Indigenous Peoples Plan

Project No.: 41220-013
February 2019

PHI: Integrated Natural Resources and Environmental Management Project

Subproject: Rehabilitation of Impahanong - Bayawa - Linabo Access Road, Malitbog, Bukidnon

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(as of 15 January 2019)
Currency unit – peso (PhP)
PhP 1.00 = $ 0.01921
$1.00 = PhP 52.0518

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB Asian Development Bank
BDC Barangay Development Council
BUB Bottom-Up Budgeting
CNC Certificate of Non-Coverage
CSC Construction Supervision Consultant
CSO Civil Society Organization
DENR Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG Department of Interior and Local Government
DSWD Department of Social Welfare and Development
GAD Gender and Development
IAHTCO Itoy Amusig Higaonon Tribal Community Association
INREMP Integrated Natural Resources and Environment Management Project
IP Indigenous People
IPO Indigenous People’s Organization
IPMR Indigenous People Mandatory Representative
IROW Infrastructure Right of Way
Kalahl-CIDSS Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services
LGU Local Government Unit
MDC Municipal Development Council
NPCO National Project Coordinating Office
NRIMP National Road Improvement and Management Program
NRM Natural Resources Management
OMC Overhead, Contingencies and Miscellaneous and Contractor’s
PDR Project Description Report
PMIC Project Management Implementation Consultant
PPCO Provincial Project Management Office
PMO Project Management Office
PMU Project Management Unit
POs Peoples’ Organizations
PWD Persons with Disability
RPCO Regional Project Coordinating Offices
RI Rural Infrastructure
ROW Right of Way
SAIA-HTA Siloo Ananggi Itoy Amusig Higaonon Tribal Associations
SDHSSDC Salait Dalunhay Higyawan Sul-aron Sagansan Dagpong Clan
SB Sangguniang Bayan
SPMU Sub-Project Management Unit
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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) reiterates the specific plan for addressing the indigenous peoples’ concerns/issues on the Proposed Rehabilitation of Impahanong-Bayawa-Linabo Access Road. Indigenous Peoples Organizations like Siloo Ananggi Ityo Amusig Higaanon Tribal Associations (SAIA- HTA) and Ityo Amusig Higaanon Tribal Community Association (IAHTCO) are present in the area. These IPOs are the subgroups of the Salait Dalunhay Higyawan Sul-aron Sagsasan Dagpong Clan (SDHSSDC) Higaanon Tribe whose Council of Elders signed a Resolution of Consent and consequently, the Contract of USUFRUCT on March 21, 2017. The “Rehabilitation of Impahanong-Bayawa-Linabo Access Road” is within the ancestral domains of the Higaanon tribe covered by CADC Application No. ADs-1004-0012-Gni. It has an ongoing processing of CADT by the NCIP.

2. The IPP process included stakeholder participation and consultations at every stage of the proposed project, from the identification of the need, to conceptualization, planning and will be carried through the implementation and operations and maintenance. This will ensure that the social safeguards are observed and upheld through the project cycle and that the indigenous peoples in the project site will benefit from the proposed rehabilitation of the road.

3. The purpose of this IPP is to (i) outline the potential positive and negative impacts of the project on IPs; (ii) specify actions to address these impacts; and (iii) help mitigate negative impacts and enhance benefits to IP and other ethnic minority communities. During project preparation, IP and the community will be consulted using key informant and focus group discussions (consultation will be continued during project implementation). To increase support for IPs, and achieve positive outcomes for IPs in the project, the LGU will ensure full implementation of the IPP.

4. The proposed rehabilitation of Impahanong-Bayawa-Linabo access road aims to provide all-year-round easy and affordable access thereby improving the prompt delivery of basic services, increasing economic opportunities and conditions and uplift the quality of life of the inhabitants, especially the Indigenous Peoples’ Organizations of IAHTCO and SAIA. The subproject proposal will support the NRM project activities of the IPs under INREMP.

5. The proposed subproject which is located at Barangay San Luis, Malitbog, Bukidnon aims to improve the mobility of the rural community, and their access to health, education and social amenities; provide them reliable access to nearest market; and support agricultural and rural development. The project which will be implemented by contract has an overall estimated cost of Nineteen Million Seven Hundred Twenty-Three Thousand Nine Hundred Eight and Thirty-Six Centavos (Php 19,723,908.36) and has an estimated project duration of 150 calendar days.

6. The proposed RI Subproject site is 33 km away from barangay Poblacion. The delineated road influence area covers 446 ha which is mostly suitable for agricultural and forestland production. The population of the area, based on conducted survey by the Barangay Service Point Officer in the delineated road influence area, reached to 715 residents with 366 males and 349 females, who mostly belong to the Higaanon Tribe within the RI INREMP subproject site. The Higaanon tribe has a total population of 690 individuals, or about 97% of the total population. The remaining 3% is composed of 8 Cebuanos, 7 Boholanos, 5 Kamiguinon and 5 Hiligaynon for a total of 715 individuals.

7. Meanwhile, the Borrower is required to prepare an Indigenous People’s Plan to protect, and ensure benefits for, indigenous Peoples affected by the Project. Specific to INREMP, the
Indigenous People’s Development Framework (IPDF) “ensures that INREMP subprojects are designed and implemented in a way that fosters full respect for IP identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems and cultural uniqueness as defined by the IPs themselves to enable them to (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of the project, and (iii) can participate actively in the project. For this purpose, an IP Plan (IPP) will be prepared in participating areas and an Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) will be enhanced or formulated in areas covered by ancestral domain claims.”

8. In accordance with ADB SPS 2009, the process of information disclosure, consultation and participation of the IPs include understanding of their perceptions and considering their opinions with reference to their needs, priorities and preferences which are duly reflected in the minutes of the meetings as well as the reports of focus group discussions and key informant interviews.

9. The proponent with technical assistance of consultant has made presentation of the subproject describing the objective of the consultations, project description, proposed civil works, and anticipated environmental impacts and their mitigation measures. The results of the consultation were positive, with local people considering that the road will bring significant economic benefits to the barangays and increase trade flows. Concerns on the subproject mainly revolved on its construction phase which can be mitigated. No long term negative environmental impact assessed by the participants.

10. Based on consultations and social assessment undertaken, the proposed subproject will not “affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous people.” The Proposed Rehabilitation of Impahanong-Bayawa-Linabo Access Road will not adversely impact on, and is designed in such a way that will respect, the identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or culture of the affected tribe. The Council of Elders/Leaders and the Indigenous Cultural Community in general are supportive and can see clear and direct benefits from this road rehabilitation.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Brief Description of the Project

11. The proposed project, the Rehabilitation of Impahanong-Bayawa-Linabo Access Road has a total length of 1.68 km with 1,680 meters sub base coarse (150 mm thick), 1,680 meters aggregate base coarse 100 mm thick, 1,680 Portland Cement Concrete Pavement (PCCP) 4 meters wide and 150 mm thick and three lines reinforcement concrete pipe culvert (RCPC) stations at Sta. 0+027.173, Sta. 0+577.815, Sta. 1+478.852. Furthermore, it is also proposed that there will be provisions of Line canal 1,460 linear meter, Coco coir/geonet 4,941 square meter, surplus common excavation 1,511.16 cu m and embankment of 96.38 cu m.

12. The proposed subproject is within the ancestral domain area of the Higaonon Tribe headed by Datu Masikampo Guillermo D. Salait. The Salait Dalunhay Higyawan Sul-aron Sagansan Dagpong Clan (SDHSSDC) represents the head claimants and Council of Elders of the ancestral domain which has applied for a CADT before the NCIP. The SDHSSDC has two (2) subgroups which are the SAIA-HTA (Siloo Ananggi Itoy Amusig Higaanon Tribal Association) and IAHTCO (Itoy Amusig Higaanon Tribal Community Association). These subgroups or IPOs
(Indigenous Peoples Organizations) have been engaged by INREMP in its NRM subprojects being implemented within the said ancestral domain and which are beneficiary-organizations of the RI subproject. The SDHSSDDC has signed the Contract of Usufruct and issued a Resolution of Consent. On the other hand, its subgroups, SAIA-HTA and IAHTCO, have respectively issued resolution of support/endorsement for the implementation of the RI subproject.

13. The Contract of Usufruct is based on Sec. 5 of RA 8371 which states that the Indigenous concept of ownership sustains the view that Ancestral Domains and all resources found therein shall serve as the material bases of their cultural integrity. The said concept generally holds that ancestral domains are the ICC's/IP's private but community property which belongs to all generations and therefore cannot be sold, disposed or destroyed. It likewise covers sustainable traditional resource rights.” This inter-generational responsibility principle has also been emphasized under NCIP Administrative Order No. 3 series of 2012 (Free, Prior, and Informed Consent Guidelines of 2012). Inasmuch as Ancestral Domains “cannot be sold, disposed or destroyed”, the only option left for the introduction of a rural infrastructure (RI) sub-project of the Local Government Unit (LGU) within an Ancestral Domain is to undergo the required FPIC process with the Ancestral Domain owners. The Contract of Usufruct signed by the representatives of the ICC/IPs, LGU, DENR, and NCIP, clearly states the conditions and purpose for which the ICC (Ancestral Domain Owners) has used as basis for giving their consent. This means that, as soon as there is any change in the use of the portion of their Ancestral Domain covered by the contract, this same area should automatically revert to the said Ancestral Domain owners.

14. The proposed project is in line with the Local Development and Investment Plan (LDIP) of the municipality, which include the rehabilitation of existing access roads. This is one of the priority road sections in the Municipality for rehabilitation because of its very critical condition which is impassable to all types of vehicles during rainy season.

15. The sitio access road of Impahanong-Bayawa-Linabo was established long time ago by the logging operators during 1960’s and 70’s. With the abolition of logging operations, the access road was not maintained making it difficult to travel from and to the town center. Over the years, some improvements were made accommodating four (4) meters of carriage way intended for light vehicles up to 6-wheeler transport utility. Due to much deterioration, some areas are presently unpassable or difficult to pass during heavy rains and definitely during typhoons.

16. The access road is mostly made of mountain soil, earth, and gravel. It traverses through the three (3) Sitios in the barangay: Sitios Impahanong, Bayawa, and Linabo. The said three (3) sitios are located in the forest core areas and at the boundaries. Few portions of the road need cross drains, which are mostly still absent in the area. There are no existing line canals for trail way of rain or flood water, and also no soil slope protection in any area. Approximately two thirds (2/3) of the road length is located on relatively level to undulating, to rolling terrain, while the remaining one-third (1/3) is at slightly to moderately plain land (mostly in Sitio Bayawa).

17. The Rehabilitation of Impahanong-Bayawa-Linabo Access Road will provide all-year-round easy and affordable access thereby improving the prompt delivery of basic services, increasing economic opportunities and conditions and uplift the quality of life of the inhabitants, especially the Indigenous Peoples’ Organizations of IAHTCO and SAIA. The subproject proposal will support the NRM project activities of the IPs under INREMP. Specifically, the project will:

   a. Reduce maintenance cost of vehicles by 20%; from 1000 to 800
   b. Increase number of trips by 16%; from 5 to 6 trips
c. Reduce hauling cost by about 40%; from P 250 to 100.
d. Reduce travel time by 50%; from 1 hr. to 30 min.
e. Increase of agricultural production from range 20% to 30%
f. Support the NRM interventions of DENR within the area

B. Beneficiaries of the Subproject

18. The direct beneficiaries of the proposed subproject are the Siloo Ananggi Itoy Amusig Higaonon Tribal Associations (SAIA-HTA) and Itoy Amusig Higaonon Tribal Community Association (IAHTCO) Indigenous Peoples Organizations. These IPOs are the subgroups of the Salait Dalunhay Higyawan Sul-aron Sagansan Dagpong Clan (SDHSSDC) Higaonon Tribe whose Council of Elders signed a Resolution of Consent and consequently, the Contract of USUFRUCT.

19. There are 715 people, mostly IPs, comprising 366 males and 349 females in the influence area of the “Rehabilitation of Impahanong-Bayawa-Linabo Access Road.” They are all residents of the soon-to-be rehabilitated access road that rely on the production of agricultural products, income on the budding eco-tourism activities and National Greening Program (NGP). The Higaonon tribe mostly occupy the sitios covered by the proposed RI INREMP Subproject site with a total population of 690 individuals, or about 97% of the total population. The remaining 3% is composed of non-IPs, namely: eight (8) Cebuanos, seven (7) Boholanos, five (5) Kamiguinon, and five (5) Hiligaynon.

20. The eco-tourism endeavors of the Municipality of Malitbog would also be among the beneficiaries of the proposed subproject. Though the LGU does not mostly have all-weather-road networks, only 18% have no existing access roads. The improvements and quality of access roads compared to 5-10 years ago made manifest that the priority project of the municipality, for the last ten (10) years, is in the construction and development of farm-to-market roads. This bears the largest contribution in tourism development thereby, increasing the number of sightseers and visitors coming to Malitbog. The participation of local IPs POs, NCIP, LGU and augmentation of funds from DENR-ADB for INREMP subproject access road rehabilitation will develop the potential areas through realization of the municipal vision to have ecologically-balanced environment particularly in the three (3) sitios of Impahanong, Bayawa, and Linabo, all of barangay San Luis. The area is also suitable for eco-tourism and forest conservation through NRM subproject implementation under the INREMP subproject.

III. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A. Relevant Legal and Institutional Framework Applicable to the Indigenous Peoples

1. Philippine Constitution of 1987

21. Under Constitution of the Philippines a number of Articles have been included for the protection of the indigenous cultural communities in particular. These are:

   a. Article II of Section 22 recognizes and promotes the rights of indigenous cultural communities within the framework of national unity and development.

   b. Article XII of Section 5 empowers the State, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and national development policies and programs, shall protect the rights
of indigenous cultural communities to their ancestral lands to ensure their economic, social, and cultural well-being.

c. Article XIII of Section 6 confers the State shall apply the principles of agrarian reform or stewardship, whenever applicable in accordance with law, in the disposition or utilization of other natural resources, including lands of the public domain under lease or concession suitable to agriculture, subject to prior rights, homestead rights of small settlers, and the rights of indigenous communities to their ancestral lands.

d. Article XIV of Section 2(4) encourages non-formal, informal, and indigenous learning systems, as well as self-learning, independent, and out-of-school study programs particularly those that respond to community needs.

e. Article XIV of Section 17 stipulates that the State shall recognize, respect, and protect the rights of indigenous cultural communities to preserve and develop their cultures, traditions, and institutions. It shall consider these rights in the formulation of national plans and policies.

f. Article XVI of Section 12 empowers the Congress to create a consultative body to advise the President on policies affecting indigenous cultural communities, the majority of the members of which shall come from such communities.

2. Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 (RA 8371)

22. The Indigenous Peoples (IP) in the Philippines remain as the most marginalized sector of society. This status continues despite the tremendous inroads achieved by communities, partners and advocates through years of struggle. In 1997, as result vigilance and the sustained advocacy of the IP sector and its partners, the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) was enacted. This provided venues and legal backbone for the recognition of the Traditional Rights of communities over their ancestral domain.

23. The IPRA provides for the recognition of the traditional rights of Indigenous Peoples over their ancestral domains through the issuance of Certificates of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADT). It recognizes the rights of ICC’s to define their development priorities through their own Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) and exercise management and utilize the natural resources within their traditional territories.

3. NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, Series of 2012

24. The NCIP AO 3 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, prior and informed consent (FPIC) process, which is needed in the issuance of a Certification Precondition by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP).

4. DENR-NCIP Memorandum of Agreement and Implementing Guidelines

25. The DENR and NCIP entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the implementation of INREMP to ensure that provisions of the NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, Series of 2012 or the Revised Guidelines on Free and Prior Informed Consent and Related Processes of 2012, are fully considered and complied.
26. Meanwhile, the Implementing Guidelines on the Memorandum of Agreement between DENR and NCIP for the Implementation of the INREMP in Municipalities with Indigenous People’s Communities,” was promulgated with the following objectives:

   a. Establish a common understanding and framework for the operationalization of the Memorandum of Agreement between DENR and NCIP for the implementation of the INREMP in areas with indigenous people’s communities;

   b. Set the requirements and procedures in ensuring compliance to NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, Series of 2012 or the Revised Guidelines on Free and Prior Informed Consent and Related Processes of 2012;

   c. Provide and ensure compliance with the procedure and the standards in the conduct of the required validation process; and

   d. Protect the rights of the ICCs/ IPs in the introduction and implementation of plans, programs, projects, activities and other undertakings that will affect them and their ancestral domains to ensure their economic, social and cultural well-being.

5. Basic Principles of ADB Safeguard Policy, 2009

27. ADB Policy on Safeguards requirement for Indigenous peoples recognizes the right of Indigenous People to direct the course of their own development. Indigenous people are defined in different countries in various ways. For operational purpose, the term Indigenous people is used to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group with following characteristics:

   a. Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this community by others;
   b. Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in the habitats;
   c. Customary, cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of dominant society and culture; and
   d. A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

28. According to ADB policy Indigenous people’s safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or culture of Indigenous people or affects the territories, natural or cultural resources that Indigenous people own, use, occupy or claim as their ancestral property.

29. The SPS sets out the following principles for IP safeguards in all projects in which ADB is involved:

   a. Screen early on to determine (i) whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely.

   b. Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Indigenous Peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected Indigenous
Peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples.

c. Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and concerned Indigenous Peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance Indigenous Peoples’ active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples’ concerns.

d. Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.

e. Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected Indigenous Peoples communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.

f. Prepare an Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP) that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.

g. Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its
updates will also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders.

h. Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.

i. Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP’s objective and desired outcome have been achieved, considering the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring.

B. Brief Description about the Indigenous Peoples in the Project Site

1. Population

30. The proposed RI Subproject site is located at Barangay San Luis, about 33 km away from Barangay Poblacion. The delineated road influence area covers 446 ha which is mostly suitable for agricultural and forestland production. The population of the area, based on conducted survey by the Barangay Service Point Officer in the delineated road influence area, reached to about 715 residents with 366 males and 349 females, who mostly belong to the Higaonon Tribe within the INREMP RI subproject site.

31. Table 1 shows that Barangay San Luis has three (3) influence sitios covering; Impahanong, Bayawa, and Linabo. The Higaonon tribe mostly occupy the sitios covered by the proposed INREMP RI Subproject site with a total population of 690 individuals, or about 97% of the total population. The remaining 3% is composed of 8 Cebuanos, 7 Boholanos, 5 Kamiguinon, and 5 Hiligaynon for a total of 715 individuals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Ethnic Groups</th>
<th>Bayawa</th>
<th>Impahanong</th>
<th>Linabo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumad (Higaonon)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Cebuano, Boholano)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Comprehensive Barangay Development Plan, Barangay San Luis, 2007

2. Population Density

32. Given the 2014 total population of 715 and the total land area of the three (3) sitios of 17,550 ha, the population density in 2014 was 25 persons per ha.
3. Ethnicity and Cultural Practices

33. **Higaonon.** The Higaonon is one of the several ethnic groups comprising the Lumad peoples, the generic term for the indigenous peoples of Mindanao. The Higaonon, in particular, is found in Bukidnon Plateau as well as in the mountainous regions of Misamis Oriental and the mountain borders of Agusan and Lanao. The Higaonon speak a distinct language also called Higaonon, a language that is classified by linguists as belonging to the North Manobo branch of Greater Central Philippine languages. Sugbuanon (also called Cebuano) is used as a second language. The subsistence economy of the Higaonon is marked by slash-and-burn agriculture with upland rice and corn as the main crops. This activity is supplemented by food gathering; hunting of bats, snakes, field rats, monkeys, and various birds; fishing along the river using spear guns and fish poison; and logging of timber than are then hauled by carabaos. In terms of mythology, Higaonon myths and legends mentions *Suwat*, a great ancestor who keeps a list of people who lived during a Great Flood in the distant past.

4. Education

34. Based on the data of Brgy San Luis from the DepEd Malitbog District, there is a total of 560 elementary level students including kinder of which 280 or 50% are IPs for calendar year 2016-2017. In addition, in the same calendar year, data of the San Luis National High School shows that there is a total of 763 students of which 60% or 469 are IPs. This data already includes the annex of the said high school located within the barangay as well.

5. Housing and Means of Livelihood.

35. The status of housing generally built in the influence area is made of makeshift or light materials and combination of GI sheets roofing. The means of livelihood of the IP community is farming through planting of root crops and corn. Furthermore, in the support to the agricultural activity, an agricultural technician is assigned per barangay to disseminate information and techniques on appropriate farm inputs, cultivation process, and install support agricultural infrastructure, such as; post-harvest facilities, to help farmers extend lifespan of their farm produce before reaching the nearest markets and processing plant to have additional value of their agricultural farm produce.

6. Income and Expenditure

36. Barangay San Luis has two (2) main sources of revenue. One is the tax revenue which includes the real property taxes and the other one is from the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA). As of 2013, the barangay has collected a total revenue of PhP 3,173,465. Looking closely at Table 2, during three (3) consecutive revenues of the barangay, it appears that revenue increases by 11% from 2014 and 9% by year 2015. On the other hand, based on DSWD’s 2015 National Housing Targeting System (NHTS), the average monthly income in the municipality of Malitbog is Php 9,000 which is below the poverty line according to the LGU. The total population of Brgy. San Luis is 6,830 of which 95% or 6,489 are IPs. This given data applies relatively to the 95% IPs in Brgy. San Luis.
Table 2. Barangay San Luis Revenue and Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>REVENUE</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>SURPLUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3,907,036.00</td>
<td>3,905,663.00</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1,373.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3,561,431.00</td>
<td>3,557,476.00</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>3,955.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>3,173,465.00</td>
<td>3,170,770.00</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>2,695.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MBO

37. Based on the 2013-2015 report by the Municipal Budget Office, the income and expenditure patterns of the barangay San Luis appear to have a constant average of expenditures against the total revenue of 99%. This basically means that the barangay incurred minimal surplus every year which could hardly compensate for any needed access road repair and maintenance.

C. Key Project Stakeholders

38. There are 3,709 males and 3,121 females in Brgy San Luis for a total of 6,830 or 1,366 households. Out of the barangay’s total population, there is a total of 6,489 IPs or 95%. The barangay residents and the barangay LGU whose surplus budget every year is very minimal would surely benefit from this subproject.

39. There are 715 people, mostly IPs, comprising 366 males and 349 females in the influence area of the subproject. The Higaonon tribe mostly occupy the sitios covered by the proposed RI INREMP Subproject site with a total population of 690 individuals, or about 97% of the total population within the subproject’s influence area. The remaining 3% is composed of non-IPS, namely: eight (8) Cebuanos, seven (7) Boholanos, five (5) Kamiguinon, and five (5) Hiligaynon. Moreover, the RI subproject would also be beneficial to the Siloo Ananggi Itoy Amusig Higaonon Tribal Associations (SAIA- HTA) and Itoy Amusig Higaonon Tribal Community Association (IAHTCO) indigenous people’s organizations being a support facility to INREMP’s NRM subprojects.

40. The subproject impact area is inhabited by the IPs who, by virtue of their very nature of economy and socio-cultural tradition have remained in an interior and semi-secluded territory. Subproject intervention could influence their lifestyle, in varying proportions depending on access to the proposed road. The main concern will be to safeguard the socio-cultural tradition which is likely to be affected adversely due to project intervention. Hence, after initial identification of the potential affected area of the IP community, the first step would be to focus on methods of maintaining a balance between their cultural tradition and economic need, which will be important for future sustenance.

41. The consultations which involved the key project stakeholders are discussed in succeeding sections which shows, in general, that concerns on the subproject mainly revolved on its construction phase which can be mitigated. No long term negative environmental impact assessed by the participants and that majority of the respondents cited ease of transport as one of the direct benefits of the road.
D. Anticipated Positive and Negative Impacts of the Project and Corresponding Enhancing and Mitigating Measures

42. The implementation of the proposed subproject will have anticipated positive and negative impacts to the indigenous people beneficiaries. The summary of these impacts on the IP beneficiaries in the project site and the corresponding enhancing and mitigating measures are presented in Tables 3 and 4.

Anticipated Positive Impacts of the Project

43. In the meeting/public consultations conducted on March 21, 2017 and particularly on August 11, 2017, the beneficiaries which consisted of farmers and indigenous people, identified the beneficial impacts of the proposed Rehabilitation of Impahanong-Bayawa-Linabo Access Road. These are as follows:

44. **Ease in the transport of produce to the market.** Hauling of farm inputs and farm produce such as high-value crops, root crops, corn and abaca will be easily transported to the nearest market once the access road is rehabilitated. The IP beneficiaries affirmed that once the agro forestry and commercial tree plantation will be established the said products will be easily mobilized down to the trading areas.

45. **Access to health services.** Health Service Providers can easily disseminate and acquire vital information on health issues and concerns on time and in vice-versa. The local community can easily access basic health services to the nearest health facilities in times of emergencies.

46. **Increase in household income.** With the rehabilitation of the road, there will be better and easier access from farm to market, thus, it is inviting to the agricultural investors to finance in the area due to advantages in less hauling cost of farm inputs and farm produce including reduction of possible post-harvest losses. It will also generate more employment for farm workers, encourage local IP community to engage in small business-like sari-sari store, buy and sell of abaca fiber. It will most likely boost the cycle of economic activities in the influence area, hence, public utility vehicles may also increase their number of trips to serve the increasing demand of transportation services. To ensure that the possible negative impact of increased household income among the IP communities is managed, trainings on basic financial management will be made part of the capability building intervention. Further, IP families who would want to avail of services of how to open a bank account will be assisted by the LGU in close coordination with NCIP.

47. **Increase in access to government services.** With the improved road condition, government line agencies, such as the Department of Agriculture (DA), DENR and LGU, will be able to regularly visit and monitor the area to deliver the needed services particularly provision of skills trainings and capability building to enhance the IP community’s capacity to engage in livelihood, financial assistance and marketing linkages.

48. **Ease in entry of vehicles.** When the rehabilitation of the access road is completed, there would be ease of travel for private vehicles in exploring the area.

49. **Improvement in the access to educational facilities.** With the improved road, travel time of the school age children will be reduced and thereby, encouraging them to go to school.
Expectedly, increase of number in enrollees from the subproject area will result. Thus, the LGU through the Local School Board and DepEd Agency will endeavor to provide additional classrooms, teachers and school materials for the pupils of the 3 sitios.

50. **Provision of jobs to qualified IPs as contractual laborer.** With the provision of job hiring scheme in the implementation of the subproject, “Local First Hiring Policy” will be promoted to ensure that hiring of local IP laborers and workers must be prioritized through Memorandum of Agreement between Contractor and the procuring entity. IEC and consultations that will be conducted will consider responsiveness and sensitivity to the traditional culture of the IP community. Skills training will also be provided to the IPs so that they can have better opportunities to be qualified for employment. The significant involvement of women throughout all the phases of the construction was emphasized during the consultation.

**Table 3: Anticipated Positive Impacts and Enhancement Measures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anticipated Positive Impacts</th>
<th>Enhancement Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ease in the transport of produce to the market.</td>
<td>The barangay LGU can come up with an ordinance to regulate the traffic flow, vehicular volume and transportation/ hauling cost of farm produce to the market. The SPMU can provide the necessary inputs/ training/ guidance on this to the BLGU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to health services.</td>
<td>IEC and consultations that will be conducted will consider responsiveness and sensitivity to the traditional culture of the IP community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in household income.</td>
<td>Trainings on basic financial management will be made part of the capability building intervention. Further, IP families who would want to avail of services of how to open a bank account will be assisted by the LGU in close coordination with NCIP.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Increase in access to government services</td>
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<td>With the provision of job hiring scheme in the implementation of the subproject, “Local First Hiring Policy” will be promoted to ensure that hiring of local IP laborers and workers must be prioritized through Memorandum of Agreement between Contractor and the procuring entity. IEC and consultations that will be conducted will consider responsiveness and sensitivity to the traditional culture of the IP community. Skills training will also be provided to the IPs so that they can have better opportunities to be qualified for employment. The significant involvement of women throughout all the phases of the construction will also be ensured.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Anticipated Negative Impacts of the Project

51. Although there were no possible negative impacts that were identified during the same consultation, the beneficiaries of the project mentioned the following concerns that may bring about negative impacts to the community if not mitigated.

52. Increase in the entry of migrants into the area. The impact of the access road subproject will increase the entry of migrant settlers that will result to encroachment of the forestland. The mitigating measures that will regulate this anticipated negative situation is the Provision of IPRA Law Section 5 under the supervision of the NCIP together with the implementation of approved Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) of the LGU as prescribed in the CLUP/FLUP map. On the other hand, opening of commerce and trade to the project influence area will be triggered by people who are coming from outside of the community to seek employment opportunities. However, during the consultation, the participants do not actually see this as a negative impact stating that it could actually make their locality merrier and that they would just educate them on the barangay and traditional/cultural policies. Furthermore, policies relating to curfew and limiting the use of karaoke particularly at night are also being implemented.

53. Possibility of increase in road accidents upon completion of the rehabilitation. With the rehabilitation of the access road, the motorcycles plying the route would pick up more speed in transporting produce or people. During the August 2017 consultation, most of the participants see this as the only negative effect which was subsequently responded by Barangay Council Member Chem Sabunod by assuring that the barangay is presently implementing a speed limit.

54. Demand for use of water supply – both potable and non-potable. During the construction phase, regarding potable water, Datu Salvador Lugnasan said that it is not a problem as there is an abundant water supply in the community. However, regarding non-potable water supply, the contractor will be using the open surface water for construction works which will result to water contamination. This would be mitigated through the application of the ECC/CNC abiding the provision of RA 9275 known as the Philippine Clean Water Act. With the improved road network in the IP community, it is expected that the influx of migrant settlers will increase, thus shortage of potable water supply will likely happen. The LGU will endorse proposal to provincial, national and foreign funding agencies to access financial assistance in the construction of potable water supply system.

55. Garbage. The beneficiaries suggested that the contractor should have its own compost pit and should practice segregation and composting of bio-degradable and non-biodegradable garbage. As an option, the barangay can also schedule a regular collection of garbage for proper disposal.

56. Noise, dust, mud, smoke during road rehabilitation. The beneficiaries did not see these as a negative impact because for them, these are anticipated effects of the rehabilitation work that will be done for the betterment of their access road which they underscored as more important than such effects.

57. Possible negative impact on the IP culture. Notwithstanding the rehabilitation of the access road, the beneficiaries stressed that they do not see any possible negative impact. Datu Salvador Lugnasan said that there is no effect of this rehabilitation on the culture of the IPs stating that “we will actually include this in the ritual that we are going to conduct. We will pray
that all who will enter in our sitios and barangay will only bring good luck and development in our community, and will not cause any threat to our culture."

**Table 4: Anticipated Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anticipated Negative Impacts</th>
<th>Mitigating Measures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase in the entry of migrants into the area.</td>
<td>This adverse impact, however, can be prevented by regulating the entry of migrants. According to Sec. 5 of IPRA, the indigenous peoples have the right to regulate the entry of migrants. This can be enforced through the assistance of the NCIP and in strict coordination with the Municipal and barangay governments. Migrants may be allowed to settle in the area as long as they abide by the local government’s policies and the customary laws of the IPs. In addition, policies relating to curfew and limiting the use of <em>karaoke</em> particularly at night are also being implemented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibility of increase in road accidents upon completion of the rehabilitation.</td>
<td>At present, the barangay is implementing a policy on the speed limit and will ensure strict implementation of the said policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand for use of water supply – both potable and non-potable.</td>
<td>Application of the ECC/CNC abiding the provision of RA 9275 known as the Philippine Clean Water Act. With the improved road network in the IP community, it is expected that the influx of migrant settlers will increase, thus shortage of potable water supply will likely happen. The LGU will endorse proposal to provincial, national and foreign funding agencies to access financial assistance in the construction of potable water supply system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garbage</td>
<td>As this is also identified under the environmental impact, the barangay LGU and the SPMU should closely monitor the implementation of the EIAMMP and that the mitigating action to address this concern is carried out by the contractor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise, dust, mud, smoke during road rehabilitation.</td>
<td>As this is also identified under the environmental impact, the barangay LGU and the SPMU should closely monitor the implementation of the EIAMMP and that the mitigating action to address this concern is carried out by the contractor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible negative impact on the IP culture</td>
<td>Datu Salvador Lugnasan said that there is no effect of this on the culture of the IPs stating further that “we will actually include this on the ritual we are going to conduct. We will pray that all who will enter in our sitios and barangay will only bring good luck and development in our community, and will not cause any threat to our culture.” Thus, traditional rituals and practices at the start of the rehabilitation will be observed. Further, should there be any other development project that will be implemented as a</td>
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result of the rehabilitation of the road, the LGU will closely observed the process of engaging the IPs as provided for under IPRA and NCIP Administrative Order No. 3. The LGU will also work closely with the different schools to ensure that cultural revival and enhancement activities in the community are observed in close coordination with the NCIP.

Gender Perception

58. Commonly, the IP women-mothers are left at home to take care of the children and to do the household chores (i.e., cleaning inside the house and its surroundings, gathering potable water and firewood, cooking food for the family, washing the clothes of family members). However, if the IP family has a small upland farm (uma or taligba), the IP women-mothers are in-charge of the seeding/planting, weeding, and eventual harvesting of corn or upland rice; while the men are in-charge of site preparation, hole-digging, as well as, the general protection and maintenance of the upland farm. They are also involved in community affairs called by their community leaders such as assembly meetings, parent-teachers community meetings, and the like.

59. Increased productivity, increase in additional income and more opportunities for IP women are the tangible benefits to IP women with the proposed subproject. Reduction in transportation costs will translate into extra cash for IP women who do the family budget. Saved extra cash can be spent to other needs of families such as health and education. Ease of transport will directly impact on the improved safety and health of women and children, as health services will be accessible.

60. For the IP women-mothers who are involved in any project activity (such as nursery establishment and maintenance), specifically, potting and seedbed preparation, they usually take along with them into the workplace their small kids, not willing to risk leaving their kids at home alone. Under this situation, the said IP women-mother and lactating mothers are still expected by her family to do the cooking and other household chores. Under the current situation, the IP men (except the old folks), are also involved in most, if not all, of the Project activities, especially, to do the heavier workload. However, during the community mapping, usually, the IP husband and his wife (with the small kids), are present.

61. Relative to conflict resolution in the IP community, as well as, attending to peace and order problems, this is usually the task of the IP men. However, during the conflict resolution activities, the wife of the IP leader is also present. Observations reveal that women are more compassionate in handling conflicts. They have a natural way of combining discipline and empathy, and motherly love.

62. Particularly during the August 11, 2017 public consultation, the consultant asked if the women also wanted to work in the proposed subproject. The majority of the participants said that there are a number of women interested in working in the subproject as timekeepers, cook, watchwoman, flagman, or bunk keepers. It was emphasized that a certain percentage of women participation should be ensured for the successful implementation said subproject.
IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation and Participation

63. In the formulation of the Indigenous People Plan process, it includes stakeholders' participation and consultation to assist LGUs attain public acceptance of the subproject. Public consultations in Barangay San Luis were conducted by INREMP-DENR, CENRO Manolo Fortich, NCIP, Local Government Unit of Malitbog and the IP Community which confirmed that the Rehabilitation of Impahanong, Bayawa and Linabo Access Road is essential for economic development.

64. The stakeholders’ participation and consultation helped the LGU achieve public acceptance of the subproject. On July 11, 2016, the Team arrived at the Municipality of Malitbog and initiated an orientation with the LGU/ Sub Project Management Unit (SPMU) and field implementing units to discuss the objectives of the visit. After the orientation, site or ocular inspection was conducted to validate the scope of works and location. A write shop was also conducted which was attended by the Local Chief Executive (LCE), SPMU and INREMP project persons. The consultation with barangay officials and residents confirmed that the Rehabilitation of Impahanong, Bayawa and Linabo Access Road is essential for economic development.

65. Based on the Activity Report of the DENR-NCIP Joint Community Consultation and MOA/Contract of Usufruct Presentation and Signing (Annex 01) on March 21, 2017 at Barangay San Luis, the NCIP’s Legal Officer, Atty. Phoebe Hidalgo, explained the nature and context of the Contract of Usufruct. The said contract simply requested the consent of the Indigenous Cultural Community (ICC) as represented by its Council of Elders to utilize a portion of their ancestral domain for the rehabilitation of the access road and thus, will be returned to the community in case the purpose to which the consent was given is no longer applicable. In addition, it has also been emphasized that the second party (DENR) shall give priority rights from the utilization of the natural resources within the ancestral domain and provide technical assistance to the first party (ICC).

66. Furthermore, it has also been emphasized during the above-mentioned activity that the second party (DENR) shall give priority rights not only from the utilization of the natural resources within the ancestral domain or provision of technical assistance to the first party (ICC) but also in terms of employment during the implementation of the access road rehabilitation. The agreement also ensured the observance of the traditional and cultural beliefs of the ICC such as the conduct of the ritual.

67. On August 11, 2017 another consultation was conducted with the influenced barangay. During this consultation, the proponent with technical assistance of consultant has made presentation of the subproject describing the objective of the consultations, project description, proposed civil works, and anticipated social and environmental impacts and their mitigation measures (Annex 02). The consultations went very well and effective and the discussions were documented. The results of the consultation were positive, with local people considering that the road will bring significant economic benefits to the barangays and increase trade flows. Concerns on the subproject mainly revolved on its construction phase which can be mitigated. No long term negative environmental impact assessed by the participants. Majority of the respondents cited ease of transport as one of the direct benefits of the road and they are not anticipating any negative impact of the subproject to the environment.
In accordance with ADB SPS 2009, the process of information disclosure, consultation and participation of the IPs include understanding of their perceptions and taking into account their opinions with reference to their needs, priorities and preferences which are duly reflected in the minutes of the meetings as well as the reports of focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The INREMP’s IP Development Framework (IPDF) also underscores the importance of meaningful consultation with IP communities at each stage of project preparation and implementation. Through these consultations, the IPDF states that potential adverse and positive effects of the subproject can be identified with the affected IP communities. Subsequently, mitigating and/or enhancing measures can thus be mutually developed with the IP communities. The public consultations were used as the primary tools of discussion with the community and to assess and enhance public understanding on the proposed road access rehabilitation subproject. Effort was made to understand and incorporate people’s views regarding the potential impact of the road access rehabilitation and their feedback, the tangible and intangible belief systems and structures and customary laws. Some of these meetings were conducted in the presence of the Municipal Planning and Development Officer (MPDO) and Provincial Planning and Coordinating Officer (PPCO) engineers, rural infrastructure engineer, DENR staff with technical assistance of the consultant. This approach of community participatory consultation adopted towards the formulation of this IPP will be continued throughout the project implementation and monitoring phases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Issue</th>
<th>Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Benefits from the road rehabilitation expressed by on-site and off-site stakeholders | The following are the responses of the participants when asked what benefits they’re expecting to gain from the subproject:  
- Extensive access to markets for raw materials, finished products and other basic services.  
- Children’s easy to travel to school.  
- Minimize time travel cost and delivery of goods.  |
| Pre-construction phase issues |  
- No issues were identified in this phase. However, the IP Mandatory Representatives emphasized the need to have a ritual and that the contractor should coordinate also with the Council of Elders so that they could also inform the former regarding cultural policies/laws.  |
| The contractor may accidentally spill diesel or used oil. |  
- The barangay LGU will monitor the proper disposal and storage of wastes by the contract. An agreement must be done between LGU and the contractor to put up signages for proper liquid waste disposal and provide containers for diesel and used oil.  |
| The contractor embanking the excavated soil anywhere by the road. |  
- Request the contractor, whoever it may be, to excavate slowly and cautiously and embank the soil immediately to road sections that need to be filled.  
- Provide spotter personnel to assist in the operation of the heavy equipment.  |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Issue</th>
<th>Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concrete/ cement improper handling</td>
<td>• PO, MLGU and BLGU would ensure that the contractor will not mix cement near the farm lot or near water surface nearby. Contractor should be advised to have their own mixing board. Contractor should also be advised to concrete one lane at a time so as not to hinder transport of goods and services.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Contractor washing their equipment on the nearby water surface. | • Engr. Jemuel Perino also suggested that community members should remain watchful during the course of subproject implementation.  
• Prohibition of cleaning/washing of any equipment directly to open water surface. |
| Improper waste disposal during construction | • LGU suggested to observe proper segregation of wastes disposal during construction phase and after completion of the project. |
| Possible increase of vehicles utilizing the road, that may result to incidence because vehicle riders may increase their speed since the road would already be in a good condition. | • BLGU is already implementing an ordinance regarding regulation of traffic speed limit. |
| Improved condition of road provides opportunity for illegal poachers to access forestry resources | • BLGU will be creating an ordinance regarding the protection of wild animals and plants.  
• Barangay to monitor activities within its jurisdiction which is easier because of improved road facility.  
• Activate Bantay Gubat volunteers.  
• Frequent visit of Forest Guards. |
| impact mitigation measures | • Aside from the anticipated issues and its corresponding mitigations/ responses mentioned on the previous table, the TA-PMIC also identified potential issues and mitigation measures that the subproject might face. These issues and measures are all captured on the Environmental Impact Mitigation Plan of Malitbog, Bukidnon. |
69. It is concluded from the consultations and social assessment undertaken that the proposed subproject because it will not “affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous people”. The proposed Rehabilitation of Impahanong - Bayawa - Linabo Access Road will not adversely impact on, and is designed in such a way that will respect, the identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or culture of the affected tribe. The Council of Elders (COE)/Leaders are supportive and can see clear and direct benefits from this road rehabilitation.

70. The subproject will also not involve any activities or investments that will provide for or allow commercial development of cultural resources or indigenous knowledge; provide for or allow commercial development of natural resources that would impact the livelihoods or cultural, ceremonial or spiritual use of land that would impact the identity or community; provide for or allow restrictions in use of, or access to, protected areas and natural resources; or require displacement from traditional or customary lands.

71. Aside from the clear stipulation in the signed Contract of Usufruct, the COE/Leaders were informed that there will be no land acquisition and resettlement involved since road access rehabilitation will be confined within the existing alignment. The other consultation meetings conducted also discussed the subproject benefits under the NRM to include community-based protection, reforestation, assisted natural regeneration, production forestry, agroforestry, commercial plantations and conservation farming, and Livelihood Enhancement Support (LES) subprojects having classified as community-initiated.

72. Social risks and mitigation measures related to public safety, damaged to properties, and traffic safety and management were also discussed. Further, implementation schedule, organizations responsible in the implementation, and most importantly, the grievance redress mechanism were explained.

B. Information Disclosure

73. The IP Plan documenting the mitigation measures and consultation processes will be submitted to ADB for posting on their website, DENR-FMB, the Municipality of Malitbog, Bukidnon and the three affected sitios, DENR regional office, which will make them available to the public. More informal and vigorous level of disclosure and consultation will be done during implementation through setting up a formal grievance redress committee with a representation from the affected people. Field consultant in association with the Contractor will be responsible for managing the effective grievance redress program.

V. CAPACITY BUILDING

74. The capacity building initiatives for the community are outlined with respect to all affected IPs including women and youth. These trainings are meant to be held collectively for a tribe or barangay at a time and place chosen by the participants, and would be specifically customized for each target participant. The skills training modules should be in their vernacular language.

75. Before arranging skills development trainings, the IP community will be organized for orientation workshop by the social safeguard’s expert, Government Agencies or NGO Technical Staff on expected project output and benefits. The orientation program will comprise sessions on development of the human capital especially women and youth groups by adapting them to the oncoming opportunities, enhancing traditional and other learned skills and empowering them in a socio-culturally beneficial and appropriate manner. The workshops will be organized at various
suitably located place as per convenience of the IP community.

76. According to the MPDO, Brgy. San Luis is also a beneficiary of DSWD’s Kalahi-CIDSS Program. The Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (Kalahi-CIDSS) is one of the poverty alleviation programs of the Philippine Government being implemented through the DSWD. According to the website of DSWD Region 10, the program is a good venue for learning different skills such as financial management, Environmental and Social Safeguards, Social Development, Construction Management, Basic Legal Documents, and other things that may help the Lumad community to educate themselves and to boost their confidence. In addition, the Municipal Agriculture Office also provides capacity building but not exclusively for the IPs of the barangay according to the LGU.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

77. The Local Government Unit of Malitbog has properly conducted the consultations with the different stakeholders of the subproject site. However, it still has to make room for possible issues, concerns, or grievances and disputes arising from the communities in relation to the project implementation. Thus, it sets up a Grievance Redress Mechanism to provide a venue for resolving grievances and disputes even at the lowest level. This will be done to resolve disputes as early and as quickly as possible before it escalates to an unmanageable level.

78. Since, the community consultations were conducted smoothly and no adverse or violent reactions have been noted, there are only minor grievances that are anticipated which may arise. Indigenous peoples related grievances may come from IPs residing within the influence areas concerned with potential effects to ecological and social resources of their area/abode. The Punong Barangay of San Luis, Hon. Ale R. Bandialan, will act as the contact person and the GRM head at the barangay level. He may be reached through contact numbers: 09268805196 or 09189641498.

79. Giving primacy to the traditional conflict resolution system, grievances will be handled following the procedure outlined below. In resolving disputes among the indigenous peoples, the determination or decision is usually reached through dialogue and consensus. There may be several conflict resolution sessions according to the specific tribe’s customary laws before the dispute may be resolve. Thus, there is no clear definite timeline on when the conflict or dispute should be settled at the level of the clan and the Council of Elders. The contact person for all disputes concerning IPs will be the Tribal Chieftain of Siloo & San Luis of Malitbog, Bukidnon, Datu Masikampo Guillermo D. Salait through his Contact Number: 09177269176.

   a. Dispute/grievance will be resolved first among the members of the clan;
   b. If the said grievance/dispute is not resolved at the clan level, this will be brought to the level of the Council of Elders (COE); and
   c. If still unresolved at the COE level, the said dispute/grievance will be submitted to the NCIP Regional Hearing Officer (RHO), for resolution, where the decision will be final and executory. The dispute/grievance will be heard and adjudicated in accordance with the Rules on Pleadings, Practice and Procedures before the NCIP.

VII. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

80. The INREMP IPDF prescribes the external and internal monitoring of the IPP implementation. Both these monitoring shall be guided by the monitoring and evaluation and
reporting requirements as discussed below and as stated in the IPDF. The IPDF identified three (3) internal and four (4) external monitoring as indicators as follows:

- Internal Monitoring Indicators: a) budget and timeframe; b) public participation and consultation; and c) benefit monitoring. (See Annex 03)
- External Monitoring Indicators: a) basic information on IP households; b) levels of IP satisfaction; c) other impacts and d) IP indicators. (See Annex 04)

A. Internal Monitoring

81. The DENR will set up an internal monitoring system comprising of an IP Safeguard Officer, IP community and especially the affected IPs through their respective tribe and any other social institutions to monitor the IPP implementation. For daily monitoring of IPP, the Regional Project Coordinating Office (RPCO) will engage one dedicated person at community level, who will interact closely with the affected IP households, and tribe on a priority basis. The staff will also disclose project information, and IP activities and program schedule. Also, the RPCO would also observe progress at construction site and make plan of activities in accordance with IPP schedule in advance. The Implementing RPCO field person should monitor this activity. The Social Safeguards Expert will provide guidance to the RPCO, IP Safeguard Officer to carry out the tasks. Periodic internal monitoring report will also be prepared by the social safeguard’s expert.

82. The Council of Elder may form one participatory monitoring group from a community who should be keeping track of all implementation activities including IPP and civil construction works. This community level participatory monitoring group will be trained by the RPCO who will work in close association with the community group, and give necessary feedback to support internal daily monitoring and supervision of subproject construction and IP activities.

83. One purpose of internal monitoring is to evaluate whether IPP activities have benefitted the IP community, especially the poor, unemployed youth, women and served the objective the plan has been prepared for. On the other hand, the monitoring will also cover if mitigation measures proposed for offsetting the negative impacts are really effective. The impact investigation will take time for arriving at conclusive opinion regarding effectiveness of IPP. However, some trend of benefitting the IP community may emerge after implementation of the IPP.

B. External Monitoring

84. One external monitor will also be engaged by DENR. The external monitor will conduct monitoring survey based on monitoring indicators provided in the TOR that will showcase usefulness of IPP and whether the IP community has benefitted from implementation of IPP activities. The monitoring indicators may include: adequacy of community consultation, culture/tradition related grievance, community-outsider conflict resolution, implementation of trafficking measures, adoption of new livelihoods, acceptance of skill development trainings, increase in income level, reduced time and cost of journey to the ‘purok’ and town, increased access to other parts of the barangays, work opportunities in road construction, and others. IPP activities will also be judged by their beneficial effects on the community. One indicator is to study how an IP community has changed towards a better community.
85. Any shortfall or adverse impact of the IPP will also be identified by the external monitor and corrective actions may be suggested. The External Monitor will submit periodic reports as required.

C. Reporting

86. The social safeguards expert will submit quarterly internal monitoring report to DENR. The External Monitor will submit semi-annual reports to DENR and the DENR through the National Project Coordinating Office (NPCO) will be responsible for submitting the reports to ADB for review and disclosure.

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

87. Mobilization of the influence community including the IPs within the area will also be undertaken just to ensure the timely maintenance of the completed facility. There’s a need for them to be involve being the direct users and in order to develop a sense of ownership and responsibility of the proposed subproject.

88. Through Executive Order No. 01 series of 2016 (See Annex 05), the LGU of Malitbog created the Sub Project Management Unit (SPMU). The SPMU is given the task, among others, to “prepare, implement and comply with the required social, technical and environmental safeguards, such as, but not limited to, resettlement plan acquisition of right of ways, environmental compliances certificate/ certificate on non-coverage, to ensure the readiness of the subproject; incorporate social dimensions to the subproject design and implementation by conducting public consultation, information education and advocacy to the local development council and the communities.”

89. The Project Management Implementation Consultants will be engaged to assist and work closely with the NPCO, RPCO, and concerned LGUs on the various activities, including providing capacity to implement and monitor the IP activities.

IX. BUDGET AND FINANCING

90. The estimated budget is made to provide financing mechanism for successful implementation of IPP activities. These include sensitization about impact of development projects on IPs, awareness about their issues, comprehensive orientation on indigenous peoples’ concerns in development, the relevant safeguards instruments and mechanisms, as well as specific issues of indigenous peoples in the province on the one hand and development of the human capital especially women and youth by acclimatizing them to the oncoming opportunities, enhancing traditional and other learned skills and empowering them in a socio-culturally beneficial and appropriate manner. In relation to this, attached as Annex 06 is Barangay San Luis’ 2019 Annual Investment Plan indicating the schedule of implementation and the corresponding available budget which may be utilized for any capacity building activities for the IPs particularly for women and the youth.
Annex 01. DENR-NCIP joint community consultation and MOA/Usufruct Signing

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES OFFICE
DENR CENRO-B340, Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon
Integrated Natural Resources and Environmental Management Project (INREMP)

ACTIVITY REPORT

Title : DENR-NCIP joint community consultation and MOA/Usufruct Signing
Date : March 21, 2017
Venue : Barangay San Luis, Malitbog, Bukidnon
Facilitator : NCIP, DENR-PPMO & WMPCO Manolo Fortich Staff
Participants : Tribal community, Barangay Officers and LGU (MPDO & MEO).

Total No. of Participants: 45 Male: 30 Female: 15

Highlights of the Activity

a) Proceedings

The joint community consultation/validation was conducted to present the provisions of Usufruct guidelines with an attendance of LGU (MEO & MPDO), Barangay Officials, Tribal Council & leaders dated March 23, 2017 held at Barangay San Luis, Malitbog, Bukidnon compered by FT I Alde Eleanor T. Callanta. The program was solely intended for presentation of Usufruct because the MOA was already accomplished which was signed by the parties.

To initially start the program, Bae Edelina Bambu led the prayer followed by the singing of national anthem and Bukidnon My Home by Kagawad Luzminda Tagocun. After that, Community Development Officer Sundae Hioca acknowledged the facilitator (DENR and NCIP) as well as the participants from different sitios.

Hon. Ale Bandialan started the program with his opening remarks expressing his gratitude for the accommodation and efforts done by NCIP and DENR particularly the development received in their community.

TEO Rome Base discoursed the rationale of the activity with an overview about INREM Project specifically Rural Infrastructure (RI Project). Signing of MOA was conducted to implement the project with regards on the INREMP-RI guidelines. He clarified that the RI project will not be implemented without the NRM project situated within the community. The INREMP-RI is funding 80% of total cost while LGU will counterpart 20%.
The LGU decided to rehabilitate the existing road without opening new road. The rehabilitation project is started from Impahanong to Bayawa with total distance of 1.68km.

Engr. Boyd Pil-oton presented the RI project site from Impahanong to Bayawa with a total distance of 1.68km with a road width of 4 meters, 50mm thick based on the standard road design including the canal and three culverts to be place. This access road will lessen the travel time of the farmers as well as the delivery of farm products.

TEO Rome Base reminded the participants that LGU is the sole decision maker. DENR-INREM Project will only support and monitor to the implemented road rehabilitation because this LGU already determine what area should be developed. During the strategic process, Tribal communities were first consulted to know their complaints and perspective. Without an objection road rehab was implemented.

Atty. Phoebe Hidalgo elaborated the usufruct to fully understand the purposes and obligation of each parties. As stated, the usufruct was made to request a consent to borrow only and merely use the portion of ancestral domain area for the road rehab project that to be used for the public. This portion of area will be given back to the tribal community in case of observed inappropriate actions. NCIP is very regarded on the welfare of Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICC) in which one of their tasks are to defend them as guided on our RA 8741 known as IPRA Law but whenever the indigenous individual abused it without reasonable doubt, she will pen it right away. Every parties had agreed specified tasks abiding the provisions of agreement. For the first party which is the Higaonon Tribal Community committed to support the second party (DENR) to follow the NRM and RI guidelines and disclose related records as needed. The second party (DENR) shall give priority rights in utilizing natural resources within the ancestral domain and provide technical assistance to the first party with an accordance to the INREM Project and prevailing law. The third party (NCIP) will remind the party to comprehend the stipulated terms and conditions of the Agreement and may impose sanctions of penalties for non-compliance pertinent in the provisions.

After the presentation, open forum was initiated to hear the concerns and issues of the participants with regards to the NRM and RI project implementation.

Datu Mahubay Salvador Lugnasan raised a concern why did contractor do not actually hire the occupants living within the affected area even just a laborer or skilled worker because this time many Indigenous individual were professionals and skilled.

MPDO representative Francisca Emano acknowledged the right of Indigenous People regarding the hiring of laborer and skilled worker. Indigenous individual living within the community will be prioritized either laborer or skilled job as long as he/she supplement the qualification imposed by the contractor. Thus, such recommendation will accommodate and put to the agreement between LGU and contractor.
After the presentation and discussion, each party representatives and signatories were requested to sign the MOA/Usufruct as an output of the activity. The activity was ended with a closing remark of the Datus-Tribal leaders.

b) Output of the Activity

The INREM Project and MOA/Usufruct was presented by its facilitators. Each representative party had signified the agreement. All concern was already addressed during the discussions.

c) Observation/Findings/Recommendations

Tribal community had no objection regarding on the implementation of INREM Project. NCIP will continue to monitor and facilitate between all parties with an accordance of the agreements.

Prepared by:  

SUNDEE C. HIOCA  
Community Dev't Officer

Attested by:  

CARLOS R. BAGONOC  
SEMS/INREM Focal Person

Approved by:  

FERDINAND E. DAGULO  
CENR Officer
Photo Documentation
Geo-tagged photos taken during the DENR-NCIP joint community consultation and MOA/Usufruct Signing at Barangay San Luis, Malitbog, Bukidnon held on March 21, 2017.
MOA/Usufruct Signing
Annex 02. Minutes of the Public Consultation held on August 11, 2017 at San Luis Barangay Hall, San Luis, Malitbog, Bukidnon

Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF BUKIDNON
Municipality of Malitbog

MINUTES OF INREMP RI SUBPROJECT: REHABILITATION OF IMPAHANONG-BAYAWA-LINABO ACCESS ROAD PUBLIC CONSULTATION (INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION REPORT)
San Luis Barangay Hall, San Luis, Malitbog, Bukidnon
August 11, 2017
10:42 am – 12:55 pm

Conducted by PENRO/INREMP Province of Bukidnon

TIME START: 8:54 AM

I. INVOCATION – Barangay Councilor Chem Sabunod
II. PAMBANSANG AWIT & BUKIDNON MY HOME – Leziel Ragandang
III. WELCOME STATEMENT – PB Ale R. Bandialan
IV. MESSAGE - Mayor Osmundo N. dela Rosa

“Technically speaking the frontline here is the barangay and its beneficiaries, the Municipality is only secondary. Since this is an old project, I want this to be successful. This program of INREMP is truly great because it focuses on our timberlands and forestlands. We should show that we are the model municipality of the INREMP Program. Rest assured, we will support the DENR.”

V. PROJECT DESCRIPTION - Engr. Boyd V. Piloton

“Road length 1.86 km, 10meters, direct road influence 446.5 ha, 715 population calendar days 150 days. cost 19M. funding source grant from INREMP and 20% from LGU. All canals are cemented. 1.46 meters canal and 3 culverts.”

VI. INTRODUCTION OF VISITORS - Engr. Laurence Paulma

“Our purpose of coming here is to fulfill the requirements provided by ADB and to consult if the IP community agrees and allows the project to be implemented. The reason why the project took so long to complete is because of the number of its requirements. The ADB wants to make sure that the IPs are not deprived of their rights – one of ADB’s mitigation measures. Our purpose of coming here is to discuss the environmental safeguards, and if there are members of the community who are against the implementation of this project.”
VII. CONSULTATION PROPER - Engr. Jemuel Perino

“This is actually the first public consultation we conducted that the Mayor is present along with the Barangay IPMRs and INREMP Focal Person. Now, we will begin and start our Public Consultation. I want to clarify that this public consultation is actually just a continuation of the previous consultations conducted, especially the ones directed by the NCIP during the signing of the Contract of Usufruct (COU). Again, the ADB wants to make sure that everyone affected by the project will be consulted.”

Engr. Jemuel Perino: Who are the residents living along the proposed road construction? What are the benefits you will possibly gain from the road construction/project?

Datu Loreto Bukinda/IPO: The road will pass along the NGP area, farming efficiency is one of its benefits. The project will provide developments to the Lumad.

Datu Salvador Lugnasan: This will benefit our farmers in terms of the transporting and hauling of farm products, the transport of goods will now be fast and efficient. And also, public transport will now be fast and safety.

Engr. Jemuel Perino: How about during emergency situations, like health emergencies and natural calamity issues?

In chorus: It will help greatly. It is a great help to the community.

Engr. Jemuel Perino: Are there any other users of the road that is to be constructed?

Datu Salvador Lugnasan: Yes. There are NGOs who have projects in Barangays and Sitios, some are from the religious sector, sometimes from the LGU. Their transport will be safe and efficient.

Datu Loreto Bukinda: The LGU, DepEd personnel because there are schools in the sitios and barangays beneficiary to the road. Also, businessmen, the Armed Forces and the DWSD will benefit from the road construction.

BKag. Chem Sabunod: Peddlers will also benefit from it, transportation of goods will now be efficient.

Engr. Jemuel Perino: Who are members of the 4Ps or Senior Citizen?

IPO/CSO Rep. Mabel P. Postrano: Senior Citizens will also benefit from this, public transportation will be fast, efficient and safe.

Engr. Jemuel Perino: Are there any motorcycle vehicles that serves as transportation means?

In chorus: Yes. Motorcycles are the main vehicle use for transportation.

Datu Dominador E. Sumbalon/IPMR: The IPs will surely benefit from this project.
Engr. Jemuel Perino: Are there any negative effect of this project that you could think of?

In chorus: None, there is no negative effect.

Engr. Jemuel Perino: What if the vehicle drivers will consort to over speeding?

In chorus: That’s the only negative effect.

BKag Chem Sabunod: But we have nothing to worry, the Barangay Council implements an ordinance regulating the speed limit of vehicles.

Engr. Jemuel Perino: The first step is the construction of the road, after the signing of the contract. Members of the sponsoring agency including the contractors will come here in your barangay for a discussion along with the Council of Elders, because the road will be occupying a part of an Ancestral Domain area. It is important that you would educate them about the policies and culture of the Barangay. They will check if there are any residents qualified for construction work and will employ them. Are there any residents qualified and willing to work for the road construction?

Datu Salvador Lugnasan: Most of the residents of the beneficiary barangay are qualified for construction work.

Engr. Jemuel Perino: Are there any women interested in working on the project?

In chorus: There are a number of women interested in working on the project. They can work as timekeepers, cook, watchwoman, flagman, or bunk keepers.

Engr. Jemuel Perino: The project will not be able to proceed without employing women, the project should have at least 30% of women as workers. You will and can discuss it, when the contractors arrive and visit the construction area.

Engr. Jemuel Perino: What can you say and discuss with the contractors before starting the project?

BIPMR Juliano M. Lipangga: Before starting the project/construction, it is important that we conduct a ritual.

Engr. Jemuel Perino: Whatever were the conditions stated on the signed COU will be followed and implemented. The ritual will surely happen, please make sure to remind the contractors. The IP community will provide the information regarding your culture and laws. The contractors will look for an area that will serve as their camp. Will the contractors and the construction workers hinder your day to day lives in the community?

Kag. Chem Sabunod: No. Since their purpose for staying is for the good and improvement of the Barangay and the community. It is normal that strangers will be able to join our community from time to time, it can actually make the community merrier. We will just remind and educate them of the Lumad culture and bylaws.

Datu Salvador Lugnasan: Most of the contractors did not attend discussions and events in the IP community. If possible, all contractors should be able to discuss with the Council of Elders.

Engr. Jemuel Perino: It is important that the contractors have a discussion with the IP community along with the Barangay officials to discuss their needs like drinkable water.
Will the contractors compete with the residents of the barangays and sitio concerned when it comes to water consumption/supply?

**Datu Salvador Lugnasan:** No, there is an abundant water supply in the community. There is nothing to worry about.

**Engr. Jemuel Perino:** Once the contractors have set up a camp in the community, is there an implemented curfew in the barangay? Or other ordinances?

**In chorus:** Yes, there is curfew implemented in the community. Also, there is an ordinance regulating singing at night (Tokens/Karaoke).

**Engr. Jemuel Perino:** Once they have set up their camps and the construction start, they will produce waste? What should they do?

**Kag. Chem Sabunod:** They have to segregate their waste. Our Sitio Leaders in Barangay San Luis are educated on how to probably segregate and reprimanded to segregate their waste. There is also an environmental law (RA 9003) adapted by the barangay. The contractors should also make their own compost pit and must segregate their waste.

**Engr. Jemuel Perino:** During construction, the contractors will be using noisy heavy equipment, will these disturb the residents?

**In chorus:** No, we will understand. We will accept even if they will work at night, because we know that they have a deadline to achieve.

**Engr. Jemuel Perino:** How about the smoke pollution from this heavy equipment, will the residents be able to consider?

**Datu Loreto Bukinda:** Yes Sir, we will consider and understand.

**Engr. Jemuel Perino:** How about their crude oil and used oil, will this disturb the residents? When these substances flow to the river this will call fish poisoning.

**Datu Salvador Lugnasan:** We have to make sure that the contractors will properly and safely dispose these wastes.

**Ms. Leziel Ragandang:** The Barangay Council should also monitor the disposal and storage of these wastes.

**BKag Chem Sabunod:** It’s actually not a problem Sir, we could make use of these wastes and reuse them as fuel for chainsaws.

**Engr. Jemuel Perino:** There is also a possibility that at certain instances the road will not be passable, passable but will take time.

**Datu Salvador Lugnasan:** Although we would understand, it is very important that there should be at least a temporary road or diversion route for people to pass through.

**Engr. Jemuel Perino:** Wouldn’t this disturb the students going to school?

**In chorus:** No, Sir. No students will be hindered by this. The elementary and high schools are located only at the lower part of the Barangay.

**Engr. Jemuel Perino:** What if there are emergency health patients during construction and may hinder the transportation of the patients, will the residents understand?

**In chorus:** We can understand, Sir. Since this project is for the good of the people.
Engr. Jemuel Perino: For now, the climate cannot be identified, it is possible that this will affect the speed of the construction, will the residents and beneficiaries understand?
BKag. Chem Sabunod: It is also important for the residents and the beneficiaries to adjust and understand. We will understand, Sir, especially when the reasons are reasonable enough.

Engr. Jemuel Perino: After the construction of the road, it is possible for landslides to occur along the road and debris might cover line canals and road. What would the Barangay do?
Datu Salvador Lugnasan: There is no problem, Sir. There is a fund allocated by the municipality for road maintenance.

PB Ale R. Bandialan: There is a budget allocated, Sir, allowing us to act on it
Engr. Jemuel Perino: Will there be an effect on the culture of Lumads with the entry of new settlers or visitors in the beneficiary sitios and barangay?
Datu Salvador Lugnasan: No, we will actually include this on the ritual we are going to conduct. We will pray that all who will enter in our sitios and barangay will only bring good luck and development in our community, and will not cause any threat to our culture.
BKag. Chem Sabunod: In the other hand, the Lumads are being educated by things outside of their culture. There is no negative effect on culture.
Datu Loreto Bukinda: There are also others who might enter our community for different purposes and make use of this development, but we have measures to block and stop these plans and movements.

Mayor dela Rosa: I will not allow the entry of this people. There are people creating their own unrecognized groups like Ramil Mangkolentas claiming he is a king, a true blood. This group is one of the things we should look out for, especially now that they are busy recruiting. They are considered a threat to the IP community.
IPMR Datu Dominador Sambalon: Regarding this, the IPMRs has created a resolution mandating that this group will not be allowed to enter the other municipalities of the province of Bukidnon.
Engr. Jemuel Perino: Are there any presence of wild animals and plants in the area?
In chorus: Yes, there are still presence of wild animals and plants.
Engr. Jemuel Perino: There is a possibility that these wild animals and plants will become endangered due to easy access provided by the road construction, what are your actions on this?
BKag. Chem Sabunod: The Barangay Council will be creating an ordinance regarding the protection of these wild animals and plants.

Engr. Jemuel Perino: How about the Council of Elders, is there a policy regarding this matter?
Datu Loreto Bukinda: Yes, we have a policy that is based on the standards and bylaws of the IPs.
**Engr. Jemuel Perino:** It is possible that ADB will visit your Barangay to monitor and check if we conducted a Public Consultation in the community/the Barangay. It is important to let them know that we have in fact conducted a public consultation in the community.

**Datu Loreto Bukinda:** All that we have discussed here during the Public Consultation we will deliver and re-echo to the members of the communities during our Sitio Assemblies.

**Engr. Jemuel Perino:** The Municipal Engineer of Malitbog presented the plan and design of the road construction, are there any trees, houses or cemeteries going to be damaged during construction?

**Datu Loreto Bukinda:** We were able to survey the area. There will be no damaged on any private or public property.

**Engr. Jemuel Perino:** You have seen the plan for the road construction and design for the road, do we continue the design or should we change it?

**In chorus:** Continue. We approve of the current design.

**VII. CLOSING REMARKS - IPMR Datu Dominador Sambalon**

“Important reminder that all head claimants should always conduct meetings.”

**Time ended: 12:55pm**

Prepared by:

**IRA BEAU E. EMANO**
Administrative Aide - IV
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<td>Hon. Osmundo N. dela Rosa</td>
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<td>Engr. Boyd V. Piloton</td>
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<td>Ms. Francisca E. Emano</td>
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## ATTENDANCE SHEET

**Activity:** INREMP RI SUBPROJECT: REHABILITATION OF IMPAHANONG-BAYAWA-LINABO ACCESS ROAD PUBLIC CONSULTATION (INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION REPORT)

**Venue:** San Luis Barangay Hall, MALITBOG, BUKIDNON

**Date:** 8/11/2017

**Time:** 9:00 AM

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<td>31</td>
<td>Em. Samuel Arellano</td>
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<td>Mel Germaino G. Cono</td>
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<td>Derencindo J. Tegved</td>
<td>Day, Kagawad</td>
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Prepared by: FRANCISCA E. EMANO
AA IV-MPDO/INREMP Facilitator
Date: August 4, 2017

NOTED:

ALBERTO G. JABONGA
MPDC
Annex 03. Internal Monitoring Indicators *(Adapted from ADB’s Handbook on Resettlement: A Guide to Good Practice, 1998)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Indicators</th>
<th>Basis for Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **1. Budget and Timeframe** | • Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule?  
• Are IPP and MOA activities being implemented and targets achieved against the agreed time frame?  
• Are funds for the implementation of the IPP/ADSDPP allocated to the proper agencies on time?  
• Have agencies responsible for the implementation of the IPP/ADSDPP received the scheduled funds?  
• Have funds been disbursed according to the IPP/ADSDPP?  
• Has social preparation phase taken place as scheduled?  
| **2. Public Participation and Consultation** | • Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups and community activities? Have appropriate leaflets been prepared and distributed?  
• Have any Aps used the grievance redress procedures? What were the outcomes?  
• Have conflicts been resolved?  
• Was the social preparation phase implemented?  
• Were separate consultations done for Indigenous Peoples?  
• Was the conduct of these consultations inter-generationally exclusive, gender fair, free from external coercion and manipulation, done in a manner appropriate to the language and customs of the affected IP community and with proper disclosure?  
• How was the participation of IP women and children? Where they adequately represented?  
| **3. Benefit Monitoring** | • 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 APs’ incomes kept pace with the changes?  
• What changes have taken place in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards?  
• What changes have occurred for IPs?  
• Has the situation of the 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 shared by IP men and women? |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Indicators</th>
<th>Basis for Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **1. Basic Information on AP Households** | • 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 and 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. Levels of AP Satisfaction** | • How much do IPs know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures? How satisfied are those who have used said mechanism?  
• How much do the affected IP communities know about the IP framework?  
• 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 IPP/ADSDPP? |
| **3. Other Impacts** | • Were there unintended environmental impacts?  
• Were there unintended impacts on employment or incomes? |
| **4. IP Indicators** | • 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 being documented?  
• Are these being addressed?  
• Did the project proponent respect customary laws in the conduct of public consultations, in IPP/ADSDPP implementation, in dispute resolution?  
• Were the public consultations intergenerationally inclusive?  
• Were women and children proportionally represented?  
• Were representatives of the NCIP present in the public consultations? During the monitoring of IPP/ADSDPP implementation? |
Annex 05. Executive Order Creating the SPMU for the Implementation of the Rehabilitation of Impahanong - Bayawa - Linabo Access Road

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 01, SERIES OF 2016

AN ORDER CREATING THE SUBPROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (SPMU) FOR THE MUNICIPALITY OF MALITBOG, BUKIDNON IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INREMP PROJECT – REHABILITATION/IMPROVEMENT OF SITIO IMPAHANONG-SITIO BAYAWA-SITIO LINABO ACCESS ROAD.

WHEREAS, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is implementing Component 2 (Smallholder Institutional Investments and Rural Infrastructure Subprojects) of the Integrated Natural Resources and Environmental Management Project (INREMP), a grant financing facility through the Municipal Development Fund Office of the Department of Finance (DOF-MDOF) for participating Local Government Units (LGUs), which aims to address/support watershed management issues and concerns;

WHEREAS, per Letter of Intent (LOI) dated January 27, 2015 and SB Resolution No. 184, Series of 2014, the Municipality of Malitbog, Bukidnon signified its interest to avail of financial assistance from the INREMP for the implementation of the proposed Rehabilitation/Improvement of Sitio Impahanong-Sitio Bayawa-Sitio Linabo Access Road in San Luis, Malitbog, Bukidnon;

WHEREAS, to effectively implement the proposed subproject under the INREMP and meet the obligations of the Municipality of Malitbog, Bukidnon as set forth herein, there is a need to create a Local Subproject Management Unit (SPMU) that shall integrate, coordinate, facilitate, monitor and supervise the outputs/activities of the local departments involved in the subproject including the contractors/suppliers (as appropriate) and other agencies;

WHEREAS, the Municipality of Malitbog, Bukidnon through the SPMU shall undertake the following obligations as set in the Rural Infrastructure Subproject Development and Implementation Guidelines of the INREMP, to wit:

1. With the assistance from the INREMP Technical Team, prepare the Subproject Proposal/Feasibility Study (SPP/FS) of the subproject;
2. Prepare Detailed Engineering Design (DED) of the subproject (drawing plans, specifications and subproject cost estimates) supervise constructions thereof;
3. Procure contractors for civil works/supplies for equipment (as appropriate) in accordance with ADB Procurement Guidelines and/or RA 9184;
4. Prepare, implement and comply with the required social, technical, and environmental safeguards such as, but not limited to, resettlement plan, acquisition of right of ways, Environmental Compliance Certificate, Certificate of Non-Coverage to ensure the readiness of the subproject relative to these;
5. Incorporate social dimensions to the subproject designs and implementation by conducting public consultation, information education, and advocacy to the Local Development Council and the communities;
6. Design and implement strategies and mechanisms to ensure sustainability of the subproject to include cost recovery programs, among others;
7. Adopt monitoring and evaluation system to generate baseline data, and to monitor and evaluate the benefits and impact of the subproject;

8. Implement other systems to be developed for the subproject through Sangguniang Bayan Resolutions and/or Executive Orders/Circulars;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, OSMUNDO N. DELA ROSA, Mayor of the Municipality of Malitbog, Province of Bukidnon, by virtue of powers vested in me by law, do hereby order the creation of the Malitbog, Bukidnon Subproject Management Unit (SPMU) to be composed of the following personnel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chairperson</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Positions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engr. Alberto G. Jabonga</td>
<td>Madam Aida B. dela Rosa</td>
<td>MPDO/MPDC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hon. Catherine B. dela Rosa</td>
<td>Hon. Roldan U. Sagosa</td>
<td>OMAd/Municipal Administrator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hon. Rudy E. Dominguez</td>
<td>Datu Dominador E. Sambalon</td>
<td>SB Member on Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engr. Othelo S. Sumugat</td>
<td>Engr. Judith S. Seguinon</td>
<td>SB Member on Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Ernie T. Evangelista</td>
<td>Mr. Ferdinand M. Dagulo</td>
<td>MEO/Municipal Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Fiordelisa C. Lompon, CPA</td>
<td>Ms. Marianne T. Casino, CPA</td>
<td>MAO/Municipal Agriculturist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Jeffrey Jose P. Olis</td>
<td>Mr. Teodulo D. Baldo</td>
<td>OMA/Municipal Accountant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engr. Pinky O. Napinas</td>
<td>Ms. Daibie R. Luspo</td>
<td>DILG/LGOO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Francisca E. Emano</td>
<td>Mr. Guillermo D. Salait</td>
<td>Malitbog Water District/Chairman</td>
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<td>MEO/Project Engineer</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mr. Guillermo D. Salait</td>
<td>MPDO/AA IV/LGU-INREMP Facilitator</td>
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</table>

FURTHER ORDERED, the following management measures and requirements shall be strictly observed:

1. The SPMU shall convene/meet regularly, or as need arises to discuss the requirements and status of Project Components; minutes of meetings shall be submitted to the undersigned and others concerned;

2. The SPMU shall submit to the undersigned and furnish to Sangguniang Bayan and other concerned agencies copies of Monitoring Report as prescribed; and

3. The SPMU shall submit all letters and other documents (as deemed necessary) to the undersigned.

DONE THIS 20th of January, 2016 at the Municipality of Malitbog, Bukidnon, Mindanao, Philippines.
Annex 06. Excerpt from the Brgy. San Luis 2019 Annual Investment Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIP REFERENCE CODE</th>
<th>PROGRAM/PROJECT/ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTING OFFICE/DEPARTMENT</th>
<th>SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION</th>
<th>EXPECTED OUTPUTS</th>
<th>FUNDING SOURCE</th>
<th>Proposed Budget for the Budget Year</th>
<th>Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)</th>
<th>Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)</th>
<th>CC Typology Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5000-001-01-070</td>
<td>Establishment of backyard Garden, and give in-kind corresponding seed for parent who maintain their backyard garden</td>
<td>BLGU</td>
<td>Jan. 2019</td>
<td>Dec. 2019</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000-001-01-071</td>
<td>*Health Care assistance through provision of nutritional foods to 20 oldest senior citizens; *milk and rice assistance to 20 senior citizens; two months duration</td>
<td>BLGU</td>
<td>Jan. 2019</td>
<td>Dec. 2019</td>
<td>Provided</td>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000-001-01-072</td>
<td>*Provision of financial assistance to VAW victims; *Conduct information, education, communication Campaign on RA 9262 and other related laws</td>
<td>BLGU</td>
<td>Jan. 2019</td>
<td>Dec. 2019</td>
<td>Provided</td>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>5000-001-01-073</td>
<td>-all youth under the Sangguniang Kabataan President to engage in social and Physical Activities; like participation of Barangay activities; *Assist out of school youth, encourage them to enroll Alternative Learning System (ALS); *Equip out of school youth through skills training</td>
<td>BLGU</td>
<td>Jan. 2019</td>
<td>Dec. 2019</td>
<td>Provided</td>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIP REFERENCE CODE</td>
<td>PROGRAM/PROJECT/ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>IMPLEMENTING OFFICE/DEPARTMENT</td>
<td>SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION</td>
<td>PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE BUDGET YEAR</td>
<td>AMOUNT OF CLIMATE CHANGE EXPENDITURE IN THOUSAND PESOS</td>
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<td>Start Date</td>
<td>Expect Outputs</td>
<td>Pairwise Correlation</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3000-001-01-074</td>
<td>* Conduct training seminar for livelihood program and entrepreneurship for women’s group.</td>
<td>BLGU</td>
<td>Jan. 2019</td>
<td>Provided</td>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dec. 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>A414-04</td>
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<tr>
<td>3000-001-01-075</td>
<td>* Provision for financial assistance for facilities of women’s welfare.</td>
<td>BLGU</td>
<td>Jan. 2019</td>
<td>Provided</td>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dec. 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>A422-03</td>
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<tr>
<td>3000-001-01-076</td>
<td>* Organization of GAD Focal Point System through an instance of an Executive Order.</td>
<td>BLGU</td>
<td>Jan. 2019</td>
<td>Provided</td>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dec. 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>A411-06</td>
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<tr>
<td>3000-001-01-077</td>
<td>* Conduct of Barangay annual census/household survey.</td>
<td>BLGU</td>
<td>Jan. 2019</td>
<td>Conducted</td>
<td>General Fund</td>
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<td>Dec. 2019</td>
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<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>A422-02</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIP REFERENCE CODE</td>
<td>PROGRAM/PROJECT/ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION</td>
<td>EXPECTED OUTPUTS</td>
<td>FUNDING SOURCE</td>
<td>Proposed Budget for the Budget Year</td>
<td>Amount of climate Change expenditure in Thousand Pesos</td>
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<td>PERSONAL SERVICES (PS)</td>
<td>MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL OUTLAY</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)</td>
<td>Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Maintained Services (PS)</td>
<td>Maintainance and Capital Outlay</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)</td>
<td>Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maintained Services (PS)</td>
<td>Maintainance and Capital Outlay</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)</td>
<td>Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)</td>
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</table>

**Prepared by:**

**Approved by:**