PALUPA Community Development Plan

Cover photo: Philippine Eagle nesting site inside the PALUPA ancestral domain, Ganatan, Arakan

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PALUPA

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Introduction

Twenty years after PALUPA has been organized, we are still struggling on how to manage our resources within our ancestral domain . We made use of forest as source of food, wood and other needs. But our practices were not sustainable. Together with rampant logging from outsiders it resulted to the decrease of forest. Now our ancestral domain is dominated by unproductive grassland. The *Imperata* competes with our crops resulting to low harvest that also results to unstable income.

Sitio Macati is also far-off from the main barangay. Access to the area is difficult and during rainy season people gets stuck over the Mamag river. We do not have access to electricity and our children needs to walk steep slopes in order to be in school everyday, rain or shine. That is why we want to do something to alleviate our status and hopefully make our community progressive.

This plan is formulated to systematically manage our resources that will provide us with our needs but does not compromise the needs of the future generation. Planning for the management of our ancestral domain will make us see what we have and what we can do to make it useful for us and to look for possible partner agencies such as government agencies and non-government organizations that can help us reach our objectives.

How we made the plan

1.1 Pre-planning Activities



Transect SWOT with representatives from different social groups

Last September 20-21, 2011 preparatory planning activities were conducted together with the community leaders of Panguandig Lumadnong Panaghiusa (PALUPA) and the facilitating team from the Philippine Eagle Foundation. The process and timeline of the planning were discussed and set. It is also during this meeting that different social groups in the community and its representatives were identified.

The Planning was officially launched on September 21, 2011. Finalizing of the planning schedule, listing and ranking of service providers and planning process were discussed during launching. Meeting for the "Photovoice" activity and house-to-house interviews were also carried out after the community launching.

Adlaw		Panghitabo
Miting sa pagpangan- dam		
Day 1	20 September 2011	Approval of the planning process
		Timeline of planning process
		Social groups
		Interview questions
Day 2	21 September 2011	Photovoice
		Community launching
		Interviews
Pagplano		
Day 3	22 September 2011	Transect
		Continue with Interviews
Day 4	23 September 2011	Validation of service providers from interviews
		Rating services and accessibility with Venn
Day 5		Photovoice continuation workshop
	28 September 2011	Meeting about land use plan
		Meeting about agricultural
Day 6	03 October 2011	Timeline
		Seasonality
		Interview with Service Providers
Day 7	04 October 2011	Long-term trends
		Analysing People's Livelihoods
		Mapping Spatial and Environmental Data sheet
		Photovoice workshop with women
Day 8	05 October 2011	SWOT Spatial and Environmental data sheet

Adlaw		Panghitabo
Day 9	06 October 2011	Presentation of photovoice results.
		SWOT of Social Groups.
		Indigenous worldview and visioning
Day 10	07 October 2011	Agroforestry information session
		Results of reforestation interviews and produce SWOT for reforestation
Day 11	08 October 2011	Produce consolidated SWOT around consolidated Outcomes
		Verification and prioritization
		Reconciliation of prioritized outcomes
Day 12 & 13	12-13 October 2011	Developing objectives, strategies and activities to achieve outcomes identified from other outcomes
Post-planning		
	14 October 2011	Community meeting to approve plan
	15 October 2011	Preparation of the annual workplan

1.2 Participants

A total of 40 Manobo households that are members of PALUPA, in Sitio Macati, Barangay Ganatan, Arakan participated in the planning process. Social groups identified include women, men and youth. In every workshop all groups were represented.

2 Situation of the community

2.1 Background of the community

The community in Sitio Macati, Barangay Ganatan, Arakan, North Cotabato consist of 40 Manobo households. These families have their own parcel of land but do not have enough resources to invest for their farm. Many resort to labor work to earn a living.

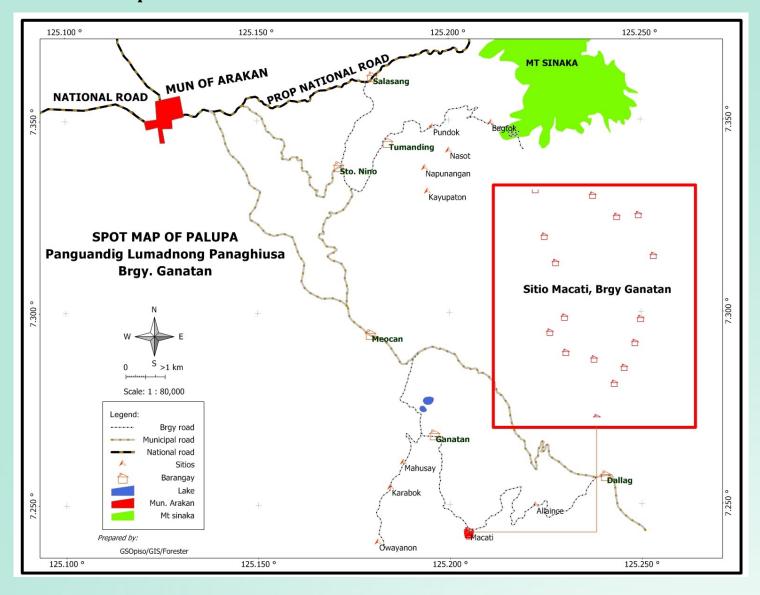
Electricity is not available in the community, only fuel generated lamps are used for lighting especially when there are activities during night time. Water is abundant but there is no proper water system. The community is far from the center of the barangay and does not have a developed road. During rainy season, the river gets too high and the water is so strong that the students get stuck and could not pass and the trail towards the community gets muddy and becomes risky for kids.

Below are major events or trends that have happened in the community over 50 years ago.

The timeline that shows major events that affected the community.

The timeline that shows major events that affected the community.				
Year	Events	Impact		
1954	Commercial logging begun	Nature destroyed		
1953	Non-Indigenous governance system introduced	Indigenous governance no longer respected by the government		
1967	Barangay Captainship begun	There was peace and order in the community		
1982	Alacantara logging ended, but Hoofer and Balyan logging companies took over	Large trees decimated		
1985	Mass evacuation because of insurgency	Livelihood disrupted, hardships		
1987	Re-settled at Macati	Hunger, began replanting crops		
1992	PALUPA organized	People became one, there is a legitimate organization representing the community		
1993	Abundant farming until 1999	Income more than in previous years		
1994	Livelihood assistance (agroforestry, carabao, etc.) from the DENR	There was no clear policies and benefits from the DENR		
1998	High incidence of Measles among kids and a number of patients died	Hardships because there was no money for treatment and hospitalization		
1999	Water system from Tabang Mindanao	Potable water available, reduced incidence of diarrhea		
2004	Day care services	More kids able to read and write		
2010	School for Grades 1 and 2 completed	Building already in use		

2.1.1 Map



2.1.2 Transect SWOT

The transect SWOT was participated by representatives form the different social groups. The group walked through the Manobo-Tinananon Ancestral Domain, Ganatan, Arakan, North Cotabato. Strengths, weaknesses and issues of the areas were openly discussed during the transect.

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ansect
2

Roads		No farm to market road, hauling fees for produce have re- duced net incomes	Current LGU pro- ject to build roads in nearby barangays	
Services from the outside	Very open to services from outside	Past project or interventions unsuccessful		Residents cynical of new projects
Settlement	Centralized housing that is safe from risks	Some houses still in risk-prone areas		Houses in steep slopes and along river banks prone to disaster
Rivers	Pristine river	No effort yet to monitor	Project Katubigan providing protection to river systems	Flashfloods
Forests	Substantial forest cover left, No problem with timber poaching or illegal logging	No existing means to derive sustainable income from the forest	Non-Timber Forest Prod- ucts as possi- ble source of income	Encroachment from outside
Water system	Constant water sup- ply	Wear and intentional cutting of water pipes		Collapse of water system because it is not being maintained
Unproductive lands	Ample lands waiting to be developed	Limited resources (financial capital) to develop lands	External investors or partners	No intention of owners to develop lands
Cogon (Imperata) grass- lands		Cogon is invasive and difficult to control	Projects to reclaim grasslands present Herbicides to kill co- gon	Grassfires that may affect farms, properties and lives
Farmlands	Ample farm- lands availa- ble	Limited resources to develop farms No carabao for plowing bigger farms No clear policies for implementing agrisupport (e.g. Carabao dispersal)		Loss of soil fertility
Main Charac- F teristics of the area	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats

2.2 The characteristic of our community and our livelihoods

2.2.1 What are the characteristics of our community?

2.2.1Characteristics of people with different levels of well-being in the community.

Well-being level	Characteristic
Quite well-off	These families have land, livestock (horse and pig), has financing for his farm, and able to send kids to school
Poor	These families have land, have animals (only chicken), no financial capital for farming, no permanent income, and able to send kids to school.

2.2.2 What are the livelihoods of the different social groups in the community?

There were more men during the workshops than women. Even the tribal officials are dominated by men. Men also tend to be more vocal in the discussion than other groups. Women are also into labor work that is why they are sometimes absent in the workshops. Also most of the youth that participated were out of school youth. During the discussions, participants were given equal chance to share their ideas.

Up: carrot plantation of one of the members of PALUPA

Down: animal husbandry of some members of PALUPA as form of livelihood.



Table 2.2.2a Strengths and Weaknesses of the different Social Groups

Table 2.2.2a Strengths and Weaknesses of the different Social Groups					
Social groups	Desired out- comes	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Women	Income generation/ employment Healthy wellbeing Harmony within the family Strengthen parent's guidance for their children.	Ability to make handicrats Capability to take care of the children and animals Can do labor work	Big family Lack of financial capital Drunkard husband	Help or support for GOs, NGOs and NCIP	Dominance of grassland Landslides and flood
Youth	Access to edukasyon Improved access to sports facilities Open communication Personality development Income generation Improved access to education/sports Improved participation Develop ang kahanas	Good partisipasyon Hardworking	Have problems Lack of self confidence Lack of knowledge Early marriage of teens (female)	Support from PEF with regards to planning	
Men	Strengthen unity Improved access to education (formal and nonformal) Conservation of the forest Develop skills	Helping each other (bayanihan) Has the capacity to send the children to school up to secondary level. Establish a nursery	Lack of financial capital No capacity to finance tertiary education of the children		Plant pests

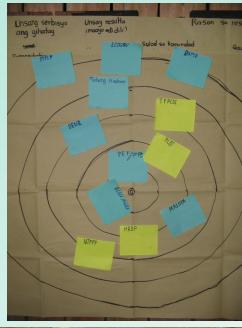
2.3Projects and services in the community

2.3.1 What are the activities and projects in the community?

During this workshop, every social group were asked to list down all organizations (service provider) such as NGOs, NGAs and LGU, the year they were operating in the community and the services they had provided. They were also asked to rank each service according to its importance and accessibility through the Venn Diagram. Service provider and service were rank based on the table below.

Scoring of the service provider and service

Rating	Characteristics
Very Good	 The project is sustainable Reaches everybody Opened other opportunities for the community Well managed
Good	Only a few benefitedWell managed
Not Good	 No clear policies Mismanaged by the staff Project was not carried out properly



Venn Diagram used to identify, rank and measure the accessibility of the services and service providers within the community.

PALUPA Tribal Council Officers

Chairman: Julie Namansila

Vice Chairman:

Secretary: Nelly Namansila

Treasurer:

Auditor:

P.I.O:

Board of Directors:

Datu Sebio Catihan Lito Namansila



Education, water system, livelihood and accessibility of the farm to market road topped the list of most important service. However, not all are accessible. There are more services provided by NGOs and other organizations that are being accessed by the people than from NGAs or the Local Government Unit of Arakan.

Table 2.3.1 Ranking of Service and service provider

Tuig	Grupo nga naghatag ug serbisyo	Unsang serbisyo ang gihatag	Usay resulta (Maayo o Dili)
1991	MALUPA, TFPCDI	Organized PALUPA,	Very good
		livelihood (fishponds)	Not good
1992		Kanding (5 heads)	Good
1994	DENR	Carabao (7 heads)	Good
1994	TFPCDI	Adult literacy and scholarships	
1994-95	DENR	Survey - CADC	Very good
1995	TFPCDI	Carabao (2 heads), Cow (1 head)	Good
1996	TFPCDI	Livelihood (vegetable farming)	Good
1996	TFPCDI	Children literacy	Very good
1997	MRDP	Carabao (3 heads)	Good
1998	MALUPA/TPFCDI	Water system, food assistance	Very good
1998	TabangMindanaw	Hose parasapatubig	Very good
2003	EcoGov	Reforestation (2 ha)	Not good
2003	PAFID	3D map	Very good
2005	NTFPF	Handicraft training/ 7 pax	Good
2006-07	PTFCF	Reforestation (5 ha)	Good
2009	PLDT	School building	Very good
2009	PLDT	Cash (1,000), backyard farming	Very good
	BLGU/MLGU	Purok/stage, Health (immunization, check-ups), Allowance for day care teacher, Training sapag-uma (FFS)	Very good

As seen in the table above, TFPCDI gave more services to PALUPA than the local government unit of Arakan. TFPCDI's services were also the kind of services that the community considers very good. Services that were availed by the community were mostly from NGOs and other organizations. A number of livelihood services were also given to the community. The problem with the services listed is that they were one shot and were not properly managed thus, it was not sustained.

3 Important situations in our community

3.1 What are the main desired outcomes identified by the community?

Table 3.1 Main desired outcomes of the community

Consolidated outcome	Stated by Group/Source	Desired outcome
Health of men, women and kids improved	Women, Men	Reduced malnutrition in kids, Ensure planting of vegetables for personal consumption Reduced alcohol use by men Improve sanitation
Farm yields improved	Women, Men, Youth	Agricultural pests infestation reduced Agroforests established Restore land productivity
Water system improved	Women, Men, Youth, Mapping	Replacement of old water hose and strictly no cutting of water hose
Income sources of house- holds diversified	Women, Men, Youth	Low income Women have no stable income that could contribute for the expenses of the family Out of school youth will be given livelihoods to make them productive.
Grasslands (Cogon) convert- ed into productive lands	Women, Men, Youth, Mapping, Photovoice	Control over the fast growing <i>Im-</i> perata Fire control
Ancestral forest protected from encroachment and degradation	Women, Men, Youth, Mapping, Photovoice	Encroachment and cutting of trees by non-IPs No systematic way of cutting/using of forest products Restore the lush forest
Indigenous Manobo <i>Ti- nananon</i> culture rejuve- nated	Photovoice	Revive IP traditions and practices
Lumadnong kultura napaba- lik		

Table 3.1 Main desired outcomes of the community

Consolidated outcome	Stated by Group/Source	Desired outcome
Improved community accessibility (road and bridge) Komunidad dali nalang adtuan	Women, Photovoice, Transect	No maintained accessible road Payment for product transportation affects income No footbridge for students that passes by the Mamag river.
Improved access to educa- tion (formal and infor- mal)	Women, Men, Youth	A number of youth are not in school A lot of the members were not able to finish their studies
Rivers protected	Transect	Flash floods Absence of monitoring within the river system
Houses relocated in safe ar- eas	Transect	Some houses are still in hazard are- as

4 What do we want to achieve

4.1 The prioritized outcomes of the community

Based on the workshops that were conducted, the social groups identified 8 main problems in their community that they want to address. These problems are listed below.

- 1. Restoration and protection the forest.
- 2. Reviving of cultural traditions.
- 3. Utilization of unproductive grassland through reforestation using native species of trees.
- 4. Planting durable crops for sustainable farming.
- 5. Maintaining of an accessible road from Panuangdig Alliance to Sito Macati and contstruction a footbridge/hanging bridge at Mamag.
- 6. Having sustainable livelihoods.
- 7. Education for the youth and those who were not given the chance to study.

4.2 Vision of the Manobo community based on the prioritized outcomes

In year 2016, our IP community within the ancestral domain of Sitio Macati will be accessible and a community of healthy and educated people with sustainable livelihood and rich harvest from our productive land. We will be able to continue to practice our traditions and protect our forest and ancestral domain.

4.3 Objectives

Our objectives in order of priority:

- 1. In year 2016, our IP community of Sitio Macati will be able to protect no less than 60% of the remaining forest and aims to restore its health.
- 2. In year 2016, revive IP culture and practices to gain respect for the IP community.
- 3. In year 2016, 60 hectares of unproductive grasslands will be utilized by planting native tree species.
- 4. In year 2016, 8 kinds of durable crops will be planted in our farm lands to improve our harvest.
- 5. In year 2016, a footbridge/hanging bridge will be constructed at Mamag River and an accessible road will be maintained from Panuangdog Alliance up to Sitio Macati.
- 6. In year 2016, our community will have no less than 3 sustainable livelihood.
- 7. In year 2016, 50% of the elderly who were not able to go to school and 80% of the youth will be able to acquire education.
- 8. In year 2016, no less than 80% of the members of each household are well nourished.

4.4 Strategies to achieve our objectives

Restoration and protection the forest

Sito Macati is the nearest community to Mt. Mahuson which is a home to a pair of Philippine Eagle. Years back the community is dominated by tall trees but logging and unsustainable farming practices turned large part of the forest into unproductive grasslands.

Objective:

In year 2016, our IP community of Sitio Macati will be able to protect no less than 60% of the remaining forest and aims to restore its health.

Proposed strategies:

- 1. Formulation of forest protection policies by the Tribal Council and its BODs.
- 2. Reviving of the "bantay lasang/sapa", that will monitor illegal activities within the forest .

Reviving of cultural traditions.

IP traditions nowadays are being ignored, less practiced. Younger generations tend to be ashamed of where they come from and do not practice the customs and traditions of the IP community. Hopefully by reviving the practices, the next generation will be proud of their roots.

Objective:

In year 2016, revive IP culture and practices to gain respect for the IP community.

Proposed strategies:

- 1. Continue celebrating "suk-suk sa kal-lo".
- 2. Revive the ritual practices especially before going to the forest. Usage of IP traditional costumes and materials.

Utilization of unproductive grassland through reforestation using native species of trees

The *Imperata* competes with other plant species and is prone to wild grassfire. Making use of the grassland by planting native species of trees and agricultural crops will not only prevent wild grassfire but also will help alleviate the economic status of the community.

Objectives:

In year 2016, 60 hectares of unproductive grasslands will be utilized by planting native tree species

Proposed strategies:

- 1. Reforestation.
- 2. Agroforestry and contour farming.
- 3. Make use of herbicide to get rid of *Imperata*.

Planting durable crops for sustainable farming

Farming is the main livelihood of the community, having durable crops and knowledge on proper farming techniques can assure that the commity will have a stable income.

Objective:

In year 2016, 8 kinds of durable crops will be planted in our farm lands to improve our harvest.

Proposed strategies:

- 1. Invest in planting crops such as cacao, rubber, coffee and fruit trees.
- 2. Use pesticides for pest control.

Maintaining of an accessible road from Panuangdig Alliance to Sito Macati and contstruction a footbridge/hanging bridge at Mamag

One of the main problems of the community is the accessibility of the area. There is no maintained road from Barangay Ganatan to Sitio Macati. The road currently used is steep and risky especially during rainy season. The water in Mamag also gets high not allowing the residents of the community to cross especially the kids.

Objective:

In year 2016, a footbridge/hanging bridge will be constructed at Mamag and an accessible road will be maintained from Panuangdog Alliance up to Sitio Macati

Proposed strategies:

- 1. Construct footbridge/hanging bridge through "community bayanihan".
- 2. Find partners that will fund for road repair and maintenance.

Having sustainable livelihoods

Through the years, the community had been a recipient of many livelihood projects such as animal dispersal and backyard farming. However, it was not sustained due to lack of policy. This resulted to unstable income of the community.

Objective:

In year 2016, our community will have no less than 3 sustainable livelihood

Proposed strategies:

- 1. Training on handicraft making.
- 2. Training on Agroforestry and diversified farming.

Education for the youth and those who were not given the chance to study

Education is one important thing that we our children to have. Even the elderly still aims to learn even just reading and writing. But due to lack of low financial income, it is very difficult to acquire education.

Objective:

In year 2016, 50% of the elderly who were not able to go to school and 80% of the youth will be able to acquire education.

Proposed strategies:

- 1. Find college scholarships for highschool graduates.
- 2. Find funder for additional school building (primary).
- 3. Look for a teacher for grades 1 and 2.
- 4. Continue alternative learning system.

Good health for the family

Having a good health is very important to the community. Everyone in the community is vulnerable to different kinds of diseases especially that they work and go to school rain or shine and could not afford to have vitamins that can boost their immune systems. Ensuring good health is one priority of the community.

Objective:

In year 2016, no less than 80% of the members of each household are well nourished.

Proposed strategies:

- 1. Feeding for the children.
- 2. Seminars on family planning, reproductive health, and other health related issues.
- 3. Require proper sanitation in every house. Implement
- 4. Food Always In The Home program (FAITH).







