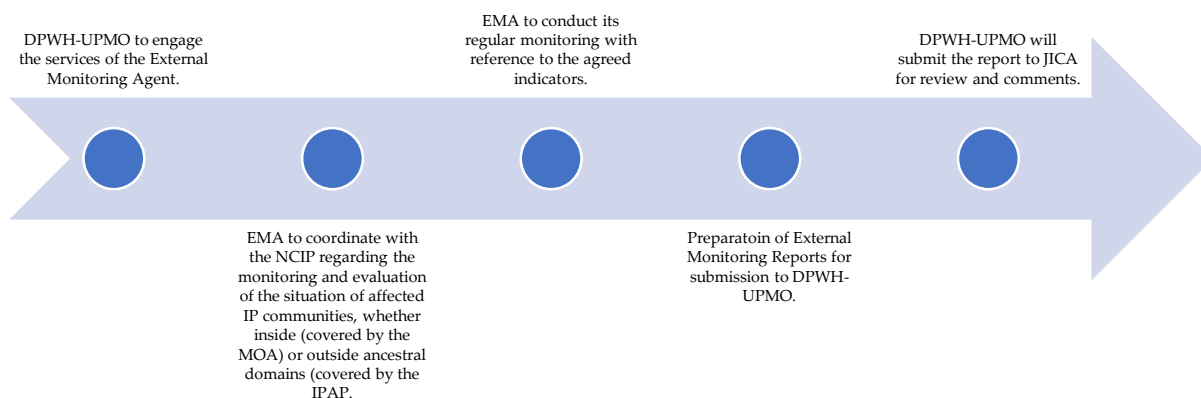


Figure 11-2. External Monitoring Flowchart

11.3 Frequency of Monitoring

The frequency of report preparation and submission for both IMA and EMA are shown below:

1. Compliance Monitoring at least one month prior to the start of civil works.
2. Semi-Annual and annual Regular Monitoring during the IPP implementation
3. Final Evaluation three months after the IPP implementation. 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 implementation

11.4 IPP Monitoring Budgetary Requirements

Necessary budget of monitoring activities is shown in the following table.

Table 11-2. IPP Monitoring Budgetary Requirements

Type of Monitoring	Responsible Office/Organization	Frequency	Estimated Cost
Internal Monitoring	DPWH-ESSD,	1. Compliance Monitoring at least one month prior to the start of civil works.	c/o DPWH
		2. Semi-Annual and annual Regular Monitoring during the IPP implementation	
		3. Final Evaluation three months after the IPP implementation.	
		4. Post Evaluation - one year after the IPP implementation	
Monitoring of MOA	DPWH-UPMO and NCIP	Will be guided by the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting arrangements set forth in that MOA.	
External Monitoring	DPWH-UPMO	1. Compliance Monitoring at least one month prior to the start of civil works.	PhP 100,000
		2. Semi-Annual and annual Regular Monitoring during the IPP implementation	PhP 500,000 every 6 months
		3. Final Evaluation three months after the IPP implementation.	PhP 2,000
		4. Post Evaluation - one year and two years after the IPP implementation	PhP 6,000

11.5 Reporting

The EMA is accountable to the UPMO and reports to the ESSD. The UPMO submits copy of EMA's and IMA's Reports to the JICA.

11.6 Monitoring Indicators

The following indicators will be used for internal and external monitoring activities. These were based on the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007).

Table 11-3. Indicators for the Internal Monitoring Agent

Monitoring Indicator	Basis of Indicator
1. Budget and Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the MOA conditions being achieved against the agreed implementation plan? • Are funds for MOA Conditions being allocated to resettlement agencies on time? • Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds? • Have funds been disbursed according to the IPP? • Has the social preparation phase taken place as scheduled? • Has all land been acquired and occupied in time for project implementation?
2. Delivery of Compensation and Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all IPs received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix? • Have IPs received payments for affected structures and lands on time? • Have all IPS received the agreed entitlements according to schedule? • Are the conditions specified in the MOA were met/delivered according to schedule?
3. Public Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities? Have appropriate resettlement leaflets been prepared and distributed? • Have any IPs used the grievance redress procedures? What were the outcomes? • Have conflicts been resolved? • Was separate consultation done for indigenous peoples? • How was the participation of IP women and children? Were they adequately represented? • Were special measures for indigenous peoples implemented? • Did the project proponent respect customary law in dispute resolution process, in the conduct of public consultation, in IPP and MOA implementation?

Monitoring Indicator	Basis of Indicator
4. Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation, production and resources use compared to the pre-project situation? • What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation? What have been the changes in cost of living compared to pre-project situation? Have IPs incomes kept pace with these changes? • What changes have taken place in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards? • What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups? • Has the situation of ICCs/IPs improved, or at least maintained, as a result of the project? • Are IP women reaping the same benefits as IP men? • Are negative impacts proportionally by IP men and women?

Table 11-4. Indicators for the External Monitoring Agent

Monitoring Indicator	Basis of Indicator
1. Basic information on PAP households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location • Composition and structures, ages, education, and skill levels • Gender of household head • Ethnic group • Access to health, education, utilities, and other social services • Housing type • Land use and other resource ownership patterns • Occupation and employment patterns • Income sources and levels • Agricultural production data (for rural households) • Participation in neighborhood or community groups • Access to cultural sites and events • Value of all assets forming entitlements and resettlement entitlements
2. Restoration of living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have perceptions of “community” been restored • Have IPs achieved the replacement of key social-cultural elements? • Have affected IP communities at least maintained their living standards prior to the project? • Have proper measures been undertaken to protect their customs, and indigenous structures?
3. Restoration of Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have IP groups been provided income-earning opportunities?

Monitoring Indicator	Basis of Indicator
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are these effective and sustainable? • Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards?
4. Levels of PAP Satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much do the affected IP communities know about the IP framework in the LARRIPP? • Do they know their rights under the IP framework? • How much do they know about the grievance procedures available to them? • Do they know how to access to it? • How do they assess the implementation of the MOA and the IPPs?
5. IP Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are special measures to protect IP culture, traditional resource rights, and resources in place? • How are these being implemented? • Are complaints and grievances of affected IPs/ICCs being documented? • Are these being addressed? • Did the project proponent respect customary law in the conduct of public consultation, in IPP and MOA implementation, in dispute resolution? • Did the project proponent properly document the conduct of public consultations, the formulation and implementation of the IPAP and the MOA? • Were the public consultations inter-generationally inclusive? • Were women and children proportionally represented? • Were representatives of the NCIP present in the public consultations? During the monitoring of IPP and/or MOA implementation?

11.7 Institutional Arrangement for the Monitoring

The EMA shall be an independent agent or firm responsible for the monitoring of the implementation of the IPP under this project. The UPMO is responsible for the engagement of the EMA; ensures that funds are available for the monitoring activities both for the EMA and IMA; and submits EMA's and IMA's Monitoring Reports to the JICA.

The ESSD acts as the Internal Monitoring Agent is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the IPPs (for those affected IPs living outside ancestral domains.) The ESSD shall provide the EMA copies of RAPs, IPPs, MOA and other related documents of the monitoring activities.

12 STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS / COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS UNDER FPIC-J AND FPIC-P

12.1 Framework / Policy

Pursuant to the operational framework for Public Participation and Consultation, all LGUs and PAPs traversed by the road project, other stakeholders and Non-Government Organization NGOs should be fully informed and consulted. This is to ensure that the implementation of the project will be done systematically in accordance with the implementation policy of DPWH.

Using the definition of DPWH of meaningful participation, it is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an on-going basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

In the conduct of public consultation, the following step-by-step progression of activities were undertaken:

- 1) When and where participation is required;
- 2) Who should be participating;
- 3) How they should participate; and
- 4) What results are expected of their participation.

The community consultations consistently revolve around issues, concerns, and "divine" solutions, grounded in premonitions observed during the ritual. One notable aspect of these consultations is the observance of the "Kilalaha ha Batasan" (Mutual Law of Recognition) and the "Sayuda ha Batasan" (Mutual Law of Sharing Information). These two principles, among the five fundamental courtesies of the IPs, foster cooperation, solidarity, and a shared purpose, enabling the transcending of challenges in life. The adherence to these courtesies aligns with cultural protocols and extends beyond consultation meetings to encompass various engagements, assemblies, and relationships within and among tribes, clans, and families.

A framework has been established to ensure free, early, and informed consultation with indigenous communities affected by project implementation, as outlined in paragraph 10 of the World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.10. This framework involves the inclusion of members from the Study Team who possess expertise in indigenous peoples (IP) matters and fluency in the Binukid language. This is crucial for effectively bridging and sustaining interest in the consultation process. Notably, the support staff working alongside the IP specialist are themselves leaders or descendants of prominent leaders from the Bukidnon and Talaandig tribes.

Subsequently, the IP facilitator addresses concerns such as compensation for losses and damages to real properties resulting from the project. Moreover, issues related to perceived obstacles and cultural challenges are discussed, especially in the context of traditional spiritual practices. Women, whether mothers or elders, are actively encouraged to participate by posing questions or sharing their insights.

For the implementation of FPIC-J especially after the FPIC-P process completed, following framework shall be prepared and operated:

- Organization concerned: DPWH's UPMO (Unified Project Management Office), NCIP Region 10, and relevant local government units including barangay offices as well as MPUMATRIC. UPMO shall coordinate the FPIC-J activities with NCIP.
- Public participation process including stakeholder meetings shall be planned semi-annual base in principle for the same target of FPIC-P. During the construction phase, FPIC-J activities shall be scheduled with the external monitoring of RAP / IPP as well as internal monitoring.
- Process and logistics of the stakeholder meetings under FPIC-J is same as FPIC-P.

12.2 Stakeholder Analysis and Methodology of Consultation

The conduct of public consultation for indigenous people had three (3) levels and these are:

- a. **1st meeting** which consists of general and community consultation. In this meeting, the target participants were the IP leaders and members. The meeting was presided by the NCIP.
- b. **2nd meeting** which consists of general and community consultation, focus group discussion, and socioeconomic survey for the 2 barangays where the road will traverse. The 2nd meeting was intended to provide a brief background regarding the project as

well as the provisions of RA 10752. It was attended by the IP leaders and members, NCIP, and JICA study Team

- c. **3rd meeting** is for the whole community. In this meeting the preliminary result of the study was presented to the IP leaders and members. Moreover, there were representatives from the DPWH.

It is important to note that there were no representatives from DPWH present during the 1st and 2nd meetings. This was done to ensure that the key elements of the FPIC process—voluntary consent free from coercion, intimidation, or manipulation—were maintained. The meetings were self-directed by the community from whom consent was being sought.

To ensure wider participation, particularly among the IP PFAs, letters of invitation were sent to notify the respective LGUs, Barangay officials, and Community IP Elders for the conduct of public consultation. Attached to the letter of invitation are the location map and project description to apprise them on the location of the project.

Table 12-1. Summary Table of Consultation Meetings

Location		Meetings	1st Meeting		2nd Meeting			3rd Meeting	
		Main Responsible Organization	NCIP Bukidnon (without DPWH)		JICA Consultant with IP Experts (without DPWH)			JICA Consultant (with DPWH)	
		Category of Meeting	General	Community	General	Community	FGDs	Socioeconomic Survey	Community
		Target Participants	IP Leaders/ Elders	IP Leaders/ IP members	Barangay Officials/ IP Leaders & IP members	IP Leaders & IP members	Directly & Indirectly Affected IPs	Directly Affected IPs	Directly Affected IPs
1	Manolo Fortich	Ticala	March 16, 2023	March 24, 2023	May 13, 2023	June 24, 2023	June 24, 2023	June 24, 2023	October 17, 2023
2	Sumilao	Puntian		March 22, 2023	May 21, 2023	June 24, 2023	June 24, 2023	-	
3		Villa Vista		March 17, 2023	May 21, 2023	June 17, 2023	June 17, 2023	-	
4		San Roque		March 18, 2023	May 21, 2023	June 17, 2023	June 17, 2023	-	
5		Culasi		March 27, 2023	May 21, 2023	June 24, 2023	June 24, 2024	-	
6		Poblacion		March 23, 2023	May 20, 2023	June 12, 2024	June 12, 2023	-	
7		Kisolon		March 28, 2023	May 20, 2023	June 12, 2023	June 12, 2023	June 17, 2023	

Table 12-2. Summary Results of the General and Community Meeting with the Council of Elders and Barangay Officials and Affected Residents

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Location (District, Barangay, venue such as school)		Number of Participants with classification of sex, IP/non-IP, belongings. with/without DPWH officials, etc.							
				IP		Non-IP (Not PAPs but officials /representative of Barangay)		CMH Study Team	DPWH	NCIP	Total
		Venue	Affected Area	M	F	M	F				
1st Meetings (with NCIP and IP Leaders)											
1 st Meeting - General (NCIP with IP Leaders/ Elders)	March 16, 2023 10:00AM	Tulugan Ta Sumilao	IP Leaders/ Elders	15	2			1	2	5	25
1 st Meeting - General (NCIP Community Validation Assembly)	March 24, 2023 10:00AM	Tulugan Ta Ticala	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	20	11					3	34
	March 27, 2023 10:00AM	Barangay Hall	Culasi, Sumilao	12	2					4	18
	March 28, 2023 10:00AM	Tribal Tulugan	Kisolon, Sumilao	15	33					3	51
	March 23, 2023 1:00PM	Tribal Tulugan	Poblacion, Sumilao	5	10					3	18
	March 23, 2023 10:30AM	Barangay Hall	Puntian, Sumilao	13	12					3	28
	March 18, 2023 1:00PM	Barangay Hall	San Roque, Sumilao	6	10					4	20
	March 17, 2023 1:00PM	Barangay Hall	Villa Vista, Sumilao	19	10					4	33

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Location (District, Barangay, venue such as school)		Number of Participants with classification of sex, IP/non-IP, belongings. with/without DPWH officials, etc.							
				IP		Non-IP (Not PAPs but officials /representative of Barangay)		CMH Study Team	DPWH	NCIP	Total
		Venue	Affected Area	M	F	M	F				
<i>Sub-Total</i>				<u>105</u>	<u>90</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>29</u>	<u>227</u>
2nd Meetings (with NCIP, JICA Consultants and IP Leaders)											
A. General Meeting											
2 nd Meeting (General)	May 13, 2023 9:30AM-2:40PM	Tulugan Ta Ticala	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	10	8	1	1	7			27
2 nd Meeting (General)	May 20, 2023 10:00AM-3:00PM	Tulugan Ta Kisolon	Kisolon, Sumilao	17	13			10			40
2 nd Meeting (General)	May 21, 2023 10:00AM-3:00PM	SB Hall/Basketball Court, Villa Vista	Puntian, Vista Villa, San Roque and Culasi in Sumilao	29	27	2	5	8			71
B. Community Meeting											
2 nd Meeting (Community)	June 24, 2023 10:30AM-12:30PM	Tulugan Ta Ticala	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	6	5			2			13
2 nd Meeting (Community)	June 24, 2023 2:00PM-4:30PM	SB Hall/Basketball Court, Villa Vista	Puntian & Culasi in Sumilao	10	3			2			15
2 nd Meeting (Community)	June 17, 2023 1:30PM-4:00PM	SB Hall/Basketball Court, Villa Vista	Vista Villa, Sumilao	6	2	1		1			10
2 nd Meeting (Community)	June 17, 2023 4:00PM-6:00PM	Barangay Hall	San Roque, Sumilao	3	5			2			10

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Location (District, Barangay, venue such as school)		Number of Participants with classification of sex, IP/non-IP, belongings. with/without DPWH officials, etc.							
				IP		Non-IP (Not PAPs but officials /representative of Barangay)		CMH Study Team	DPWH	NCIP	Total
		Venue	Affected Area	M	F	M	F				
2 nd Meeting (Community)	June 12, 2023 9:15AM-2:40PM	Tulugan Ta Kisolon	Poblacion, Sumilao	9	8	2	1	6			26
2 nd Meeting (Community)	June 12, 2023 8:15AM-12:15NN	Tulugan Ta Kisolon	Kisolon, Sumilao	6	3			3			12
C. Focused-Group Discussion											
2 nd Meeting (FGD)	June 24, 2023 10:30AM-12:30PM	Tulugan Ta Ticala	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	4	3	2	2	2			13
2 nd Meeting (FGD)	June 24, 2023 2:00PM-4:30PM	SB Hall/Basketball Court, Villa Vista	Puntian & Culasi in Sumilao	1		2	7	2			12
2 nd Meeting (FGD)	June 17, 2023 1:30PM-4:00PM	SB Hall/Basketball Court, Villa Vista	Vista Villa, Sumilao		1	1	4	2			8
2 nd Meeting (FGD)	June 17, 2023 4:30PM-6:10PM	Barangay Hall	San Roque, Sumilao	1	0	1	5	2			9
2 nd Meeting (FGD)	June 12, 2023 9:15AM-2:40PM	Tulugan Ta Kisolon	Poblacion, Sumilao	1	9			2			12
2 nd Meeting (FGD)	June 12, 2023 10:30AM-12:00NN	Tulugan Ta Kisolon	Kisolon, Sumilao				5	2			7
2 nd Meeting (FGD)	June 14, 2023 10:30AM-12:00NN	Tulugan Ta Ticala	Ticala, Manolo Fortich		1		4	2			7

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Location (District, Barangay, venue such as school)		Number of Participants with classification of sex, IP/non-IP, belongings. with/without DPWH officials, etc.							
				IP		Non-IP (Not PAPs but officials /representative of Barangay)		CMH Study Team	DPWH	NCIP	Total
		Venue	Affected Area	M	F	M	F				
<i>Sub-Total</i>				<u>103</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>55</u>	-	-	<u>292</u>
3rd Meetings (with NCIP, JICA Consultants, IP Leaders, and DPWH)											
3 rd Meeting	October 17, 2023 9:00AM-12:00NN	Sumilao Conference Hall	All seven (7) barangays	21	7	8	2	6	10	2	56
<i>Sub-Total</i>				<u>21</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>56</u>

12.3 Community Consultations as the Results of FPIC-P/FPIC-J

The three levels of consultation meetings were attended by 414 IP members (229 males and 185 females), 56 non-IP members (20 males and 36 females), 10 DPWH representatives, and 31 NCIP representatives.

The first meetings focused on the overview of the NCIP process/activities regarding the conduct of the Community Validation Assembly and presenting the project. No critical concerns were raised during the meeting. The participants agreed to ensure that the proponent respects the cultural practices of the concerned ICCs/IPs.

As for the second series of meetings consisting of NCIP, JICA Consultants, and IP Leaders, the discussion dwelled on possible positive and negative impacts of the project in terms of the tribe's beliefs and rights, compensation of affected properties, crops and trees, and effects to their livelihood. As agreed, the proponent assured the affected IP community that the government would respect the culture of the local tribe by incorporating various aspects of the IP community into the study. It was suggested that apart from giving just compensation to the affected IPs, the government should provide them with relocation and sustainable livelihood.

For the third meeting, it involved the participation of DPWH. It was during this meeting the development plans designed to prevent and mitigate any negative impacts were elaborated.

Throughout the meetings, crucial opposition to the project was not observed, and most stakeholders primarily supported the project, and demonstrated a good understanding of its positive and negative impacts.

12.3.1 1st Level Consultation Meeting

Based on the NCIP AO 3 s. 2012 or The Revised Guidelines on Free and Prior Informed Consent and Related Processes of 2012, specifically under Section 22 - Conduct of Community Assemblies and Other Activities, there are two (2) community assemblies, known as First and Second Community Assembly that must be held.

During this meeting, the following matters were taken-up, discussed and/or acted upon:

1. Orientation on IPRA and the FPIC process;

2. Validation FBI report and the area/s affected;
3. The Census of IPs/Migrant IPs/Non-IPs;
4. Identification and validation of IP Elders and Leaders;
5. Determination of the Decision-making or consensus-building process/es;
6. Consensus on the involvement of NGOs/CSOs;
7. Validation of the members of the FPIC Team representing the community;
8. Presentation of the agreed WFP;
9. Arrangements for conflict/dispute resolution mechanisms by the chosen/elected IP Elders/Leaders; and
10. Date and place of Second community assembly; and l) Other matters that may be necessary and pertinent.

The series of consultation meetings were held from March 16-27, 2023 and were attended by a total of 227 participants, 195 (105 males and 90 females) from the IP group and 29 from NCIP. In the said meetings, it was highlighted the resolution granting their approval for a study to be conducted within their Ancestral Domain (AD). They have unanimously agreed and provided a resolution giving their consent for the Certification Precondition (CP) application submitted by DPWH/JICA.

Table 12-3. Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures during the 1st Level Consultation Meeting

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
1st Meetings (with NCIP and IP Leaders)			
1 st Meeting - General (NCIP with IP Leaders/ Elders)	March 16, 2023 10:00AM	IP Leaders/ Elders	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overview of the NCIP Process/Activities regarding the conduct of the Community Validation Assembly. 2. Presentation of the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPRA Law (8371) • ROW Act (RA 10752) <p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No issues raised during the meeting <p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MOU/Resolution of Consent The IP Leaders/Elders unanimously agreed to schedule the Community Validation Assembly.
1 st Meeting - General (NCIP Community Validation Assembly)	March 24, 2023 10:00AM	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Talaandig ICCs/IPs of Ticala, Manolo Fortich, have formally signed a resolution granting their approval for a study to be conducted within their Ancestral Domain (AD). They have unanimously agreed and provided a resolution giving their consent for the Certification Precondition (CP) application submitted by DPWH/JICA. <p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No issues raised during the meeting <p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study team is required to maintain communication with and inform both the local barangay (village) council and the tribal council of elders, as well as the landowners who will be directly affected by the study. <p>[Reply]</p>

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
			<p>The NCIP representative ensured the IP community that communication with the local barangay will certainly be maintained throughout the subsequent project phases.</p> <p>2. Should there be a need for additional manpower for the study, members of the Indigenous Peoples (IP) community should be given priority for recruitment. [Reply] The NCIP representative replied that prioritized recruitment shall be considered during the phases of project implementation.</p> <p>3. Any activities related to the study must be preceded by specific rituals, as per the traditions of the ICCs/IPs. The expenses for these rituals will be the responsibility of the study team. [Reply] The NCIP representative responded that the Study Team and DPWH are fully aware of the customs and traditions of the IP community and will definitely observe these. Moreover, the NCIP replied that project proponents and relevant authorities need to discuss how they can support these requests.</p> <p>4. These conditions ensure respect for the cultural practices of the Talaandig ICCs/IPs and involve them in the process of the study. [Reply] Same as the question above, the NCIP representative said that the customs and traditions of the IP community will be observed and respected by the Study Team and DPWH.</p>
	March 27, 2023 10:00AM	Culasi, Sumilao	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <p>1. The Higaonon ICCs/IPs of Culasi, Kisolon, Poblacion, Puntian, San Roque, and Villa Vista, all located in Sumilao, have collectively agreed and passed a unanimous resolution granting their consent for the Certification Precondition (CP) application submitted by DPWH/JICA.</p>

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Furthermore, these affected ICCs/IPs have expressed satisfaction with the process that has been carried out thus far, indicating that they clearly understand both the benefits and drawbacks associated with the project. 3. After a detailed discussion of the various pros and cons, the communities have concluded that the potential benefits outweigh the potential negative impacts. 4. Moreover, they believe any disadvantages can be effectively mitigated by involving community leaders in a monitoring program or mitigation mechanism during the project's implementation. 5. This involvement would presumably ensure that the project proceeds in a manner sensitive to the communities' concerns and interests.

12.3.2 2nd Level Consultation Meeting

For the second level consultation meeting, it was attended by the PAPs (IP and non-IPs), NCIP and the Study Team. The breakdown of participants is shown in Table 12-2.

In this meeting, a presentation by the DPWH and JICA of the project and its activity that it seeks to undertake was made. The presentation included the following:

1. the project background and the scope and extent the project,
2. the cost and benefits of the project to the ICC/IP and their ancestral domains;
3. the perceived disadvantages or adverse effects to the community; and
4. the measures to be adopted by the DPWH and JICA to avoid or mitigate these;

Furthermore, the study team has decided to divide the second-level consultation meeting into three parts: general consultation, community consultation, and focused group discussions. The initial phase aims to involve participants from both the LGU and barangay levels. This is crucial not only to acquaint them with the project but also to familiarize them with the concerns of the affected IP communities.

Subsequently, the community-level meeting was attended by IP leaders and members. This session was specifically structured to delve deeper into explaining the project, anticipated issues, concerns, and proposed mitigating measures.

The final session comprised a focused group discussion. The FGDs had been conducted in order to facilitate and obtain statement from the affected vulnerable IPs i.e. Senior Citizen, pregnant woman, (LGBTQ) lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or questioning person, their concerns and issues about the implementation of the Project.

Individual affected IPs were encouraged to be open and speak out freely to express their impression of the Project as well as their plan for development in relation to the Highway Project.

Questions were posed to gain responses from the affected Indigenous cultural communities (ICCs) to wit:

- What are your thoughts about Central Mindanao High Standard Highway Construction Project? What are its effects in relation to each individual, family, community, local government unit, tribe, culture and the spirit of the place?

- What are the ways to prevent damage, destruction and calamity due to major road construction within the territory?
- What are the opportunities and plans in relation to the major road construction?
- What are your recommendations in relation to development of self, family, leaders of the community, cultural experts, IPMR?

During the subsequent set of meetings involving the NCIP, JICA Consultants, and IP Leaders, the focus was on analysing potential project impacts—both positive and negative—on the tribe's customs, rights, property compensation, agricultural produce, trees, and livelihood. The proponent committed to honouring the local tribe's culture by integrating multiple facets of the IP community into the study, as agreed upon. Recommendations included not only offering fair compensation to affected IPs but also providing relocation support and sustainable means of livelihood by the government.

Since there were observed several concerns during the 2nd level stakeholder meetings, it is recommended to study more about water sources used by local communities, including indigenous peoples, in the detailed design stage to ensure that there are no significant impacts on water quality due to construction, land alteration, or improper management of stockyards in and around these locations.

Below shows the issues and concerns raised and requested mitigations and development plans, programs and projects during the conduct of the second level consultation meeting.

Table 12-4. Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures during the 2nd Level Consultation Meeting

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
2nd Meetings (with NCIP, JICA Consultants and IP Leaders)			
A. General Meeting			
2 nd Meeting (General)	May 13, 2023 9:30AM- 2:40PM	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The meeting was attended by 27 participants. 3. The Barangay IPMR expressed thanks for the conduct of the meeting and assistance to the tribe. 4. He said that development should not come at the expense of certain groups, particularly the tribe, which often suffers the consequences. He hopes JICA will really consult the tribe. 5. He also said that future meetings should be able to add more inputs and address the shortcomings of the project. <p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discrepancies in plans between Sumilao and Ticala, specifically regarding the "Sayuda" process. 2. The importance of utilizing the cultural personality framework to identify and protect all sacred areas. 3. Concerns about areas that were potentially overlooked, such as Kumaykay River, which connects to the Mt. Kitanglad watershed. 4. Questions about compensation for lands leased to companies like Del Monte, including mapping and fair remuneration. 5. Apprehension about the impact of a fast lane on the transportation of animals, affecting farmers' livelihoods. 6. The significance of preserving the tribe's beliefs and rights, both direct and indirect project effects. 7. The need to address individual problems arising from the project within the community. 8. Ensuring compensation for the effects on the tribe's life, including the Tulungdanon and livelihood. 9. The potential for development projects to neglect tribal beliefs, leading to issues like garbage dumping in water bodies. 10. The importance of considering lands leased out and addressing physical dangers posed by the road project. 11. Discussion of the basis for payment for affected lands, whether based on land title or tax declaration. 12. The standard width of the highway and the possibility of constructing overpasses and other structures. 13. Mention of a project in a Subanen tribe area, where sacred sites were identified and the road realigned accordingly. 14. Emphasis on JICA's commitment to supporting, assisting, and respecting the tribe, with a willingness to adjust the project as needed. 15. These discussions highlight the importance of preserving cultural heritage and addressing the specific needs and concerns of the affected tribal communities.

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
			<p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payment should be made before operations 2. Suggested there should also be a terminal and bus stop for passengers 3. Consultations with the tribe should continue while the project is being implemented because sometimes there are issues that we could not see today. 4. A grievance mechanism will be created, where the tribe may raise issues, etc.
2 nd Meeting (General)	May 20, 2023 10:00AM-3:00PM	Kisolon, Sumilao	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Datu Amay emphasized the importance of tribal consultation and the role of cultural experts in preserving cultural landmarks in case they are disturbed by the road project. 2. The role of KIN for the area and IPs was clarified. * KITANGLAD INTEGRATED NGOS, INC. (KIN) is a non-government organization that envisions realizing cultural survival, nature conservation and sustainable development in Mt. Kitanglad Range Natural Park. Its programs and projects focus on promoting the rights of indigenous peoples, protected area management, environmental protection and creating networks and linkages for the attainments of these goals. The KIN assists various IP/ICC communities within the Mt. Kitanglad area, which includes a portion of the MPUMATRIC. While KIN does not endorse projects, they provide support to the affected IP/ICC communities to help them understand each project. 3. Discussions on identifying cultural landmarks and potential rituals to ask for permission and cultural solutions to address disruptions were held. 4. The importance of respecting cultural traditions, even in project solutions, was stressed. 5. Suggestions were made to ensure the realization of the project and the importance of the IP Plan in the FPIC process. 6. Historical tales and the cultural significance of rivers like Kulaman and Kilaub were shared. 7. The role of cultural authorities, rituals, and the importance of consulting with them for cultural decisions were highlighted. <p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concerns regarding the destruction of landforms, the Tulungdanon, the road project's effect on livelihood, and the need for compensation, scholarships, and sustainable livelihood for future generations were raised. 2. Worries about the potential disturbance to sacred areas and the importance of safeguarding cultural heritage were discussed.

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
			<p>3. Concerns about the treatment of landowners and growers and the need to divert the road away from principal landmarks were raised.</p> <p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suggestions for next steps, including listing areas for the road, the FPIC process, a memorandum of agreement, and addressing the Tulungdanon issue, were presented, along with a request for 1% of any potential gold finds. 2. There will be detailed measurements and the ocular inspections will be witnessed by the barangay IPMR. The data that will be gathered will be presented to the tribe. The road project is undergoing a thorough study to avoid mishaps. 3. Requests for scholarships will be addressed to the government through CHED. Livelihood assistance will be coursed through TESDA while the relocation plan will address housing concerns. 4. The municipal IPMR suggested IP representation in the monitoring team that would be created
2 nd Meeting (General)	May 21, 2023 10:00AM-3:00PM	Puntian, Vista Villa, San Roque and Culasi in Sumilao	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The meeting was attended by 71 participants. 2. The consultation meeting was conducted to present the project. It was emphasized that the meeting was not designed to convince the tribe to accept the project but to elicit ideas for the Indigenous Peoples Plan. 3. Moreover, it was emphasized the need to assert the cultural rights of the tribe vis-a-vis the JICA-funded road project that will traverse forest and farm areas—part of ancestral domains. This includes protecting water bodies and sacred sites like bangkasu and burial grounds, among others, from the possible impact of the project. <p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most of the participants raised their issues regarding compensation and relocation. The JICA Study Team explained the provisions of RA 10752 and other related policies of JICA and the government. 2. In addition, there were questions related to access and utilities. The Study Team responded by stating that the design team will incorporate in the study the necessary facilities to facilitate easy access for both people and livestock, such as horses and carabaos. 3. It was disclosed that many sacred areas would be hit, including a portion of Kulasin and Pig-alاران creek.* 4. The road project may eat up his whole area and deprive him of livelihood. He asked if he could be relocated if this happens. 5. It was raised that elderly people like may find it difficult to cross the road. They proposed building an overpass

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
			<p>that could also accommodate motorcycles.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. It was raised that aside from the students it is difficult for the animals (horses, carabaos) to cross the road thus the need for an overpass. 7. The road is near a part of the water body (Tagalungon River) that they are taking care of. There is an area that must not be disturbed because it has been deemed sacred since the time of their ancestors. The road will cause permanent disturbance to it, the water will be contaminated, and plants will no longer grow. * Further confirmation with speaker and relevant studies in EIS revealed that the said creeks are not affected by the project. <p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Study Team assured the affected IP community that the government will respect the culture of the local tribe by incorporating various aspects of the IP community into the study. It was proposed the conduct of rituals with regular assistance for all Tulungdanon that would be hit . He said the rituals should be held yearly to appease the spirits. 2. The “Punong Barangay” of Puntian said that apart from giving just compensation to the affected IPs, the government should provide them relocation and sustainable livelihood. 3. Bae Leliosa of Puntian and said there should be a road for their students. Barangay Kagawad Maribeth said the same thing for the students of Vista Villa. 4. As for the Tulungdanon, there is a need to reveal their locations during the consultations with JICA so they may know which of these will be hit. 5. For the water body issues, it was confirmed that the project will apply bridge structures to cross the river and will not fill the valley with soil in order to avoid concerns raised.
B. Community Meeting			
2 nd Meeting (Community)	June 24, 2023 10:30AM- 12:30PM	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The meeting was attended by 13 participants. 2. The consultation meeting was conducted to present the project. It was emphasized that the meeting was not designed to convince the tribe to accept the project but to elicit ideas for the Indigenous Peoples Plan. 3. Moreover, it was emphasized the need to assert the cultural rights of the tribe vis-a-vis the JICA-funded road project that will traverse forest and farm areas—part of ancestral domains. This includes protecting water bodies and sacred sites like bangkasu and burial grounds, among others, from the possible impact of the project.

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
			<p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Potential conflicts among people over land payment, especially in cases where land division hasn't been properly documented. 2. Impact on peace and order due to the arrival of more settlers in the future. 3. Potential effects on the culture of the Higaonon and Talaandig tribes, including their yearly rituals and tulungdanon. 4. Concerns about preserving and protecting the tulungdanon once the project is initiated. <p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suggest funding for various programs aimed at preserving and strengthening the tribe's culture, such as cultural education, support for baylans who will teach the children, training initiatives, establishment of a school for living traditions, and tribal governance. 2. Propose conducting a ritual to show respect to the balite and bulalakaw upon the arrival of the project. 3. Request an access road to make it easier for community members to commute for work outside their area. 4. Advocate for government support in providing livelihood assistance to replace what may be lost due to the project. 5. Emphasize the need for funding for the tribe's cultural programs and initiatives.
2 nd Meeting (Community)	June 24, 2023 2:00PM-4:30PM	Puntian & Culasi in Sumilao	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The participants realized that the FGD had a significant impact since views were gathered for a better implementation of the project. It also ensures that the rights of the "Lumads" are not violated. 2. The participants were thankful for the information that the road will be built. <p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project will affect the land that has been inherited from their elders. 2. It will encroach upon the most secret and sacred worship area (iglalaw) of the elders. They hope the baylan can find a way to mitigate this impact. 3. They are concerned about the potential loss of the tulungdanon, water source, such as Kulaman, and its effect on those in the lowlands. 4. They strongly urge that, to the greatest extent possible, sacred areas be avoided. These tulungdanon must not be disturbed, as they are ancient worship sites.

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
			<p>5. It will destroy the forest and the herbal plants, which they harvest every Good Friday. They will lose their sources once the forest is destroyed. The bagtuk, a source of livelihood, will also be lost.</p> <p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As much as possible, avoid the sacred areas. These tulungdanon cannot just be disturbed since these are ancient worship sites. 2. The youth should be employed by the project. 3. Build an overpass if the road is straight. 4. There should be employment and livelihood 5. A project that doesn't follow the correct process will take long to finish. We should follow the correct process.
2 nd Meeting (Community)	June 17, 2023 1:30PM-4:00PM	Vista Villa, Sumilao	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The participants realized that the FGD had a significant impact since views were gathered for a better implementation of the project. It also ensures that the rights of the "Lumads" are not violated. 2. They are thankful for the project and that JICA gave them lots of information, and attention and got their views. <p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concerns about the effect on livelihood as his entire 1.5-hectare area will be impacted by the road project. 2. Apprehension about not receiving compensation because the land is not titled in his name but has a deed of sale. 3. Recognition of small trails that should be preserved, as they are widely used by farmers and should not be disturbed. 4. Preservation and protection of burial grounds. <p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of livelihood support. 2. Ensuring fair and just compensation for affected landowners. 3. Construction of an overpass for pedestrian safety.

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Conducting rituals for the Tulundanon in every barangay and municipality, as well as near affected rivers, to seek blessings and ensure the successful completion of the project.
2 nd Meeting (Community)	June 17, 2023 4:00PM-6:00PM	San Roque, Sumilao	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The participants were thankful for the information that the road will be built. <p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is there an assurance of livelihood for the affected people? Can the project offer them employment opportunities? 2. The difficulty faced by children and students when crossing the road. 3. Seeking government assistance to expedite payment for those who possess only tax declarations for their lands. <p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing livelihood assistance to farmers and those without employment. 2. Extending assistance to senior citizens. 3. Ensuring safe pedestrian crossings through structures like an overpass. 4. Offering compensation for lands covered by titles and tax declarations
2 nd Meeting (Community)	June 12, 2023 9:15AM-2:40PM	Poblacion, Sumilao	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The participants learned the purpose of this meeting and many other things. 2. The participants realized they needed to get involved and be informed. 3. Need to share with the community about our thoughts and input about the project. <p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On culture, although it is a fact that there are sacred areas to be considered, not only the rights of human beings. <p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement good and proper road construction techniques, such as using "Riprap" to stabilize road slopes.

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Conduct the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process, rituals, and obtain permission from the spirits in the Tulongdanon area. 3. Offer prayers to mitigate the risk of floods. 4. Perform a ritual before commencing the project. 5. Ensure that tree planting is carried out to replace the trees that will be lost. 6. Encourage community participation in waste management and waste segregation. 7. Plant trees strategically to prevent landslides and flooding in low-lying areas. <p>Conduct a ritual to honor and seek the protection of the guardians of the water.</p>
2 nd Meeting (Community)	June 12, 2023 8:15AM-12:15NN	Kisolon, Sumilao	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JICA is funding the plan of the government through DPWH, and RASA-JICA wants to consult the IP elders and local communities. 2. The project-affected persons were included in this consultation since their areas are among those identified before and during the field survey. There are already maps, photos, and names of the affected areas that were provided. 3. The clustering of the groups with the tribal elders and vulnerable sector for this FGD was strategic to ensure all concerns will be raised and documented. <p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project will pass through a resort (bathing area), which will affect the source of livelihood for the family. 2. Crops like lanzones trees will be affected. A yearly ritual is performed among these trees. 3. Concern was raised about livelihoods that will be adversely affected because of this project <p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The questions were primarily centered on the potential negative impacts of relocation on their current livelihoods. They inquired whether, if relocated, the municipal government could offer them job opportunities to ensure a stable source of income. Their preference was for the housing site to be located in Kisolon. Additionally, they expressed their willingness to explore alternative income sources that would not harm their well-being and could sustain their livelihoods. 2. The LGU still must identify the relocation/housing site 3. Place signages to warn the motorists to slow down, for example, and for them to follow strictly.

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Provide street lights, traffic lights, and impose speed limit. 5. Sacred areas and water source (spring) should not be destroyed. People want another bathing area (spring resort) as a source of livelihood. If the bathing area were relocated, their house should be transferred to the same site
C. Focused-Group Discussion			
2 nd Meeting (FGD)	June 24, 2023 10:30AM-12:30PM	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The participants gained more knowledge about the project. <p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Their lands, farm, and crops, including coffee, corn, and cassava, which are vital sources of livelihood, will be affected. 2. The project will impact their primary source of income, and they hope to receive compensation for the affected house, land, and farm, including its crops. 3. The new generation will not know the value of their lands. <p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consider effects on sacred cultural zones. 2. Specifically, they seek compensation for their properties, both the land and the crops. 3. Local employment during the construction (preferably to affected persons).
2 nd Meeting (FGD)	June 24, 2023 2:00PM-4:30PM	Puntian & Culasi in Sumilao	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The participants gained more knowledge and enlightenment; knowledge can be passed on to family members and will enable them to think of more ideas to suggest. 2. Thankful to this consultation for being the first to listen to what they want; the other projects never consulted them. <p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Worried that children might meet accidents due to speeding vehicles. 2. Having the road is good, but it's difficult for PWDs to cross.

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
			<p>3. Loss of water source if it gets damaged in the construction.</p> <p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct a Reconciliation Ritual for history of war with Japan as an idea for pre-project activity. * It is not that they have any particular negative feelings toward Japan or that they are backward-looking about the conduct of Japanese project. 2. Construct both an overpass and an underpass to provide access (unanimously agreed upon). 3. Legislate the restoration of the area and ensure it is incorporated into JICA's plan (unanimously agreed upon). 4. Establish a community development project group and seek funding for its implementation (unanimously agreed upon). 5. Give priority to the Lumad community in hiring workers, and guaranteeing employment opportunities for descendants and grandchildren. 6. Business capital for pregnant women 7. Livelihood skills training center for the youth 8. High school and college scholarships for the youth 9. Farm inputs for the farmers
2 nd Meeting (FGD)	June 17, 2023 1:30PM-4:00PM	Vista Villa, Sumilao	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The participants were thankful for this plan as well as the exchange of plans, giving us an idea on what to do. 2. The participants were thankful for the chance to make us heard; many opinions surfaced, and the problems can be given solutions. 3. The participants were thankful for being one of the participants. Hopefully, the JICA road can be realized. 4. The participants were thankful to JICA for the road project so that our barangay will improve. <p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many trees will be lost as the road cuts through the mountains, potentially leading to landslides and floods, as expressed by the tribe. 2. We hope that the environment can be preserved. 3. Animals will also be adversely affected, as they will lose their natural habitat. <p>To address these concerns, it is crucial to hold consultations, seek permission, and ensure fair compensation for the damages incurred.</p>

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
			<p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold consultations, seek permission, and pay the right amount for damages 2. Since the road is accident prone, impose a speed limit, place visible signages, and deploy ambulances and enforcers 24/7 3. Ask permission from the spirits, hold a ritual.
2 nd Meeting (FGD)	June 17, 2023 4:30PM-6:10PM	San Roque, Sumilao	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The participants expressed their gratitude to those who showed concern for them, addressing their apprehensions, and asking input for the plan. 2. Some of the participants expressed their gratitude for the road project, but worried at the same time that it might make the children ignorant (of this kind of big road projects. They said they are taking steps so their children would not experience the things their elders went through before (suffering). They added the project should be explained to the children. 3. One participant thanked that the sayuda was held and they were able to express their views. She said it is unlike what happened in previous projects. <p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tribal leaders might be blamed by their descendants for allowing the road, which may disturb the “other beings” due to the noise it would bring, as well as block the path of the spirits, including those in areas that are not tulungdanon. 2. Where to get herbals, which are guarded by spirits, if the road will hit the sources 3. Effect on tulungdanon, farmers’ livelihood and access to the area 4. Concerns about the safety of children and students who will need to cross the road. 5. Inquiries regarding the options available to landowners if the road affects their property. 6. Is there an alternative route for San Roque residents to bypass the highway? 7. Apprehension about the extensive damage caused by a 6-lane road and the compensation for affected areas. 8. Questions regarding the relocation and livelihood prospects for those who will lose their lands. <p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p>

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of pedestrian lanes, overpasses, and installation of streetlights. 2. Relocation plans for people affected by the project. 3. Hiring local residents for the road project to boost employment in the community. 4. Providing employment and livelihood opportunities to households impacted by the project.
2 nd Meeting (FGD)	June 12, 2023 9:15AM-2:40PM	Poblacion, Sumilao	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need for the IP Plan was emphasized. It must reflect the real value of culture (not in monetary terms) based on the wisdom of elders, in contrast to the legalistic framework of the payment scheme for lands. It should reflect the implications of losing the belief system, customary law, Tulungdanon, the value of which is overlooked whenever development comes in. <p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposed road will hit the burial ground of their ancestors 2. People are apprehensive that the fast lane might make it hard for them to bring their animal across the road, thus affecting the farmer’s livelihood. <p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JICA will ensure that “Sayuda” process will be conducted per barangay 2. The beliefs of the tribe, which is their life, is a major issue. Therefore, the plan should include the rights of those that are directly and indirectly affected by the project. 3. There are cultural norms that involve obtaining permission, and those that cover the intermediate and terminal phases of the project. Cultural norms should not be observed only after the damage has been done. 4. Payment should be made before operations 5. Suggested there should also be a terminal and bus stop for passengers. 6. External/internal monitoring will be done to see if the community has improved with the implementation of the project. It will determine positive and negative effects to the life of the tribe and produce mitigating measures. 7. A grievance mechanism will be created, where the tribe may raise issues, etc.
2 nd Meeting (FGD)	June 12, 2023 10:30AM-12:00NN	Kisolon, Sumilao	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The meeting was attended by 7 participants who are members of the Vulnerable Group/Sector.

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The consultation meeting was aimed at presenting the vulnerable group/sectors their perceived effects of the project to the community, local government unit, tribe, culture, etc. 3. The participants realized the need to share to the community about ideas on development, as these might be acted upon. <p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effect on small landholdings that will be hit 2. Road will affect the farmers. 3. Happy that there will be road but it will be difficult to cross (elderly, pregnant, those bringing/carrying children) 4. Concerned on the effect on the Tulungdanon 5. The 6-lane road will give vehicles more space. 6. Difficult for my parents and child (PWD). <p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure proper construction, including the use of "Riprap." 2. Conduct the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process, rituals, and seek permission from the spirits in the Tulungdanon. 3. Include prayers as a preventive measure against floods. 4. Implement tree planting to compensate for the trees that will be lost. 5. Ensure the safety of people passing through the road. 6. Generate livelihood opportunities for women. 7. Provide compensation for lands affected by the project.
2 nd Meeting (FGD)	June 14, 2023 10:30AM-12:00NN	Ticala, Manolo Fortich	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Solicit from the vulnerable group/sectors their s, perceived effects of the project to the community, local government unit, tribe, culture, etc. 2. Provide ways to avoid or mitigate damage/calamity due to the road project. 3. Determine good opportunities brought about by the project. 4. Gather inputs such as suggestions/recommendations for the project. 5. Obtain from the group the lessons learned from "Sayuda" or consultation.

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
			<p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are concerned about the safety of their children due to the construction of a large highway. The presence of such a significant road may impact their well-being. 2. Furthermore, there are concerns regarding peace and order, with more vehicles potentially leading to an increase in incidents like theft. 3. The project's impact on our sacred areas is another worry. As a tribe, they feel accountable for preserving these areas, and they are concerned about potential disturbances. <p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They strongly advocated for the provision of alternative safe roads for the local population to transport their products, ensuring both public safety and access to the highway. This proactive measure can help prevent future peace and order problems and mitigate the loss and damage to sacred areas while adhering to IP norms.

12.3.3 3rd Level Consultation Meeting

The meeting was convened to present and discuss the Draft Indigenous Peoples' Plan (IPP) Preparation with various stakeholders including DPWH offices, NCIP representatives, indigenous community leaders, and affected individuals from Sumilao and Manalo Fortich municipalities. Engr. Joyce Mary Ann Manuel outlined the project's background, detailed engineering design, and implementation process.

Datu Amay, representing the Mt. Palaopao Upper Mangima Tribal Communities (MPUMATRIC), contextualized the project within their ancestral domain, shared socioeconomic details about affected indigenous communities, and addressed anticipated positive and negative project impacts. He also presented development plans aimed at mitigating negative effects and discussed the IPP's grievance redress mechanism, as well as its monitoring and evaluation processes.

Central Mindanao High Standard Highway Project (Cagayan de Oro – Malaybalay Section)
Draft Final Report

Table 12-5. Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures during the 3rd Level Consultation Meeting

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
3rd Meetings (with NCIP, JICA Consultants, IP Leaders, and DPWH)			
3 rd Meeting	October 17, 2023 9:00AM-12:00NN	All seven (7) barangays	<p>A. Highlights of the Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The meeting was held for the presentation and discussion on the Preparation of the Draft Indigenous Implementation Plan (IPP) with the DPWH Implementing Office (UPMO-RMC1), DPWH – Planning Service, ESSD, DPWH Region X, NCIP Region X, NCIP Bukidnon, Municipal Indigenous People Mandatory Representatives of the Municipalities of Sumilao and Manalo Fortich, Community Tribes of Higanon and Talaandig and Indigenous People Project Affected Person 2. Engr. Joyce Mary Ann Manuel from DPWH – UPMO, RMC1, provided a brief background and description of the project. She also elaborated on the detailed engineering design and the project's implementation process. 3. Datu Amay provided a concise project description and highlighted that the project area is situated within the Ancestral Domain (AD) of the Mt. Palaopao Upper Mangima Tribal Communities (MPUMATRIC). Furthermore, he shared baseline information about the affected IPs and discussed their socioeconomic profile. He also addressed the expected project impacts, both positive and negative. 4. Datu Amay elaborated on the development plans designed to prevent and mitigate any negative impacts. Additionally, he presented and thoroughly discussed the grievance redress mechanism and the monitoring, reporting, and evaluation processes of the IPP. <p>B. Critical Concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They noticed in the presentation that the budget allocated for the ritual, which amounts to 50,000 PhP, is too small and may not be sufficient for the grand ritual, especially the one involving the Government of the Philippines and the Japanese Government. 2. Clarified that the secured Certificate Precondition (CP) for this project is only for the conduct of Preparatory Survey and that another CP will be secured before the project is implemented. <p>C. Principal Agreements and Proposed Mitigating Measures:</p>

Central Mindanao High Standard Highway Project (Cagayan de Oro – Malaybalay Section)
Draft Final Report

Name of meeting	Date & Time	Affected Area	Notes (Highlights, Critical Concerns, Principal Agreement, and Proposed Mitigating Measures, etc.)
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1010 300 1435 323">1. The IPP Action Plan will be revised.<li data-bbox="1010 331 1787 355">2. CP for Civil Works will be secured before the project is implemented