



**SUPPORT INITIATIVES OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES
IN ASSERTING LAND RIGHTS AND PROMOTING
ECOSYSTEMS APPROACH FOR COMMUNITY
RESILIENCE**

**FOR THE PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2023 TO DECEMBER 31, 2023**

PROGRESS REPORT



Tebtebba

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NGO in Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the UN

Project Title

Support Initiatives of Indigenous Communities in Asserting Land Rights and
Promoting Ecosystems Approach for Community Resilience

Collaborative Program of Tebtebba and Swedbio

Progress Report for the Period

January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

Submitted by

Philippine National Program
(Former)
Indigenous Peoples and Biodiversity Program

Submitted to

SwedBio at Stockholm Resilience Centre (SRC)

Date Submitted

April 1, 2024

ACRONYMS

ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plant
BLGU	Barangay Local Government Unit
CABI	Center for Agriculture and Biodiversity International
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CBMIS	Community-Based Monitoring Information Systems
COD-ILK	Centers of Distinction for Indigenous and Local Knowledge
COLE	Council of Leaders and Elders
DA	Department of Agriculture
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resource
HH	Household
IEC	Information, Education and Campaign
IFOI	Inapinan Farmers Organization, Inc.
IHA	Integrated Holistic Approach
IKSP	Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices
IN	Indigenous Navigator
IPBES	Intergovernmental Panel for Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services
IPBP	Indigenous Peoples and Biodiversity Program
IPMR	Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representative
IPS	Indigenous Political Structure
IPSI	International Partnership for Satoyama Initiatives
IPSSDD	Indigenous Peoples' Sustainable, Self-Determined Development
MLGU	Municipal Development Unit
MPDO	Municipal Planning and Development Office
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan

Kamal is the IPS of the Erumanen ne Menuvu

Licoy is a name of a place in Barangay Poblacion, part of the Likoy ancestral domain

Likoy refers the the whole ancestral domain

I-Likoy is translated as 'from or of Likoy'

YEAR 2023

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

“Global efforts to mitigate the climate crises remains inadequate” according to State of Climate Action 2023. The World Meteorological Organization recorded 2023 as the hottest year in history.¹ One expert designated the year as one characterized by an alarming surge in both the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, solidifying its status as a year marked by catastrophic events of a natural origin.² Heatwaves, floods, droughts, wildfires and rapidly intensifying tropical cyclones harmed vital ecosystems and food sources, caused misery in the life of millions of people and inflicting many billions of dollars in economic losses.³

Humanitarian crisis worsened and needs such as water, food, dignity go unmet. December 10, 2023 marks the 75th anniversary. Its promise of dignity and equality in rights, has been under a sustained assault as the world faces numerous challenges, conflicts, exploding inequalities, climate change. Year 2023 crafted the Human Rights 75 initiative that seeks to shift the understanding and action towards greater knowledge of the universality of the UDHR so that collective action to achieve the values, and rights enshrined will leave anyone behind.⁴

Amidst these crises, countries came together in unprecedented ways to tackle the triple planetary crisis of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste. An environmental multilateralism led to landmark pacts to end chemical pollution and transition the world away from fossil fuels; the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and partners launched the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans Accelerator Partnership. The UN Climate Change Conference (COP28) with nearly 200 Parties came together with a decision to ratchet up climate action to keep the global temperature limit of 1.5°C within reach.

In the Philippines, natural hazards and conflict affected more than 13.7 million people in 2023. While only 11 tropical cyclones (TC) entered the Philippines Area of Responsibility (PAR) from an average of 20, the country experienced heavy rains causing floods and landslides; a series of strong earthquakes in Mindanao that caused extensive damage to infrastructures, displacement of people and loss of lives. The year was also seen as the start of a strong El Niño.⁵

The Philippine economy faced multiple hurdles last year including soaring food prices and persistent supply chain bottlenecks.⁶ However, data shows that the Philippines economy has continued to show robust expansion, with GDP growth of 5.9% year-over-year (y/y) in the third quarter of 2023. This is due to fast growth in the manufacturing sector, sustained remittance inflows from workers abroad, fast-growing IT-BPO and the continued recovery of the tourism sector.⁷

1 <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/state-global-climate-2023-enarruzh>
2 <https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/biggest-natural-disasters-happen-in-the-world-2023-1703059527-1>
3 <https://wmo.int/news/media-centre/climate-change-indicators-reached-record-levels-2023-wmo>
4 <https://www.un.org/en/observances/human-rights-day>
5 <https://reliefweb.int/report/philippines/philippines-2023-significant-natural-hazards-and-conflicts-snapshot-12-january-2024>
6 <https://asia.nikkei.com/Economy/Philippines-misses-official-target-with-5.6-GDP-growth-in-2023>
7 [pglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/mi/research-analysis/philippines-economy-shows-robust-growth-into-the-new-year.html](https://global.com/marketintelligence/en/mi/research-analysis/philippines-economy-shows-robust-growth-into-the-new-year.html)

On the other hand, the human rights situation in the Philippines was still “dire” in 2023 even as President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. took a “measured” rhetoric on the issue. In Human Rights Watch’s (HRW) “World Report 2024,” the organizations said enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings – both in connection to the government’s anti-drug and anti-insurgency campaigns – continued to be a problem even under the Marcos administration.⁸

EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF THE PROJECT (2022-2024)

1. Indigenous communities in the Philippines pilot sites have increased awareness on IP/ human rights and enabled to strengthen their organizations or customary governance and engage the state in the revitalization of indigenous territorial management (ITM) particularly on sustainable management of agriculture, marine and forests biodiversity and ecosystems;
2. Indigenous communities in Philippine pilot sites, especially women and youth increase their capacities for livelihoods development towards increased community resilience;
3. Contribute to the overall work of Tebtebba of enabling communities to engage their government and enhance their research skills to gather information, establish their monitoring systems and generate new or enriched knowledge towards improved decision making, planning, lobby and advocacy.

ACHIEVEMENT OF 2023 AND UPCOMING WORK FOR 2024

ACTIVITIES, PARTNER COMMUNITIES INVOLVED	OUTCOMES/ RESULT as of end 2023	REMARKS, UPCOMING WORK
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Participatory Community Research with Ganak da Ilikoy

Filling in gaps, validation, substantiation and re-validation of community maps; data and information, some IKSP documentation with elders of Ganak da I-Likoy;	Completed indicative maps are now ready to be integrated in the Likoy Profile. These include: 1. Maps tracing ancestors’ history of settlements 2. Likoy tribe old settlements 3. Likoy ancestral domain limited in Poblacion 4. Cultural map of Barangay Poblacion 5. Demarcated ancestral land boundaries, land areas	Using the maps generated from the research, Ganak da I-Likoy submitted its application for CADT to the Provincial Office of NCIP. NCIP appreciated the completeness of the maps although consider these as “indicative”.
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ACTIVITIES, PARTNER COMMUNITIES INVOLVED	OUTCOMES/ RESULT as of end 2023	REMARKS, UPCOMING WORK
<i>Continuation...</i>		
FGD to collectively interpret and analyze demographic data	Processed HH survey results was presented to the Ganak da Likoy research committee for the veracity of content and enrichment. People who identify themselves as Likoy supported the HH survey by 100%.	Aside from being part of the documents for CADT application, how they will use the result of the HH survey has to be discussed Data Gatherers of Likoy are committed to assist in future research work
Pattern of consumption and production	Collective discussion and validation of FGD on agricultural production and consumption. The gist of which-Paracelis mirrors the situation of the Philippines. It is rich in natural resources but these have been exploited especially the forests and the farmlands, hence restoration is needed. To restore some agricultural lands revitalization and innovations on indigenous farming was seen.	In this regard, a youth organization was organized with a mission to lead in the proposed revitalization and innovations of IKSP in agriculture. This will be further discussed. The potential of youth leading a regenerative agriculture is something to look forward to.
Genealogical study	Likoy concludes that their ancestors existed way before the 1700s which the genealogy study was able to document The research generated much interest in tracing family lineage which they continue to do	While genealogy showed the present generation are coming from common clans, it was not able to strengthen the identity of Likoy as one indigenous community.
Linkage and network building with the municipal local government units and agencies within Paracelis Strategic planning based on the research and documentation	Network building was intended for a multi-stakeholders’ forum with Likoy after they have made their Community Development plan. However, few leaders of Likoy people residing in Barangay Bunot insist of having separate IPO and this was respected by Ganak da Ilikoy Ganak da I-Likoy and Tebtebba attempted to unify views through a series of discussions but failed.	With the separation of residents of Bunot, Tebtebba has second thoughts on continuing the partnership on operationalization of IHA-IPSSDD but is committed to continue working with Likoy. To have a local biodiversity action plan which was explored with the Mayor of Paracelis needs to be revisited
The start of engagement with Likoy people was on the processing Center in Sitio Licoy with the IFOI whose membership only covers Licoy and Babba, 2 of the more than 30 sitios of Barangay Poblacion, Paracelis. The implementation of the project was done all throughout the COVID period and it was only when the project was nearing completion that Tebtebba was able to visit. At this time, Tebtebba was only meeting around representatives of 40 households.		

8 <https://news.tv5.com.ph/breaking/read/human-rights-philippines-human-rights-situation-still-dire-in-2023-rights-group>
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ACTIVITIES, PARTNER COMMUNITIES INVOLVED	OUTCOMES/ RESULT as of end 2023	REMARKS, UPCOMING WORK
<i>Continuation...</i>		
To engage the whole of Likoy people was a push from Tebtebba who at this time has finalized its orientation on community strengthening work. For maximization of resources and be true to FPIC, it is best that operationalization of IHA-IPSSDD engage an IP community with an ancestral domain as this will become the basic unit of planning. So Ganak da I-likoy or descendants of the people of Likoy) came into the picture. By end of 2023, Tebtebba was able to interact with 700 households to complete the research		

Community action research with Pidlisan Tribe of Sagada

Data collected since 2014 were discussed and enriched by COLE	Information on traditional coping mechanism were surfaced out and gave more value to IKSP PTO Education Committee was given the responsibility to see how the traditional knowledge and practices be transmitted PITO Research Committee was formed	The Education Committee will have to meet with all the schools of Department of Education within Pidlisan to craft a program on IKSP transmission. This will be considered a priority in 2024
Orientation on CBMIS and skills training aligned with the needs of the household survey. Pidlisan decided to do their own survey even after MPDO office did it as they said majority of the households were not included in the survey.	COLE of Pidlisan, some elected officials and interested Enumerators joined the CBMIS orientation; Nine of the participants continued and were trained on Research Methodologies and how to generate data using the household survey. Seven became data gatherers and 2 did the encoding. Three of the research team are members of the research Committee. Explored collaboration with MPDO of Sagada but this did not materialize as their Office already did a survey in Pidlisan for PSA. PSA is in-charge of processing the data and they said it may take a year for these to be processed.	Tebtebba and PITO agreed to do 100% enumeration but few houses were not surveyed as they don't like. This was attributed to previous red tagging on both PITO and Tebtebba which created mistrust to these who did not give their consent. While research output is substantial, there are conflicting data to be reconciled; e.g. 3 maps having different land areas; gaps in land tenure, land use within the ancestral domain due to changes during COVID 19.
Household survey to collect demo-graphic data and consumption and production patter of the community	Mentoring was done by Tebtebba staffs and data gathering was done by the trained Research team from the community.	Data collated from the household survey need to be analyzed and validated. Hence the comprehensive, strategic tribal plans was indefinitely postponed.
Study the implication of coffee cultivation in the forest lands of Pidlisan on the land of the commons	The study revealed that renewed coffee cultivation around 2010 started in the grasslands and expanded to the pine forests where coffee was integrated without cutting trees. It was during the COVID time that there was clearing of	The data needs will undergo collective analysis and the tribe has to act on some claims to privatize communal lands on the basis of planting coffee.

ACTIVITIES, PARTNER COMMUNITIES INVOLVED	OUTCOMES/ RESULT as of end 2023	REMARKS, UPCOMING WORK
<i>Continuation...</i>		
	forests some of which have reverted to forest as these were neglected.	Coffee farms have become tourist destination and there is a need
	For some who used communal lands, it is clear to them that they don't own the lands. But some are trying to use the planting of coffee to stake their claims on these	to incorporate these under the management of village tourism. PITO need to lead in discussing protocols in tourism in the ancestral domain
Demarcate ancestral land boundaries, determine land areas for CADT application	This is on-going. There is limitation of resources as demarcating tribal boundaries will need consultations or renewal of pacts through rituals with the neighbor tribe concerned	Need to mobilize, generate resources for this to be implemented
Genealogical study in Pidlisan	Triangulation and additional pedigree chart in genealogy, fill in some gaps for Likoy Data Gathering in Pidlisan up to the eight generation back	PITO committed to do this through mobilizing the major clans. At the end of the year, one clan reached up to 8 generation
Process CADT Application with NCIP	Requirements for CADT application have yet to be completed	The processes required for legal recognition may take a long time
PITO was able to generate funds from Pawanka Fund which is funding their experiment of saktoto, assessment of coffee cultivation, and updating their land use map which was last done in 2014. Pawanka Fund also linked them to a funder for the rehabilitation of their communal irrigation system (CIS). The implementation started in August 2023. Aside from this, PITO won cash award in village tourism and had also to implement activities related to tourism. So even without the strategic plans, PITO are all hands-on-deck in implementing their projects. This year, they faced challenges such tribal conflicts over territorial boundaries and FPIC of external actors interested in mining.		

Strengthening community governance

Case study on the operationalization of the indigenous political System of the Teduray-Lambangian, Erumanen ne Menuvu and Tinananon ⁹ The study intends to provide lessons for	2023 was the preparation period for the study. 3 IP groups agreed to conduct the study to: 1. determine level of implementation of the key provisions of the IPS 2. determine the challenges encountered by the customary governance;	Most of the data gathering was done by end of 2023. The study is proceeding with data processing. The study would inform Tebtebba and its network on the experiences of the different IPS in asserting their customary
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⁹ These are Teduray Justice and Governance, Erumanen ne Menuvu Kamal and Nova-aa'n Pottung to Tanong Buwis to Tinonanon Ka-ay't Tinanan

ACTIVITIES, PARTNER COMMUNITIES INVOLVED	OUTCOMES/ RESULT as of end 2023	REMARKS, UPCOMING WORK
<i>Continuation...</i>		
those who are asserting and have plans to revive and strengthen their customary governance	3. analyze the interaction of the customary government with the state institutions; 4. determine the level of functionality of the structure of the various IPS being studied	governance within the state system and how pluralism was applied.
Public awareness raising on the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of the Phil., (IPRA 1997)	Both Pidlisan and Likoy people were able to engage with NCIP who provided resource persons and facilitators for the study session on IPRA Ganak da Likoy was able to mobilize the 12 tribes in Paracelis to attend the study session. The other tribes and the NCIP articulated verbal support for the Likoy to process their CADT.	Seemingly the message from NCIP to both Pidlisan and Likoy people – “Having the IPRA in the Philippines, there is primacy of the customary over the state governance In IP territories” has not been internalized. Maybe that is how deep we are entrenched in the assimilated state?
Strengthening of IPS in the Pidlisan Tribe	There is commitment among the COLE of PITO to strengthen their customary governance in the past years. This year, there were series of attempts to have a clear strategy but none so far was formulated this year.	COLE planned for IEC to call on all members of the tribe to help revitalize and strengthen the dap-ay
Strengthen PITO as an organization through formation and making committees functional	From the input of NCIP on IPRA, realization that PITO is the traditional organization, hence the indigenous political system which is the dap-ay be strengthened within PITO Formed the Agriculture, Environment and Tourism Committee; Finance and Project Committee	Organizational development shall be a key priority for 2024 towards more effective and progressive leadership and functional committees

Expanding pilot sites

Tebtebba joined SILDAP in its second attempt to establish a new partner in Mindanao area; i.e. participating in the courtesy call to the Mayor’s Office of Maco, Davao de Oro and to the Barangay Council with elders of Barangay Gubatan; and sharing and training SILDAP staff on the CBMIS Household Survey instrument. IPSSDD Orientation was reviewed with SILDAP and the Orientation on Community Strengthening was shared	SILDAP had to deal with red tagging issues after the joint activities with Tebtebba. They had to complete the process of FPIC, a process that is similar to getting consent for before they were able to proceed
Tebtebba has not heard from Mangyan Mission who was supposed to send a proposal to Tebtebba on community empowerment	Tebtebba will follow up with Mangyan Mission this 2024

ACTIVITIES, PARTNER COMMUNITIES INVOLVED	OUTCOMES/ RESULT as of end 2023	REMARKS, UPCOMING WORK
<i>Continuation...</i>		

On Livelihoods Development

Crafting ancestral development sustainable development and protection plan	As mentioned above, this plan was not implemented due to various reasons for Pidlisan and Likoy	Strategic plan may be pursued in 2024
Organizing young Agriculturists	Unplanned but a youth group of Likoy self-organized themselves as an offshoot of the research work	If feasible the group can continue study on the Likoy agriculture and be able to plan
Assessed the Processing Center of IFOI	The assessment revealed that as there is no water and electricity, the building cannot still function as processing center. It is being maximized as meeting center.	People realized they can accomplish something by themselves and planned on how to make the building functional
Writing the case study of the Guesang Social Enterprise on a theme Business and Biodiversity	The case study highlighted the indigenous values that inspired and guide their successful social enterprise	The article is a candidate to be published by Springer in 2024
Experiments towards managing the invasive “saktoto” threadlike million worms causing death of young riceplants and irrigation seepage in Pidlisan. This invasive species is causing abandonment of paddy fields as it can do significant damage to the rice fields. Infested farms can have 50 to 100% crop damage	Experiments on use of plants with pesticidal properties were conducted with Pawanka funds. Two plants proved to be effective in killing the saktoto but it has yet to be established if these plants will not harm the rice plants. Aside from the experiments, relevant information from other communities were collated Unfortunately, the research institutions and the universities contacted to help in these experiments did not commit any support	The result of the experiments, together with the information collated will be popularized before the start of start of land preparation this 2024. The people will decide if they will go to collective action or continue to study on how best to manage the saktoto or do action on proven effective management strategies while continuing to explore other control measures Finding effective management strategies of the saktoto is a must as ricelands are important to food security

ACTIVITIES, PARTNER COMMUNITIES INVOLVED	OUTCOMES/ RESULT as of end 2023	REMARKS, UPCOMING WORK
Continuation...		

Reconnecting with UPAKAT Members

Since the travel restriction during the COVID pandemic, March 2020, meeting of UPAKAT has been done virtually but only peaked in the later part of 2021. But this was more with the COLE and rare times there is expanded COLE meeting when other available members with stable internet connection can join.		
Year 2023 saw more physical meetings when attending national workshops which are organized or co-organized by Tebtebba		
Visit to UPAKAT Members who had not connected since March 2020	Six partner organizations and one support organization were visited. Most assumed that UPAKAT was no longer existing. They re-affirmed their membership	Most of these are now attending UPAKAT Meetings
Meetings of UPAKAT COLE, expanded COLE	First face to face meeting to update each other revealed that not much has changed.	UPAKAT decided to hold their second General Assembly in 2024
	Members still struggle to assert their right to FPIC and continue to be impacted with disasters	
	Need to assert IP right within BARMM was discussed and the Non-Moro IP (NMIP) Code that asserts IP Rights was recommended to be popularized, respected and upheld.	Need to do education and campaign on IP rights in Mindanao and see how IP communities within the Island will support each other
Other meetings/events participated in by UPAKAT representatives	UPAKAT representatives attended and participated in other meetings and events at the different levels, sharing the issues, concerns, initiatives and best practices on the ground	There has been strengthened engagement of UPAKAT in the different platforms and levels, allowing them to contribute more into policy advocacy
A study session on the draft NMIP Code was done among Tebtebba staff through the facilitation of Institute for Autonomy and Governance (IAG) to better understand it		Need for further IEC in the BARMM area for the passage of the IP-led NMIP Code proposal
A study session on the draft autonomy bill of the Cordillera Administrative Region was conducted among Tebtebba staffs to clarify some questions and to gain a better understanding on the draft bill		The relevance of the bill to customary governance can be now be discussed with partners communities in the Region

ACTIVITIES, PARTNER COMMUNITIES INVOLVED	OUTCOMES/ RESULT as of end 2023	REMARKS, UPCOMING WORK
Continuation...		
IP Month Celebration	UPAKAT led the event with over 100 participants composed of UPAKAT partner representatives, Tebtebba staff and national government line agencies joining; a consolidation of IP issues and concerns were presented and discussed, allowing a dialogue between the partners and the government reps.	A consolidation of IP issues and concerns was made based on the sharings done which was, then shared to the different line agencies for their reference and further action
	An UPAKAT meeting was conducted after the event, allowing the creation of three statements/resolutions	The creation of three statements/resolutions were finalized and published 1. Support for the MTB-MLE and its being retained in the Philippine education curriculum 2. Support for the meaningful passage of the NMIP Code in the BARMM 3. Support for the MTB-MLF and its retainment in the Philippine education curriculum
Participation to the International Day of Indigenous Language	Mobilized and sponsored the participation of 20 UPAKAT member Philippine program facilitated the Food and Agri Stream and assisted 3 communities to present their own 3 papers; partners also presented several other papers in the different streams	Speakers from communities gained exposure in academic fora
Participation on the Round table discussion (RTD) on the participation of IPs in the NBSAP review process	Coalition building was initiated by PIKP and Tebtebba, among others to discuss effective participation of IPs	The RTD recommended for IPs in the Philippines to come up with their own IP-BSAP and to participate in the review NBSAP of the country

International Work

Conferences, workshops attended	Attended IPBES 09: Shared uptake on Invasive Alien species during the Multi-Stakeholders Day	Nexus Assessment of IPBES is now being redied for Policy makers
	IPBES ILK Dialogue Nexus Assessment on ILK contributed views of IPLCs'	The Guesang Case study on social enterprise with the theme – Business and Biodiversity was accepted as candidate for publication in Springer this coming 2024
	Guesang Social Enterprise; GA of the Satoyama Initiatives.	

ACTIVITIES, PARTNER COMMUNITIES INVOLVED	OUTCOMES/ RESULT as of end 2023	REMARKS, UPCOMING WORK
Continuation...		

Publications

The program continued to popularize latest publication of the Chamchamag (breaking news) among its partners. Information for some articles for the next publication have been collected	Philippine Program will continue to contribute articles for Chamchamag
Contributed 2 papers in the “Sowing Seeds of Wisdom”. Publication of the COD ILK on various ways of transmitting ILK. It was launched in Dec 2023	More work has to be done and printing of additional copies will be done in 2024
Previous work which were recently published by CABI: 1. The Muyong System: Assisting forest regrowth to protect water supply and food security 2. Effectiveness of wild sunflower as fallow species in uma cultivation	

ASSESSMENTS

A. Achievement and Non-Achievement

- Generally, the planned activities were implemented though mostly were delayed. While most activities were able to realize the set objectives, 3 targeted objectives were not met. These include:
 - 1.1 Clarity on steps to take for the realization of strengthening the dap-ay;
 - 1.2 Transition to economic and political empowerment for Ganak da I-likoy due to the divergent views on “one people, one territory”
 - 1.3 Crafting strategic, comprehensive development plan for Likoy and Pidlisan
- Building further community solidarity through an agreed comprehensive and strategic plan for both PITO and Ganak da I-Licoy were not attained due to reasons beyond the community’s control.
- The Research orientation and training was able to build capacities within the PITO Research Committee. While newly formed, they were able to perform their tasks as agreed upon; e.g. selection and hiring Enumerators and Encoders for the HH Survey and assisted in the whole process of research conducted this year;
- PITO highly appreciates their achievement in the implementation of the Mabileng Irrigation Rehabilitation funded by Lush. They were able to facilitate the inclusion of the practice of “gibo”. Gibo is collective action to clean and repair the communal irrigation system (CIS) by community members which have defined groupings. For the project, the gibo is to participate in the project implementation and labor is not paid.

- Also, the President successfully requested food for work from Department of Social Welfare and Development for the implementation and rehabilitation of the project.
- Almost all projects this year were implemented within the proper processes, with education/awareness raising, research and participatory decision-making of concerned authorities.
 - It is a major achievement for Ganak da I-likoy to convene the 12 tribes of Paracelis and some stakeholders in the municipal local government unit (MLGU) and have forum on IPRA with NCIP, Mountain Province.
 - Given the context in Mindanao, it was a major achievement for SILDAP to have established its rapport with the MLGU and BLGU
 - SILDAP was able to complete their HH survey by 100% times shorter than our experience in the Cordillera.

B. Lessons Learned

- To have conscious effort to always document and recall previous processes so as not to be repetitious. For expected outcomes, there is a need to have clear concept on steps to take so as to advance every step of the way.
- For every socio-economic project, sustainability mechanisms should be put in place and this requires a thorough /full feasibility study of a project before proceeding to project planning.
- A level of organizational consolidation is a need prior to advancing to implementation of socio-economic projects and one indicator should include clarity of the organizational structure and to a certain extent functionality of the committees within an organization.
- In regards the problems of distractions from plans, ad hoc committee/s can be formed to deal with emerging issues and concerns that impacts heavily on organization/s.

Recommendations:

Strengthen advocacy work through continuous capacity building and knowledge development, not only about indigenous peoples’ rights but also about various skills necessary for administration, projects work, organizational management, others to effectively influence relevant actors.

To consider assigning an additional staff in Mindanao to regularly monitor and support partners.

There is still the rampant issue of non-observance of FPIC for projects implemented within ancestral domains, hence this is still an important area of advocacy for advocacy.



2023

PHOTOS OF THE WORK

Support Initiatives of Indigenous Communities in asserting Land Rights and Promoting Ecosystems Approach for Community Resilience



Part of the Likoy Territory in Paracelis, Mountain Province



*Small scale miners tree planting in the mined out areas -
Pidlisan, August 2023
(Photo credit: PiTO)*



*June 7-8,
Forum on IPRA and workshop on CBMIS*



Inception Meeting and Orientation/Training of Data Gatherers of TJG and Erumanen ne Menuvu Kamal, Southern Christian College (SCC), Midsayap, North Cotabato, June 23-24, 2023



Courtesy call to the Municipal Mayor (in yellow) of Maco, Davao de Oro on June 19, 2023



IP leaders during the Consultative Meeting and MOU signing for the case study on the Operationalization of Indigenous Political Structure of Tinonanon Manobo held at Arakan, North Cotabato (August 14-15, 2023) which then included an FPIC ritual



Data gathering with the Tinonanon Manobo, Arakan, North Cotabato, November 2023



Conference-Workshop on the International Decade on Indigenous Languages and SDGs (February 21-23, 2023), Iloilo City, Philippines



Pidlisan, Sagada
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE

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