

**SUPPORT TO PARCELIZATION OF
LANDS FOR INDIVIDUAL TITLING
(SPLIT)
P172399**

**Stakeholder Engagement Plan
(SEP)**

draft for public disclosure only



Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AD	Ancestral Domain
A & D	Alienable and Disposable
ARB	Agrarian Reform Beneficiary
ARBO	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organization
ALI	Agrarian Law Implementation
BARC	Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee
BALA	Bureau of Agrarian Legal Assistance
BLTI	Bureau of Land Tenure Improvement
MISS	Management Information Systems Service
FOO	Field Operations Office
CADC	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CALT	Certificate of Ancestral Land Title
CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
CARPER	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Extension with Reforms
CARP-IA	CARP – Implementing Agencies
CENRO	Community Environment and Natural Resources Office
CCLOA	Collective Certificate of Land Ownership Award
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DARRO	DAR Regional Office
DARPO	DAR Provincial Office
DARMO	DAR Municipal Office
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DENR – LMB	Land Management Bureau
DENR – FMB	Forest Management Bureau
DENR – BMB	Biodiversity Management Bureau
DENR – NAMRIA	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
DENR – EMB	Environment and Management Bureau
DOF	Department of Finance
ESA	Environment and Social Assessment
ESF	Environment and Social Framework
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
ICC – TB	Investment Coordinating Committee – Technical Board

ICC- CabCom	Investment Coordinating Committee- Cabinet Committee
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPRA	Indigenous Peoples Rights Act
LAD	Land Acquisition and Distribution
LRA	Land Registration Authority
LBP	Land Bank of the Philippines
LGUs	Local Government Units
LC	Land Classification
MARPO	Municipal Agrarian Reform Program Officer
NEDA	National Economic & Development Authority
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
PARPO	Provincial Agrarian Reform Program Officer
ROD	Register of Deeds
SEP	Social Engagement Plan
SPLIT Project	Support to Parcelization of Lands for Individual Titling

draft for public disclosure only

SUPPORT TO PARCELIZATION OF LANDS FOR INDIVIDUAL TITLING (SPLIT) PROJECT

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

Department of Agrarian Reform
February 2020

I. BACKGROUND

1. The proposed "Support to Parcelization of Lands for Individual Titling or Project" (SPLIT) would involve the parcelization or subdivision of Collective Certificate of Land Ownership Award (CCLOAs or mother CLOAs) into individual land titles of agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs). The project will be implemented with the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) as the lead agency and being proposed for funding by the World Bank. The project will help realize the completion of the Philippine's land reform program. Since the start of the agrarian reform program in 1972 (i.e. Operation Land Transfer and then Comprehensive Agrarian Reform), the government has redistributed a total of about 4.8 million hectares to about 2.8 million farmer beneficiaries. However, only 53% of this are individual titles. The rest 47% or about 2.5 million hectares are collective CLOA titles which were issued to a group of beneficiaries. The collective CLOAs were mostly issued around the 1990s and resorted to as a strategy to fast track the acquisition of lands and its subsequent distribution of lands to farmers or Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries.

2. The issuance of CCLOAs was intended to be a temporary instrument until the formal subdivision of the parcel can be done. However, the subdivision of CCLOAs into individual ARB parcels had been very slow such that even now there are still about 1.4 million hectares of CCLOAs lands that have remained un-subdivided. For many years, the occupants of the parcels covered by CCLOAs have relied on temporary or informal boundaries of their landholdings. Without formal proof of individual ownerships, the farmers feel insecure about their landholdings, preventing them from investing on more permanent land improvements and making them vulnerable to adverse claims and encroachments. Moreover, the lack of individual titles has prevented the farmers from realizing the full financial potentials of their landholdings.

3. The project, particularly the process of parcelization of CCLOAs, will impact not only on the current occupants of the land covered by the CCLOAs but also on other interested parties, including government agencies, individual landed estates, civil society groups, farmer groups, business partners and others. This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is being prepared as an integral part of the Environmental and Social Impact Management measures of the project. The SEP is also required under the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), particularly Environmental and Social Standard 10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure (ESS10). The SEP provides stakeholders with opportunities to contribute to the project design, express their views on the risks, impacts and mitigation measures of the parcelization process and keep track of the progress of, and engage in, the project implementation.

II. OBJECTIVES

4. The SEP is aimed to (i) set out how the communication with stakeholders will be handled throughout project preparation and implementation; (ii) describe the timing and methods of the engagement; (iii) describe the range and timing of information to be communicated to project affected parties and other interested parties as well as the type of information to be sought from them; (iv) describe measures to remove obstacles to participation and how the views of the differently affected groups will be captured.

III. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING AND ANALYSIS

5. This section presents the identified stakeholders and their interests in the Project. A stakeholder is defined as any individual or group who is potentially affected, positively or negatively, by the Project, or who has an interest in the Project and its potential impacts. In order to define an engagement process for project preparation and implementation, the following types of stakeholders have been identified. As the Project progresses, the SEP will be regularly updated, including with new stakeholders as needed.

(i) **Project affected parties** are individuals, groups, local communities, and other stakeholders that may be directly or indirectly, positively or negatively by the Project. These include: a) agrarian reform beneficiaries (communities and individual members) benefitting from subdivision of collective CLOAs; b) individual households who are not eligible for inclusion in the Project and may therefore be adversely affected.

ii) **Interested parties** are stakeholders who may be interested in the project because of its location, its proximity to natural or other resources, or because of the sector or parties involved in the project. These may be local government officials, community leaders, and civil society organizations, particularly those who work in or with the affected communities.

6. Within the project affected parties, it is important to understand project impacts and whether they may disproportionately fall on disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups, who often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impacts of a project. This may involve single-parent households, tillers, elders, the poorest households, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples.

7. The project will be implemented by the Department of Agrarian Reform. However, various other government agencies will be involved and will have key roles in the validation of CCLOA and its subsequent parcelization into individual titles. The validation of the CCLOA will involve various bureaus and units of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) which have mandates over land classification and management of public lands, and the NCIP which has mandate over Indigenous Peoples lands. The parcelization will also involve the Land Registration Authority (LRA). The table below (Table 1) maps out the various stakeholders of the SPLIT project.

Table 1. Key stakeholders of the SPLIT project

Stakeholder	Interest on the Project	Degree of Influence on the Project	Role/Potential Role in the Project Implementation.
DAR	High	High	Lead implementing agency
Philippine Congress	High	High	Policy support and potential Land Reclassification.
DENR - Operations & Staff Bureau	High	High	Key Partner: Provides coordination of various DENR bureaus & units that have roles in the project
DENR - LMB	High	High	Key Partner, inspection, verification and approval of submitted survey plan for CCLOAs
DENR - NAMRIA	Low	Medium	Provides the Land Classification Maps which will be the basis for validating whether CCLOAs are in A&D lands and whether there are overlaps
DENR - FMB	High	High	Key Partner in the management of lands which fall within Timberland Classification
DENR - BMB	High	High	Key Partner in the management of lands which fall within Protected Areas
LRA/ Register of Deeds	High	High	Key Partner: cancellation of CCLOAs and registration of individual CLOAs in the name of ARBs; creation of a special lane for CARP transactions at the ROD of high LAD provinces
NCIP	High	Medium	Key Partner: Provides management of lands within Ancestral Domain and provides Certificate of Preconditions for any titling within ancestral domain. NCIP also facilitates free, prior and informed consent by indigenous groups in CCLOAs.
DA	High	High	Key Partner: DA can provide support services to ARBs
ARBs/ARBOs	High	High	Main Beneficiary. Affected Parties. Some will be from indigenous groups.
LGUs	Medium	Medium	Interested party, productive farmers, tax collection
PARCCOM	High	Medium	PARCOM, the Presidential Agrarian Reform Coordinating Committee, is an umbrella organization with representatives from key stakeholders, including agrarian reform beneficiaries and land owners.
BARC	High	Medium	Barangay Agrarian Reform Council (BARC) includes local stakeholders, including agrarian reform beneficiaries.
Non-ARB mother CLOA occupants	High	High	Project Affected People. This includes non-ARB occupants in the CCLOA lands.
LBP	High	High	Key Partner: Preparation and issuance of individual farmer beneficiary amortization schedule for covered CCLOAs.
NGOs	Medium	Medium	Potential partner in project implementation and support services
CSOs	Medium	Medium	Provide policy support and oversight. Some may have critical views of the project
NEDA, DBM, DOF	High	High	Oversight Agencies

8. *Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) – Office of the Assistant Secretary for Staff Bureau.* The DENR is the main agency tasks with management of the country’s natural resources, including lands. Lands are classified either as Alienable and

Disposable (A&D) and Public Forests. A large part of lands in the Philippines are still classified as Public Lands (or Public Forests or Timberland) which are inalienable or still public domain. These lands are under the management of DENR. The management of public lands falls into two bureaus: Timberlands are managed by the Forest Management Bureau (FMB) while Protected Areas are falls under the management of Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB). Another bureau of DENR which will be involved in the individual titling process is the Land Management Bureau (LMB). These bureaus are under the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Staff Bureau. Hence the office will have a crucial coordinative role in the project.

9. *DENR-Land Management Bureau (LMB)*. LMB is responsible for administering, surveying, managing, and disposing Alienable and Disposable lands and other government lands not placed under the jurisdiction of other government agencies. The reclassification of public domain lands into A&D used to be a function of DENR's Land Management Bureau until 1987 when the authority is transferred to the Philippine Congress. Now, the Land Management Bureau is still in charge of delineating surveying lands.

10. *DENR-Forest Management Bureau (FMB)*. The FMB is responsible for conservation, management, development and proper use of the country's environment and natural resources, specifically forest and grazing lands, mineral resources, including those in reservations and watershed areas, and other lands in the public domain. The FMB also issues special land use permits and tenurial instruments to occupants of lands that are classified as forestlands.

11. *DENR – Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB)*. The BMB is responsible for conservation and sustainable management of the country's biodiversity. It has three major programs, (i) protected areas and other ecosystems management and development; (ii) coastal and marine ecosystems management; and (iii) wildlife resource conservation program.

12. *DENR-National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA)*. NAMRIA is the official keeper of Land Classification Map which would be the basis for the validation of the CCLOA with respect to the boundaries of Timberland and A&D lands. It can facilitate access to these maps.

13. *The Philippine Congress* - The congress provides policy support to the project and to the Agrarian Reform Program. Congress also has the authority to reclassify lands from public forest to A&D. This role may be crucial for some CCLOA which are found to overlap with the boundaries of Timberland.

14. *Department of Agriculture (DA)* - DA can provide agricultural support services to the ARBs in the CCLOAs during and after the subdivision into individual titles. The traditional support from DA would be training, technology and marketing linkages. It can also provide farm-to-market roads, small irrigation and other value chain infrastructure support to ARB communities.

15. *Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs) and Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organizations (ARBOs)* - ARBs in the CCLOA will be the main beneficiaries of this project. However, they may have reasons or apprehensions against individual titling, individually or collectively as a group. Possible reason would include apprehension about taxes, amortization payments, loss of control by their cooperatives. Hence they would need to be consulted to improve the project design and approach. Some ARBs will be indigenous peoples, in both

homogenous and mixed communities, and these may have particular interests and needs for consultations and project support.

16. Field visits and dialogues with the ARBs, includes meetings with the women in the community, the Indigenous Peoples, the local officials and other vulnerable members in the barangay. Consultations at the field level shall be done in separate group to ensure that each sector is heard.

17. *Land Registration Authority (LRA)* - The LRA is responsible for issuing decrees of registration and certificates of title and register documents, patents and other land transaction for the benefit of landowners, agrarian reform-beneficiaries and the registering public in general. It is tasked to issue all subsequent or transfer certificates of title. LRA keeps the title history or records of transaction involving titled or registered lands. It provides legal and technical assistance to the courts relative to land registration cases, and to other government agencies with respect to registration of administratively issued titles. LRA has been extending its services to the DAR in the implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP). LRA will have a key role in the issuance of individual titles to ARBs. LRA has Registry of Deeds offices in major cities and towns all over the country.

18. *National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)* - NCIP is the government agency responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies, plans and programs to promote and protect the rights and well-being of the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) and the recognition of their ancestral domains as well as their rights. The NCIP provides assistance and serve as the medium through which assistance can be provided to the ICC/IPs. It may also formulate and implement policies, plans, programs and projects for the economic, social and cultural development of the ICCs/IPs. It has the authority to issue certificate of ancestral domain titles (CADTs) and certificate of ancestral land titles (CALTs). NCIP will have a key role in CCLOAs that have extant ICC/IP communities or in CCLOAs that overlaps with Ancestral Domain, if any. In either of these cases, the project is required to undertake the Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) as per the World Bank's ESS7 on Indigenous Peoples and for CCLOAs inside Ancestral Domains FPIC under the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA) is required. However, for CCLOAs issued before the enactment of RA 8371 or the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA), the "Section 56 : Existing Property Rights Regimes – Property rights within the ancestral domains existing and/or vested upon effectivity of the Act, shall be recognized and respected" applies. The NCIP will issue a Certificate of Precondition, after the FPIC process shall have been achieved in accordance with the IPRA Implementing Rules and Regulations. For CCLOAs outside the Ancestral Domain, NCIP can help facilitate consultations with ICC/IPs leading to the attainment FPIC in accordance with the World Bank's ESS7.

19. *Local Government Units (LGUs)* - The local governments have high interest in the project because the CCLOA land occupants are their constituents. LGUs can facilitate consultations and meetings with ARBs and other affected parties in the communities. It also could provide help to resolve conflicts regarding boundaries, and provide crucial neutral witness during delineation of boundaries of individual landholdings inside the CCLOA. It could also provide local security to project personnel.

20. *Non-ARB occupants of CCLOA lands* - Since the CCLOAs were issued several years ago, there will very likely be occupants within the CCLOA lands that are neither the original ARBs nor a legal heir of the original ARB. These occupants will be very apprehensive about

the project, particularly in the process of validation of the CCLOA beneficiaries (particularly to the so-called "inclusion" and "exclusion" process) for many legitimate reasons. These groups need to be consulted in a focus group discussion format and their grievances and apprehensions should be considered in the project design and approach.

21. *Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP)*. The LBP was created by Republic Act 3844 (the Agrarian Land Reform Code) to finance the acquisition and distribution of agricultural estates for division and resale to small landholders as well as the purchase of the landholding by the agricultural lessee. It becomes the main bank that financed the land acquisition under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (RA 6657), LBP is part of the implementing agency of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) and is involved in land evaluation, compensation to owners of private agricultural lands, and collection of amortizations from CARP farmer-beneficiaries. ARBs in CCLOAs are unable to actually pay amortization payments because their individual landholdings have not been formally delineated. LBP has allowed farmers to pay advanced amortizations from CCLOA holders but has reportedly stopped this practice. The LBP will be a key partner in this project, especially in providing information to the ARBs about the terms and amounts of amortization payments, given that the CCLOAs were issued long time ago.

22. *NGOs and CSOs*. Many of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are advocates of the CARP and had been critics in its implementation. They would be interested to know that the CCLOAs will finally be subdivided into individual titles. The CSOs could provide valuable policy and advocacy support to the project. Some CSOs may be critical of the project. On the other hand, there are a number of non-government organizations (NGOs) that have been working with ARB communities for quiet sometime, often with financial support from international donors. Forthcoming stakeholders' consultations will include representations from NGOs involved in agrarian reform and rural development like the Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC), Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in rural Areas (PhilDHRRA), Center for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (CARRD), Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM) and the Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahan ng Magsasaka. NGOs and CSOs involved in environment protection, biodiversity, indigenous peoples and women groups (Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Philippine Association for Intercultural Development (PAFID), and the National Federation of Peasant Women in the Philippines (AMIHAN), among others. These NGOs could provide valuable information about the status of the ARBs in the CCLOAs, their socioeconomic profile and other issues concerning the farmers, the IPs, vulnerable groups both in the macro and field level. Follow through consultations shall be made in the provinces and municipalities during the project implementation.

23. This group includes the Presidential Agrarian Reform Coordinating Committee (PARCCOM) representatives of the agrarian reform beneficiaries and the land owners at the national and provincial levels and have been invited to several consultations. At the municipal level is the Barangay Agrarian Reform Council (BARC).

IV. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING PROJECT PREPARATION

Initial Consultations Undertaken

24. During the conceptualization of the project, DAR consulted the different units and offices of the Department at the Central, Regional and Provincial Level engaged in the Land Acquisition and Distribution (LAD). A series of workshops and meetings were conducted to discuss the parcelization process, the cost involved, the magnitude of collective CLOAs that need to be subdivided into individual titles, identified the hindrances and lessons learned in the earlier collective CLOAs subdivision efforts of the DAR. The workshops and meetings were attended by officials of the Bureau of Land Tenure Improvement, Bureau of Agrarian Legal Assistance, Office of the Undersecretary and Assistant Secretary for Field Operations, MISS and the Regional Directors and PARPOs of High LAD Regions and Provinces. The results of these workshops and meetings were considered in the conceptualization of the project.

25. The project preparation team which the DAR has formed following the identification of the project, have already conducted several meetings and discussions with the key partner agencies, particularly the Office of the DENR Assistant Secretary for Staff Bureau, the DENR-Land Management Bureau and the DENR - Forest Management Bureau, the Land Registration Authority. The preparation team has also coordinated with oversight agencies e.g. NEDA and DBM to prepare for formal approval of the ICC Technical Committee and ICC-Cabinet Committee. DAR has also engaged and disclosed the project to the Provincial and Regional Development Councils in order to secure their endorsements.

26. On environmental safeguards, the DAR secured clearance from the Environment & Management Bureau/DENR in April 2019. The EMB responded that the Project SPLIT does not require Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) nor Certificate of Non Coverage (CNC) as the Project is not covered by the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System (PEISS).

27. The World Bank dispatched a Project Identification Mission in October 2019, and a Preparation Mission in November that paved the way to further consult with other stakeholders like the Land Registration Authority and Land Management Bureau at the national level, and the Register of Deeds and Land Management System at the Provincial/Regional levels.

28. Meetings with NCIP and concerned DENR Bureaus were also held to orient them of the Project SPLIT and discuss its potential environmental and social impacts and risks.

29. Initial dialogues with a few ARBs and IP-ARBs were also done in Batangas, Iloilo and Benguet to solicit the ARBs view and thinking of the Project SPLIT, as to its acceptability and how they foresee the parcelization and individual titling to benefit them.

30. These preliminary meetings, dialogues and consultations provide scenarios that help in assessing the potential impacts and risks the parcelization and individual titling might cause in the lives of the affected parties, especially the agrarian reform beneficiaries, the indigenous peoples and their communities.

31. Further meetings and consultations are scheduled with the stakeholders like the NCIP, the ARBs, the Indigenous Peoples, LGUs and NGOs in the coming months prior to Project SPLIT implementation. Feedback from these stakeholders will be sought to inform the

finalization of the SEP and related instruments to address potential environment and social impacts and risks of the Project.

Table 2 below summarizes the meetings and consultations that have been conducted so far since the start of Project SPLIT conceptualization.

Table 2. Meetings and consultations conducted during early project preparation

Date	Stakeholder	Topics Discussed
December 2018	DAR Regional Directors of high LAD Regions & Provinces	Project concept, experiences and hindrances in parcelization of CCLOA
January 2019	LRA	Initial talks on how to secure titles in line with the inventory of CCLOAs; streamline process of registration
January 2019	DENR	Issued CCLOAs that overlap with timberland
April 2019	DENR EMB	Environmental Clearance Requirements
October 2019	Land Registration Authority	Land titling process
October 2019	DENR Land Management Bureau	CCLOAs that overlap with forest/timberlands
October 7, 2019	Registry of Deeds Provincial Levels	Registration Process, Requirements, timelines
October 8, 2019	ARBs in Barangay San Isidro, Rosario, Batangas	Status and experience of ARBs and occupants in the still un-subdivided mother. Reactions and concerns about the proposed individual titling.
November 4, 2019	DENR Land Management Bureau	CCLOAs in lands still classified as Public Forest
November 8, 2019;	DENR Forest Management Bureau	CCLOAs in lands still classified as Public Forests and tenurial instruments and programs available for farmers occupying these lands
November 8 & 16, 2019	DENR Assistant Secretary for Staff Bureau	Possible CCLOA overlaps with Lands still classified as Public Forest, Overlaying of CCLOAs in LC Maps
November 4, 2019	NCIP	Possible CCLOA overlaps with Ancestral Domain claims
November 6, 2019	ICC/IP ARBs in Bgy. Toyongan, Calinog, Iloilo	Status of ARBs and non-ARBs in the land covered by the CCLOA. Location of CCLOA vis-a-vis Ancestral Domain. Interests in subdivision, current constraint faced.
November 7, 2019	ARBs in Cabatuan, Iloilo	Status of ARBs and non-ARB occupants in the land covered by the CCLOA
November 7, 2019	NCIP Region VI or Western Visayas	Overlap of CCLOA and Ancestral Domain in Region VI. Status of private lands inside Ancestral Domain. Role of NCIP
November 7, 2019	NGO: Center for Agrarian Reform & Rural Development (CARRD)	NGO development works in ARB communities. General interests and issues of ARBs in subdivision
January 24, 2020	ARBs in Atok, Benguet, CAR	Lessons learned from DAR support services to CLOA holders in mountainous areas with indigenous communities

32. After the initial disclosure of the safeguard instruments in the DAR website on January 20, including the draft SEP, ESA, ESMF, IPPF, RPF and LMP, a regional consultation with stakeholders composed of representatives from the DENR-CAR, DA-CAR, LRA-ROD Benguet, DAR CAR & Provincial Offices, PARCCOM Chairpersons, BARC Chair and representative of farmers organization in the Cordillera Administrative Region was held in Baguio City, Benguet Province. Most of the participants are themselves Indigenous Peoples. It was followed by a consultation at the national level held at the DAR Central Office and was attended by representatives of the DENR and its bureaus, LMB, FMB & BMB, the Department

of Agriculture, NCIP, Land Bank of the Philippines and the PARCCOM representing the ARB sector.

33. Key inputs and recommendations made during the consultations are (i) involvement of the PARCCOM in the monitoring and information dissemination; (ii) consider the provision of Road Right of Way prior to the parcelization to ensure that farm-to-market roads will be provided to the farmers even of those far from the current access; (iii) beneficiaries be provided with support services (e.g. training on appropriate technology, organic agriculture, IPM and SALT, etc.); (iv) securing FPIC following the ESS 7 of the WB and not the FPIC as defined by NCIP since the SPLIT Project will only cover parcelization of CCLOA which were already distributed to the ARBs; (v) clarification on policies regarding 10 year holding period of the CCLOA, if the reckoning date is at issuance of the CCLOA or of the individual title, on the schedule of amortization and real property tax due of the ARBs. As there are ongoing talks with the Land Bank of the Philippines, the DILG and LGUs, the DAR's position is on what is more beneficial for the ARBs. Minutes of the two (2) consultations are shown in Annex A.

Plans for Further Consultations During Project Preparation

34. Further meetings and consultations are scheduled with stakeholders, such as the NCIP, the ARBs, Indigenous Peoples, LGUs and NGOs, prior to Project SPLIT implementation, including a public consultation with NGOs and CSOs in Manila on February 19.

Table 3. Stakeholder engagements during the rest of project preparation

Stage/Preparation Activity	Stakeholder Engagement Event	Timeline
Firming up of the Project Design and Strategies	Various consultation meetings with government agencies, ARBs, CSO and NGOs working with ARBs	January 2020
Environmental and Social Assessment and Preparation of Environmental and Social Management Framework	Consultation meetings with ARBs in selected CCLOA sites; NGOs operating and CSOs. The 1 st draft of the ESA & ESMF were disclosed in the DAR website on Jan 20, 2020	December 2019 – January 2020
Social Assessment and Preparation of Resettlement Policy Framework	Consultation meetings of ARBs in selected CCLOA sites, NGOs and CSOs. The 1 st draft of the RPF and Labor Management Plan were disclosed in the DAR website on Jan 31, 2020.	December 15, 2019-January 15, 2020
Socio-cultural assessment and Preparation of Indigenous Peoples Framework	Consultation meetings of ICC/IPs ARBs communities in selected sites, NGOs and CSOs. The 1 st draft of the IPPF was disclosed at the DAR website on Jan 20, 2020	December 15, 2019 - January 15, 2020
Project Appraisal Mission of World Bank	Meetings with various government agencies, ARBs, NGOs and CSOs	January 23 and -28, 2020; Feb. 19, 2020
Preparation of Project Implementation Manual (PIM)	Workshops with all agencies involved in the project to discuss the draft PIM	February to March, 2020

V. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Periodic Consultation

35. During project implementation, the project management will conduct consultations with stakeholders particularly the agrarian reform beneficiaries and other project-affected persons in the community in the the pulong-pulong (the participatory planning process for parcelization). In addition, consultations will be held with other stakeholders, such as government partners, PARCCOM, BARC, NGOs and CSOs, including during World Bank Implementation Support Missions. During these consultations, the progress of the project implementation will be presented to key partners, the press and interested CSOs at the national level and at selected regions, and province/provinces. Members of the press and representatives of CSOs will be invited during these consultation sessions.

Principles and methods for engagement

36. To enhance the effectiveness of the engagement process, the SEP is based on the following principles:

- the culture, fundamental human rights, values and traditions of stakeholders are respected in accordance with established legal precedent and accepted practice in the Philippines;
- stakeholders are treated with sensitivity and respect in terms of their issues, views and suggestions;
- interaction with stakeholders is meaningful, culturally appropriate (including language, as needed), and is timely, transparent and responsive;
- vulnerable groups are included in the engagement to assess differential needs and perceptions of stakeholder groups (i.e. men, women, youth);
- data from stakeholder engagement is incorporated into assessments site-specific environmental and social management and mitigation plans as needed;
- access to information and disclosure will be ensured to ensure stakeholders are informed about the Project, its potential benefits, impacts and risks, affected peoples' entitlements, GRM channels; and
- informed consultation without coercion to ensure that communities and households have power of choice to participate, or not, in the Project.

37. Further to enhance effective engagement a suite of communication methods will be used to promote easy, transparent, direct, open and interactive communication with all stakeholders, and to elicit feedback in the project preparation and implementation phases.

38. Public disclosure will be done through any of the following means:

- Newspapers, posters, radio, television;
- Information centers and exhibitions or other visual displays;
- Brochures, leaflets, posters, nontechnical summary documents and reports;
- Official correspondence, meetings;
- Website, social media

39. Stakeholder engagement will be done through any of the following means:

- Regular meetings with relevant government agencies at central, regional and municipal levels;
- Stakeholder workshops at national, regional, provincial levels
- Public meetings or pulong-pulong at collective CLOA level;
- Use of support organizations when needed (e.g. to support vulnerable communities / households;

40. Public information materials to enable wider access to project information as well as progress will be developed. This includes the types and forms of information dissemination, as well as timing which will be determined during project implementation based on assessments of communities' access to such information and barriers. Stakeholders' communication and consultation preferences, particularly those of target communities will also be carefully assessed to promote greater participation and social inclusion.

Indigenous Peoples

41. Particular efforts will be made to ensure participation of, and engagement with, indigenous communities and households. The use of indigenous organizations or organizations (e.g. NGOs) that support them, may be needed to facilitate the engagement process. The regional NCIP offices may also need to be involved in CLOA level engagements with indigenous communities. The Project's Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework includes further measures to engage with indigenous peoples, including the procedures for free, prior and informed consent as per the Bank's ESS7.

Intermittent Interaction with Stakeholders at the Regional, Provincial and Municipal Levels

Table 4. Stakeholder interactions at the regional, provincial and municipal levels

Stakeholder	Nature of Interaction	Frequency and Purpose
DENR – Region	Coordination meetings	Semiannually. Update on progress and resolve pending issues
PENRO	Coordination meetings	Monthly. Update on progress; resolve issues
CENRO	Coordination meetings	Monthly. Update on progress and resolve pending issues
LRA/Registry of Deeds	Coordination meetings	As necessary. Update on progress; resolve issues
PLGU	Coordination meetings	As necessary. Update on progress; resolve issues
MLGU	Coordination meetings	As necessary. Update on progress; resolve issues
NGOs/CSOs	Coordination meetings	As necessary. Update and seek help on support services
State Universities & Colleges	Coordination meetings	As necessary. Update and seek help on support services
Regional NCIP	Coordination meetings and Workshop	As necessary. Discuss requirements and strategies in obtaining free and prior informed consent with affected ICC/IP communities in the regions
Congressional District Office	Coordination meetings	Once a year. Explore the possibility of sponsoring a bill converting CCLOA lands that overlap with Timberland into A&D lands.

Interactions with Stakeholders at the CCLOA Community Levels

42. At the CCLOA level, the Project Team shall interact with the ARBs and the actual occupants of the CCLOA lands on a regular basis from validation to issuance of individual titles. These consultations can be done at least twice at the CCLOA level and more as needed especially in areas where there are issues on list of ARBs, actual occupants, inclusion/exclusion and boundary disputes.

Table 5. Stakeholder interactions at the CCLOA community levels during project implementation

Project Activities	Nature of Interaction	Purpose
Project Awareness	Community consultations and awareness raising	To inform CCLOA members of the project's objectives and requirements, including their entitlements and ESF provisions of the ESMF, RPF and IPPF
Validation of CCLOA vis-a-vis Land Classification Status	Community consultation, ground validation LC and CCLOA maps in the presence of representatives of CENRO, LGU and Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee (BARC)	To identify possible overlap with Timberland, Protected Area or Ancestral Domain
Validation of CCLOA ARB lists vis-a-vis Actual Occupants	Consultation with actual occupants of all land parcels within the CCLOA in the presence of LGU and BARC.	To validate the list of ARBs versus current actual occupants of the land parcels within the CCLOA
Socioeconomic Survey/Profile of Actual Occupants	House to house visit by survey enumerators during the conduct baseline study. For CCLOA: MARPO to submit CARPER LAD Form 70-B of AO No. 2	To undertake a socioeconomic profile of the actual occupants.
Validation of Inclusion and Exclusion Lists	Community consultation in the presence of BARC & LGU officials Separate one-on-one meetings shall be conducted with "excluded" occupants with BARC & LGU officials	To update the community on the qualified recipients of individual titles To explain reasons for exclusion and the rights and entitlements of the "excluded" occupants, including those whose landholdings will be reverted back to Timberland status, based on the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).
Delineation of Individual Parcel Boundaries (Land Survey)	Ground walkthrough of the boundary points of individual ARBs with BARC & LGU representative, and adjacent lot ARBs	To determine and validate parcel boundaries and resolve conflicts
Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based on the RPF (if needed)	A series of consultations shall occur with all the "excluded" occupants, including those whose landholdings will be reverted back to Timberland status (e.g. the Project-Affected People or PAPs)	To formulate the Resettlement Action Plan for the affected based on the RPF and based on the socioeconomic profile of the occupants.
Implementation of the RAP	Periodic update and consultations with the PAPs based on the RAP	To fulfill the consultation requirements of the RAP, to update on the progress of RAP implementation, resolve issues and concerns
Preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) in areas with indigenous peoples	A series of consultations shall occur with indigenous peoples in CCLOA to ascertain their position and stand on the parcelization of CCLOA issued to them within their Ancestral	To formulate the Indigenous Peoples Plan for indigenous peoples present in CCLOAs.

	Domain for subdivision as per the IPPF	
Implementation of the IPP	Periodic update and consultations with indigenous peoples on the IPP	To fulfill the consultation requirements of the IPP, to update on the progress of IPP implementation, resolve issues and concerns
Issuance of Individual Titles to Qualified ARBs	Community gathering	To distribute titles.

43. In all levels of Project consultations, the project affected persons especially the vulnerable groups shall be included and heard. In addition to the bigger community consultation, a separate dialogue shall be made with the vulnerable groups, like women and IPs to encourage their participation and avoid possible intimidation from other sectors.

VI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND RESOURCES

44. At the Project preparation and pre-implementation stage, stakeholder engagement was initiated by the Project Management Service-Support Services Office, Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Office and the Field Operations Office. Upon commencement of Project Implementation, the SEP will be effected by the Project Safeguards Group. The group shall be composed of the Safeguards Specialist and DAR organic staff to be assigned as Safeguards Point Persons from the Central, Region and Provincial Offices. Budget for stakeholder engagement shall be taken from the Safeguards Cost provided under the Project Management component.

45. The stakeholder engagement activities shall be incorporated in all the components, especially in component 1- parcelization of CCLOA particularly in the validation and ‘pulong-pulong’. Hence, the SEP shall be captured in the project’s management system. Though the stakeholder engagement activities are look-out of the Safeguards group, Technical Staff and DAR Officials will be part of the group during meetings and consultations to ensure that queries, issues and concerns raised in the meeting will be addressed. The Safeguards Group together with the M & E shall develop a stakeholder database to ease documentation and monitoring of commitments, agreements and action taken.

VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

46. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up at the start of the project implementation. The GRM will be managed following the existing process adopted by the DAR, i.e. alternative dispute resolution through consultation and mediation.

47. A *Complaints and Grievance Committee (CGC)* at the barangay level shall be established to hear the complaints and grievances from various stakeholders of the Project including the ARBs. Members of the CGC shall include the Barangay Captain, and the Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee (BARC) headed by the chairperson where the ARB

resides or his land is located. Through mediation, conflicts, complaints and grievances will be addressed following the customs and traditions in resolving land disputes in their locality.

48. Should the mediation at the Barangay level fail, the complaint, grievance and appeal shall be raised at the level of the DARMO, where the MARPO with the assistance of a legal officer will also adopt the same mediation process, and maximize all means to settle the conflict at this level. Failure to settle at this stage will necessitate elevation of the matter to the DARPO thus, the situation becomes an Agrarian Law Implementation (ALI) case, which may take some time to be settled.

49. With the approval of partial segregation of CCLOA, unsettled conflicts and grievances among the ARBs in a CCLOA, shall no longer hinder the other ARBs with no conflicts or disputes to have their portion of the lands parcelized and subsequently have their own individual title.

50. For indigenous peoples, all complaints shall be discussed and negotiations must be carried out in the specific communities where the affected indigenous peoples live. The CGC together with the tribal council concerned should facilitate this process and upholding the customs and traditions of the tribe in resolving their land disputes should the conflicts be within the tribes and clans. As for conflicts involving both IPs and non-IPs, the Project must ensure that affected IPs are properly represented. Where necessary, the Project will bring in NCIP staff to ensure that rights of IPs are protected. If negotiations are stalled, or IPs disagree with all possible options presented during these deliberations, the affected tribes can bring their grievance or complaints to the municipal implementing units of the Project. Should this still fail the IP expectations, the IPs can elevate their complaints to the Provincial representative of the NCIP and the Office of the Provincial Agrarian Reform Officer, with copies of the complaint furnished the Office of the Provincial Governor.

51. Resolution of conflicts should be encouraged at the lowest level possible, through the facilitation of Municipal and Community Tribal Councils. Again, the documentation of such meetings and interactions with affected IP households/communities must be documented and distributed to relevant stakeholders.

52. The CPMO Desk Officer for complaints and grievances is (to be designated) of DAR who may be contacted through the following means: (email address: xxxxx; office address: xxxx Dept. of Agrarian Reform, Elliptical Road, Diliman, QC; Telephone Nos.:xxxxxxx; CP no. (email address, office address, land line, mobile number). He/She shall oversee the proper handling of complaints and grievances and ensure that a summary of the entries of the CGC logs per region shall be part of the progress reports submitted to the World Bank.

VI. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

53. Relevant Environment and Social Safeguards documents such as the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Environment & Social Assessment (ESA), Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Environment & Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) shall also be disclosed by the DAR in its website and should be made available in the DARROs, DARPOs and DARMOs. Similarly, project orientation will be conducted in the different DAR field offices covered by the Project SPLIT to update the stakeholders on the approved process and requirements for project implementation.

54. Meetings with stakeholders shall be documented, highlighting agreements and ways forward which will be monitored throughout project implementation.

55. A third party monitor for the Project will be engaged at mid-term and end-of-project under the Project Management & Monitoring and Evaluation component.

draft for public disclosure only

ANNEXES

Annex A. Minutes of Consultation with Stakeholders, Baguio City, Benguet Province

**Consultation on the Support to Parcelization of Lands for Individual Titling (SPLIT)
Project Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) Instruments
January 23, 2020, 2:00 - 5:00 P.M.
Holiday Inn Hotel, Baguio City**

I. List of Attendees

1. Ms. Maria Theresa Quiñones	World Bank
2. Ms. Maya Villaluz	World Bank
3. Mr. Svend Jensby	World Bank
4. Mr. Efren Perlas	PARCCOM, Abra
5. Mr. Eugene Cales	PARCCOM, Benguet
6. Mr. Modesto, Bahul, Sr.	PARCCOM, Ifugao
7. Mr. Fransco Alunday	PARCCOM, Kalinga
8. Ms. Glory Libang	PARCCOM, Mt. Province
9. Mr. John Bugaling	PARCCOM ARB Representative
10. Mr. Dick Evasco	BARC Chair, Atok , Benguet
11. Mr. Christopher Degay	DENR
12. Engr. Antero Mappang, Jr.	DENR
13. Ms. Ma. Gina Lopez	DENR
14. Atty. Guerrero Felipe	ROD, Benguet
15. Atty. Eugene P. Follante	DAR, CAR Regional Director
16. Ms. Jane Torribio	DAR, CAR CARPO
17. Ms. Angela Pang-ot	DAR, CAR, SARPO
18. Mr. Raymund Salio-an	DAR, Mt. Province, SARPO
19. Ms. Adela Damaso	DAR, OIC PARPO II, Mt. Province
20. Mr. Reynaldo Mamongyao	DARPO, Kalinga
21. Mr. Edano Canao	OIC PARPO II, DARPO Kalinga
22. Mr. Deogracias Almora	PAPRO II, DARPO Ifugao
23. Mr. Peter Bantasan	PCAO, DARPO Benguet
24. Ms. Artemio Dumaoang	OIC PARPO II, DARPO Apayao
25. Ms. Maritess Ocampo	DAR, ARPO II, Abra
26. Atty. Penelope De Dusen	OIC PARPO II, DARPO Abra
27. Ms. Maritess Fajardo	DAR, CAR-ARPT
28. Mr. Artemio Martin	DAR, CAR, Engr. II
29. Mr. Molines Ewis	DAR CAR, Engr. II
30. Mr. Jefferson Lasaten	DAR, CAR, SARPO
31. Mr. Edgardo Basas	DAR
32. Mr. Eric Ramos	DAR
33. Mr. Nelson Montalan	DAR
34. Usec. Bernie F. Cruz	FASPO and Project Implementation Officer
35. Asec. Ubaldo Sadiarin, Jr.	FASPO
36. Asec. Ma. Celerina G. Afable	Support Services Office

37. Dir. Homer Tobias	Regional Director - I, Special Asst. for SPLIT Project
38. Dir. Marjorie Ayson	BALA
39. Dir. Joey Sumatra	BLTI
40. Dir. James Arsenio Ponce	PARC Secretariat
41. Atty. Christine Evangelista	BALA
42. Ms. Rosario Regalado	Project Management Service
43. Ms. Arlene Pascua	Project Management Service
44. Ms. Jonna Mae Torre	UFASPO
45. Ms. Inna Almodal	UFASPO
46. Mr. Fred Abad	UFASPO
47. Mr. Kier Racimo	UFASPO

II. Proceedings

The consultation meeting started at 2:30 in the afternoon with Asec. Ubaldo Sadiarin, Jr. delivered his welcome message to the participants. CARPO Jane Torribio of DAR-CAR acknowledged the presence of the different partner line agencies and stakeholders while Ms. Rosario Regalado of Project Management Service presented a brief background of the Support to Parcelization of Lands for Individual Titling (SPLIT) Project and it was followed by the presentation of Atty. Christine Evangelista on the environmental and social framework instruments. After the presentation, an open forum followed where questions and clarifications on the Project SPLIT were made and comments to the safeguards approach and instruments were raised.

III. Open Forum

Question/Clarification/Suggestions	Response
<p>1. Atty. Guerrero Felipe (Registry of Deeds/ROD, Benguet):</p> <p>a. Suggested that in the approved survey plans, the road right- of-way (RROW) should be included.</p> <p>b. What if one of the owners of collective CLOA (CCLOA) died, the subdivision of CLOA would be delayed?</p> <p>c. Suggested that the name of the previous owner should not be removed from the original CCLOA even if it was already transferred to the heirs, to clearly show that it was not yet paid by the original owner.</p> <p>d. Overlap of CCLOA with Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT), in ancestral domains.</p>	<p>- RD Homer Tobias (DAR, Region 1): Appreciated the suggestion and noted that RROW should indeed be considered.</p> <p>- RD Homer Tobias (DAR, Region 1): Issues on heirs is addressed in the Department Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2 (series of 2019).</p> <p>- RD Homer Tobias (DAR, Region 1): It is clearly stated in DAO No. 2 (series of 2019) that the names of the heirs of the original owners/ARBs are the ones indicated in the CCLOAs.</p> <p>- Director Joey Sumatra (DAR, Bureau of Land Tenure Improvement/BLTI): The SPLIT Project will undertake an inventory to identify if there are CCLOAs issued in</p>

<p>e. Is there a need to get free and prior informed consent (FPIC) under the SPLIT Project since CCLOAs are issued already? There is no need since the SPLIT Project's intervention is not an infrastructure or business investment – these are the activities where FPIC is required under the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA).</p>	<p>ancestral domain areas, and whether these were issued before or after the enactment of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Svend Jensby (World Bank/WB): ESS7 requires that the IPs should be consulted and informed of the Project, its benefits, risks and impact, and that they provide FPIC on the Project. However, the definition of FPIC in the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) should refer to the FPIC definition following ESS7 and not the IPRA definition. Requirements under the IPRA will be confirmed with NCIP.
<p>2. Dir. James Ponce (Presidential Agrarian Reform Council Secretariat) wanted to be clarified on the Department of Agriculture's (DA's) programs to be tapped such as sloping agriculture technology (SALT), integrated pest management (IPM), and organic agriculture; and if these are the same programs that DAR also provide to the ARBs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asec. Celerina Afable (DAR, Support Services Office/SSO): Some of the regular/locally-funded and foreign-assisted projects of DAR provide technical assistance on SALT, IPM and organic agriculture. As the Project is a land titling activity, individual CLOA holders will be linked to these technical assistance including those under the programs and projects of the DA and DENR.
<p>3. Ms. Adela Damaso (DAR, PARPO-Mt. Province) asked if during the conduct of survey, it was found out that portions of the CCLOA is classified as timberland, but the actual/current usage is an agricultural land, how should we classify the land? Which would prevail - the land classification or the current land use?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RD Homer Tobias (DAR, Region 1): DAR will provide the list of ARBs in areas classified as forest (including timberland) to DENR for them to process the appropriate stewardship contract or tenurial instrument. He cited the example of Palawan which is classified as timberland but is now a rice land with irrigation facilities. Such case will be covered by the Joint Administrative Order (JAO) being formulated by DAR and DENR. - Director Joey Sumatra (DAR, BLTI): A Presidential Directive provides information about the appropriate tenurial instruments. - Director Marjorie Ayson (DAR, Bureau of Agrarian Legal Assistance/BALA): Emphasized that prior to survey, projections would be undertaken by DENR

	<p>to identify the land classification. In view of this, it is not possible that the survey will be stopped in the middle of the activity because of incorrect land classification. It is important that DAR strictly adhere to and follow the parcelization process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff of Bureau of Land Tenure Improvement (DAR, BLTI): It is an opportune time that under the Project, the DENR will undertake the verification of the land classification. The projection will not only address the DAR’s CCLOAs but also DENR’s and LRA’s concerns.
<p>4. Engr. Christopher Degay (DENR) shared that during the time of former President Joseph Estrada, all the distributed CCLOAs were classified as timberland and should be reverted back to DENR.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Director Marjorie Ayson (DAR, BALA): The land classification during that time could have been based only on table validation. Under the SPLIT Project, this would be done properly through actual/on-the-ground validation.
<p>5. Mr. Efren Perlas (Provincial Agrarian Reform Committee or PARCCOM, Abra) suggested that the PARCCOM should be notified during the “pulong-pulong.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Director Joey Sumatra (DAR, BLTI): The PARCCOM should be involved in the project as well as the Barangay Agrarian Reform Council (BARC). Their roles are very critical during the validation process because they know the area and the ARBs. The BARC is also very much involved in the implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). - Director Marjorie Ayson (DAR, BALA): Agreed that the PARCCOM should look at “technical displacement” to protect the original ARBs. The PARCCOM can also help in the dissemination of notices to ARBs.
<p>6. CARPO Jane Torribio (DAR-CAR) asked if the “pulong-pulong” would suffice as compliance to the FPIC process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Svend Jensby (WB): Explained that what is required in the IPRA should be followed and this needs to be confirmed with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and legal experts. As regards the World Bank, the safeguards instruments should be followed, and the ESS7’s FPIC definition and requirements should be integrated into the participatory process for subdivision of

	<p>CCLOAs. It was also noted that regional differences should be considered, including the decision making processes of IPs in a particular area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Edano Canao (DAR, Kalinga PARPO): Indicated that there is no need to seek FPIC as there is no conflict of interest between the NCIP/IP and the DAR as CCLOAs are issued already. - Atty. Guerrero Felipe (ROD, Benguet): Shared that in Benguet there are no conflict between CCLOA and CADT as the CCLOAs were issued long before the IPRA enactment. - Director Marjorie Ayson (DAR, BALA): Shared the experience in Nueva Vizcaya where the Bungkalot tribe prefer the CLOA over the CADTs since with CLOA they were provided with support services, while with CADT access to support services is hardly provided by the NCIP.
<p>7. Ms. Maya Villaluz (WB): Asked if there are CCLOAs/CADTs issued in protected areas?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Atty. Guerrero Felipe (ROD, Benguet): Explained that in the Cordillera Administrative Region, there are CADTs within timberlands and protected areas.

In closing, Ms. Maria Theresa Quiñones of the World Bank thanked and appreciated the participation of the stakeholders. She added that they gathered new learnings from the consultation that would be useful in finalizing the safeguards instruments. She encouraged the participants to visit the DAR website, study the safeguards documents and share additional feedback with DAR.

Annex B. National Stakeholders' Consultation for Project SPLIT

**National Consultation on the Support to Parcelization of Lands for Individual Titling
(SPLIT) Project Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) Instruments**

January 28, 2020, 10:00 - 12:00 N.N.

HRD Training Center, DAR Compound, Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City

I. List of Attendees

1. Ms. Maria Theresa Quiñones	World Bank
2. Ms. Maya Villaluz	World Bank
3. Mr. Svend Jensby	World Bank
4. Mr. John Bugaling	PARC
5. Mr. Jaime Tadeo	PARC
6. Mr. Alexander Jacob	DENR
7. Mr. Stanley Lota	DENR
8. Ms. Kristine Mercado	DA
9. Ms. Frances Antonette Brillo	DA
10. Mr. Warlito Cabuna	DA
11. Ms. Shelly Calata	NCIP
12. Mr. Abdullah Lakarin	NCIP
13. Mr. Guerrero Patino	DENR-BMB
14. Mr. Norlito Sarmiento	DENR-FMB
15. Mr. Henry Pacis	DENR-LMB
16. Mr. Warlito Quirimit	DENR-LMB
17. Mr. Alex Lorayes	Land Bank of the Philippines
18. Usec. Bernie F. Cruz	FASPO and Project Implementation Officer
19. Asec. Ubaldo Sadiarin, Jr.	FASPO
20. Usec. Emily Padilla	Support Services Office
21. Asec. Ma. Celerina G. Afable	Support Services Office
22. Ms. Lucienne Pulgar	Project Management Service
23. Ms. Clemencia Padrinao	Project Management Service
24. Ms. Rosario Regalado	Project Management Service
25. Ms. Arlene Pascua	Project Management Service
26. Ms. Desirie Chua	Project Management Service
27. Ms. Jonna Mae Torre	UFASPO
28. Ms. Inna Almodal	UFASPO
29. Mr. Fred Abad	UFASPO
30. Mr. Willar Pantí	UFASPO
31. Mr. Jose Mari Hernando	AFASPO
32. Mr. Philip Alvarez	AFASPO
33. Atty. Elmer Distor	Asec. FOO
34. Atty. Lucius Jun-Jun Malsi	Undersecretary, FMAO
35. Dir. Susana Leones	BARBD
36. Dir. Nestor Bayoneto	MISS
37. Ms. Marcy Ballesteros	FOO
38. Ms. Dalangin Parel	DAR - CALABARZON
39. Mr. Ramon Dayrit	DAR - CALABARZON

40. Mr. Rey Bicara
41. Ms. Jane Torribio

DAR - MIMAROPA
DAR - CAR

II. Proceedings

The consultation meeting started at 10:30 in the morning, Undersecretary Bernie F. Cruz delivered the welcome message to the participants. He said that the activity is part of the responsibility of the Department to provide update on and disclose the SPLIT Project and its environmental and social safeguards to the stakeholders. The discussion will focus on the environmental and social framework instruments to gather comments and inputs from all the stakeholders and to address all the issues and concerns before the project starts. PARPO Marcy Ballesteros acknowledged the presence of the different line agencies and stakeholders. Assistant Secretary Ma. Celerina G. Afable presented a brief background of the Support to Parcelization of Lands for Individual Titling (SPLIT) Project and it was followed by the presentation of Ms. Rosario Regalado on the Environmental and Social Framework Instruments. After the presentation, the floor was opened for comments and questions.

III. Open Forum

Question/Clarification/Suggestions	Response
<p>1. Mr. Alex Lorayes (Landbank of the Philippines/LBP): Shared that the Project should look at the situation on the ground, if it is suited for agriculture and it is the current land use, the production side should be taken into consideration be it within or outside of timberland. But if the nature of the land is like 18 degrees slope and forestland then there may be a need to change the tenurial instrument. Provision for resettlement and housing should also be considered.</p>	<p>- Noted</p>
<p>2. Mr. Henry Pacis (DENR-Land Management Bureau/LMB): Shared that there is no land classification before. Some lands were erroneously classified the lands in the old patent. It is even more difficult to correct when it is transferred and approved in the LRA.</p> <p>We have to look at the condition of the area, if the slope of the land is above 18 degrees, technically it is classified as forest land and we need to change the classification of the land.</p>	<p>- Usec. Bernie Cruz (DAR-FAPSO): Said that primarily the project was done to solve the issues on land classification and to help the ARBs.</p>

<p>3. Mr. Lorayes (LBP): Inquired whether we are looking at areas that are generally classified as agricultural?</p> <p>He suggested to have DAR-DENR agreement that areas within timberland utilized for agricultural purposes should be released, so that full support will be extended to ARBs. Provision of housing could also be done.</p>	<p>- Usec. Bernie Cruz (DAR-FASPO): There are initiatives between DAR-DENR which were incorporated in the safeguards instruments. For areas that are located in forest land, the ARBs will not be displaced and they will be provided with the correct tenurial instrument. Also, we have to ensure that there is no overlapping so that the proper tenurial instrument will be provided.</p>
<p>4. Mr. Guerrero Patino (DENR-Biodiversity Management Bureau/BMB): Mentioned that it is a welcome development to settle the boundaries especially in the protected areas to correct the mistakes in the past.</p> <p>He shared that Republic Act (RA) 7586 or National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS) Act was amended by RA 1103-A (E-NIPAS Act).</p> <p>He added that the BMB initiatives to set boundaries/delineate protected areas, undertake socio economic survey of tenurial migrants and identification of occupants are among the activities that may compliment the DAR's and DENR's efforts.</p>	<p>- Noted.</p>
<p>5. Mr. Norlito Sarmiento (DENR-Forest Management Bureau/FMB): Said that on the part of FMB there is an ongoing classification of protection and production forest in cooperation with NAMRIA.</p> <p>He agreed that there will be no displacement as CCLOAs that overlaps with timberlands will only require a change in tenurial status.</p>	<p>- Noted.</p>
<p>6. Usec. Lucius Jun-Jun Malsi (DAR-Financial Management and Administration/FMA): Shared that the SPLIT Project is not a development</p>	<p>Though not addressed directly in the meeting, WB's ESS 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement applies to SPLIT Project and</p>

<p>project in a sense that it only involves the provision of individual title/CLOA to the rightful owner. With regard to the case of informal settlers, the DAR has to be careful to avoid Commission on Audit (COA) disallowances which is experienced now by the Railway Project and other projects. As the government is not morally or legally obligated to pay compensation but maybe disturbances payment, it is not required to provide payment as in paying new lands.</p> <p>On the issue of Indigenous Peoples (IPs), he asked what law are we going to follow in terms of types of titling, the local or international law?</p>	<p>requires that affected persons are supported to maintain their levels of livelihoods and that lost assets, i.e. crops, structures are compensated at replacement costs. This is also spelled out in the Project’s Resettlement Policy Framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Svend Jensby (WB): Said that DAR should follow the local law which is the IPRA Law in terms of what forms of title is offered to IPs; the Bank is not requiring changes to national law. However, he noted that the ESS7 would apply to the SPLIT Project and would require a consultative process obtaining consent from IPs on titling activities, but that the Bank would not impose a particular type of titling for IPs outside of the SPLIT Project. It was also supported by Mr. Lorayes of Landbank.
<p>7. Mr. Lorayes (LBP): Inquired on the reckoning period to comply with the 10 years holding period. He said that DAR should clearly define this. If it will be from the issuance of the CCLOA or registration date of the individual CLOA. This should be clearly defined in the Administrative Order being prepared by the DAR.</p> <p>He also shared that under Private Agricultural Land (PAL), there are 798,000 hectares without Land Distribution and Information Schedule (LDIS), and involving about 411,000 ARBs which have a collectible amount of PhP44.33 billion.</p> <p>Mr. Lorayes also expressed his reservations for the 3 years implementation period of the Project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asst. Secretary Elmer Distor (DAR-Field Operations Office/FOO): Replied that as ownership is not clearly defined in CCLOA, it would be difficult for the farmers to pay both amortization and taxes. It could be that amortization should start at the issuance of individual CLOA while the holding period effectivity starts at the issuance of the CCLOA. It is a “policy issue” and should consider which is more beneficial for the ARBs. - Usec. Bernie Cruz (DAR-FASPO): Assured that the Project involves interagency coordination. So the DAR is closely coordinating with DENR and LRA.

<p>8. Mr. John Bugaling (PARCCOM): Suggested that the DAR do a “Cimatu, in Boracay” for this Project, i.e., involving convergence. He added that the PARCCOM can be tapped in the monitoring and provide quick response as needed.</p>	<p>- Noted.</p>
<p>9. Mr. Guerrero Patino (DENR-BMB): Inquired about the composition of the safeguards team.</p>	<p>- Ms. Rosario Regalado (DAR-PMS): Said that the team will be project-hired as project management offices will be organized.</p> <p>- Usec. Bernie Cruz (DAR-FASPO): Added that there will be Steering Committees that will be created that will involve representatives from the different concerned agencies.</p>
<p>10. Usec. Emily Padilla (DAR - Support Services Office): She was concerned on the number of ARBs that would benefit from the parcelization project and who should be given support services.</p>	<p>- Asec. Elmer Distor (DAR-FOO): The validation process is still ongoing.</p> <p>- Usec. Bernie Cruz (DAR-FASPO): Said that about 1.1 million ARBs will benefit from SPLIT Project.</p>
<p>11. Ms. Maya Villaluz (WB): Asked for clarification on the status of the ARBs to make sure that each of the stakeholders/people that would be involved in the project would be protected. Also, to make sure that proper support services would be given to the ARBs. To have balance between social and the environment.</p>	<p>- Usec. Bernie Cruz (DAR-FASPO): Said that the best safeguard measure for the first part of the project, is for the World Bank to support the DAR’s project like the IPAC which will be repackaged by the Department next year.</p>

In closing, Ms. Maria Theresa Quiñones of World Bank thanked the DAR and the rest of the attendees for the inputs provided during the consultation. She encouraged the participants to visit the DAR website, study the safeguards documents and share additional feedback with DAR.

Asec. Elmer Distor ended the consultation sharing that to correct the errors of the past there is a need to expedite the process, check the reckoning date of the CCLOA, whichever is favorable with the ARBs, include safeguards in the implementation and look forward to another project.