

February 1, 2016

HON. WALEED SADI

Chairperson,

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Honorable Sir:

This is to remind you with regards to your moral obligations of your oath of office, an oath you must fulfill, monitoring the implementation of the covenant by its State parties. The Philippine Government is not complying the **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights** (*esp. reporting every 5 years with 7 objectives*) which was signed December 19, 1966 and ratified June 7, 1974. We, in the Tribal Communities of the Philippines under the umbrella organization of **Supreme Council of Datus-Alimaong (SCODA)** are highly affected. Many of our Tribal Leaders (*Datu Bahani [Joel R. Biong] of Cotabato, Philippines, et. al*) were killed by armed groups in connection with their Ancestral Domain and Tribal Leader was put to jail without any just cost. (*Under UN-ILO Convention No. 169 article 10, para 2 ". Preference shall be given to methods of punishment other than confinement in prison."*) yet the Philippine Government has done nothing positive.

WHERE ARE OUR CULTURAL RIGHTS?

Please help us by reminding the Philippine Government with regards to this International Covenant, the ICESCR for we, in the Tribal Communities, view this covenant as **ONLY A PAPER TIGER.**

Kindly make a positive action to help us.

With all our respects,



KALI KALASAG

(Ellie D. Magnanao)

Tribal Youth President, Visayas Wide
SCODA Tribal Confederacy

and the Council of Elders

and the Council of Datus

and the Council of Baes

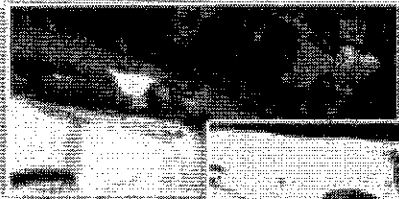
and the Tribal Communities of the Philippines



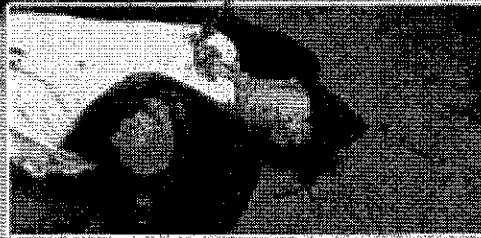
DATU BAHANI

(Joel R. Biong)

**Tribal Chieftain, Higaonon/Manobo Tribes, Magpet Cotabato
Regional Coordinator, Cotabato Provinces
SUPREME COUNCIL OF DATUS-ALIMAONG
Tribal Confederacy of the Philippines.**



SALAY- symbol of Authority of a Tribal Chieftain



**Ambushed by 20 unidentified armed men
at Sitio Buay Buay Brgy Basak Magpet
Cotabato last October 4, 2015.
He succumbed 15 gunshot wounds.**

DATU BAHANI, Tribal Chieftain of Magpet Cotabato and Regional Coordinator of Cotabato Provinces is a member of Tribal Confederacy under the SUPREME COUNCIL OF DATUS-ALIMAONG.

He was actively participating in peace and order campaign and socio economic development program as mandated by the Philippine Government without any salary or honorarium for the past twenty (20) years. He was summarily ambushed by an armed group in Sitio Buay Buay, Brgy Basak, Magpet Cotabato, last October 4, 2015 at around 3pm on his way back home from tribal dialogue to various tribal peoples regarding farm animal dispersal given by the governor of Cotabato.

The Manobo and Higaonon Tribes of Cotabato are appealing the government, Philippine National Police (PNP), National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), and Commission on Human Rights (CHR) for justice and to stop the summary killings of Tribal Chieftains in Mindanao particularly in Caraga, Agusan, Malaybalay Bukidnon, and Cotabato. We are also asking the government for proper burial and financial assistance.

The Philippines is a State Party to the International Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) [hereinafter 'the covenants'], having ratified the covenants on December 16, 1966 and such entering into force on January 3, 1976, and on February 28, 1986 and such entering into force on January 23, 1987 respectively.

The Philippines being in breach of an international obligation is required to make reparations and redress, paying damages to compensate for the injury---The acts of the perpetrator are considered acts of state!

The killings of Tribal Chieftains, **Datu Bahani (Joel R. Biong)** of Magpet Cotabato was ambushed last October 4, 2015 at Sitio Buay Buay, Brgy Basak, Magpet Cotabato, and **Datu Cadoy (Ricardo Mandahinog Sulhayan)** of Mimbahandi, Nasipit, Agusan del Norte was ambushed by 15 unidentified gunmen at Sitio Bala-atan, Brgy Camagong, Nasipit, Agusan Del Norte, October 7, 2015, **Datu Pagali (Jerry Tayco)** Brgy Camotan Antipas, Cotabato last October 10, 2015, **Datu Roberto Kopeno**, of Brgy Don Panaka, Magpet Cotabato, last October 11, 2015, **Marce Via**, of Brgy Imamaling, Magpet Cotabato last October 19, 2015, **Arnol Bazar** of Brgy Camotan Antipas, Cotabato October 26, 2015, among others are considered breach of international law because the state failed to protect its constituents including the Indigenous Cultural Communities and Tribal Leaders which will require reparation in the form of compensation! For the state and government's "Motu Proprio" or at its own instance, initiate process and remedies for redress, restitution, compensation, and conveyance in order to correct historical wrongs!!!

Some Tribal Leaders are arbitrarily detained, in Cebu in violation of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention of 1989, United Nations International Labor Organization (ILO-ILC) Convention No. 169 article 10 paragraph 2
" Preference shall be given to methods of punishment other than confinement in prison"

October is the "National Indigenous Peoples' Month" per Presidential Proclamation No. 1906, October 5, 2009. The ICCs/IPs are celebrating in mourning. Since its approval of R.A. 8371, the ICCs/IPs have not seen the realization of Self Governance & Empowerment.
(R.A. 8371, Section 13---Self Governance and Section 20---Means for development/Empowerment of ICCs/Ips)

Supreme Council of Datus-Alimaong

OFFICE FOR INDIGENOUS AND TRIBAL COMMUNITIES
AND CULTURAL PEOPLES OF THE PHILIPPINES
Department of Social Justice and Human Rights
1001 D. R. J. Bldg., 10th Floor, Manila

21 OCTOBER 2015


TO: ALL GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND AGENCIES

PLEASE EXTEND FULLHEARTED SUPPORT AND COOPERATION TO THE
FOLLOWING: **MR. JOEL R. BIONG, TRIBAL CHIEFTAIN, HIGAONON/**
MANOBO TRIBES, MAGPET COTABATO, REGIONAL COORDINATOR,
SUPREME COUNCIL OF DATUS-ALIMAONG, TRIBAL CONFEDERACY OF
THE PHILIPPINES.

THEY WERE DIRECTED TO CONSOLIDATE THE INDIGENOUS CULTURAL COMMUNITIES AND ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE PEACE AND ORDER CAMPAIGN AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

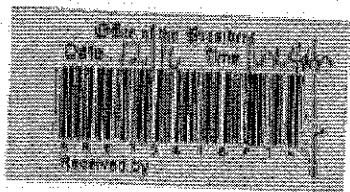
without any salary or honorarium

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without any salary or honorarium



OFFICE OF SENATE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN M. DRILON
 Senate of the Philippines
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 Roxas Boulevard Pasay City

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To

784-42-86 loc. 4151
 Jare
 Cate 7 Malacang

His Excellency Pres. Benigno C. Aquino III
 Malacañang Palace, 1000 Jose P Laurel Sr, San Miguel,
 Manila, Metro Manila, Philippines

TL # 875-12-00

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
RECEIVED
 DEC 17 2015
 GED-RECORDS SECTION

TEL # 925-0478
DILG-OSEC
 RECEIVED BY: Jare
 DATE: 12/16/15 TIME: 11:58 AM
 CONTROL NO: _____

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
 RECEPTION & RECORDS SECTION

RECEIVED
 DATE: 12/17/15 TIME: 8:45 AM
 BY: Jare
 931-5001 loc. 7491
 KILAN

OFFICE OF SENATE PRESIDENT
 FRANKLIN M. DRILON
RECEIVED
 DEC 16 2015
Jare



OUR TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

by: APO AMAY TAWAHIG-KETUA (Engr. Rodrick D. Sumatra, GSC)
Grand Chief & Chairman

As a First Nation, the Tribal Confederacy now present generation the Supreme Council of Datus-Alimaong (SCODA) has its inherent right to self-governance and self determination provided by the Philippine Constitution and R.A. 8371 provisions listed below. It has its own governmental structure and the power to govern itself since time immemorial. Our tribal government is headed by the *Grand Chief (Giling)* having the final authority or final judgment. The affairs of men are managed by the Tribal Chieftain known as *Limbubungan*. Each Tribal Council of the different tribes elects for their representative for the *Limbubungan (Tribal Chieftain)* and the *Kuluba (Asst. Tribal Chieftain)* position. Out of all the representatives endorsed by the councils, one is chosen by Council of Elders to hold the *Limbubungan* and another one for *Kuluba* position. The Council of Elders endorses their choice to the Grand Chief. But the Grand Chief may veto the decision of the Council of Elders if the endorsed are proven undeserving of the position after the consultation of the spiritual guides during the ritual.

The *Limbubungan (Tribal Chieftain)* has the power with the advice and consent of the Council of Elders to appoint persons to all tribal boards, commissions, departments and agencies especially those elected by the different Council/Tribes as their representative for *Limbubungan* position upon selection process laid down by the Council of Elders and final approval & ritual of the Grand Chief (*Giling*).

The *Limbubungan (Tribal Chieftain)* and *Kuluba (Asst. Chieftain)* are elected to four-year terms and can never run for re-election, but may be revoked or extended by the Grand Chief (*Giling*) if the situation deemed necessary with the majority votes from the Council of Elders.

Succession of the position of the *Giling* is through *Customary-Tradition* to be confirmed by the *National Baylan (representing the "God Given Laws or spiritual moral laws" or Embayo nga Ha Batasan)* and the *Labawng Dadantulan or the Tribal Chief Justice (representing man-made laws or Dinagkuno Ha Batasan)*

Talakub is the Royal Administrator of the Grand Chief.

ARTICLE XIV, Philippine Consitution

SECTION 17. The State shall recognize, respect, and protect the rights of indigenous cultural communities to preserve and develop their cultures, traditions, and institutions. It shall consider these rights in the formulation of national plans and policies.

CHAPTER IV, R.A. 8371

Right to Self-Governance and Empowerment

SECTION 13. *Self-Governance.* — The State recognizes the inherent right of ICCs/IPs to self-governance and self-determination and respects the integrity of their values, practices and institutions. Consequently, the State shall guarantee the right of ICCs/IPs to freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

xxx

SECTION 20. *Means for Development/Empowerment of ICCs/IPs.* — The Government shall establish the means for the full development/empowerment of the ICCs/IPs own institutions and initiatives and, where necessary, provide the resources needed therefor.

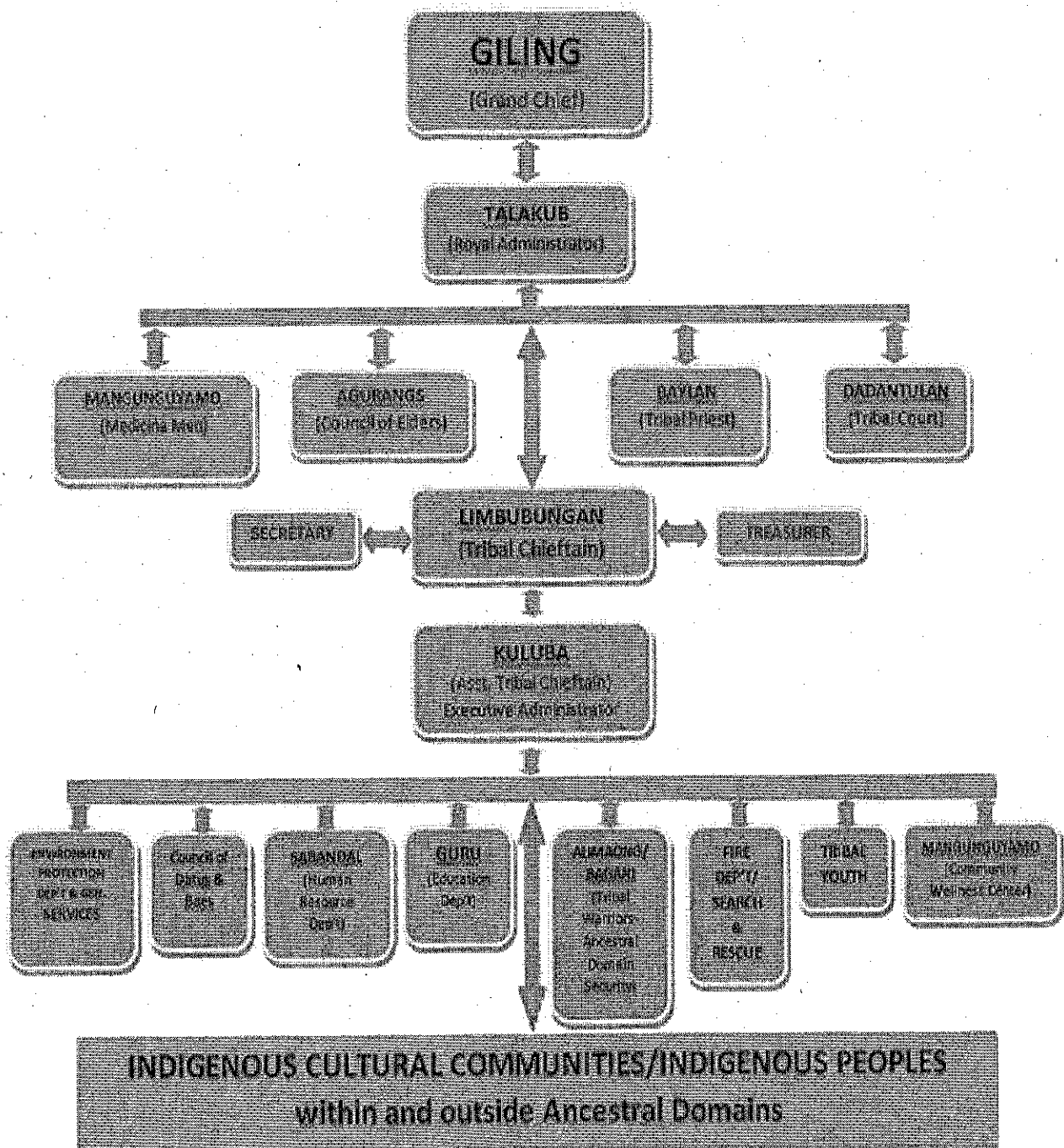
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

Tenets of A Datu

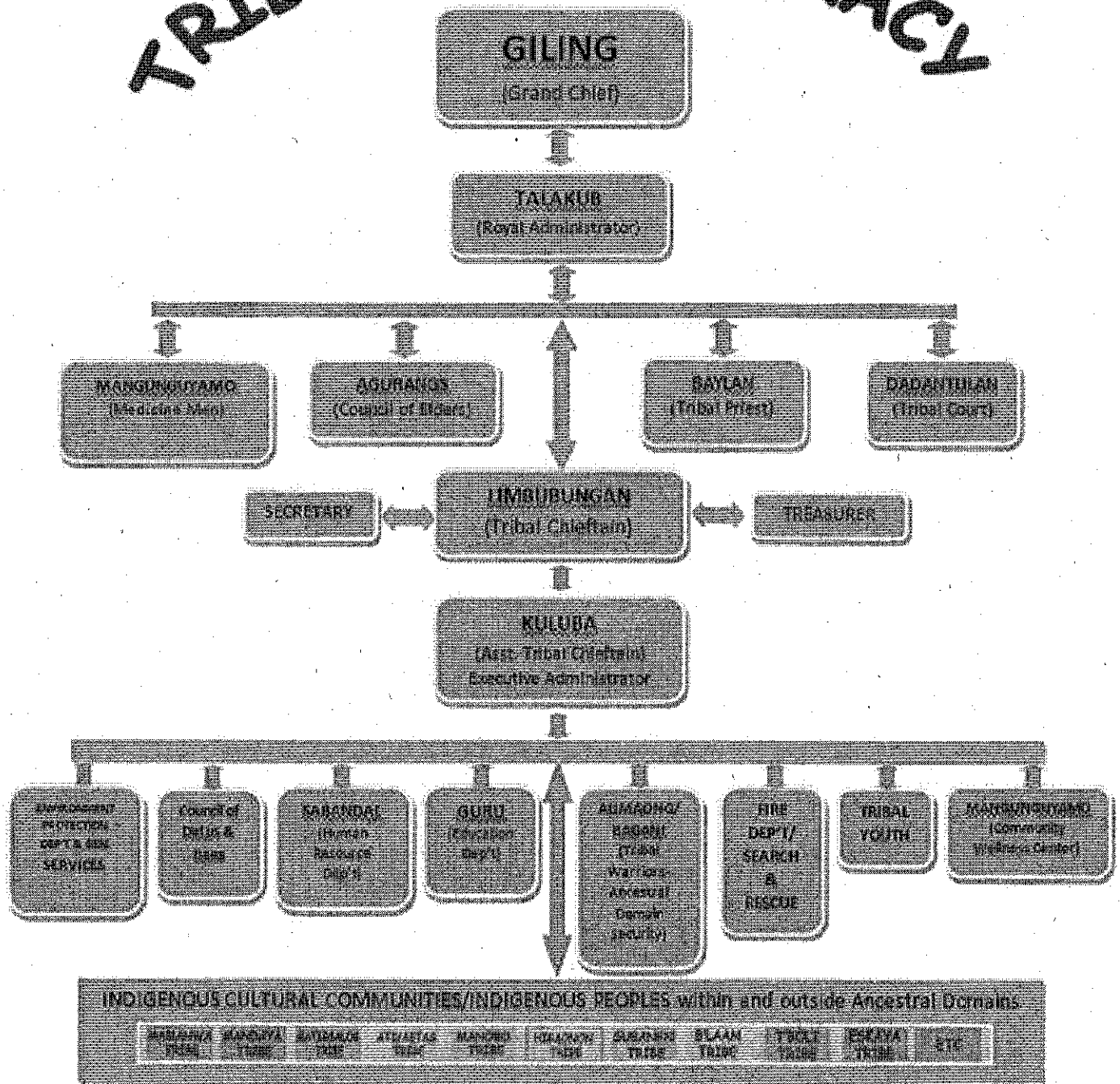
Bangkato Ha Bulawan (Possession of a heart of gold)

Maulana Ha Tasa (Enhancement of Justice)

Ipoan ko Pinaaglaw (Protection and defense especially of the oppressed)



TRIBAL CONFEDERACY



1. **GILING**- Grand Chief and the National Chairman of the Tribal Government.
 - Does not involve in the affairs of men.
 - Gives the final authority/judgment
 - Preserves and protects the Tenets of a Datu
2. **TALAKUB**-Royal Administrator of the Grand Chief (Giling)
 - Unites the Tribal Communities
 - Leads in Continuing their culture
 - Settles conflict and bring back good relationship to his people
 - helps in providing the needs of the Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs)/ Indigenous Peoples (IPs)
3. **TRIBAL COUNCILS**-Councils of the tribes; Higaonon, Manobo, Maranaw
 - select representative for Limbobongan and Kuluba Position
4. **AGURANGS (Council of Elders)** - Advisers to the Grand Chief
 - exercises legislative powers with respect to tribal membership , etc.
 - serves as Jury in the Dadantulan (Manobo/Higaonon/Maranaw Tribal Court)
 - oversees judicial matters and the tribe's cultural integrity
 - provides tribal names to members and appoints, defines, and supervises all religious and ceremonial positions such as the Medicine Man (Mangunguyamo), Tribal Priest (Baylan), etc
5. **LIMBUBUNGAN (Tribal Chieftain)**-Head of the Tribal government;
 - Exercises executive powers
 - Enforces all customary laws, IPRA (R.A. 8371) and other International Treaties for the ICCs/IPs;
 - Negotiate, enter into, and sign contracts upon authorization of the Grand Chief
 - Maintain public order;
 - Call and preside over the meetings
 - oversee numerous tribal programs
 - Appoint or replace secretary, treasure, and other appointed officials upon consent from the Council of Elders and final approval of the Grand Chief (through Rituals)
 - Organize and lead an emergency group for maintenance of peace and order, or during emergency and calamity;
 - Prepare the plan and budget in coordination with the Treasurer
 - Approve vouchers relating to the disbursement of funds;
 - Enforce laws and regulations relating to pollution control and protection of the environment;
 - If needed, inform and/or coordinate with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
6. **KULUBA (Assistant Tribal Chieftain)**-Executive Administrator
 - Directly responsible for administering Tribal Programs
7. **SABANDAL (Human Resource Department)**-In charge of the supervision of the workers of the Tribal Government
8. **GURU (Education Department)**-runs the school and the student affairs including scholarship programs, in coordination with Department of Education

9. TREASURER—Keeps custody of Tribal funds and properties:

- Collects and issues receipts fees, contributions, monies, materials, and all other resources
- Disburses funds;
- Certifies as to the availability of funds;
- Makes a written report to the Commission on Audit (COA) of all Tribal funds and properties under custody, copy furnished to NCIP.

10. SECRETARY—Keeps custody of all records

- Prepares and keeps minutes of all meetings;
- Assists in the registration of births, deaths and marriages in coordination with national BAYLON
- Keeps an updated record of all inhabitants of the tribal government;
- Submits a report on the actual number of resident;
- Exercises other duties and functions as may be prescribed by law
- Submits reports to the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), copy furnished to NCIP

11. DADANTULAN (Tribal Court): Lower Tribal Court and Upper Tribal Court

- Exercises Judiciary powers through mediation and conciliatory powers over all disputes of various subjects, such as inheritance, divorce, usury, loans, partnership, crime and punishment, property rights, family relations and adoption.
- Reports to the Department of Justice (DOJ), copy furnished to NCIP

The oldest known written body of laws was the Maragtas Code by Datu Sumakwel at about 1250 A.D. Other old codes are the Muslim Code of Luwaran and the Principal Code of Sulu.¹ Whether Customary or written, the laws dealt with various subjects, such as inheritance, divorce, usury, loans, partnership, crime and punishment, property rights, family relations and adoption. Whenever disputes arose, these were decided peacefully through a court composed by chieftain as "Judge" and the barangay elders as "Jury". Conflicts arising between subjects of different barangays were resolved by arbitration in which a board composed of elders from neutral barangays acted as arbiters.²

In Isagani Cruz et al vs. Secretary of DENR et al 347 SCRA 128 page 180, stated "It was the chieftain's duty to rule and govern his subjects and promote their welfare and interests. A chieftain had wide powers for he exercised all the functions of the government. He was the executive, legislator and judge and was the supreme commander in time of war."³

Section 15, R.A. 8371--- Justice System, Conflict Resolution Institutions, and Peace Building Processes. — "The ICCs/IPs shall have the right to use their own commonly accepted justice systems, conflict resolution institutions, peace building processes or mechanisms and other customary laws and practices within their respective communities and as may be compatible with the national legal system and with internationally recognized human rights."⁴

¹ Amelia Alanzo, *The History of the Judicial System in the Philippines Indigenous Era Prior to 1565*, unpublished work submitted as entry to the Centennial Essay-Writing Contest sponsored by the National Centennial Commission and the Supreme Court in 1997.

(Isagani Cruz et al vs. Secretary of DENR et al, 347 SCRA 128 pages 180)

² Agoncillo, *supra*, at 42

(Isagani Cruz et al vs. Secretary of DENR et al, 347 SCRA 128 page 181)

³ Agoncillo, *supra*, 40-41

Section 65, R. A. 8371 ---Primacy of Customary Laws and Practices. - "When disputes involve ICCs/IPs, customary laws and practices shall be used to resolve the dispute."

12. TRIBAL WARRIORS/ANCESTRAL DOMAIN SECURITY:

Balarakawitan Ha Datu or the General

-Protect and defend the Indigenous Cultural Communities/

Indigenous Peoples, Ancestral Domain and environment and fight/capture terrorists, insurgents and criminal elements within ancestral domains

-Coordinate with the Municipal, Provincial PNP and Division Head Quarters of the Philippine Army

-Report to the Department of National Defense.

13. TRIBAL YOUTH-Issue resolutions and implement programs in addressing youth affairs in coordination with the National Youth Commission (NYC) and Department of Education (DepEd)

14. MANGUNGUYAMO/ (Community Wellness Center):

HERBAL MEDICINE MEN

-In charge of the health, sanitation, hygiene and safety of Tribal Communities/Tribal Peoples.

15. BAYLAN (Tribal Priest) -Do necessary rituals for festivities, birthdays, weddings, burials, and spiritual needs of the ICCs/IPs.

-Guardians of the customary and moral laws of the cultural communities

-Coordinate with the Local Civil Registrar and National Statistics Office

The Tribal government has numerous Administrative Departments responsible for managing various facets of tribal life, interaction inside the tribe and outside the ancestral domain and its infrastructure.

Long years of colonial rule in the Philippines, from 1700s to the early 1900s and the influx of migrants into Indigenous Peoples territories, many influences have been introduced that gradually changed the indigenous way of life. Indigenous communities at present are still characterized by these phenomena but are definitely not in their pure and natural state anymore, showing varying degrees of influence from outside culture. Tribal government run by Indigenous Peoples whose cultures are based on simple democratic structures. This is very important in the context where commercial interests are continuously threatening indigenous territories even where IPRA is put in place.

The indigenous people continued to live in their relatively peaceful, distinct and self sufficient communities and have maintained a close link to their ancestral past. They were able to preserve the culture and traditions of their "ETHNOS" or "TRIBE" as reflected in their communal views on land, their cooperative work exchanges, their communal rituals, their songs, dances and folklore.

(Ref: Background paper by Ms. Ruth Sidehogan - Batani on Implementation of IPRA in the Philippines : Challenges and Opportunities, Geneva, December 15-17 2003)

Tribal government of SCODA confederacy functions within the 94, 430 hectare ancestral domain which covers three municipalities, namely the Municipality Togoloan, Municipality of Villanueva and Municipality of Jasa-an, Misamis Oriental (see map)

Tribal Government Structure

- 1.) **Executive Branch**, consisting of the Tribal Chieftain (Limbubungan) Assistant Tribal Chieftain (Kuluba), Secretary, Treasurer, All Tribal Boards and Commissions, and all other Tribal Agencies and Departments.
- 2.) **Legislative Branch**, consisting of the Tribal Elders and all committees of the Tribal Council.
- 3.) **Judicial Branch**, consisting of Dadantulan Tribal courts, Upper Courts and Lower Courts based on customary Laws.

The Tribal Council has powers under customary Laws.

Representative Powers - The Tribal Council has the power to negotiate with the national government, NCIP and local governments on behalf of the Tribe, to employ legal counsel for the protection and advancement of the rights of the tribe and its members.

Propriety Powers - The Tribal council has the power to approve or prevent the lease or encumbrance of ancestral domain or interests in ancestral lands, including minerals, gas and oil. The Council also has the power of eminent domain. The Council has the power to protect and preserve the property, wildlife and natural resources of the tribe and to regulate the conduct of trade and the use and disposition of property upon the ancestral domain.

Fiscal Powers - The Tribal Council has the power to administer any funds within the control of the tribe and, by resolution approved by a majority of the council, to make expenditures for tribal purposes. The Tribal Council, subject to the approval of *Department of Budget and Management (DBM)*, must prepare annual budget requests pertaining to moneys appropriated by the national government for the use of the tribe.

Police Powers - The Tribal Council has the power to Levy taxes on Tribal members and on non-members doing business on the oncestral domain including Commercial/Industrial Plants. The council also has the power to adopt ordinances governing the conduct of both members and non-members of the tribe coming within the jurisdiction of ancestral domains. This includes the regulations of inheritance of property and domestic relations. The council also has the power to exclude from ancestral domain any person not legally entitled to reside on the Ancestral Domain. The council may also establish a Dadantulan court for the maintenance of Law and Order and the Administration of Justice.

Economic Powers - The tribal council has the power to engage in any business that will further the economic well-being of the tribe and to undertake any economic activity that is not inconsistent with the law or the Philippines constitution. The council may also administer charity and act to protect the Health and General Welfare of the tribe.

No Datu becomes rich materially, only rich in gratitude. A true Datu does not give value to money but is ready to give even to the last centavo, food or possession he has for his community. Based on his capacity and character, Datus are placed in specific Hierarchies as Datu. All Datu Started as an Alimaang or a Warrior. Choosing one depends

understanding of their culture and of their customary Laws. A Datu has the Ability to foresee impending problems that the community might encounter. This ability is possible through his friend, *Talabusaw*, which gives him signs and guidance in his dreams. The chieftain is the most knowledgeable of their History, customary laws, and practices. Other than Knowledge of their customary laws, he knows more the spiritual matters and activities engaged by the tribe.

As a sovereign first nation of the past, the new generation tribe confederacy independently determines its own fate and governs its own people and affairs. That means we have the responsibility to provide for our people and to work within our own government, legal and cultural systems to preserve our independence.

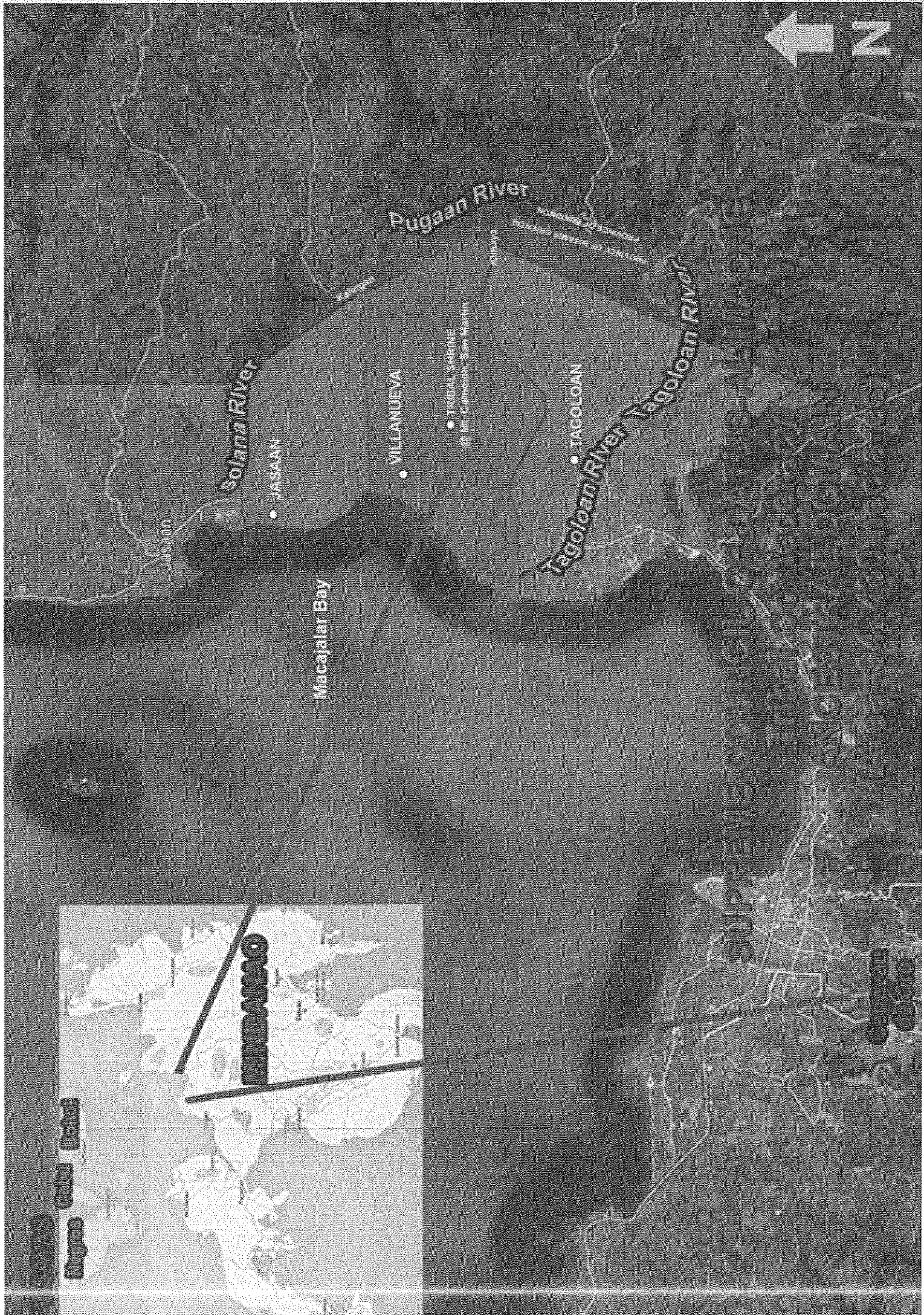
The International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) in which the Philippines is a state party having ratified the covenants on December 16, 1966 will mark its 50th year on December 16, 2016.

We ask the Philippine Government to comply the ICESCR & ICCPR covenants by allocating the Tribal Government funds per R.A. 8371, section 20, which reads,

"Means for Development/Empowerment of ICCs/IPs. — The Government shall establish the means for the full development/empowerment of the ICCs/IPs own institutions and initiatives and, where necessary, provide the resources needed therefor."

FIFTY (50) LONG YEARS OF WAITING!!!

A Tribal Government that is to withstand the test of time rather than one that merely satisfies the need of the moment. It must be built upon firm moral foundations. Certainly, it must not be based upon the domination of the powerful over the weak, the wealthy over the poor, but one founded on a vision of common humanity.



Pugaan River

Solana River

Tagoloan River

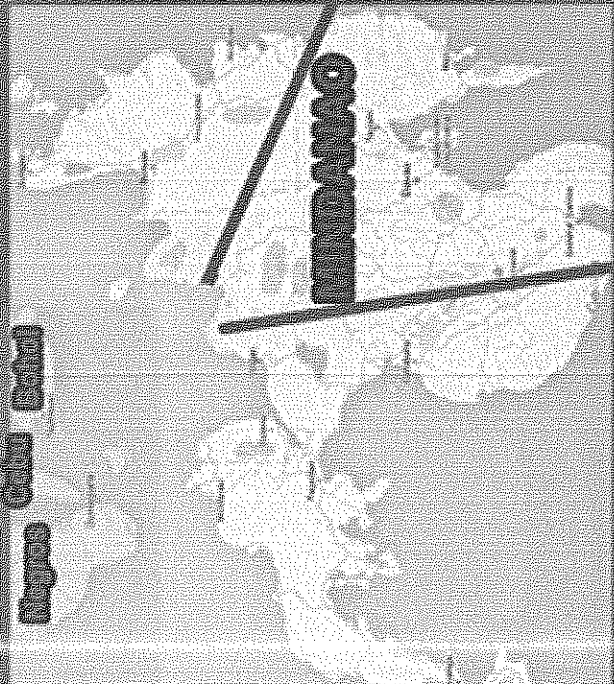
Macajalar Bay

JASAAN

VILLANUEVA

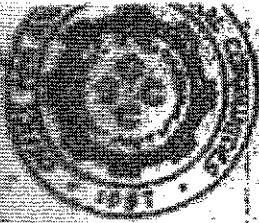
TAGOLOAN

TRIBAL SHRINE
E. M. E. Shrine



Mindanao

Magas Cebu Estate



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office for Southern Cultural Communities

Regional Office No. 10
Cagayan de Oro City
Tel. No. 34-12

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that THE HIGA-OKON SUPREME COUNCIL OF DATUS (GIFOLON) is a duly recognized and accredited Council of Higa-onon Tribal Leaders of Northern Mindanao, Region 10 and is therefore entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges granted under Presidential Decree 1414 and Executive Order No. 122-C, as amended and all other laws, decrees, executive orders and legal issuances promulgated for the Indigenous Cultural Communities.

This Certification is issued for the following purpose/s For whatever legal purpose it may serve.

Issued this 30th day of August 1989 at Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines.

Recommending Approval:

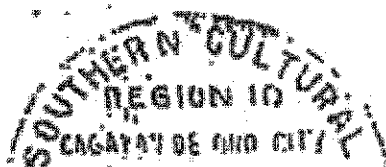
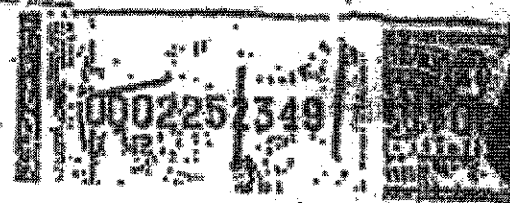
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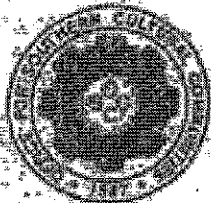
ATTY. MARCIANO B. OERNA, JR.
Regional Director

ATTY. JOSE LOPEZ
Undersecretary

MS. TRINIDAD T. SIBUO
Bureau Director
BUREAU

S E A L





Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN CULTURAL COMMUNITIES
2nd Floor, N. Gate Marquee Building, Corner West and Quezon Avenues
Quezon City
Telephone Nos. 9240342 • 9240573
Fax No. 924-04-65

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that **THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF DATUS, ALIMAONG (THE HOLY WARRIORS)** known as the Citizens' Soldiers of the Cultural Communities, is a duly recognized and accredited association of the Philippines and is therefore entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges granted under Presidential Decree 1414 and Executive Order No. 122-C, as amended and all other laws, decrees, executive orders and legal issuances promulgated for the Indigenous Cultural Communities.

This Certification is issued for whatever legal purpose it may serve.

Issued on 4th day of July 1997 at Office for Southern Cultural Communities (OSCC) Central Office, Quezon City, Philippines.

Approved:


ERIC TRINIDAD E. SIBULO
Executive Director

Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
2nd Floor, D & E Building, Corner Roces St. and Quezon Avenue
Quezon City
Tel Nos 415-6821; 412-1752, 372-4925

CERTIFICATION

To Whom It May Concern:

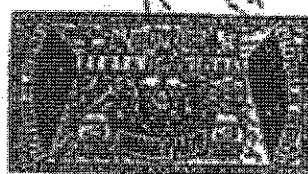
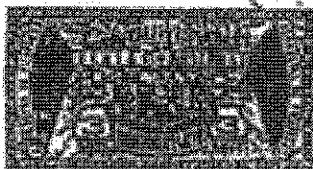
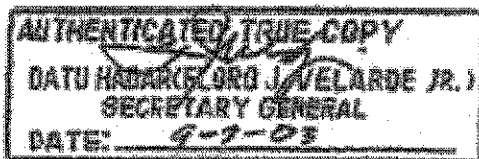
This is to certify that THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF DATOS, ALIMAONG (THE HOLY WARRIORS) known as the CITIZENS' SOLDIERS OF THE CULTURAL COMMUNITIES, is a duly recognized and accredited association of the Philippines and is therefore entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges granted under "REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8371 dated 29 October 1997 known as "THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES RIGHTS ACT OF 1997" and all other laws, decrees, executive orders and legal issuances promulgated for the indigenous Cultural Communities.

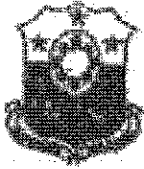
This Certification is issued for whatever legal purpose it may serve.

Issued on 3rd day of August 1998 at National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) Central Office, Quezon City, Philippines.

Approved:


COMMISSIONER CESAR B. SULONG
Chairman





Office of the President of the Philippines
National Youth Commission
 Malacañang, Manila



NRC Resolution No. 49
Series of 2000

Supreme Council of Datus-Alimaong Tribal Youth

As Registered Youth Serving Institution
National Youth Commission

Whereas, the National Youth Commission (NYC) as the sole policy making and coordinating body of all youth development programs of the government created the National Registration Program to register various Youth Organizations and Youth Serving Institutions for youth development.

Whereas, the National Registration Program gives the registered Youth Organizations and Youth Serving Organizations the chance to be part of international and local programs; updates on various programs and projects of the National Youth Commission and assistance on scholarship grants.

Now Therefore, be it resolved as it is hereby resolved, that: Supreme Council of Datus-Alimaong Tribal Youth is now registered as a youth serving institution the National Youth Commission after having completed all the requirements for registration.

08 September 2000, Manila, Philippines.

Certified by:


 Hon. DENNIS L. CUNANAN
 Executive Director

Approved by:


 Hon. HERBERT M. BAUTISTA
 Commissioner-at-Large


 Hon. EVANS A. PINO
 Commissioner-at-Large


 Hon. GIRLIE E. AMANTILLO
 Commissioner Representing Luzon

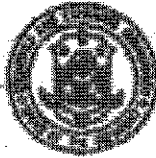

 Hon. JIMMY T. YAOKASIN, JR.
 Commissioner Representing Visayas


 Hon. PENDATUN B. DISIMBAN
 Commissioner Representing Mindanao


 Hon. RICHARD ALVIN M. NALUPTA
 Ex-Officio Commissioner


 Sec. MABEL VILLARICA-MAMBA
 Presidential Adviser on Youth Affairs
 Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer

CE012312



Republic of the Philippines
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC Building, EDSA, Mandaluyong City
Metro Manila
CEBU EXTENSION OFFICE
Cebu City

SEC Reg. No. C199701537

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

This is to certify that the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of
**SUPREME COUNCIL OF DATUS ALIMAONG (THE HOLY WARRIORS)
ASSOCIATION, INC.**

are duly registered by the Commission on this date upon the issuance of this Certificate of Incorporation in accordance with the Corporation Code of the Philippines (Data Republic Act No. 63), approved on May 1, 1960 and copies of said Articles and By-Laws are herewith attached.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of this Commission to be affixed at Cebu City, Philippines, this 15 day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Ninety-seven.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSION

Merle P. Cumanan
MERLE P. CUMANAN
Chief
SEC Cebu Office

Per SEC Office Order No. 9, Series of 1997

