

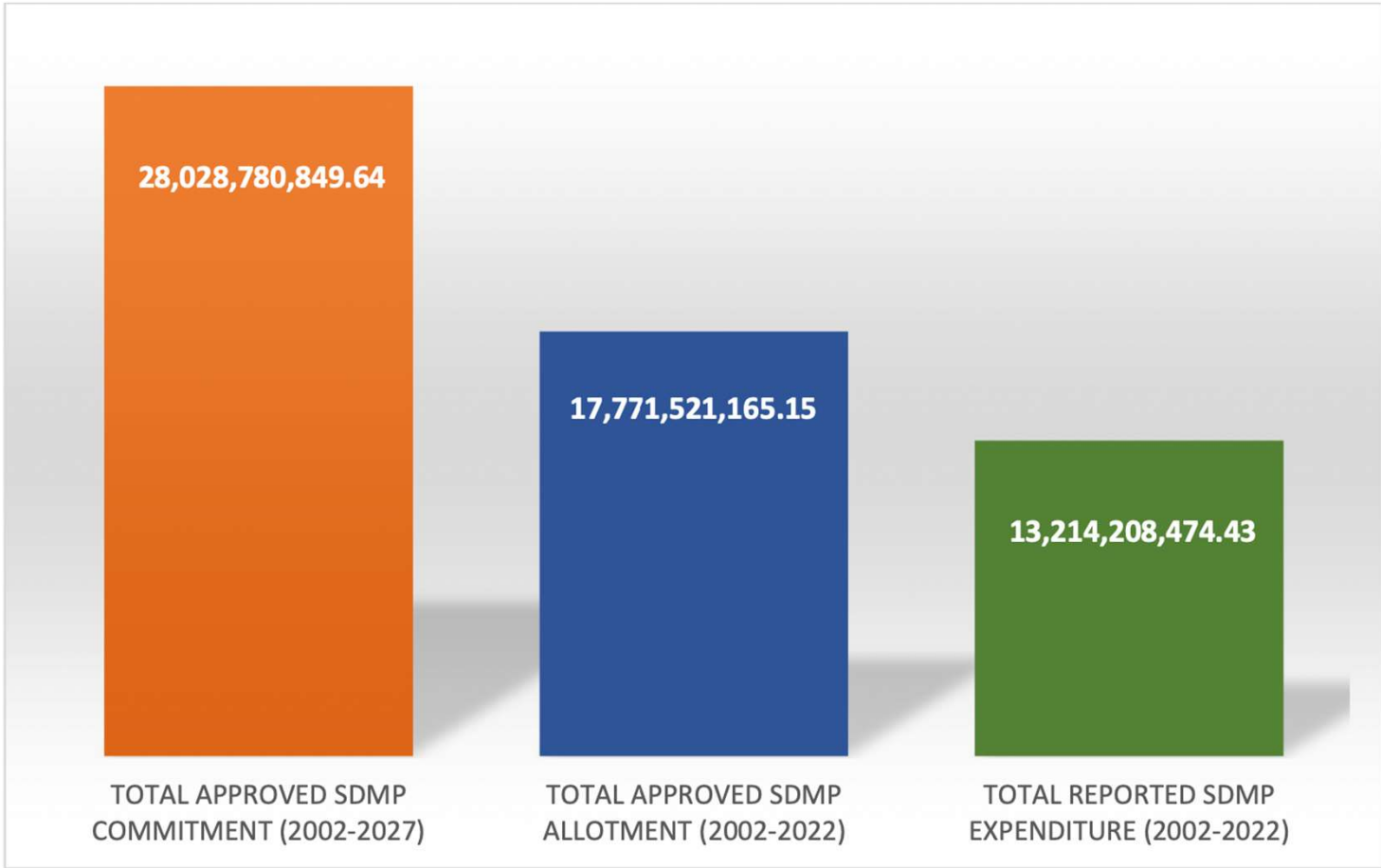
A dark, low-angle photograph of a thatched-roof structure, possibly a traditional house or shelter. Three people are standing in front of the structure, their figures silhouetted against the lighter background. The person on the left is wearing a green shirt, the person in the middle is wearing a blue shirt and yellow pants, and the person on the right is wearing a red shirt. The overall scene is dimly lit, with the text overlaid in white.

An Informal Consultation of the Revised SDMP

CP David

The SDMP defined in the IRR

“...sustained improvement in the living standards of the host and neighboring communities by creating responsible, self-reliant and resource-based communities capable of developing, implementing and managing community development programs, projects, and activities in a manner consistent with the principle of people empowerment.”



Total Approved SDMP Commitment vs. Total Approved SDMP Allotment vs. Total Reported SDMP Expenditure (as of January 13, 2023)

Credited SDMP Activities (Section 135, IRR 2010)

Development of Host & Neighboring Communities (DHNC)

- H - Health and Medical Assistance
- E - Educational Support
- L - Livelihood Programs Human Resource Development and Institutional Building
- P - Public Infrastructures
- S - Socio-Cultural & Religious Support

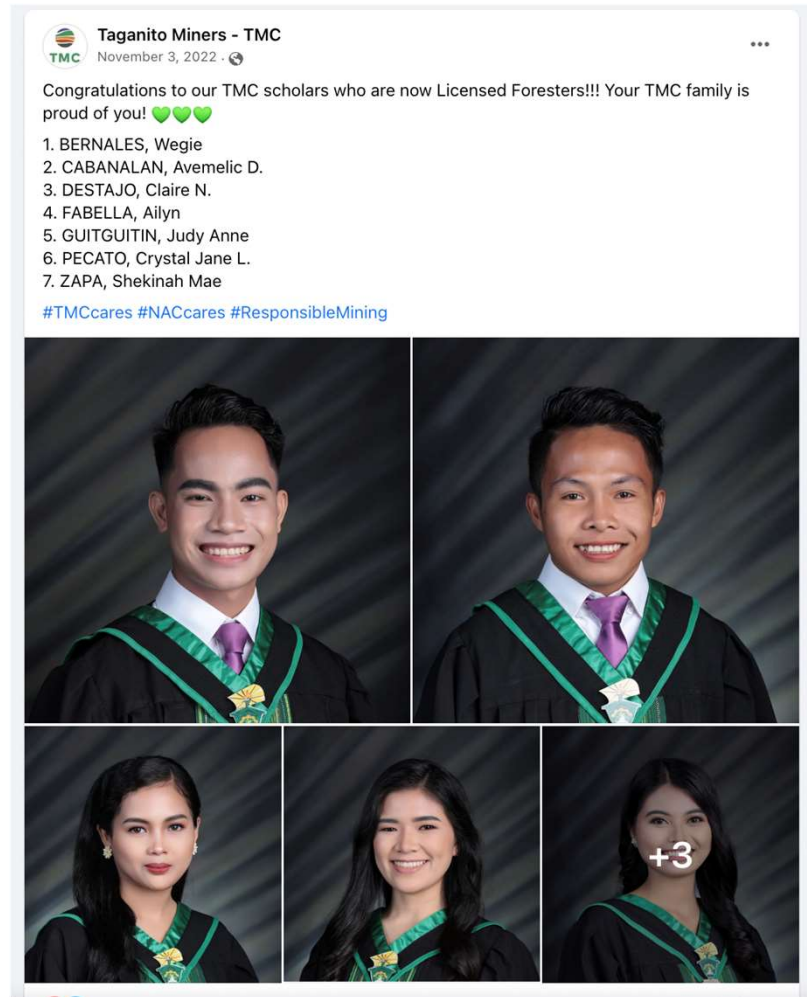
Education 2022: examples of support

scholarships – 4,129 pax

subsidy to education workers – 129 pax

education materials - 1,042 types

school infrastructure – 18 classrooms/bldgs



Protection and Respect of Socio-cultural Values 2022

Examples of assistance:

- support to fiestas/Araw ng barangay
- support to churches
- construction of tribal halls – 86 (Mimaropa - 76; CAR – 7; II – 1; XIII-2)



Public Infrastructure 2022: examples of assistance

barangays provided with electrification – 14

water systems constructed/improved -26

buildings/facilities constructed – 29

bridges (foot, hanging) repaired/constructed -10

roads/pathways concreted – 2,696 meters

farm to market roads - 39

equipment purchased – 3,961 units



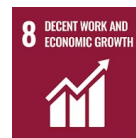
Common problems encountered by mining companies:

- How to decline requests
- How to push the company's agenda (vs host community's)
- How to make assistance strategic rather than pure dole-out

Sustainable Development Goals (2016)



- H - Health and Medical Assistance
- E - Educational Support
- L - Livelihood Programs
- P - Public Infrastructures
- S - Socio-Cultural & Religious Support



SDG Goals	Metrics	Remarks	Additional Inputs/Recommended Projects
GOAL 1: No Poverty and GOAL 2: Zero Hunger			
Eradicate extreme poverty through gainful employment.	<p>Indicator 1: Households will have an income no less than half of the province's minimum wage. Target 90% of residents are at or higher than the prescribed minimum wage for host community</p> <p>Indicator 2: Positive growth rate in the average family income of host and neighboring community/ies (Family Expenditure Income Survey done every 3 years).</p>	<p>Employment generation can be addressed by the mining operation itself, allied businesses and support to upskilling and entrepreneurship</p> <p>SDMP can provide skills training for employment, create livelihood options for the identified host and neighboring barangays not employed in mining;</p>	<p>Example of PPAs that can be included in the SDMP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer trainings • Leverage on local procurement of goods and services • Develop local supplier capacity • Strengthen local value chains • Collaborate with National Government Agencies to leverage resources provided for poverty alleviation • Support non-mining livelihood options • Broaden implementation of anti-poverty strategies via Cooperative Development Authority and DOLE

SDG Goals	Metrics	Remarks	Additional Inputs/Recommended Projects
GOAL 1: No Poverty and GOAL 2: Zero Hunger			
Target internal food production	<p>Indicator 1: Internal food production to comprise at least 50% of food consumed by the communities. Target, surplus production and possibly include the supply of mining operations' requirements</p> <p>Indicator 2: Increasing agricultural productivity as supported by infrastructure</p>	<p>Explore synergies with agriculture and fisheries industries.</p> <p>Share infrastructure benefits with the agricultural sector</p> <p>Do a benefit-cost analysis of infrastructure projects prior to its implementation</p> <p>Explore the development and use of unutilized tenement areas for food production.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm to market roads • Investments in existing local agricultural production (livestock, grains, vegetables) • Partner with local State Universities to aid in farm development • Irrigation infrastructure

<p>Reduce maternal and neonatal mortality</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Target maternal mortality to be below the national average of 121 per 100 thousand births.</p> <p>Indicator 2: Reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births (18 for the Philippines) and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ensure that women have access to trained health care providers, as well as providing education and resources to help women make informed decisions about their health during pregnancy. · Increasing access to family planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a neonatal facility. Provide available transportation in case of complicated pregnancies and emergencies and partnership with nearest healthcare facility.
<p>Subsidy on food and medicine for the first 100 days of all children</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Less than 10% of children up to 3 years old will show stunted growth</p> <p>Indicator 2: Reduction (2.5% based on DOST- FNRI) in the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old (Expanded National Nutrition Survey)</p>	<p>Support to Barangay Health Workers and Health Centers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs to include providing food subsidies, as well as nutrition education and counseling. • Regular milk rationing