

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

**MINDANAO INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURE
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - P173866
(MIADP)**

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

FEBRUARY 14, 2023

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AD	Ancestral Domains
ADAIF	Ancestral Domain Agriculture Implementation Framework
ADSDPP	Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development and Protection Plan
AFMA	Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CDA	Cooperative Development Authority
CERC	Contingency Emergency Response Component
CMT	Citizen Monitoring Team
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DA	Department of Agriculture
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DND	Department of National Defense
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ICC	Investment Coordination Committee
IKSP	Indigenous Knowledge Systems Practices
IP/ICC	Indigenous Cultural Communities and/or Indigenous Peoples
IPO	Indigenous Peoples Organizations
IPRA	Indigenous People's Rights Act
LGU	Local Government Unit
LMP	Labor Management Procedure
MAFAR	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform
MENRE	Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Energy
MIADP	Mindanao Inclusive Agriculture Development Project
MIPA	Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs
MIS	Management Information System
MOA	Memorandum of Agreements
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous People
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGA	National Government Agencies
NGO	Non-Government Organization
P/M/CPMIU	Provincial/Municipal/City Project Management and Implementing Unit
PMO	Project Management Office
PPT	Project Preparation Team
PRDP	Philippine Rural Development Project

PWD	Person with Disability
RFO	Regional Field Office
RPCO	Regional Project Coordination office
SC	Senior Citizen
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SUC	State Universities and Colleges
TESDA	Technical and Educational Skills Development Authority
TPC	Total Project Cost
TSP	Technical Service Provider

I. Background

1. This **Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)**, has been prepared within the context of the **Mindanao Inclusive Agriculture Development Project (MIADP)** of the Republic of the Philippines with the Department of Agriculture (DA) as implementing agency.

2. The development objective of MIADP is **“To sustainably increase agricultural productivity, resiliency, and access to markets and services of organized farmer and fisherfolk groups in selected ancestral domains and for selected value chains in Mindanao”** with the following components:

- a) ***Component 1: Ancestral Domain Planning and Social Preparation.*** This component will support ICCs/IPs in moving from subsistence farming to a more organized, market-oriented production, based on sustainable management and protection of natural resources in the ADs, and with full consideration of the cultural context. Technical assistance will be provided through qualified Technical Service Providers (TSPs), with back-up support from the DA-Regional Field Offices (RFOs) and LGU staff. This component will lay the groundwork for Components 2 and 3, through two sets of activities encompassing; (i) a Preparatory phase, expected to take one to three months prior to commencement of work within Ancestral Domains (ADs), and (ii) a subsequent Social Preparation phase; a process expected to take at least six months upon formal entry into each AD.
- b) ***Component 2: Resilient Ancestral Domain Agri-Fisheries Infrastructure*** will aim to increase the resilience of ADs by financing climate-proofed infrastructure identified through the ADAIF-based Subproject Concept Proposals to strengthen food supply and value chains, as well as physical access to markets. This component will finance: (a) sub-grants to LGUs for the implementation of subprojects to strengthen food supply and value chains in the AD, including: (i) rehabilitation and repair of roads and bridges connecting the ADs to market centers; (ii) rehabilitation and repair access roads between agricultural areas and sitios in the AD; (iii) new and rehabilitation of agricultural tramline systems; (iv) small-scale irrigation systems, i.e., spring water development, hydraulic ram pumps, and solar-powered irrigation systems; (v) construction or rehabilitation of community potable water supply systems (Levels 1 and 2) with piped network that uses energy more efficiently and are resilient and can cope with the climate variability; and (vi) post-harvest infrastructure for agriculture and fisheries (e.g., storage facilities, trading posts and use of solar energy in post-harvest facilities); and (b) technical assistance to LGUs for the implementation of the subprojects.
- c) ***Component 3: Ancestral Domain Agri-Fisheries Production and Enterprise Development*** will support registered IPOs identified in the ADAIF to develop enterprises that increase agricultural productivity, resilience, and access to markets and services. It will integrate natural resource management, Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices, conflict sensitivity approach, and indigenous knowledge systems practices (IKSPs) and practices into enterprise subprojects to ensure investment sustainability and build climate resiliency.
- d) ***Component 4: Project Management and Support, Monitoring, and Evaluation.*** This component serves as the backbone of the MIADP Implementation by providing technical and operational support for project oversight and management, including complementary staffing, technical , logistical and administrative requirements (e.g., project management, geotagging and geo-mapping, information advocacy, communication and education, knowledge management, financial management, procurement, environmental and social impact management, grievance redress, conflict sensitivity, Management Information (MIS) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)).

- e) **Component 5. Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC).** This component contains an ex-ante mechanism available to the Government to gain rapid access to financing to respond to an eligible crisis or emergency. This component will allow for rapid reallocation of uncommitted project funds towards urgent needs in the event of a disaster (geophysical, climate-related, or man-made), or public health emergency. Such events may include typhoons, floods, landslides, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, droughts and disease outbreaks. There is flexibility in establishing the level of evidence needed to activate this component including, but not limited to, issuances such as the declaration of a State of Calamity by the mandated national or subnational authority, or a State of Public Health Emergency. The agreed trigger would enable reallocation of uncommitted project funds to support immediate response and recovery needs from other project components. Disbursement would be made against a positive list of critical goods, and civil works required to support the immediate response and recovery needs. The potential CERC-financed activities would (i) be aligned with the main project activities, (ii) follow the project's implementation arrangements, and (iii) be based on agency mandate under various emergency response and contingency plans.

3. Beneficiaries of the project include Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs) and indigenous cultural communities and/or indigenous peoples (ICCs/IPs) in the eligible ancestral domains (ADs) as recognized by National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs (MIPA) of BARMM. Target ICCs/IPs must meet the eligibility criteria, namely: (i) an NCIP-approved Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP); (ii) a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT); and (iii) at least one IPO legally recognized by NCIP, and duly registered with an accredited government institution, namely Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE); and (iv) for ADs in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), a Certificate of Native Title or an acceptable tenurial instrument will be required in place of a CADT. The said tenurial instrument must be supported by a cadastral survey and a certification from BARMM regional government.

4. The DA will be the lead implementing agency of MIADP and will establish linkages and partnership with concerned agencies, especially with the NCIP, BARMM, and the local government units (LGUs) through formal instruments. The DA will also collaborate with other agencies, such as State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), research and academic institutions, and private sector groups to complement resources, align activities with local plans and initiatives, and strengthen participatory governance. Implementation and advisory units will be established across levels of implementation – national, regional, and local – to ensure the effective and timely delivery of project targets.

5. The total project cost is estimated at US\$125.00 million or Php 6.250 billion covering a six-year implementation period. The World Bank loan amounts to US\$100 million (equivalent to Php5.0 B), representing 80% of the total project financing. The remaining 20% of the total project cost (TPC) will come from the DA (Php831.45 M or 13.3%), LGUs (Php356.05M or 5.7%), and IPOs (Php 62.50M of 1%).

6. MIADP will directly impact the indigenous peoples in target ancestral domains as Project's primary participants. At the same time, the concerned local government units (LGU) at the provincial, municipal and barangay levels; major partner national agencies (e.g. NCIP, DENR, TESDA); technical service providers of state universities/colleges as well as civil society organizations are critical partners that will provide technical support at various stages of implementation.

7. The purpose of the MIADP SEP is to define a systematic set of activities for engaging the various stakeholders throughout the entire project cycle. It identifies the Project's affected and other key stakeholders; the major agenda/issues/concerns of engagement; primary strategies and methodologies to ensure meaningful engagement as well as various opportunities for information disclosure and consultations; the implementation and monitoring arrangements; resource requirements; and, general features of a grievance redress mechanism.

8. This SEP was prepared by the DA in close consultation with partner agencies and in consultation with regional DA offices, representatives of LGUs as well as officials and members of IPOs in 5 regions of Mindanao. It is deemed compliant to the relevant Philippines' law and policies on citizen's engagement (please see Annex A) as well as consistent with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), particularly Environmental and Social Standard 10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure (ESS10). The SEP will be reviewed periodically and enhanced accordingly based on additional information/ experiences during implementation and as deemed relevant.

II. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

9. The DA recognizes the importance of open and transparent interaction with the Project stakeholders. In this sense Stakeholder Engagement will be an inclusive and constant process, during all stages of the Project. Within the framework of the MIADP, the following stakeholders were identified:

A. Affected Stakeholders

10. These stakeholders are those who are likely to be affected by the Project due to actual impacts or risks on their physical environment, health, safety, cultural practices, well-being, or livelihoods. Within the context of the MIADP, the affected stakeholders are:

- a) **The Participating Ancestral Domain Communities:** These are the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) shortlisted by the DA MIADP to participate in the Project; and
- b) **Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs):** These are NCIP-recognized groups from the ICCs/IPs which will be actively involved in planning, implementing and monitoring of the MIADP activities in their respective Ancestral Domains

11. Table 1 identifies the affected stakeholders and the corresponding concerns/issues/agenda of interest as basis for engagement; the indicative locality; relationship with the project; and the stage of the project during which the stakeholders are engaged.

Table 1 - Group of Affected Stakeholders

Groups of affected stakeholders	Name of affected stakeholders	Issues of interest or concern/engagement agenda	District / locality	Project	
				Relationship	Stage
Ancestral domain communities in Mindanao which were shortlisted based on criteria set by the Project	To be determined during the social preparation phase of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Alignment or congruence of MIADP activities to the approved Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan. b) Commitment and agreement of AD Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) to participate in MIADP 	ADs in Mindanao to be determined during implementation	Primary beneficiaries	Consulted on design; throughout project dev't., implementation & evaluation
Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs) in target ADs	To be determined during the social preparation phase of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Eligibility criteria and process for selection of participating IPO in each AD. b) Participatory process for preparation of Ancestral Domain Agriculture Implementation Framework (ADAIF); Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP); investment and business development plans; and, other project requirements c) Capability building needs (including organizational development) d) Operational requirements/policies of MIADP, including those on financial management, procurement, accountability and grievance redress 			

B. Other stakeholders

12. These stakeholders refer to any individual, group, local communities and / or organization that has an interest in the Project. This interest may be due to the location of the Project, its characteristics, its impacts or aspects related to the public interest. These groups were selected for their critical role in supporting the ADs/IPOs in terms local policy support; technical/advisory support, counterpart contributions and other support that would facilitate the implementation of the investment and business plans as prepared and implemented by IPOs.

13. The following groups were identified as other stakeholders:

- a) **National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)** - The main partner of the DA in implementing the MIADP. The NCIP will provide technical assistance with regard to the congruence of the Project to relevant policies or provisions of the IP Rights Act (IPRA) to include alignment of IPO plans to ADSDPP; culturally-responsive operational mechanisms; procedures to facilitate broad-based participation of IPs that achieves and/or serves as free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of participating ADs/IPOs; and other areas within the mandate of NCIP.
- b) **Other Partner National Government Agencies (NGAs)** – this will include the DENR, TESDA and other national agencies that could provide technical support and assistance to the MIADP particularly in terms of the technical requirements and standards of the proposed investment and/or business plans of the AD/IPOs
- c) **City/Municipal and Barangay Local Government Units (LGUs)** -They will provide technical and/or counterpart support (in cash or in kind) to the IPO sub-projects; participate in monitoring the AD/IPO subproject implementation; provide other social services for the participating AD/IPOs; provide support for sustaining and/or maintaining the IPO sub-projects; assist in ensuring security/safety measures as well as disaster response to participating AD/IPOs as necessary.
- d) **Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)** - this includes the three ministries such as the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs (MIPA), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR), and Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Energy (MENRE).
- e) **State Universities and Colleges (SUCs)** – based on initial consultations for project preparation, several SUCs in Mindanao have good track record in working with IPs on agriculture projects and can be commissioned by the MIADP to be Technical Service Providers (TSPs) particularly on Agriculture Enterprise Trainings and Seminars;
- f) **Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).** They can also be commissioned by the DA MIADP as TSPs as well as in undertaking third party monitoring and/or as a member of the Citizen Monitoring Team (CMT)

14. The following table presents the other stakeholders of the Project:

Table 2 - Other stakeholders

Groups of affected stakeholders	Name of affected stakeholders	Issues of interest or concern/engagement agenda	District / locality	Project	
				Relationship	Stage
National Government Agencies	NCIP	a) Alignment or congruence of MIADP activities to the IPRA. b) IP-responsive operational mechanisms	National office and regional offices in Mindanao	Provision of technical support in accordance with respective agency mandate	From project development to evaluation of project design;
	DENR	Compliance of MIADP sub-projects to relevant DENR policies and guidelines on environmental protection			Consulted on design; throughout project development, implementation & evaluation
	TESDA	Provision of technical and skills training as may be required by IPOs to implement their sub-projects			
Local Government Agency	LGU	a. Formation of P/M/CPMIU b. Provision of technical and/or counterpart support (in cash or in kind) and other social services c. Participate in monitoring implementation d. Provision of support for sustaining and/or maintaining the sub-projects e. Assist in ensuring security/safety measures as well as disaster response		Provision of technical and logistics support	Project Development, design, and implementation
	BARMM	Compliance of MIADP to the mandates of MIPA, MAFAR, and MENRE			
Partner Institutions	SUCs	Provision of technical assistance as TSP particularly in Agriculture Enterprise Trainings and Seminars		Commissioned by MIADP as Technical Service Provider	Project development and implementation
	CSO/NGO	Provision of technical assistance as TSP and member of the CMT as third party monitoring team			

C. Disadvantaged / vulnerable individuals or groups

15. This group refers to the people who are more likely to be affected by the impacts of the Project or who may be more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of its benefits. Furthermore, these individuals or groups are more likely to be excluded from the consultation process or are not able to fully participate in it and, consequently, may require specific measures or assistance to do so. For this reason, the DA will place special emphasis on identifying them, making their participation accessible and linking them to the Project.

16. Even among the affected stakeholders who will be the major participants in the Project, it is important to ensure inclusion of vulnerable individuals/groups. This may include poorest households, women, senior citizens, and persons with disability. Table 3 provides the list of disadvantaged/vulnerable groups, their respective characteristics and limitations; interest in the project and actions to ensure inclusion.

Table 3 - Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Groups

Disadvantaged or vulnerable groups	Characteristics	Limitation	District / locality	Issues of interest or concern	Actions to Promote its inclusion
Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 years of age and above female members of AD households and IPOs. Women headed households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural beliefs/tradition and practices may limit women participation in community decision-making; IPO members and economic-related activities. Involvement in community/IPO activities may result to multi-burden, need to ensure provision of support services 	To be determined during implementation	Ensuring equal opportunities for female to participate in decision -making and implementation of MIADP sub-projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring equal representation of male and female in all activities and IPOs; Setting-up support services to encourage women to participate in sub-projects. Inclusion of gender and development sessions in basic project orientation
PWDs	Individuals with impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May have limited physical access to project activities. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding specific constraints to participate in the project. Ensuring equal opportunity and non-discrimination in project operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purposive consultation/ mobilization. Incorporating relevant accessibility features in sub-projects Inclusion of session on PWD and SC rights and inclusion
SCs	Individuals aged 60 years and above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May lack confidence to participate in project Could be considered by community as ineligible for sub-project participation 			

III. Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

A. Pre-Preparation Consultation of the DA-MIADP

17. MIADP was developed progressively through extensive document reviews, internal technical discussions of the DA team, consultative and validation meetings and focused group discussions with Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) of DA, Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), and National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP).

18. During the MIADP pre-preparation stage, consultation meetings were held in September 2019 to discuss the proposed Project with the DA Regional Field Office, LGUs in Bukidnon, Gingoog City in

Misamis Oriental, NCIP Central Office, NEDA Region 10, and NGO/cooperative representative.¹ The meetings aim to discuss the capabilities and constraints in the agriculture industry of the IPs in Mindanao. The agenda of the pre-preparation consultations are to present and discuss on the following: (1) the legal framework of the MIADP; (2) the estimated total project cost, the source of funds; (3) the identification of project focus and target areas; (4) the components; (5) the conceptualization of the implementation arrangements; and (6) the safeguard requirements of the said project.

19. It was agreed that the MIADP's legal framework are the (1) Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997 (AFMA) which provides a road-map for achieving inclusive growth and climate-smart agriculture; (2) the Indigenous People's Rights Act of 1997 (IPRA) which recognizes, protects, and promotes the rights of the ICC/IPs; (3) the Executive Order No. 70 which institutionalize the whole-of-nation approach in attaining inclusive and sustainable peace; and (4) SagipSaka, which extends assistance to farmers and fishermen by improving their production and productivity.

20. A Project Preparation Team (PPT) was formed which included the representatives from the DA-Project Development Service (PDS), Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Service (AMAS), Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Engineering (BAFE), Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran ng Kababayang Katutubo (4Ks), and the Financial and Management and Administrative Service of DA.

B. Consultations with IPOs, Universities/Colleges, Cooperatives and Rural Financial Institutions

21. Site visits and consultations were also conducted at the Manobo community on 24-28 July 2019 and four other IP communities/ADs in Bukidnon (3) and Gingoog City (1) to solicit/generate issues/concerns, recommendations, plans, among others of the community. Some of the issues raised include the constraints in transporting of their agricultural products from the farm to the marketplace and the low (market-wise uncompetitive) buying price offered by the traders.

22. From July to September 2019, DA also conducted stakeholder engagements through consultative and participative meetings and workshops with the IPOs, the Mindanao-Based State Universities and Colleges, cooperatives and rural financial institutions and banks. The IPOs shared their experiences and agricultural IKSPs to the Project Preparation Team (PPT) which will be considered in the design of the project. On the other hand, the cooperatives, which have been considered as potential Technical Service Providers (TSP), also shared their project proposals and programs for the ICCs/IPs during the said stakeholder's engagement.

C. Technical Discussions with other National Government Agencies

23. During the Project Preparation Stage, the DA-MIADP was able to conduct meetings with other National Government Agencies (NGAs) as they provide technical supports and prepare Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) and Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) for the project to be more efficient and effective when it is implemented. The DA also coordinated with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to prepare the

¹ The ancestral domains visited were located in Impasug-ong, Bukidnon (CADT No. 173, CADT No. 174 and CADT No. 053), and in Gingoog City (CADT No. 203). NGO and private sector meetings were held with representatives of Dole Philippines' and Del Monte Philippines' Corporate Social Responsibility Programs, Philippine International Travel Assistance Center Multipurpose Cooperative, Mindanao Consolidated Cooperative Bank, BangkosaBalay Foundation Inc., and Agay -Ayan Multipurpose Cooperative. Meetings were also held with officials and staff of the DA-RFO 10, NCIP (Central Office, Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental), NEDA Region 10, and LGU/Agriculture Offices (Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental, Gingoog City, Impasug-ong and Manolo Fortich)

formal approval of the Investment Coordination Committee (ICC) - Technical Committee and ICC-Cabinet Committee. Table 4 provides the dates of consultations with NGAs.

Table 4 - NGA Stakeholders Engagement (Milestone)

Date	Stakeholders
April 29, 2020	Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
May 8, 2020	Department of National Defense (DND)
May 27, 2020	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
June 17, 2020	Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP)
June 18, 2020	Cooperative Development Authority (CDA)
June 19, 2020	Technical and Educational Skills Development Authority (TESDA)
July 3, 2020	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao - Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs (BARMM-MIPA)
September 2, 2020	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
September 25, 2020	NCIP, DA-RFO, Regional DILG Directors
November 4, 2020	Department of Budget and Management (DBM)

D. NCIP Meeting with Potential Enterprise Partners

24. The NCIP invited the DA-4Ks in a meeting with potential CSO partners which are engaged in food processing and manufacturing. These partners pledged support to the MIADP by providing technical assistance to the project partner-IPOs and to purchase the agricultural products from the partner-IPOs.

E. Follow-up Consultations with Local Stakeholders

25. From May to June 2021, DA conducted follow-up virtual consultations in Five (5) regions of Mindanao with a total number of 135 participants comprised of representatives of regional field officers of DA, NCIP; municipal and barangay LGUs; and IPOs in 11 pre-selected ADs. The consultations focused on the updated design features of MIADP as well as the basic operational procedures/policies, including procurement, financial management and the various ESF instruments (i.e., ESMF, SEP and LMP). In general, there were no objections to the MIADP design and operational arrangements. Most of the reactions were confirmation of commitment to participate in MIADP while other comments raised were recommendations to facilitate field implementation as well as comments that were clarificatory in nature, particularly in terms of the preparatory activities which could already be undertaken even while awaiting approval of the Project, which indicated the readiness of local stakeholders for start-up.

IV. Stakeholder Engagement Plan During Project Implementation

A. SEP Objectives

26. The MIADP SEP defines a set of activities to ensure that affected stakeholders and other interested stakeholders meaningfully participate throughout the project design and implementation in a manner that is acceptable and beneficial to them. Specifically, the SEP aims to:

- a) Continually understand the needs and views of the affected population as inputs or basis for designing/enhancing the project design.
- b) Ensure effective and efficient partnership among the various implementation actors that include the local government, community leaders and other national government agencies.
- c) Receive feedback as well as grievances from all stakeholders during the project implementation.
- d) Define accountability mechanism on all aspects of the project design/implementation; and
- e) Draw public support and/or mitigate misconception about the said project

B. Key Principles of the SEP

27. The SEP is anchored on the following guiding principles:

- a) The fundamental human rights, values and traditions of IP-stakeholders shall be respected in accordance with established legal precedent and accepted cultural practices of each participating indigenous group.
- b) Stakeholders shall be treated with sensitivity and respect in terms of their issues, views and suggestions.
- c) Interaction with stakeholders shall be meaningful, culturally appropriate (including language, as needed), timely, transparent and responsive.
- d) Vulnerable groups shall be purposely included in the engagement to assess their differentiated needs and perspectives.
- e) Access to and disclosure of indigenous knowledge, systems and practices shall be carried out in a manner that is culturally appropriate/acceptable.

C. Strategies for Information Disclosure

28. To enhance effective stakeholder engagement, several methods will be used to promote simple transparent, direct, open and interactive communication with all the stakeholders, and to elicit timely feedback throughout the project preparation and evaluation.

29. To allow informed participation of various stakeholders in consultations, DA will disclose documents regarding the basic features of the Project, including benefits, risks, objectives, components, institutional arrangements and key results indicators. The documents for disclosure may include the project proposal; operations manual; ESMF, SEP, LMP, ESCP and relevant progress reports. Special effort will be given to ensure information access among the most disadvantaged or vulnerable groups identified. The PMO will prepare a communication plan as part of Project's annual work and financial plan to reflect the major activities, core messages (based on the identified topic/agenda of interest or concern); timeline and resource requirements for informing target stakeholders.

30. For the dissemination of the information, various strategies will be used in each of the stages of the Project; these strategies will be accessible, culturally appropriate and inclusive. The main means of dissemination will be:

- Mass Media: Newspapers posters, radio, television.
- Information centers: Information units will be set up at strategic locations at the municipal and AD levels.
- Printed learning and information materials: Brochures, leaflets, posters, non-technical summary documents and reports.
- Official correspondence/notices: letters and notices for meetings, workshops and other major events will be issued as deemed appropriate
- Website and social media platforms: Project website will be established under the DA website upon the effectivity of operations
- Indigenous community tools/instruments or practices such as community wall news; community assemblies; community gatherings, and house to house visit, whichever may be applicable

D. General Strategy for Engagement with ADs/IPOs

31. The ADs/IPOs in Mindanao are the affected stakeholders of MIADP thus, they are the primary partners of the Project. The MIADP will engage the IPOs, using a participatory process of community mobilization. The participating IPOs will take direct responsibility for assessing their agricultural situation/conditions; analyzing options for agricultural development; developing/designing their proposed investment/business plans as well as implementing and monitoring these plans. The participatory processes will be highly facilitated by technical service providers (TSPs) which involves providing hands-on training; coaching and mentoring of IPO members/officials to ensure that they are able to produce viable investment/business plans. Aside from the facilitation by TSPs, the IPOs will be provided with capacity building services to enhance their technical knowledge and skills to implement their subprojects as well as to strengthen the organizational capacity to manage their subprojects.

32. In close coordination with NCIP, the operations manual will be developed, providing the detailed steps, milestones and requirements for mobilization of the IPOs for MIADP field operations. Popularized learning materials will be developed to ensure informed decision-making by IPOs. In terms of methodology, various participatory techniques will be used to ensure inclusive and culturally appropriate implementation processes. Indigenous KSP will be applied and/or revived to ensure preservation of cultural practices particularly those that are related to agricultural development activities; organizational and social cohesion; broad-based decision-making; and even indigenous feedback or grievance redress mechanism. The timing of the participatory process shall not overlap or disturb any event or lifestyles that is culturally significant among the IPs.

E. Proposed Strategies for Consultation

33. The consultation process seeks to generate regular and timely feedback from Project's key stakeholders (both at national and sub-national levels) regarding the efficiency and effectiveness of operational policies, strategies/procedures and accomplishments as well as generate recommendations or options to address emerging issues. The MIADP Project Management Office; the Regional Project Coordination Office (RPCO); and the Provincial/Municipal/City Project Management and Implementing Unit (P/M/CPMIU) are comprised of representatives o from (sub-national, regional and local); CSOs/NGOs and IP representatives. These project structures will be meeting regularly, which would serve as venues for continually consulting other major stakeholders regarding Project implementation progress; compliance to standards/policies (including environmental and social standards as articulated in the various ESF instruments); measures to address challenges/operational constraints; emerging adjustments in policies, strategies, coordinative linkages and other operational mechanisms; grievance resolution; and other major concerns in Project implementation.

34. Aside from the regular meetings of standing Project structures, MIADP will undertake other consultation activities, as follows:

- a) Public consultations: this is to generate feedback about the Project from the broader public at various levels (national, regional, provincial, municipal and barangay levels).
- b) Thematic consultations and/or focused group discussions: This will focus on specific concerns or issues that need specific discussions among all stakeholders who are affected by or have influence over the issue.
- c) Key informants' consultation: This will be consultations about specific concerns of the Project that would need deliberation among experts or people who have experiences regarding an issue in order to generate options/measures for addressing the issue

F. Strategy to Incorporate View of Vulnerable Groups

35. MIADP will promote inclusive and culturally appropriate participation of all parties concerned. It will pay special attention to the most disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups. The opinion of these groups will be incorporated through different participation mechanisms that will be carried out in each stage of the Project.

36. During Project orientation at the start of Project implementation, it will be explicitly discussed that there shall be zero tolerance for Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) during the implementation. At the same time, the Project orientation would provide guidance on promoting participation of disadvantaged/vulnerable groups in all target areas. The vulnerable or disadvantaged groups which include poorest households, senior citizens, persons with disability, women, and landless laborers, who also belong to the ICC/IP settlement within the AD will be consulted through focused group discussions. Information about vulnerable or disadvantaged groups and households will be accessed from the IPOs and validated through village records as part of social preparation stage of Project implementation.

37. Information about the subproject will be provided to the vulnerable groups in a form that would promote informed opinions, views and recommendations. Any issues, concerns and grievances from the vulnerable groups will be captured through the grievance redress mechanism and duly resolved in a manner that would facilitate resolution of their concerns and promote their participation.

G. Estimated Timelines

38. The Project consists of four major stages which will be implemented over a period of 6 years. The Project is currently in the preparation stage. The implementation timeline will be contingent on approval of the Government of the Philippines and World Bank Board, which is targeted on April 2023. The following table details the stages of the Project, the estimated time and the main characteristics of each stage.

Table 5 - Project Stages

Stages	Duration (months)	Estimated start date	Estimated end date	Main Feature
IP/ICC Participatory Planning and social preparation and	3 months	3 rd month of Y1	6 th month of Y1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Basic training and deployment of field staff ● LGU and AD orientation

Environmental and Social Screening				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engagement with and basic orientation and workshop of participating IPOs ● Participatory situation analysis ● Participatory preparation of ADAIF ● Environmental and social screening checklist preparation ● Site validation and scanning
Preparation of safeguard Plans and Conduct of Environmental and Social Assessment by IPOs and the approval of ESA and safeguard instruments by the PMO	6 months	6 th month of Y1	End of Y1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participatory preparation of sub-project proposals/plans (infrastructure and business plans) ● Subproject Impact Assessment ● Capability building needs assessment/organizational diagnosis of participating IPOs ● Preparation of ESMP, capability building plan, procurement plan and other requirements for submission ● Appraisal and approval of sub-projects
IPO-managed implementation of sub-projects	54 months	Y2 to half of Y6	6 th month of Y6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementation of sub-projects based on approved plan ● Technical training and other capacity building activities based on approved plan
IPO-based monitoring	Throughout implementation stage			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitoring of sub-project implementation compliances ● Preparation and submission of progress reports (including status of ESMP implementation, procurement, and financial management, capability building)

39. The PMO will prepare a detailed SEP Implementation program as part of the overall annual Project work and financial plan as agreed with the Bank.

H. Review of Comments

40. The SEP will generate timely comments, opinions, recommendations and grievances on the Project throughout the implementation timeline. MIADP will document all these results from various consultations, focused group discussions, workshops as well as the written feedback and assess their implications for project enhancements. Likewise, the queries made by the stakeholders will be compiled (verbally and in writing) and examined. The PMO and RPCO will keep a detailed record of the disclosure process, prepare reports on the results of the activities carried out, including notification to the concerned stakeholders about the actions taken and the resolution. Based on this information, a summary of the actions taken to address the main concerns of the stakeholders will be prepared and the results obtained will be incorporated in the regular project progress report.

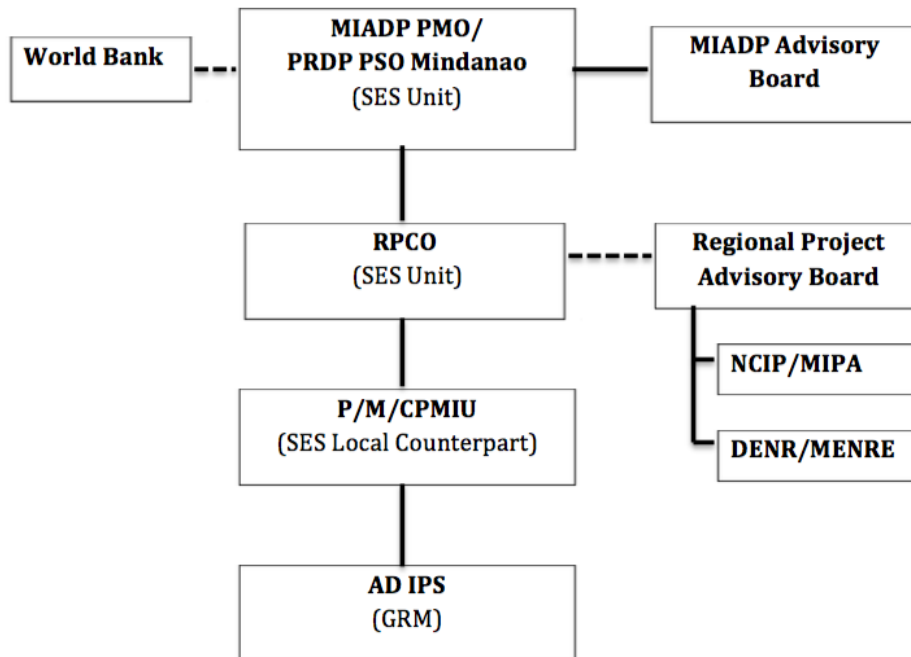
I. Future Phases of Project Proper

41. The Social and Environmental Safeguards Officer of the PMO will monitor and consolidate the comments on the SEP after its publication as well as make recommendations for its enhancements, if deemed necessary. Further enhancements of the SEP will be done periodically throughout the project lifetime to ensure responsiveness and efficiency, particularly to assess as well as address new environmental and social risks that may emerge during implementation.

V. Responsibilities and Resources for SEP Implementation

A. Organizational/Staff Resources

42. MIADP will hire full-time Social Safeguards and Environment Safeguards officers at the PMO and the Social Safeguards and Environment Safeguards officers in all RPCOs. The safeguards officers will be the lead technical staff for ensuring implementation of the SEP as well as other ESMPs and will prepare a consolidated report in this regard as part of the overall Project progress report, the frequency of which will be agreed between the DA and the Bank. However, compliance to all ESMPs will be the responsibility of all Project staff as may be relevant to and integrated in their respective functions. The following organizational chart illustrates the overall implementation arrangements:



43. The major functions and responsibilities for the implementation of the SEP are as follows:

- a) IPOs: preparation of the environmental and social screening checklist (ESSC) and ESMP; implementation and monitoring of ESMP

- b) P/M/CPMIU: provision of technical assistance; facilitation of requirements consultations and other engagements
- c) TSP: provision of technical guidance, capacity building, mentoring and coaching
- d) RPCO: Monitoring and supervision of compliance; regional consolidation of status, emerging issues/risks
- e) PMO: National consolidation of monitoring reports, identification and analysis of status and emerging issues/risks; recommend enhancements/revisions of ESMIs and other program operational policies/procedures based on field reports/experiences

UNIT	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
IPO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lead conduct of the consultation activities ● Lead orientation to IPs/ICCs beneficiaries and the primary stakeholders ● Ensure the involvement of the vulnerable groups as identified in this document ● Prepare information materials and disseminate to stakeholders ● Monitor the feedbacks and grievances related to the project and provide resolutions following the GRM in the SEP
P/M/CPMIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide assistance to the IPO in the conduct of the consultation activities, preparation and dissemination of information materials ● Conduct trainings to IPOs in the implementation of safeguard related activities, specifically of the GRM
TSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide technical assistance to the IPOs through conducting of capacity building, coaching and mentoring
PMO and RPCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure that the IPO activities are compliant to the provisions of the SEP through monitoring ● Provide assistance to the IPO and the L/P/CPMIU in the SEP Implementation ● Provide suggestions on the improvement of the stakeholder engagements ● Establish linkage of the IPOs with other stakeholders (NGAs, CSOs, and BARMM) ● Ensure that grievances received are timely and appropriately resolved ● Prepare a monitoring report for submission to WB on the MIADP Activities which will include the stakeholder engagement activities and the GRM

B. Capacity Building

44. The MIADP basic orientation and capacity development activities for key stakeholders will ensure inclusion of SEP and other ESF Instruments as topic/s. For this purpose, simplified ESF guidelines/templates will be developed with corresponding training design. All orientation/trainings modules and materials on ESF will be developed by the PMO. The trained MIADP ESS Unit will cascade the ESMF training/orientation for the IPO, Civil Society Organization/Non-Government Organization (CSO/NGO) and the representatives of the LGU who are part of the Provincial/Municipal/CityProject Management and Implementation Unit (P/M/CPMIU).

C. Budget for ESMF Implementation

45. The cost of implementing the SEP and other ESF Instruments are embedded in Component 4 budget of the Project, which will be determined on annual basis as part of the overall Project financial plan.

VI. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

46. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) shall be easily accessible to the stakeholders of the project especially for the IPOs/ICCs/IPs. The GRM shall be available by any means of communications. Hotline numbers, email addresses, official website and social media accounts of the MIADP-PMO-GRM shall be published in the bulletin board of the ancestral domain, the Municipal Hall of the LGU and the DA-RFO. The GRM officer shall be able to acknowledge the complaint within Forty-Eight (48) hours and actions/investigation shall take place afterwards.

47. The initial categories of grievances are as follows

- a) **Environmental Concerns** - the issues pertaining to the environmental concerns or violations by the MIADP implementers or subcontractors such as burning of trees, hunting or killing of endangered animals, introduction of invasive alien species, and other acts that involves the natural resources within the AD and are contrary to the Social and Environmental Safeguards of MIADP.
- b) **Community Concerns** - the issues pertaining to the community safety of the IPs/ICCs such as security, health, road traffic issues and natural disasters and emergencies.
- c) **Indigenous People's Rights and Welfare** - this pertains to the violation on the rights of the indigenous peoples in accordance with the IPRA Law and the IPPF of the MIADP. This may include the non-consultation of ICCs/IPs during the social management planning and preparation that may lead to the violations of the agreement based on FPIC.

48. As part of the Operations Manuals, the PMO will develop the detailed guidelines, including procedures for gathering/receiving/filing of grievances; resolution process and standards; feedback process to complainant; and implementation arrangements. As part of the staffing activities, the MIADP will be having/deploying Environmental Safeguards Officer and Social Safeguards Officer per region. Also, there will be a website or any equivalent media platform to be released for the purpose of public information disclosure and gathering of feedback and complaints. In addition in the upcoming website and/or social media platform, there will be an official email address, hotlines and suggestion box for registration of any grievances, as well as resolutions.

49. The following policy guidance shall be upheld in the implementation of the GRM process:

- a) Every grievance shall be resolved fairly, promptly, effectively and expeditiously in a transparent manner that is culturally appropriate, free of any cost and accessible at all times, at the lowest level possible in the project management grievance machinery. Through alternative dispute resolution processes like mediation and conciliation, project-related conflicts, complaints and grievances shall be addressed following the applicable customs and traditions in resolving land disputes in specific localities. If resolution/settlement is not achieved within the set timeframe at the lowest level, grievances will be elevated to the next higher level following the hierarchy of GRM machinery.

- b) The aggrieved parties shall be informed that they are assured freedom from coercion, discrimination, reprisal and biased action on their grievances.
- c) A grievance may be submitted verbally or in writing made through any of the access points and channels.
- d) In the designation of grievance officers, coordinators and technical advisory members, the Project shall consider their integrity, probity, sincerity, credibility, availability and willingness to perform their duties as such.
- e) Complaints or grievances can be made anonymously and the identity complainants may be kept confidential unless they expressly provide consent to publicly identify them and/or to allow further verification and investigation of their grievance.
- f) Aggrieved parties shall be informed of their option to appeal their grievance outside of the Project-level GRM process or in another separate mediation process within the Project management structure, which will be determined by the PMO.
- g) The scope of the Project-level GRM shall include and will be made available and accessible for project stakeholders and other interested parties, including direct-hire or contracted project workers, who may want to raise questions, comments, suggestions and/or complaints, or provide any feedback from all activities funded by the Project.
- h) Contractors with project-contracted workers shall be required to incorporate relevant provisions of this GRM and those in the LMP in their contracts with said contracted workers, and shall forthwith inform such workers of their rights and obligations thereunder and the measures put in place to protect them from reprisal for its use, at the time of their recruitment to the Project.
- i) For grievances of indigenous cultural communities/indigenous peoples (ICCs/IPs), all complaints shall be discussed and negotiations must be carried out within the specific communities where the affected ICCs/IPs live. The appropriate GRM machinery/level together with the tribal council concerned should facilitate this process while upholding the customs and traditions of the tribe in resolving their land disputes should the conflicts be within the tribes and clans.
- j) As for conflicts involving both ICCs/IPs and non-ICCs/IPs, the Project must ensure that affected ICCs/IPs are properly represented. Where necessary, the Project will bring in NCIP staff to ensure that the rights of ICCs/IPs are protected. If mediation/ conciliation/negotiations are stalled, or ICCs/IPs disagree with all possible options presented during these deliberations, the affected tribes can bring their grievance or complaints to the municipal-level GRM of the Project. Should this still fail the ICCs/IPs' expectations, the IPs can elevate their complaints to the Provincial representative of the NCIP, with copies of the complaint furnished to the Office of the Provincial Governor.
- k) Resolution of conflicts should be encouraged at the lowest level possible, through the facilitation of municipal and/or community tribal councils. Again, the proceedings of such meetings and interactions with affected ICC/IP households/ communities must be documented and distributed to relevant stakeholders.
- l) All levels of the GRM machinery shall maintain a registry/database of grievances to be submitted regularly to the central GRM at PMO which shall include the same in the Project's periodic reports to the World Bank.

50. **Access to GRM.** The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) shall be easily accessible to the stakeholders of the project especially for the IPOs/ICCs/IPs. The GRM shall be available by any means of communications. Hotline numbers, email addresses, official website and social media accounts of the MIADP-PMO-GRM shall be published in the bulletin board of the ancestral domain, the Municipal Hall of the LGU and the DA-RFO. The GRM officer shall be able to acknowledge the complaint within Forty-Eight (48) hours and actions/investigation shall take place afterwards.

51. The GRM shall respect the cultural attributes of the IP communities and their existing traditional mechanisms for raising and resolving issues. It shall and takes into account the availability of judicial

recourse and customary dispute settlement mechanisms among Indigenous PeoplesIP communities. The Project shall use structures and mechanisms already existing in the IP community, such as but not limited to, their Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) which refers to the organizational and cultural leadership systems, institutions, relationships, patterns and processes for decision-making and participation, identified by ICCs/IPs such as, but not limited to, Council of Elders, Council of Timuays, Bodong Holders, or any other tribunal or body of similar nature.

52. All grievances shall initially be screened and resolved within the IPS headed by the tribal chieftain/tribal leaders. Grievances will be endorsed to the MIADP for resolution if no resolution has been issued within 15 days after receipt. This will be handled through an arbitration process to be chaired by the RPCO SES Officer.

53. **Arbitration Process.** In terms of arbitration, the following are initial guidance:

- a) **Arbiters** – Grievance Redress Mechanism arbiters will be the Tribal Chieftain at the AD level, Local Chief Executives at the LGU level, DA-RFO RED at RPCO level, and MIADP Project Director at PMO level being the Grievance Officer designated at their respective levels.
- b) **Venue** - the arbitration venue shall take place in a neutral setting.
- c) **Time** - The Grievance shall be resolved in the shortest time possible or not exceeding 10 working days.

54. Below are the steps for arbitration:

- a) The Complainant has been endorsed through communications (email, text message, social media, and during site visits and consultations) or going to any of the MIADP Institutions: CMT, P/M/CPMIU, RPCO or the PMO, whichever is accessible.
- b) The GRM officer (to be determined by the PMO before project implementation) records the complaint and issue a reference number for monitoring purposes.
- c) The GRM officer conducts actual validation and investigation of the complaint to check if there are violations committed.
- d) The GRM officer will call the attention of the violator to correct the wrongdoings. If the alleged violator insists that there was no violation, the GRM officer will conduct a face-to-face meeting with the complainant.
- e) The GRM officer shall present to the Arbiters the case and both complainant and the violator will face the arbiters.
- f) If the violator and the complainant have agreed to comply, the Arbiter will create a resolution that the case has been resolved.

ANNEX A - PHILIPPINE LAWS AND REGULATIONS ON CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

	Norm	Reference title	Relevant Information
1	1987 Philippine Constitution		<p>Article II, Sec. 24 - The State recognizes the vital role of communication and information in nation-building.</p> <p>Article II, Sec.28 - Subject to reasonable conditions prescribed by law, the State adopts and implements a policy of full public disclosure of all its transactions involving public interest.</p> <p>Art. III, Sec. 4 - No law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or expression, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances.</p> <p>Art. III, Sec. 7 - The right of the people to information on matters of public concern shall be recognized. Access to official records, and to documents, and papers pertaining to official acts, transactions, or decisions, as well as to government research data used as basis for policy development, shall be afforded the citizen, subject to such limitations as may be provided by law.</p> <p>Article XIII, Sec. 16 – The right of the people and their organizations to effective and reasonable participation at all levels of social, political, and economic decision-making shall not be abridged. The State shall, by law, facilitate and establishment of adequate consultation mechanisms.</p>
2	Presidential Decree 1586 and its IRR	The Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System (PEISS)	<p>Public participation is required for the entire EIA Process from social preparation prior to scoping to impact management and monitoring during project implementation/abandonment. Public Participation is defined as an element of a process that gives citizens, particularly, stakeholders, the opportunity to influence major decisions that may affect their community and their environment. Public consultation involves the gathering of information, concerns, opinions and suggestions from the public through meetings, interviews, focused group discussions and other similar means.</p>

	Norm	Reference title	Relevant Information
3	RA 10752 and its IRR	An Act Facilitating the Acquisition Of Right-Of-Way Site Or Location For National Government Infrastructure Projects or the Right-of-Way Act	<p>Before any national government project could be undertaken, the IA shall consider environmental laws, land use ordinances, and all pertinent provisions of RA No. 7160.</p> <p>The Implementing Agency shall prepare a Preliminary Land Acquisition Plan and Resettlement Action Plan (LAPRAP) or an Indigenous People's Action Plan, as applicable, which shall form part of the EIA.</p> <p>Resettlement of informal settlers affected by the project shall be in accordance with RA 7279.</p>
4	RA 8371	Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997	<p>Sec. 16 - ICCs/IPs have the right to participate fully, if they so choose, at all levels of decision-making in matters which may affect their rights, lives and destinies through procedures determined by them as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous political structures. Consequently, the State shall ensure that the ICCs/IPs shall be given mandatory representation in policy-making bodies and other local legislative councils.</p> <p>Sec. 17 - The ICCs/IPs shall participate in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies, plans and programs for national, regional and local development which may directly affect them.</p> <p>Sec. 65 provides that “when disputes involve ICCs/IPs, customary laws and practices shall be used to resolve the dispute.”</p>
5	RA 7160	Local Government Code of 1991	<p>Sec. 2 (c) - It is likewise the policy of the State to require all national agencies and offices to conduct periodic consultations with appropriate LGUs, NGOs, and other concerned sectors of the community before any project or program is implemented in their respective jurisdictions.</p> <p>Sec. 26 - It shall be the duty of every national agency or GOCC authorizing or involved in the planning and implementation of any project or program that may cause pollution, climatic change, depletion of non-renewable resources, loss of crop land, rangeland, or forest cover, and extinction of animal or plant species, to consult with</p>

	Norm	Reference title	Relevant Information
			<p>the LGUs, NGOs, and other sectors concerned and explain the goals and objectives of the project or program, its impact upon the people and the community in terms of environmental or ecological balance, and the measures that will be undertaken to prevent or minimize the adverse effects thereof.</p> <p>Sec. 27 - No project or program shall be implemented by government authorities unless the consultations mentioned in Sections 2 (c) and 26 hereof are complied with, and prior approval of the Sangguniang concerned is obtained</p>
6	Executive Order No. 02, s. 2016	Operationalizing In The Executive Branch The People's Constitutional Right To Information And The State Policies To Full Public Disclosure And Transparency In The Public Service And Providing Guidelines Therefor	Sec. 3 - Every Filipino shall have access to information, official records, and public records and to documents and papers pertaining to official acts, transactions or decisions, as well as to government research data used as basis for policy development.
7	RA 7279	Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992	<p>Sec. 23 - The LGUs, in coordination with the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor and concerned government agencies, shall afford Program beneficiaries or their duly designated representatives an opportunity to be heard and to participate in the decision-making process over matters involving the protection and promotion of their legitimate collective interest which shall include appropriate documentation and feedback mechanisms. They shall also be encouraged to organize themselves and undertake self-help cooperative housing and other livelihood activities. They shall assist the Government in preventing the incursions of professional squatters and members of squatting syndicates into their communities.</p> <p>In instances when the affected beneficiaries have failed to organized themselves or form an alliance within a reasonable period prior to the implementation of the program of projects affecting them, consultation between the implementing agency and the affected beneficiaries shall be conducted with the assistance of the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor and the concerned non-government organization.</p>

	Norm	Reference title	Relevant Information
			Sec. 24 — Opportunities for adequate consultation shall be accorded to the private sector involved in socialized housing project pursuant to this Act.
8	RA 9729	Climate Change Act of 2009	Sec. 16 - In the development and implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan, and the local action plans, the Commission shall coordinate with NGOs, civic organizations, academe, people's organizations, the private and corporate sectors and other concerned stakeholder groups.
9	RA 11038	Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 2018	In the establishment of protected areas, public consultation is a must at locations near the proposed site by inviting the LGUs in the affected area, national agencies, people's organizations, NGOs.
10	RA 10121	Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010	Sec. 6 – The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) shall xxx (d) ensure a multi-stakeholder participation in the development, updating and sharing of a Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Information System and GIS-based national risk map as policy, planning and decision-making tools.