

# Safeguards Due Diligence Report

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Project Number: 53191-001

May 2021

## Philippines: Sustainable Tourism Development Project El Nido

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 7 January 2021)

Currency unit	–	peso/s (₱)
₱1.00	=	\$00.0208
\$1.00	=	₱48.0400

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
BLGU	–	barangay local government unit
CADT	–	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CALT	–	Certificate of Ancestral Land Title
DDR	–	due diligence report
DOT	–	Department of Tourism
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
IP	–	indigenous peoples
IPMR	–	indigenous peoples mandatory representative
MLGU	–	municipal local government unit
NCIP	–	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
PDP	–	Philippine Development Plan
SMEs	–	small to medium enterprises
STP	–	Sustainable Tourism Development Project
TouRIST	–	Transforming Communities towards Resilient, Inclusive and Sustainable Tourism
WWTP	–	wastewater treatment plant

## NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Project Overview

1. Prior to the onset of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the Philippines was a rapidly emerging ecotourism and resort destination in Southeast Asia with coastal marine resources serving as the main attraction. The Department of Tourism (DOT) reported 8.3 million international tourist arrivals in 2019 that generated \$10.76 billion (₱548.8 billion) in visitor receipts, an increase of 20.8% from 2018. DOT estimates that in 2018, Filipinos generated 111 million domestic person trips, adding ₱3.1 trillion to the Philippine economy. In 2018, tourism was estimated to have sustained 5.36 million jobs, generated around \$8.3 billion in foreign exchange, and contributed 14.3% of gross domestic product to the Philippine economy. Surveys of international tourism to the country indicate that 70% of international arrivals and at least 35% of domestic travelers visited a coastal area and used coastal and marine natural resources.

2. Increased promotion in domestic and international markets and improved air, sea, and road connectivity have led to the rapid growth of tourism northern Palawan, particularly in the municipality of Coron. In 2019, Coron received an estimated 364,000 international and domestic visitors. However, the limited capacity of existing urban services infrastructure has resulted in an unsustainable pattern of tourism and urban development in the municipality. The lack of a systematic approach to the delivery of urban services poses a growing health risk to tourists and residents, and a reputational risk to the Philippine tourism brand.

3. At the request of the Government of the Philippines, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is developing the Sustainable Tourism Development Project (STDP), with the goal to assist the government to promote tourism development and transform Coron into a sustainable, inclusive, resilient, and competitive tourism center. It builds on the strength of the tourist destination, particularly its pristine and rich natural resources, by sustainably managing and conserving natural capital and strengthening aspects of the local industry that will contribute to competitiveness.

4. The STDP is aligned with the National Tourism Development Plan 2017-2022, which aims to achieve competitive, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development and targets tourist hotspots such as Coron and El Nido. The project is part of the Transforming Communities towards Resilient, Inclusive and Sustainable Tourism (TouRIST) Program recently launched by the DOT in coordination with various government agencies and local stakeholders and in partnership with the World Bank and ADB. The STDP is expected to contribute to the reduction of poverty, income inequality, and unemployment, objectives of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022<sup>1</sup> and the longer-term vision espoused in *Ambisyon 2040*.<sup>2</sup>

5. The STDP is consistent with the ADB Strategy 2030 and supports the key operational priorities of tackling climate change, making cities more livable, and strengthening governance and institutional capacity. It contributes to ADB's commitment to accelerate blue investment in Asia and the Pacific through the Oceans Financing Initiative, working across the four areas of blue economy, ecosystem management, pollution control, and sustainable infrastructure.<sup>3</sup> The program is also aligned with the Philippine Country Partnership Strategy 2018-2023, especially in promoting local economic development.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Government of the Philippines, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). 2017. *Philippine Development Plan, 2017–2022*. Pasig.

<sup>2</sup> Government of the Philippines, NEDA. 2016. *AmBisyon Natin 2040*. Pasig.

<sup>3</sup> ADB. 2019. *The Action Plan for Healthy Oceans and Sustainable Blue Economies*. Manila.

<sup>4</sup> ADB. 2018. *Philippines: Country Partnership Strategy 2018–2023—High and Inclusive Growth*. Manila.

## **B. Project Components**

6. The proposed project includes the following three components:

7. **Output 1: Urban Services and Infrastructure Improvement.** The output includes:

- (i) Coron water supply and sanitation in urban areas. The project will develop (i) water supply treatment and distribution systems in Coron complying with Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water; (ii) wastewater collection and treatment systems, including new facilities in Coron that comply with effluent discharge standards, collection pipes, household connections and onsite facilities;
- (ii) Drainage infrastructure in Coron and El Nido to improve the quality of stormwater discharged into the marine environment, and reduce localized flooding;
- (iii) Tourism facilities in Coron and El Nido. For the tourism destinations prioritized in the sustainable tourism development scenario, infrastructure identified as critical to drive tourism will be developed, which may include (i) pedestrian walkway connecting Corong Corong market to the beach, and upgrading of passenger jetty on Corong Corong beach in El Nido; and (iv) street lighting and passenger boat pontoon in Coron.

8. **Output 2: Ecosystem-Based Tourism Site Management.** The project will support the development and effective implementation of the management plans for the key biodiversity- based tourism sites in Coron with the participation of communities, especially women and indigenous peoples. The output's main activities include:

- (i) Strengthening the capacity of government officials in protected area planning and management;
- (ii) Improving coordination between government agencies and communities responsible for protected area management;
- (iii) Building capacity of coastal communities, including indigenous peoples, women, and other vulnerable groups, to allow them to benefit from the alternative livelihoods and employment opportunities in the tourism service sector;
- (iv) Providing small-scale infrastructure and equipment for priority sites; and
- (v) Developing a financial mechanism for generation and distribution of revenues from tourism, transparent use and monitoring of funds for conservation, and sustainable use of resources.

9. **Output 3: Enterprise Development.** The quality of the products and services provided by local businesses to visitors is crucial to the development of a highly competitive tourist destination. An enterprise-led skills development funding model to promote and facilitate workforce learning for enterprises will be implemented. The model is demand-driven and focuses on necessary technical skills identified by the employers. Like-minded enterprises (e.g., tour operators, restaurants, hotels, and agri-businesses) will be encouraged to form a network to identify shared training needs and develop a plan to meet those needs. Training proposals will be sent to DOT, evaluated, and selected for funding on a competitive basis through a transparent decision-making process.

10. The project will establish an enterprise development grant scheme to assist small to medium enterprises (SMEs) in the tourism sector to fund upgrades to their businesses that will provide increased capacity, productivity, and quality of their products. Matching grants will be provided on a competitive basis and fund up to 50% of the SMEs' cost for upgrades (minor civil works, new production machinery, and new food safety management standards).

### C. Project Area

9. **Socio-economic situation.** El Nido is a first-class municipality located in northern mainland Palawan. Area wise, it is a large municipality covering 92,326 hectares. The municipality had a 2015 population of 41,606 in 18 barangays, four urban comprising the El Nido town proper, and 14 rural. The urban population was 8,790 and the rural, 32,816. The barangays identified as project sites covered in this report are the urban barangays of Corong-Corong, and Buena Suertre, and rural Barangays Bebeladan and Barotuan.

10. Based on the 2018 Community Based Monitoring System data for El Nido, 1,516, or 16% of the 9,504 households in the municipality, have monthly income levels below the poverty threshold of ₱10,481. There are 614 households, or 6.5% of the total, that have incomes below the food threshold of ₱7,337 and are classified as poor and experiencing poverty. Eight households, or 0.08%, reported experienced a shortage of food. According to the 2018 poverty index, 21.9% of the total population are below the poverty line with more women classified as poor in terms of income below the threshold. The proportion of the population with income below the poverty threshold has declined from 57.4% in 2015 to 21.9% in 2018. Prior to the tourism boom, fishing and agriculture were the main sources of livelihood in El Nido. The fisherfolk population in barangays closest to the town center has dwindled, as many fishers have shifted to tourism as their primary source of income. However, fishing and agriculture remain the main sources of livelihood in the barangays more removed from the town.

11. El Nido's tourism industry is heavily dependent upon its pristine coral gardens and marine ecology, lagoons, white sand beaches, and towering limestone cliffs. El Nido has 33 major tourist sites, 21 of which are natural resource based. Tourism is heavily concentrated in Bacuit Bay (including Big Lagoon and Small Lagoon), and Poblacion. In 2018, tourist arrivals were estimated at 461,089 based on data from the port of entry and mode of travel to El Nido. This captures those who stayed in shared economy units (AirBnb), homes of friend and relatives and accommodation establishments (hotels, resorts, apartelles) that did not submit reports to the tourism office. Tourism contributed ₱13 billion to the local economy. Between 2008 and 2018, total arrivals increased sixteen-fold. As a result, the urban Barangays of El Nido are heavily congested and lack the infrastructure necessary to protect the coastal and marine environment on which tourism depends.

12. The main source of income in Barangays Corong-Corong and Barotuan has been tourism. Locals serve as tour guides, tour organizers, boat operators, helpers, tricycle drivers, restaurant and housekeeping staff, and construction workers. But because of the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting cessation of tourist arrivals, residents have gone back to fishing, farming and harvesting of edible bird's nest for their livelihood.

13. **Indigenous Peoples.** There are two indigenous groups in El Nido—Cuyonon (population 18,142) and Tagbanua (population 332), who constitute 40% of the municipality's total population. The Cuyonon are present in all 18 barangays while the Tagbanua are in Barangays Bucana, Mabini, New Ibajay and Teneguiban. There are no Tagbanua in the project areas.

14. The Cuyonon are recognized as indigenous people by the national government, but they are firmly embedded in mainstream society. They are more educated and economically well off than the other indigenous groups in Palawan. There are no Cuyonon ancestral domains in mainland Palawan since the people are originally from the Cuyo Islands, northeast of the main island of Palawan. The Cuyonon have their own language, culture, and festivals, but they are already part of mainstream society and have control over the economy in El Nido, where they have established ownership over much of the land by means of legal tenure instruments, especially Torrens titles. They have also given up customary laws in favor of the Philippine legal system.

15. The municipal Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representative (IPMR), a position mandated by the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997, was selected based on guidelines promulgated by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). Datu Prospero Castro, a Cuyonon, represents the indigenous peoples of El Nido in the municipal local government. Of the 18 barangays, 10 have designated barangay IPMRs and 7 have recognized tribal chieftains, some of whom are completing the requirements for official recognition by NCIP as IPMR. There is one ancestral domain claim in the municipality and an on-going Certificate of Ancestral Land Title (CALT) application filed by Israel D. Gomez. The application covers 34 hectares in Barangays Buena Suerte, and Corong-Corong.

#### **D. Project Components**

16. The following project components, designed to upgrade and expand urban services to better support the tourism industry, will be implemented in Barangays Corong-Corong Barotuan, Bebeladan and Buena Suerte.

**Urban drainage.** Flooding is a problem in Corong-Corong, especially during the rainy season. Figure 3 shows the level of flooding in the town area. The flooding causes inconvenience, but so far has not resulted in serious damage to homes or businesses. However, the road expansion and the construction of additional hotels along the national highway are occurring without proper accommodation for drainage. The proposed project will install new drainage lines and replace or rehabilitate the existing lines and involve a total length of 8–9 km.

Figure 1: Estimated Flood Levels in Corong-Corong

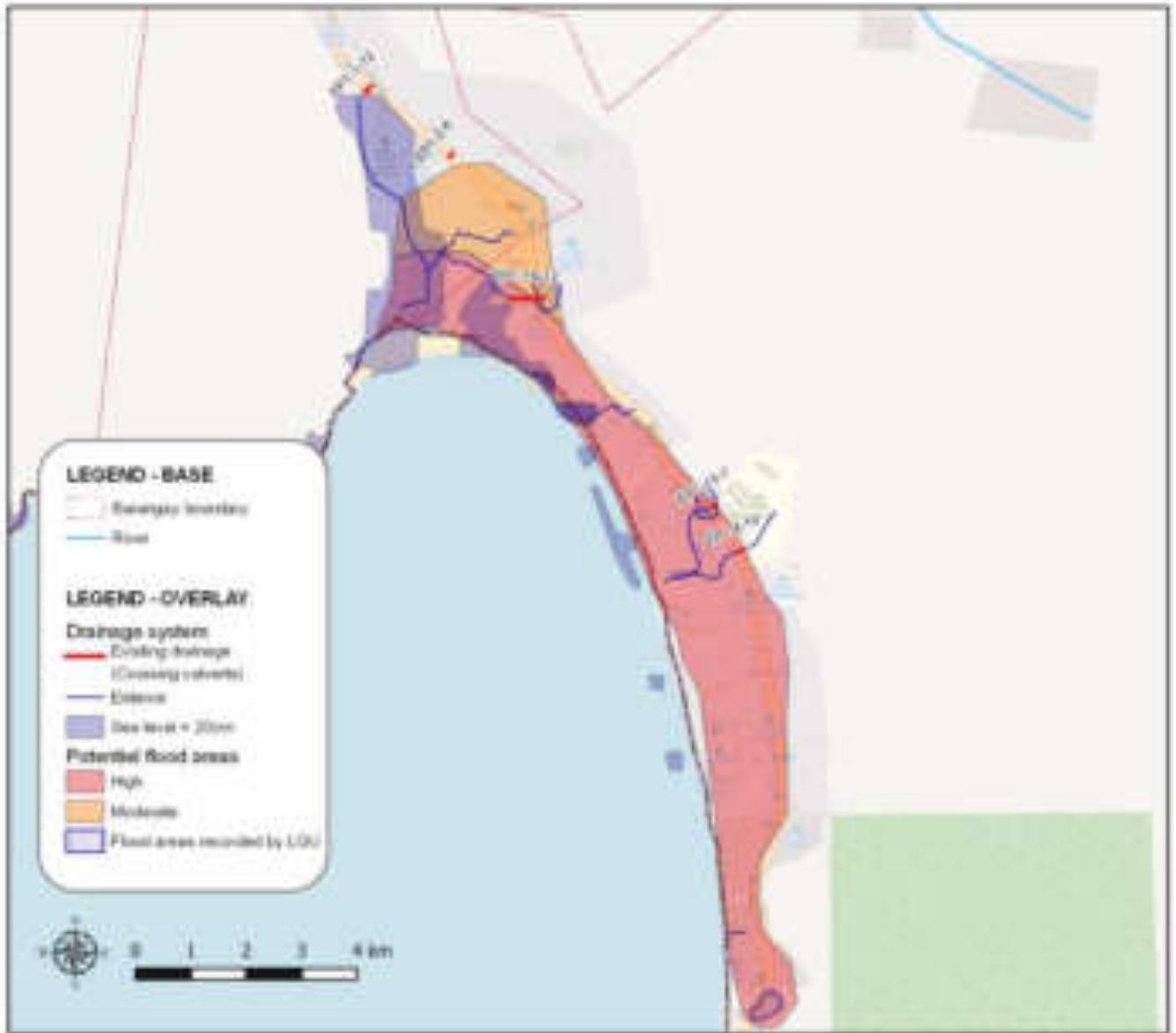
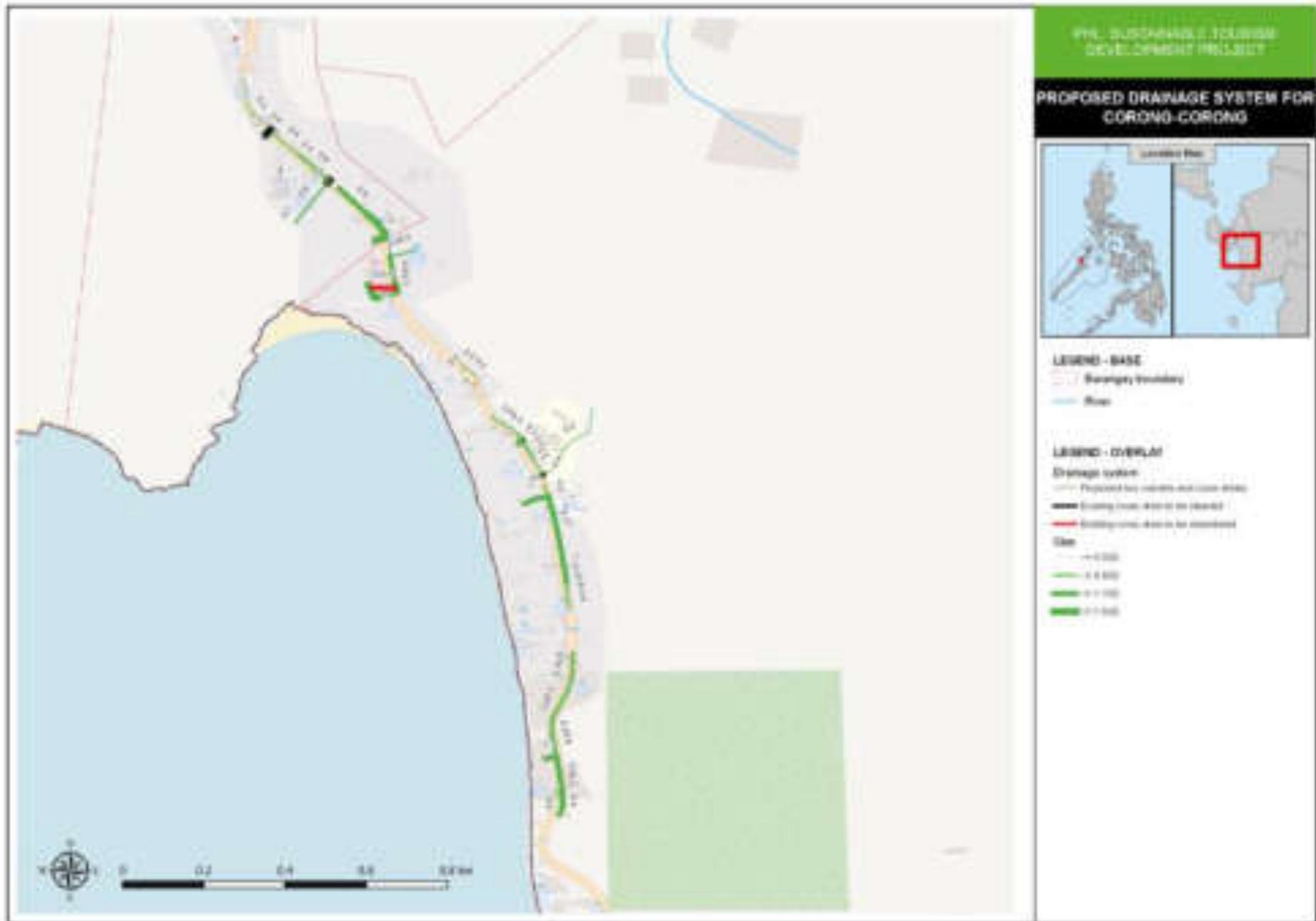


Figure 2: Proposed Drainage System for Barangay Corong-Corong



17. **Urban design.** The project will support the planning of an urban city center in Corong-Corong that is tourism friendly by developing a pedestrian walkway that connects the public market to Corong Corong beach. An old jetty on Corong Corong beach will also be redeveloped to allow passenger boats to onload and offload passengers.

18. **Solid waste.** Under the project, the existing dumpsite will be replaced with a sanitary landfill on a 10-hectare site in Barangay Barotuan. The landfill will have a design life of twenty years. The project will also construct a 1.5-kilometer, 7-meter wide access road that will connect the sanitary landfill to the national highway south of Barotuan. The project will include a composting facility.

Figure 3: Layout Plan of the Proposed El Nido Sanitary Landfill



19. The project includes a small-scale infrastructure component at selected tourism sites. The following subprojects are proposed:

- (i) Big Lagoon in Barangay Bebeladan
  - (a) Small water supply system (Level-II)
  - (b) One-unit eco-toilet with male and female rooms
  - (c) Tourist shelter made of GI steel framing and PVC roofing
  - (d) Covered interpretation stand
  
- (ii) South Miniloc in Barangay Bebeladan
  - (a) Small water supply system (Level-II)
  - (b) One-unit eco-toilet with male and female rooms
  - (c) Shed house made of GI steel framing and PVC roofing to serve as a temporary rest area for about 10 persons

## II. RATIONALE FOR DUE DILIGENCE

### A. Objectives of the Due Diligence Work

20. The Cuyonon are recognized by NCIP as a Philippine indigenous group. The ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) stipulates that for a project to trigger indigenous peoples safeguards, the affected indigenous people must be both **distinct** and **vulnerable**. IP safeguards are also triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous people or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous people own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain. The SPS requires that all projects funded by ADB be screened to determine if they have impacts on the indigenous people in the project area.

21. The principal objective of this social safeguard due diligence report (DDR) is to ensure the proposed project activities do not cause indigenous peoples to become disadvantaged or vulnerable due to their distinct cultural identity. This safeguard due diligence was prepared to:

- (i) Assess the social and economic situation of the affected Cuyonon in the proposed project areas;
- (ii) Describe the likely economic impacts and livelihood risks that may result from the proposed project components;
- (iii) Describe the meaningful consultation process undertaken with affected indigenous peoples during project design;
- (iv) Identify the project consultation and participation strategies that should be adopted to facilitate effective participation of indigenous leaders, women, elders, and youth during project implementation; and
- (v) Describe how the project will provide timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to the affected Cuyonon.

22. This DDR focuses on the following project components: (i) sewerage treatment, septage management, drainage, and urban design in Barangay Corong-Corong; (ii) a solid waste management system in Barangay Barotuan; and (iii) small-scale site infrastructure in Barangays Bebeladan and Buena Suerte.

### B. Methodology

23. **Review of project documents and available secondary data.** The desk review covered project details that included reports, technical summaries, maps, and other available STDP-related documents. An evaluation of available community-based monitoring and socioeconomic data provided by the Municipal Planning Development Office was used to determine the social and economic status of Cuyonon residents in the project area. The office of the municipal IPMR supplied a list of barangay IPMRs and tribal chieftains, and NCIP provided data on the number of ancestral land and domain applications in El Nido. The IP safeguards team analyzed documents describing Cuyonon indigenous identity, leadership

patterns, and economic and land tenure systems. The data helped establish the presence of indigenous peoples in the project area and their level of vulnerability to development projects.

24. **Stakeholder consultations.** The IP safeguards team held consultations with a variety of stakeholders to confirm the presence of indigenous people in the proposed project sites. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the team utilized participatory methods to identify issues faced by stakeholders. The consultations provided an opportunity for the participants representing different sectors to analyze the situation of the coastal resources in El Nido and propose livelihood options with a focus on women. The consultations held are summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1: Face-to-Face Consultations Held During Project Preparation**

Date	Activity	Men	Women	Total
November 13, 2019	Key Informant Interview with Municipal IPMR with Tourism Office Staff and Site Visit in the Poblacion		1	1
November 15, 2019	Community Consultation in Barangay Bebeladan	15	8	23
November 15, 2019	Site Visit in Mangrove Ecopark, Barangay Corong-Corong and Key Informant Interview with Barangay Corong-Corong IPMR	1		1
November 16, 2019	Site Visit and Consultation with Tagbanua IP Community in Sitio Catuldan, Barangay Teneguiban	5	7	12
November 16, 2019	Key Informant Interview with Barangay Teneguiban Tribal Chieftain	1		1
November 19, 2019	Key Informant Interview with Remedios Cabral in Barangay New Ibajay		1	1
December 14, 2019	Community Consultation in Barangay Aberawan	6	4	10
December 14, 2019	Community Consultation in Barangay Bebeladan	22	13	35
December 15, 2019	Community Consultation in Barangay Corong-Corong	9	5	14
December 15, 2019	Consultation in Barangay Officials of Villa Libertad	6		6
December 16, 2019	Livelihood Validation Workshop	13	4	17
<b>Total Number of Participants</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>121</b>

25. Due to community quarantine-related travel restrictions, the IP safeguards team was forced to conduct online instead of face-to-face consultations and key informant interviews in July and August 2020. The consultations involved disseminating information about the project including project scope, technical design, possible positive and negative impacts, and community involvement in project activities. A total of 44 participants attended consultations and 9 individuals participated in key informant interviews. Table 3 lists the online activities undertaken.

**Table 2: Online Consultations and KIIs Conducted**

Project Components	Date	Activity	Men	Women	Total
<b>Sewage Treatment, Septage Management, Urban Drainage, Urban Design</b>	July 21, 2020	Consultation with Barangay Corong-Corong	6	3	9
	July 24, 2020	Phone Interview with Barangay Corong-Corong IPMR	1		1
<b>Solid Waste</b>	July 22, 2020	Consultation with Barangay Barotuan	13	22	35
	August 3, 2020	Phone Interview with Barangay Barotuan IPMR	1		1
<b>Small-Scale Site Infrastructure</b>	July 23, 2020	Phone Interview with Barangay Bebeladan IPMR		1	1
	July 27, 2020	Phone Interview with Buena Suerte Barangay Chairperson	1		1
<b>Tourism Development</b>	July 20, 2020	Phone Interview with El Nido Tourism Officer	1		1
	July 20, 2020	Phone Interview with NCIP Roxas Community Service Center Staff		1	1
	July 20, 2020	Phone Interview with Municipal IMPR	1		1
	August 1, 2020	Phone interview with former NCIP commissioner Dionesia Banua		1	1
	August 2, 2020	Phone Interview with former NCIP commissioner Roy Dabuit	1		1
<b>Total Number of Participants</b>			<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>53</b>

26. **Field visits.** Field visits were conducted in Barangays Corong-Corong, Bebeladan, and Villa Libertad in November and December 2019. The main objective of the visits was to screen whether there are indigenous people present in the project areas and whether they identify themselves as being part of a distinct cultural group. The visits also allowed the IP safeguards team to determine the social and economic situation of the affected Cuyonon in the proposed project areas. They provided an overview of the situation of the Cuyonon in El Nido and an opportunity to speak with the Corong-Corong IPMR. During the discussions it was emphasized that the Cuyonon are originally from the Cuyo Islands, but their ancestors migrated to *Bakwit* (the original name of El Nido) after World War II in search of economic opportunity.

27. The IPMR shared that the Cuyonon still use their own language and perform traditional dances, but they have lost their indigenous decision making, leadership, and governance systems. It was evident during the field visits that the Cuyonon are highly integrated into the mainstream market economy and overall Philippine system of governance.

28. Another goal of the field visit was to gain an understanding of Cuyonon land ownership. Local officials in Corong-Corong shared that the majority of the Cuyonon have established ownership over the land they currently occupy using the national legal system of land acquisition. That, and the fact that they are business owners and constitute the mainstream in El Nido was critical in establishing whether the Cuyonon, based on their economic and social status as well as cultural identity, will be disadvantaged or become vulnerable because of the project.

29. **Key informant interviews and comprehensive discussions on being “indigenous” and the concept of ancestral territory.** The discussions with former NCIP commissioners representing Palawan and the island groups focused on ethnic identity, the concept of ancestral territory, and indigenous political structure. Former Commissioner Dionesia Banua shared that the Cuyonon are recognized as indigenous people by the national government, but they are unable to claim ancestral lands in mainland Palawan since they are originally from the Cuyo Islands. In the ethnographic study of anthropologist James Eder, *Who are the Cuyonons? Ethnic Identity in the Modern Philippines*,<sup>5</sup> migration from the Cuyo Islands to mainland Palawan surged in the mid twentieth century.

**Figure 4: Excerpt from the ethnographic study of James Eder on the Cuyonons**

#### Cuyonon in the Ethnographic Atlas

Until well into the twentieth century, to be Cuyonon was to be born in Cuyo, to speak Cuyonon (a language classified in the Western Visayan group of Philippine languages [Zorc 1977]), to be Catholic, and to fish or farm for a living. In these circumstances, one could confidently locate Cuyonon on the map and easily distinguish Cuyonon from a distance—or so it seemed—based on their farming and fishing techniques, housing, clothing, baskets, and other characteristic village-level cultural traditions.

How might Cuyonon have appeared in a hypothetical ethnographic-atlas entry that described their way of life during the 1930s, on the eve of World War II and of

the great midcentury surge of migrants out of Cuyo for homesteads on Palawan Island? Such an entry might have begun by describing Cuyo itself. All of its fifty square kilometers, much of it rocky and hilly, had long been cleared of forest, and the island was densely settled. In 1939 Cuyo's 17,500 people lived in ten villages and a small townsite. The great majority of these people were subsistence agriculturalists who aimed to grow or gather almost all of their own food. The rural economy centered on short-fallow and increasingly unproductive rain-fed cultivation of upland rice, corn, sweet potato, yams, and plantains; a typical family owned one to two hectares of land. Fish and other marine foods, not farm animals, provided most of the animal protein in the Cuyonon diet. To obtain these foods, men and women employed nets, traps, hook-and-line fishing, and—most typically Cuyonon—a variety of hand-gathering techniques in the intertidal zone.

<sup>5</sup> J. F. Eder. 2004. "Who are the Cuyonons" Ethnic Identity in the Modern Philippines. *The Journal of Asian Studies*. 3. pp. 625-647.

30. Because they have long ago adopted the national system of governance, former Commissioner Roy Dabuit emphasized that it is quite a challenge for Cuyonon to establish their indigenous political structure, which refers to “organizational and cultural leadership systems, institutions, relationships, patterns and processes for decision-making and participation identified and accepted by indigenous cultural communities.”<sup>6</sup> How the concepts of indigenous identity, indigenous political structure, and ancestral territory apply to the Cuyonon of El Nido is a critical component of this DDR.

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<sup>6</sup> Government of the Philippines, NCIP. NCIP Administrative Order No. 2 Series of 2012. *The General Guidelines on the Confirmation of Indigenous Political Structures and the Registration of Indigenous Peoples' Organizations.*

### III. DUE DILIGENCE FINDINGS

31. The finding of the social impact assessment summarized in this report is that the proposed project activities will not trigger the ADB SPS IP safeguards. The project in Corong-Corong is located entirely within the urban area of El Nido and no Cuyonon will be negatively affected by the urban drainage, or urban design components because of their identity as indigenous people. The field visits confirmed that the project will not negatively impact the human or cultural rights of the Cuyonon. Participants of the focus group discussions conducted confirmed that the project will bring economic benefits for both men and women and not negatively impact Cuyonon culture. They said the project components were identified based on need and will result in reduced flooding and contamination of groundwater in Coron-Corong.

32. There were no impacts on indigenous peoples identified for the solid waste management component, in particular the proposed sanitary landfill to be constructed in Barangay Barotuan. However, there were anticipated negative impacts mainly involving environmental issues, which will be addressed in an environmental management plan.

33. The IP safeguards team found that there are no indigenous people living in the areas proposed for small-scale infrastructure development projects—Big Lagoon, Miniloc and Nat-Nat beach—which are all private property. Table 3 lists the project components that were assessed for indigenous peoples impacts.

**Table 3: Projects Assessed for Indigenous Peoples Impacts**

Project Components	IP Presence	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts	Remarks
Urban Drainage in Barangay Corong-Corong	Cuyonon (pop. 936)	Elimination of flooding, especially during the rainy season  Women said they look forward to improved drainage in the town, eliminating the burden of having to physically remove the water from their houses.	No identified negative impacts on indigenous people	The project will not cause the Cuyonon to become vulnerable or disadvantaged.  The Cuyonon expressed their willingness to participate in the project.
Municipal Solid Waste Management In Barangay Barotuan	Cuyonon (pop. 702)	Regular garbage collection; waste segregation practiced by residential and commercial establishments. The sanitary landfill component is considered by El Nido residents as essential, as solid waste disposal is major problem for the municipality.  Improved sanitation resulting from better solid waste management.	No identified negative impacts on Cuyonon dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture. Traditional territories or natural or cultural resources will not be affected.  Possible negative impacts identified by barangay residents are environment-related, including: (i) Agricultural crops near the proposed landfill site will be negatively affected; (ii) The river near the	The environmental concerns will be addressed in the project's Environmental Management Plan  The technical team should conduct a thorough information drive to explain both the positive and negative project impacts and address any misinformation that may be circulating in the community.

Project Components	IP Presence	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts	Remarks
			<p>proposed project site, which serves as the community's source of drinking water, will be contaminated;</p> <p>(iii) Polluted runoff water will flood residential areas during heavy rains.</p>	
Small-Scale Site Infrastructure (Big Lagoon and Miniloc in Barangay Bebeladan)	Cuyonon (pop. 531)	Not applicable	No residents or IPs at Big Lagoon or South Miniloc.	Tourist facilities are owned by Ayala Corporation

34. The IP safeguards team used the tool presented in Table 4 as a metric to gauge the level of vulnerability of the Cuyonon residents in the project areas. It was determined that they are fully integrated into the market economy and utilize mainstream economic strategies. They observe traditional festivals and maintain other manifestations of their culture but are also socially fully integrated in the mainstream. Customary law and traditional leadership roles no longer exist and have been replaced by barangay and municipal governance systems, where the Cuyonon are well represented. They comprise the majority population in the project area, and in view of the foregoing, their level of vulnerability to unintended consequences of development projects is low.

**Table 4: Levels of Vulnerability to Unintended Consequences of Development Projects**

Category	High Level of Vulnerability	Medium Level of Vulnerability	Low Level of Vulnerability
<p><b>a. Economic</b></p> <p>Vulnerable indigenous groups are often generally poorer compared to the mainstream society and may not be involved in the mainstream economic and monetary activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous communities maintain a traditional lifestyle based on subsistence agriculture, which provides most or all of their food and cash income</li> <li>Low level of integration with the market economy</li> <li>Generally considered "poor" in economic terms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous communities are engaged in traditional agricultural mixed with other economic strategies placing increasing emphasis on commercial activities</li> <li>They are partially engaged in the market economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fully integrated in the market economy and utilize mainstream economic strategies</li> </ul>
<p><b>b. Sociocultural</b></p> <p>They may be excluded from daily interactions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous groups have kept their traditional knowledge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous groups have kept some of their traditional knowledge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous groups still observe festivals and other manifestation of</li> </ul>

Category	High Level of Vulnerability	Medium Level of Vulnerability	Low Level of Vulnerability
with the mainstream society due to their remote location or inability to communicate in the forms or language acceptable to the mainstream society.	<p>systems and practices intact, including rituals, belief systems, traditional knowledge of the environment, language, folklore, weaving, and other manifestations of culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of community members cannot speak the mainstream language</li> </ul>	<p>and belief systems but are in the process of transitioning to more mainstream culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most community members can speak the mainstream language and have little difficulty communicating with those from the majority ethnic group</li> </ul>	<p>their culture but are fully socially integrated in the mainstream society</p>
<p><b>c. Political</b> Vulnerable indigenous groups may not be well represented in the governance structure, political body or administration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customary laws and traditional leadership patterns are fully functional</li> <li>Minimal or no reliance on or integration into or representation in mainstream governance structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customary law and traditional leadership patterns still exist but there is some integration with the mainstream governance system</li> <li>Some representation in mainstream governance structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customary law and traditional leadership patterns are no longer practiced, or elements of traditional leadership still exist, but the community is also fully integrated in the mainstream governance system</li> <li>Well represented in mainstream governance structures</li> </ul>
<p><b>d. Demographic</b> Vulnerable indigenous groups may be at risk of being numerically overwhelmed by other groups or the mainstream society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous communities are a small minority in the area (e.g., 10% or less of the total population)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous communities comprise significant minority in the area (e.g., 30% to 40% of the total population)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous communities comprise the majority population in the area</li> </ul>

Source: ADB. Ethnic Groups Development Planning Framework. Resilient Communities Development Project: Myanmar. November 2019

#### IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

35. Various stakeholders were engaged in the consultation process as part of the due diligence exercise conducted by the IP safeguards team. The main objective of the consultations was to present to the communities the overall situation of the tourism industry in the country and information on the STDP and its components. The consultations provided the opportunity for stakeholders to assess both the positive and negative project impacts. (The appendixes include detailed information about the consultation process.) Table 5 summarizes the highlights of the consultations and the key issues and concerns raised by the participants.

**Table 5: Highlights of the Online Consultations**

Project Components	Highlights of the Discussion	Issues and Concerns	Agreements
Drainage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The participants said that they have been experiencing knee-deep flooding during the rainy season, confirming that drainage is a problem in Corong-Corong.</li> </ul>	No issues were identified during the discussion	The Cuyonon expressed their willingness to participate during project implementation.
Solid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Barotuan barangay secretary stated that the sanitary landfill project is sorely needed, as solid waste is one of their major concerns.</li> <li>There is a materials recovery facility in the barangay, but garbage collection irregular and waste segregation is not religiously done.</li> <li>Solid waste generated in the municipality is being brought to the current dumpsite in Barangay Villa Libertad. Residents of Barotuan are opposed to the proposed sanitary landfill project thinking that it will be the same as the existing dumpsite.</li> <li>The difference between a dumpsite and a sanitary landfill was explained to the participants. They were also assured that there will be no degradation of ground or surface water quality. Positive social impacts resulting from the project include improved health conditions as a result of proper sanitation and solid waste management.</li> </ul>	<p>Despite the explanations, some participants still expressed opposition to the project because of the following anticipated impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The quality of crops adjacent to the sanitary landfill will suffer.</li> <li>ii) Health risks due to contamination of the river near the proposed project site, which serves as the source of water for drinking and domestic use</li> <li>iii) Polluted runoff water will inundate residential areas in times of heavy rain.</li> </ul>	The EGIS Team will coordinate with barangay officials to schedule of the next consultation, where the detailed project design will be presented and thoroughly explained.
Small Scale Site Infrastructure– Big Lagoon and South Miniloc on Miniloc Island, Barangay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no residents and no IPs living on Miniloc Island, where all tourist infrastructure is owned by Ayala Corporation.</li> <li>Additional income for Barangay Bebeladan was identified as a</li> </ul>		

Project Components	Highlights of the Discussion	Issues and Concerns	Agreements
Bebeladan	positive impact of an increase in tourist visitations supported by the improved infrastructure.		

36. This due diligence report and other relevant documents will be made available at public locations and will be posted on both the DOT and ADB websites. Project information will be disseminated by means of appropriate media and regular public consultations throughout the project cycle.

## **V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

37. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances involving the project. The GRM will allow for appeals against any disagreeable decision, practice or activity during project implementation. All complaints received in writing (or prepared in written form when received verbally) shall be properly documented. Different modes of filing complaints include:

- (i) Recording complaints in a logbook or a database. The barangay officials will be required to provide a logbook to record complaints raised by community members or any individual in relation to the project.
- (ii) Complaints and grievance reports via text messages. Official contact numbers for receiving complaints or grievances (depending on availability of resources and technology) will be available. However, such messages will be documented and signed by a responsible official.
- (iii) Letter addressed to any GRM head or committee member.
- (iv) Any other mode, e.g., direct hotline, social media.

<b>VI.</b>	<b>DUE</b>	<b>DILIGENCE</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b>
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38. In compliance with the requirements of the ADB SPS, a due diligence review was conducted to examine potential issues involving indigenous people in the El Nido STDP. The findings apply to the proposed sewage treatment, septage management, drainage system, solid waste management, urban design, and small-scale site infrastructure project components.

39. The social due diligence review found that there are no negative impacts on Cuyonon dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture and that most of the identified impacts are positive. Unanticipated IP impacts during project implementation are not included in this due diligence report. In case negative impacts are identified during the project implementation, ADB safeguard policy mandates consultations with the community and affected persons, if any, to ensure that their rights are protected. If there are changes in the design or if there are potential impacts during construction, the project is required to prepare a corrective action plan.

## VII. ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: OUTPUTS OF FIELD VISITS

#### A. Barangay Sibaltan

1. In Barangay Sibaltan, the **Sibaltan Heritage Council Inc.** is offering a cultural tour showcasing the Cuyonon way of life which include two (2) museums (Balay Cuyonon and Pangko Museum), traditional healing, how to weave and make nipa and a performance from the culture dance group.

Picture 1: Sibaltan Heritage Council Inc



2. The **Sibaltan Women Weavers Association Inc.** was formed in 2013 and formally registered in 2016, assisted by the Ayala Foundation. The women are weaving bags and wallets made of buri and pandan. They did not have any formal training on weaving, they learned the skill just by observing. Aside from weaving, they are also into chocolate and cashew processing.

**Picture 2: Sibaltan Women Weavers Association Inc.**



**B. Barangay Corong-Corong**

3.. The Mangrove Ecopark is located in Barangay Corong-Corong. The area is covered by the CALT application filed to NCIP by Mr. Israel Gomez.

**Picture 3: Mangrove Ecopark**



**C. Barangay Teneguiban**

4.. Barangay Teneguiban is situated in the northern part of El Nido. There are Tagbanua households in this barangay residing in Sitio Catuldan.

Picture 4: Consultation with the residents of Barangay Teneguiban



**D. Poblacion Area**

**Picture 5: Key Informant Interview with El Nido Municipal Tourism Officer**



5. The beach area where swimming is no longer allowed due to the rehabilitation efforts of DENR. The photo on the right shows the poor drainage system in the urban center.



## **ANNEX 2: MINUTES OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS ON THE SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE PHILIPPINES**

### **A. Community Consultation in Barangay Bebeladan**

#### **1. Purpose of the Consultation**

6. The community consultation was held in Bintuan barangay hall on 15 November 2019 facilitated by IP Specialist Ms. Jane Austria-Young and Fisheries Specialist Mr. Raul Roldan. The consultation aims to identify and confirm presence of indigenous peoples within the identified priority sites in El Nido, determine their involvement in tourism activities and conduct participatory coastal resource assessment.

40 The consultation was attended by the barangay officials and representatives from the farmers and fisherfolk association.

#### **2. Summary of Discussion**

41. **Background of the STDP.** After a round of self-introductions, the facilitator briefly discussed the Sustainable Tourism Development Project as well as the objectives of the consultation. It was also relayed that their barangay covers four (4) out of the twelve (12) priority sites of the Project. These are Secret Lagoon, Big Lagoon, Matinloc Island and Pangulasian Island.

42. **Area Profile.** The Barangay Secretary shared that Bebeladan has a population of 2,302 persons with 496 households. Accordingly, almost half of the barangay population are migrants. The indigenous group in the area is Cuyonon and their barangay IPMR is yet to be confirmed. Also, there is no ancestral domain claim within their barangay as the Cuyonon originally came from the Island of Cuyo.

43. **Economic Opportunities within the Barangay.** There are 10 resorts in Bebeladan. Hence, aside from fishing and farming, around 50 residents are employed in the resorts. Fishermen were converted to being resort staff and boat men. There are also community members who are into making souvenirs. There was also a time when community members were engaged to seaweeds farming but this did not become successful. They also used to plant vegetables. However, they stopped as their vegetables brought in the market were being sent back to their barangay. They need assistance to have a more stable livelihood.

44. **Key Issues Related to Tourism.** The participants raised the following issues due to presence of resorts owned and managed by private entities:

- (i) Traditional fishing grounds are getting smaller. Fishermen are no longer allowed to fish near the resorts.
- (ii) Not all resorts are paying for the business permits/clearances to the BLGU
- (iii) As the resorts are privately-owned, the barangay is not getting a share on the income being generated from tourism activities.

### 3. Issues Arising from the Discussion

45. Considering that the identified sites for management are managed by private resorts, access of the community members to these areas became limited. As a result, some have lost their sources of income through fishing and they only receive very minimal benefits from tourism activities.

Picture 6: Signed Attendance Sheet

**PIB - Sustainable Development Project**

Subject: IP & Fisheries Community Date and Time: July 15, 2019 Venue: Belakadan, Bantayan

No.	Name	Designation	Agency	Mobile No.	Email Address	Signature
1	Conrad Caldeira	Mayor / LGU		09172002792		[Signature]
2	Anna May Lantosa	Mayor		09172002792		[Signature]
3	DIANA L. MANUEL	Mayor / LGU		09172002792		[Signature]
4	Edin A. de la Cruz	Mayor				[Signature]
5	Marina Solera	Mayor		09172002792		[Signature]
6	GERARDO BALIS	TECHNICAL		09172002792		[Signature]
7	Edin P. Villan	FISHERMAN				[Signature]
8	Archie T. Villan	FISHERMAN				[Signature]
9	Conrad Caldeira	"				[Signature]
10	EDUARDO MANUEL	TECHNICAL		09172002792		[Signature]
11	ORLANDO A. MANUEL	TECHNICAL		09172002792		[Signature]
12	FRANCISCO P. BALIS	TECHNICAL		09172002792		[Signature]

**PIB - Sustainable Development Project**

Subject: IP & Fisheries Community Date and Time: July 15, 2019 Venue: Belakadan, Bantayan

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4	Edin A. de la Cruz	Mayor				[Signature]
5	Marina Solera	Mayor		09172002792		[Signature]
6	GERARDO BALIS	TECHNICAL		09172002792		[Signature]
7	Edin P. Villan	FISHERMAN				[Signature]
8	Archie T. Villan	FISHERMAN				[Signature]
9	Conrad Caldeira	"				[Signature]
10	EDUARDO MANUEL	TECHNICAL		09172002792		[Signature]
11	ORLANDO A. MANUEL	TECHNICAL		09172002792		[Signature]
12	FRANCISCO P. BALIS	TECHNICAL		09172002792		[Signature]

**Picture 7: Community Consultation in Barangay Bebeladan**



**Picture 8: Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment (PCRA) Workshop in Barangay Bebeladan**



## **B. Community Consultation in Barangay Aberawan**

### **1. Purpose of the Consultation**

46. The community consultation was held in the barangay hall of Aberawan on 14 December 2019 facilitated by IP Specialist Ms. Leslie Robles and Fisheries Specialist Mr. Raul Roldan. The consultation aims to identify and confirm presence of indigenous peoples in the area, conduct participatory coastal resource assessment and identify livelihood options in identified priority sites for management in El Nido.

47. The consultation was attended by the barangay officials and staff (barangay councilor, barangay health worker, midwife) and representatives from the fisherfolk association.

### **2. Summary of Discussion**

48. The activity was started by providing the participants with a brief profile of the Sustainable Tourism Development Project as well as the objectives of the consultation. It was explained to them that their barangay was visited by the team since one (1) out of the twelve (12) identified priority sites which is Lagen Island is covered by Aberawan.

49. Participants shared that 70%-80% of the population in Barangay Aberawan are Cuyonon. However, they currently have no IPMR as their IP representative Ronald Pacada was not able to complete his requirements to be able to formalize his assumption to office.

50. Accordingly, portion of the Lagen Island is already an Ayala property. In terms of benefits of the community from the tourism activities in Lagen Island, residents were hired as laborers during the construction of the resort. The resort has also been paying taxes to the BLGU annually amounting to ₱30,000.

51. The participants were also divided into two (2) groups and asked to do two (2) PCRA tools each from among the problem tree, calendar diagram, trend diagram and resource mapping. A representative from each team presented their group outputs in the plenary session. The main issue that surfaced from the workshop is declining fish catch. One of the reasons highlighted is that fishermen are no longer allowed to fish 50 meters from Lagen Island.

52. The PCRA workshop was followed by an FGD on livelihood. Among those that were identified as potential supplementary livelihood are:

- (i) Package/nature tour: mangrove area, sand bar, bird watching, firefly watching, kayaking, snorkeling
- (ii) Livestock: hog and poultry raising including marketing
- (iii) Gardening/vegetable farming
- (iv) Skills training for out-of-school youth

### **3. Issues Arising from the Discussion**

53. During the consultation, no major issues were identified concerning indigenous peoples and the Project.

Picture 9: Signed Attendance Sheets

PDR - Sustainable Development Project

Subject Community Consultation Date and Time (12th Oct, 7:30 AM) Venue (Brgy Hall, Pilihatan, Davao)

Name	Signature	Initials	Initials	Initials
Luisito S. Hemed	[Signature]	LSH	LSH	[Signature]
Loi J. Ros	[Signature]	LJR	LJR	[Signature]
Frankie Lim	[Signature]	FL	FL	[Signature]
Pago	[Signature]	P	P	[Signature]
Edna	[Signature]	E	E	[Signature]
Melrose J. Tota	[Signature]	MJT	MJT	[Signature]
LESLIE T. BARRY	[Signature]	LTB	LTB	[Signature]
MICHAEL C. DAVID	[Signature]	MCD	MCD	[Signature]
DAVID T. BARRY	[Signature]	DTB	DTB	[Signature]
CHRISTOPHER T. BARRY	[Signature]	CTB	CTB	[Signature]

Picture 10: Consultation and Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment Workshop in Barangay Aberawan





## **C. Community Consultation in Barangay Bebeladan**

### **1. Purpose of the Consultation**

54. The community consultation was held in Barangay Bebeladan multi-purpose hall on 14 December 2019 facilitated by Fisheries Specialist Mr. Raul Roldan and IP Specialist Ms. Leslie Robles. The consultation aims to discuss livelihood options in identified priority sites for management in El Nido.

55. The consultation was attended by the barangay officials and representatives from the women and fisherfolk association.

### **2. Summary of Discussion**

56. Initially, the result of the fisheries consultation held in November was presented to the attendees. It was confirmed that the declining fish catch resulted to low income, higher fish price, and fishermen looking for other jobs. Mr. Raul Roldan likewise explained the purpose of the second consultation.

57. The participants shared that fishing is no longer allowed within 100 meters from the resort (Miniloc, Pangalusian). But as to benefits from the resorts, some of the barangay residents were hired as staff assigned in purchasing, housekeeping, etc. One of the sitios in the barangay (Sitio Kiminawit) is also being assisted by Ayala. The latter funded the construction of covered court and computer room in the sitio.

58. Mr. Roldan explained the basic criteria in selecting economic activities so that expectations of people are leveled right from the very start. Among those that were identified as livelihood projects were milkfish production, seaweeds farming/processing, poultry



- 2 -

PHE - Sustainable Development Project

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_ Date and Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Term: 2nd Semester

Sl. No.	Topic	Page No.				
1	Introduction					
2	History of PHE					
3	Objectives of PHE					
4	Scope of PHE					
5	Importance of PHE					
6	Role of PHE in SDG					
7	Challenges of PHE					
8	Future of PHE					
9	Conclusion					
10	References					

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 -

PHE - Sustainable Development Project

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_ Date and Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Term: 2nd Semester

Sl. No.	Topic	Page No.				
1	Introduction					
2	History of PHE					
3	Objectives of PHE					
4	Scope of PHE					
5	Importance of PHE					
6	Role of PHE in SDG					
7	Challenges of PHE					
8	Future of PHE					
9	Conclusion					
10	References					

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Picture 12: Consultation on Livelihood Options in Barangay Bebeladan



## **D. Community Consultation in Barangay Corong-Corong**

### **1. Purpose of the Consultation**

61. The community consultation was held in the day care center of Barangay Corong-Corong on 15 December 2019 facilitated by IP Specialist Ms. Leslie Robles and Fisheries Specialist Mr. Raul Roldan. The consultation aims to determine the status of fisheries sector in the area and identify livelihood options in identified priority sites for management in El Nido.

62. The consultation was attended by the barangay officials and staff (barangay councilors, IPMR barangay health worker, midwife), fishermen and representative from the women's association.

### **2. Summary of Discussion**

63. At the start of the consultation, the facilitators discussed the brief profile of the SURF - Sustainable Tourism Development Project and explained the purpose of the activity.

64. The biggest fisheries problem in Corong-Corong according to the informants is the dwindling fish catch which started in early 2000. They identified pollution of nearshore waters, global warming, and the noise from tourist boats that drive fishes away as causes of the problem. They said that they have to move further away to fish (18 miles from the shore) as there are very few fish left close to shore. They added that 80% of fishers that have been registered are now working as boat operators and tour guides. One fisher said that from 40kg of squid he caught 10 years ago, his 2019 catch is down to 5 kg per fishing trip. For this reason, many have become guides, boat and tricycle operators because they get a stable income unlike in fishing.

65. Among the livelihood projects identified were vegetable farming and livestock raising (in Sitio Bubulungan), cashew processing, mangrove river tour (Sitio Gabino), and fabrication of curtains, linens, and bedsheets for women to cater to the many hotels and resorts in Corong-Corong. The IPMR explained that the recently revived Corong-Corong Business Club consisting of 100 members can be tapped to absorb the products that will be produced from the livelihood projects and also assist in marketing and promotion.

66. As to additional facilities needed, the informants mentioned that their barangay has no sewerage treatment facility. They are also proposing for the construction of Tourism Information Center near the transport terminal and the construction of walk way and sanitary facilities near the mangrove area.

### **3. Issues Arising from the Discussion**

67. During the consultation, no major issues were raised/identified relative to the Project.

Picture 13: Signed Attendance Sheets

PHE - Sustainable Development Project

Subject: IMMUNITY EDUCATION      Date and Time: [REDACTED] 9:00 AM      Venue: [REDACTED] BY CAMP [REDACTED]

No	Organization	Agency	PHONE NO	Other Address	Signature
1	[REDACTED]		0905810719		[Signature]
2	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	0905810719		[Signature]
3	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	09123644734		[Signature]
4	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	09123644734		[Signature]
5	[REDACTED]				[Signature]
6	[REDACTED]				[Signature]
7	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	0905810719		[Signature]
8	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]			[Signature]
9	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	09123644734		[Signature]
10	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]			[Signature]
11	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]			[Signature]
12	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	0905810719		[Signature]
13	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	09123644734		[Signature]
14	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]			[Signature]

Picture 14: Community Consultation in Barangay Corong-Corong



## **E. Consultation with Barangay Officials of Villa Libertad**

### **1. Purpose of the Consultation**

68. The consultation was held in Villa Libertad barangay hall on 15 December 2019 facilitated by IP Specialist Ms. Leslie Robles and Fisheries Specialist Mr. Raul Roldan. The consultation aims to identify and confirm the presence of indigenous peoples in the area, determine the status of fisheries sector in the area and identify livelihood options in identified priority sites for management in El Nido.

69. The consultation was attended by the barangay officials (chairperson, councilors, and IPMR) and a representative from the farmers' association. The barangay covers Lio Beach which is operated by Ayala corporation. Earlier project documents indicated that Cagbatang Reef is part of Villa Libertad but upon consultation with the barangay, it turned out that said reef is part of Pasadena, the next barangay to Libertad. Nonetheless, a consultation on fisheries management concerns and livelihood projects was made as Libertad can be considered a second-tiered project site in terms of priority.

### **2. Summary of Discussion**

70. Mr. Raul Roldan discussed briefly the SURF STDP Project and the objectives of the consultation.

71. According to the IPMR, 70% of the total population in Villa Libertad are Cuyonon but relayed that there is no ancestral domain claim within the barangay. The IPMR assumed to office in 2013.

72. Dwindling fish catch was the major fisheries issue identified by the informants as a result of overfishing and smaller fishing area. Current number of remaining fisherfolks in the barangay has gone to 50 individuals. Some of the fishermen were already converted to tricycle drivers. The decline in number is due to the absence of a permanent docking site and their involvement into tourism activities.

73. Livelihood projects that were recommended were a tour package that includes a waterfalls stop in Sitio Inigtan, mangrove tour in Lio River, dressmaking, handicraft making and vegetable farming. It was also mentioned that the barangay needs additional small infrastructures such as construction visitor of center, rehabilitation of water system, provision of solar panels.

### **3. Issues Arising from the Discussion**

74. During the consultation, no major issues were identified concerning indigenous peoples and the Project.

Picture 15: Signed Attendance Sheets

P15 - Sustainable Development Project

Subject: PROPERTY (MGT/2020) Date and Time: 2nd 11/2020, 1:00 PM Venue: AN UNIV LIBRARY, 5th FLOOR

Name	Department	Grade	Signature	Initials	Signature
<u>Abdulrahman Al-Sayegh</u>	<u>IT/ITR</u>	<u>ATP</u>			<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Muhammad Al-Sayegh</u>	<u>IT/ITR</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Salim Al-Sayegh</u>	<u>IT/ITR</u>	<u>ATP</u>			<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Abdulrahman Al-Sayegh</u>	<u>IT/ITR</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Abdulrahman Al-Sayegh</u>	<u>IT/ITR</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Salim Al-Sayegh</u>	<u>IT/ITR</u>	<u>ATP</u>			<u>[Signature]</u>

Picture 16: Consultation with Barangay Officials of Villa Libertad



## F. Livelihood Validation Workshop

### 1. Purpose of the Consultation

75. The livelihood consultation workshop was held at El Nido Municipal Hall on 16 December 2019 facilitated by Fisheries Specialist Mr. Raul Roldan and IP Specialist Ms. Leslie Robles. The workshop aims to review and get feedback on the list of livelihood recommendations and related interventions arising from the community consultations and field assessment conducted.

76. The workshop was attended by community leaders and BLGU representatives from barangays covering the priority clusters and sites for management in the municipality. These barangays are Bebeladan, Aberawan, Corong-Corong, Buena Suerte, Villa Libertad. MLGU department heads and staff, representatives from local organizations and members of the SURF project team were also present during the activity.

### 2. Summary of Discussion

77. Ms. Leslie Robles discussed the SURF STDP Project, its background, objectives, components, and the recommended priority sites in El Nido, specifically in Bacuit Bay and Poblacion Cluster. Mr. Raul Roldan, on the hand, discussed the results of the fisheries consultations highlighting the issue of dwindling fish catch as the main threat to the livelihood of fishers. The root causes and effects by barangay were presented briefly. This was followed by a discussion of the livelihood guidelines and the specific projects that were identified during the series of field consultations. Together with the projects, related information such as the trainings required for each livelihood were also presented.

78. The proposed livelihood projects per barangay are as follows:

Location	Proposed Livelihood Projects
Aberawan	New nature-based tourism destination (Simpian beach, sandbar, mangrove tour, bird watching, firefly watching), seaweed farming, vegetable farming, livestock and poultry raising
Bebeladan	Mikfish culture, vegetable farming, seaweed farming, handicraft making, cashew processing, Poultry raising for broiler and egg production, Mangrove river tour with bird and firefly watching, tourism service
Masagana	Tourist service to Masagana Reef
Villa Libertad	Kayak services, mangrove/waterfalls tour, sewing, handicraft making

79. There were no objections raised on the proposed projects for each barangay although there were other projects that were recommended by the Municipal Engineer and Tourism Head which were not specific to any barangay. This included an alternative to timber cutting (including of mangroves) which is a huge problem in the protected area. Another recommended project was the purchase of a decorticating machine to remove the husk from coconuts and a briquetting machine to convert the husk into charcoal briquettes. This was suggested in the light of the extreme drop in copra prices which has affected the livelihood of coconut farmers in El Nido.

80. Prior to the end of the meeting, the barangay official of Bebeladan recommended the inclusion of a firefly and birdwatching tour in Sitio Bonbon and kayak services for the Big and



**Picture 18: Livelihood Validation Workshop**



**Picture 19: Discussion on the Livelihood Options in El Nido**



### ANNEX 3: MINUTES OF KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

82. Interviews with key stakeholders were undertaken to gather additional information regarding the presence of indigenous peoples in the area, their current situation and their involvement in the tourism industry.

<b>Date of Interview</b>	November 13, 2019
<b>Name of Interviewee</b>	Charmaine Dela Cruz (Operations Officer)
<b>Organization</b>	Municipal Tourism Office
<b>Address</b>	El Nido

#### 83. Summary of Discussion/Interview:

- (i) Ms. Dela Cruz is relatively new to her position. She has been working in the LGU as an Operations Officer under the Municipal Tourism Office for 9 months.
- (ii) There is a moratorium on the titling of lands since 2008.
- (iii) There is an ongoing study on carrying capacity in El Nido led by DENR. As a result, a moratorium in the issuance of the Barangay Clearance, Certification and Endorsement to all project applications for construction of new buildings has been issued by the Municipal Mayor.
- (iv) She described that El Nido can offer different vibes depending on the type of tourist she further categorized as follows:
  - (a) If a tourist is after convenience, he/she would like the LIO area as all facilities are there and is close to the airport.
  - (b) If a tourist is adventurous but prefer to stay away from the crowd and wanted to be immersed to the local community, he/she would like the Bucana, Sibaltan and San Fernando area.
  - (c) A backpacker type of tourist would prefer to stay in the town proper/población area.
- (v) She mentioned that economy wise, tourism helped their municipality a lot but not in terms of culture. One of the negative impacts of tourism is that many locals were displaced due to the buying and selling of lands. Residential areas, particularly in the Poblacion, were converted to commercial spaces. Fishermen became businessmen. As there are lesser fishermen, fish catch has also declined.
- (vi) El Nido has a Municipal Tourism Council composed of representatives from the LGUs and local organizations. The IMPR is also a member of the said council to ensure that views and aspirations of IP relative to tourism will be heard.
- (vii) She is also currently focusing on the establishment of Barangay Tourism Council for each barangay in El Nido. The council shall serve as the tourism office in the barangay.
- (viii) She shared that the demolition happened last year (2018) but more specifically for commercial establishments. Affected persons were provided with compensation and relocated in houses by Gawad Kalinga.

<b>Date of Interview</b>	November 15, 2019
<b>Name of Interviewee</b>	Arnel Abrina (Barangay IPMR)
<b>Organization</b>	Barangay Local Government Unit
<b>Address</b>	Barangay Corong-Corong

**84. Summary of Discussion/Interview:**

- (i) Mr. Arnel Abrina shared that he became an IPMR after submitting the complete requirements to NCIP and was the issued with a Certificate of Affirmation. They have no local guidelines in the selection of IPMR, they followed the guidelines by NCIP and DILG.
- (ii) A person can be identified as a Cuyonon based on dialect and his/her surname.
- (iii) Baranagay Corong-Corong has a population of 3,200 persons where majority are Cuyonon and 10% are Bisaya. Residents of the barangay used to be engaged in farming, fishing and harvesting of edible's bird's nest. As Corong-Corong is an urban barangay and is part of the Poblacion, almost 100% of its population are now engaged in the tourism industry.

<b>Date of Interview</b>	November 16, 2019
<b>Name of Interviewee</b>	Nilo Abina (Tagbanua Tribal Chieftain)
<b>Organization</b>	n/a
<b>Address</b>	Barangay Teneguiban

**85. Summary of Discussion/Interview:**

- (i) In Teneguiban, there are two (2) indigenous groups namely the Cuyonon and Tagabanua. The barangay has an IPMR in the person of Mr. Wilfredo Valdez who is a Cuyonon.
- (ii) Mr. Abinas is the Tagbanua tribal chieftain. He mentioned that he will replace Datu Prospero Castro as the Municipal IPMR after the latter's term. He also shared that he is still on the process of completing his requirements.
- (iii) According to Mr. Abina, the Tagbanua population in El Nido comprises around 500 persons and 80 households. 70 households are in Teneguiban residing in Sitio Catuldan, Cagbuli, Daguyon and Dagamay. Other barangays with presence of Tagbanua are Bucana, Bagumbayan and Aberawan.
- (iv) He shared the Tagbanua Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) which is composed of the Apong Dakulo, Mamapet (elders), Maneg-erekelen (council) and Tanod. He identified himself as the Apong Dakulo. He also mentioned that Teneguiban is an ancestral domain however, several portions of the barangay have been titled and only the northern part of Teneguiban remains as public land categorized as Timberland. He is thinking that they can still claim the Timberland area.
- (v) In terms of economic activities, the Tagbanua are into fishing and livestock. The Tagbanua are sea-lovers. In fact, they would get sick if they are detached from the sea.
- (vi) When asked about the impacts of tourism, he said that tourism is one of reasons why the lands of the Tagbanua were taken away. He also mentioned

that the prices of commodities went really high. There were also changes in the culture particularly the way people dressed. On the positive side, they are now interested in studying/going to school.

- (vii) The Tagbanua are being discriminated until now. There is no separate consultation being conducted by the local government for them.

## **ANNEX 4: MINUTES OF ONLINE CONSULTATIONS DURING COVID-19**

### **A. Community Consultation in Barangay Corong-Corong**

#### **1. Purpose of the Consultation**

86. The consultation was held in Barangay Corong-Corong on 21 July 2020 facilitated by IP Specialist Ms. Jane Austria-Young. The consultation aims to present to the stakeholders the proposed infrastructure projects (i.e. drainage system, sewerage and septage management) under the STDP and determine the positive and negative impacts of these projects to the affected IP community.

87. The consultation was attended by the Barangay Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representative and Cuyonon tribal leaders of Barangay Corong-Corong.

#### **2. Summary of Discussion**

88. Ms. Austria-Young started the activity by requesting the participants to introduce themselves. Afterwards, she gave a brief orientation on the Sustainable Tourism Development Project and explained the objectives of the consultation.

89. The participants of the focus group discussion are all Cuyonon. All of them were already born in El Nido but their grandparents were originally from Cuyo Island. Similarly, the IPMR of Corong-Corong was born and raised in El Nido. His grandparents were born in Cuyo but they migrated to mainland Palawan as there is no means to earn a living in the island. In 1915, his grandfather applied for a certificate of land title in Corong-Corong measuring around 9 hectares.

90. Majority of IPs in Corong-Corong are Cuyonon. There is no ancestral domain claim within the barangay but the Cuyonon mostly own the lands supported by a land title (OCT/TCT). The Cuyonon are already following the laws set by the local government and not the customary laws. For the selection of the IPMR, guidelines were developed based on the national guidelines of NCIP. There are traditions still being practiced up to present which include songs, marriage, sports and farming practices. They are also celebrating the IP Month every October.

91. Because of the pandemic, the Cuyonon went back to fishing, farming and harvesting of edible bird's nest for their livelihood. Some are sari-sari store owners. Prior to this, the number one source of income is through tourism activities. They serve as tour guides, tour organizers, boat operators and helpers, tricycle drivers, and construction workers to establishments and hotels.

92. When asked if existing infrastructure facilities in El Nido are already sufficient to their needs, they said that they have been experiencing their houses being flooded (knee-high deep) especially during the rainy season. Hence, drainage system is really a problem.

93. The participants were informed of the proposed infrastructure facilities under the STDP such sewerage treatment, septage management and drainage system. They have no opposition on the projects that were identified. It was shared that the Corong-Corong Beach in El Nido were closed for swimming last year due to high coliform. They suspected that this is due to the septic tanks of the establishments and residences near the beach. There are

also residences near the river and the water from the river flows going to the beach. If there would be a sewerage treatment facility, these problems will be avoided.

94. It was confirmed that the projects will be economically useful to both men and women and will not pose negative impacts to their culture. The Cuyonon also expressed their willingness to participate during project implementation.

**3. Issue Arising from the Discussion**

95. During the consultation, no major issues were raised/identified relative to the proposed projects.

**Picture 20: Signed Attendance Sheets**



**Picture 21: Consultation with the IPMR and Cuyonon Tribal Leaders of Barangay Corong-Corong**



## **B. Community Consultation in Barangay Barotuan**

### **1. Purpose of the Consultation**

96. The consultation was held in Barangay Barotuan on 21 July 2020 facilitated by IP Specialist Ms. Leslie Robles. The consultation aims to confirm presence of indigenous peoples in the area and determine the potential impacts of the sanitary landfill project to the IP community.

97. The consultation was attended by the barangay officials (barangay councilor and barangay indigenous peoples mandatory representative) and residents of Barangay Barotuan.

### **2. Summary of Discussion**

98. Initially, Ms. Robles discussed the background, objectives and components of the Philippine Sustainable Tourism Development Project. The objectives of the consultation were also explained, and they were informed that the proposed sanitary landfill project will be located in their barangay. The participants were also asked to introduce themselves. Hence, it was learned that the participants are Aklanan and Cuyonon.

99. The Cuyonon were born in Barotuan but they shared that their grandparents or parents originally came from Cuyo Island. Based on the latest survey, the Cuyonon comprised 20% or 672 out of the 3,118-total population of the barangay. There is no ancestral domain claim within the barangay and most of the lands are already titled or supported by a tax declaration.

100. The IPMR shared that the Cuyonon culture is still being practiced up to this day such as traditional farm practices (pagbabayo ng palay) and respecting the elders (pagmamano). In terms of conflict resolution, conflict between Cuyonons will be brought to the attention of the IPMR while conflict between an Aklanan and Cuyonon will be taken care of by the Barangay Chairperson.

101. The nature of work of the Aklanan and Cuyonon are the same. Prior to Covid-19 pandemic, the residents of Barotuan are engaged in tourism activities to earn income working as tourists guide and hotel staff. Some are farmers. At present, since tourists are not allowed in El Nido, they went back to farming, livestock raising, selling of farm products in the market i.e. vegetable and rice.

102. The barangay secretary stated that that the sanitary landfill project is really needed in El Nido as solid waste is one of their major concerns. In Barotuan, they have a MRF, however, garbage collection is not regular and waste segregation is also not being religiously undertaken. Garbage/solid wastes generated from the hotels as well as from other barangays are being brought to the dumpsite in Barangay Villa Libertad. Residents of Barotuan are opposing the sanitary landfill project thinking that it would be the same as the existing dumpsite.

103. The difference between a dumpsite and a sanitary landfill was explained to the participants. They were also assured that there will be no degradation of ground water and surface water quality. In addition, positive social impacts include improved health conditions as a result of improved sanitation and solid waste management.

104. The participants said they will not oppose the project as long as it will not pose negative impacts to their barangay. They requested for another consultation where the detailed technical design of the project will be presented and thoroughly explained.

### **3. Issues Arising from the Discussion**

105. Despite the explanation on the difference between a dumpsite and sanitary landfill, some participants still expressed that they are not in favor of the project because of the following anticipated impacts:

- (i) Poor quality of crops as there are agricultural lands near the proposed location of the sanitary landfill
- (ii) Health risks due to contamination of the river near the proposed project site which serve as their source of water for drinking and domestic use
- (iii) Polluted runoff water going down to the residential areas in times of disaster/flooding due to typhoon

Picture 22: Signed Attendance Sheets

Focused Group Discussion - Barangay Paratam	
July 22 2020	
1. RONA A. LANGE	- [Signature]
2. ROSELO P. ANTOY	[Signature]
3. Allan R. BOBADO	[Signature]
4. ROSE ANN F. TENORIO	R. Tenorio
5. DAISY F. ANTOY	Daisy [Signature]
6. ROSALE F. BALICANIS	Rosalie [Signature]
7. DORRY P. FERNANDEZ	Dorrie [Signature]
8. GEORGE B. TINOPAY	George [Signature]
9. MARY ANN G. CALSON	M. Calson
10. RICARDO C. LAGUNA	Ricardo [Signature]
11. MIGUEL Y. SUSTIA	Miguel [Signature]
12. MABLE BELICANIS	Mable [Signature]
13. FLORENTINA T. MATHILA	Florentina [Signature]
14. FRANKIE I. FERRER	Frankie [Signature]
15. MARICEL F. MARIACA	Maricel [Signature]
16. VICTORIA G. JACOBO	V. Jacobo
17. AARON S. CANTO	Aaron [Signature]
18. REYNOLD A. RAMOS	Reynold [Signature]
19. ANILYN L. SERRANO	Anilyn [Signature]
20. ROSA S. VALLER	Rosa [Signature]
21. JIMMY P. SACTO	Jimmy [Signature]
22. AURORA D. CASTRO	Aurora [Signature]
23. BRUCE MARIACA	Bruce [Signature]
24. JENISSA ANTON	Jenissa [Signature]
25. JUANITO M. ANTOY	Juanito [Signature]
26. GIBERT A. ANTOY	Gibert [Signature]
27. DANICO D. ANTOY	Danico [Signature]
28. SERGIO FELIPE	Sergio [Signature]
29. LORNA H. CANTO	Lorna [Signature]
30. VILMA C. EBRA	Vilma [Signature]
31. GONDO C. BUSTILLO	Gondo [Signature]

Barotuan

32. Mingo Postal  
33. Betty C. Suelto  
34. Jose R. Batay  
35. Rex Ochoa  
36. Doreen Camacho

Doreen  
Betty  
Jose  
Rex  
Mingo

Picture 23: Consultation in Barangay Barotuan on the Proposed Sanitary Landfill Project



## ANNEX 5: MINUTES OF KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

106. Phone interviews were conducted with various stakeholders, mostly holding positions in the government, to (i) confirm presence of indigenous peoples in the project area (ii) gather additional information on the socio-economic situation of Cuyonon in El Nido, and (iii) determine potential impacts of the proposed projects.

<b>Date of Interview</b>	20 July 2020
<b>Name of Interviewee</b>	Arvin Acosta (Tourism Officer)
<b>Organization</b>	Municipal Local Government Unit
<b>Contact No.</b>	0917-8417771

### 107. Summary of Discussion/Interview:

- (i) According to Mr. Acosta, there are two (2) IP groups in El Nido namely Tagbanua and Cuyonon. Both indigenous groups have distinct language. Further, there is no declared ancestral domain/CADT in El Nido.
- (ii) The Tagbanua in El Nido have been in Palawan for a very long time already. They are either mountain-dwellers or island dwellers and they have shared tradition and culture with the Tagbanua of Linapacan. On the other hand, the Cuyonon originally came from Cuyo Island and only migrated to mainland Palawan. They are already “civilized” which means they are following the mainstream form of government unlike the Tagbanua who still follow their indigenous political structure.
- (iii) The municipality has developed a Cultural Arts Plan. Under the said plan, a Cultural Arts Office and Council will be created. The Heritage Tourism Division under the Municipal Office will serve as the secretariat. Activities in the plan include having a database for stories, inventory of artifacts and cultural mapping to document the customs and traditions in El Nido including those of the indigenous people.
- (iv) The Cuyonon has two (2) museums: traditional boat (Pangko) and traditional house (Balay-Cuyonon).
- (v) The Cuyonon are engaged in tourism activities as their main source of income. They are tour guides and hotel owners. Hence, as to economic situation, the Cuyonon are not vulnerable but it is their culture that is being eroded.
- (vi) The proposed urban infrastructure projects under the STDP has no negative impacts to the communities.

<b>Date of Interview</b>	20 July 2020
<b>Name of Interviewee</b>	Mary Ann Delos Santos
<b>Organization</b>	NCIP Community Service Center - Roxas
<b>Contact No.</b>	0939-9076172

### 108. Summary of Discussion/Interview:

- (i) Cuyonon are recognized as indigenous cultural communities but it is the Tagbanua who can apply for CADT in mainland Palawan. Based on history, the Tagbanua are the original IPs in mainland Palawan while Cuyonon are from Cuyo Island.

- (ii) As to population, there are more Cuyonon than Tagbanua in El Nido because of intermarriage. People also chose to be affiliated to Cuyonon since the Tagbanua are being discriminated.
- (iii) There are around 600 Tagbanua households in El Nido. They have a CADT application covering Barangays Villa Libertad, Mabini, and Manlag.
- (iv) If consultations will be conducted for the issuance of Certification Precondition, consent will be secured from the Tagbanua.
- (v) The Cuyonon are already mainstreamed and are no longer practicing customary laws (e.g. marriage, amicable settlements) except for arts (e.g. song and dance).
- (vi) In terms of governance, Cuyonon have IPS where their traditional head is being referred to as *Mangulo*.
- (vii) Cuyonon has no application for CADT in El Nido. If the project will be constructed in Corong-Corong, the Cuyonon may pass a resolution stating that they do not have a CADT application.
- (viii) In Corong-Corong, there is an application for CALT by a Tagbanua. If the said area will not be affected by the project, as confirmed by a field-based investigation, FPIC is not required, and NCIP will issue a Certificate of Non-Overlap.
- (ix) The LGU may send an official communication to NCIP Regional Office endorsing all projects to include feasibility study, location of projects, financial statements, socio-cultural impact and environmental impact.

<b>Date of Interview</b>	20 July 2020
<b>Name of Interviewee</b>	Prospero Castro (Municipal IPMR)
<b>Organization</b>	Municipal Local Government Unit
<b>Contact No.</b>	0999-9938864

#### 109. Summary of Discussion/Interview:

- (i) The IPMR agrees that the proposed urban infrastructure projects are really needed in Coron. As a tourism destination, he said that it is important to promote and maintain the cleanliness and good sanitation in the municipality particularly in Corong-Corong and other Poblacion barangays.
- (ii) The projects also have no negative impacts when it comes to their culture as the Cuyonon have already adapted the mainstream culture.
- (iii) El Nido has a federation of IPMRs. Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, Mr. Castro would often gather the barangay IMPRs for a meeting to discuss issues and urgent matters. When there are conflicts involving IPs/Cuyonons, the matter will be raised to the barangay IPMR for mediation.
- (iv) The Cuyonon have a distinct language but nowadays Cuyonon children are already speaking in Tagalog.
- (v) As to economic activities, the Cuyonon used to be engaged in kaingin activities. When kaingin was no longer allowed, they shifted to farming, fishing and carpentry. However, the farmlands were sold when the tourism industry started in El Nido. Due to Covid-19, the people went back again to fishing and farming.
- (vi) Mr. Castro expressed his opposition to the location of the sanitary landfill in Barangay Barotuan. He said that there are people and rice fields below the proposed location of the landfill. He recommends that it would better to find another location where there are less population that will be affected. He also heard that the residents of Barotuan are not in favor of the proposed project and it is only some of the barangay councilors who would want the project to push through.

<b>Date of Interview</b>	23 July 2020
<b>Name of Interviewee</b>	Leicil Reynoso (Tribal Chieftain)
<b>Address</b>	Barangay Bebeladan, El Nido
<b>Contact No.</b>	0926-7893611

#### 110. Summary of Discussion/Interview:

- (i) Ms. Reynoso was selected by Datu Prospero Castro (Municipal IPMR) to serve as the IPMR of Barangay Bebeladan. She has yet to assume to office as her requirements were just recently submitted to NCIP.
- (ii) IPs in Bebeladan are Cuyonon. They comprise around 30% of the total population of the barangay. Similar with the rest of the population, the Cuyonon are farmers, fisherfolks and some are employed in the resorts. In terms of political structure, they recognize their elders, but they follow the mainstream government.
- (iii) There are no residents/IP presence in Big Lagoon and South Miniloc. In Miniloc Island, there are cottages owned by Ayala.
- (iv) When asked about the benefits of tourism, Ms. Reynoso said that the BLGU is earning income from tourism activities. She, on the other hand, could not identify any negative impact.

<b>Date of Interview</b>	24 July 2020
<b>Name of Interviewee</b>	Arnel Abrina (Barangay IPMR)
<b>Organization</b>	Barangay Local Government Unit
<b>Address</b>	Barangay Corong-Corong, El Nido
<b>Contact No.</b>	0921-2244899

#### 111. Summary of Discussion/Interview:

- (i) The proof of ownership of Cuyonon landowners in Corong-Corong are OCT or TCT. The land owned by the family of Mr. Abrina, measuring around 9 hectares, is supported by an OCT. Said OCT was issued in August 1927.
- (ii) There is an application for CALT in Corong-Corong by Mr. Israel Gomez, who is a Cuyonon.
- (iii) Based on the survey, the population of TagbanuaTandolanen in El Nido is around 300 while Cuyonon are 18,000. Mr. Abrina mentioned that there was a research conducted which revealed that the Tagbanua in El Nido are not Tandolanen.but Calamianes. They originally came from Coron and Linapacan.

<b>Date of Interview</b>	27 July 2020
<b>Name of Interviewee</b>	Ricky Ballena (Barangay Chairperson)
<b>Organization</b>	Barangay Local Government Unit
<b>Address</b>	Barangay Buena Suerte, El Nido
<b>Contact No.</b>	0920-5001115

### 112. Summary of Discussion/Interview

- (i) The population in Buena Suerte is 2,800. Of this, 20% are Cuyonon and majority are Bisaya. The Cuyonon are engaged to fishing and tourism similar with the other residents of Buena Suerte.
- (ii) There are no residents/IP presence in Nat-Nat Beach.
- (iii) Nat-Nat Beach is a private property of Ayala located in an island under the jurisdiction of Barangay Buena Suerte. There are no tourists going or visiting the site as it is not a part of the package tour. Boats are also not allowed to dock in the said area. Instead, tourists are going to Pasanbigan located in the other side of the island.
- (iv) Only guests of Ayala are allowed to go to Nat-Nat Beach.
- (v) Barangay Captain Ballena has no opposition to government projects that are beneficial to the barangay and community. However, he thinks that it will be difficult if the proposed small site infrastructure projects under the STDP will be constructed in a private property.

<b>Date of Interview</b>	01 August 2020
<b>Name of Interviewee</b>	Dionesia Banua
<b>Organization</b>	Former NCIP Commissioner

### 113. Summary of Discussion/Interview

- (i) Cuyonon are recognized as IP by the national government but they are already categorized as mainstreamed. They are educated and economically well off compared to other IP groups in Palawan.
- (ii) El Nido is part of the mainland Palawan. The Cuyonon are unable to have ancestral domain claims in mainland Palawan since it is difficult for them to establish that they have been in the area since time immemorial. They originally came from Cuyo Island.
- (iii) Based on the discussion with the Corong-Corong IPMR, the Cuyonon have already established ownership over the lands in El Nido through the mainstreamed tenure system. Hence, they no longer need to apply for CALT or CADT.
- (iv) If there are no natural resources that will be affected and the IP group is not dependent on these resources, FPIC is not required. Similar to ADB policies, if the IPs are not vulnerable, the IP safeguards will not be triggered.
- (v) The Cuyonon have their own language, culture, festivals but they are already mainstreamed and have control over the economy.
- (vi) Three (3) typologies/categories were mentioned: traditional, semi-assimilated and assimilated.
- (vii) The FPIC process to be undertaken depends on the scope and nature of the project. For projects that will provide basic services to the community, FPIC is required but not the full-blown. Since the water source (Cadiang Falls) is within the ancestral domain, consent of the affected IP community needs to be secured, that they are indeed allowing the water to be used in other areas.
- (viii) Tandolonen means from the north (Roxas, Taytay, El Nido, San Vicente). Tagbanua is the bigger IP group but there are subgroups (mainland, Tandolanen, Calamianes) based on geographical location. The language and culture of these subgroups also varies.

<b>Date of Interview</b>	02 August 2020
<b>Name of Interviewee</b>	Roy Dabuit
<b>Organization</b>	Former NCIP Commissioner

#### 114. Summary of Discussion/Interview:

- (i) The Tagbanua Tandolonen and Tagbanua Calamaianes have the same language and surname, the only difference is the location.
- (ii) In El Nido, the Tagbanua are situated in Sitio Catuldan in Barangay Teneguiban.
- (iii) The Cuyonon are already professionals. It has not been agreed or finalized yet if their language will be referred as Cuyonen or Cuyonon. The indigenous political structure of the Cuyonon was also not established. They are using the term 'datu' which is being used in Mindanao.
- (iv) The ancestral domain of the Cuyonon is in Cuyo Island. Thus, they are having difficulty in establishing claims in the mainland Palawan and other parts of Palawan.
- (v) The Cuyonon are recognized as IPs but were not given the privilege to have an IPMR coming from their group. This will only be allowed if there is consent coming from the Tagbanua. As per guidelines, an IP group without an ancestral domain could not enjoy the rights of having an IPMR.

<b>Date of Interview</b>	03 August 2020
<b>Name of Interviewee</b>	Miguel Severino (Tribal Chieftain)
<b>Address</b>	Barangay Barotuan, El Nido
<b>Contact No.</b>	0912-6288428

#### 115 Summary of Discussion/Interview

- (i) Mr. Severino has not assume to office yet as his papers are currently on-process in NCIP. His documents were submitted July this year. He was selected and endorsed by the Cuyonon IP community to serve as the IMPR. A validation was also conducted by NCIP together with the Municipal IMPR. He, however, is not aware if there is an existing CADT application in Barangay Barotuan.
- (ii) He has no opposition to the sanitary landfill project as long as it will not pose negative impacts to the IP community. The site is located 800 meters away from a river hence, they fear that the river may get contaminated in the future because of the leak coming from the landfill.
- (iii) The proposed site for sanitary landfill is a private lot. The owner is a Cuyonon.
- (iv) The population of Cuyonon is 672. Lands in the barangay are individually-owned supported by a title or tax declaration. There is also presence of Tagbanua in the Barotuan comprising of 10 families because of intermarriages.