

FROM CULTURE TO COMMERCE: EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES THROUGH INNOVATION IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINES (PROGRAM TITLE)

Project 1:

“Documentation on Philippine Traditional Knowledge and Practices on Health and Development of Traditional Knowledge Digital Library on Health (Ata Tribe in Bais City and Mabinay, Negros Oriental)”

Project 2:

Participatory Development Program for ATA Tribal Coffee Plantation and Products at Mabinay, Negros Oriental

Project 3:

“Paghimo ug Pagpalambo sa Produkto sa Tribu ATA”



PHARMACY DEPARTMENT - COLLEGE OF NURSING, PHARMACY AND ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES

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of Traditional Knowledge Digital Library on Health
(Ata Tribe in Bais City and Mabinay, Negros Oriental)”

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Summary

An ethnopharmacological study was conducted in the ancestral domain of the ATA Tribe in Sab-ahan, Bais City and Canggohob, Mabinay, Negros Oriental in 2015 – 2016 to assist the tribe in the documentation of their traditional knowledge and practices on health. In the pre-documentation stage, a Certification Precondition was secured from the National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) in compliance to R.A. 8371 “The Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act of 1997” and conducted a series of community assembly as part of the FPIC process.

Community immersion, observation, community participation, forest visits, interview and focused group discussion were employed in the data gathering. Interview and focused group discussion were also used in the data validation within the community. There were one hundred sixty five (165) medicinal plants documented by the eleven (11) Tribe healers known as *babaylan* and other elders as informants using the prepared ethnopharmacological templates. Healing practices of the tribe were hilot, subay, talutho, galam, kudlit, spiritual and use of herbal plants in oil, water, vinegar and alcohol solvents. The tribe is still practicing their traditional healing and practices transferred from one generation to the next generation, despite the intermarriages between the members of the tribe and Cebuanos in the nearby municipalities of the province.

Introduction

The project entitled “Documentation on Philippine Traditional Knowledge and Practices on Health and Development of Traditional Knowledge Digital Library on Health (Ata Tribe in Bais City and Mabinay, Negros Oriental)” was funded by the Philippine Council for Health Research and Development of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST-PCHRD) amounting to one million seven hundred fifty-four and two hundred eight pesos (Php 1, 754, 208.00). This was implemented by the Department of Pharmacy of the College of Nursing, Pharmacy and Allied health Sciences and the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Negros Oriental State University, Dumaguete City for a period of one year and eight months starting April 2015 to December 2016. The study covered the Ata Tribe in Sab-ahan, Bais City, and Canggohob, Mabinay, Negros Oriental in region XVIII.

As of August 2013, NCIP-Provincial Office data showed that Negros Oriental has two (2) major tribes namely Bukidnon and Ata with 4,959 total number of households and 26,806 individuals residing in the fourteen (14) cities and municipalities of the province. The majority of the tribe population is coming from the Bukidnon tribe. The Ata tribe resides in the two Barangays of Bais City and two Barangays of Mabinay with 442 (8.91%) a total number of households and 2,087 (7.79%) respectively. The status of Ata Tribe in the province is already endangered, so there is a need to document their unique knowledge and practices on health to preserve their cultural wealth.

Objectives:

The study aimed to assist the Ata Tribe in the documentation of the traditional knowledge and practices on health and input to the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library. It was divided into three stages, the pre-documentation, documentation stage and the post documentation stage.

Pre-documentation Stage

1. To identify and select study communities based on established criteria
2. To identify and link up with research partners
3. To orient and train project team in facilitating participatory research
4. To conduct consensus building with communities and integrate their recommendations
5. To obtain Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) at NCIP, secure approval of protocol from IRB/IIEC and secure Transport permit and Wildlife collector's permit from the DENR.
6. To adopt the database design of the digital library and to train the project team in inputting to the database

Documentation Stage

1. To facilitate in building the communities' capacity for research
2. To document with the communities their traditional knowledge and practices in health
3. To collect herbarium specimen and other materia medica together with the communities, with their consent

4. To assist in developing mechanisms for protection of the community's traditional knowledge, practices, and biological resources
5. To monitor project implementation and ensure that researchers abide by the Code of Ethics

Post-documentation stage

1. To assess and validate with the communities the gathered data
2. To select with the community information which may be inputted in the digital library
3. To prepare a hard copy of the documentation and herbarium collection with and for the communities and if applicable, to the regional research partner
4. To develop culture-sensitive health education materials with and for the communities
5. To evaluate the project with the community
6. To establish gene bank in the communities, research partner in the region, and in Negros Oriental State University, with the community's permission
7. To contribute data for the national digital library
8. To implement the database design of the digital library
9. To establish measures for appropriate access to traditional knowledge and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of the said knowledge
10. To promote communities' rights to their traditional knowledge, practices, and resources
11. To promote the use of relevant information/use of the digital library to the indigenous and local communities, local health NGOs, local environment advocates, local cultural workers, the scientific community, and policy makers

Review of Related Studies

In 2004, Ordaneza & Gandeza conducted a research which showed that the diversity in the patient population is growing where there were also an increasing number of diverse caregivers. Among them are the Filipino health care providers, most of whom are nurses. It was expressed in this study that understanding the culture, health care beliefs, and practices of Filipino nurses is important; as it affects the way they assess the needs and provide care for their clients. This article provides a general profile of the health care beliefs, behaviors, and practices of Filipino nurses in the United States within the context of the general Filipino culture. Like any other ethnic group, Filipinos have become acculturated at various levels after coming to work and live in this country over the years. It is the integration of their cultural beliefs, values, and behaviors that affect their caregiving attitudes and practices.

McLaughlin & Braun, (1998) expressed that each ethnic group brings its own perspectives and values to the health care system, and many health care beliefs and health practices differ from one culture to another. Unfortunately, the expectation of many health care professionals has been that patients will conform to mainstream values. McLaughlin & Braun (1998) further noted that each ethnic group brings its own expectations. Such expectations have frequently created barriers to care that have been compounded by differences in language and education between patients and providers from different backgrounds. Hence, cultural differences affect patients' attitudes about medical care and their ability to understand, manage, and cope with the course of an illness, the meaning of a diagnosis, and the consequences of medical treatment. Moreover, (McLaughlin & Braun, 1998) conveyed that patients and their families bring culture specific ideas and values related to concepts of health and illness, reporting of symptoms, expectations for how health care will be delivered, and beliefs concerning medication and treatments. In addition, it has been articulated that culture-specific values influence patient roles and expectations, how much information about illness and treatment is desired, how death and dying will be managed, bereavement patterns, gender and family roles, and processes for decision making. With this, Filipinos are embedded with a rich culture pertaining to health beliefs which greatly affects their health practices.

In the past thirty years, the researchers found out that there have been limited research studies conducted related to health among the indigenous tribes in Negros Oriental. In fact, it was way back in 1983, Cadeliña, F. made a study entitled “Medical Systems: A Vehicle for Negrito-Cebuano Social Interrelation which shows that one way in which Negritos and the Cebuanos deal with their health problems is by accepting assistance or services from each other. Few medicinal plants were mentioned by Negritos specifically the “sap of labnog tree (*Ficus hauili*)” on the kalunggo, tuba-tuba (*Jatropha cureas*) for stomach ache and scraped subok (pit of trunk) of a papaya (*Carica papaya*) locally termed tagulaki (a male plant that flowers but bears no fruit) used for impregnating a woman. It is placed right above the woman’s womb before retiring in the evening.

While Oracion (1960, 1963) and R. Cadeliña (1974) noted this interaction as early as the 1960s, its intensity then was low. At present, the intensity of interchange has increased because of major ecological changes. Cadeliña, F. (1983) only noted one aspect of health among the Negritos. In his study, It was found out in the interview with the Negritos that “germs” were never mentioned as a cause of disease but overexposure to the elements or having offended spirits were commonly reported as causes. The medical treatment presently employed by the Negritos is based on herbal medicines, the “mananambal” (folk medical practitioner) and ritual gift offerings to offended spirits.

Meanwhile, a nutritional assessment among the Negrito families in Cangguhub, Mabinay and Cebuano families around Lake Balinsasayao Negros Oriental, Philippines was also done in 1988. Results showed that the diet of the families in Cangguhub, Negros Oriental, Philippines was grossly inadequate caused by lack of food, especially during the dry season. The result of the 1988 dietary survey in Lake Balinsasayao showed an improvement in the nutrient intake compared with that of the 1982 result. Although there was an increased intake of the B-vitamins, it was still below the recommended level. It was also noted that coconut oil milk and cooking oil were widely utilized in the farmers' daily diet, a practice which considerably improved the intake of fat. They still depended on plant sources for their protein, iron, and vitamin. The low intake of animal food was reflected on the low level of thiamine and riboflavin intake. The improvement

in the dietary intake of the families in Lake Balinsasayao could be attributed to the new farm techniques introduced by SURADPU (Silliman University Research Action Development Program in the Upland) and the nutrition education provided by the personnel assigned in the area. Anthropometric measurements indicated that most of the preschool children were suffering from mild and moderate malnutrition. Although there were only 6 out of 35 who had weights comparable with the standard, there was no incidence of severe malnutrition among the children in Lake Balinsasayao. The main thrust of the nutrition component of this development program is to improve the food intake of the families in Lake Balinsasayao and Cangguhub, both in quantity and quality (Fontelo & Linn, 1988).

Additionally, Cadelina, R. & Cadelina, V., (1988) further studied the "Morbidity patterns of upland farmers: a comparative study between the Lake Balinsasayao Negros Oriental, Philippines and the Ata population groups" wherein the findings revealed that the health condition of the farmers can stand as a major indicator of welfare which the clientele population derived from a project. Comparing the Ata (negritos) and the Lake Balinsasayao farmers' health condition, the Lake Balinsasayao farmers have a better welfare compared to that of the Ata. The incidence of illness among the Ata is higher by 53% compared to that of the Lake Balinsasayao farmers. On the basis of the average number of days a person usually gets sick, the Lake Balinsasayao farmers consistently revealed a more favorable one compared to that of the Ata. Those who got sick among the Ata during a 12-month period would be ill of around 140 days. Among the Lake Balinsasayao farmers, the average number of days would be 78%. The Ata farmers' incidence of illness is higher by around 80% compared to that of the Lake Balinsasayao group. This suggests that the Lake Balinsasayao farmers have better control on the supply of labor on their farms since illness no longer draw many workers out of job. Among the Ata, this is not yet so. Illness still takes a substantial number of days when workers are incapacitated. The natives will surely have difficulty in the control of labor supply for farming systems development. For practical consideration, it is apparent that the provision of health services in the upland will help improve the welfare of the population while it is true that the major concern of upland development is the improvement of the local farming systems, such major concern should be supplemented with medical services to bring higher welfare to the local upland population.

Furthermore, the provision of a regular medical service will provide the farmers with better control on their household labor supply.

Methodology

Pre-Documentation Stage

Site Selection

The selection of the study area is based on the following criteria as confirmed by the data of the Provincial Office of the Indigenous People in Bayawan City.

- a. The reputed richness of healing traditions of the indigenous people
- b. The richness of the biodiversity of the study community,
- c. The expressed willingness and capacity of the community to participate, and
- d. There are peace and order in the community.

The Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) process at NCIP with the community

Application for FPIC together with necessary documents was submitted to the NCIP Regional Office in Iloilo City. After three months, the pre-conference was done at the NCIP Provincial Office in Bayawan City with the Ata Tribe Chieftain, NCIP Provincial Director and employees with the research team. Work and Financial Plan was agreed upon pursuant to NCIP AO No. 3, Series of 2013.



Fig. 1. The Pre-Conference at NCIP Provincial Office in Bayawan City with the Mrs. Ronita Capuno, Chieftain Bornea and Project team Leader Mrs. Analiza V. Bais.

After payment of the cost in the WFP, posting of written notices and sending of notifications were done followed by the first community assembly to orient the community regarding the conduct of the FPIC process by the FPIC team. The second community was conducted in which the researchers presented to the community members all about the project facilitated by the FPIC Team headed by Mrs. Virginia S. Espante of NCIP Provincial Office.



Fig. 2. Second Community Assembly at Canggohob Tribal Church, Canggohob, Mabinay, Negros Oriental.

Documentation of consensus-building process of the Ata community and sending of notifications were the next activities conducted by the FPIC Team. Presentation of the decision favorable to the applicant/negotiation meeting was done on December 15, 2015.



Fig. 3. Presentation of the Community Decision regarding the research application held at the Tribal Church, Canggohob, Mabinay, Negros Oriental.

After the negotiation on the terms and conditions to be stipulated in the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Ata tribe and Negros Oriental State University, community validation meeting was conducted last January 20, 2016. The signing of MOA between Negros

Oriental State University represented by the University President witnessed by the VP REXIL and Ata Tribe represented by the Chieftain witnessed by one of the elders in the presence of the FPIC Team leader from the Provincial Office of the NCIP. It was held last February 5, 2016, at NOrSU Mabinay campus.



Fig. 4. MOA signing at NOrSU Mabinay campus.

Review of the FPIC report by the Regional Review Team (RRT) and submission of the report and MOA to ADO, NCIP Central Office and posting of the bond were the other steps done in the accomplishment of the whole FPIC process. The Precondition certification issued by the NCIP regional office last June 8, 2016. It was released from the said office last June 28, 2016, and was received by the team on the 1st week of July 2016. Project launching was conducted last July 18, 2016 at the Ata Tribal Church in Canggohob, Mabinay with the presence of the Ata elders and community members, representative from the office of the mayor of Mabinay, DOST Provincial Office, NCIP Bais City, the research team and representatives from Negros Oriental State University main campus and Mabinay campus.



Fig. 5 Project launching

Ethics Review

The research proposal was submitted to the CV-REC with the CV-REC Reference Code 001-2015-04 Bais for ethical review.

Transport permit

Application for plant sample transport permit was applied at the DENR Regional Office but the Ata Tribe did not allow the research team to bring the plant sample outside the ancestral domain as stated in the MOA.

Training of the research team

Orientation about the project was conducted by the consultant and DOST-PCHRD representative and how to come up with the expected output of the research. The said orientation was held in the College of Nursing, Pharmacy and Allied Health Science research office of the university.



Fig. 6 Training of the research team.

Respondents

The community identified the babaylan and elders as the major informants of the study during the 3rd community assembly. *Babaylan* is the known healer in the community while the elders are the older persons in the community that are part of the council. Other informants from the community are representative per household (mother or father). There were nine (9) healers and elders. Out of the 442 households, there were 152 (34.38%) household representatives who were interviewed due to a distance of the households.

Documentation Stage

Data gathering

The study used the qualitative purposeful sampling method where the researchers together with the community intentionally selected the informants (*babaylan*) and the forest sites to learn and fully understand the phenomenon on the traditional knowledge and healing practices of the Ata tribe. Community immersion, observation, casual conversation, community participation, forest visits, semi- structured interview and focused group discussion were employed in the data gathering. Interview and focused group discussion were also used in the data validation within the community.

Community immersion

The research team had lived at one of the Ata households in Sab-ahan, Bais City and also in Canggohob, Mabinay on the month of July to October 2016 to fully understand the culture of the people. This provided the team enough information and data that helped us understand their culture.



Fig. 7 The research team staying at one of the Ata house in Sab-ahan, Bais City

Observation

Prior to the observation, the researchers asked permission from the *babaylan* to observe at the time of healing. Before the researchers were allowed to observe the healing, a ritual was then performed by the *babaylan*. The *babaylan* sought permission from the “abyan” through the use of *subayan* (a “sacred” piece of wood). The healing is usually done every Friday. He catered the visiting patients from neighboring barangays and municipalities of Negros Oriental. The patients brought with them some goods in return to the service provided by the *babaylan*. Others give a donation in any amount that is placed in a donation box below the image of Santo Niño.



Fig. 8 Observation during the healing of babaylan Forest Visits and Collection of Specimen

During the documentation, species of the medicinal plants used by the healers and the community were assessed through field visitation. Areas known to be the habitat for medicinal plant species were purposely visited by the *babaylans*, guides, and the research team. Most of the areas visited were far from the households. The team has to walk the whole day just to reach the site and stayed in the forest overnight. Whilst cruising the area, the plants identified by the *babaylan* were documented through the picture. Plant parts and preparation were recorded by the researchers and validated by the informants and during community assembly. Some of the plant samples were gathered for the field gene bank and herbarium. It was properly labeled in common local names for proper identification. Proper plant identification and verification on the scientific names, family, and description were done by the taxonomists.



Fig. 9. Forest visits

Casual conversation, Interview, and Focus Group Discussion

Another way of data gathering were casual conversations, interview and FGD were conducted. The researchers together with the Ata guides made a house to house visit to gather information through interview using semi-structured questionnaire. Since some of the community members were working at the time of data gathering, the researchers and the guides visited the working place and conducted an FGD on their break time. Informed consent was observed prior to interview and FGD.



Fig. 10 Interview & FGD

Post Documentation Stage

A 2-days capability building activity was conducted last September 16 & 17, 2016 at Sitio Banmill, Sab-ahan, Bais City. Among the topics discussed were biodiversity conservation and climate change; the impact and significance of biodiversity in human survival; and how conservation and preservation of the environment can be done.

Another topic was the Importance of Geographic Information System (GIS) and Mapping on Natural Resources Management. The elders were also taught on how to locate their tilled land and appreciate its boundaries. With the GIS map, the tribe can identify natural habitats of endemic trees, plants, and herbs. Such information can be useful in managing the natural resources within their ancestral domain.

Demonstration and return demonstration of herbarium making was also done to train them on other way to preserve the herbal plants that the Tribe has for their children and future children information. One very important output in this activity was the formulation of the rules and regulations on how to protect and maintain the field gene bank at the Ata Tribe Family Farm in Canggohob, Mabinay.



Fig. 11. Ata Council of Elders in action.

Community participation

Children and other members in the community also participated in the activities such as herbarium making, preparation of the collected planting materials for the field gene bank, planting of the grown herbal plants and the formulation of the culture-sensitive IEC materials.



Fig. 12. Preparation of the collected plant samples for the herbarium.



Fig. 13. Preparation of the recovery chamber and wildlings for the field gene bank.



Fig. 14. Field gene bank located inside the Aeta Tribe Model Farm in Canggohob, Mabinay within the ancestral domain.

B. Flyer on Dental Care

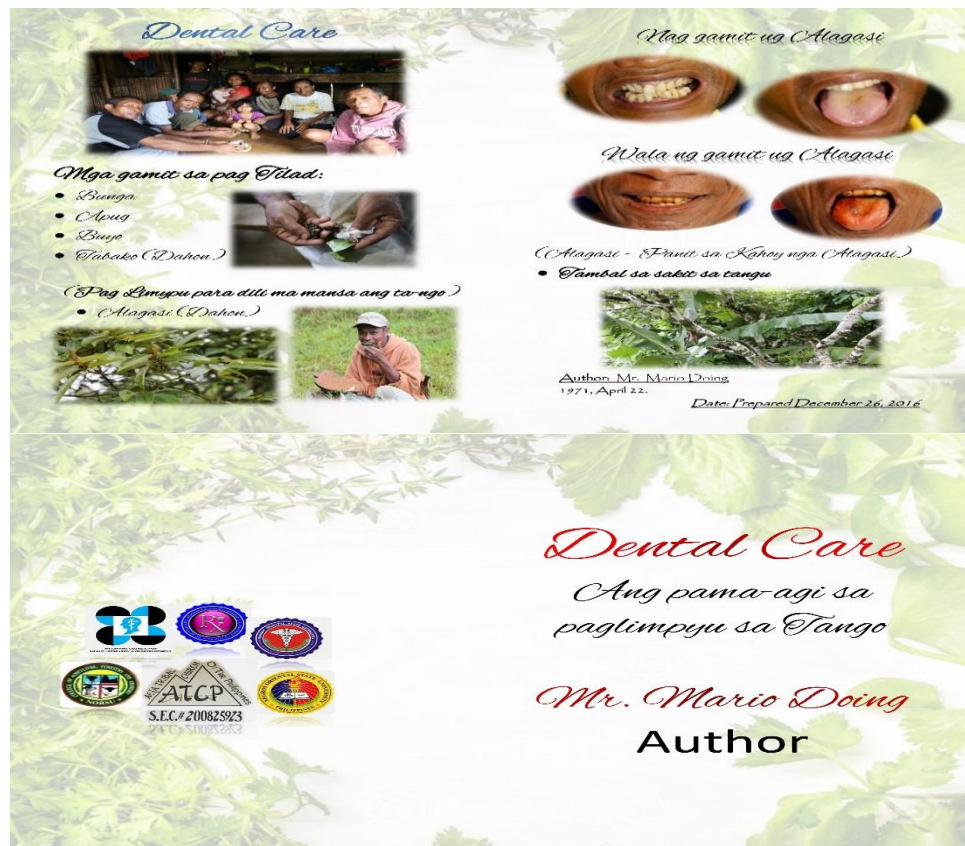


Fig. 17. Flyer

Findings

The Land and the ATA Tribe

The Ancestral Domain is situated in Barangays Cangohob and Lamdas, Municipality of Mabinay, and Barangay Sab-ahan, the City of Bais, all in the Province of Negros Oriental. A Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC) # 049 was issued by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) last June 14, 1996, with a total land area of 101.6899 hectares. It is 300 to 500 meters above sea level (Cadeliña, 1998). The barangays and sitios were named by their ancestors according to the nature of activities that they did. Baranggay Cangohob was named after the roaring sound of water in Nabuang, while Sitio Nahulugon was known because someone fell in the place.

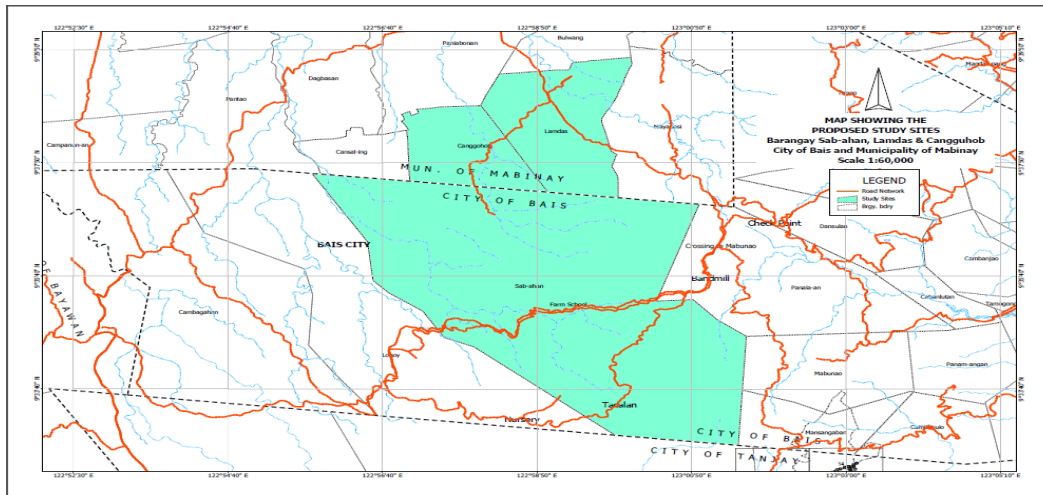


Figure 18. Map of the ATA tribe Ancestral Domain

Check Point, Mabinay is approximately 91.2 km from Dumaguete City and can be reached via Western National Highway and Kabankalan - Mabinay – Bais by bus or any form of transportation. From the Check Point to the Ata Tribe Ancestral Domain, habal-habal is used as the main mode of transportation since the road is unpassable during the rainy season and under repair. Jeep is also available, however, the schedule of the trip is once daily. Every time the jeep traveled to Bais City and vice-versa, it is overloaded with passengers, farm produce, and baggage. People took the jeep without thinking of the risk they are facing, just to reach Bais City especially during weekends.



Figure 19. Bus, jeep and motorcycle (habal-habal) as the mode of transportation in going to the ancestral domain.

Population

Based on the data from the NCIP Provincial Office in 2013, the total number of household is 407 with total population of 2,198 with 1,106 male and 1,092 female.

Education

Public Elementary School is available in the Barangay Canggohob and in Barangay Cantombol and Banmill, Bais City. There is also a public high school in Barangay Canggohob. This public schools are within the ancestral domain and nearby Barangays. At present, some of the children in the Ata community are enrolled in the both elementary and high school level. After finishing high school, only few continued to enroll in the college level due to financial limitations. According to the chieftain, some of the Ata school children experienced being bullied by their classmates. Majority of the older adults can only write their names, others used thumb marks to affix the signature.

Language

The Ata has its own language and way of counting which the older ones are using, like *Mayrong kasrong* (good morning); *Mayrong nangindalaagan* (good afternoon); *usalat* (one); and *duhalat* (two). The young members of the tribe is no longer using the said language in their daily conversation. They are now using Cebuano language.

Houses

A typical Ata house is primarily made up light materials, such as tree saplings for the post, bamboo for wall and floor, cogon for roofing. Major divisions of the typical house are the kitchen and bedroom. The bedroom is also used as the sala and dining area. At the kitchen, firewood is placed above the fireplace (just below the roof). The “kalan” or stove is made up of three pieces of stones where the pot is placed over the fire during cooking. Ladle used is made up of a coconut shell with bamboo handle.



Fig. 20. The typical house of the Ata and the kitchen

Recently, it was observed that some of the houses are bigger in size with GI sheet roofing, wood wall and wood flooring in the bedroom. Some of the house areas like the sala, dining area and kitchen have no flooring yet or still direct to the soil. Most of the households in Canggothob, Cantumbol, Makabinis and Sab-ahan have a comfort room through the effort of the present chieftain, but some were not utilized due to the distance from the water sources.

The main water sources (creeks, spring and waterfalls) were tapped for domestic and other household use, bathing, fishing and as a source for potable water for drinking. At Cangohob and Mabinay areas, some of the households were supplied with water from spring boxes. The water facility was maintained and operated by the barangay.



Fig. 21. Water Sources

The Ata's hunt and gather food in the wild as a source of protein. They usually gather frogs, wild birds (alimukon), snails and fishes (catfish, rainbow-rainbow, paitan) at the river. The

skin and internal organs of the frog were removed. The frog meat is cooked into adobo dish using vinegar and soy sauce. Fishes are usually prepared and cooked using coconut milk and vinegar (inun-unan), sometimes, deep fried in hot oil. Their source of carbohydrates are obtained from taro (bisol), sweet potato (camote), banana (saging), cassava (balanghoy), (batang) and corn (mais).



Fig. 22. Frog and frog meat



Fig. 23. Fresh fish



Fig. 24. Cooked batang and cassava

The most common vegetables eaten by the Ata's are wild mushroom and kulis, sautéed with tomatoes. *Phaseolus lunatus* (patani beans), sayote, ube, bago and malunggay leaves for soup. Most of the households have a lot of native chicken that is for sale and seldom for consumption. During special occasions, native chicken is cooked into adobo. During the time of drought, dalipo was also cooked as a source of food. Snail coming from the watery area are gathered and cooked with coconut milk.



Fig. 25. Snail cooked with coconut milk



Fig. 26. Sautéed “Kolis”

Fig. 27. *Phaseolus lunatus* (patani) and corn

Fig. 28. Native chicken adobo



Fig. 29. Ube with bago and malunggay leaves, Sayote and Dalipo used as vegetables.



Fig. 30. Juanito preparing the alimukon bird and the grilled.

During special occasions like birthday celebration, they prepare whole chicken boiled with water and lemongrass for thanksgiving.



Fig. 31. Whole chicken

Social and Political Organization

Family is the basic unit of the Ata community. It is composed of husband, wife and their children and known as “*banay*”. The married couple is known as “*magti-ayon*”. The father is the head of the family and the decision-maker in all important matters like selling a parcel of land. Then the father will inform the council of elders regarding his plan to sell the parcel of the land as a sign of respect. The council members will not oppose to the decision of the head of the family.

The Council of Elders /Leaders (*Katigulangan/Pangulo*) are the consensus leaders of the community. The individual member of the community remain as leaders for as long as the community at large respects him/her. In solving conflicts among members, the Council of Elders/Leaders is requested by the parents of the conflicting members to conciliate and give advice. The conciliator is known as “*Maghulusay*” while the counselor is known as “*Manambagon*”. They have a system of punishment known as “*pagpahamtang*”. Traditionally, the erring member is punished by “*lapdoson*” (whipping using rattan strips) “*uway*”. The number of whips given will depend upon the degree of offense committed. However, the present council of Elders/Leaders has changed their system of punishment. The erring member is made to work in the farm or required to do a “*dagyaw*”, meaning to render work for the community without any compensation.

At present, the *Pangulong Maghulusay and Manambagon* is Rostom Bornea the Chieftain of the Ata community. He was elected Barangay Kagawad of Brgy. Canggohob from 2007 to 2010 and presently the Barangay Captain since May 10, 2010.

Recreation

Children in the community played pole climbing, marble, “*damang*” fight and “*dama*” at night. After dinner, members of the family gathered around the sala. One of the favorite past time among adult males was drinking liquor. Most of the men in the tribe drink alcoholic to lessen the impact of cold temperature when the temperature drops during night time. Some male siblings played their personalized musical instruments. While the older ones composed a

song based on the significant activities or events occurred during the day with the accompaniment of the musical instruments. While the other siblings together with their parents danced their native dances such as “kinalasag”, tinampak, tinaktak (bounce up and down), binanog, “inubay-ubay”, “sinulog” and “tinalampad”.



Fig. 32. Some of the community members are performing their dances.



Fig. 33. Ata children are playing.



Fig. 34. Musical instruments used during recreation.



Fig. 35. Rum drinking

In the late afternoon, housewives spend time with their children, they taught their daughters on how to weave mats made up of abaca. The mats are used to cover the floor while sleeping. This is one way of transferring their knowledge from one generation to the next generation. Some women also weave “nigo” that is used to separate the corn grits from the corn bran. They call it “alig-ig”. The grinder used is made up of two pieces of flat stone with an extended wooded base to facilitate grinding. Grinding operation requires two persons, seated and facing each other. The upper part of the grinder is composed of two parts, the handle, made up of wood and an opening where the corn kernels will be filed. The wooden handle is fitted at the hole in one side of the grinder and a small hole at the center where the corn kernels are poured. The grinder is turned manually while filling in the corn into the small hole. The mat is placed under the stone grinder to catch the ground corn that passed in between the two pieces of stones.



Fig. 36. Mat making and manual grinding of corn.

Livelihood

“Pangayam” hunting of wild animals at the forest was one of the livelihoods practiced by the head of the family in the past. They spend long hours waiting for the wild animals to come out in the forest, while some hunters are keeping an eye on wild animals, others maximize their time by searching for a beehives. Hunters usually do not bring food with them, in order to keep their energy level high, they take the honey. In the absence of honey, another alternative food used by the hunters are monitor lizards “halo”. Monitor lizards are skinned and grilled for food while in the forest. During hunting, hunters used their local knowledge to find wild animals. They followed animal tracts, scats and feces to determine the presence of wild animals. Lance “bangkaw” is the most common tool used by Ata hunters. They also make use of the dogs to chase the wild animals. Wild animals usually caught by hunters are wild pig, cat (melo), deer, snake and reptiles (halo and ibid). The caught wild animals served as viand for the whole family. The excess meat was also shared to the neighbors. Some also hunt birds like “alimukon” for food and for sale. During Sundays, they used to sell the fighting cocks in the market. Their ancestors

used to till the land which were planted with corn and root crops like cassava and camote. At present, farming is still the main source of livelihood for the majority.



Fig. 37. Hunting materials.

Aside from farming, they also raised native chicken, goat, and pig. Carabao is used to plow the land before planting corn and root crops.



Fig. 38. Livestock and farmland

Other members of the family were employed as unskilled laborers (bunlay and tapas) in sugar cane plantations as an alternative source of income. Some weeded the farmland in a daily-

waged basis for them to help the daily food expense since the harvest is not enough and cannot sustain for a long period of time. This observation is also described by Cadeliña in 1998.



Fig. 39. Ata women workers.

They also planted bananas and sayote in the backyard as other sources of food.



Fig. 40. Banana and Sayote plants in the backyard.

Some farms were planted with native coffee. The coffee beans were roasted and ground using mechanical grinder provided through the assistance of a non-government agency known as PAGBAG-O Inc. This is packed and sold. The packed coffee is not yet competitive in the market in terms of quality, packaging and production process following the current Good manufacturing Practice (cGMP) thus needs assistance to improve the product quality and safety for consumers. Some of the equipment like the grinder was given to the community through the assistance of a non-government organization known as PAGBAG-O Inc.



Fig. 41. Coffee production

Aleurites moluccana “Lumbang” trees are abundant in Canggothob area where the community gathered the fruit. The outer cover of the fruit is removed by pounding the fruit with a wooden paddle. The inner part of the hard shell is washed with running water and dried under the heat of the sun. This is sold per can as raw materials for accessories.



Fig. 42. *Aleurites moluccana* “Lumbang” as raw materials for accessories.

The majority of the adult male used “tilad”, “apog”, “bunga”, “buyo” and tobacco leaves for “mama”. Most of the men in the tribe kept their “mama” in a plastic container and brought by the user anywhere. The quantity of each component depends on the user. The mixture is chewed producing dark brown colored saliva that made the teeth stained. The dark colored saliva is spitted anywhere. The tilad is shared to the other adult male anytime they feel to use it. Using “tilad” made them acquire more friends specially those that are also tilad users. Ata’s like take “mama” because they don’t feel hungry.



Fig. 43. Tilad session

Just like other school children in rural areas, the Ata children has head lice. They removed the head lice from each others hair in a train like manner.



Fig. 44. A group of children removing head lice.

In Sitio Banmill, market day is every Saturday where goods from the city is sold. Some of the Ata members also access the goods.



Fig. 45. Saturday market in Sitio Banmill, Sab-ahan, Bais City.

Every Sunday, they also go to their respective churches. There is a church in Baranggay Canggohob known as Aeta Tribal Church in the Philippines. It was built last 2008 headed by the chieftain Rostom Bornea. While in Sitio Abaca of Barangay Banmill, there is also a church built by the babaylan Diego Doing. But prior to that, their ancestors do not have religious beliefs.

They still believe in the guidance of the spirits known as *“abyan”* in different location and purpose. They have to do rituals known as *“tulumanon”* where they will call their *“abyan”* (spirit) to ask guidance. If they cannot do the *“tulumanon”*, they will get sick as punishment. *“Pagbayad or Pagpahinugnod”* will be done to get rid of the punishment with the help of the *babaylan*.



Fig. 46. Church gathering in the Aeta tribal Church in Cangghob, Mabinay.



Fig. 47. Church activity in Sitio Abaca, Banmill, Bais City

During Baranggay and Town fiesta in Mabinay, the Ata members actively participated in the activities like the “Langub” (cave) festival. They wear their cultural costumes and performed their native dances like *kinalasag*.



Fig. 48. Members of the Ata Tribe wearing the traditional costumes during participation of activities in Barangay Canggohob fiesta and Mabinay town fiesta “Langub festival”.

Healing and other practices:

1. **Subay.** The Babaylan (traditional healer) will initially show the measurement of the stick with his finger span. Then in a form of prayer to the guardian spirit (abyan), the healer will request to let the stick grow or shrink to confirm or validate the answer to a request made. Example: "*Ginoo, ikaw gamhanan. Managhid ko nimo. Gamiton ba namo ning X nga kahoy ug isalay aning bell nga bulawan. Ug gamiton nako, patas-a ni. Pero ug ma di ka mosugot ginoo, pamab-a ni.*" (Then healer measures the stick through his finger span again. The stick appeared to have grown longer and thus mean that the healer cannot show how to use the subayan nga bell nga bulawan (golden bell)").



Fig. 49. Diego performing the subay.

2. ***Spiritual Injection.*** After the prayer, small amount of oil is placed at the tip of the middle finger. The middle finger treated with oil is placed at the affected area of the patient and slightly pushed in. Immediately, the finger is withdrawn.



Fig. 50. The spiritual injection.

3. ***Gold bell.*** The gold-plated metallic bell is placed over the affected area and then the Babaylan starts to turn the rotatable crown clockwise for suctioning. While the crown is rotated, the babaylan will pray that the disease be healed.



Fig. 51. Diego using the golden bell.

4. ***Stones (anting-anting).*** Wrapped securely in a piece of cloth and carried secretly when traveling especially to new places.



Fig. 52. The stones “anting-anting”.

5. **Community Herbal Preparation.** The Babaylan takes the time to gather and hunt the different herbs and plants in the forests within the ancestral domain. If there are materials that he does not have on hand, he will ask his community church members (mga sakop), to bring and contribute. All the materials have to be air or sun dried before it is chopped into prescribed pieces and amount. The members helped in the actual preparation of the herbal medicine taking the directions/instructions of the “babaylan”.



Fig. 53. Community herbal preparation.

6. **Birthday Rites.** The food is prepared with little or no salt. The chicken is dressed and cooked whole, boiled with no salt. When cooked it is set on top of a big plate of rice. Other dishes are set around it. A big candle is set in the middle while distributing three other smaller candles on the table. The Babaylan prays and asked God for blessings and protection for the life of the celebrator. After the prayer is offered, the birthday

celebrator is asked to go under the table and position to lift and shake the table. The shaking is a ceremony to let blessing flow and get poured over his life. Before the end of the ceremony, the birthday celebrator has to taste all the food prepared. The family and guests sing happy birthday and share all the food.



Fig. 54. The birthday celebrant under the table during the ritual.

7. ***Pananghid* (asking permission).** The Babaylan will ask permission from the abyans by asking to let the stick grow in length or shrink. Agreement or permission is granted when stick grows or shrink as asked.
8. ***Talotho* (blow).** The Babaylan will have some words of prayer and then through the mouth give a forceful blow on the affected body area of the patient.
9. ***Galam*** . The woman who desires to get pregnant seeks the help of the Babaylan who will feel pregnant woman's pulse (*himulso*) and tummy. Depending on the condition of the woman, the Babaylan will prescribe things to do and what not to do in the next days and months. Such as "hampol" or "haplas" using anunang and/or kalamunti leaves before sleeping and let stay overnight.
10. ***Kudlit*.** Palm reading is done first on the person, then according to the findings of the palm reader the palm line will be "kudlitan" using the thorn of "suha".

11. ***Tinuig***. This is an annual ritual of the Babaylan which is done secretly at midnight of January 16 when and where no can see her doing the ritual.
12. ***Hilot***. This is known as massage used as first management of persons who experienced sprain or slight dislocation of some body parts due to minor accident like falling. Before the start of healing, a prayer is done to the spirit who guides the healer to do the *hilot*. Herbal oil is used to lubricate to ease the management.

Herbal Plants Documented

There were one hundred sixty five herbal plants documented and used by the Ata tribe. Mostly belonged to the following families: araliaceae, euphorbiaceae, lamiaceae, myrtaceae, apocynacea, malvaceae, convolvulaceae, rubiaceae, and clusiaceae. Plant parts that are commonly used are the leaves, bark and roots.

These herbal plants were prepared by decoction. The process of decoction is prepared by preparing small amount of the plant parts like leaves usually in odd numbers then boiled with one to two glasses of top water and cooked for 15 minutes. The decocted water will be taken orally by the patient. They also prepared the herbal medicine by combining different kinds of plants and different plant parts in odd numbers. It is then cooked using coconut oil for 30 minutes in medium heat with stirring. The mixture is then removed from heat and allowed to cool. The cooled mixture is filtered using clean cloth. The filtrate is stored in a bottle. The extract is applied to affected area externally. The roots and bark of the herbal plants of different kinds are cut into small pieces and placed in a big glass bottle. It is added with alcoholic beverages like rum used as solvent. Allowed to stand at room temperature. The alcoholic extract will be taken orally after meals. Vinegar is also used as solvent in the preparation of herbal medicine.

Present problems in the community

During the formulation of culture-sensitive IEC materials, the community members presented the following problems they experienced. These are the identified problems no more

trees, infertile soil, the disappearance of wild animals, less food in the river, increased population, less livelihood.

Common illness experienced by the community are fever, “bughat”, stomach ache, loose bowel movement, migraine, urinary tract infection and boil. This is also confirmed by record of the nearby Baranggay health center data.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The Ata tribe is still practicing their traditional healing practices that are transferred from one generation to the next generation, despite the intermarriages between the members of the tribe and Cebuanos in the nearby municipalities of the province. Using the community participation approach, the traditional knowledge and practices on health has been documented.

It is recommended that the existing health and socio-economic problems presently experienced by the Ata Tribe will be addressed. Both government and non-government institutions shall collaborate in helping the Tribe for sustainable development. Other cultural practices and language may be preserved and documented.

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MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT **(TALAMDAN SA KASABUTAN)**

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

(MAHIBALOAN SA TANAN NGA MGA TAWO ANG KINI NGA PAGPAHAYAG.)

This Memorandum of Agreement is made and entered into by and between:

(Kini nga kasabutan gihimo ug gisudlan sa ug lali sa:)

The ATA INDIGENOUS CULTURAL COMMUNITIES/ INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (ICC/IP) of Barangays Canggohob and Lamdas, Municipality of Mabinay and of Brgy. Sab-ahan, City of Bais, Province of Negros Oriental, herein represented by MR. ROSTOM G. BORNEA and MR. MARIO DONIG as authorized Council of Elders/Leader through Community Resolution No. 02, Series of 2016, copy of which is hereto attached as Annex "B", hereinafter referred to as the FIRST PARTY;

(ANG ATA NGA TUMANDOK NGA KOMUNIDAD/KATAWHANG TUMANDOK sa Barangay Canggohob ug Barangay Lamdas, Lungsod sa Mabinay ug Barangay Sab-ahan, Siyudad sa Bais, Probinsiya sa Negros Oriental, nga ginarepresentahan ni MR. ROSTOM G. BORNEA ug ni MR. MARIO DONIG nga mga otorisadong miyembro sa Konseho sa mga Gulang/Pangulo pinaagi sa Resolusyon Numero 02, Serye sa 2016 sa ila nga komunidad, usa ka kopya gilakip dinhi ug gimarkahan nga (Annex "B"), nga ginatawag diri nga UNA NGA PARTIDO;)

-and-

(-ug-)

The NEGROS ORIENTAL STATE UNIVERSITY (NORSU), a state university, with office situated at Kagawasan Avenue, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental, herein represented its University President, DR. JOEL P. LIMSON, hereinafter referred to as the SECOND PARTY;

(ANG NEGROS ORIENTAL STATE UNIVERSITY (NORSU), usa ka estado nga unibersidad, nga nahimutang sa Kagawasan Avenue, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental, nga ginarepresentahan sa Presidente sa Unibersidad nga si DR. JOEL P. LIMSON, nga ginatawag nga IKA-DUHA NGA PARTIDO;)

-and-

(-ug-)

(Signature)

Mario Donig

(Signature)

(Signature)

(Signature)

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENEOUS PEOPLES (NCIP), a government agency under the Office of the President of the Republic of the Philippines, created under Republic Act No. 8371 otherwise known as "Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997" with principal office at N. Dela Merced Building, Corner West and Quezon Avenues, Quezon City, Philippines, duly represented by its Chairperson, HON. LEONOR ORALDE-QUINTAYO, hereinafter referred to as the THIRD PARTY;

(ANG NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (NCIP) o NASUDNONG KOMISYON ALANG SA KATAWHANG IUMANDOK, usa ka ahensiya sa panggamhanan sa ilalom sa opisina sa Presidente sa Republika sa Pilipinas nga gihimo ilalom sa Akta Republika Numero 8371 nga ginatawag nga "Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997" nga may ulohan nga opisina sa N. Dela Merced Bldg., Corner West and Quezon Avenues, Seyudad sa Quezon, Pilipinas, ug ginarepresentahan dinhi nga buhat sa Chairperson sa Komisyon, HON. LEONOR O. QUINTAYO, nga ginatawag diri nga IKATULO NGA PARTIDO;)

I. PREFATORY MATTER **I. PASIUNA NGA MGA BITANG**

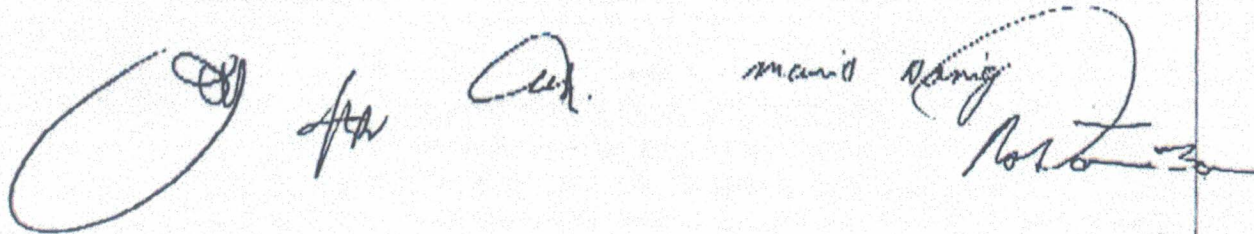
WHEREAS, the FIRST PARTY are owners of the ancestral domain situated at Barangays Canggohob & Lamdas, Municipality of Mabinay and Barangay Sab-ahan, City of Bais, Province of Negros Oriental;

SANGLIT, ang UNA NGA PARTIDO tag-iya sa Teritoryong Kabilin nga nahimutang sa Barangay Canggohob ug Barangay Lamdas, Lungsod sa Mabinay ug Barangay Sab-ahan, Seyudad sa Bais, Probinsiya sa Negros Oriental;

WHEREAS, the SECOND PARTY plans to conduct an academic research entitled "Documentation of Philippine Traditional Knowledge and Practices on Health and Development of Traditional Knowledge Digital Library on Health: Ata Tribe in Bais City and Mabinay, Negros Oriental".

SANGLIT, ang IKADUHA NGA PARTIDO gaplano sa pagpahigayon ug usa ka pang-akademiko nga pagluon nga gititulohan "Pagdokumento sa mga Tradisyunal nga Kahibalo ug mga Piliplinhong Buluhalon sa Panglawas ug Pagpalambo sa Digital nga Librarya sa Tradisyunal nga Kahibalo; Komunidad sa mga Ata sa Seyudad sa Bais ug Lungsod sa Mabinay, Probinsiya sa Negros Oriental".

WHEREAS, the THIRD PARTY is the primary government agency responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies, plans, programs and projects to recognize, protect and promote the rights and well-being of the Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and the recognition of their



ancestral domain and their rights thereto as mandated under Republic Act 8371 otherwise known as the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997;

SANGLIT, ang IKATULO NGA PARTIDO usa ka nag-unang ahensya sa panggamhanan nga responsable sa pagmugna ug pagpatuman sa mga pallsiya, plano, programa ug proyekto nga mo-lla, manallpod ug magpalambo sa mga katungod ug kaayohan sa mga Tumandok nga komunidad/Katawhang Tumandok sa pag-lla sa ilang mga teritoryong kabilin Ingon man sa ilang mga katungod niini nga gmando Ilalom sa Akta Republika 8371 nga ginalawag sa laing bahin nga Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997;

WHEREAS, Section 56 of the same law and its implementing rules and regulations that no permit, license or agreement shall be issued, granted or renewed by the concerned government agency without the Certification Precondition coming from the NCIP to be issued only after securing the free and prior informed consent (FPIC) of the affected indigenous peoples/indigenous cultural communities in accordance with the existing guidelines;

SANGLIT, basi sa Bahin 56 sa maong balaod ug sa iyang mga ginapaturan nga mga lagda ug mga regulasyon nga walay permiso, lisensya o kasabutan nga l-isyu, ihatag, bag-ohon sa hinglungdan nga ahensiya sa panggamhanan kung walay Serlipikasyon para sa Kondisyon gikan sa NCIP nga ihatag lamang human nga makuha ang gawasnon ug pinahibalo nga daan nga pahanugot sa naapektohan nga tumandok nga komunidad/ katawhang tumandok sumala sa mga nagapadayon nga giya.

WHEREAS, the project will involve documentation of the traditional knowledge and practices on health and development of traditional digital library on health of the Ata community in Mabinay and Bais City;

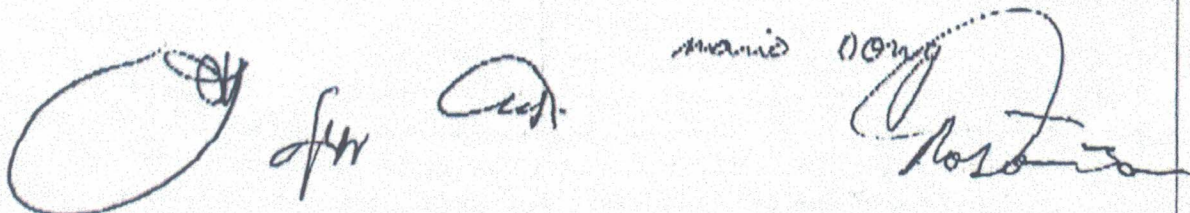
SANGLIT, ang proyekto maglakip sa pagdokumento sa mga tradisyunal nga kahibalo ug mga buluhaton sa panglawas ug pagpalambo sa digital nga librarya sa tradisyunal nga kahibalo sa komunidad sa mga Ata sa Lungsod sa Mabinay ug Siyudad sa Bais;

WHEREAS, the First Party is among the identified ethnolinguistic groups to participate in the research project;

SANGLIT, ang UNA NGA PARTIDO usa sa mga napili nga mga tumandok nga komunidad nga muapil sa maong proyekto sa pagtuon;

WHEREAS, the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) process was conducted pursuant to NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, Series of 2012;

SANGLIT, ang proseso sa Gawasnon ug Pinahibalo nga Daan nga Pahanugot gipahigayon basi sa NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, Serye sa 2012;



WHEREAS, after the conduct of mandatory activities of the said NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, Series of 2012, FIRST PARTY has given its Free and Prior Informed Consent for the conduct of said feasibility study per Resolution of Consent No. 01 signed by the Council of Elders/Leaders, copy of which is hereto attached as Annex "A" and made an integral part hereof;

SANGLIT, human sa pagpahigayon sa mga gimandato nga mga kalihokan sa NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, Serye sa 2012, and UNA NGA PARTIDO naghatag sa ilang Gawasnon ug Pinahibalo nga Daan nga Pahanugot para sa pagpahigayon sa maong pagtuon basi sa Resolusyon sa Pagtugot Numero 01 nga gipirmahan sa Konseho sa mga Gulang/Pangulo, usa ka kopya gllakip dinhi ug gimarkahan nga (Annex "A") ug usa ka importante nga bahin niini;

NOW THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the foregoing premises, the parties hereby agree as follows:

BUSA KARON, para ug sa pagkonsiderar sa mga basehan ug sa mga termino ug kondisyon nga gihisgutan sa unahan, ang mga partido mouyon sa mosunod:

1. Rights and/or Responsibilities

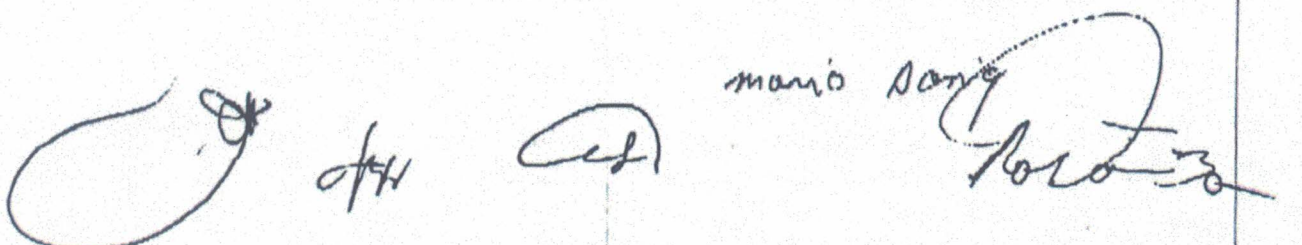
Mga Katungod ug mga Katungdanan

A. **SECOND PARTY.** The SECOND PARTY has the following rights and/or obligations:

Ang mga mosunod mao ang mga Katungod ug Katungdanan sa **IKADUHA NGA PARTIDO**:

- i. **Area of Coverage.** To enter in the ancestral domain of the FIRST PARTY, provided that entrance to and/or any activity within the following area shall be strictly prohibited, to wit:
Lugar nga Nasakupan. Sa pagsulod sa Teritoryong Kabilin sa UNA NGA PARTIDO, glnadili ang pagsulod o paghimo ug mga kalihokan sa mga sumusunod nga dapit:

1. Sacred grounds;
Sagrado nga mga lugar;
2. Burial sites;
Mga lubnganan;
3. Cultural/heritage sites;
Kulturalhon/Panulundon nga mga dapit;
4. Critical areas identified or reserved by the FIRST PARTY for special purposes; and
Kritikal nga mga dapit nga giila o gitagana sa UNANG PARTIDO alang sa espesyal nga mga katuyoan; ug

Handwritten signatures of the parties, including a large signature on the right and several smaller ones on the left.

5. Other areas specifically identified by the FIRST PARTY in their Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP):

Uban pang mga dapit nga giila sa UNA NGA PARTIDO para sa ilang Plano alang sa Malungtarong Pagpalambo ug Pagpanalipod sa Territoryong Kabilin:

- ii. **Permits.** To secure all necessary permits, licenses and other legal requirement with the pertinent government agencies necessary for the conduct of its activities.



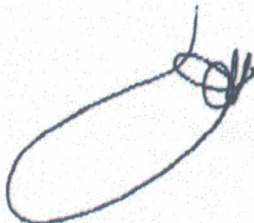
Mga pahanugot. Pagkuha sa tanan nga gikinahanglan nga mga pagtugot, lisensya ug uban pang mga legal nga kinahanglanon sa mga importante nga mga ahensya sa panggamhanan nga gikinahanglan alang sa pagpahigayon sa mga kalihokan niini.

- iii. **Activities.** To conduct its activities strictly in accordance with the ethical standards in research and the research proposal/project plans/programs/activities submitted to and approved by the THIRD PARTY and presented to the FIRST PARTY during the conduct of the mandatory activities (Annex "C") and without violating the customs and traditions of the FIRST PARTY. No activity shall be conducted that was not known to the FIRST PARTY or without the consent thereof.

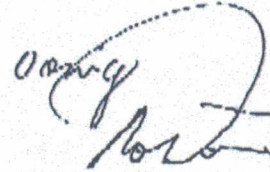
Mga Kalihokan. Pagpahigayon sa mga kalihokan nga pinasubay sa mga pamatasan nga mga sumbangan sa pagtuon ug ang gitanyag nga pagtuon / mga plano sa proyekto / mga programa / mga kalihokan nga gisumiter ngadto sa ug gi-aprobahan sa IKATULO NGA PARTIDO ug gipresentar ngadto sa UNANG PARTIDO sa panahon sa pagpahigayon sa mga gimandato nga mga kalihokan (Annex "C") ug sa walay paglapas sa mga kostumbre ug tradisyon sa UNANG PARTIDO.

- iv. **Protection of Community Intellectual Rights, Cultural Resources/Treasures and Traditional Cultural Expressions.**

The SECOND PARTY shall recognize, respect, promote and protect from any adverse impact arising from the research activity the community intellectual rights, cultural resources/treasures, religious sites, cultural sites and ceremonies of the FIRST PARTY.



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Pagpanalipod sa mga Intelektuwal nga Katungod sa Komunidad, Kulturanhong Kahinguhaan / Bahandi ug Tradisyonal nga Kulturanhong Pagpahayag. Ilhon, respiluhon, palamboon ug panalipdan gikan sa bisan unsa nga epekto nga motumaw gikan sa pagtuon nga kalihokan ang Intelektuwal nga katungod sa komunidad, kulturanhon nga mga kahinguhaan / bahandi, relihiyosong mga dapit, kulturanhong mga dapit ug mga seremonyas sa UNANG PARTIDO.

- v. **Cultural Sensitivity.** SECOND PARTY in conducting its research activities may help to correct historical injustices inflicted on ICCs/IPs and shall facilitate safeguarding of the FIRST PARTY'S cultural and historical heritage.

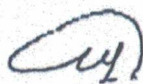
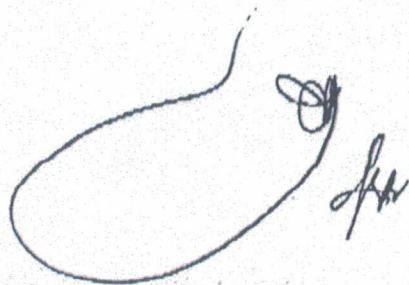
Pangkultural nga Pagkasensitibo. Sa pagdumala sa pagtuon nga mga kalihokan, ang IKADUHA NGA PARTIDO makatabang sa paghusto sa kasaysayan sa inhustisya nga gipahamtang sa Tumandok nga Komunidad / Kalawhang Tumandok ug sa pagpahigayon sa pagbantay sa UNANG PARTIDO nga kulturahon ug makisaysayon nga panulondon.

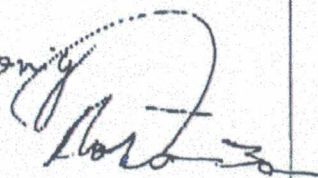
- vi. **Extent of the Information/Research.** The SECOND PARTY/Researchers shall ask only questions relating to traditional knowledge and practices and not to other cultural practices of the FIRST PARTY.

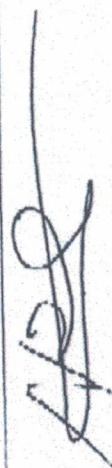
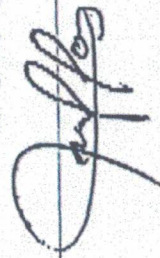
Gidak-on sa Impormasyon/ Pagtuon. Ang IKADUHA NGA PARTIDO/ Maniniksik o Manugluon mangutana lamang sa mga pangutana nga may kalabutan sa tradisyonal nga kahibalo ug mga buluhaton, ug dili sa ubang mga kulturahong buluhaton sa UNANG PARTIDO.

Collection of Herbarium Specimen and other materia medica. The SECOND PARTY shall, for a single instance, collect only samples of herbarium specimen and other materia medica needed for the documentation. Collected samples shall not be taken out of the boundaries of the ancestral domain of the FIRST PARTY.

Koleksyon sa mga Herbarium Specimen ug sa ubang mga Materia Medica. Ang ikaduha nga partido, sa usa ka higayon, manguha lamang ug mga sampol sa herbarium specimen ug uban pang mga Materia Medica nga gikinahanglan alang sa dokumentasyon. Ang mga



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*nakolekta nga sampol dili pagakuhaon gikan sa mga
utlanan sa Teritoryong Kabilin sa UNANG PARTIDO.*

- vii. **Use of Herbarium Specimen and other materia medica.** Collected samples of the herbarium specimen and other materia medica specified in the next preceding paragraph shall be used for documentation purposes only and shall not be reproduced, replicated, replanted, propagated outside the ancestral domain of the FIRST PARTY or use for other purposes e.g. commercial, medical. **Paggamit sa mga herbarium specimen ug uban pang material medica.**

Ang mga nakolekta nga sampol sa herbarium specimen ug uban pang mga Materia Medica nga nabungat sa mga sumusunod nga parapo gamiton lamang alang sa pagdokumento nga katuyoan ug dili ipakopya, ipa-awal, dugangan, ipaduplikil o ipasa sa gawas sa Teritoryong Kabilin sa UNANG PARTIDO o sa paggamit alang sa ubang katuyoan sama sa komersyal, medikal.

- viii. **Duration.** To conduct the documentation of Traditional Knowledge and Health Practices within 12 months from the receipt of the Certification Precondition.

Gidugayon. Pagpahigayon sa Pagdokumento sa Tradisyunal nga Kahibalo ug mga Buluhaton sa Panglawas sulod sa napulog duha (12) ka bulan human madawat ang Certification Precondition.

- ix. **Posting of Bond.** To deposit a Cash bond with the THIRD PARTY in the sum of TWENTY THOUSAND PESOS (Php 20, 000.00), Philippine Currency before the commencement of any activity in order to answer for the damages for violation of the terms and conditions herein stated, or any damage which the FIRST PARTY may suffer or claim from or on account of the said activity. Said bond shall be maintained by the SECOND PARTY during the conduct of the study and within three (3) months after the completion thereof.

Pagmantala ug Baliglos/Piyansa. Pagdeposito ug Kuwarta Islip Baliglos sa IKATULO NGA PARTIDO sa kantidad nga KAWHAAN KA LIBO KA PESOS (Php 20, 000.00), kwarta sa Pilipinas sa wala pa ang pagsugod sa bisan unsa nga kalihokan aron sa pagtubag sa mga danyos tungod sa paglapas sa mga termino ug mga kondisyon nga dinhi

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gipahayag, o sa bisan unsa nga kadaot nga ang UNANG PARTIDO mahimong mag-anlos o makaagom gikan sa o tungod sa maong kalihokan. Ang maong baligtos mintinaron sa IKADUHANG PARTIDO sa panahon sa pagpahigayon sa pagluon ug sa sulod sa lulo (3) human sa pagkompleto niini.

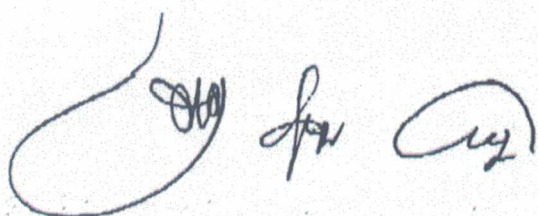
- x. **Transparency.** To coordinate with and prior inform the FIRST PARTY of the date and nature of its activities to be conducted before the actual implementation.

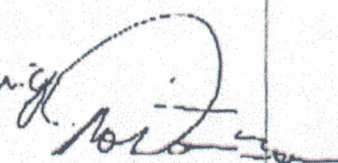
Kalihagan. Makigkoordinar ug magpahibalo sa UNA NGA PARTIDO sa petsa ug sa kinaiyahan sa mga kalihokan nga ipahigayon usa ang pagpahigayon niini.

- xi. **Safety Measures.** To observe safe and responsible conduct of the study and manage its activities with due diligence and in accordance with the standards set forth by law and the rules. The SECOND PARTY shall provide individual accident insurance for the period of one year for the nine (9) Babaylans /members of the FIRST PARTY hired as researchers, first aid kits and detailed measures on how to prevent injury and accidents during the conduct of and in the course activities as well as measures in case of emergency.

Sukdanan o mga Lakang sa Kahilwasan. Pagpatuman sa luwas ug responsable nga pagpahigayon sa pagluon ug sa pagdumala sa mga kalihokan nga maampingon ug sumala sa mga sukdanang pinaagi sa balaod ug sa mga lagda. Ang IKADUHANG PARTIDO maghatag o mag-aandam og tagsa-tagsa ka accident insurance sulod sa usa (1) ka tuig alang sa siyam (9) ka Babaylans/mga miyembro sa UNANG PARTIDO nga gamiton isip manugtuon o giya sa pagtuon, first aid kits ug detalyado nga mga lakang kung unsaon paglikay o pagpugong ang mga kadaot ug sa mga aksidente sa panahon sa pagpahigayon sa mga kalihokan ingon man sa mga lakang sa panahon sa emergency.

- xii. **Conservation of Natural Resources.** To conduct the documentation without negative effect on the lives, livelihood, environment and natural resources within the ancestral domain of the FIRST PARTY. As such, the SECOND PARTY shall provide measures on how to protect/conservethe natural resources especially those critical for



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watersheds, mangroves, wildlife sanctuaries, forest cover, and the like in the ancestral domain.

Pagkonserba sa Kinaiyahan nga Kahinguhaan. Pagpahigayon sa pagdokumento nga walay negatibo nga epekto sa mga kinabuhi, panginabuhian, kinaiyahan ug natural nga kahinguhaan sulod sa teritoryong kabilin sa UNANG PARTIDO. Sa ingon, ang IKADUHANG PARTIDO magahatag o maga-andam og mga lakang kung unsaon pagpanalipod / pagkonserba ang natural nga mga kahinguhaan ilabi na kadtong makadaot o delikado alang sa mga tubig-saluran, bakhawan, mga puloy-anan sa mga ihalas nga mga mananap, sa kalasangan, ug uban pa sulod sa teritoryong kabilin.

- xiii. **Recognition of Rights.** To recognize, respect, uphold and protect the rights of the FIRST PARTY under the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 and other applicable laws and International agreements:

Pag-ila sa mga Katungod. Pag-ila, pagrespito, paglaban ug pagpanalipod sa mga katungod sa UNA NGA PARTIDO ilalum sa Akta sa Pag-ila, Pagpanalipod ug Pagpataas sa Katungod sa mga Katawhang Tumandok sa 1997 ug uban pa nga mga balang ug internasyonal nga mga kasabutan:

- xiv. To render assistance in the event of calamities and disasters in the community of the FIRST PARTY within the project duration:

Paghatag ug hinabang sa komunidad sa UNANG PARTIDO sa panahon sa kalamidad ug mga katalagman sulod sa panahon sa pagpahigayon sa proyekto;

- xv. **Employment.** To hire members of the FIRST PARTY as researchers and guides in a contract basis for period of three (3) months with a daily wage based on the provincial rate or not less than the minimum wage rate, whichever is higher.

Pangempleyo. Paggamit sa mga sikap/miyembro sa UNANG PARTIDO isip mga manugluon o manugliya diha sa usa ka kontrata nga basehan sulod sa tulo (3) ka bulan nga adunay inadlaw-adlaw nga suhol basi sa suhol sa probinsiya o dili moubos sa kinakubsan nga suhol, bisan unsa nga mas taas.

- xvi. To provide a list to the FIRST PARTY through its council of elders/leaders at least 48 hours before the start of any

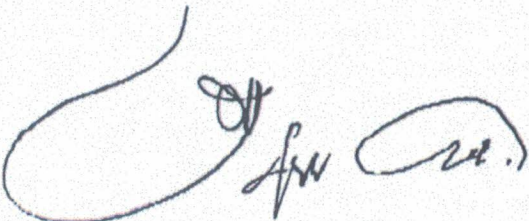
activity to be conducted within the ancestral domain of their personnel, staff, workers, agents and/or representatives, who shall at all times wear a proper identification card within the premises.

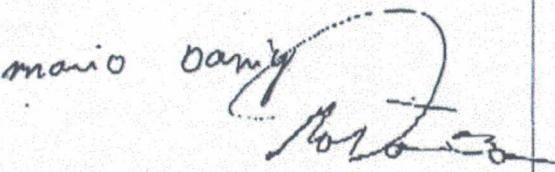
Paghatag sa listahan sa mga kawani, mga Irabahanle, mga ahente ug / o mga representante ngadto sa UNANG PARTIDO pinaagi sa Konseho sa mga Gulang / Pangulo sa labing menos 48 ka oras sa wala pa ang pagsugod sa bisan unsa nga kalihokan nga ipahigayon sulod sa teritoryong kabilin ug sa tanang panahon sila magsul-ob sa tukma nga Identification card sa sulod sa mga pasikaran

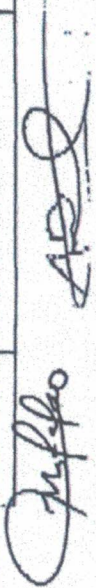
xvii. **BENEFITS TO THE FIRST PARTY.** To provide the FIRST PARTY within the agreed period and free of charge the following benefits, to wit:

Mga benepisyo ngadto sa UNANG PARTIDO. Paghatag sa UNA NGA PARTIDO sulod sa nasabulan nga panahon ug walay bayad sa mga sumusunod nga benepisyo:

Projects/Demands	Period
1. Farm Inputs namely: Five (5) pieces Bolos (Sundang) Five (5) pieces Iron Bars (Bara) Five (5) pieces Weeding Bolos (Bunlay) Five (5) pieces Pick Mattock (Marik) Five (5) pieces Shovel (Pala) 30 meters of rope (Plsi)	Within two months upon receipt of the Certification Precondition (Sulod sa duha ka bulan human madawat ang Sertipikasyon para sa Kondisyon)
2. Individual Accident Insurance for the hired members by the SECOND PARTY (Tagsa-tagsa ka accident insurance alang sa mga gamiton nga miyembro sa IKADUHA NGA PARTIDO)	Within one month upon receipt of the Certification Precondition (Sulod sa usa ka bulan human madawat ang Sertipikasyon para sa Kondisyon)
3. Education/Training programs through the Extension Program of NORSU and the project, namely: (Edukasyon/Mga programa sa	Will start one month upon receipt of the Certification



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<p><i>pagbansay-bansay pinaagi sa Ekstensiyon nga programa sa NORSU ug sa proyekto sama sa:</i></p> <p>Training on Cooking (Pagluto) Training on Welding Training Electrical Wiring <i>Training on Agro-Technical</i> Adult Education (Edukasyon para sa mga hamtong) <i>Health Education (Edukasyon kabahin sa panglawas)</i> Training of Driver/Mechanic Automotive Skills Training/Basic Trouble Shooting Computer Literacy</p>	<p>Precondition for a duration of 5 years (Musugod usa ka bulan human madawat ang Sertipikasyon para sa Kondisyon sulod sa lima (5) ka tuig)</p>
<p>4. Gathered Data will be inputted into the National Digital Library or TKDL (Ang mga nakuha nga mga datos o impormasyon ipasulod sa National Digital Library or TKDL)</p>	<p>Within the Duration of the Project (Sulod sa kadugayon sa proyekto)</p>
<p>5. Three (3) pieces of Water Drums per Field Gene Bank (Tulo ka baril sa tubig kada Field Gene Bank)</p>	<p>Within two months upon receipt of the Certification Precondition (Sulod sa duha ka bulan human madawat ang Sertipikasyon para sa Kondisyon)</p>
<p>6. One (1) Roll of Water Hose per Field Gene Bank (Usa ka rolyo nga hoses sa tubig kada Field Gene Bank)</p>	<p>Within one month upon receipt of the Certification Precondition (Sulod sa usa ka bulan human madawat ang Sertipikasyon para sa Kondisyon)</p>
<p>7. One (1) Unit Laptop to be requested by the ICC from the Philippine Council for Health Research and Development - DOST Director (Usa ka Laptop nga pangayon sa</p>	<p>Right after the completion of the Project (Pagkahuman sa proyekto)</p>

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research/documentation are owned by the FIRST PARTY as their collective property and are an inherent part of their cultural patrimony. The right thereto (researches and documentations) whether published or unpublished, shall jointly belong to the FIRST PARTY and the SECOND PARTY. The FIRST PARTY shall have joint rights to all works and materials resulting from the subject research/documentation, whether or not it is published or communicated in any medium.

Katungod sa pagpanag-iya. Ang kahibalo ug mga impormasyon nga gihatag o gitug-an sa UNA NGA PARTIDO sa pagpahigayon sa pagtuon/dokumentasyon gipanag-iya sa UNA NGA PARTIDO isip kolektibong panag-iya ug mao ang usa ka tiunay nga bahin sa ilang kulturalhon nga kabilin.

- ii. **Registration of Intellectual Property Rights.** In the event that the research or documentation output is sought to be protected by the SECOND PARTY the copyright shall involve the FIRST PARTY as co-owners thereof.

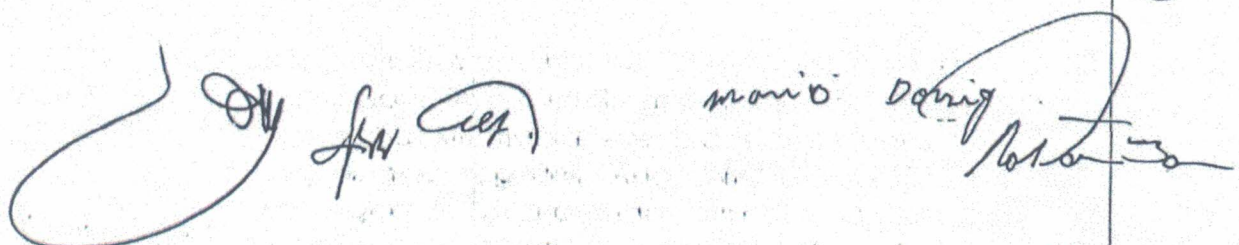
Katungod sa Rehistrasyon sa Intelektuwal nga Pagpanag-iya. Sa panahon nga ang output/resulta sa pagtuon o pagdokumento tinguhaon sa IKADUHANG PARTIDO nga panalipdan, ang patente o copyright magalakip sa UNANG PARTIDO isip mga tag-iya usab niana.

- iii. **Full Participation.** The FIRST PARTY has the right to fully participate in all levels and stages of the research, which shall strictly adhere to customary laws.

Bug-os nga Pag-apil. Ang UNANG PARTIDO adunay katungod sa bug-os nga pag-apil sa tanang ang-ang ug mga hugna sa pagtuon, nga hugtanon nga magasubay sa mga naandang balaod.

- iv. **Confidentiality.** The Ata Babaylans, Medicine Man/Woman of the FIRST PARTY has the right to keep confidential their knowledge about traditional medicine. They cannot be forced by the SECOND PARTY to disclose their secrets on what medicinal plants they use in treating their patients and how to use them.

Tinipigan/Tinago. Ang mga Babaylan ug mga

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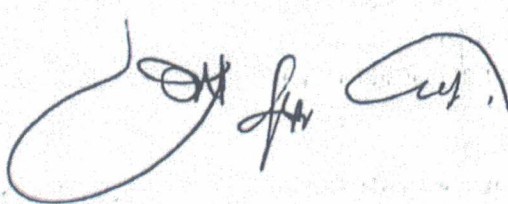
mananambal sa UNANG PARTIDO adunay katungod nga itago o ipabilin nga sikreto ang ilang kahibalo kabahin sa tradisyonal nga medisina. Sila dili mapugos sa IKADUHANG PARTIDO nga magpadayag sa ilang mga tinago kung unsa nga mga tanom nga medisina ang ilang ginagamit sa pagtambal sa ilang mga pasyente ug kung unsa ang mga pamaagi sa paggamit niini.


- v. **Absolute right and control on the use of the medicinal plants, herbs, and all resources within the ancestral domain.** The FIRST PARTY has the absolute control in the use of their medicinal herbs, roots, plants and all resources found within the ancestral domain and to practice their traditional medicine. The SECOND PARTY has no right to control, intervene, or interrupt the Ata Babaylan and/or any member of the FIRST PARTY in using, dealing with, protecting and utilizing their herbal plants.

Hingpit nga Katungod ug Pagdumala sa paggamit sa mga medisina nga mga tanom, mga utanon, ug ang tanan nga mga kapanguhaan sa sulod sa teritoryong kabilin. Ang UNA NGA PARTIDO adunay hingpit nga katungod sa pagdumala sa paggamit sa mga medisina nga mga tanom, mga utanon, ug ang tanan nga mga kapanguhaan sa sulod sa teritoryong kabilin ug sa pagbuhat sa ilang tradisyunal nga pagpanambal o pagtambal. Ang IKADUHANG PARTIDO walay katungod sa pagkontrolar, pagpanginlabot, o pagpugong sa Babaylan sa mga Ata ug / o sa bisan kinsa nga sakop sa UNANG PARTIDO sa paggamit, pagpakig-angot, pagpanalipod ug paggamit sa ilang mga herbal nga mga tanom.

- vi. **Protection of the Herbarium and Field Gene Bank.** FIRST PARTY has the right and obligation to protect herbs, plants and other specimen in the Herbarium and Field Gene Bank. FIRST PARTY shall make their own measures, rules and/or policy based on their IKSP on harvesting, planting, replacement of herbs and plants in the Herbarium and Field Gene Bank.

Pagpanalipod sa Herbarium ug Field Gene Bank. Ang UNANG PARTIDO adunay katungod ug obligasyon sa



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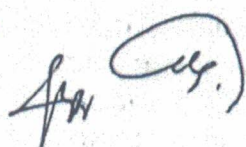
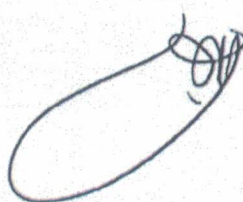
pagpanalipod sa mga utanon, mga tanom ug uban pang mga specimen sa Herbarium ug Field Gene Bank. Ang UNANG PARTIDO magahimo ug kaugalingong mga lakang, mga lagda ug / o palisiya basi sa kaugalingong IKSP sa pag-ani, sa pagtanom, pagpuli sa mga utanon ug mga tanom diha sa mga Herbarium ug Field Gene Bank.

- vii. Posting and Presentation.** The FIRST PARTY has the sole and exclusive right to determine the extent, content or manner of presentation of the information or knowledge that may be published or communicated with regard to their religious and cultural beliefs, rituals and/or ceremonial objects and heritage sites in accordance with A.O. No. 1, Series of 2012.


Pagmantala ug pagpresentar. Ang UNA NGA PARTIDO lamang ang adunay bugtong ug eksklusibo nga katungod sa pagtino sa gidak-on, sulod o paagi sa presentasyon sa impormasyon o kahibalo nga mahimong imantala o ipahayag nga may kalabutan sa ilang relihiyon ug mga kulturalhong pagtuo, mga ritwal ug / o seremonyal nga mga butang ug sa panulondon nga mga dapit sumala sa AO No. 1, Serye sa 2012.

- viii. Publication.** The research output/final documentation output shall not be published except with the consent of the FIRST PARTY expressed through a resolution specifically allowing the publication thereof in a certain medium and only after issuance of a Certificate of Validation. The FIRST PARTY shall have the sole and exclusive right to determine the content, manner and extent of presentation thereof that may be published or communicated by the Second Party. In case the FIRST PARTY consents to the publication, the SECOND PARTY must provide a translation of research output/final documentation output to the FIRST PARTY who shall have the right to comment and/or to correct factual data.

Pagmantala. Ginadili ang pagmantala sa resulta o output sa maong pagtuon/ dokumentasyon gawas kung kini gi-uyunan sa UNANG PARTIDO ug gipahayag pinaagi sa usa ka resolusyon ilabi na sa pagtugot sa publikasyon o pagmantala niini sa usa



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ka pamantalaan ug usa lamang human mahatag
ang Certificate of Validation.

- ix. **Royalty.** A royalty equivalent to 5 % of the gross income must be paid to the ICCs/IPs from any income derived from the use of the research output not necessary from commercial use.

Royalty. Bayaran ang komunidad sa kabayranan nga katumbas sa 5 % sa kinatibuk-ang kita gikan sa paggamit sa resulta o output sa pagtuon nga dili kinahanglan gikan sa komersyal nga paggamit.

- x. **Right against displacement.** The FIRST PARTY has the right to remain within their homes and territories and not to be relocated nor displaced due to any of the project activity.

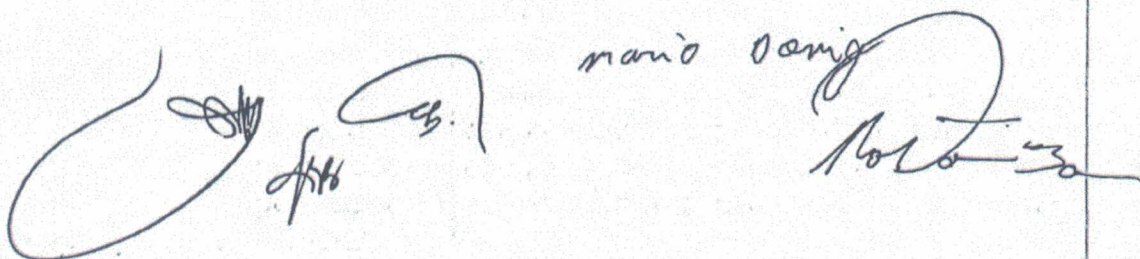
Katungod batok sa Pagbakwit o Pagpabalhin. Ang UNANG PARTIDO adunay katungod nga magpabilin sa sulod sa ilang mga balay ug mga teritoryo ug dili ibalhin o pabakwiton tungod sa bisan unsa nga mga kalihokan sa proyekto.

- xi. The FIRST PARTY has the right to continue their everyday chores, maintain their way of living and means of livelihood free from any disturbance or interruption from the SECOND PARTY;

Ang UNANG PARTIDO adunay katungod sa pagpadayon sa ilang adlaw-adlaw nga mga buluhaton sa balay, sa pagpadayon sa ilang pamaagi sa pagkinabuhi ug sa mga paagi sa panginabuhi-an nga gawasnon gikan sa bisan unsa nga kasamok o paghunong gikan sa IKADUHANG PARTIDO;

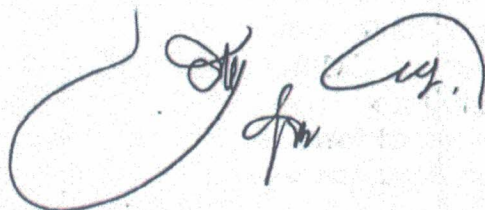
- xii. The FIRST PARTY has the right to perform rituals, ceremonies or any activity in accordance with their practices, customs and traditions without disturbance and at the expense of the SECOND PARTY if said ritual/ceremony was necessarily connected to the activity of the SECOND PARTY;

Ang UNANG PARTIDO adunay katungod sa pagpahigayon sa mga rituwal, mga seremonyas o bisan unsa nga kalihokan sumala sa ilang mga

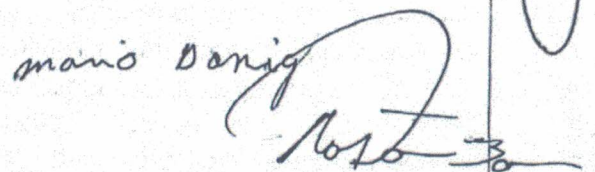
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buluhaton, mga kostumbre ug tradisyon nga walay kasamok ug ang IKADUHANG PARTIDO maoy mugasto kung ang mga maong rituwal / seremonyas kinahanglan ug konektado sa sa kalihokan sa IKADUHANG PARTIDO;

- xiii.** The FIRST PARTY has the right to be free from any harm or damage to their houses, farms, plantation, animals and other properties as well as to the rivers, trees, forest, and other natural resources;
Ang UNANG PARTIDO adunay katungod nga mahimong gawasnon gikan sa bisan unsang kadaot o kadaot sa ilang mga balay, mga umahan, plantasyon, mga mananap ug uban pang mga kabtangan ingon man sa mga suba, mga kahoy, lasang, ug uban pang natural nga mga kapanguhaan;
- xiv.** The FIRST PARTY has the right to demand and receive payment for damages/compensation in case of personal injury or damage to property caused by the SECOND PARTY or any of its agent, contractors, consultants or representatives in connection with or incidental to the project or conduct of any of its activities;
Ang UNANG PARTIDO adunay katungod aron ihingusog ug makadawat sa pagbayad alang sa mga danyos / bayad sa kaso sa personal nga kadaot o kadaot sa mga kabtangan tungod sa IKADUHANG PARTIDO o si bisan kinsa gikan sa iyang mga ahente, mga kontraktor, mga consultant o mga representante nga may kalambigitan pagpahigayon sa bisan unsa nga mga kalihokan sa proyekto;
- xv.** The FIRST PARTY shall allow the SECOND PARTY and its agents or representatives to enter the premises of the ancestral domain to conduct its activities peacefully, without undue interruption and free from any harassment from any of the members of the community except within the excluded areas;
Ang UNANG PARTIDO motugot sa IKADUHANG PARTIDO ug sa mga ahente o representante sa pagsulod sa mga pasikaran sa teritoryong kabilin sa pagpahigayon sa mga kalihokan sa malinawon nga



mano Danig
10/10/20



paagi, nga walay pagpakgang ug gawasnon gikan
sa bisan unsang pagpanghasi gikan sa bisan kinsa
nga mga sakop sa komunidad gawas sa sulod sa
mga lugar nga iapil;

- xvi.** The FIRST PARTY has the right to resolve all conflicting claims and issues relative to their Ancestral Domain and other conflicts among and between the members of the Indigenous Cultural Community;
Ang UNANG PARTIDO adunay katungod sa pagsulbad sa tanang mga panagbangi ug mga isyu kabahin sa ilang teritoryong kabilin ug uban pang mga panagbangi sa mga ug taliwala sa mga sakop sa komunidad;
- xvii.** The FIRST PARTY shall be furnished with the final and approved version of research output/documentation. The researcher shall furnish the community a copy of the final and approved version of the research output;
Ang UNANG PARTIDO mahatagan sa final ug aprobado nga bersyon sa resulta o output sa pagtuon/pagdokumento. Ang maniniksik o manugtuon magahatag sa komunidad ug usa ka kopya sa final ug aprobado nga bersyon sa resulta o output sa pagtuon/pagdokumento;
- xviii.** The FIRST PARTY shall establish a registry of completed research output;
Ang UNANG PARTIDO magatukod ug talaan sa nahuman nga resulta o output sa pagtuon;
- xix.** The FIRST PARTY has the obligation to inform and/or orient the SECOND PARTY and its researchers of the cultural sensitivities of the community;
Ang UNANG PARTIDO adunay obligasyon sa pagpahibalo sa IKADUHANG PARTIDO ug sa iyang mga manugtuon o maniniksik sa kulturalhon nga pagkasensitibo sa komunidad;

2. Monitoring and Evaluation. A Monitoring Team shall be created to monitor compliance with the terms and conditions of this MOA, submit monthly reports and other associated responsibilities as may be deemed appropriate in accordance with the IPRA and existing

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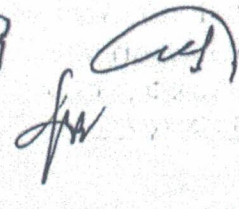
guidelines, which team shall consist of five (5) members, with three (3) FPIC team members including the team leader from the NCIP, one (1) from the Council of Elders of the FIRST PARTY, and one (1) from the SECOND PARTY. For this purpose, the SECOND PARTY shall deposit with the THIRD PARTY as fund for the expenses of the monitoring team in the sum of TWENTY THOUSAND PESOS (Php 20,000.00).

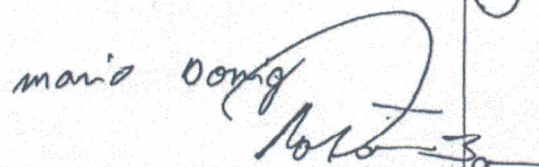
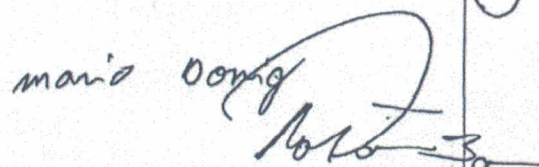
PAGSUSI UG PAGTASAR. Magmugna ug MONITORING TEAM para magmonitor sa pagtuman sa mga termino ug mga kondisyones nga nalakip sa MOA, magpasa ug binulan nga mga taho ug uban pang mga responsibilidad nga tukma nga pinasubay sa IPRA ug kasamtangan nga mga giya, kung diin ang grupo maglangkob ug lima (5) ka mga miyembro, uban sa tulo (3) ka mga miyembro sa FPIC team nga naglakip sa team leader gikan sa NCIP, usa (1) ka miyembro gikan sa Konseho sa mga Gulang/Pangulo sa UNANG PARTIDO, ug usa (1) gikan sa IKADUHANG PARTIDO. Tungod niini nga katuyoan, ang IKADUHANG PARTIDO magadeposito sa IKATULONG PARTIDO isip pundo alang sa mga galastohan o gasto sa monitoring team nga may sumada nga KAWHAAN KA LIBO KA PESOS (Php 20,000.00).

2016	Amount (Php)
1 st Within the first quarter of the implementation of the project (Sulod sa primirong kwarter sa pagpatuman sa proyekto)	10,000.00
2 nd Within the last month of the Implementation of the project (Sulod sa katapusang bulan sa pagpatuman sa proyekto)	10,000.00
Total : P	20,000.00

3. **Redress Mechanism.** In all disputes, referral to the Council of Elders/Leaders of the FIRST PARTY is mandatory and the same shall be resolved in accordance with the customary mode of dispute settlement. If unresolved, parties may resort to the mediation/conciliation before the grievance committee.

Mekanismo sa Paghusay. Kinahanglan ang pagsugid sa tanang panagbingkil ngadto sa Konseho sa mga Gulang/Pangulo sa UNANG PARTIDO ug ang maong mga panagbingkil resolbahan sa Konseho basi sa mga naandang tumandok nga pamaagi sa paghusay. Kung dili kani masulbad, ang nanagbangi muatobang sa grievance

committee alang sa paghusay ug panag-uliay.

For this purpose a Grievance Committee shall be created to hear and conduct mediation/conciliation proceedings within 10 days from receipt of the written complaint filed by aggrieved party.

Tungod niini nga katuyoan, mugnaon ang grievance committee para sa pagpaminaw ug sa pagpahigayon sa paghusay sa sulod sa 10 ka adlaw gikan sa pagdawat sa mga sinulat nga reklamo nga gipasaka sa naagrabyadong partido.

Only after all efforts have been made and exhausted yet parties failed to enter into a compromise agreement that the matter be elevated before the Regional Hearing Officer of NCIP Region VI and VII, who shall have the jurisdiction over the same.

Kung human sa tanang paningkamot nga gihimo pakyas ra sa gihapon ang duha ka partido sa pagsulod ngadto sa usa ka kasabutan, ang maong panagbangi isang-at sa Regional Hearing Office sa NCIP Region VI ug VII, nga aduna usab hurisdiksyon sa susama niini.

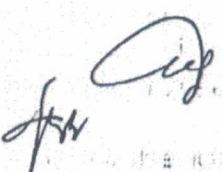
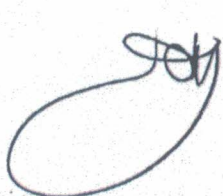
4. **Grievance Committee.** The Grievance Committee shall be composed of four (4) members with the NCIP Provincial Officer as the Presiding Officer and one (1) FPIC member to come from the NCIP, one (1) member from the FIRST PARTY and one (1) member from the SECOND PARTY.

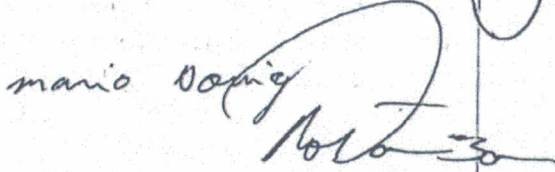
Komitiba para sa mga Sumbong. Ang Grievance Committee langkoban sa upat (4) ka mga miyembro uban sa NCIP Provincial Officer isip Presiding Officer ug usa (1) ka miyembro sa FPIC Team nga gikan sa NCIP, usa (1) miyembro gikan sa Unang PARTIDO ug usa (1) ka miyembro gikan sa IKADUHANG PARTIDO.

5. **Non-transferability of the MOA.** The obligations of the SECOND PARTY under this Agreement shall not be transferable. The SECOND PARTY shall not and cannot assign or delegate its obligations to another.

Non-transferability of the MOA. Ang mga katungdanan sa IKADUHA NGA PARTIDO ilalum niining Kasabutan dili pwedeng ibalhin o idelegar sa uban. Ang IKADUHA NGA PARTIDO dili pwedeng modelegar sa ilang obligasyon ngadto sa uban.

6. **FPIC Process.** Another FPIC process is needed in case of use of the research/documentation output for commercial and/or other purposes other than what is allowed in this Agreement, establishment of additional Herbarium, Field Gene Bank or Digital Library, whether inside or outside the ancestral domain of the FIRST PARTY.



mario sapig




Proseso sa Gawasnon ug Pinahibalo nga Daan nga Pahanugot. Laing proseso sa gawasnon ug pinahibalo nga daan nga pahanugot ang gikinahanglan o ipahigayon kung gamiton ang resulta o output sa pagtuon/pagdokumento alang sa komersyal ug / o uban pang mga katuyoan nga labaw pa kay sa kung unsa ang gitugotan sa niini nga Kasabutan, paggama ug dugang nga Herbarium, Field Gene Bank o Digital Library, bisan sa sulod pa o sa gawas sa teritoryong kabilin sa UNANG PARTIDO.

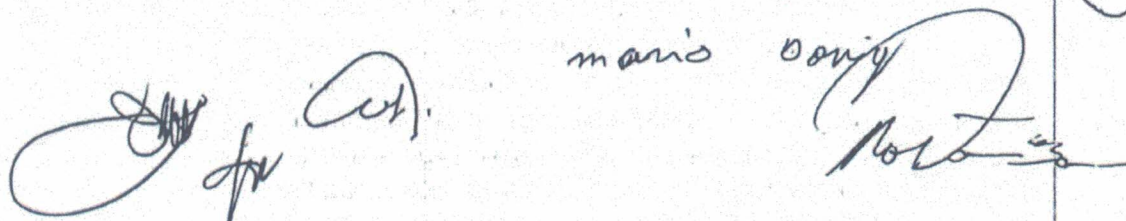
7. **Waiver or Transfer of Rights.** In case of merger, waiver or transfer of rights by SECOND PARTY to any person, entity or corporation, another FPIC process shall be undertaken.

Pagbiya o Pagbalhin sa Katungdanan. Laing Proseso sa Gawasnon ug Pinahibalo nga Daan nga Pahanugot ang himuon kung makigtapo, mubiya o ibalhin ang katungod sa IKADUHA NGA PARTIDO sa bisan kinsa nga tawo, kompanya o korporasyon.

8. **Sanctions for Non-compliance/violation of the provisions of the Agreement.** Any violation of the provisions of this Agreement, non-compliance of the obligations or commission of fraud on the part of the SECOND PARTY, shall constitute a ground for termination of research activity, rescission of this contract, damages if warranted, withdrawal of the FPIC given by the FIRST PARTY and/or cancellation of the Certification Precondition without prejudice to the filing of criminal, civil and administrative proceedings as the case may be.

Pagpahamtang sa wala pagsunod/ paglapas sa mga probisyon sa Kasabutan. Ang bisan unsang paglapas sa mga probisyon niini nga Kasabutan, wala pagtuman sa mga obligasyon o pagpanglimbong sa bahin sa IKADUHANG PARTIDO, makapahunong sa maong pagtuon, makapakansela sa niini nga kontrata, kung adunay mga danyos, pagbakwi sa pahanugot nga gihatag sa Unang PARTIDO ug / o pagkanselar sa Sertipikasyon, para Kondisyon nga walay pagpihig ngadto sa pagpasaka o pagsang-at sa kaso nga kriminal, sibil ug administratibo.

9. **Limitations on the FPIC given.** The FPIC granted by the FIRST PARTY covers only the conduct of documentation on the traditional knowledge and practice on health of the FIRST PARTY and the establishment of one (1) Herbarium, one (1) Field Gene Bank and one (1) input data into the national Traditional Knowledge and Digital Library (TKDL) in Brgys. Canggohob, Mabinay and Brgy. Sab-ahan, Bais City, Negros Oriental, all located within the ancestral domain of the FIRST PARTY and does not include the publication and use of the knowledge derived/documentation output for commercial, medical

The bottom of the page features several handwritten signatures and initials. On the left, there is a large, stylized signature. In the center, the word "maria" is written in cursive. To the right of "maria", there is another signature that appears to be "Daisy". Further right, there is a signature that looks like "Rosa". On the far right, there is a large, circular stamp or seal, partially obscured by the signature "Rosa".

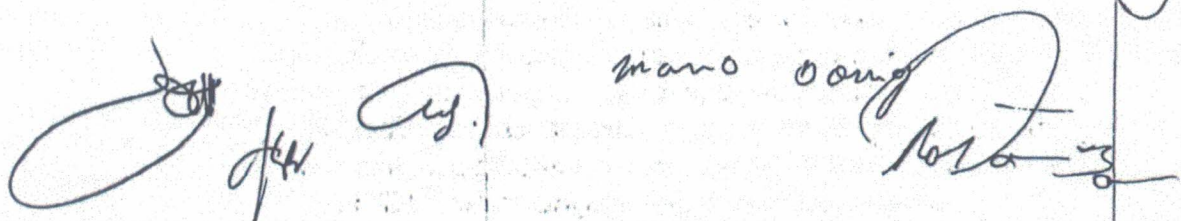
and other purposes.

Limitasyon sa Gawasnon ug Pinahibalo nga Daan nga Pahanugot nga gihatag. Ang Gawasnon ug Pinahibalo nga Daan nga Pahanugot nga gihatag sa UNANG PARTIDO naglakip lamang sa pagdokumento sa tradisyunal nga kahibalo ug mga buluhaton sa panglawas sa UNA NGA PARTIDO ug ang paggama ug usa (1) ka Herbarium, usa (1) ka Field Gene Bank ug pagpasulod sa mga impormasyon sa National Traditional Knowledge and Digital Library (TLDL) sa Barangay Canggohob ug Lamdas, Mabinay ug Barangay Sab-ahan, Siyudad sa Bais, Probinsiya sa Negros Oriental, tanan nahimutang sulod sa teritoryong kabilin sa UNA NGA PARTIDO ug kini wala naglakip sa publikasyon o pagmantala ug paggamit sa kahibalo nga nakuha o nadokumento para sa pangkomersyal, pangmedical ug uban pang mga katuyoan.

10. Dormant Certification Precondition. In the event that SECOND PARTY failed to commence its project within a year from the approval/issuance of permit, the Certification Precondition (CP) is considered dormant and upon receipt of the report of the Regional Director, the THIRD PARTY shall issue a show cause order directing the second party to explain why the CP should not be cancelled. Failure of the SECOND PARTY to comply within a non-extendible period of fifteen (15) days from receipt of the order, or to show justifiable reason, shall result to the cancellation of the CP by Resolution of the THIRD PARTY, with notice to the concerned regulatory agency and the FIRST PARTY.

Urong/ Natulog nga Sertipikasyon para Kondisyon. Kung ang IKADUHA NGA PARTIDO mapakyas sa pagsugod sa proyekto sulod sa usa ka tuig gikan sa pag-uyon/ pag-isyu sa pahanugot, ang Sertipikasyon para Kondisyon ikonsiderar nga dormant o walay lihok ug human madawat ang pagbalita o pag-asoy sa Regional Director, ang IKADUHANG PARTIDO kinahanglan nga magsumiter ug usa ka show cause order sa pagpatin-aw kon nganong ang Sertipikasyon para Kondisyon kinahanglan nga dili ikansela. Kung mapakyas ang IKADUHA NGA PARTIDO sa pagtuman sulod sa napulo ug lima (15) ka adlaw gikan pagkadawat sa mando, osa pagpakita sa makatarunganon nga rason, moresulta kini sa pagkansela sa Sertipikasyon para Kondisyon pinaagi sa Resolusyon sa IKATULO NGA PARTIDO, uban sa pagpahibalo sa mga hingtungdan ug sa UNANG PARTIDO.

11. Saving Clause. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to diminish the existing rights of the FIRST PARTY who are members of



ICCs/IPs, as provided for under RA 8371 or related laws, rules and regulations.

Saving clause. Walay bisan asa niini nga Kasabutan ang pagasabton nga makapakunhod sa kasamtangan nga mga katungod sa UNANG PARTIDO nga mga sakop sa Tumandok nga Komunidad / Katawhang Tumandok, basi sa RA 8371 o uban pa nga mga balaod, mga lagda ug mga regulasyon.

12. Interpretation. In case of doubt the provisions of this Agreement shall be interpreted in favour of the rights and interest of the FIRST PARTY. In case of conflict between the local dialect and the English translation, the local dialect shall be followed.

Interpretasyon. Sa kaso sa pagduha-duha sa mga probisyon niini nga Kasabutan, hubaron kini sa pagpabor sa mga katungod ug interes sa UNANG PARTIDO. Sa kaso sa panagbangi tali sa mga lokal nga pinulongan ug sa mga Iningles nga hubad, ang mga lokal nga pinulongan maoy masunod.

13. Renegotiation on Benefits. The FIRST PARTY has the right to renegotiate with regard to the benefits/compensation at any time during the entire duration of the study by serving a written proposal to the SECOND PARTY copy furnish the THIRD PARTY, who shall convene all parties for purposes of negotiation within 15 days from receipt of said proposals.

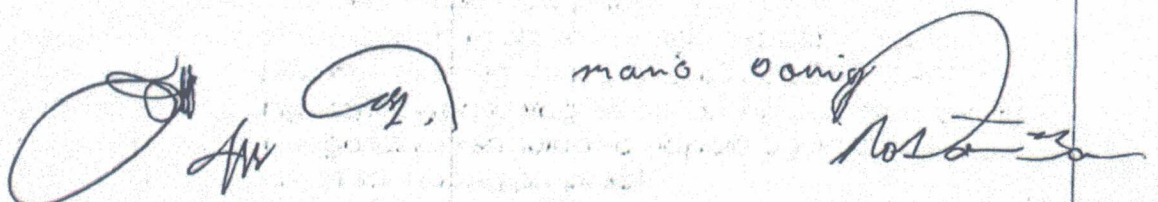
Pagnegosasyon pag-usab sa mga Benepisyo. Ang UNANG PARTIDO adunay katungod nga magnegosasyon pag-usab bahin sa mga benepisyo / bayad sa bisan unsa nga panahon sulod sa gidugayon sa pagtuon pinaagi sa paghatag sa sinulat nga proposal ngadto sa IKADUHANG PARTIDO, hatagan ug kopya ang IKATULONG PARTIDO, nga maoy magpatigum/magpatawag sa tanan nga partido alang sa katuyoan sa pagnegosasyon sa sulod sa napulo ug lima ka adlaw (15) gikan sa pagdawag sa maong proposal.

14. Documentation. All meetings, hearings and settlement, negotiation and the like shall be properly documented by the THIRD PARTY.

Dokumentasyon. Ang tanan nga mga panagtigum, panaghusay ug panag-uyon, ug negosasyon kinahanglan nga madokumento ug insakto sa IKATULO NGA PARTIDO.

15. Amendments. Any amendment to this Agreement shall be effective only if made in writing and signed by all parties.

Kabag-uhan. Ang mga pag-illis ug/o pag-usob niining kasabutan mahimong epektibo lamang kung kini himoon nga sinulat ug nalagda- an/ napirmahan sa tanan nga partidos

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16. Date of Effectivity. This Agreement shall take effect upon issuance of the Certification Precondition (CP) to the SECOND PARTY by the THIRD PARTY.

Petsa sa Pagka-epektibo. Kini nga kasabutan mahimong epektibo pagkahuman mahatag o mapadangat sa IKATULO NGA PARTIDO ang SERTIPIKASYON PARA SA KONDISYON ngadto sa IKADUHA NGA PARTIDO.

17. Separability Clause. If any of the provisions in this MOA is declared void, invalid or unenforceable, such declaration shall not affect the enforceability of the other provisions herein which shall remain valid and subsisting.

Separability Clause. Kung adunay probisyon sa niini nga Kasabutan nga gipahayag nga walay hinungdan, walay pulos o dili mapatuman, ang maong deklarasyon dili makaapekto sa pagpatuman sa uban pang mga probisyon dinhi nga magpabilin nga balido.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have hereunto set their hands this _____ at Barangay _____, Municipality of Mabinay, Negros Oriental, Philippines.

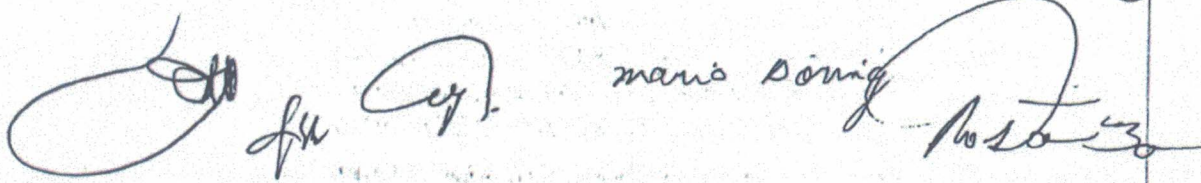
SA PAGPANAKSI NIINI, kami modapat sa amo nga mga pirma dinhi karon sa _____ sa Lungsod sa Mabinay, Negros Oriental, Pilipinas.

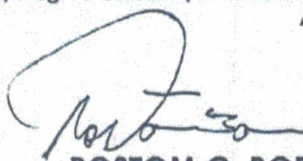
THE ATA INDIGENOUS CULTURAL COMMUNITY/INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (ICC/IPs) OF BARANGAY CANGGOHOB AND BARANGAY LAMDAS, MABINAY AND BARANGAY SAB-AHAN, BAIS CITY PROVINCE OF NEGROS ORIENTAL

ANG ATA NGA TUMANDOK NGA KOMUNIDAD/KATAWHANG TUMANDOK SA BARANGAY CANGGOHOB UG BARANGAY LAMDAS, MABINAY UG BARANGAY SAB-AHAN, SIYUDAD SA BAIS PROBINSYA SA NEGROS ORIENTAL

**FIRST PARTY
(UNA NGA PARTIDO)**

REPRESENTED BY ITS CHOSEN COUNCIL OF ELDERS/LEADERS
(GINAREPREENTAHAN SANG MGA PINILI SANG IYANG KONHEO
SANG MGA KATIGULANGAN/PANGULO)

 *manò Dong*



ROSTOM G. BORNEA

Tribal Chieftain

Ata ICC of Mabinay & Bais City, Negros Oriental

CTC No. 14695058

Issued on 1/27/2016

Issued at Canggohob, Mabinay, Neg. Or.

Date Signed: _____

Signed at: _____



MARIO DONIG

Council of Elders/Leaders Member

Ata ICC of Mabinay & Bais City, Negros Oriental

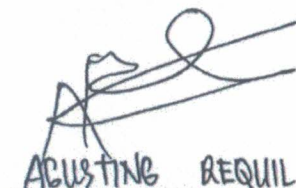
CTC No. 27145944

Issued on 1/12/2016

Issued at Bandmill, Bais City, Neg. Or.

Date Signed: _____

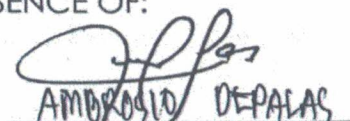
Signed at: _____



AGUSTINE REQUIL

SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF:

&



AMBROSIO DEPALAS

NEGROS ORIENTAL STATE UNIVERSITY (NORSU)

Kagawasn Avenue, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental

SECOND PARTY

(IKADUZHANG PARTIDO)

duly represented in this act by its duly authorized representative:

(ug ginarepresentahan diri nga buhat sa gitugotan nga representante:)



DR. JOEL P. LIMSON

President

NORSU

CTC No. _____


Issued on _____

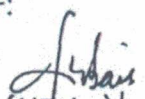
Issued at _____

Date Signed: _____

Signed at: _____

SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF:


VIRGINIA E. LACUESTA


ANTULZA V. BAIS

**NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
THIRD PARTY**

Represented by:

LEONOR T. QUINTAYO

Chairperson
NCIP

CTC No. _____

Issued on _____

Issued at _____

Date Signed: _____

Signed at: _____

SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF:

_____ & _____

ATTY. CASTANO VS. PHOTOS, JR.
NOTICE OF MOTION
MY COMPLAINT FILED IN C.A.# 08-0769 ON DEC. 31, 2017
PTR NO. 050 - JUDGE MORALES SERIAL 12/29/15
IBP NO. 0000 - JUDGE MORAN SERIAL 11/10/15
BOYLE COUNTY IN DOMAGUETE CITY
MCLE NO. _____
SERIAL NO. 2015-043
ROLL OF ATTORNEY'S NO. 39673

Project 2:

Participatory Development Program for ATA Tribal Coffee Plantation and Products at Mabinay, Negros Oriental



PHARMACY DEPARTMENT - COLLEGE OF NURSING, PHARMACY AND ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES

I. Executive Summary

Title of Extension Program: **PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR ATA TRIBAL COFFEE PLANTATION AND PRODUCTS AT MABINAY, NEGROS ORIENTAL**

Proponent: COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES PAMPLONA CAMPUS & NORSU-MABINAY CAMPUS

Project Leader: DR. MERIVIC G. CATADA, DR. DARLYN POSAS, DR. ARCIE NOGRA

Extension Coordinators: MILAGROS VELARDE & DIVINA BULAY

Program Beneficiaries: ATA Coffee Growers/ Farmers

Cooperating Agencies: LGU Mabinay, DSWD, National Council for Indigenous People (NCIP)

Project Duration: 5 years

Total Budgetary Requirement: Php 1,636,150.00

Source of Funds: LGU Mabinay- P1,500,000.00

NORSU - P136, 150.00

Status: On-Going

II. Description of the Project:

The extension project entitled “ **PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR ATA TRIBAL COFFEE PLANTATION AND PRODUCTS AT MABINAY, NEGROS ORIENTAL**” supports the production process of the coffee beans harvested by the ATA farmers, and their post-harvest packaging and labelling of the final products produced. In business view, the sustainability of the project was foreseen through establishing of demonstration farm that paves the way to augment their local source of income and local employment. Throughout the project, the ATA community is envisioned to actively be engaged and directly involved in all activities, holistically provide the true source of empowerment of Canggehob ATA Tribal. In order to help the cause of the ATA Tribe, the extension project was implemented. The project initiated the rejuvenation of the old plantation of naturally growing coffee, new coffee plantation were established in areas of the beneficiaries of the clonal propagated coffee seedlings from the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Pamplona Campus and the technical advise in the form of technology transfers, skills training, seminars, workshops, and on-site coffee farm visitation from the selected extensionists of Negros Oriental State University particularly from the Pamplona and Mabinay Campuses. This would range from production and processing to farm and post

harvest management, alongside the significance of strict implementation of Good Agricultural Practices throughout the production chain and observance of standards set by both the Department of Agriculture and international coffee organizations in discerning and maintaining good quality coffee beans. In general, the project aimed to provide assistance to the tribe so that they will be uplifted from their current social and economic conditions by engaging in coffee production and selling of high value crops or cash crops cultivated while waiting for the coffee to be mature, harvested and processed. This can be a good avenue in responding to their need for a substantial source of income while addressing the issue of mass unemployment prevalent in the community.

III. Goals & Objectives

The phase 1 of the project is the rejuvenation of the old plantation of naturally growing coffee, establishment of new coffee plantation by dispersing clonal propagated coffee seedlings to ATA members and as well as distribution of fertilizers among recipients; conducting technical advise in the form of technology transfers, field demonstration and on-site farm visitations and skills trainings on the management practices of coffee production, integrating the standards for coffee harvesting, post harvest handling and processing of coffee to attain good quality coffee all situated within the ancestral domain of IPs/ATA Tribe and cultivation of high valued crops or cash crops such as vegetables species while waiting for the coffee to be mature, harvested and processed.

The next phase of the program will be the post-harvest management, or processing of coffee 3 to 4 years from establishment (target Year 2024-2025), including the strict implementation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) throughout the production chain.

IV. Method of Delivery

The methods of delivery used in the actual conduct of the extension were technical advise in the form of technology transfers, field demonstration and on-site farm visitations and skills trainings.

V. Program Components

For Phase 1 - Rejuvenation of old coffee plantation and expansion.

The following were the activities done:

1. Organization and social preparation - This was done through team building activities for the ATA members and lectures by experts from NORSU Pamplona and Mabinay Campus.
2. Awareness of the various components of the project - This was done through lectures and Q&A by experts from NORSU Pamplona and Mabinay Campus.
3. Rejuvenation of old coffee plants - This was done through lecture, field demonstration and actual field work and planting of coffee by the ATA farmers.
4. Clonal propagation of coffee at NORSU Pamplona - Activities includes procurement of rooting hormones and other materials needed; preparation of potting media; potting of soil; collection of cuttings and treatment; Construction of non-mist recovery chamber; and Setting-up of coffee cuttings.
5. Transporting of planting materials to the site - The hauling and transport of planting materials was facilitated by LGU Mabinay. The clonal propagated coffee seedlings were donated by CAFF Pamplona.
6. Establishment/ Expansion of Coffee plantation - Activities conducted includes reconnaissance survey mapping (an extensive study of an entire area that might be used for road) , planting of nurse crops and trees using fast growing species such as *Lucaena leucocephala* and *Macaranga tanarius*; Lay-outing and strip brushing of the area; hole digging and staking; planting and transplanting; maintenance and regular monitoring.
7. Geotagging of the areas planted with coffee. Geotagging is the process of appending geographic coordinates to media based on the location of a mobile device, in order to make a map showing the whole areas planted with coffee from NORSU.
8. Empowering local community - Conducted skills trainings of the following topics:

Session 1. General Principles of Seed Technology and Nursery Management

Lecturers: Dr. Darlyn Posas, Mr. Teresito Tabinas and Ms. Banisa Jumawan

- 1.1.Importance and Scope
- 1.2. Seed collection, Processing and Handling
- 1.3. Seed Testing and Certification
- 1.4. Seed storage and germination
- 1.5. Asexual propagation techniques
- 1.6. Nursery site selection, design and lay-out
- 1.7. Soil media preparation, mixing and sterilization
- 1.8. Nursery cultural management

Session 2: Establishment of a Coffee Farm

Lecturers: Ms. Faith Patay

- 1.1. Site Preparation
- 1.2. Agro-forestry techniques- SALT (Sloping Agricultural Land Technology)
- 1.3. Plant Spacing and Hole Digging
- 1.4. Selection of Planting Materials (grading and sorting)
- 1.5. Planting Coffee

Session 3: Management of a Coffee Farm

Lecturers: Dr. Darlyn Posas, & Dr. Josie Rodriguez

- 3.1. Training/ bending a coffee tree
- 3.2. Weed control/ management
- 3.3. Managing soil fertility
- 3.4. Pruning (rejuvenation) and desuckering
- 3.5. Stumping
- 3.6. Mulching
- 3.7. Soil and water conservation
- 3.8. Pest management

Session 4: Coffee Farming as Business

Lecturers: Mrs. Janice Sojor & Mrs. Milagros Isidra Q. Velarde

- 4.1. Why grow coffee?
- 4.2. Farm record keeping
- 4.3. Marketing
- 4.4. Sustainable farming practices
- 4.5. Certification
- 4.6. Access to Finance
- 4.7. Enterprises Supporting Coffee Production
- 4.8. Family Decision Making

Session 5: Cultivating high valued or cash crops:

Lecturers: CAFF Pamplona Farm Technicians

- 5.1. Squash
- 5.2. Cucumber
- 5.3. Stringbeans
- 5.4. Pechay
- 5.5. Tomato

Session 6: Environment and Climate Change

Lecturer: Dr. Josie Rodriguez

1. Prevention of Water Pollution
2. Waste Management
3. Avoidance on the used of Banned Agro-chemicals
4. Energy Conservation and water harvesting
5. Disposal of annual crop residues
6. Climate change and adaptation

Session 7: Social Responsibility

Lecturers: Mr. Froilan Ybanez, Mr. Nathan Jabel & Mrs. Analiza Bais (CNPHS)

1. Children's Education
2. Good Interpersonal Relationship
3. Hygiene and Good health

VI. Persons Involved and Roles

Name of Faculty	Role
Dr. Joel P. Limson	NORSU President
Dr. Merivic G. Catada	VP RIDE, Project Leader
Dr. Nicanor Atillo	Director, Extension
Dr. Darlyn Posas	CAFF Dean, Pamplona/ Project Leader/ Extension Lecturer

Dr. Arcie Nogra	Campus Administrator, Mabinay Campus , Project Leader
Divina Bulay	Extension Coordinator, Mabinay Campus
Milagros Isidra Q. Velarde	Extension Coordinator/ Extension Lecturer, Pamplona Campus
Josie Rodriguez	Extension Lecturer
Analiza Bais	Extension Lecturer
Janice Sojor	Extension Lecturer
Banisa Jumawan	Extension Lecturer
Faith Patay	Extension Lecturer
Teresito Tabinas	Extension Lecturer
Froilan Ybanez	Extension Lecturer
Nathan Jabel	Extension Lecturer
Christopher Pialago	Farm Technician
Neil Tejada	Farm Technician
Christopher Aba	Farm Technician
Joselito Torres	Farm Technician
Arnold Fabillar	Farm Technician

VII. Cooperating Bodies

The extension program was implemented through the collaboration of other agencies both government and non-government organizations such as LGU Mabinay, NCIP (National Commission of Indigenous People), and Baslay Farmers Association (BFA); and the active participation among the selected faculty of NORSU Campuses such as Pamplona, Mabinay and Main Campus.

VIII. Planning Stage

The extension program was made because of the research conducted by NORSU CAFF and CNPHS faculty in the ATA indigenous cultural Community, entitled, “Development of Traditional Knowledge Digital Library on Health” which aimed to identify the different medicinal plant species found within the Ancestral domain of IPs/ATA.

Pursuant to RA 8371, section 59, or Indigenous People’s Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997, Certification of Precondition was issued and stated there that NORSU as second party, should provide educational/ training programs through extension services to the ATA Tribe. One of those services they pointed out was agro-technical trainings (*Figure 1*). Hence, the chieftain of the tribe, Mr, Rustom Bornea with the guidance of the office of National Commission of Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Bais City, headed by Mrs. Estrella Semeros, and

based on the ocular visits, preliminary meetings and consultations with the NORSU Team and different partner institutions such as BFA and LGU Mabinay, it was unanimously decided to improve and expand the coffee plantation of IPs/ATA. Through this, it will be a good avenue for sustainable means of livelihood serving as a show window for the IP/ATA tribe and the neighboring communities the ideal way of producing quality coffee. The active involvement in the decision making, development, implementation and execution of rejuvenating the marginal lands will lead to the empowerment of the tribal community as a whole with the capacitated IP/ATA members teaching in turn for other communities to emulate. The success of this IP/ATA community-led project would then serve as benchmark in encouraging neighboring barangays and other tribes in the country.

Republic of the Philippines
Office of the President
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
Region VII
317 Convention of Philippine Baptist Churches National Bldg
Fajardo Street, Jaro, Iloilo City
Telephone No. (033) 2440000-001, 2440000-002, 2440000-003
E-mail Address: ncpic@nccp.org.ph

CERTIFICATION PRECONDITION
Control No. R7-2016-06-018

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the application of Negros Oriental State University (NORSU) on its research project "Documentation of Philippine Traditional Knowledge and Practices on Health and Development of Traditional Knowledge Digital Library on Health" has satisfactorily complied with the requirements for securing the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) Process based on the validation report through the recommendation of NCIP Negros Oriental Provincial Office for the affected AIA ICCs of Barangays Lamdas and Canggohob, Mabinay and Barangay Sab-ahan, Bais City, Negros Oriental.

This is to certify further that this **CERTIFICATION PRECONDITION** is being issued in conformity with the FPIC given by the affected ICCs in the aforementioned barangay. A Community Resolution signed by elders/leaders of the affected ICCs/PPs of Barangays Lamdas and Canggohob, Mabinay and Barangay Sab-ahan, Bais City, Negros Oriental is hereto attached and shall constitute as documentary evidence to show that the concerned ICCs/PPs have given their FPIC to the research project.

Issued in the compliance with Section 59 of Republic Act No. 8371, otherwise known as the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997.

Issued this 8th day of June 2016 at Iloilo City, Philippines

Certified:
NA N. BURGOS
 Officer in Charge, NCIP Region 6/7

Concurred:
ROY D. DABUNT
 Commissioner
 Island Groups & Rest of Visayas

Memorandum of Agreement between and among the AIA INDIGENOUS CULTURAL COMMUNITY / INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (ICC/IP) of Barangays Canggohob and Lamdas, Municipality of Mabinay, and Barangay Sab-ahan, Bais City, Negros Oriental, NORSU and NCIP.

Page 10 of 28

activity to be conducted within the ancestral domain of their personnel, staff, workers, agents and/or representatives, who shall at all times wear a proper identification card within the premises.
 Paghatag sa listahan sa mga kawani, mga trabahante, mga ahente ug / o mga representante ngadto sa UNANG PARTIDO pinaagi sa Konseho sa mga Gulang / Pangulo sa labing menos 48 ka oras sa wala pa ang pagsugod sa bisan unsa nga kalihokan nga ipahigayon sulod sa teritoryong kabilin ug sa tanang panahon sila magsul-ob sa lukma nga identification card sa sulod sa mga pasikaran

xvii. **BENEFITS TO THE FIRST PARTY.** To provide the FIRST PARTY within the agreed period and free of charge the following benefits, to wit:

Mga benepisyo ngadto sa UNANG PARTIDO. Paghatag sa UNA NGA PARTIDO sulod sa nusabutan nga panahon ug walay bayad sa mga sumusunod nga benepisyo:

Projects/Demands	Period
1. Farm inputs namely: Five (5) pieces Bolos (Sundang) Five (5) pieces Iron Bars (Bara) Five (5) pieces Weeding Bolos (Bunlay) Five (5) pieces Pick Mattock (Mark) Five (5) pieces Shovel (Pala) 30 meters of rope (Pisil)	Within two months upon receipt of the Certification Precondition (Sulod sa duha ka bulan human madawat ang Sertipikasyon para sa Kondisyon)
2. Individual Accident Insurance for the hired members by the SECOND PARTY (Taga-tagsa ka accident insurance alang sa mga gamiton nga miyembro sa IKADUHA NGA PARTIDO)	Within one month upon receipt of the Certification Precondition (Sulod sa usa ka bulan human madawat ang Sertipikasyon para sa Kondisyon)
3. Education/Training programs through the Extension Program of NORSU and the project, namely: (Edukasyon/Mga programa sa	Will start one month upon receipt of the Certification

Memorandum of Agreement between and among the AIA INDIGENOUS CULTURAL COMMUNITY / INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (ICC/IP) of Barangays Canggohob and Lamdas, Municipality of Mabinay, and Barangay Sab-ahan, Bais City, Negros Oriental, NORSU and NCIP.

Page 11 of 28

pagbansay-bansay pinaagi sa Ekstensiyon nga programa sa NORSU ug sa proyekto sama sa: Training on Cooking (Pagluto) Training on Welding Training Electrical Wiring Training on Agro-Technical Adult Education (Edukasyon para sa mga hamtong) Health Education (Edukasyon kabahin sa panglawas) Training of Driver/Mechanic Automotive Skills Training/Basic Trouble Shooting Computer Literacy	Precondition for a duration of 5 years (Musugod usa ka bulan human madawat ang Sertipikasyon para sa Kondisyon sulod sa lima (5) ka tuig)
4. Gathered Data will be inputted into the National Digital Library or TKDL (Ang mga nakuha nga mga datos o impormasyon ipasulod sa National Digital Library or TKDL)	Within the Duration of the Project (Sulod sa kadugayon sa proyekto)
5. Three (3) pieces of Water Drums per Field Gene Bank (Tulo ka baril sa tubig kada Field Gene Bank)	Within two months upon receipt of the Certification Precondition (Sulod sa duha ka bulan human madawat ang Sertipikasyon para sa Kondisyon)
6. One (1) Roll of Water Hose per Field Gene Bank (Usa ka rolyo nga hoses sa tubig kada Field Gene Bank)	Within one month upon receipt of the Certification Precondition (Sulod sa usa ka bulan human madawat ang Sertipikasyon para sa Kondisyon)
7. One (1) Unit Laptop to be requested by the ICC from the Philippine Council for Health Research and Development - DOST Director (Usa ka Laptop nga pangayuan sa	Right after the completion of the Project (Pagkahuman sa proyekto)

Figure 1. The Certification Precondition prepared by National Commission of Indigenous Peoples in pursuant of Indigenous People's Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997, as bases of designing the extension program for the community.

IX. Implementation Stage:

The launching and MOA signing of the program was conducted last October 4, 2019, where it was participated by NCIP, IP/ATA Tribe, LGU Mabinay and NORSU Pamplona and Mabinay Campus (Figure 2).

After the launching, the planned activities were suspended due to the pandemic and the college got problems on procurement of hormones for the clonal propagation of coffee seedlings and re-planning was conducted. It was only on August 21, 2021, that the planting materials were dispersed to IPs/ ATA and subsequently, the skills training activity were also started. Pretests was also given to the participants to check their knowledge about the course. Geo-tagging of areas planted with coffee donated by NORSU was done. Planting of coffee trees were supervised and monitored closely by farm technicians from NORSU Team. Actual field demonstration was also done such as planting other cash crops which could be a good source of food consumption and income if they sell it while waiting for coffee trees to grow, mature, and harvested.



MOA signing by Congressman Sagarbarria, Mayor Uy, ATA chieftain and NORSU Team



The IP/ATA showcasing their signature tribal dance



The IP/ATA wearing their tribal costumes

Figure 2. MOA Signing and Launching of the Extension Program

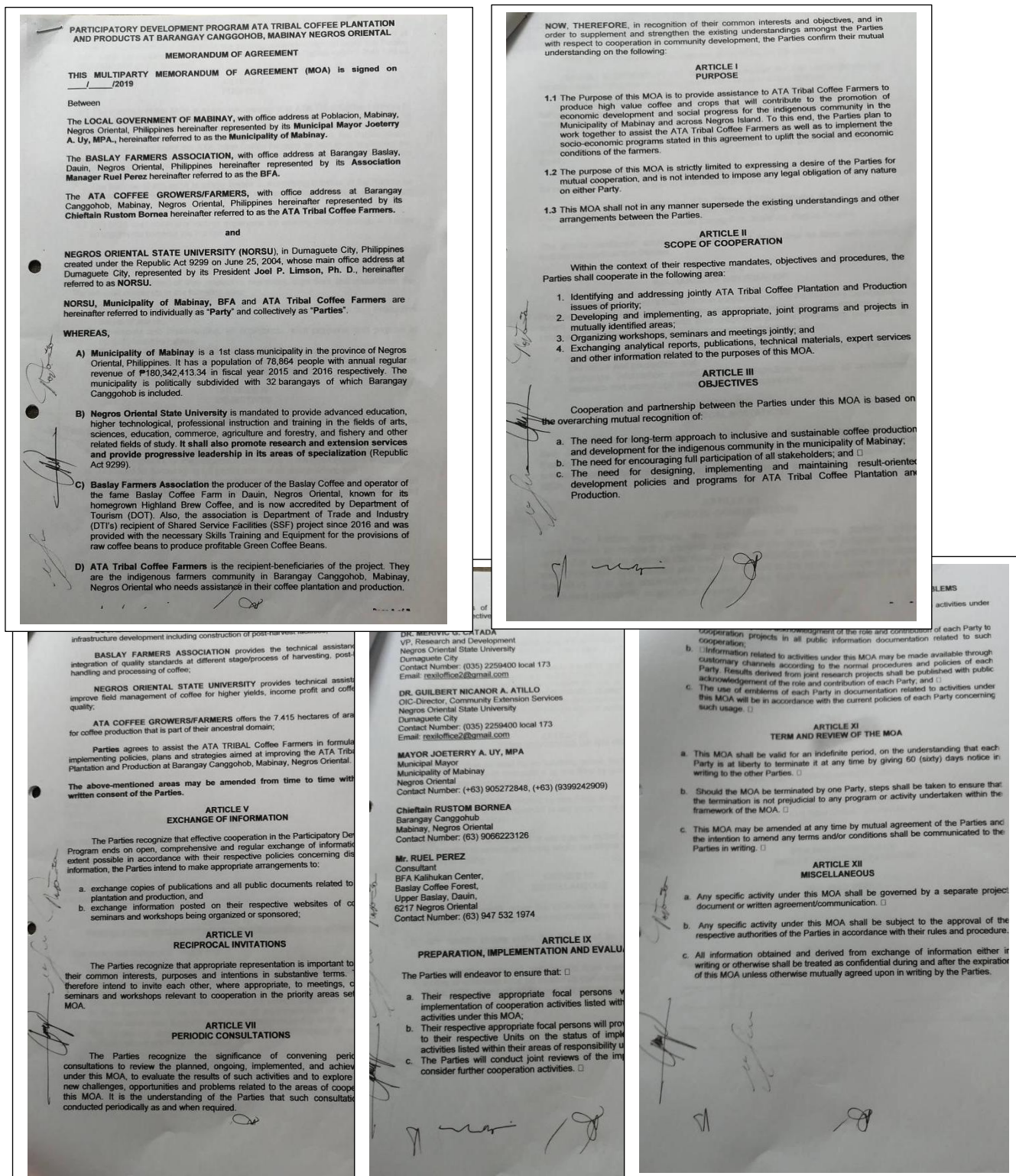


Figure 3. MOA

Well-documented Participation in Projects/ Activities

Each activities conducted were all documented through photos and videos (Figures 7 to 11).



Figure 7. Photo during the launching ceremony and MOA signing



The VP for Research and Extension, Dr. Merivic Catada, gives her inspiring message for the IP/ATA beneficiaries of coffee seedlings



The IP/ ATA members who received the coffee seedlings (200 seedlings each)



Dr. Catada for the Ceremonial turn-over of clonal propagated coffee seedlings donated by CAFF



Other IP/ATA members witnessing the ceremonial turn-over of clonal propagated coffee seedlings

Figure 8. Ceremonial turn-over of Clonal Propagated Coffee Seedlings to IP/ATA beneficiaries



Monitoring of Coffees planted in the respective places of the recipients. VP for RIDE, Dr. Catada and the CAFF College Dean, Dr. Posas, walking along the sloping trail



Each person is standing beside a coffee plant



Going to the different planting sites of the coffee seedlings recipients



An ATA elder making a pose with the grown coffee



Monitoring of Coffee plants and re-planning of activities to be conducted



Re-planning of activities to be done in the program, attended by the IP/ ATA beneficiaries, NCIP, LGU representative and NORSU Team



Figure 9. The faculty extensionists giving lecture-series



Dr. Posas, delivering her inspirational speech during the training



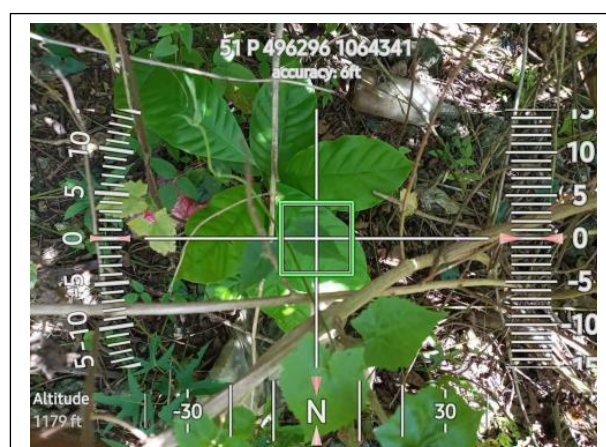
Mr. Bornea, the Tribe's Chieftain, expressing his thanks to NORSU Team



Pose with the NORSU Team and ATA members



Geo-tagging using mobile application conducted by the NORSU Faculty and Staff



Sample geo-tagged photo using mobile app

Figure 10. Geo-tagging activity of dispersed coffee seedlings planted by the ATA recipients

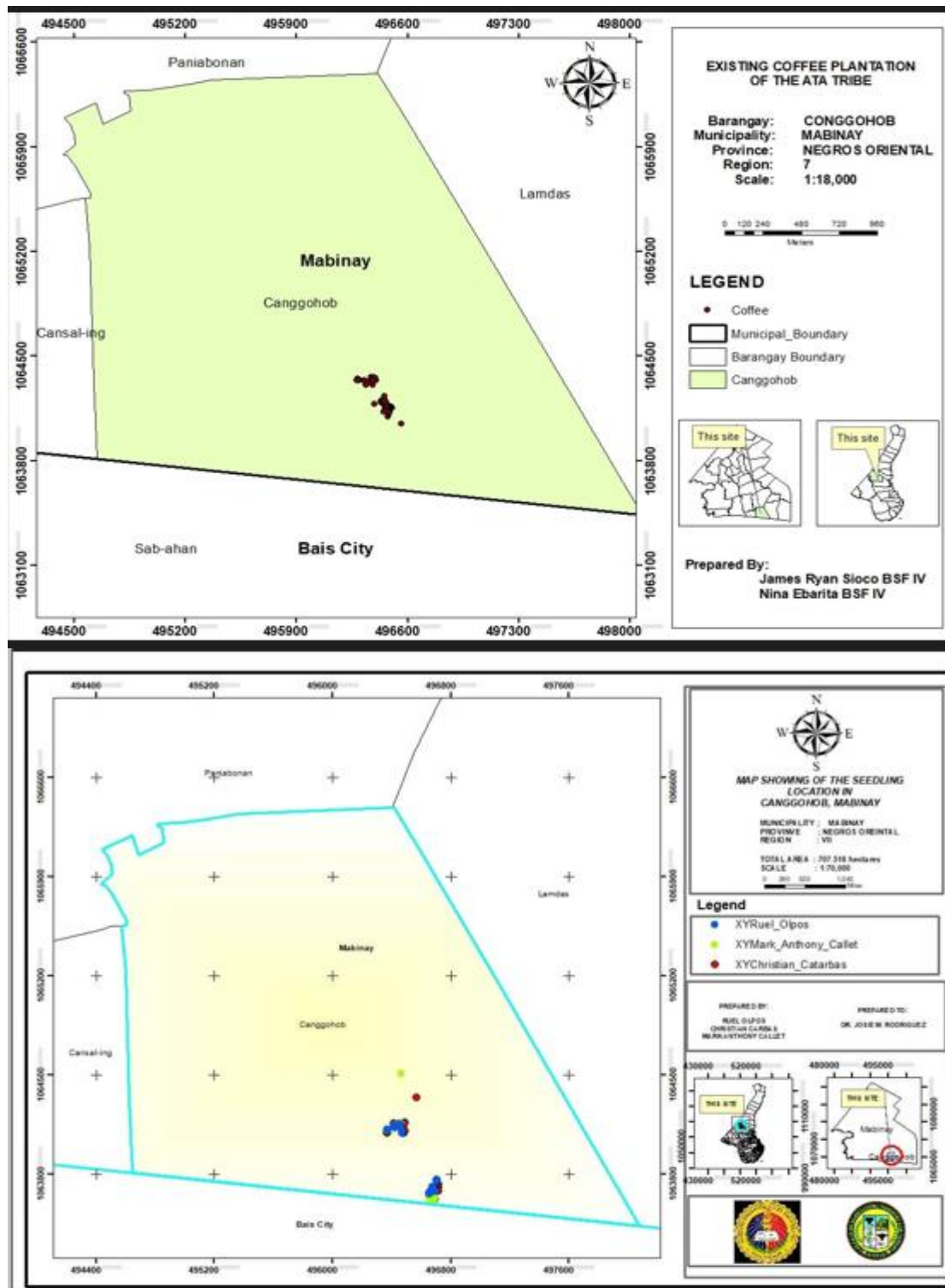


Figure 15. The map created after the geo-tagging activity in the ATA's ancestral domain



Field demonstration in the Preparation of Plot for vegetable seedlings given by CAFF



Installing plastic mulch, donated by DA to the ATA tribe



Making a hole for planting, transplanting and sticking for vegetable's trellis



The IPs/ATA are fun of masticating the ripe Betel nut or buyo , which makes their teeth red

Figure 11. Field demonstration on how to make a plot, installation of plastic mulch, transplanting and staking for vegetable seedlings given to them by CAFF Pamplona.

Participants and faculty extensionists were given certificates of appreciation and recognition every training activities joined and conducted.



Figure 12. Sample certificates of recognition of faculty extensionists

Project 3:

“Paghimo ug Pagpalambo sa Produkto sa Tribu ATA”



PHARMACY DEPARTMENT - COLLEGE OF NURSING, PHARMACY AND ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES



RA 9299

Republic of the Philippines

June 25, 2004

NEGROS ORIENTAL STATE UNIVERSITY

NOPS (1907)

NOTS (1927)

EVSAT (1968)

CVPC (1983)

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18Q19869 BAGONG PILIPINAS

Office of Research, Development and Extension

April 7, 2025

VISION STATEMENT

A globally recognized state university.

MISSION STATEMENT

Negros Oriental State University delivers global excellence through advanced instruction, impactful research, and modern infrastructure shaping effective leaders to serve the Philippine society and the world.

QUALITY POLICY

Negros Oriental State University commits to delivering quality instruction, research, extension and production. We ensure compliance with all statutory and regulatory requirements and continuously work to improve our management system to meet our quality objectives.

Approved
BOR No. 133 s. 2024
Embodied in
ISO 9001:2015
(27-9-2018);
(05-08-2020)

ISO 9001:2015
Internationalization
(30-10-2019)

ISO 9001:2015
Registration
(27-05-2019)

Remote Surveillance
Certification
(05-05-2020)

HON. NOEL MARJON E. YASI, Psy.D
University President
Negros Oriental State University

Thru: EDWIN F. ROMANO, JR. PhD
VP – Research, Development and Extension

APPROVED
HON. NOEL MARJON E. YASI
University President
APR 11 2025

* This project was presented during the University Extension review.

Subject: Endorsement of Community Extension Proposal for Approval

SIR:

The undersigned respectfully seeks approval for the community extension proposal titled “**Paghimo ug Pagpalambo sa Produkto sa Tribu ATA**” from the College of Nursing, Pharmacy and Allied Health Sciences (CNPAAHS). This project is led by Analiza V. Bais, RPh, MSPh as Project Leader, and endorsed by Dr. Girlie M. Odonel., College Extension Program Head.

The project aims support the ATA Community in developing, packaging and marketing herbal products. The primary goal is to empower the ATA Tribe Community by developing a sustainable social enterprise and a sustainable livelihood community growth and development.

Additionally, this project is in collaboration with LGU Mabunay, LGU Bais, ATA tribe, Brgy Canggohob and Brgy Sab-ahan..

We are looking forward to a favorable response to this request.

Respectfully yours,

GUILBERT NICANOR A. ATILLO, DPA
Director, Community Extension

APR 10 2025 4:14 PM 41A



Correspondence ID	DGAM-OTUP-ODEC-C002-001C			Page 1 of 1
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14 APR 2025



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18 Q 19869

BAGONG PILIPINAS

Office of the Director, Community Extension Services**EXTENSION SERVICES APPRAISAL FORM****A. Beneficiary / Client Information**Project Title: Paghimo ug Pagpalambo sa Produkto sa Tribu ATAProject Location: Canggehob, Mabinay and Sab-ahan, Bais City Negros OrientalTarget Beneficiary/Client: ATA TribeNumber of Beneficiaries/Clients: Male 1106 Female 1092 15 TotalSector: Government Private NGO ☒Community ☒Marginalized Others, please specify.Nature of Business/ Organization/Community: ATA Tribe

For NORSU:

Project Leader: Analiza V. Bais, Rph, MSphCollege/ Campus: CNPAHS MCIB. ☒ Research- Based ☐ Needs-Based ☐ Request**C. Service/s Requested**☒ Skills - Livelihood Training☐ Professional Training/ Seminar☐ Technical Assistance☐ Community Outreach☐ Technical Consultancy☒ Community Development Assistance☐ Continuing Education☐ Student Extension Experience☐ Professional Services☐ Voluntary Services**D. Results (17 Sustainable Development Goals)**

The project will address the following:

☒ SDG 1 No Poverty (Poverty Alleviation)☐ SDG 9 Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure☒ SDG 2 Zero Hunger☐ SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities☒ SDG 3 Good Health and Well- Being☒ SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities☐ SDG 4 Quality Education☐ SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production☒ SDG 5 Gender Equality☐ SDG 13 Climate Action☐ SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation☐ SDG 14 Life Below Water☐ SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy☐ SDG 15 Life on Land☐ SDG 8 Decent Work & Economic Growth☐ SDG 16 Peace, Justice Strong Institutions☒ SDG 17 Partnership for the Goals**E. Specific Details of Service/s Requested**Training on personal hygiene, Soap Making, Tea making, Liniment making, tea making and coffee roasting Business and marketing and packaging

Preferred Date of Service Delivery: _____

I hereby certify the correctness of the above information.

Signed:

DR. GUILBERT NICANOR A. ATILLO

OIC- Director, Extension Services

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Issue Date		Approved by	OTUP	
Reviewed & authorized by	OVRE - ODEC			



Office of the Director, Community Extension Services

EXTENSION PROPOSAL

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

Title of the Program “Paghimo ug Pagpalambo sa Produkto sa Tribu ATA”

Project Locale: Canggohob, Mabinay and Sab-ahan, Bais City, Negros Oriental

No. of Training Hours: 54 hours per semester for 2 years

No. of Beneficiaries: : 1,106 male and 1,092 female

Pre-implementation = Php 36,000.00

Project 1 = Php 82,075.00 (Inclusive of training supplies)

Project 2 = Php 52,075.00

Project 3 = Php 32,000.00

Total Project Cost: 202,150.00

Implementing Campus/College/Department: Pharmacy Department, CNPAHS

Implementing Partner/s: National Commission on Indigenous Peoples office; Mabinay LGU;
NGOs

2. RATIONALE (please use the subheadings to make it easier for the evaluator to do the rating)

The ATA tribe holds a deep cultural heritage, especially in traditional medicine and indigenous practices which was documented in 2016 in a DOST- PCHRD funded research entitled “Philippine Traditional Knowledge and Practices in Health and Development of Traditional Knowledge Digital Library on Health (Ata Tribe in Bais City and Mabinay, Negros Oriental)” by Bais and Rodriguez. As part of the agreement of the research project, the tribe requested to have an extension program. Thus, NORSU has an existing extension program with the community headed by the NORSU Mabinay campus for the past 5 years. Now, there is an opportunity for the pharmacy department of the College of Nursing, Pharmacy and Allied Health Sciences to take these efforts a step further by helping the ATA tribe transform their traditional knowledge into meaningful livelihood opportunities. This is in line with the National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) program and the local government unit of Mabinay in cultural and eco-tourism. The tribe can create unique, locally made products such as herbal remedies and handcrafted goods that reflect their heritage while providing a sustainable source of income.

A. Statement of Need

Based on the project report of the DOST- PCHRD funded research entitled “Philippine Traditional Knowledge and Practices in Health and Development of Traditional Knowledge Digital Library on Health (Ata Tribe in Bais City and Mabinay, Negros Oriental)” by Bais and Rodriguez, the identified problems of the ATA Tribe presented during the formulation of culture-sensitive IEC materials were the following: no more trees, infertile soil, the disappearance of wild animals, less food in the river, increased population and less livelihood. The problem in livelihood is the priority problem to be addressed. Thus, this extension proposal is prepared. So that the tribe can create some locally made products such as herbal remedies and packed coffee that reflect their heritage and will provide a sustainable source of income.

B. Relevance of Need

This extension program of the department of Pharmacy is the application of the courses in the BS Pharmacy curriculum specifically in the manufacturing pharmacy, cosmetics, product development and pharmaceutical marketing. This will contribute in achieving the program outcomes.

The said project is also inline to the strategic goal of NORSU in promoting enhanced community extension services and integrating partnership with the community and other agencies.

This will also contribute in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals number 1, 2, 10, 12 by efficient use of natural resources; strengthen the scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production; assist in a sustainable

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Office of the Director, Community Extension Services

tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products; empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status; double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment; and ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

C. Beneficiary Profile

The location of the ATA Tribe

The Ancestral Domain is situated in Barangays Cangohob and Lamdas, Municipality of Mabinay, and Barangay Sab-ahan, the City of Bais, all in the Province of Negros Oriental. A Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC) # 049 was issued by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) last June 14, 1996, with a total land area of 101.6899 hectares. It is 300 to 500 meters above sea level (Cadelina, 1998). Check Point, Mabinay is approximately 91.2 km from Dumaguete City and can be reached via Western National Highway and Kabankalan - Mabinay – Bais by bus or any form of transportation. From the Check Point to the Ata Tribe Ancestral Domain, habal-habal is used as the main mode of transportation since the road is unpassable during the rainy season and under repair. Jeep is also available; however, the schedule of the trip is once daily. Every time the jeep traveled to Bais City and vice-versa, it was overloaded with passengers, farm produce, and baggage. People took the jeep without thinking of the risk they are facing, just to reach Bais City especially during weekends.

Population

Based on the data from the NCIP Provincial Office in 2013, the total number of households is 407 with a total population of 2,198 with 1,106 male and 1,092 female.

Educational attainment

The young generation mostly finished high school, only few can proceed to college due to financial limitations. Majority of the older adults can only write their names, others used thumb marks to affix the signature.

Livelihood

At present, farming is still the main source of livelihood for the majority of the community members of the Ata Tribe. The main products are corn, and root crops like cassava and camote. Aside from farming, they also raised native chicken, goat, and pig. Carabao is used to flow the land before planting corn and root crops. Other members of the family were employed as unskilled laborers (bunlay and tapas) in sugar cane plantations as an alternative source of income. Some weeded the farmland on a daily-waged basis for them to help with the daily food expense since the harvest is not enough and cannot sustain for a long period of time. Some farms were planted with native coffee. The coffee beans were roasted and ground using a mechanical grinder provided through the assistance from PAGBAG-O Inc. This is packed and sold at the market during Sunday. The packed coffee is not yet competitive in the market in terms of quality, packaging and production process following the current Good manufacturing Practice (cGMP) thus needs assistance to improve the product quality and safety for consumers. They also sell “Lumbang” per can as raw materials for accessories.

There is a newly organized consumer cooperative at Cangghob.

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Office of the Director, Community Extension Services

D. Research Basis

Based on the project report of the DOST- PCHRD funded research entitled “Philippine Traditional Knowledge and Practices in Health and Development of Traditional Knowledge Digital Library on Health (Ata Tribe in Bais City and Mabinay, Negros Oriental)” by Bais and Rodriguez, the identified challenges faced by the ATA Tribe during the development of culture-sensitive IEC materials included deforestation, soil infertility, a decline in wild animal populations, reduced food availability in the river, population growth, and limited livelihood opportunities. Among these, the primary concern to be addressed is the issue of livelihood.

Last June 6, 2023, there was an initial meeting at the office of NCIP Mabinay, attended by the chieftain Rostom Bornea and his son Rafael O. Bornea the Indigenous Person Mandatory Representative, Brgy. Canggehob, Mabinay , NCIP representatives Ms. Jonalyn L. Lindayao and Ms. Mary Jane S. Abequibel, Mrs. Divina Bulay of NORSU Mabinay extension coordinator, CNPAHS extension coordinator Dr. Girlie M. Odonel, Pharmacy department extension coordinator and myself. There was a discussion about this extension proposal. (Please see attached minutes of the meeting.)

There were nine (9) members of the community who were trained by a pharmacist from the Philippine Institute of Traditional and Alternative Health Care on soap making. There will be additional members of the community who will be identified by the chieftain to be part of the trainees.

E. Proposed Solution

The proposed solution is to empower the ATA Tribe community by developing a sustainable social enterprise focused on producing herbal products and packed coffee. This includes providing technical assistance in formulation standardization, packaging, and regulatory compliance, as well as strengthening partnerships with the LGU Mabinay for additional funding for raw materials of the herbal products and non-government agencies like Herbanext Lab Inc and AgroMedica Corporation for possible sourcing of herbal plants raw materials, assistance in the production benchmarking, product certification, and market access.

This approach has been effective in similar community-based enterprises where members of the community were trained in value-added production, leading to improved economic stability. Herbal plant raw materials supply chain is a growing market, and with proper technical and financial support, the ATA Tribe can create a sustainable livelihood. Programs involving LGU Mabinay, regulatory bodies, and private sector collaborations have successfully supported indigenous and rural communities in generating income through locally made products.

As mentioned above there was an initial meeting with some of the stakeholders. Please see attached minutes of the meeting.

3. GOALS/OBJECTIVES/INTENDED OUTCOMES

UN Sustainable Development Goal 2030:

SDG 1: No Poverty – Addressing livelihood issues to improve economic stability.

SDG 2: Zero Hunger – Tackling food scarcity due to environmental changes.

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being - Ensure health and provide care for everyone regardless of their age.

SDG 4: Quality Education

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities – Ensuring the ATA Tribe has equal opportunities for sustainable development.

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production – Promoting sustainable land use and resource management.

SDG 17:

Intended Outcome: Empower the ATA Tribe community members to produce herbal products, promoting economic stability and sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Project Goals:

1. Strengthen strategic partnerships with government agencies and non-government agencies.
2. Enhance productivity within the ATA Tribe community.
3. Produce regulatory-compliant herbal products.
4. The social enterprise will become profitable.

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Objectives:

This extension program aims to support the ATA community in developing, packaging, and marketing herbal products. Specifically, will

1. Establish partnerships with LGU Mabinay, Herbanext Laboratory/AgroMedica Corp, NCIP and other government and non-government agencies for funding, production, product certification, and market access.
2. Conduct training on current Good Manufacturing Practices, preparation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), checklist and cGMP manual, Environmental Sanitation and Personal Hygiene.
3. Provide technical assistance in developing standardized formulations, proper packaging, and labeling that comply with regulatory requirements for soap, liniment, tea, coffee and other dosage form.
4. Equip the ATA community with business and marketing skills to effectively promote and distribute their herbal products to local and tourist markets.

4. Implementation Plan

Example

Objective	Activities	Person Responsible	Mar 2025	Apr 2025	May 2025	June 2025	July 2025	Status	Remarks
Objective 1 (Pre-implementation phase)									
Establish partnerships with LGU Mabinay, Herbanext Laboratory, NCIP and other government and non-government agencies for funding, production, product certification, and market access.	Meeting with NCIP and NORSU Mabinay extension coordinator and the chieftain	Analiza V. Bais Girle M. Odonel, Mary Angelique Banogon Divina Bulay	X	X					
	Secure NCIP Permit at the NIR-RO	Analiza V. Bais	X	X					
	Presentation to the LGU Mabinay for funding.	Analiza V. Bais Girle M. Odonel Mary Angelique Banogon Divina Bulay Chieftain Bornea Rafael O. Borneo & NCIP representatives		X	X				
	Benchmarking at Herbanext Lab and meeting with the owner for partnership.	Analiza V. Bais Girle M. Odonel Divina Bulay Chieftain Bornea Rafael O. Borneo NCIP representatives and the nine trained by PTAHC		X					
	Preparation of the MOA with Herbanext Lab until signing.	Chieftain, NCIP, Herbanext Lab/AgroMedica & NORSU			X	X	X		
	Launching	Chieftain, NCIP, Herbanext Lab/AgroMedica, Mabinay LGU & NORSU					X		
Objective 2	Project 4		Aug 2025	Sept 2025	Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Status	Remarks
Conduct training on current Good Manufacturing Practices, preparation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), checklist	cGMP Training	All Pharmacy faculty BS Pharmacy students	X	X					
	Raw material preparation and harvesting	CAF faculty from Pamplona and Mabinay campus							



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and cGMP documentation, Environmental Sanitation and Personal Hygiene.	Personal hygiene training	BSN Faculty BS Pharmacy students			X				
	Environmental sanitation training	BSN Faculty BS Pharmacy students			X				
	SOP, Checklist & and equipment maintenance	All Pharmacy faculty BS Pharmacy students				X	X		
Objective 3	Project 2		Feb 2026	Mar 2026	Apr 2026	May 2026	June - July 2026	Status	Remarks
Provide technical assistance in developing standardized formulations, proper packaging, and labeling that comply with regulatory requirements for soap, liniment, tea, coffee and other dosage form.	SOAP	All Pharmacy faculty BS Pharmacy students	X	X					
	Tea	All Pharmacy faculty BS Pharmacy students		X	X				
	Liniment	All Pharmacy faculty BS Pharmacy students			X	X			
	Coffee roasting and packaging	All Pharmacy faculty BS Pharmacy students CTHM faculty					X		
Objective 4	Project 3		Aug 2026	Sept 2026	Oct 2026	Nov 2026	Dec 2026	Status	Remarks
Equip the ATA community with business and marketing skills to effectively promote and distribute their herbal products to local and tourist markets.	Business and financial management training	CBA faculty	X	X					
	Marketing training	Pharmacy faculty and students			X	X			
	Display at the LGU Mabinay and at the ATA community					X			
	Culmination	All stakeholders					X		

5. MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

Example:

Objectives	Success Indicators	Baseline Data	Data Method	Frequency	Actual	Means of Verification	Remarks
Establish partnerships with LGU Mabinay, Herbanext Laboratory, NCIP and other government and non-government agencies for funding, production, product certification, and market access.	Signed MOA and minutes of meetings	0	meetings	depending on the number of activities	1 MOA with Herbanext & Budget from LGU Mabinay for the materials needed in the production	Report per phase	
Conduct training on current Good Manufacturing Practices, preparation of	Pre-test and post-test SOPs	0- 25% score	paper pencil test	2x (pre & post training)	75% score	rating	



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Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), checklist and cGMP documentation, Environmental Sanitation and Personal Hygiene.	Checklists Repair, maintenance and calibration documentation						
Provide technical assistance in developing standardized formulations, proper packaging, and labeling that comply with regulatory requirements for soap, liniment, tea, coffee and other dosage form.	Soap, liniment, tea and coffee products packed according to FDA requirements.	1 to 2 batches per product				Report per phase	
Equip the ATA community with business and marketing skills to effectively promote and distribute their herbal products to local and tourist markets.	Pre-test & Post test Product display at the tourism office and ATA cooperative store.	0-25% score	paper pencil test	2x (pre & post training)	75% score	Rating Report per phase	

6. ORGANIZATIONAL CAPABILITY (in paragraph form)

Our extension team is the best group to implement this project because of our expertise, experience, and strong partnerships. We have professionals skilled in areas like community outreach, training, research, and program management, ensuring a well-rounded approach. Our team has successfully led similar projects, demonstrating our ability to create meaningful and lasting impact. We are partnering with organizations that bring complementary strengths, such as technical support, community engagement, and policy advocacy. Each partner plays a key role, from training and implementation to monitoring and evaluation, ensuring smooth project execution. With clearly defined responsibilities and a shared commitment to success, we are confident in delivering sustainable outcomes for the community.

7. THE COMMUNITY EXTENSION TEAM

Name	Role	Responsibility
1. Analiza V. Bais	Project Leader/Trainer	Overall management of the extension program. Also, as a trainer in the cGMP topics.
2. Girlie M. Odonel	CNPAHS Extension Coordinator/Resource person	Assist the project leader in the management of the extension project. Also, as a resource person in the topic of personal hygiene.
3. Mary Angelique C. Banogon	Pharmacy Extension Coordinator/Trainer/Facilitator	Assist the project leader in the management of the extension project. Also, as the trainer and facilitator in product development.



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4. Contessa A. Kinkito	Trainer/ Lecturer	Trainer and lecturer in the topics on SOP making and marketing.
5. Stephanie Meghan N. Cristuta	Trainer/Lecturer	Trainer and lecturer in the topics FDA product registration and marketing.
6. Ariel Nico A. Villariaza	Trainer/Lecturer	Trainer and lecturer in QC and QA.
7. Caryl Villalon	Lecturer	Lecturer on the topic environmental sanitation.
8. Rufa Hontanosas	Lecturer	Lecturer on the topic environmental sanitation
9. Riza Mae T. Abellanos	Lecturer	Lecturer on the topic personnel hygiene
10. Marie Sue Cual	Lecturer	Lecturer on the topic personnel hygiene.
11. Faculty from the CAF Pamplona and Mabinay campus	Resource person	Resource person for Harvesting of Raw Materials
12. Faculty from CBA	Resource person	Resource person for business aspect
13. Faculty from CTHM	Resource person	Resource person for coffee roasting
14. Selected Pharmacy students	Assist the training, especially in the labelling of the product.	Product packaging layout.

8. SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

The sustainability of the extension project for the ATA Tribe's herbal product production will be ensured through capacity-building, institutional partnerships, and income-generating opportunities. Even beyond the current funding, beneficiaries will continue to benefit as they gain skills in standardized herbal product formulation, packaging, and compliance with regulatory requirements, enabling them to operate independently. The extension team remains committed to providing post-technical support for product enhancements and by guiding the community toward micro-enterprise development. Engage also the existing cooperative in the community, especially in the distribution and marketing of the product. Aside from that, LGU Mabinay through tourism will help market the product.

BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT

A. Transportation Expenses

Activity	Value	Mode of Transportation	Estimated Expenses	Amount
Pre-implementation phase				
Meeting with NCIP and NORSU Mabinay extension coordinator and the chieftain.		Request for NORSU vehicle or PUV if NORSU vehicle is not available	Residence to ceres terminal -75.00 Ceres terminal to Mabinay terminal - 150.00 Terminal to NCIP office - 75.00 back and forth 600.00 x 4 persons = 2, 400.00	2,400.00



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Presentation to the LGU Mabinay for funding.		Request for NORSU vehicle or PUV if NORSU vehicle is not available	600.00/pax X 3 pax X 3 sessions (maximum)	5,400.00
Benchmarking at Herbanext Lab and meeting with the owner for partnership.	<i>To request for official travel</i>	Request for NORSU vehicle	per diem of faculty 1, 800.00/day x 3 days x 3 faculty	16,200.00
Preparation of the MOA with Herbanext Lab until signing.		Request for NORSU vehicle		
Launching			Lunch for 40 pax (stakeholders) at 300 per pax	12,000.00
			Sub-Total	Php 36,000.00
Activity	Value	Mode of Transportation	Estimated Expenses	Amount
Project 1				
cGMP Training		Request for NORSU vehicle in going to Canggohob, Mabinay every Saturday	Lunch for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 250 per pax = 6,250.00 Morning and afternoon snacks for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 75.00 x 2 x 25 = 3,750.00	Php 10,000.00
Raw material preparation and harvesting		Request for NORSU vehicle or PUV if NORSU vehicle is not available.	Lunch for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 250 per pax = 6,250.00 Morning and afternoon snacks for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 75.00 x 2 x 25 = 3,750.00	10,000.00
Personal hygiene training		Request for NORSU vehicle in going to Canggohob, Mabinay every Saturday	Lunch for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 250 per pax = 6,250.00 Morning and afternoon snacks for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 75.00 x 2 x 25 = 3,750.00	10,000.00
Environmental sanitation training		Request for NORSU vehicle in going to Canggohob, Mabinay every Saturday	Lunch for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 250 per pax = 6,250.00 Morning and afternoon snacks for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 75.00 x 2 x 25 = 3,750.00	



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SOP, Checklist & and eGMP documentation (Note: This is usually done before the implementation.)		Request for NORSU vehicle in going to Canggohob, Mabinay every Saturday	Lunch for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 250 per pax = 6,250.00 Morning and afternoon snacks for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 75.00 x 2 x 25 = 3,750.00 In case the vehicle is not available. 345.00/pax X 5 pax x 7 Saturdays	10,000.00 12,075.00
			Sub-Total	52,075.00
Activity	Value	Mode of Transportation	Estimated Expenses	Amount
Project 2				
Soap		Request for NORSU vehicle in going to Canggohob, Mabinay every Saturday	Lunch for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 250 per pax = 6,250.00 Morning and afternoon snacks for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 75.00 x 2 x 25 = 3,750.00	10,000.00
Tea		Request for NORSU vehicle in going to Canggohob, Mabinay every Saturday	Lunch for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 250 per pax = 6,250.00 Morning and afternoon snacks for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 75.00 x 2 x 25 = 3,750.00	10,000.00
Liniment		Request for NORSU vehicle in going to Canggohob, Mabinay every Saturday	Lunch for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 250 per pax = 6,250.00 Morning and afternoon snacks for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 75.00 x 2 x 25 = 3,750.00	10,000.00
Coffee packaging		Request for NORSU vehicle in going to Canggohob, Mabinay every Saturday	Lunch for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 250 per pax = 6,250.00	10,000.00



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			Morning and afternoon snacks for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 75.00 x 2 x 25 = 3,750.00 Incase vehicle is not available. 345.00/pax X 5 pax x 7 Saturdays	12,075.00
			Sub-Total	52,075.00
Activity	Value	Mode of Transportation	Estimated Expenses	Amount
Project 3				
Business and financial management training		Request for NORSU vehicle in going to Canggohob, Mabinay every Saturday	Lunch for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 250 per pax = 6,250.00 Morning and afternoon snacks for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 75.00 x 2 x 25 = 3,750.00	10,000.00
Marketing training		Request for NORSU vehicle in going to Canggohob, Mabinay every Saturday	Lunch for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 250 per pax = 6,250.00 Morning and afternoon snacks for 25 pax (faculty and participants) at 75.00 x 2 x 25 = 3,750.00	10,000.00
Display at the LGU Mabinay and at the ATA community	<i>Request for official travel.</i>		Travel expenses for 3 pax for 2 days in Mabinay	
Culmination		Request for NORSU vehicle in going to Canggohob, Mabinay every Saturday	Lunch for 40 pax (All stakeholders) at 300 per pax	12,000.00
			Sub-Total	32,000.00
			TOTAL	172,150.00

B. Training Expenses (Training Supplies and Materials)

Description	Quantity/Unit	Unit Cost	Amount
Raw materials for soap, liniment and tea will be requested for budget at LGU Mabinay as counterpart.			



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		Sub-Total	

C. Office Supplies and Materials

Description	Quantity/Unit	Unit Cost	Amount
Bond paper for handouts	10 rims long S 20	275.00/rim	Php 2,750.00
	10 rims short S 20	225.00/rim	Php 2,250.00
printer ink	1 red; 1 blue; 1 yellow; 3 black	Php 500.00/pc	Php 3,000.00
Pentel pen	2 boxes of 12's	Php 550.00	1,100.00
Ball pen	1 box of 50's	Php 300.00	300.00
Scissors	5 pcs	Php 200.00	1,000.00
Glue-All strong formula	2 bots 500 ml	Php 450.00	900.00
Double-sided tape	25 pcs	50.00	1,250.00
Sticker paper (glossy) for the label	100 packs of 10's	Php 50.00/pack	Php 5,000.00
Vellum board	100 packs of 10's	Php 50.00/pack	Php 5,000.00
Tea bags	50 packs of 100's in 3 sizes	Php 200.00/pack	10,000.00
Plastic Ultra Strong bag with double seal, expandable and stand technology biggest (3.8L)	5 boxes 38's	Php 400.00/box	2,000.00
Hand Roll Towel 2-ply laminated refill 170m	3 rolls	500.00/roll	1,500.00
Antibacterial Liquid Hand Soap gallon	1 gallon	400.00/gal	400.00
70% alcohol gallon	1 gallon	750.00/gal	750.00
		Sub-Total	30,000.00

D. Other Expenses

Description	Quantity/Unit	Unit Cost	Amount



Office of the Director, Community Extension Services

		Sub-Total	
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E. Other Professional Expenses

Training Specialist	Activity/Training	No of Hours	Amount
For regular and temporary faculty, leave credits only			
		Sub-Total	

Total Budgetary:

- A. Transportation Expenses: P 172,150.00 (for 2 years)
B. Training Expenses: P
C. Office Supplies: P 30,000.00
D. Other Expenses: P
E. Professional Expenses: P

Total Project Costs: P 202,150.00

Prepared by:

[Signature]

Analiza V. Bais, RPh, MSPh

Project Leader

Note: All members of the team (except for the students should sign here, to indicate their Commitment to perform the roles and responsibilities assigned to them)

Project team members:

1. Mary Angelique C. Banogon
2. Contessa A. Kinkito
3. Stephanie Meghan N. Cristuta
4. Ariel Nico A. Villariaza
5. Caryl Villalon
6. Rufa Hontanosas
7. Riza Mae T. Abellanos
8. Marie Sue F. Cual

Signature

Reviewed and Verified:

[Signature]
Dr. Girle M. Odonel

Campus/College Extension Coordinator

Approved:

[Signature]
Dr. Christine Y. de la Pena
Campus Administrator/ Dean

Form ID				
Issue Date		Issue Status		
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Office of the Director, Community Extension Services

University Extension Remarks:

- ☐ Deferred
☐ For Revision
☒ Endorsed for Approval

Endorsed for Approval:


GUILBERT NICANOR A. ATILLO, DPA
OIC-University Community Extension

Recommending Approval:


EDWIN F. ROMANO, JR, Ph.D.
VP-RIDE

Approved:


NOEL MARJON E. YASI, Psy.D.
University President

Noted by:


RENEBOY A. CATUBIG, CPA, MBA

SFF-MI-TAEP-ES
Total Project Costs: Php 202,150.00

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MAIN	Extension Department	STF-Tuition	5029903000	MOOE	Representation Expenses	MAIN	Allocation for Community Extension Projects/Activities Implementation - CBA	138,020.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	STF-Tuition	5029903000	MOOE	Representation Expenses	MAIN	Allocation for Community Extension Projects/Activities Implementation - CCJE	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	STF-Tuition	5029903000	MOOE	Representation Expenses	MAIN	Allocation for Community Extension Projects/Activities Implementation - CEA	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	STF-Tuition	5029903000	MOOE	Representation Expenses	MAIN	Allocation for Community Extension Projects/Activities Implementation - CED	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	STF-Tuition	5029903000	MOOE	Representation Expenses	MAIN	Allocation for Community Extension Projects/Activities Implementation - CIT	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	STF-Tuition	5029903000	MOOE	Representation Expenses	MAIN	Allocation for Community Extension Projects/Activities Implementation - CNPAHS	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	STF-Tuition	5029903000	MOOE	Representation Expenses	MAIN	Allocation for Community Extension Projects/Activities Implementation - Graduate School	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	STF-Tuition	5029903000	MOOE	Representation Expenses	MAIN	Allocation for Community Extension Projects/Activities Implementation - CAFF	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	STF-Tuition					Food Processing					
MAIN	Extension Department	STF-Tuition	5029903000	MOOE	Representation Expenses	MAIN	Meetings	184,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	STF-Tuition	5029903000	MOOE	Representation Expenses	MAIN	Computer	150,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	STF-Tuition	5060405003	CO	Information and Technology Equipment	MAIN	Laptop	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	STF-Tuition	5060405003	CO	Information and Technology Equipment	MAIN	Software	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	STF-Tuition	5060602000	CO	Computer Software	MAIN	FLP - Office supplies Expenses	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	TF-Custodial	5020301002	MOOE	Office Supplies	MAIN	FLP - Printing and Publication Expenses	11,800.00	11,800.00	11,800.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	TF-Custodial	5029902000	MOOE	Printing and Publication Expenses	MAIN	FLP - Meals and Snacks	108,000.00	108,000.00	108,000.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	TF-Custodial	5029903000	MOOE	Representation Expenses	MAIN	FLP - Van Rentals	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	TF-Custodial	5029905003	MOOE	Rentals - Motor Vehicles	MAIN	LBP	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	TF-Custodial	5029999099	MOOE	Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses	MAIN	OPAPP	540,200.00	540,200.00	540,200.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	TF-Custodial	5029999099	MOOE	Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses	MAIN	DOST CEST - Forage seeds/planting materials	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	CUSTODIAL	5020310000	MOOE	Supplies Expenses	MAIN	DOST CEST - Fertilizers	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	-	-
MAIN	Extension Department	CUSTODIAL	5020310000	MOOE	Agricultural and Marine Supplies Expenses	MAIN		20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	-	-

APR 08

Municipality / City	Barangay	Population			No. of Households / Families	Name of IP Leader	ICC / IP Group
		Male	Female	Total IPs			
Ata ICC Mabinay and Bais City	Canggohob	683	695	1,378	281	Rostom G. Bornea	Ata
	Lamdas	242	259	501	94	Rostom G. Bornea	Ata
	Mayaposi	349	337	686	181	Rostom G. Bornea	Ata
	Sab-ahan	754	752	1,506	306	Rostom G. Bornea	Ata
Total				4,071			

Latest data from NCIIP
 of Bais



RA 9299

Negros Oriental State University

NOPS (1907)

NOTS (1927)

EVSAT (1956)

Kagawasan Ave., Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental, Philippines 6200

June 25, 2004

CVPC (1983)

**COLLEGE OF NURSING, PHARMACY, AND ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES****MINUTES OF THE MEETING****I. Meeting Date:** June 6, 2023**II. Meeting Time:** 10 o'clock in the morning**III. Meeting Location:** 2/F Legislative Building, Mabinay, Negros Oriental**IV. Attendees:**

Jonalyn L. Lindayao : Nurse II / OIC- National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Sub-Office

Mary Jane S. Abequibel : MW II / NCIP Personnel

Rafael O. Bornea : Indigenous Person Mandatory Representative, Brgy. Canggohob, Mabinay

Rostom G. Bornea : Tribal Chieftain ATA Tribe of Brgy. Canggohob, Mabinay

Analiza V. Bais RPh, MPH, MSPh : NORSU CNPAHS Assistant Dean / Pharmacy Head

Girlye M. Odonel, PhD. : NORSU CNPAHS Extension Coordinator

Mary Angelique C. Banogon, RPh : Instructor I, NORSU Pharmacy Department

Divina R. Bulay : Assistant Director for Extension, NORSU Mabinay Campus

V. Agenda:

1. To discuss the activities and needs of the ATA Tribe of Mabinay to be included in the extension program proposal of CNPAHS for S.Y. 2023-2024

VI. Meeting Minutes:

I. To discuss the activities and needs of the ATA Tribe of Mabinay to be included in the extension program proposal of CNPAHS for S.Y. 2023-2024

- Discussion:

- The body discussed on the previous request made by the NCIP Mabinay Sub-office to work with NORSU in Developing an Herbal Product with the Ata Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) and to include this in the Extension Program Proposal of the College for school year 2023-2024.
- The development of an herbal product which will be made from medicinal plants common to the tribe which will also be produced by the Tribe members themselves is also necessary and beneficial as these products will be displayed and sold at the Pasalubong Center of the Municipality of Mabinay.
- Mrs. Analiza V. Bais of NORSU suggested that the book on the Documentation of the Ata Tribe Herbal Plants will be the basis for the Herbal Product they will produce.
- Mr. Rostom G. Bornea, the chieftain, proposed that we consult the babaylan if there are any undocumented plants.
- It was also brought up that there were at least 10 members of the ATA Tribe who were trained by the Philippine Institute of Traditional and Alternative Health Care (PITAHC) on



RA 9299

Republic of the Philippines

June 25, 2004

Negros Oriental State University

NOPS (1907)

NOTS (1927)

EVSAT (1956)

CVPC (1983)

Kagawasan Ave., Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental, Philippines 6200


**COLLEGE OF NURSING, PHARMACY, AND ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES**

making products such as soap and ointment using medicinal plants. The skills they acquired from the training can be useful during the production stage of the herbal products.

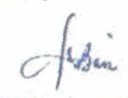
- It was decided that herbal products to be developed will be the plant *Himag* to be formulated into soap, ointment and oil, while, the plant *Tanglad* to be formulated into tea.
- Decisions/Actions
 - To make proposal for Herbal Medicine Production in coordination with NCIP which will be presented to the legislative council of Mabinay
 - Assigned to: NORSU
 - To make the necessary resolution for the proposed project/activity
 - Assigned to: Council of Elders
 - To include coffee production in the documentation
 - Assigned to: NORSU

VII. Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at 11:30am.

Prepared by:


Mary Angelique C. Banogon, RPh
Instructor I, NORSU

Approved by:


Analiza V. Bais, RPh, MPH, MSPH
NORSU CNPAHS Assistant Dean / Pharmacy Head


Ms. Jonalyn L. Lindayao

Nurse II / OIC National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Guihulngan CSC Sub-Office

ABSTRACT

IN VITRO ANGIOTENSIN CONVERTING ENZYME (ACE) INHIBITORY ACTIVITY OF *MUSA SAPIENTUM L.*, *CYMBOPOGON CITRATUS* AND *SPONDIAS PURPUREA* DECOCTIONS AND THEIR COMBINATION

Analiza V. Bais, RPh., MPH

Master of Science in Pharmacy

Thesis Adviser: Yolanda C. Deliman, RPh, MS Pharm

This study aimed to determine the Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) inhibitory activity of dried leaves *Musa sapientum L.*, *Cymbopogon citratus*, *Spondias purpurea* decoctions and their combination in three concentrations. An *in vitro* ACE inhibition assay was used to measure the absorbance in a FLUOstar Omega Microplate reader. Result showed that out of the 12 test concentrations of the decoction of the three plants and their combination, 5 extracts had more than 50% ACE inhibitory activity and considered active; the 200 ug/ml and 100 ug/ml of *Cymbopogon citratus* with 99.23% ± 0.39 and 99.51% ± 0.45 percent ACE inhibition respectively; the 50 ug/ml concentration of *Musa sapientum* with 53.51% ± 4.98 percent inhibition; and the 100 ug/ml and 200 ug/ml concentrations of *Spondias purpurea* with 68.95% ± 3.79 and 53.23% ± 1.46 inhibition respectively. Among the five active concentrations, the two concentrations of *Cymbopogon citratus* (200 ug/ml and 100 ug/ml) possess the highest %ACE inhibition activity that is comparable to captopril drug as shown in post-hoc analysis. The ACE inhibitory activity of these extracts may be associated with the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids and phenols as confirmed in the phytochemical test result. Therefore, the water extract of *Cymbopogon citratus* is a potential ACE inhibitor.

PROGRESS REPORT

Project title: “Paghimo ug Pagpalambo sa Produkto sa Tribu ATA”

Project Locale: Barangay Canggohob, Lamdas, Mayaposi, Mabinay and Sab-ahan, Bais City, Negros Oriental

Beneficiary: ATA Indigenous Cultural Community (ICC) of Mabinay and Bais City with a total population of 4,071 and 862 households.

Implementing Campus/College/Department: Pharmacy Department, CNPAHS

Implementing Partner/s: National Commission on Indigenous Peoples office; Mabinay LGU; Herbanext Lab Inc. and AgroMedica Corporation.



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NEEDS ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY

On June 6, 2023, representatives from NCIP, the Ata Tribe of Barangay Canggohob, and NORSU CNPAHS and Mabinay campus met at the Mabinay Legislative Building to talk about how the NORSU through the college can support the tribe through its extension program. The group discussed the request to help the Ata community develop herbal products using the tribe's traditional medicinal plants. Everyone agreed that creating these products such as Himag soap, ointment, oil, and Tanglad tea would not only preserve their cultural knowledge but also help provide livelihood opportunities, especially since the products can be displayed and sold at the Mabinay Pasalubong Center. The team decided to use the existing documentation of Ata herbal plants as the main guide and to consult the babaylan about any plants not yet recorded. By the end of the meeting, the group agreed on concrete next steps, including preparing a proposal in coordination with NCIP, creating a resolution for the project, and adding coffee production to the tribe's documentation.



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PROJECT PROPOSAL PRESENTATION AND APPROVAL

While on March 20, 2025, the extension proposal entitled “Paghimo ug Pagpalambo sa Produkto sa Tribu ATA” was formally presented by project leader Analiza V. Bais during the Extension Project Proposal Review held at the Uni Bistro. The proposal underwent thorough evaluation by a panel composed of the Vice President for Research, Innovation, Development, and Extension, the University Extension Director, and staff from the RIDE Office. This was approved by the University President.



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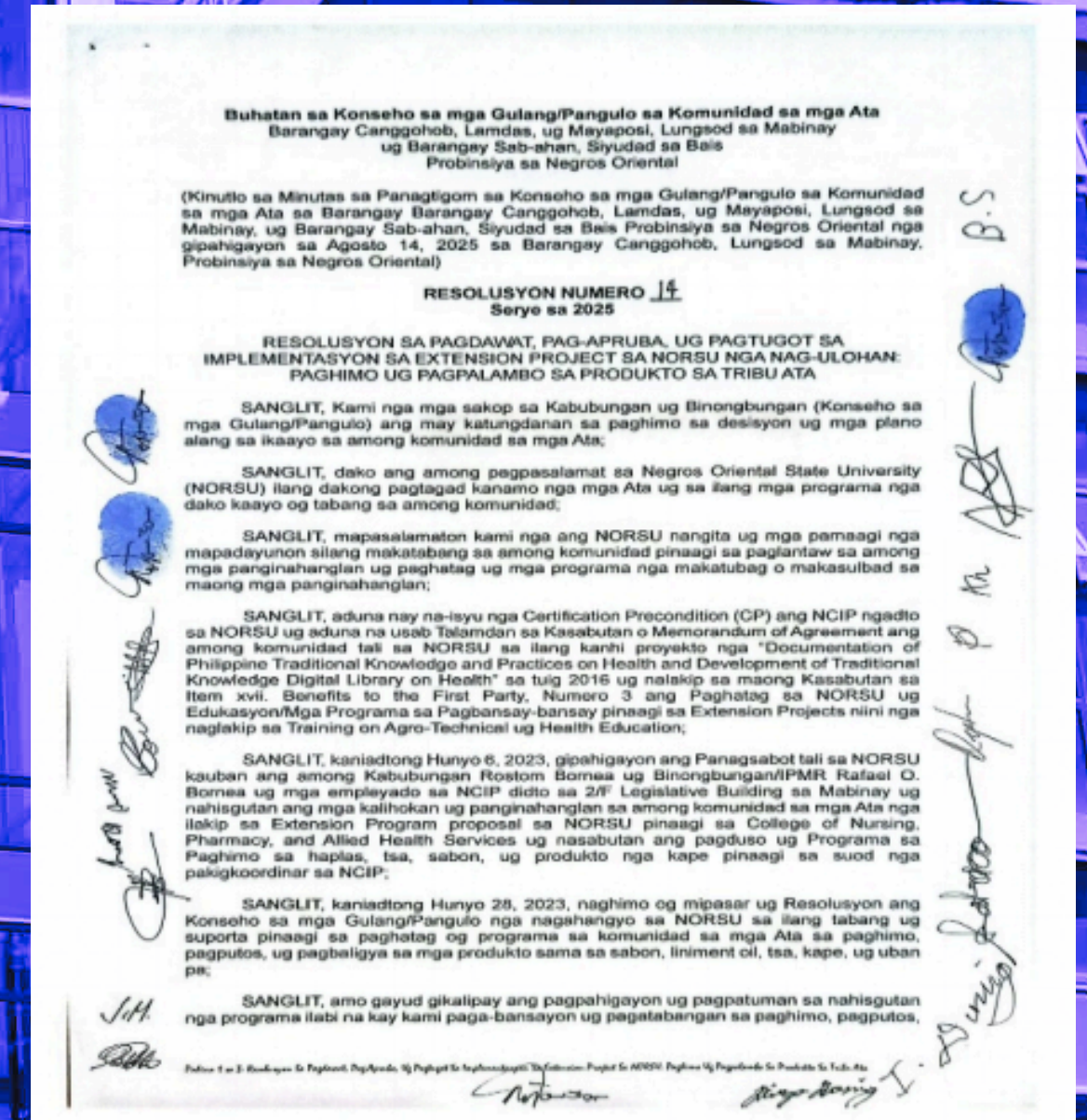
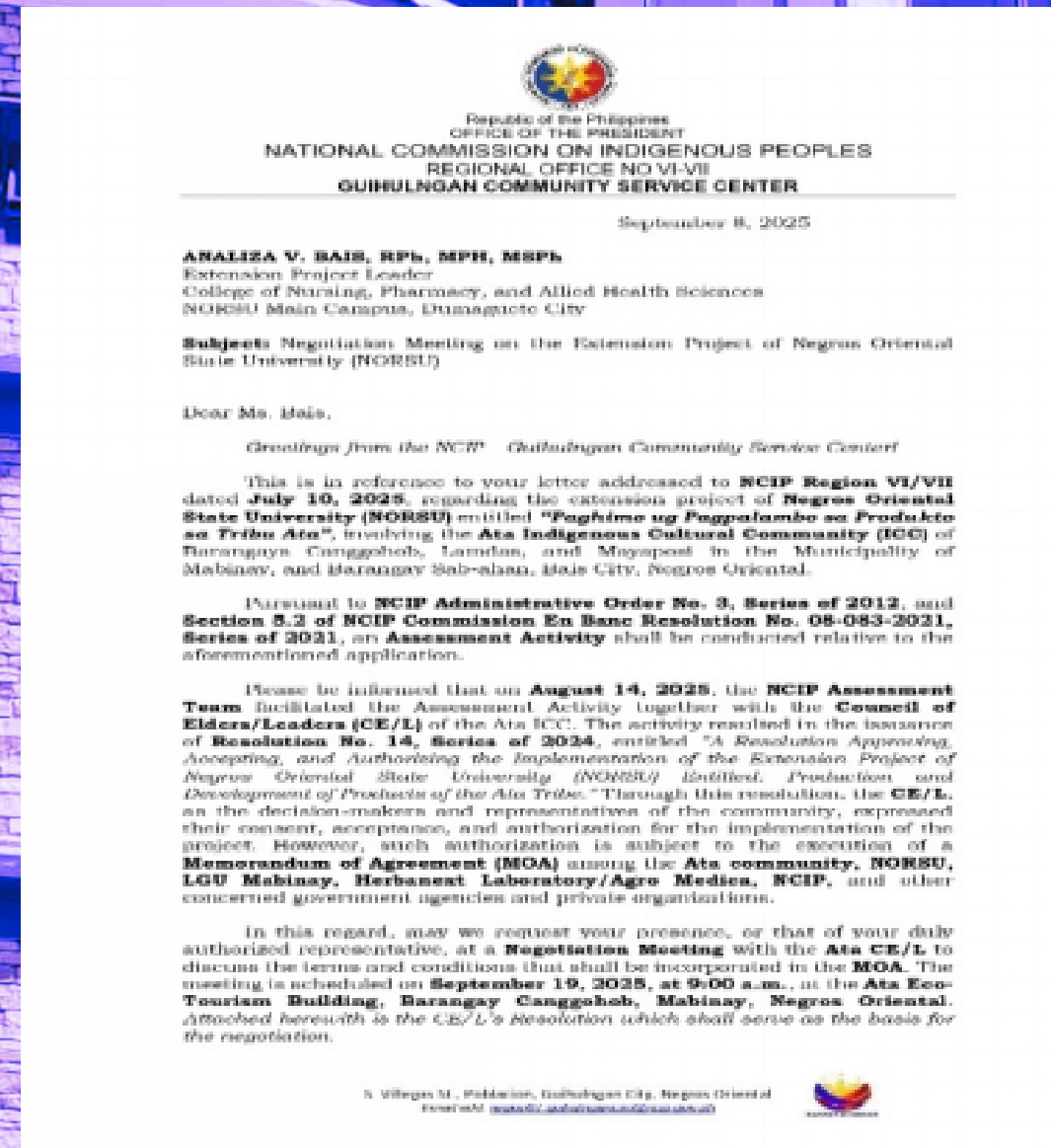
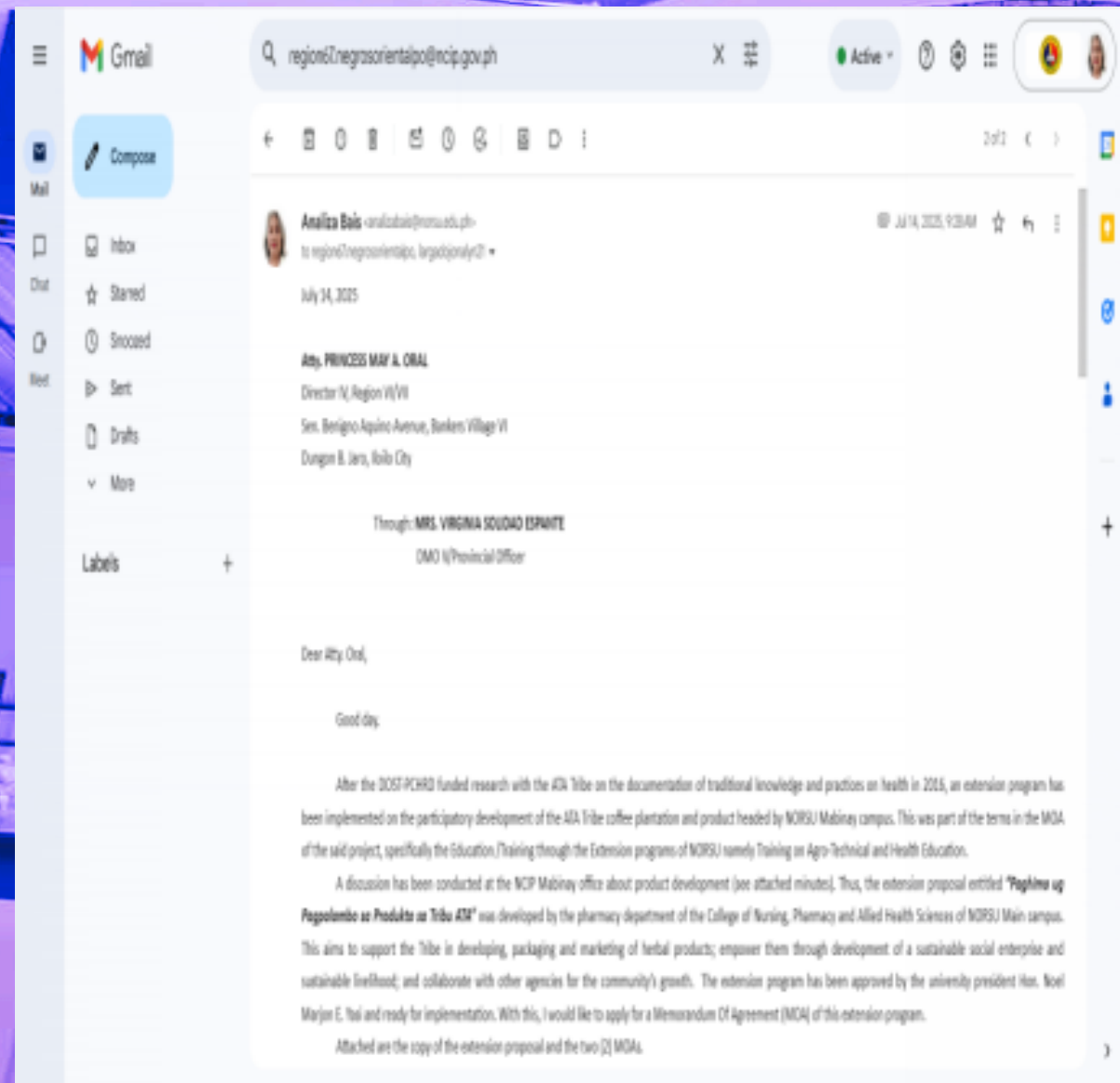
THE PRE-IMPLEMENTATION PHASE ACTIVITIES

I. An application was submitted to the NCIP Regional Office on July 14, 2025. In response, the office called for a negotiation meeting pursuant to NCIP A.O. No. 03, s. 2012 and Section 5.2 of NCIP Commission En Banc Resolution No. 08-083-2021. As part of this process, an assessment activity will be conducted in relation to the submitted extension project application. With an attached resolution from the Council of Elders granting permission to implement the extension program.



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THE PRE-IMPLEMENTATION PHASE ACTIVITIES

II. The negotiation meeting was held on September 19, 2025, in Canggohob, Mabinay, Negros Oriental. It was presided over by Irish Mae L. Tajanlangit, CDO III and Assessment Team Leader of NCIP. The council of elders, the barangay captain of Canggohob, and the NORSU delegates from the College of Nursing, Pharmacy, and Allied Health Sciences headed by Dean Dr. Christine Y. Dela Peña, along with the NORSU Mabinay campus extension coordinator were all present. During the meeting, the contents of the elders' resolution were discussed, and each request was carefully addressed by the project leader, Analiza V. Bais.



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THE PRE-IMPLEMENTATION PHASE ACTIVITIES

III. The benchmarking and partnership meeting with Herbanext Laboratory Inc. and AgroMedica Corporation took place on November 20 and 21, 2025, in Bago City, Negros Occidental. The visit aimed to build collaboration with industry partners for product development and production. The Ata elders, two NCIP representatives, and the project leader from Negros Oriental State University were warmly welcomed by Mr. Philip Cruz, the President and CEO, along with a NORSU alumna who is now part of the company. The group was given a tour of the botanical garden at The Quiet Place Farm, as well as the manufacturing and R&D facilities. During the meeting, they discussed the potential extraction of oil from lumbang fruit which is abundant in the Ata ancestral domain to be used as a solvent for botanical oils, liniments, and soap products. They also explored ideas for developing herbal teas and health supplements using wildcrafted and semi-cultivated botanicals from the tribe's ancestral land. The industry partners expressed strong interest and gave positive feedback about the project.



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PREPARED BY: ANALIZA V. BAIS
PROJECT LEADER



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