



DSWD

Department of Social Welfare and Development

DSWD SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS: A FOCUS ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

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CHAPTER 1: THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND

I. Rationale

In 2012, through the Social Development Committee (SDC) Resolution No. 3, the Social Protection Operational Framework was adopted which provides the overall framework for implementing social protection programs, interventions and other policies related to social protection. However, with the recent developments, particularly the adoption of the new Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022, the operational framework of social protection was reviewed and further enhanced last 2018.

Social protection constitutes policies and programs that seek to reduce poverty, inequality and vulnerability to risks and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized by promoting and protecting livelihood and employment, protecting against hazards and sudden loss of income, and improving people's capacity to manage risks. Part of the Social Protection principles is to (i) cover every citizen in their entire life-cycle from vulnerabilities, (ii) empower the poor and tackle social structures that perpetuate poverty, social exclusion and discrimination, including racism, and (iii) be inclusive in every aspect particularly taking into consideration the important sectors' perspectives and concerns. Social protection programs and policies also specifically aim to integrate responses to indigenous peoples and other cultural concerns and issues.

The Philippine Social Protection Operational Framework and Strategy also acknowledges the social exclusion and cultural risks that the Indigenous Peoples (IP), especially those in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDA) are experiencing, and thus needs increased access to basic services; and provision of hard and soft infrastructure to promote connectivity and inclusiveness.

Indigenous peoples are estimated to represent 4.5 percent of the world's population (World Bank, 2011). The vast majority, approximately two-thirds of the global indigenous population, live in Asia (UN, 2014). Across all regions, indigenous peoples are over-represented among the poorest segments of the national populations - it is estimated that indigenous peoples account for 10 per cent of the world's poor (World Bank, 2011). Lack of access to adequate social protection is a reality for millions of men, women and children belonging to indigenous peoples, which needs to be understood against the context of their common experience of historic injustices, including colonization and dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, as well as persisting marginalization. While detailed data are not available, it is assumed that a large proportion of indigenous peoples are among the 5.2 billion people with no, or limited, social protection coverage (ILO, 2017). In addition, many indigenous peoples have no or limited access to basic social services such as essential health care and education because those services are unavailable, physically or financially inaccessible, or culturally inappropriate. For many indigenous peoples, the lack of official registration at birth and, consequently, of identity documents also remain a considerable obstacle to their access to social protection and social services (ILO, ACHPR, 2009; Errico, 2017).

Part of the government response to social risks and vulnerabilities is the delivery of social protection programs which provide basic protection to those who are poor, excluded, discriminated and marginalized in the form of cash transfers, subsidies, scholarships, among others. This would include the three specialized programs of the Department, namely, Pantawid Pamilya, Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (Kalahi-CIDSS) and Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP).

The DSWD in implementing poverty alleviation and developmental programs is committed to ensure the promotion and protection of the rights of all indigenous peoples in the country. Part of this is the development of an Indigenous Peoples Participation Framework of the Department which serves as a declaration of policies and standard procedures in developing, funding, and implementing programs, projects, and services for indigenous peoples as part of social welfare and development.

Moreover, the Republic Act No. 8371 or the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997, safeguards and ensures that IPs have the rights to participate in decision-making, in all matters that may affect their lives. The law also stipulates that IPs have the right to an informed and intelligent participation in the formation and implementation of any project related to them. And to also support this, the United Nations (UN) also explicitly declared and defined the rights of the IPs to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, and the responsibility of the state to consult with the IPs concerned to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.

It is therefore necessary to look into the existing data of DSWD Social Protection programs relative to Indigenous Peoples and relate how these programs address the existing needs of the IPs. This would then help the government, particularly the Department, to improve or design new social protection programs that IPs can efficiently benefit from considering the many different risks that they face.

II. Objectives of the Study

The research generally aims to examine the DSWD data on Indigenous Peoples and assess if their risk and vulnerabilities are being addressed by the existing social protection programs of the Department. Specifically, this study aims to:

1. Examine the characteristics and circumstances of IPs with access to DSWD social protection programs;
2. Examine the risks and vulnerabilities and other factors affecting IPs and assess if these are addressed by the DSWD social protection programs provided to them;
3. Identify the IPs with risks and vulnerabilities that have not been addressed and which can be prioritized in other existing and new government Social Protection programs and interventions;
4. Identify the gaps/issues, good practices and lessons learned by the Department in providing social protection programs to IPs;

5. Provide specific recommendations to improve the DSWD social protection programs and address the risks and vulnerabilities of IPs; and
6. Provide policy recommendations to address the risks and vulnerabilities of IPs and in relation to the implementation of the Mandanas ruling

III. Conceptual Framework

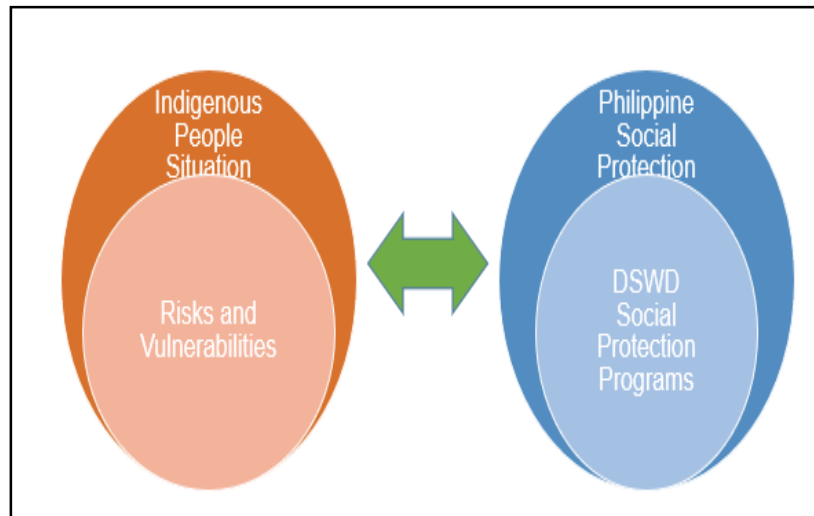


Figure 1: Framework of Variables included in the study

The country has much to accomplish in terms of improving its population's access to social protection. A study on the DSWD social protection programs for indigenous peoples is crucial as the Philippines is working towards universal coverage and transformative social protection. Indigenous peoples are among the poorest and most marginalized sectors of Philippine society.

This study will look into the data of DSWD on indigenous peoples, focusing on their risks and vulnerabilities, including Lifecycle and Individual Risks; Economic Risks; Environment, Natural and Human Induced Risks; and Social and Governance Risks. Upon examining these, the study would help determine if these risks and vulnerabilities are addressed by the existing DSWD social protection programs. Further, the characteristics or profile of indigenous peoples would be categorized such that the Department would know the priority areas to look into.

Likewise, the program operations' gaps and issues, good practices and lessons learned by the Department in providing social protection programs to indigenous peoples would be captured by the study. These would then help the research team to provide specific recommendations to improve the DSWD social protection programs and to provide policy recommendations which will further address the risks and vulnerabilities of IPs, taking into consideration the implementation of the Mandanas ruling

IV. Scope and Limitations of the Study

The study focused on the existing DSWD social protection programs and services that are being provided to the Indigenous Peoples, particularly the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, Sustainable Livelihood Program, Kalahi-CIDSS, and Comprehensive Program for IPs. This study primarily used the Listahanan data and/or database of the Specialized Programs of DSWD. Quantitative analysis was done to the data and limited to descriptive statistics only.

After examining the data of IPs in the available databases of the DSWD, the second stage applied the qualitative approach through key informant interviews (KIIs) with selected program implementers. The KIIs were limited to selected national and regional focals of the different DSWD social protection programs.

V. Definition of Selected Terms

TERMS	DEFINITION
DSWD Social Protection Programs	Any of a variety of DSWD programs designed to protect citizens from the economic risks and insecurities of life. This would include Specialized and Statutory Programs of DSWD.
Indigenous Peoples / Indigenous Cultural Communities	<p>Refer to a group of people or homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by others, who have continuously lived as organized community on communally bounded and defined territory, and who have, under claims of ownership since time immemorial, occupied, possessed and utilized such territories, sharing common bonds of language, customs, traditions and other distinctive cultural traits, or who have, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads of colonization, non-indigenous religions and cultures, became historically differentiated from the majority of Filipinos.</p> <p>ICCs/IPs shall likewise include peoples who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, at the time of conquest or colonization, or at the time of inroads of non-indigenous religions and cultures, or the establishment of present state boundaries, who retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, but who may have been displaced from their traditional domains or who may have resettled outside their ancestral domains;</p>
Mandanas Ruling	Supreme Court ruling promulgated on April 2019 which stipulates that LGU internal revenue allotments (IRA) should come from all national taxes, as mandated under the 1991 Local

TERMS	DEFINITION
	Government Code, and not from just the taxes collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue within the local government units (LGUs) jurisdictions as was the usual practice. Through this, LGUS can expand their financial and logistical resources and push for more local economic development.
Philippine Social Protection Operational Framework and Strategy	Includes elements of various frameworks utilized in social protection practice. It uses risk-management approach as key component in identifying the risks and vulnerabilities confronting the country and its citizens. It covers major risks over a person's life cycle and highlights the universality and transformative role of social protection
Risks and Vulnerabilities	Various elements or factors that confront households and individuals over their life-cycle. This may include Lifecycle and Individual Risks; Economic Risks; Environment, Natural and Human Induced Risks; and Social and Governance Risks
Social Protection	Constitutes policies and programs that seek to reduce poverty and vulnerability to risks and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized by promoting and protecting livelihood and employment, protecting against hazards and sudden loss of income, and improving people's capacity to manage risks

CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

I. The Philippine Social Protection Operational Framework and Strategy

Given the challenge of poverty and vulnerability to risks, the government intervenes through social protection programs to safeguard households against income shocks. In 2007, the Philippines adopted the Philippine Definition of Social Protection (SP), as follows:

“Social Protection constitutes policies and programs that seek to reduce poverty and vulnerability to risks and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized by promoting and protecting livelihood and employment, protecting against hazards and sudden loss of income, and improving people’s capacity to manage risks.”

The primary goal of SP is to contribute to a better and improved quality of life for the citizenry as exemplified by Ambisyon Natin 2040. This is achieved through substantial reduction in poverty, inequality and vulnerability and the inclusion of the marginalized in the development process. SP also hopes to realize the rights of citizens for full participation in decision-making affecting their access to and control over resources necessary to maintain and sustain a decent and secure life. It also aims to contribute to social transformation and cohesion to promote human rights, public welfare and equity among all citizens of a country.

SP is anchored on the following principles: (1) Rights-based, in which social protection is a basic human right to promote the well-being and dignity of individuals and households and a social protection system aims to cover from vulnerabilities every citizen in their entire life-cycle; (2) Inclusive, in which transparent and participatory approaches should be ensured in the planning, programming and budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes of social protection at all level; and (3) Transformative, in which social protection must address concerns of social equity and exclusion and include changes to the regulatory framework to protect “socially vulnerable groups against discrimination and abuse” (Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler, 2004).

In terms of coverage, the social protection system should include every citizen, without exemption. While the goal is for all Filipinos to be able to access a menu of programs responding to various risks that they will confront in their lifetime, implementation of social protection must follow a progressive realization towards a universal system and coverage with the government being mainly responsible through national legislations, policies, programs, strategies, standards and guidelines. Social protection programs specifically designed for the needs of transient and chronic poor such as cash transfer and emergency employment programs shall be targeted using effective and empirically-based mechanisms [e.g. National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTSPR), Philippine Identification System (PhilSys), Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)].

The SP Operational Framework and Strategy provides a common guiding framework in proposing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating SP policies, programs and projects to avoid duplication of interventions and ensure greater impact on the poor, marginalized and vulnerable. The framework also provides the overall goals and objectives of Social Protection as discussed above. It is important to understand the Framework in order to be able to contextualize the first SP Plan as a foundational plan to realize the overall goals and objectives of SP.

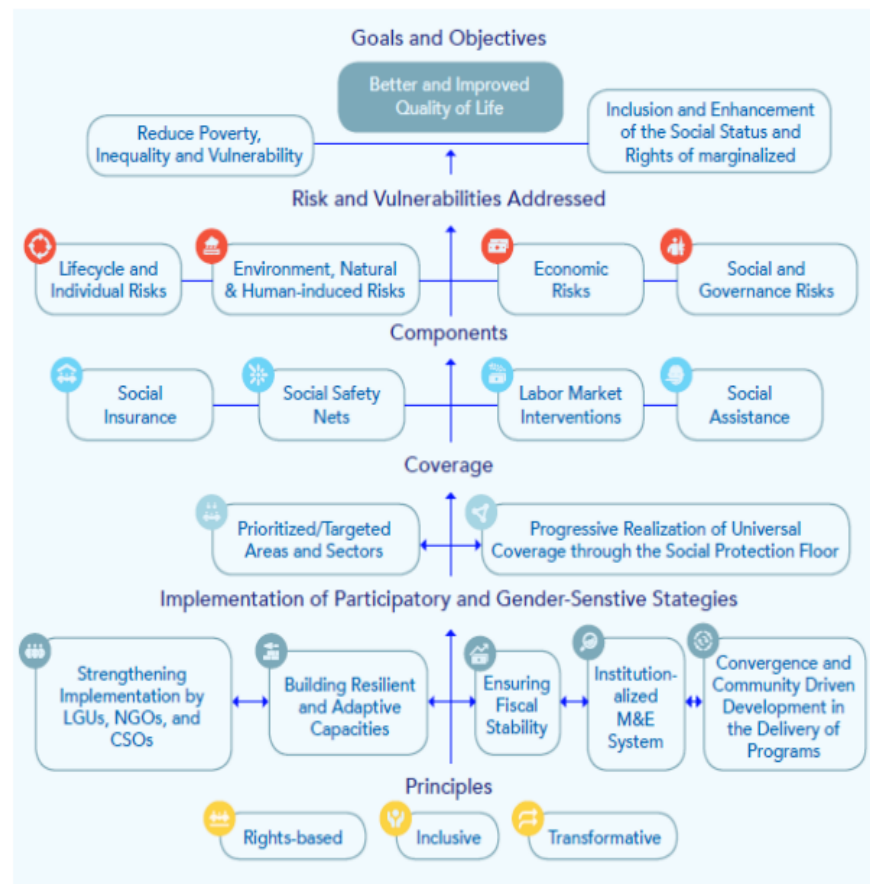


Figure 2 Social Protection Operational Framework and Strategy

The SP Plan 2020-2022 takes into consideration the general directions stated in the key elements of the SP Operational Framework and Strategy, and the thrusts of the PDP 2017-2022. Unlike sector-specific plans, the SP Plan is unique because it is multi-sectoral in nature and is a strategy for broader social development. Its scope therefore is not agency-specific and requires a deliberate effort among national, sub-regional and local governments towards having a common goal and set of objectives and guidelines.

The plan also identifies major risks and vulnerabilities which are categorized into the following:

1. Individual and Life Cycle Risks such as hunger, illness or injury, disability, pregnancy, childbirth, old age, or death
2. Economic Risks such as unemployment, underemployment, sudden end of source of livelihood, price instability of basic commodities, economic crisis, lack of local opportunities, or weak agricultural production
3. Environment and Natural Risks such as drought, rains and floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruption, landslides, or storm surge
4. Social and Governance Risks such as shelter insecurity, corruption, crime, domestic violence, political instability, armed conflict, or social exclusion

It is important to note that poverty and vulnerability are intrinsically related. The poor, when exposed to risks, become poorer and the non-poor who are considered near poor (or close to the poverty line) are susceptible to being pushed back to poverty. Hence, the poor are more vulnerable to risks due to their limited capacities to cope with the impact of shocks. A decline in poverty may suggest that the population will have better capacity to protect themselves from shocks. Nonetheless, the overall distribution of vulnerable still points to the reality that the most exposed to any shocks are those who are near poor and those living in rural areas. Hence, with progressive universal coverage, the targeting of social protection should prioritize them.

The SP Framework and Strategy as well as the corresponding plan therefore discuss that in order to provide a more responsive social protection across the different groups in the society, the prevailing situation of these groups should be properly studied. In this way, the risks and vulnerabilities would be recognized and the corresponding strategies could be adopted. Further, since there are already existing programs for the poor, vulnerable, and disadvantaged, it would also be relevant to look into the components and coverage of these, so as to know which strategies and principles should be implemented or strengthened to sustain the achievement of goals and objectives. Through this, available resources on social protection could be maximized and used efficiently, taking also into consideration the horizontal and vertical convergence among the different government agencies and local offices providing direct support at the grassroots level.

II. DSWD Social Protection Programs for Indigenous Peoples

A. Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program and Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for IPs in GIDAs

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) is the pioneer conditional cash transfer program implemented in 2008 by the national government with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) as the lead implementing agency. On April 17, 2020, 4Ps became a regular program of the national government through the passage of Republic Act 11310 or “An Act Institutionalizing the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program”, or the short title “4Ps Act”. The law positions 4Ps as both a human capital

development program and as the national poverty reduction strategy of the national government through convergence with other pro-poor programs and services.

The program provides conditional cash transfer to poor households for a maximum period of seven (7) years, to improve the health, nutrition and education aspect of their lives. To be eligible for cash grants, beneficiaries must be willing to comply with the following health and education conditions set:

Education

- *Children 3-4 years old must attend daycare or preschool at least 85% of the time;*
- *Children 5-18 years old must attend elementary or secondary classes at least 85% of the total days of classes every month*

Health

- *Pregnant women must avail of prenatal services, give birth in a health facility, attended by a skilled health professional, and receive post-partum care, and post-natal care for her newborn;*
- *Children 0-5 years old must receive regular preventive health and nutrition services including check-ups and vaccinations;*
- *Children 1-14 years old must avail of deworming pills at least twice a year; and*
- *At least one (1) responsible person must attend the Family Development Sessions at least once a month*

The transfer of cash grants to the beneficiaries under the program is conditional, which means beneficiaries must comply with program conditions related to increasing human capital in order to continue receiving 4Ps grants. The grants serve specific objectives of keeping the children healthy and in school. A compliance verification system is in place and co-implemented with schools and health centers nationwide to monitor if the children are indeed attending school and taking up the necessary preventive health services.

Furthermore, the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer Program for Indigenous Peoples in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (MCCT-IP in GIDA) is a modified version of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps). The said modifications are in terms of targeting, conditionalities, process of implementation, package of services, interventions, and some policy and planning strategies. Basically, the MCCT-IP in GIDA works within the context of the IPRA and the DSWD Indigenous Peoples Participation Framework (IPPF).

This program adapts the regular CCT cash grant for education and health conditions, and one modification of the program is the institution of the Community and Family Development Sessions (CFDS) in place of the Family Development Sessions. Further, the program also provides other support services interventions based on the need and assessment of the community facilitator, this could be along health, sanitation, education, livelihood, capability building, promotion of IP rights, or any collective engagement that will boost self-determination of the IPs.

As of January 2021, the regular 4Ps program has 660,400 IP beneficiaries, while the MCCT IPs in GIDA have 170,241 beneficiaries nationwide.

In 2017, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in collaboration with DSWD, commissioned the University of the Philippines Population Institute (UPPI) to conduct the *Assessment of MCCT Program for Indigenous Peoples in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas*. This study assessed the factors on the ground that could affect the capability of the MCCT IP beneficiaries to comply with the conditionalities of the program, specifically in the health and education services. Data collection was conducted in 9 areas in Luzon, 2 areas in the Visayas and 19 areas in Mindanao. In this study, the demand side of the MCCT for IPs in the GIDA program employed two qualitative research methods - Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). While for the supply side assessment, census of regular and alternative service providers, and mapping of the location of education and health facilities in the study areas, were conducted. The study found that distance and other physical barriers was the most prominent barrier to access the facilities that deliver the services for compliance with the MCCT conditionalities. Operational issues pertaining to absentee teachers and irregular schedules of deployed health services, missing names in beneficiary lists, and the actual amount of cash grant received, were also noted in the study as factors affecting the program delivery. Further, the study found that the health conditionality that is most consistently cited as directly clashing with local beliefs and practices is that which requires the pregnant woman beneficiary to deliver in a health facility, since most still prefer their traditional birth attendant and home delivery. Early marriage as hamper in meeting the education conditionality was also notable as a number of tribes still practice their tradition to arrange children as young as 9 to be married.

The same study also showed results on the major needs of the IP beneficiaries, one is the access to adequate food, as the data showed lack of food in the household as a recurring theme that appears in both the demand side and supply side data. Evidently, physical access to and from their communities, and literacy programs for tribe members, were also seen as common needs. The study therefore recommends the review of the conditionalities of the MCCT-IP in GIDA program and ensure that the requirements take into consideration the communities' geographic location as well as other factors that put them at a more disadvantaged position.

Moreover, in 2019, a comprehensive mix-method research was conducted as part of the Women Economic Empowerment and Leadership (WEEL) project implemented with support from UNICEF and DFAT, which aimed to surface the dynamics of gender and indigenous peoples' issues. The research entitled *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment and Leadership for Indigenous Women and Girl-Children of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*, covered nine (9) municipalities from eight (8) provinces under the (MCCT-IP and Regular 4Ps in GIDAs which are tagged as gender red-sites. Key gender issues particularly the increasing burden of women's multiple roles, gender stereotyping and discrimination, and violence against women and children (VAWC) were identified among IP women in the study. Most IP respondents of the study generally perceived that the Pantawid program has resulted in positive changes in gender

dynamics. Specifically, they think that the Pantawid program has increased women's community participation and women's role in economic affairs. Some respondents also say that the Pantawid Program helped their marital relationship through their increased participation in family decisions and a decrease in incidences of VAWC.

The same study also captured evidence that development interventions have led to both positive and negative changes and outcomes in the economic, environmental, and socio-cultural dimensions of IP communities. With their livelihoods tightly linked to nature, changes in the environment greatly influenced IPs' livelihoods and access to basic needs, such as water and food. Increased income resulted in more food choices and improved the IPs' ability to send children to school. On the other hand, one of the unintended impacts of the initiatives include worsening the multiple burden for women as they perform domestic chores, child rearing, and farm responsibilities in conjunction with their new roles in livelihood and community affairs. The study also reinforced that self-determination and continued recognition of IP culture, values and community leaders are important driving forces for sustainable and culture-responsive development programs.

B. Sustainable Livelihood Program

The Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) is one of the core programs of the DSWD related to social protection and poverty reduction that continues to develop and implement programs and projects for the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals/groups. Through SLP, the program participants are provided with access to economic opportunities/ resources such as micro-enterprise development and/or employment. The program is implemented through a two-track program. The first track, the Microenterprise Development Track, supports micro-enterprises in becoming organizationally and economically viable. Meanwhile, the second track, the Employment Facilitation Track, assists participants to access appropriate employment opportunities.

From 2017-2020, the SLP has reached out to 59,311 IP beneficiaries and has formed 2,596 SLP Associations (SLPAs). These SLPAs refer to an association with 5-30 members organized by the DSWD through SLP which is issued with a Certificate of Accreditation making them eligible recipients of the assistance of the program under the Micro-Enterprise Development Track.

Moreover, the DSWD, through SLP, has provided eligible individuals with Livelihood Assistance Grants (LAG), a form of financial assistance granted to families whose livelihoods were affected by the implementation of the community quarantine brought by the Covid-19 pandemic. This LAG is pursuant to the Bayanihan to Heal as One Act (Republic Act No. 11469), and provides qualified beneficiaries with financial assistance not exceeding PHP15,000. The grants can be used as seed capital for new alternative income generating activities, or certain micro-enterprise ventures, or to be used as support for pre-employment requirements or allowance during the first month of employment. As of January 2021, a total of 3,435 IP beneficiaries were initially provided with Livelihood Assistance Grants nationwide.

C. KALAHY CIDSS and PAMANA program

Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) is the Philippine Government's peace and development framework that aims to strengthen peacebuilding, reconstruction and development in conflict-affected areas (CAAs). DSWD, through Kalahi-CIDSS, supports the PAMANA framework by providing micro-level interventions that promote the convergent delivery of services and goods focused on households and communities utilizing the Community-Driven Development (CDD) strategy. In 2017, the Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace Process (OPAPP) and DSWD agreed to expand the partnership under PAMANA to support a Community Driven-Development Program for Indigenous Peoples (IP-CDD). The Project aims to (i) deliver basic services to IP communities through supporting the implementation of the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP); (ii) strengthen partnership of local governance institutions and the Indigenous Political Structures (IPS); and (iii) build communities' resilience to conflict. As of February 2021, the PAMANA IP-CDD project has benefited 136,050 IP families in Mindanao, with total project costs of Php1,487,146,923.94. Of the 1,447 total funded projects, 620 projects have been completed.

Furthermore, the DSWD in partnership with the Department of Education (DepEd), started the KALAHY CIDSS – Construction of Classrooms for Lumads (KC-CCL) project. This project aims to establish new public schools for the Indigenous Peoples of Mindanao. The project started in May 2016 through a memorandum of agreement between DSWD and DepEd to build 605 classrooms with a total project cost of Php 500,000,000 using a community-driven development approach which was seen as a good strategy in promoting growth and community empowerment in barangays. Specifically, the project aims to provide geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDA) with learning facilities and through the DepEd's Indigenous Peoples Education Program, teachers for the classrooms built under CDD. A total of 5,113 IP families have benefited from the 304 sub projects funded under this. As of February 2021, 245 sub projects have been completed out of the 304 funded, with total project costs of Php522,820,242.32.

The DSWD, in implementing its KALAHY CIDSS subprojects, ensures that IPs are informed, consulted and mobilized during the subproject identification, prioritization, and implementation. The Department will ensure the informed participation of IPs in the Community Empowerment Activity Cycle (CEAC) such that they will receive social and economic benefits that are culturally compatible, and that they will not be adversely affected by the subproject implementation. The Department would further ensure that IPs in target municipalities will be able to provide input to local planning activities. Also, the Department facilitates the participation of IPs in selecting community subprojects through informed decision-making, and ensure that they actively participate and lead in the design, development, and implementation of community projects. Lastly, the Department also ensures that feedback on project implementation, benefits, and risks to IP groups are continuously provided throughout the project.

D. Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Families, and Indigenous People

The Comprehensive Program for Sama-Bajau is a community –based approach geared towards the Social Development of Sama-Bajau. It shall integrate community-driven development strategies to ensure the inclusion of the Sama-Bajau in the Planning, Programming and Policy Making at the local level. This social technology project aims to help the Sama-Bajau families to access existing basic services but not limited to livelihood, financial and other social services. It shall strengthen networking alliance building through the formation of a task force in the National and Regional level who shall serve as coordinating body for the Sama-Bajau.

The program is implemented in the pilot sites of Region III, IV-A, VII, NCR, and Region IX, where large numbers of Sama-Bajau are found. It targets poor Sama-Bajau who are not members of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program and those who are not included in the DSWD Listahanan, Families and children who stay and remain on streets and those with no permanent residence and vulnerable to disasters. The program develops income generating opportunities and skills training for children and their families to prevent them from working on the streets, creates activity centers where they could have life skills training and literacy activities, and provides shelter assistance for them to permanently leave the streets and to eventually gain access to basic social services.

In a study conducted by DSWD, through the Social Technology Bureau in 2014, one of the major factors that hinder the reintegration of the Sama Bajau in their present communities are the legal impediments. It includes the presence and implementation of laws, ordinances, guidelines involving land ownership, mendicancy, sanitation, access to documents and attendant benefits. These legal impediments normally stand in the way of improving livelihood and access to health and education. The study also concluded that Sama Bajaus still live in the margins and are continuously excluded from mainstream social life. Their geographic locations, material conditions, attitudes, and possession illustrate how distant they are from the norm, even by rural standards. Thus, social preparation for the reintegration of the Sama Bajaus should harmonize with and be consistent with the IPRA, especially on providing information and consent. Good practices and lessons learned of different groups/organizations providing assistance to Sama Bajaus should also be well captured and replicated for future endeavors.

In summarizing the preceding literature on social protection programs for IPs, the circumstances of IPs that hinders their accessibility to given programs include primarily distance and other physical / geographical barriers, even with the MCCT-IP which already made modifications to cater to those in GIDA. Another factor are the conditionalities that are in conflict with the local beliefs and practices of the IPs thus affecting their adherence to the program conditions. Considering also that the livelihood of IPs are strongly linked to nature, changes in the environment greatly influenced their livelihoods and access to basic needs. Lastly, the presence and implementation of laws, ordinances, and guidelines involving land, health and sanitation, birth registration, and access to other legal documents, also impedes the access to social services. Meanwhile, programs that

allowed the IPs to participate and prioritize projects in accordance with their culture facilitates program implementation. Free, prior and informed consent, and continuous consultation with IPs throughout the program implementation really helped for sustainability. Overall, understanding the laws and policies relevant to the IPs during project development is a must to fully realize the benefits to them.

III. Associated Risks and Vulnerability of Indigenous Peoples

The table below summarizes the major risks and vulnerabilities experienced by IPs indicated in the SP Plan 2020-2022:

Type of Risk	Major Risks and Vulnerabilities
Individual and Life Cycle Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability and accessibility of basic social services in far flung areas • Cultural sensitivity of services
Economic Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of economic opportunities
Social and Governance Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Lack of identity documents
Environment, Natural and Human-Induced Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury, loss of life

The Social Protection Framework also highlighted the importance to consider social risks related to the geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDAs), wherein most Indigenous People are residing. These zones should need special attention as seldom do government entities or even the civil society sectors are able to reach these areas. Likewise, GIDAs tend to have very high poverty and vulnerability incidence rates.

A. Individual and Life Cycle Risks

As stated in a Country (Philippines) Technical Note on Indigenous People's Issues, one major cause of food insecurity and poverty among indigenous peoples is the loss of ancestral land brought by the displacement whenever there are development projects or due to extractive industries including mining, dams, logging or natural causes (Cariño, 2012). IPs then have deficient food intake and diet because of the poor condition in their areas, and worsened by the rapid depletion of their natural resources. The study also found that in some regions, armed conflict in indigenous people's communities has contributed to the loss of their livelihoods. There have been indigenous communities particularly in Mindanao that were forced to evacuate from their lands and communities due to the military operations against Muslim and other armed groups.

Indigenous peoples' disproportionate representation among the poor and limited access to social protection are linked to their low levels of participation in decision-making concerning them and poorly designed government programs that do not sufficiently take into account their cultural integrity and livelihoods. Continuing dispossession of lands and natural resources, against a backdrop of structurally embedded centuries-old discrimination are additional factors. Indigenous peoples are also among those most vulnerable to the impact of climate change.

B. Economic Risks

According to the United Nations, IPs are engaged in a multitude of sectors and occupations with variations from country to country. Nevertheless, indigenous workers across the world face similar challenges as their livelihoods are undergoing rapid changes with far-reaching consequences for their rights and well-being. Indigenous peoples' traditional livelihood strategies are increasingly under pressure. At the same time, indigenous women and men face serious and persistent obstacles in gaining access to decent work, including productive and freely chosen employment and social protection.

In the context of the Philippines, according to the International Labour Organization (2012), IPs continue to be over-represented among the poor, the illiterate and the unemployed. In many instances, indigenous peoples are combining traditional occupations such as cultivation and handicrafts with wage labor, often as a necessity. Their shrinking land base often no longer allows for traditional activities to serve as the sole source for securing livelihood. Most of the Indigenous Peoples depend on traditional swidden agriculture utilizing available upland areas. However, most of these traditional cultivation sites and fallow areas have now been degraded and are further threatened by the influx of migrant farmers who have introduced unsustainable lowland commercial farming practices. Furthermore, De Vera, D. (2007), in a country case study, cited that most Indigenous Communities do not have legal recognition over their traditional lands, thus limiting their ability to freely conduct their livelihood activities and are denied access to other natural resources in their communities.

Supporting the economic inclusion of the IPs at local and regional levels is essential to achieving the promise of the Sustainable Development Goals to "leave no-one behind" and overcoming the significant gaps in well-being that continue to exist between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, notably in rural areas. Ensuring indigenous peoples' access to decent work, including productive and freely chosen employment and social protection contributes to reducing poverty, and it is essential for promoting social cohesion and inclusive development. Further, the United Nations in 2014, claimed that overcoming exclusion of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities from decent work and employment opportunities has been identified as a key challenge that should be taken into consideration.

C. Social and Governance Risks

In the Philippines, IPs have been subject to historical discrimination and marginalization from political processes and economic benefit. They often face exclusion, loss of ancestral lands, displacement, pressures to and destruction of traditional ways of life and practices, and loss of identity and culture. Aside from these, their human rights are often violated. They are denied control over their own development based on their own values, needs and priorities; they are politically under-represented and lack access to social and other services. They are often marginalized when it comes to projects affecting their lands and have been the victims of forced displacement as a result of ventures such as the exploitation of natural resources.

Discrimination based on gender, ethnicity and indigenous identity have been identified as root causes for marginalization and exclusion of indigenous peoples by United Nations Development Group. As such, the United Nations has highlighted the problem of discrimination against indigenous peoples since the first Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in 1973-1982.

In 1982, the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations articulated the needs and aspirations of indigenous peoples in a draft Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This led to the landmark adoption of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in September 2007 by the UN General Assembly. The Declaration has rapidly become a key tool for the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has made it clear that discrimination against indigenous peoples is racial discrimination.

D. Environment, Natural and Human-Induced Risks

Indigenous Peoples all over the country are facing a trend of criminalization, especially those who are vocal in criticizing government policies that undermine their democratic rights. The National Alliance of Indigenous Peoples Organizations in the Philippines (KATRIBU) documented 183 cases of illegal arrest of IPs from 2016 to 2019. Of this number, 42 remain in detention for crimes they did not commit (TIBALYAW, 2018). Additionally, the terrorist tagging of indigenous human rights defenders and activists has also intensified. These were done through the circulation of text messages, social media posts and distribution and posting of flyers with names of activists tagged as terrorists. Worse, indigenous human rights defenders are outrightly being labeled terrorists by the government through the judicial court.

For instance, Mindanao has been under Martial Law from 2017 to 2019. Under the law, bombings, military encampment of communities, forced evacuations, mass illegal arrest and detention, harassment and intimidation are continuously committed with impunity. One manifestation of these circumstances is the forced evacuation of Lumad IPs in their communities due to militarization. Under the Duterte administration, KATRIBU documented 67 incidents of forced evacuation of communities, affecting a total of 38,841 individuals belonging to IPs.

IV. Opportunities for Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in Social Protection

The PDP 2017-2022, across the different chapters emphasized various strategies that respond to social protection ranging from poverty to extreme climate situations. The Philippine strategy is to ensure reducing poverty and addressing vulnerability to improve the situation of poor, marginalized and disadvantaged groups, including the IP communities. This means that social protection apart from addressing poverty and vulnerability must build the resilience of people, structures with cultures and institutions. They are interlinked and mutually reinforcing allowing the promotion of economic development, provision of basic social services and the protection and management of disaster risks.

Another key strategy of the Philippine government for a more responsive social protection system is a well-defined Social Protection Floor shall be in place. This will allow the poor and the vulnerable to be increasingly protected against chronic social problems such as hunger, failing health, lack of education and opportunities and social exclusion. In particular, vulnerable groups such as women, children, Persons with Disability, elderly and IPs are provided income protection. Even as the SP Floor has yet to be fully defined and implemented as a program in the Philippine context, most of its elements are already present in the PDP and existing government programs.

Further, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has placed particular emphasis on addressing inequalities and poverty as they are major obstacles to sustainable development, and includes a specific target on achieving social protection coverage for all, including the IPs. Guaranteeing at least a basic level of social protection through the social protection floor as an essential component of national strategies for sustainable development.

ILO also emphasized the following national strategies to extend social protection to IPs that have been adopted in a number of countries: (1) Ensuring the effective coverage of IPs in general schemes, which may entail measures to adapt programs to the specific circumstances of indigenous peoples; (2) Design of specific measures and programs; and (3) A combination of social and environmental protection measures (ILO, 2018). As such, prior consent and consultations with indigenous communities to present proposed programs, assess its cultural appropriateness and discuss the needed adjustments would be necessary. Along with these are the discussions and agreements on the institutional and implementation arrangements. Also, social protection systems include a broad range of different schemes and programs, wherein IPs face obstacles in accessing these benefits and realizing the key principles of social protection, thus removing such obstacles should be given emphasis.

The Philippines, in fact, had an Indigenous Peoples Master Plan developed by NCIP, which aimed to strengthen the provision of basic services such as health and education, creating economic opportunities and sustainable management of natural resources. It aimed to facilitate cooperation of all agencies and institutions to converge their programs, projects and services for the development of the IPs/ICCs. The programs and projects in

this IP Master Plan focused on ancestral lands, domain and natural resources, self-determination of IPs, social justice and human rights, as well as indigenous peoples' culture and traditions.

Thus, to address the need for reliable, accurate and timely data on the status of vulnerable and marginalized sectors, such as Persons with Disability, informal sector workers, IPs, and IDPs, the government shall formulate a Social Protection Statistical Framework and its subsequent indicators consistent with the Philippine Statistical Development Program and the SDGs. These indicators require disaggregation by sex, age, ethnicity, sector and vulnerability. The PSA shall then consider the framework and harmonize needed data in the design of the PhilSys and CBMS.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

I. Research Design

This research employed the Mixed-methods sequential explanatory design. This design incorporated quantitative and qualitative approaches in two consecutive phases of the study.

The quantitative method was conducted in the first phase using the 2015 Listahanan data, and the quantitative analysis was limited to descriptive statistics only.

After examining the data of IPs in the 2015 Listahanan, the second phase applied the qualitative approach through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with program implementers. The participation of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) through Key Informant Interviews were also valuable in the study to triangulate the data that were captured in this study. Existing efforts and initiatives of the NCIP along social protection of IPs were also cited in the study.

Such approaches suffice because the main goal is to draw insights for improving DSWD social protection programs and not to test the impact of a specific social protection program.

II. Data Source

Quantitative data analysis uses the merged dataset of the 2015 Listahanan conducted by the DSWD-NHTS-PR. The Listahanan provided the research team filtered dataset of Poor IP households and individuals. The household level data have 759,070 households and 4,130,908 Indigenous People populations.

III. Methods in Developing Vulnerability Index

Both household and population data were used in developing initial vulnerability index, and weights were adjusted correspondingly using initiated methodology of Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) Director Sabina Alkire and Dr. James Foster of the Washington University. This was commonly referred to as the Alkire Foster or AF method.

IV. Dimension and Indicators

In the selection of the domains and indicators, the initially identified PSA Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) domains and DSWD Social Welfare and Development Indicators (SWDI) were considered to come up with the risk index for the study. Below are the indicators and their corresponding weights:

Dimension	Indicators	Weights	Description
Employment	Household member who did any work/business for at least an hour during the past week	0.083	1 - employed all 18 years old and above; 2 - one employed 18 years old and above; 3 - none employed
	Nature of employment of the household member	0.083	1 - Permanent job / business / unpaid family work; 2 - Short-term or seasonal or casual job / business / unpaid family work; 3 - Worked for different employers or costumer on day-to day or week to week basis and Not employed/No business
	Child Labor	0.083	1 - no member age 17 below working; 3 - at least one member age 17 below working
Heath	Household member who are attending health facility	0.083	1 - all members are attending HC; 2 - at least half of members are attending HC; 3 - less than half of members are attending HC
	Household member who have disability	0.083	1 - no member has disability; 2 - at most 1 member have disability; 3 – at least 2 have disability
	Household receiving Philhealth	0.083	1 - HH receives Philhealth; 3 - HH does not receive Philhealth
Water, Sanitation, and Housing	The household's main source of water refers to where the	0.042	1 - Own use, faucet community water system; 1 - Shared, faucet community water system;

Dimension	Indicators	Weights	Description
	household derives the water for (majority of) household use		1 - Own use, tube/ pipe well; 1 - Shared, tube/ pipe well; 2 - Dug well; 2 – Peddler; 3 - Spring, river, stream, etc.; 3 - Rain
	Type of toilet facilities the household have in the house	0.042	1 - Water-sealed; 1 - Closed pit; 1 - Open pit; 2 - Others (pail system, etc.)
	Roofing material used in the residence/house	0.042	1 - Strong materials (galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick, stone, asbestos); 1 - Mixed but predominantly strong materials; 2 - Light materials (cogon, nipa, anahaw); 2 - Mixed but predominantly light materials; 3 - Salvaged / makeshift materials; 3 - Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials
	Materials used for the outer walls of the residence/house.	0.042	1 - Strong materials (galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick, stone, asbestos); 1 - Mixed but predominantly strong materials; 2 - Light materials (cogon, nipa, anahaw); 2 - Mixed but predominantly light materials; 3 - Salvaged / makeshift materials; 3 - Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials

Dimension	Indicators	Weights	Description
	Tenure status of the housing unit and the lot occupied by the household	0.042	1 - Own or owner-like possession of house and lot; 1 - Own house, rent lot; 1 - Own house, rent free lot with consent of owner; 1 - Own house, rent free lot without consent of owner; 2 - Rent house / room including lot; 2 - Rent free house and lot with consent of owner; 3 - Rent free house and lot without consent of owner
	Household ownership of another house and lot	0.042	1 – Yes; 3 - No
Education	Highest education attained by the household member	0.125	1 - All adults 18-above at least high school graduate; 2 - At least 1 adult high school graduate; 3 - All adults at most elementary graduate
	Household member who are attending school / day care / preschool	0.125	1 - all school-aged children are attending school; 2 - half of school-aged children are attending school; 3 - none are attending school

V. Data Processing and Analysis Plan

For the quantitative part, the research team run the data using MS Excel and STATA software while for the qualitative part, thematic coding was used.

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

I. Basic Profile of Identified Poor Indigenous People Households

A. Population

The National Commission on Indigenous People in 2018 had a regional estimated population using the Population Growth Rate (2007) as reported by the PSA (formerly National Statistics Office). In the said estimation, using ratio and proportion method, the biggest projected IP population in the country can be found in Region XI with approximately 2,289,268 people who are collectively known as Lumad communities. This is followed by Region XII with 1,856,300 IPs, which serve as home to the tribes of B'laan, Manobo, and T'boli. The third most populated region is Region X with 1,802,266 people, having IPs belonging to Higaunon, Manobo, Talaandig, Matigsalug, Tigwahanon, Umayamnon, and Bukidnon. On the other hand, the least populated regions are identified to be Region V, Region VI and VII.

The PIDS Discussion Paper Series No. 2020-20 cited that in the Philippines, Indigenous Peoples are grouped into 110 ethnolinguistic groups in the Philippines, comprising around 14 million people. The largest percentage comes from Mindanao at 63%, followed by Luzon at 34%, and Visayas at 3% (United Nations Development Programme, 2010).

IPs identified in Listahanan

Correspondingly, the DSWD conducts the Listahanan which identifies who and where the poor are in the Philippines through rigorous identification and validation methods. In 2015, Listahanan results show a total of 759,070 Indigenous People (IP) poor households across the country. Majority of IP households were concentrated in Region XI (17%), IX (15%) and BARMM (12%). While a few hundred IP poor households can be found in NCR and Region VIII.

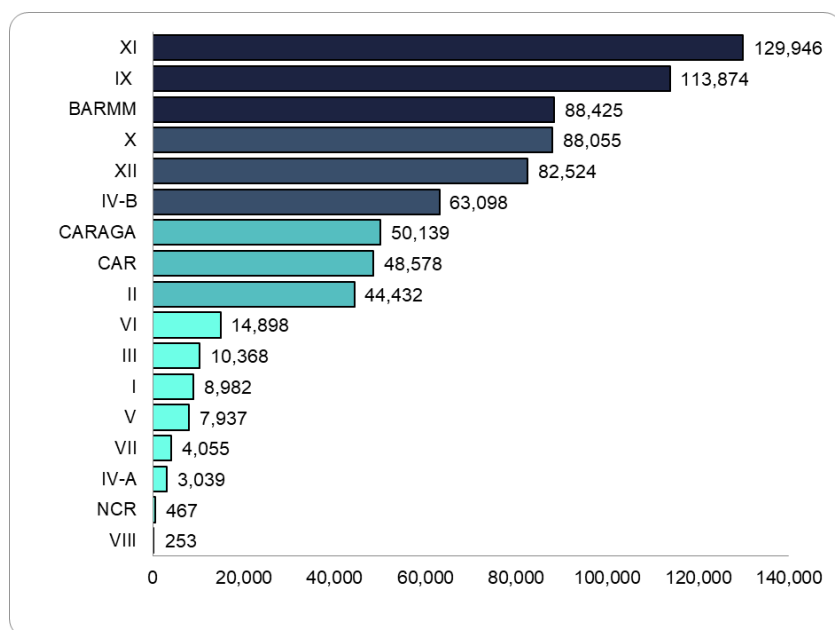


Figure 3: Number of Listahanan Poor IP HHs by Region

Based also on the result of the Listahanan in 2015, the average national Indigenous Peoples household size is 5 persons. This is slightly higher than the national average household size of 4.4 persons based on the 2015 census of population. Regions V, CAR and NCR registered the highest average household size (AHS) of poor IPs with 6.3 persons. Meanwhile, the lowest AHS of poor IPs was recorded in Region XII with 5.1 persons. There is a widely held view that larger families tend to be poorer. Using Philippine household survey data, Orbeta (2005) was able to conclude that: (1) there is a clear negative impact, on average, from additional children on household welfare; (2) these negative impacts are regressive, i.e. the negative impacts on poorer households are larger; and (3) the associations between larger family size, poverty incidence and vulnerability to poverty are strong and enduring. Orbeta (2005) argues that these findings have important implications on poverty reduction. The higher AHS of poor IPs further establishes their vulnerabilities and the need for the government to rethink the program and services that should be tailor fitted for them.¹

¹ Orbeta, A.C. Jr. (2005). Poverty, Vulnerability and Family Size: Evidence from the Philippines. ADB Institute Research Paper Series No. 68. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/157217/adbi-rp68.pdf>

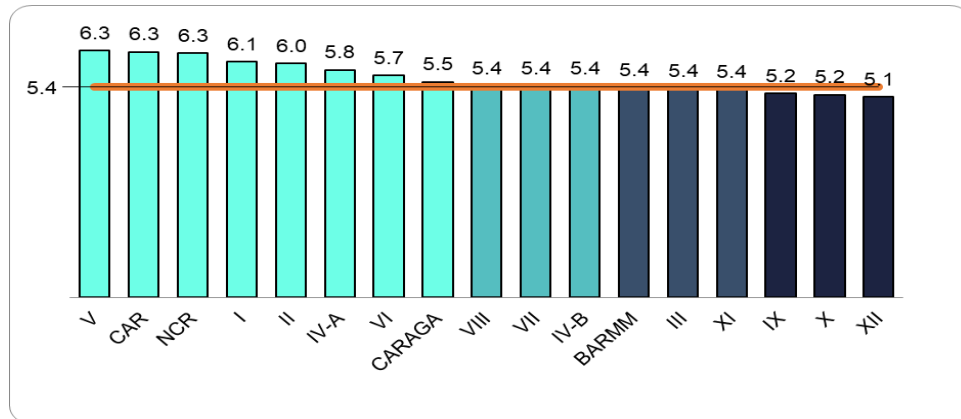


Figure 4: 1Average IPs Household Size by Region

Pockets of the population experiencing multiple deprivations is another concern of the Indigenous Peoples population, this include those in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDAs), solo parents, those living in the streets and in conflict-affected areas, and those persons with disabilities (PWDs). Looking at the Listahanan data, among the total number of identified poor Indigenous People population, less than one percent (1%) of them were found to have disabilities. Most of them are in Region IX with 6,710 IPs with disabilities and followed by Region XI with 4,793 IPs and Region X with 4,608 IPs. While least are from Region VII with only 11 IPs. The Listahanan data also showed that there are 77,101 IP households with solo parents, composed of 24,720 male solo parents and 52,381 female solo parents.

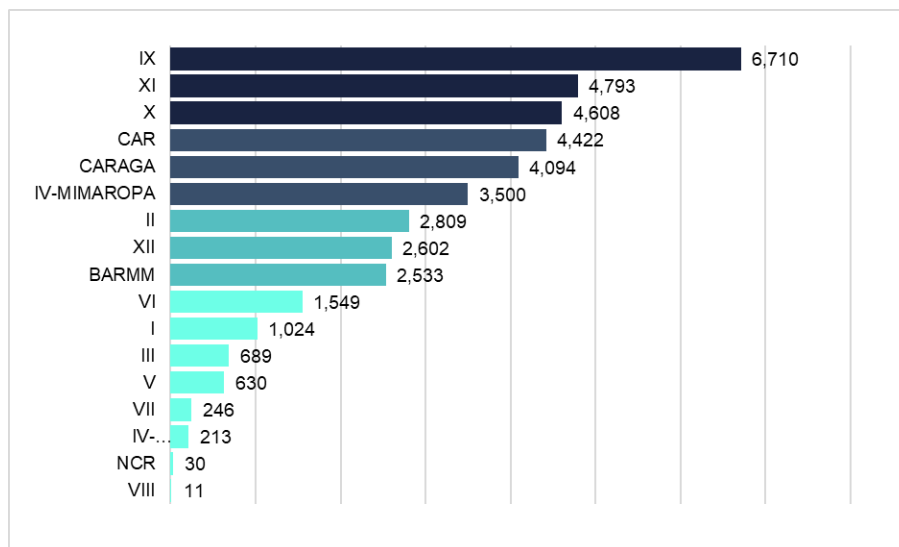


Figure 5: Total Number of IPs with disability

B. Access to Basic Services

In terms of access to basic services, the Listahanan 2 identifies who among the assessed families are recipient or beneficiaries of the following social services implemented by the government, through national government agency or local government units, or the civil society organization, between 2009 to the date of survey (2015):

1. Scholarship - refers to the financial support grant or payment made to support a student's education, awarded to a student, based on academic achievement or other criteria that may include financial need
2. Day Care Services - refers to the care or services provided for infants and toddlers, preschoolers, and school-aged children, in a center-based facility
3. SFP - refers to the provision of food, in addition to the regular meals, to currently enrolled day care center children.
4. Skills/Livelihood Training - refers to the creation / provision of sustainable livelihood opportunities through skills and entrepreneurship training and workshops
5. SLP / SEA-K - refers to the provision of capability- building program for poor, vulnerable and marginalized families and individuals in acquiring necessary assets to engage in and maintain thriving livelihoods
6. Housing - refers to the provision of projects, services or activities intended to support individuals or families in need of shelter, including transitional or permanent housing and safe havens for low-income, or homeless populations
7. Microcredit - refers to the provision of small loan to an individual to help them become self-employed or grow a small business
8. 4Ps - refers to the provision of conditional cash grants to improve the health, nutrition, and the education of children aged 0-18.
9. Philhealth - refers to the provision of financial assistance and access to affordable health services. It covers hospital costs, subsidy for room and boarding, medicine, and professional services.
10. Subsidized Rice - refers to the provision of monthly / regular rice subsidy, in cash or in kind, to aid in attaining food security
11. Other Cash Program - refers to the provision of other conditional or unconditional cash transfer to financially disadvantaged people to reduce poverty or other vulnerabilities
12. Emergency Financial Assistance - refers to the provision of immediate financial assistance to individuals in crisis situation

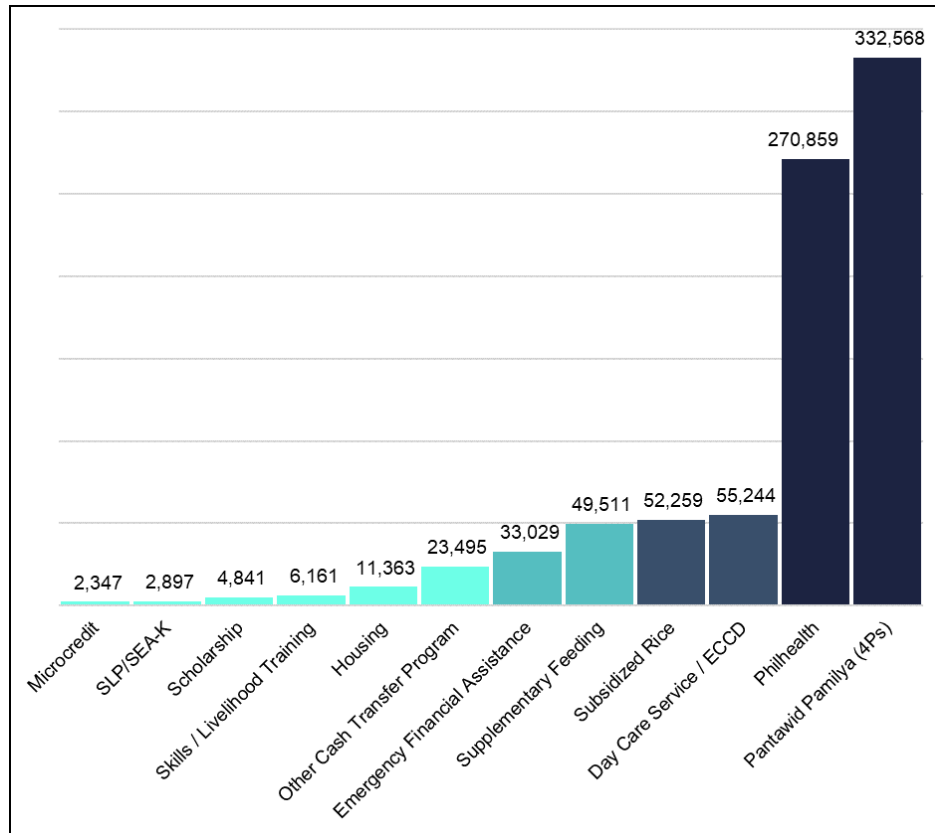


Figure 6: Number of Poor IP HHs catered by different government programs and services from 2009 to 2015

II. Socio-economic Characteristics of Identified Poor Indigenous People Households

A. Housing

Type of Building/House

Based on the results of the 2015 Listahanan, majority of IP households lived in a single type of building/housing unit (98.6%). The rest of the households dwelt in duplex houses (1.1%) Apartment/ accessorial/ condominium/ rowhouse (0.1%), commercial/ industrial/ agricultural building (0.08%) and other housing units such as caves, boats among others (0.06%).

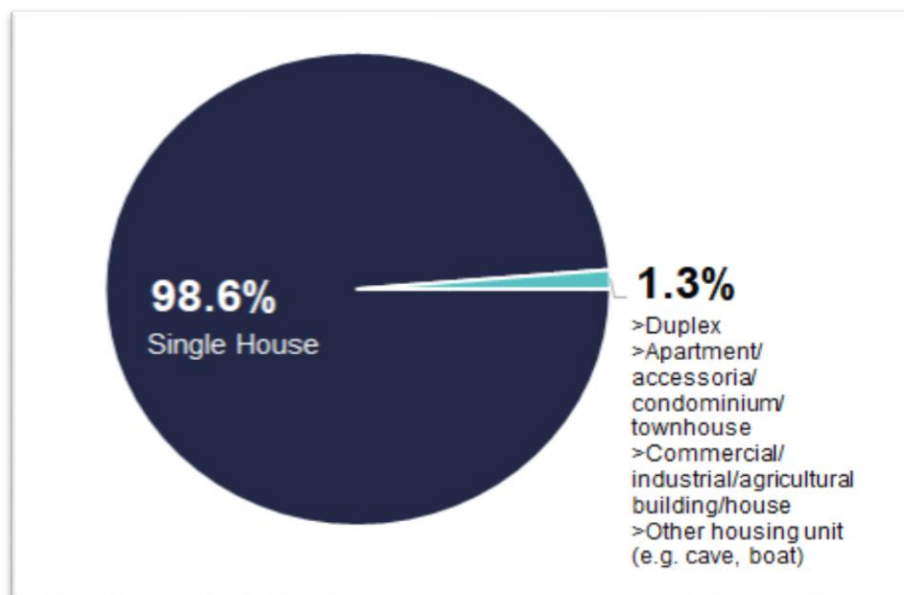
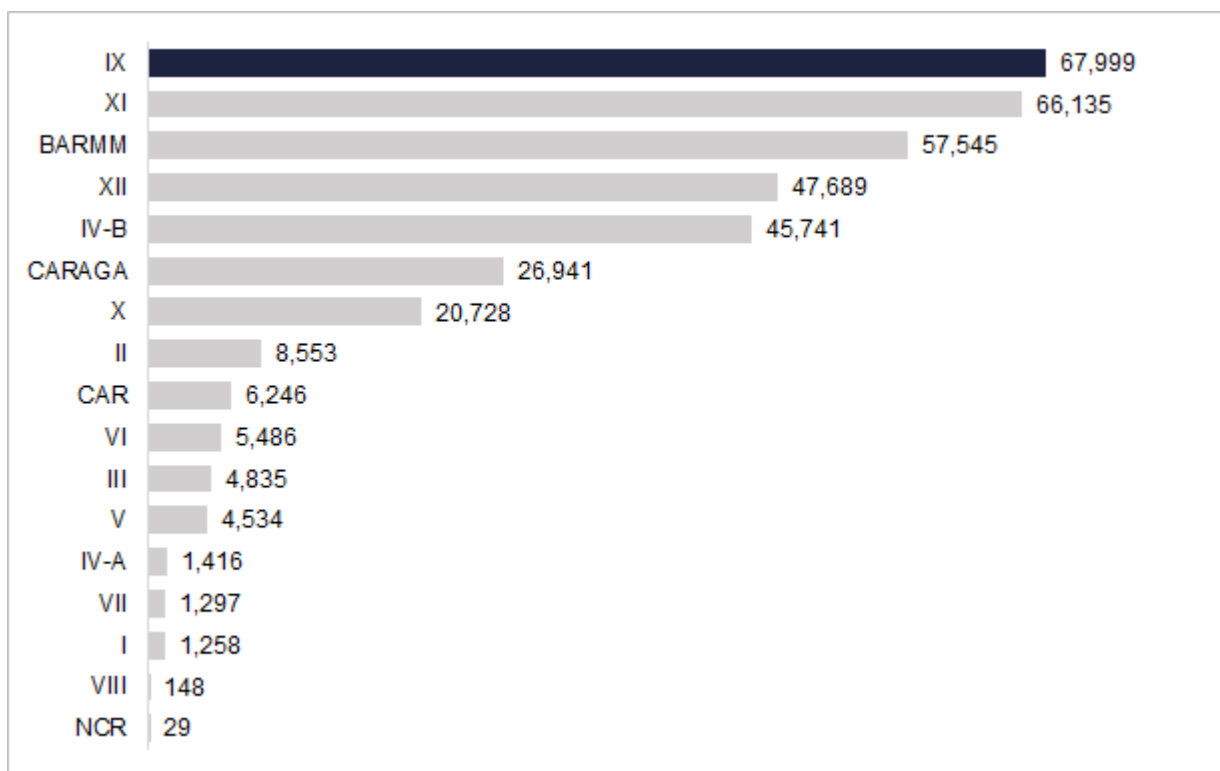


Figure 7: Percentage Distribution of Poor IP HHs by Type of Building/House They Reside

All regions posted higher than 90% of its households residing in single type housing units, except in NCR with 79.9%. Around 16.9% of IP households in NCR are residing in apartment/accessorial/rowhouse.

Construction Material of Roof

Construction Materials of the Roof is defined by PSA as structural acceptability of housing units which implies that these housing units are made of durable construction materials that will safeguard the occupants of the housing unit from adverse climatic conditions and provide protection and privacy. Strong materials include galvanized iron/aluminum, tile, concrete, brick, stone and asbestos. While cogon/nipa and anahaw are considered as light materials. Examples of salvaged/makeshift materials for building use are scrap GI sheets and planks of wood or pieces of “lawanit” dilapidated boxes, etc. which are usually salvaged from a burned or condemned structure.



Generally, Filipino houses were made of strong materials. However, this is not the case for IP households. Majority or 366,580 (48.29%) have housing units that are made of light materials, mostly residing in Regions IX, XI, BARMM, and Region XII. Meanwhile, 265,498 (34.98%) have housing units that are made of strong materials, mostly from Regions X, XI, CAR and Region IX. The remaining 16.73% are distributed among those residing in housing units with Mixed but predominantly Strong Materials (5.95%), Mixed but predominantly light materials (5.71%), Salvaged/ Makeshift Materials (3.93%), and Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials (1.14%).

In a study by Tran et.al (2012), poorly constructed houses have been known as one of the main sources of risks to climate hazards. Since majority of IP households have housing units that are made of light materials, IPs are very vulnerable to environment and disaster risks. Accordingly, Tran et.al (2012) noted that socio-economic situation of households translates to differing levels of housing vulnerability wherein houses of low income households are the most vulnerable in comparison with high and medium income households because owners tend to buy the cheapest plots, usually far from the city center, in suburban or peripheral zones or in hazard prone areas.

Construction Materials Used for Outer Walls

According to Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), Construction Materials Used for Outer Walls refers to structural acceptability of housing units which implies that these housing units are made of durable construction materials that will safeguard the occupants of the housing unit from adverse climatic conditions and provide protection and privacy.

Similar to the results of construction materials of roof, majority or 468,775 (68%) of poor IP households use light materials for their outer walls such as bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa and anahaw. Only 117,965 (16%) of the poor IP HHs uses strong materials (concrete, brick, stone, wood, plywood, asbestos, galvanized iron, aluminum and tile) for the outer walls while the others (16%) uses mixed but predominantly light materials, mixed but predominantly strong materials, salvaged/makeshift materials and mixed but predominantly salvaged materials.

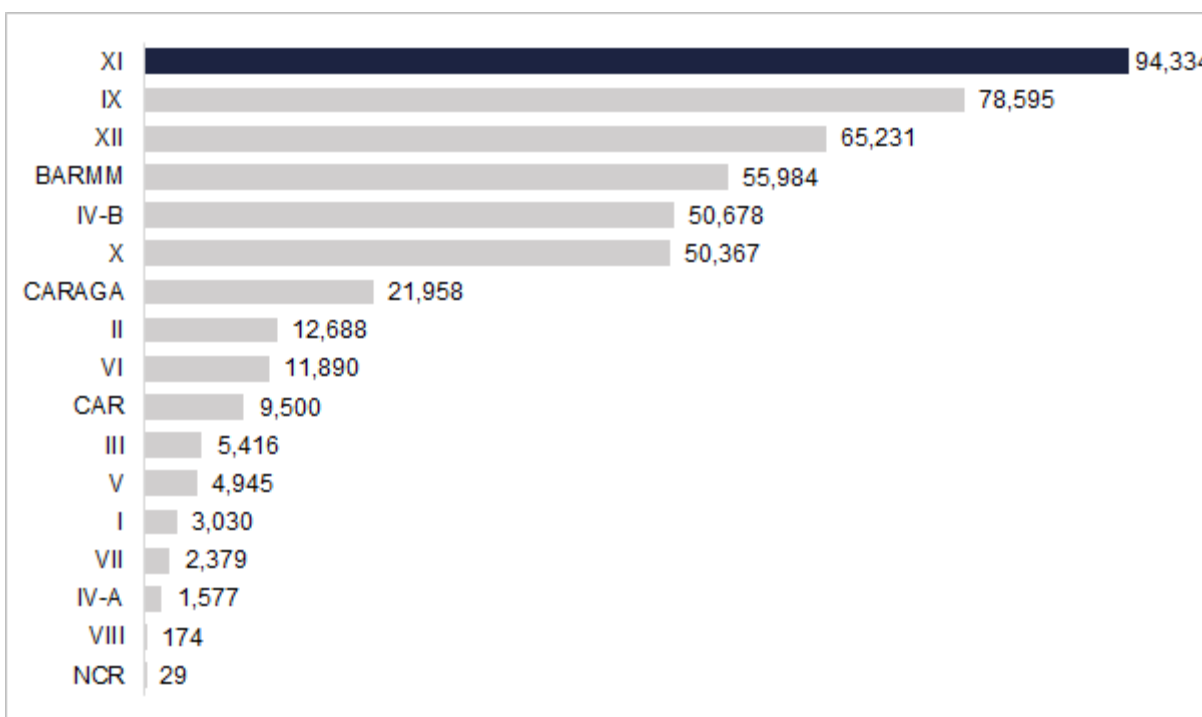


Figure 8: Number of Poor IP HHs Living in Houses with Light Roof, per region

Region XI (20.1%), Region IX (16.8%) and Region XII (13.9%) have the highest percentages of poor households with light outer wall materials. NCR (0.01%) and Region VIII (0.04%) have the lowest percentages of poor households among regions with outer walls made of light materials.

Tenure Status of the Housing Unit and Lot

Almost half or 44.8% of the poor IPs households owned their house and lot they occupied based on the Listahanan 2 results. About 39% of poor IPs households owned their house in rent-free lot with the consent of owner. These findings are consistent with the 2015 census result where more than half or 55.3% households owned or had owner-like possession of the house and lot that they occupied and also with the 21.4% of the households who owned the house while occupying a rent-free lot with consent of the owner.

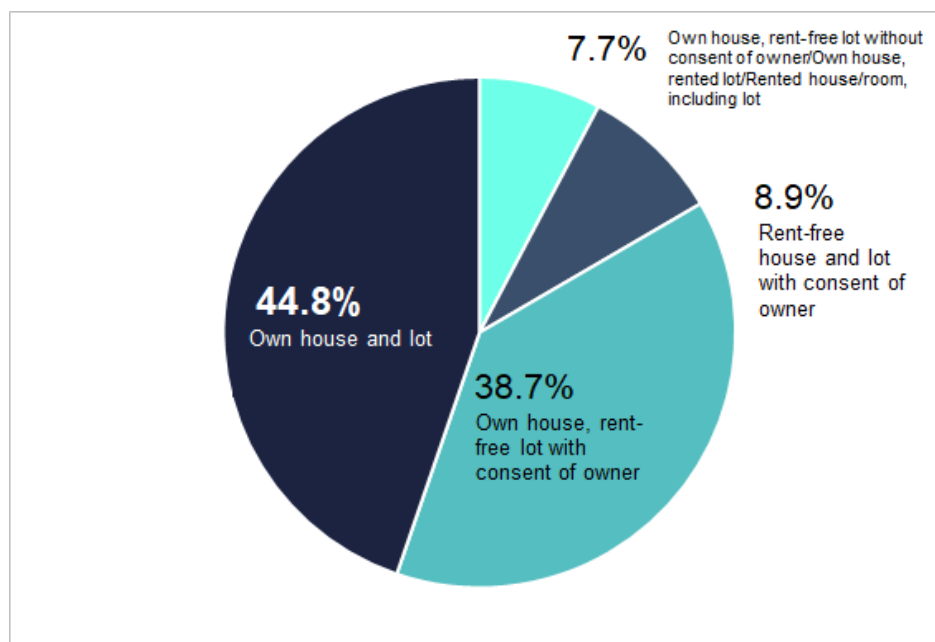


Figure 9: Number of Poor IP HHs Living in Houses with Light Outer Walls, per region

The remaining 16% of poor IPs households have the following tenure status: 8.9% lived in rent-free house and lot with consent of owner; 3.1% lived in their own house in a rent-free lot without consent of owner; 2.4% lived in their own house in a rented lot; 1.8% lived in a rented house, including lot; and the remaining 0.4% lived in a rent-free house and lot without consent of owner.

In seven out of the 17 regions, the proportion of poor IP households who owned the house and lot they occupied was higher than the 45% at the national level. In three of these regions, at least 60% owned the house and lot they occupied. These are Region I (61%), II (63%) and CAR (72%).

Access to Electricity

Less than half or 43 percent of poor IP households across the country had access to electricity, based on 2015 Listahanan Results. NCR and Region III had the highest proportion of households among regions using electricity at 90.58 percent and 76.39 percent respectively. This was followed by BARMM (71.42%) and Region IV-B (65.68%). Meanwhile, Region X had the lowest proportion of households among regions using electricity with 24.65 percent.

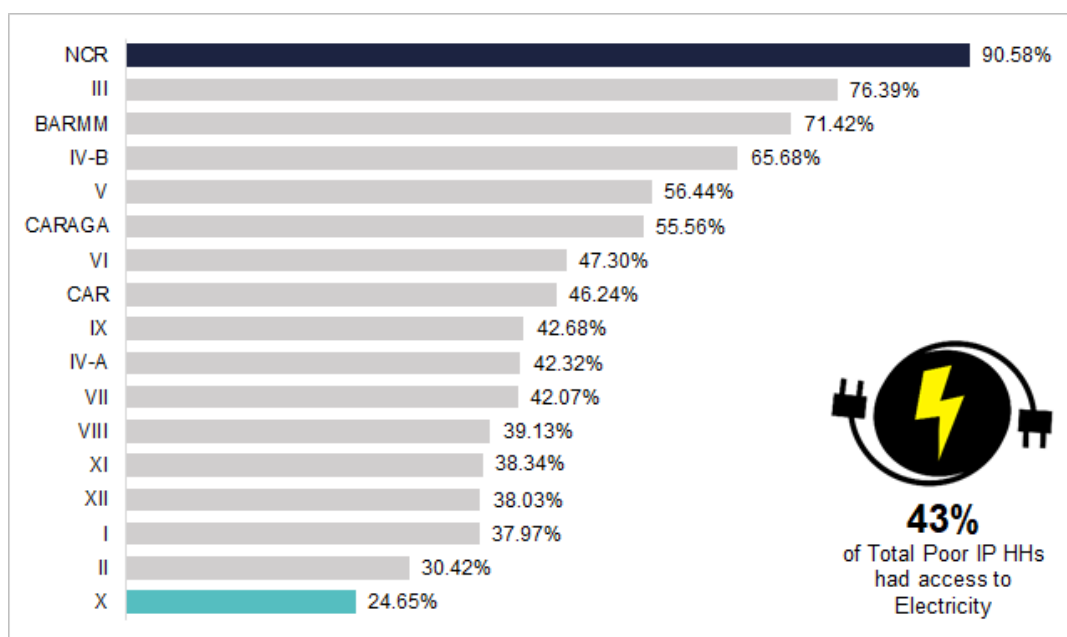


Figure 10: Percentage Distribution of Poor IP HHs with Access to Electricity, per region

Reyes et.al (2017) in their study on the *Inequality of Opportunities Among Ethnic Groups in the Philippines*, discussed that Filipinos in general have high access to basic services. In 2010, around 83.5% had access to electricity. The disparity in terms of access, however, exists across major ethnic group and area. Muslim ethnic group have the lowest proportion of members who have access to electricity, followed by non-Muslim IPs. These are observed both in 2000 and 2010, although the Muslim ethnic group have the largest improvements in terms of all the access indicators. However, Muslims in Mindanao have relatively higher access to electricity than non-Muslim IPs in the area, and this gap widens in 2010. Meanwhile, the non-indigenous/non-Muslim population appears to be the most fortunate group as they have very high access to all the basic services.

In 2018, the Department of Energy (DOE) issued Department Circular No. 2018-03-0005 otherwise known as "Electric Power Industry Reform Act of 2001 (EPIRA)". This policy circular serves as a guide to Indigenous Communities (IC) in accessing financial benefits from hosting generation facilities or power projects in their respective areas. Under the policy, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples shall endorse all legitimate indigenous cultural communities/indigenous peoples (ICCs/IPs) beneficiaries to the DOE within 30 days from receiving all the necessary requirements from the ICCs/IPs.

B. Health and Sanitation

Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

The Listahanan 2 identifies the Main Source of Water Supply for Drinking and/or Cooking of the covered households. This would determine the potential of the sources of drinking water to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction.

The most common source of drinking water among both urban and rural households is spring, river, stream, followed by shared, faucet community water system (Figure 11) Among urban households, 26 percent used water from spring, river, stream, 22 percent Shared, faucet community water system and 18 percent use shared, tube/ pipe well. For rural households, 31 percent used water from spring, river, stream, 23 percent shared faucet community water system and 18 percent use dug well as source of drinking water. One percent of urban households use own tube/pipe well, as compared with 2 percent of rural households. One percent (1%) of both urban and rural households main source of water was from rain.

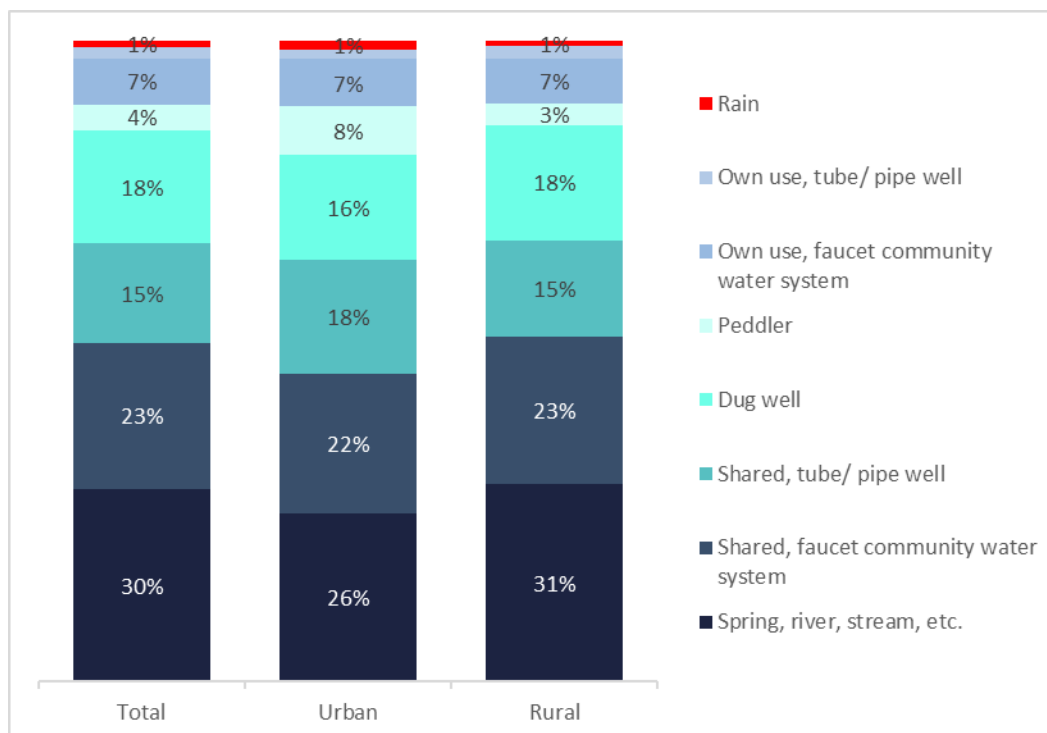


Figure 11: Percentage Distribution of Poor IP HHs by type of Main Source of Water, Rural and Urban areas

In Luzon cluster, 28 percent of households' major source of drinking water are from spring, river, stream, followed by shared, tube/pipe well with 22 percent household and 19 percent use shared, faucet community water system. In Visayas Island cluster, 37 percent of households use spring, river, stream, followed by 31 percent use dug well and 14 percent shared, faucet community water system. While in Mindanao Island cluster, 30

percent are from spring, river, stream, followed by 24 percent shared, faucet community water system and 18 percent are from dug well.

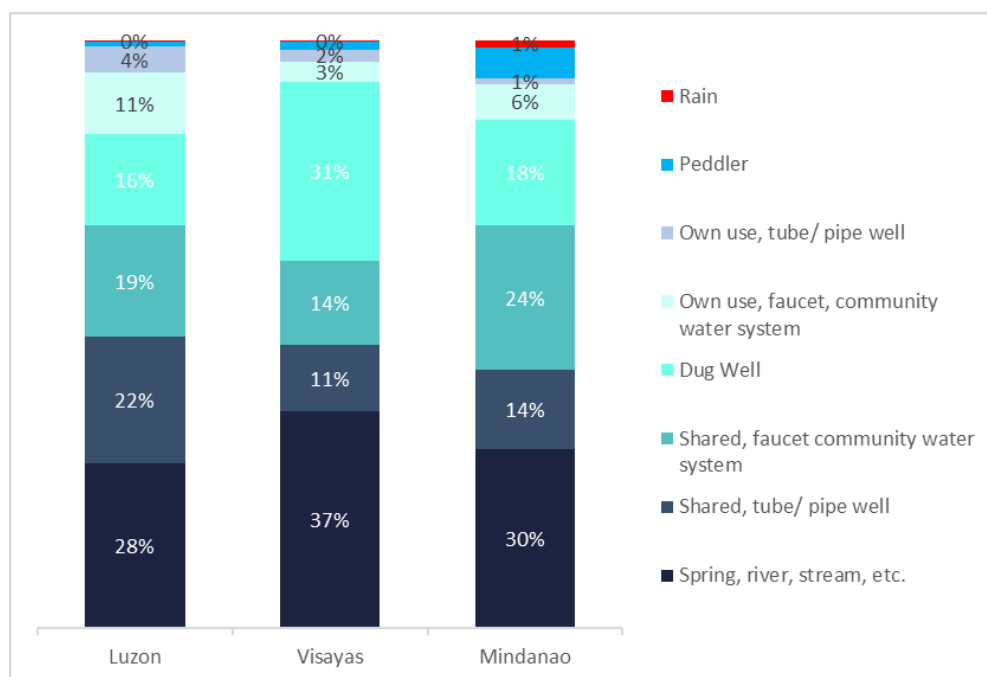


Figure 12: Percentage Distribution of Poor IP HHs per type of Main Source of Water by Island Cluster

Top 5 Regions with most improved source of drinking water² were CAR (71.5%), Region V (61.1%) and Region VIII (60.5%). While top 3 regions with least³ improved source of drinking water were BARMM, Region VI and Region IV-A.

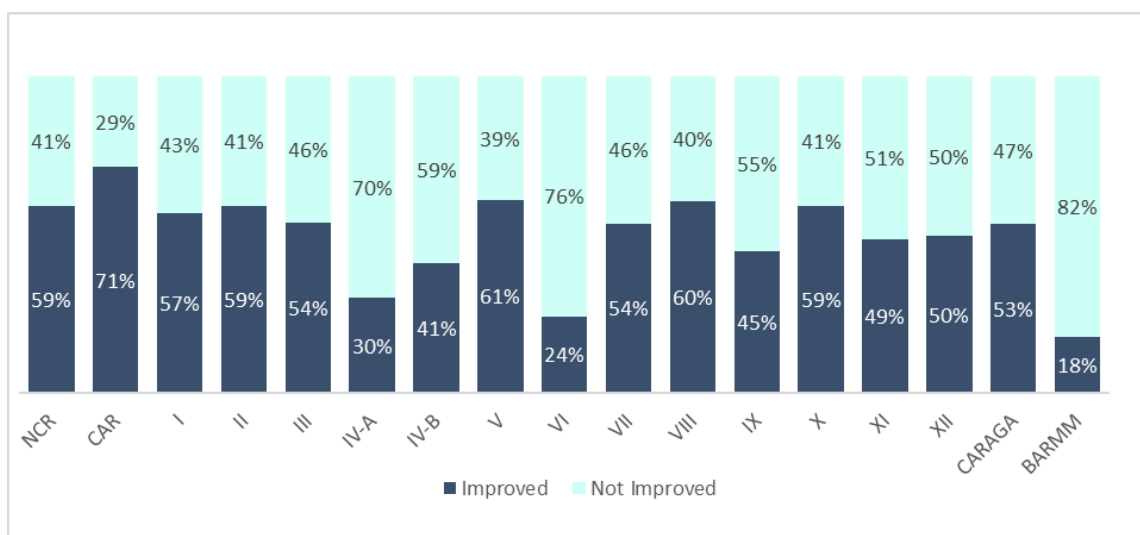


Figure 13: Percentage Distribution of HHs with Improved Source of Water by Region

² Improved source of water: Own use, faucet, community water system, Shared, faucet community water system, Own use, tube/ pipe well, Shared, tube/ pipe well

³ Dug Well, Spring, river, stream, etc., Rain,

Sanitation

Access to toilet facilities prevents contamination of food and water supplies which by extension limits the transmission of diseases such as cholera, typhoid and polio. Results from the Listahanan assessment showed that 399,137 or 52.5 percent IP Households have access to either water sealed or closed pit toilet facilities, 146,096 or 19.2 percent using open pit toilet facilities and 55,518 or 7.3 percent using other type such as pail system. However, 158,319 or 20.8 percent of IP households did not have access to any type of toilet facilities.

Water-sealed toilet facilities are common basic sanitation services for both Rural and Urban Areas with 37 percent and 26 percent respectively. Around 21 percent of IPs residing in Urban areas still practice open defecation and 19 percent for Rural areas. On the other hand, 20 percent in Urban areas and 19 percent in rural areas are still practicing open pit toilet facilities.

Across all regions, absence of toilet facilities is high in Regions VIII, III, NCR, IV-A, IV-A, IV-B, V, VII and CARAGA.

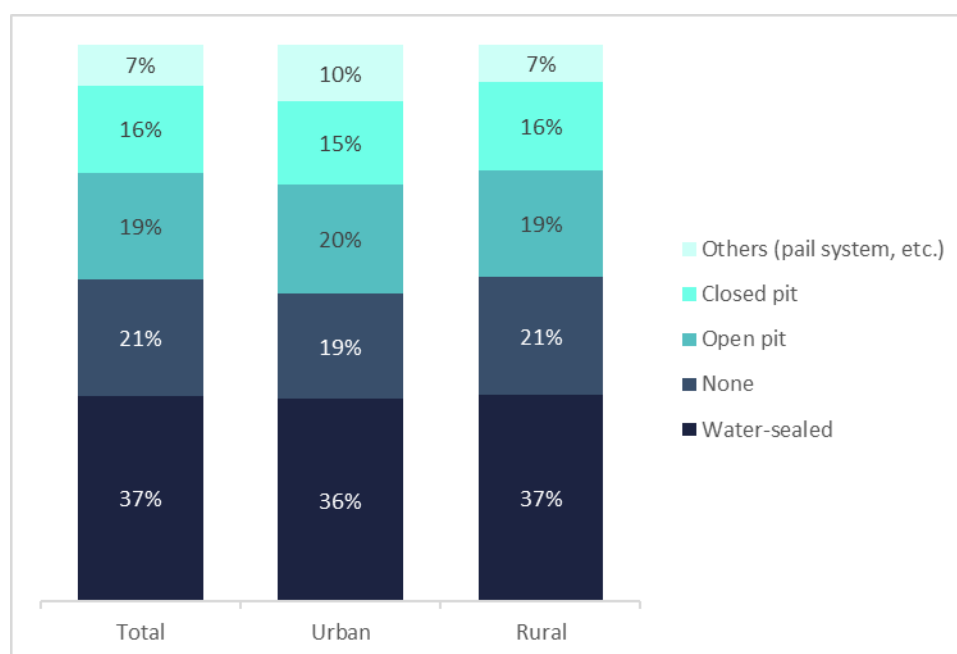


Figure 14: Percentage Distribution of Poor IP HHs per type of Toilet Facility, Rural and Urban areas

Attending Health Center

Majority or 57 percent of IP Household members not attending health center while 43 percent attending health center. IP Household members living in urban areas have higher incidence of not attending health center (61 percent) as compared to rural areas with 56 percent incidence. It was also observed that more IP females (45.4 percent) are attending health center as compared to male (40.69 percent). Maternal care program in the

Philippines recommends that every pregnant woman have at least 3 prenatal care visits during her pregnancy, 1 visit in each of the three trimesters. Among pregnant IPs, 61 percent attending health center while 39 percent not attending health center.

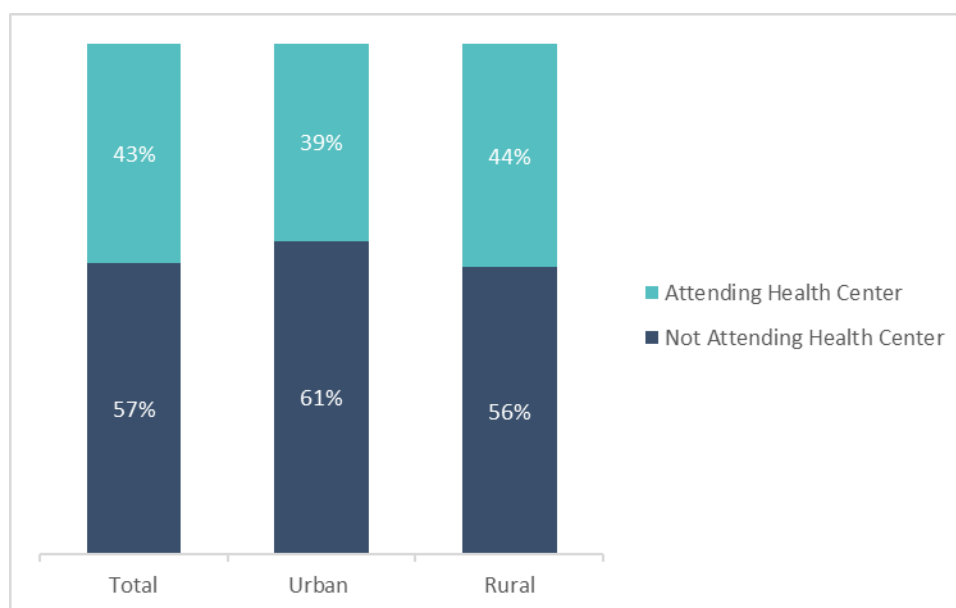


Figure 15: Percentage Distribution of Poor IP household members attending health center, Rural and Urban areas

Teenage pregnancy is one of the health concern in the Philippines. Based on the Listahanan data, around 2.95 percent or 5,195 young IP women age 15-19 has begun childbearing (teenage pregnant). Among young adult women age 20 to 24, 6.12 percent are already mothers (Table 1).

Age	Total IP Female	Number of IPs who have begun childbearing	Percentage who have begun childbearing
15	51,701	489	0.95%
16	44,639	686	1.54%
17	40,633	1,019	2.51%
18	38,360	1,389	3.62%
19	35,889	1,612	4.49%
20	35,683	1,892	5.30%
21	32,438	1,942	5.99%
22	32,149	2,004	6.23%
23	31,003	2,056	6.63%
24	29,562	1,948	6.59%
15-19	159,521	4,706	2.95%
20-24	160,835	9,842	6.12%

Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Female IPs aged 15-24 who have begun childbearing

C. Education

Highest Educational Attainment of the HH Head

Albert et al. (2015) provided evidence that education correlates with living standards: practically 19 out of every 20 poor persons in 2009 belong to households where the heads have little or no schooling. Lack of education of the household head limits earning potentials of the household (Albert et al.,2015). This can also be observed in the Listahanan 2 results where majority of heads of poor IPs households (60.4%) only completed elementary education. The proportion of household heads who finished high school (19.5%) and no grade completed (17.7%) came in second and third, respectively.

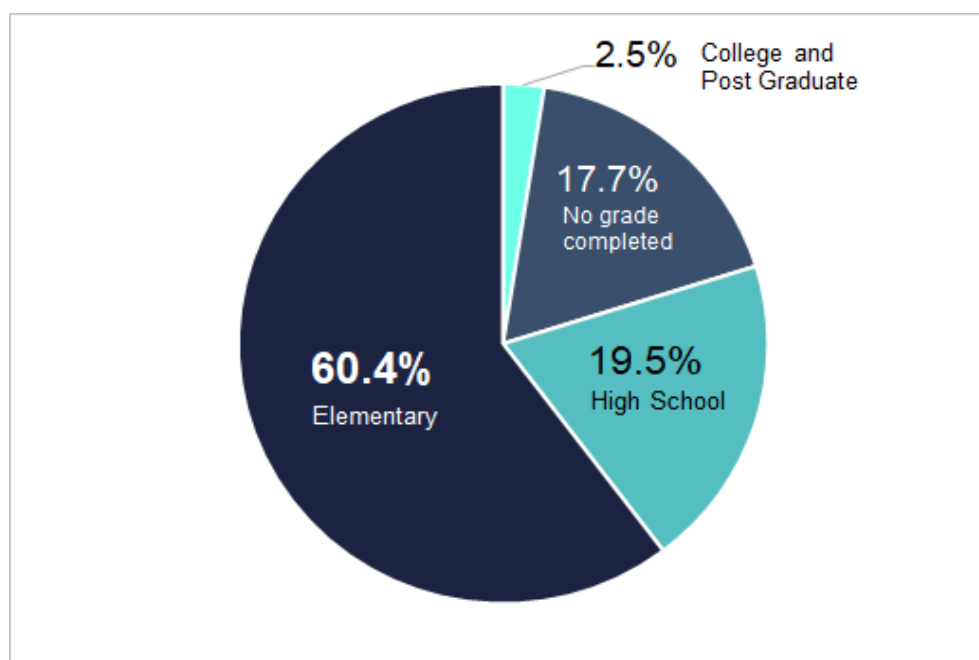


Figure 16: Percentage Distribution of Poor IP HH Head Highest Educational Attainment

Four out of the top 5 regions with the highest number of poor IPs households also have the highest proportion of household heads who completed elementary education. These are Region XI (66.8%), X (66.4%), IX (61.8%) and XII (60.1%). BARMM which is third among regions that have the highest number of poor IPs households have the highest proportion of household heads with no grade completed at 45 percent.

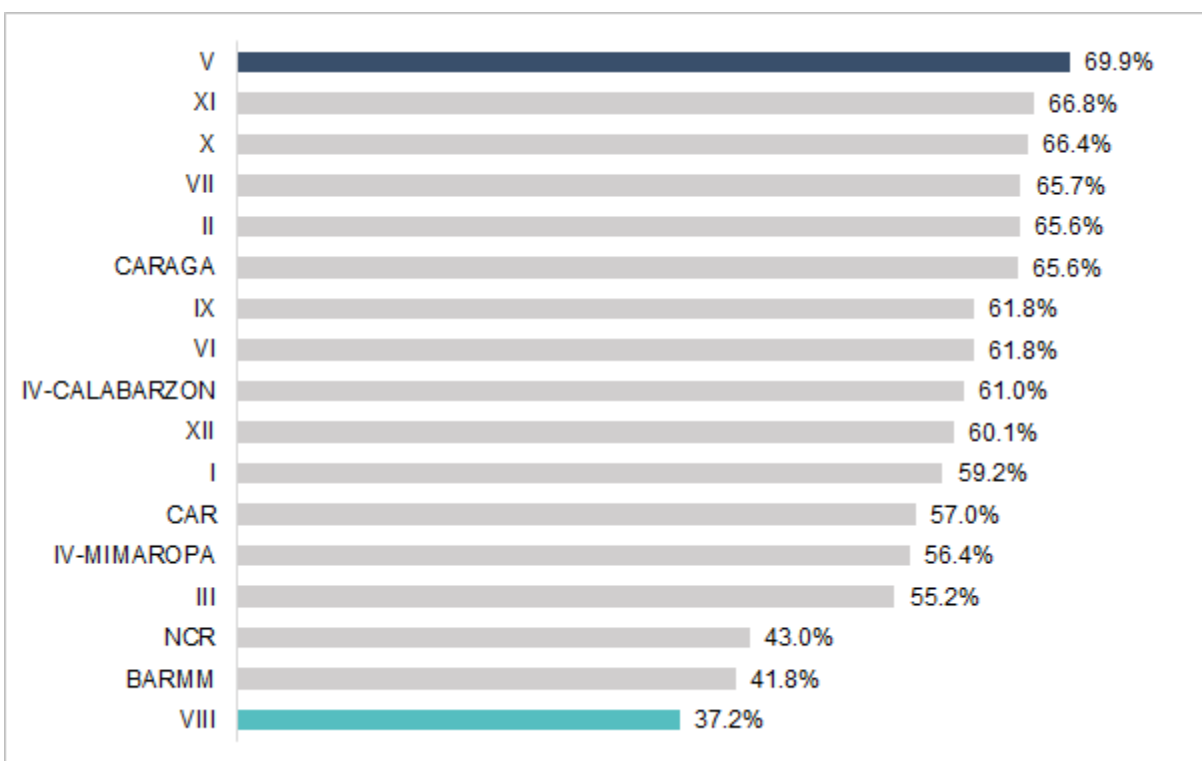


Figure 17: Percentage distribution of Poor IP HH Head with Elementary Education, per region

Similar to the findings of Albert et al. (2015), Asian Development Bank (2009) discussed that poverty incidence is correlated with the educational attainment of the household head wherein almost 50 percent of household heads who did not complete any formal schooling are poor while only two (2) percent of college graduates have income below the poverty line. Almost 30 percent of those who did not complete high school are poor. In terms of distribution, around 67 percent of the poor households were elementary school graduates or lower. ADB also noted that access to quality education is identified as a key pathway out of poverty.

Highest Educational Attainment of Poor IP household members aged 18 & above

Of the 1,966,322 identified poor IP household members of the Listahanan 2 that are aged 18 and above, 53.1 percent or 1,043,346 IPs have the highest educational attainment of Elementary which includes those who have attained Kinder to Grade 6. 26.3 percent or 516,959 IPs have attained at least High School level, including those who have attained grades 7 to 12 and/or graduated high school, while 5.7 percent or 111,240 IPs have attained up to college and post graduate studies including those who have completed 1st to 4th year college and/or those who have completed bachelor's degree and Masteral or Doctorate Degrees. Meanwhile, 14.99 percent or 294,772 have No Grade Completed.

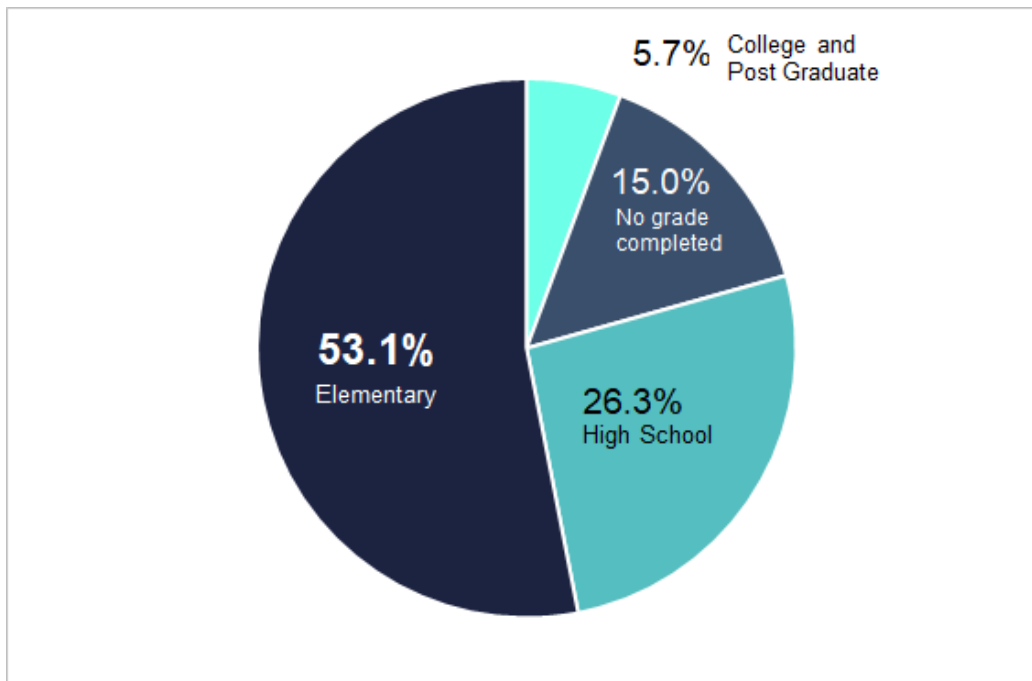


Figure 18: Percentage distribution of Poor IP household members aged 18 & above Highest Educational Attainment

Most of those who have no grade completed are from BARMM with 86,016 IPs, followed by those in Region XII with 42, 536 IPs and Region IX with 38,573 IPs. On the other hand, those who have attained post graduate studies are mostly from CAR with 85 IPs attaining Masteral or Doctorate Degrees, followed by Region IX also with 72 IPs.

Of those who have the highest attainment of Elementary with reference to the total population, most are from Region XI with 198,199 (59.37%) IPs completing Kinder to Grade 6, followed by Region X with 131,002 (57.47%) IPs, and Region I with 12,793 (56.51%) IPs. While for those who have attained College, most are from CAR with 23,801 IPs, followed by Region IX with 17,334 IPs, and Region XI with 12,008 IPs.

Result of the Listahanan 2 is consistent with a study by EED Philippine Partners Task Force for Indigenous Peoples Rights (EED-TFIP) in 2004 which showed that one out of three indigenous children entering primary school will most likely drop out and fail to graduate. Moreover, the indigenous peoples' chance of availing a secondary school education is around 27 percent during that time and completing it, a mere 11 percent. College education appears out of reach for most of them, with just about a six (6) percent chance. Graduating from college would indeed be an achievement, with only two (2) percent of the population having the chance of doing so.

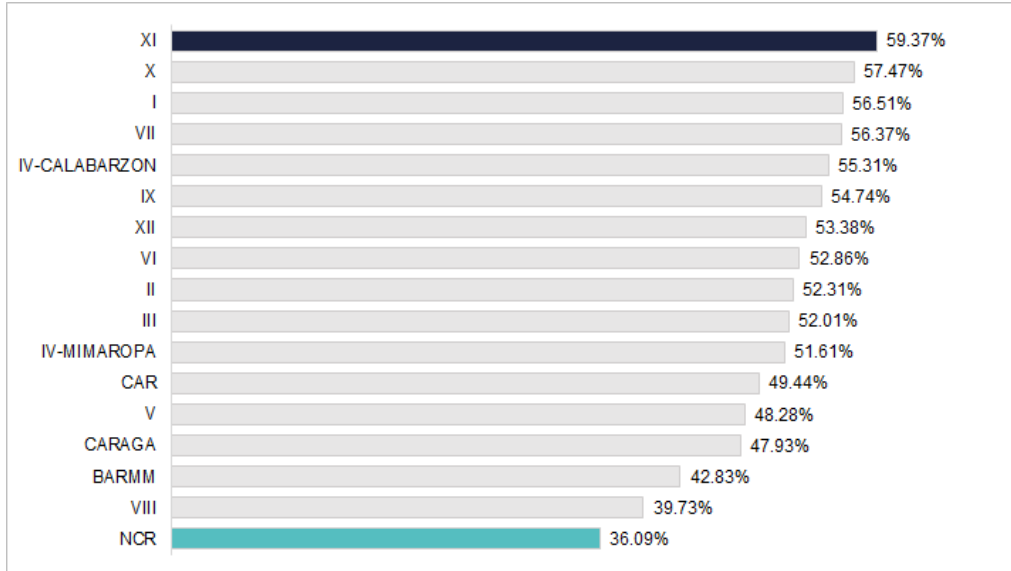


Figure 19: Percentage distribution of Poor IP household members aged 18 & above with Elementary Education, per region

Poor IP household members aged 3-17 years old and attending school

Of the 1,792,442 identified poor IP household members of the Listahanan 2 aged 3 to 17 years old, 73.7 percent or 1,321,235 children and youth IPs are attending school during the time of the assessment. This represents the school age population of the identified poor IP households. On the other hand, 26.3 percent or 471,207 children and youth IPs are not attending school during the time of the survey.

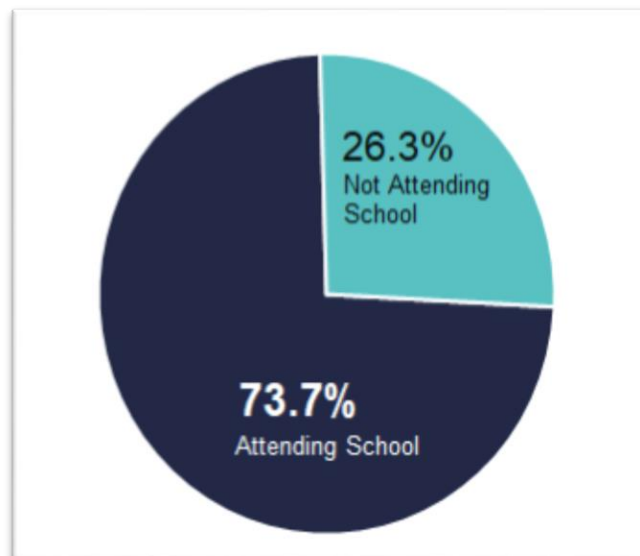


Figure 20: Percentage Distribution of Poor IP Household Members Aged 3-17 years old Attending School

The region with the highest percentage of children and youth that are not attending school is BARMM with 43.72 percent, followed by Region VIII and III with 37.95 percent and 34.35 percent respectively. On the other hand, Region VI had the lowest percentage of children and youth not attending school with 18.67 percent and Region XI with 21.11 percent.

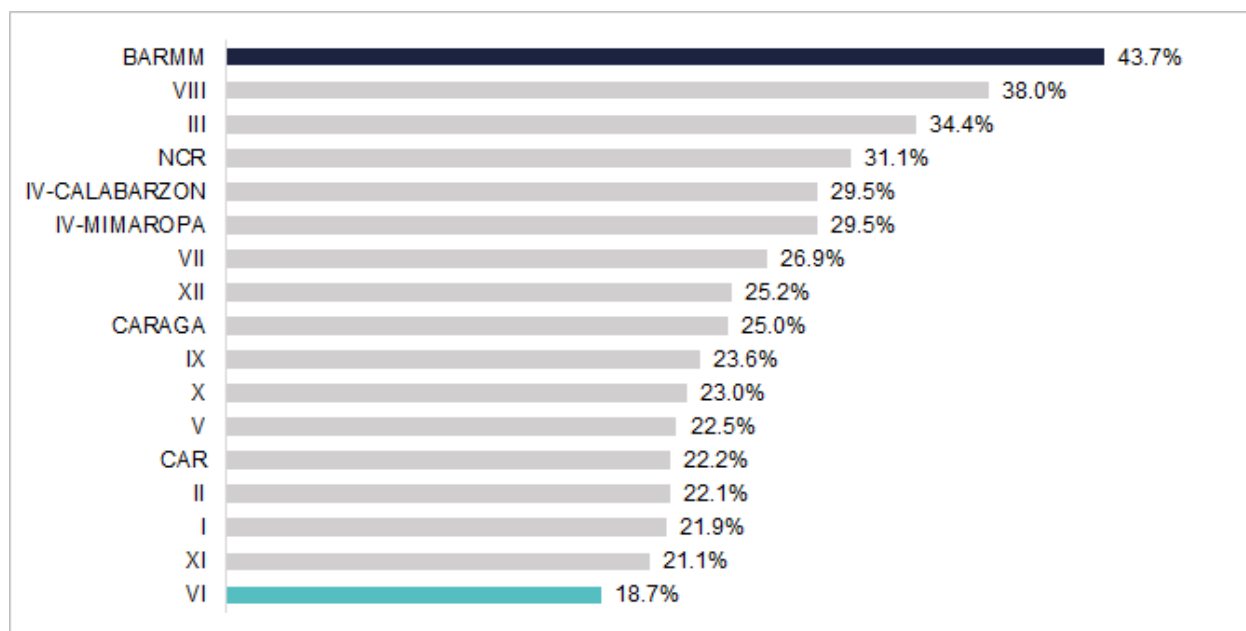


Figure 21: Percentage Distribution of Poor IP Household Members Aged 3-17 years old Not Attending School, per region

In DSWD, MCCT-IP in GIDA beneficiaries are eligible for cash grants if they are willing to comply with education conditions such as children 3-4 years old must attend daycare or preschool at least 85 percent of the time and children 5-18 years old must attend elementary or secondary classes at least 85 percent of the total days of classes every month.

Orbeta et.al conducted the Third Wave Impact Evaluation (IE) of 4Ps in 2021. According to the discussion paper, positive program impacts are mostly concentrated among children that are monitored in the program for their school attendance. This result confirms what other studies found in terms of the importance of conditionalities and labelling in achieving desired impacts of cash transfer programs. However, IE Wave 3 found low enrollment rates among children 3 to 5 years old and a common reason for this trend is the perception among parents that children within this age group are too young to attend school. Unfortunately, there is limited information on the effect of cash transfer programs on school enrollment and attendance of children under-five.

D. Income and Employment

The 2015 Listahanan shows that there were 836,136 IPs employed. More males than females among IPs employed. Of the 836,136 employed IPs in 2015, 75.89 percent were males and 24.11 percent were females. A similar trend was observed among IP Household Heads, with 93.5 percent of male household heads and 6.5 percent of female household heads employed.

Across age groups, the largest number of employed IPs were in the age group 25-34 years, which accounted for 27 percent of the total employed IPs. The 35-44 age group comprised the second largest group (25%), followed by the age group 15-24 (20.9%).

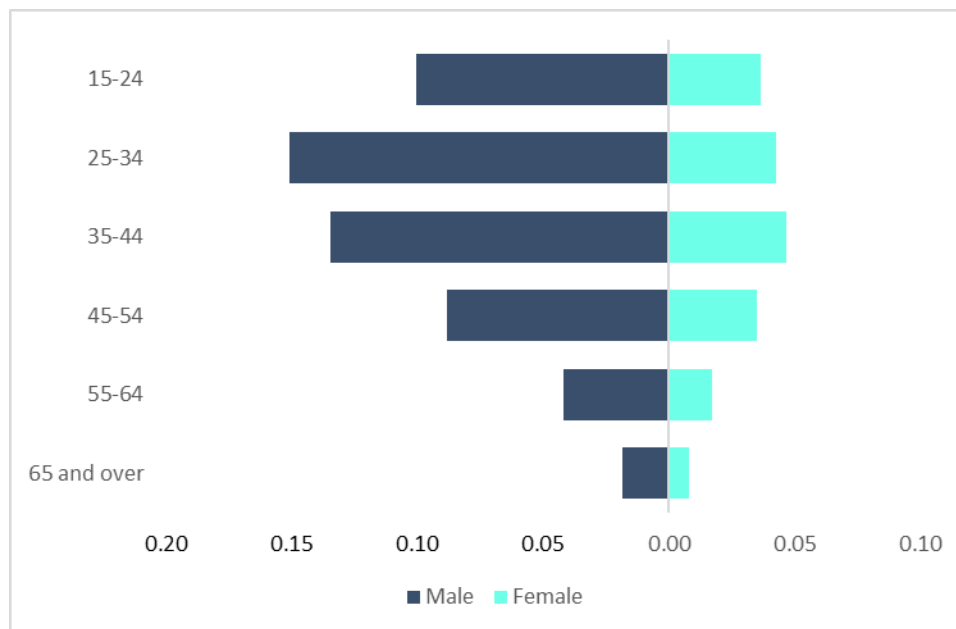


Figure 22: Percentage distribution of IP HH members Employed by Sex and Age Group

Across occupation groups, workers in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupation comprised the largest share of 44.7 percent of the 833,496 total employed/with business IPs in 2015. Elementary occupations were the second largest group of workers (43.5%) followed by the services and sales workers (4.0%) craft and related trades workers (3.2%). Among male IPs, 49.3 percent are workers in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupational group, followed by 40.3 percent are belong to elementary occupation. For female IPs, 53.0 percent are belonging to elementary occupation and 29.5 percent are belonging to skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupational group.

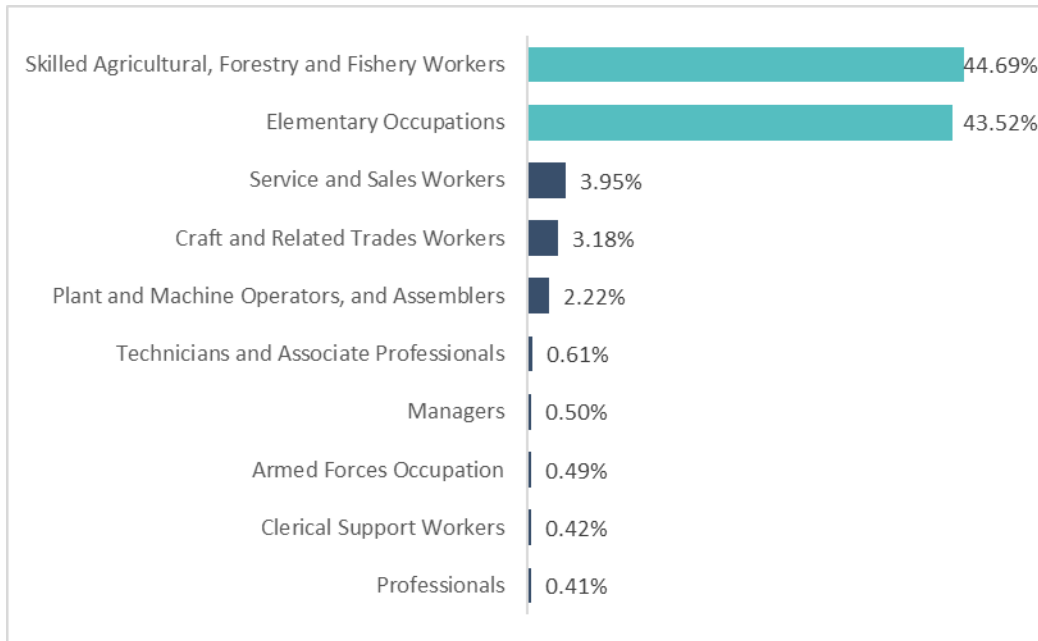


Figure 23: Percentage of Employed/Business Persons by Major Occupation Group

Class of Work

Employed IP Household heads fall into any of these classes of workers: (1) wage and salary workers, (2) self-employed workers without any paid employee, (3) employers in their own family-operated farm or business, and (4) unpaid family workers. Wage and salary workers are classified further as those who work for private households, private establishments, government or government-controlled corporations and those who work with pay in their own family-operated farm or business. In 2015 Listahanan, the wages and salary IP household head workers made up 37.5 percent of the total IP Household Head employed in which those who worked in private establishments was the largest in proportion (18.6%), followed by workers in private households (14.2%), workers with pay in own family-operated farms or businesses (3%) and workers in government and government-controlled corporations (1.6%). The self-employed workers without any paid employees were estimated at 32.2 percent of the total IP Household Head employed, while the unpaid family workers at 17.9 percent.

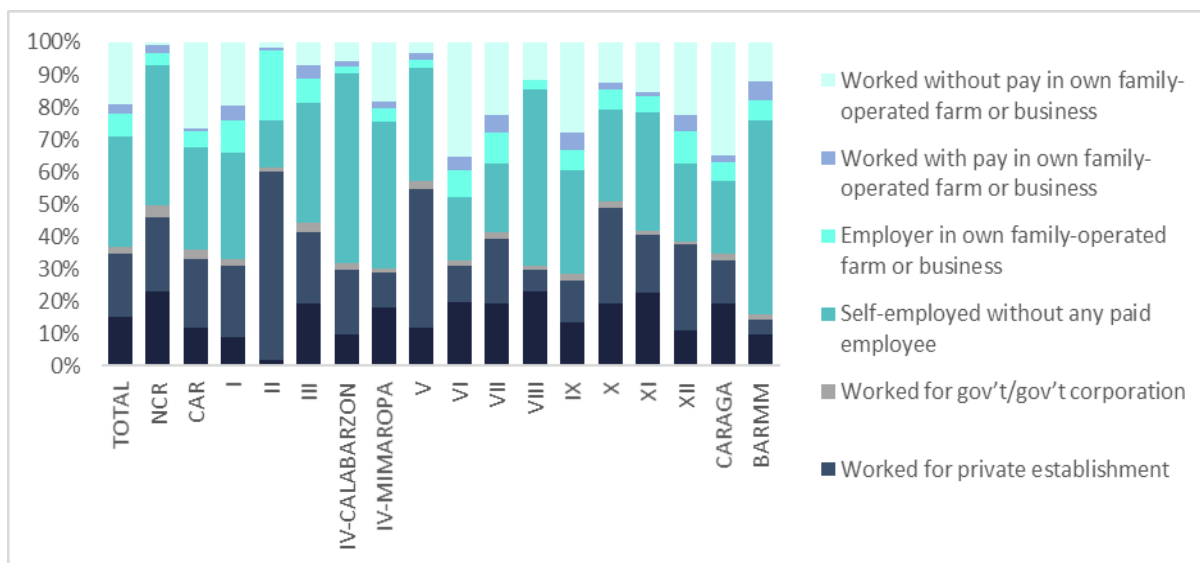


Figure 24: Number of Poor IP HH head by Class of Work

Among IP HH members, 28.9 percent (330,076) of the total employed were self-employed without any paid employee, followed by 22.8 percent (260,757) were wage and salary workers, with those working in private establishments and 20.6 percent were unpaid family workers (235,347). Only 2.1 percent (24,286) IPs were worked for government or government corporation.

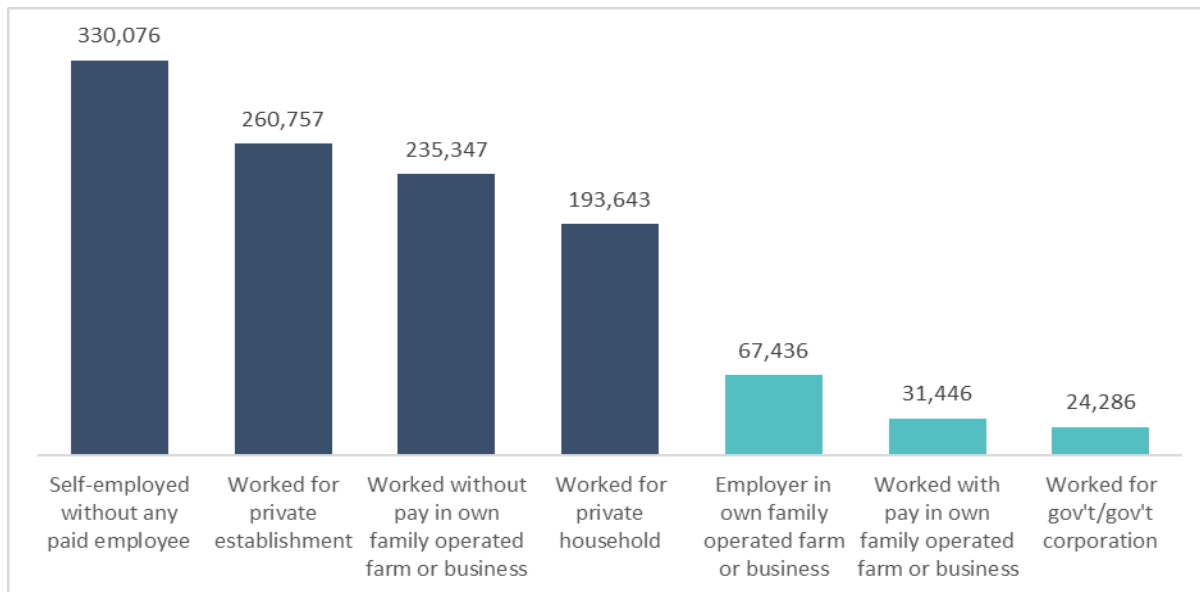


Figure 25: Number of Poor IP HHs by Nature of Employment of HH Head, per region

Nature of Employment

Employed persons are classified as either full-time workers or part-time workers. Full-time workers refer to those who worked for 40 hours or more during the reference week, while those who worked for less than 40 hours were considered. In the 2015 Listahanan, it was found that most of the household heads of the identified poor IP households worked in Short-term, seasonal, or casual job / business / unpaid family work, comprising 50.37% or 382,343 households. Most of these are from Region IX and BARMM. Further, this is followed by those household heads of poor IP households who are engaged in Permanent job/ business/ unpaid family work, with 35.21 percent or 267,262 households. Most of these are from Regions XI and XII. On the other hand, household heads who worked for different employers or customers on a day-to-day/ week-to-week basis compose only 8.63% or only 65,503 households, and mostly from Regions X and XI.

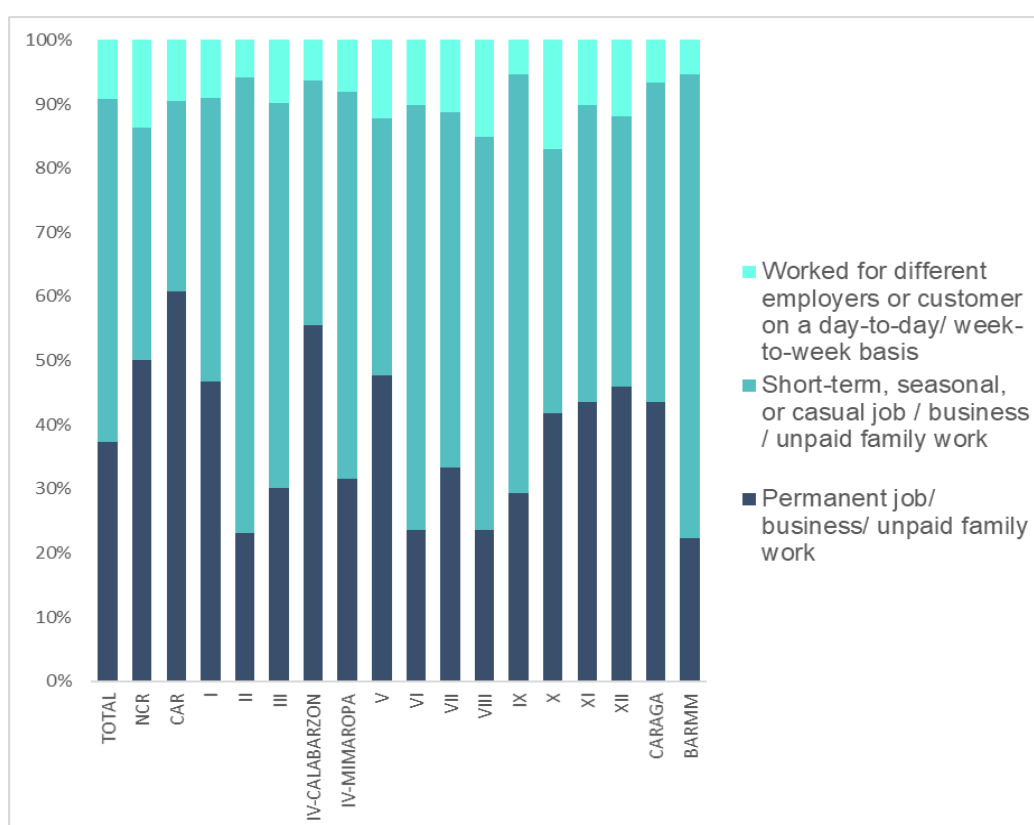


Figure 26: Nature of employment of Poor IP household members aged 18 & above, per region

Among IP household members, majority or 53.5 percent of employed IPs were Short-term or seasonal or casual job / business / unpaid family work while 37.0 percent were engaged in permanent job/business/unpaid family work. Only 9.4 percent were worked for different employers or costumer on day-to day or week to week basis.

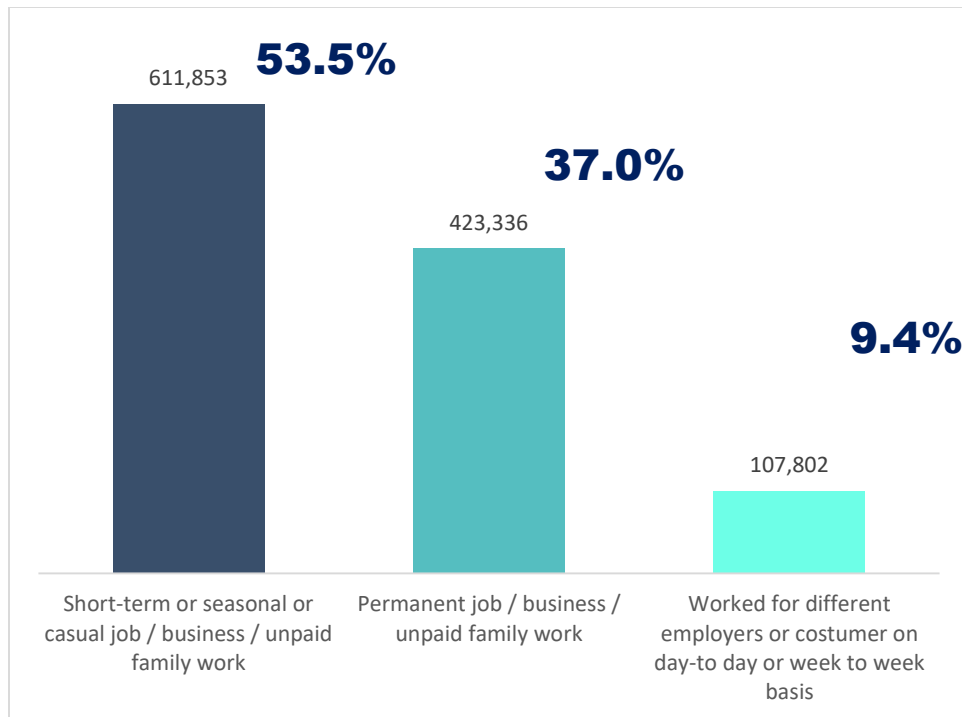


Figure 27: Number of Poor IP household members aged 15-24 who are working, per region

Working Youth

Of the 2.25 million IP population 15 years old and over in 2015, 780,320 were youth (15-24 years old). An estimated 157,942 of these youth was either employed or unemployed. This translates to a youth labor force participation rate of 20.2 percent.

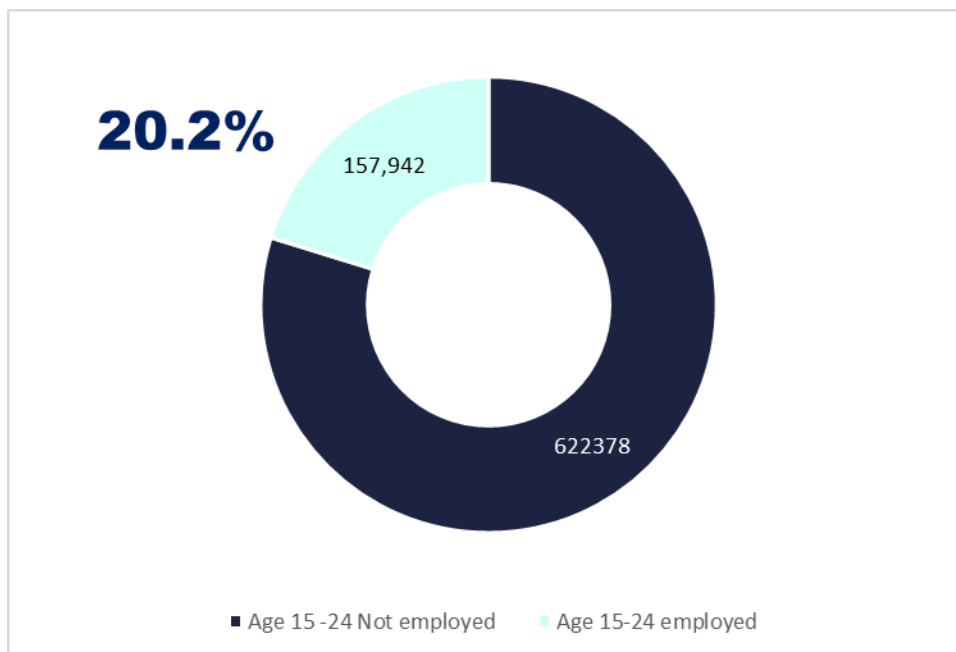


Figure 28: Number of Poor IP household youth members aged 15-24, employed and not employed

Working Children

Working children are the number of children aged 5 to 17 years who worked for at least one hour during the past week. Of the 1.53 million IP population 5 to 17 years old in 2015, two (2) percent or 31,121 were children. More than half or 69.5 percent were male working children while 30.5 percent were female working children. Aged 15-17 years old comprised of 82.7 percent working children and around 16.0 percent were aged 10-14 years old. There were 1.4 percent working children belong to age group 5-9 years old.

Age of Working Children	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
5-9	262	166	428	1.4%
10-14	3,478	1,493	4,971	16.0%
15-17	17,885	7,837	25,722	82.7%
Total	21,625	9,496	31,121	100.0%

Incidence of working children were high in rural areas as compared to urban areas. Recorded incidence of child labor in rural was 26,706 while 4,415 in urban areas. Regions with high incidence of working children were observed in Region X, Region XI, Region II and BARMM.

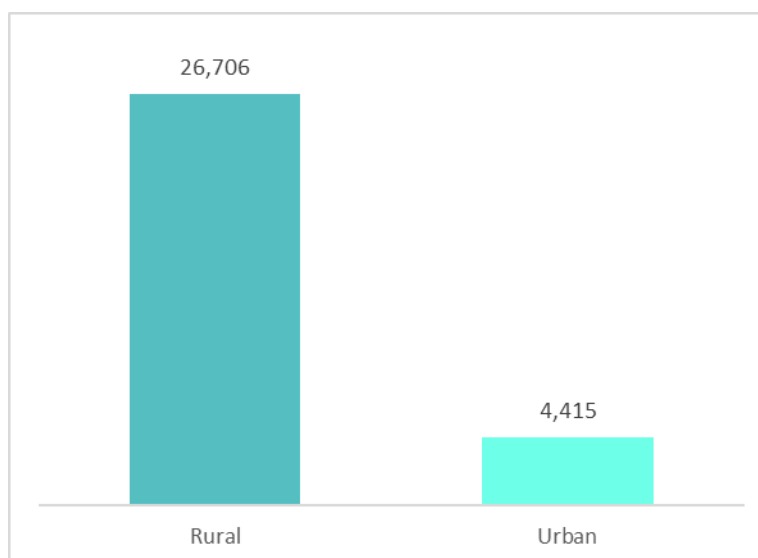


Figure 29: Number of Poor IP household members aged 17 below who are working, rural and urban

III. Major Risks and Vulnerabilities of Identified Poor Indigenous People Households

Risks are uncertain events that may damage someone's well-being, leading to poverty. As mentioned in the DSWD Social Protection Vulnerability and Adaptation Manual, although the risks are categorized into four major types such as life cycle, economic, environmental, and governance, the risks are not mutually exclusive but are in fact related to each other. This is due to the varying levels of vulnerabilities, exposures and capacities of individuals, families and communities. This study categorized relevant Listahanan 2 indicators into the four mentioned types of risk in order to present a different illustration of the situation of poor IP households in the Philippines.⁴

A. Economic Risks

In this study, economic risks are operationally defined by looking at eleven Listahanan 2 indicators. The poor IP households are experiencing economic risks if:

- female household head is currently pregnant
- household head is a solo parent
- household head has disability
- household head attained only Grade 10 or below
- household head although did not work, doesn't have a job or business
- household head worked without pay in own family operated farm or business
- household head was paid in kind, imputed (received as wage/salary), or per piece, or received other/no salaries/wages
- household head worked for different employers or costumer on day-to day or week to week basis
- household is located in rural area
- household lives in rent free house and lot without consent of owner
- household includes two or more non-relative families/persons.

⁴ See Annex 1 for list of Listahanan 2 indicators categorized per risk classification.

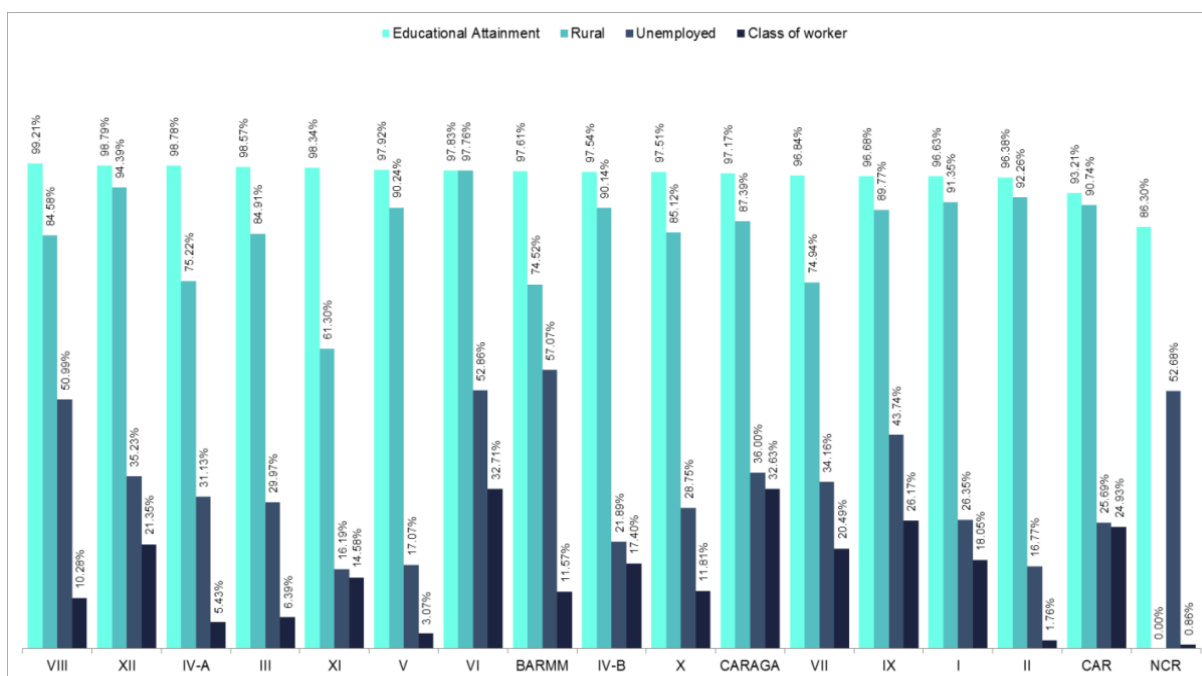


Figure 30: Number of Poor IP HHs experiencing high economic risks

The top four (4) indicators with the highest incidence rate under this type of risk are educational attainment (97.3% or 738,780 households), urban-rural classification (83.1% or 630,665), unemployment (32.3% or 244,916), and class of worker (17.9% or 135,663).

Low educational attainment of household heads is evident across all regions. Meanwhile, except for NCR, the IP households are also concentrated in rural areas in all other regions.

B. Governance Risks

Governance risk refers to potential harm caused by decisions, policies and processes made by both state and non-state actors that may result in conditions such as exclusion, displacement, loss of property or migration. This type of risk is defined operationally in this research as the experience of displacement of any member of the IPs household and the tenure status of the housing unit and the lot occupied by the household.

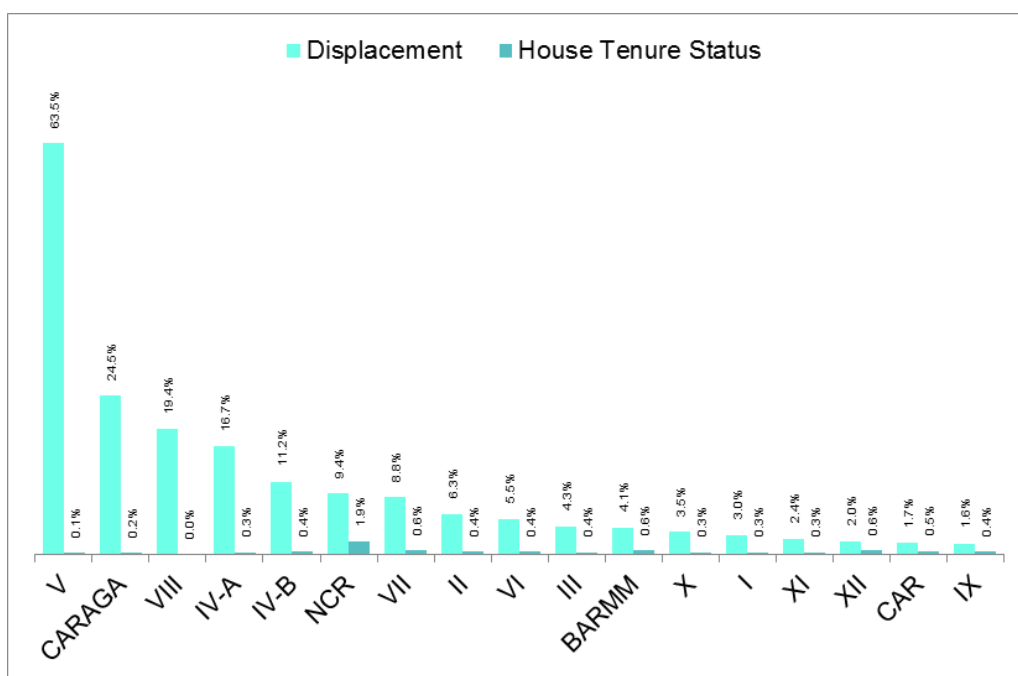


Figure 31: Number of Poor IP HHs experiencing high governance risks

Using these variables, the results of Listahanan 2 seem to show that only a small proportion of the identified poor IPs households experience high governance risk. Only 5.8% of the total identified poor IPs households or 43,857 experienced displacements. It is notable however that almost two thirds or 63.5% of identified poor IPs households in Region V has experienced displacement. CARAGA with 24.5% of identified poor households come in far second under this variable. On the other hand, only 0.4 % of the total identified poor IPs household experienced high risk in terms of tenure status. This seems to present a conflicting picture from the earlier mentioned that indigenous peoples in the Philippines are often marginalized when it comes to projects affecting their lands and have been the victims of forced displacement as a result of ventures such as the exploitation of natural resources.

C. Lifecycle Risks

Individual and life cycle risks as operationally defined in this research are those IP households experiencing deprivation on access to health, water and sanitation and presence of disability and pregnant member in the household.

Among six indicators, access to health center had the highest incidence of deprivation among IP Households. These mean that 4 out of 10 IP Household were deprived of basic health services. While 3 out of 10 IP Household are also experiencing deprivation on clean water supply and 2 out of 10 are experiencing deprivation on access to toilet facilities.

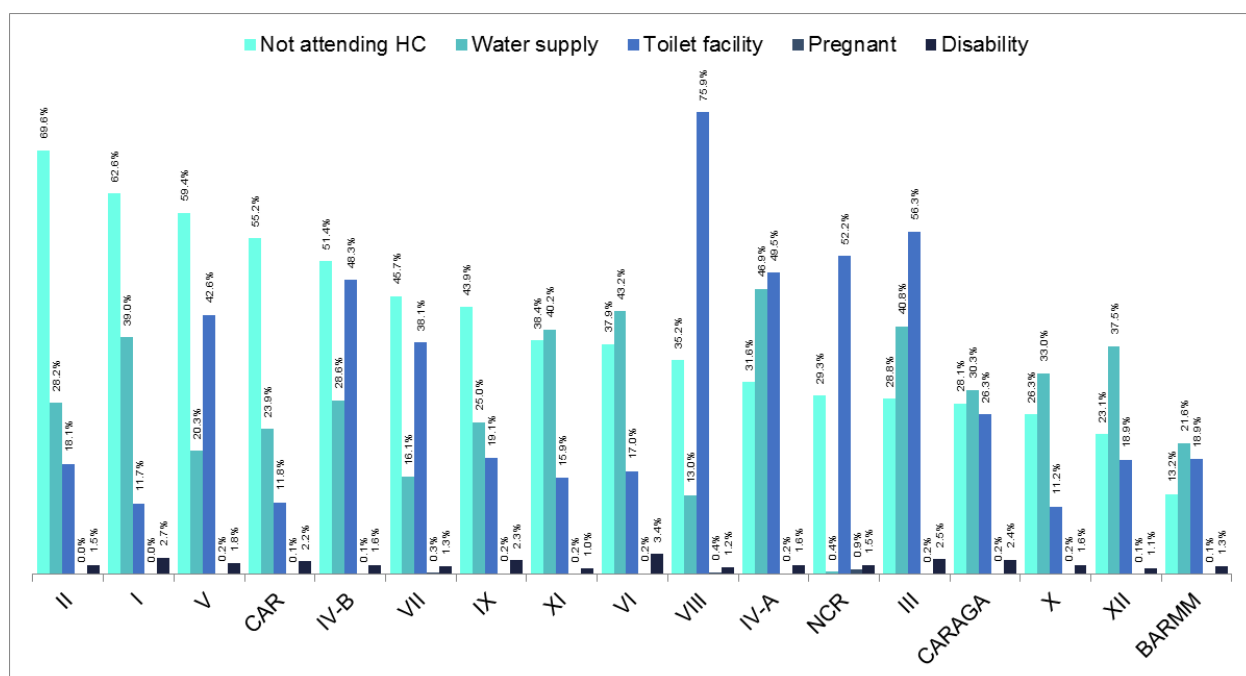


Figure 32: Number of Poor IP HHs experiencing high lifecycle risks

Low access to health center are high (more than half of the respondents) in Region II (69.6%) Region I (62.6%), Region V (59.4%), CAR (55.2%) and MIMAROPA (51.4%).

Meanwhile, low access on clean water supply are high among IPs in CALABARZON (46.9%), Region VI (43.2%), Region III (40.8%), Region XI (40.2%), Region I (39%), Region XII (37.5%) and Region X (33%).

Similarly, those IPs experiencing deprivation on clean water supplies are also experiencing deprivation on access to toilet facilities.

D. Environmental Risks

Environmental risks refer to the susceptibility to harm from exposure to stresses associated with environmental change such as but not limited to drought, rains and floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruption and landslides. These disasters cannot be attributed to meteorological or geological phenomena only. There are also social structures and processes within a society that influence these such as level of education, extent of poverty, food situation or functioning of government institutions.

Among the five (5) indicators of the Listahanan that are categorized under environmental risks, most of the identified poor IP households, amounting to 56.7% or 430,409 households, are experiencing high environmental risk due to the absence of access to electricity. This provides access of households to safer, more sustainable, reliable and efficient lighting, heating, cooking, mechanical power, transport and telecommunications services, with minimum harmful effects on health and the environment as possible.

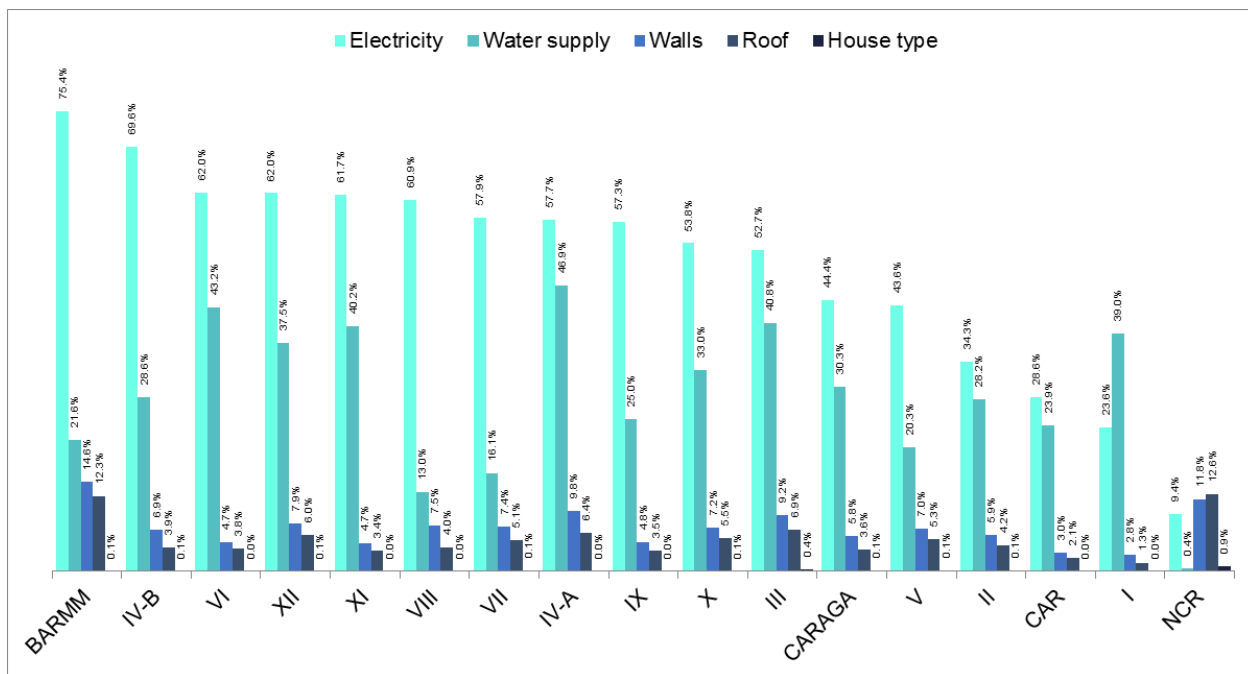


Figure 33: Number of Poor IP HHs experiencing high environmental risks

Further, this is followed by the absence or lack of access to safe water supply, with 31.0% or 235,090 households. As the population grows and the environment becomes further affected by climate change, access to fresh and clean drinking water dwindles. And which further affects the health, sanitation and hygiene of the households.

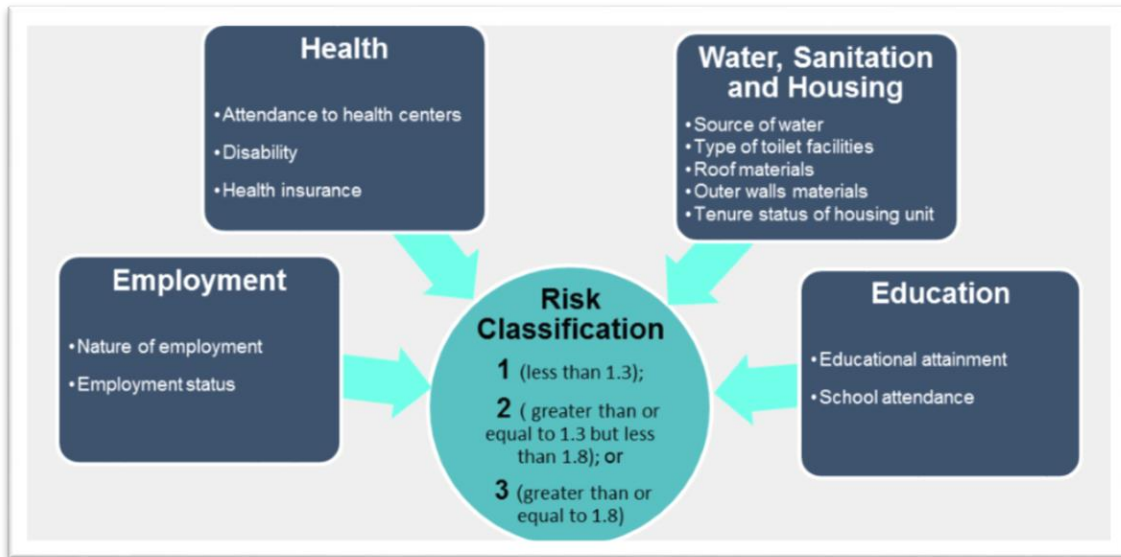
E. Multidimensional Risk Index

Overall Risk Level

The overall risk level of the identified poor IP households is based on the factors affecting their (i) Employment, (ii) Health, (iii) Water, Sanitation, and Housing, and (iv) Education. These are the major components that contribute to the risks and vulnerabilities of individuals, families and communities, and are related to social welfare and development services that are being provided by DSWD. Thus, these are factors or components that are imperative in planning social protection and adaptive strategies by the Department.

Using the four (4) major components mentioned, a risk level index scoring was developed for this study, which categorizes the overall risk level of the identified poor IP households into three levels: Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3. An IP household is experiencing the highest risk at level 3 if the household attained an overall score of greater than or equal to 1.8 by weighing in all 14 indicators identified across the four major components⁵:

⁵ See Annex 2 for list of indicators with weight assignments.



Meanwhile, poor IP households which attained greater than or equal to 1.3 but less than 1.8 were classified as belonging to Risk Level 2. Those with overall scores that are less than 1.3 were considered as experiencing the least level of risk at level 1.

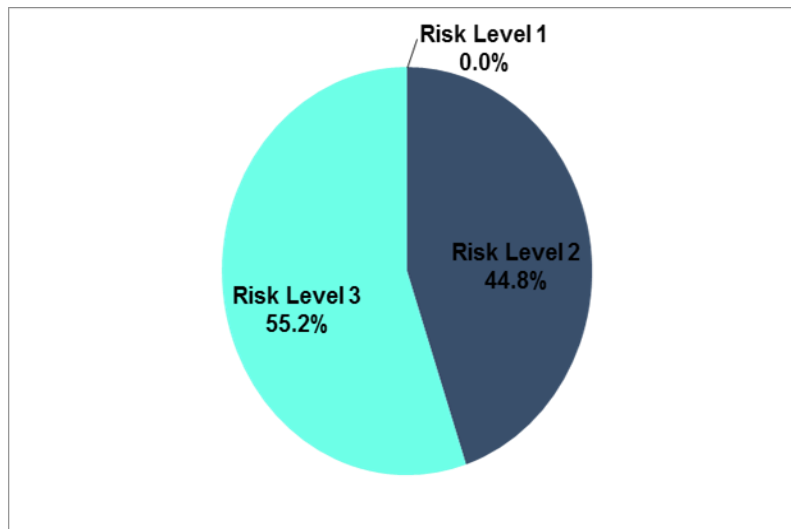


Figure 34: Percentage Distribution of Poor IP HHs by Overall Risk Level

Majority of the poor IP households are in Risk Level 3 and 2. The Listahanan 2 data showed that 55.2 percent or 418,762 households are in Risk Level 3, 44.8 percent or 340,228 households are in Level 2, and only 0.01 percent or 80 households are in Level 1.

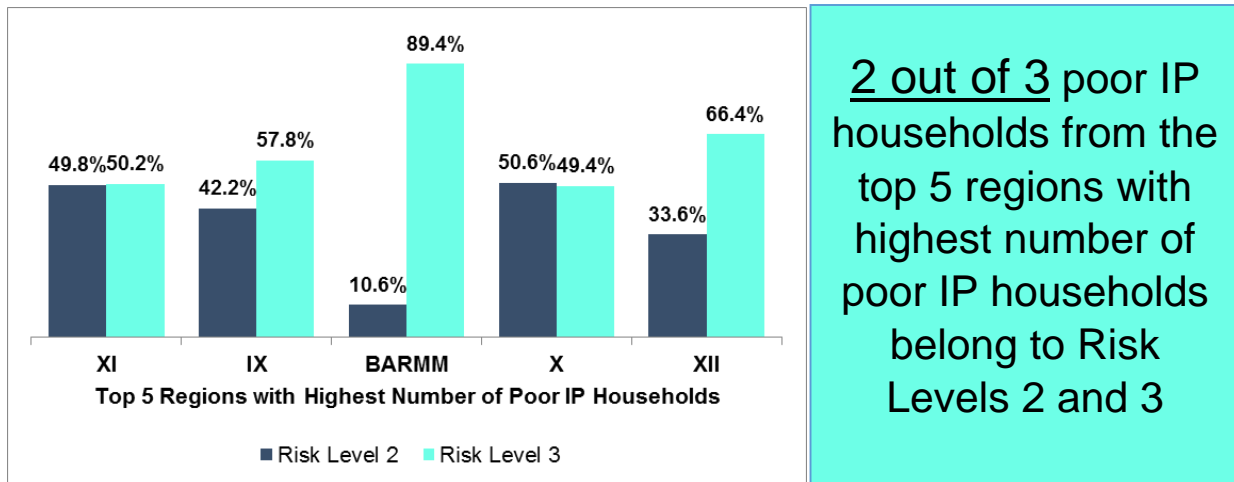


Figure 35: Percentage Distribution of Poor IP HHs in the Top 5 Regions, by Overall Risk Level

The high magnitude of poor IP households belonging to both Risk Levels 2 and 3 is reflected across all regions. Most of the Level 3 households are in BARMM (which is third among the regions with highest number of poor IP households) with 89.4 percent of its poor IP households belonging to the said level. On the other hand, the least percentage of poor IP households in Risk Level 3 can be found in Region I with only 19.1 percent of its poor IP households belonging to the said level.

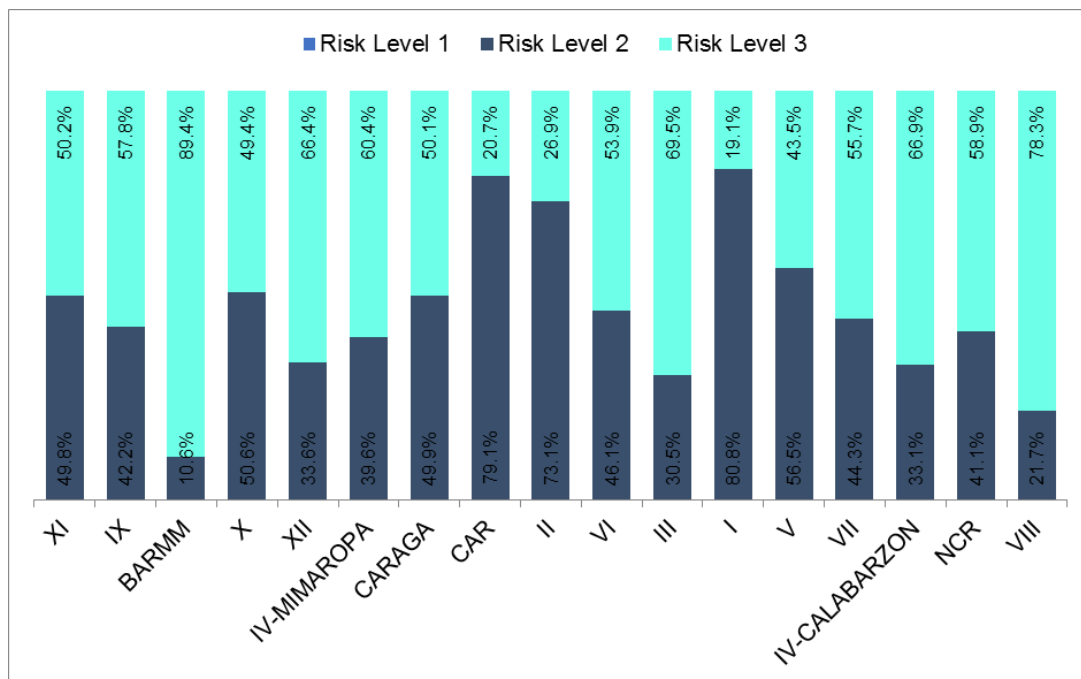
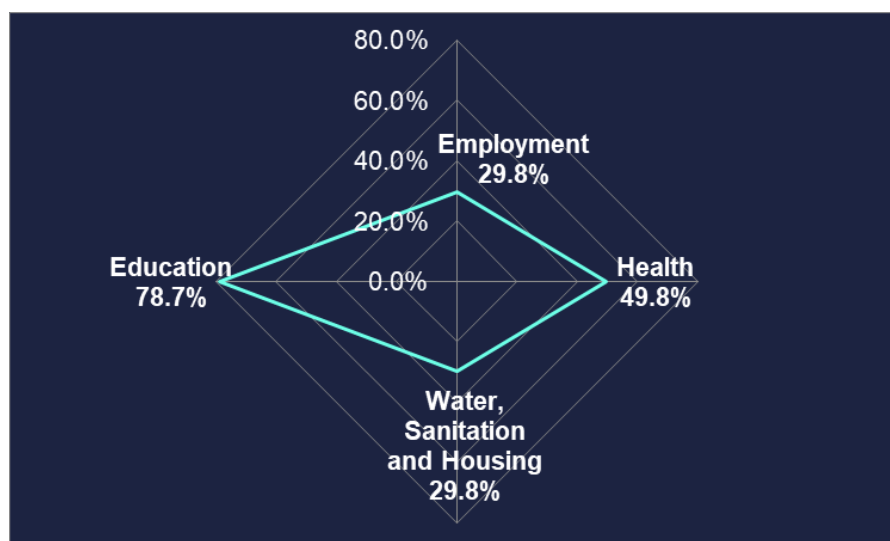


Figure 36: Percentage Distribution of Poor IP HHs by Overall Risk Level, per region

Share of Each Component to the Overall Risk Level 3



The education component had the largest contribution to the overall risk level of poor IP households at 78.7 percent or 597,198 IP households belonging to the risk level 3. The health component comes next with a contribution of 49.8 percent while the education and WASH components both had the least share of 29.8 percent to the highest overall risk level of poor IP households.

Magnitude of Risks among Poor IP Households per Component

Employment Component

To classify the risk level of poor IP households under the employment component, we take into account the employment status of the adult members or those 18 years old and above as well as their nature of employment. A poor IP household is considered most at risk under employment component if:

- none of the adult household members are employed; and
- adult household members worked for different employers or customer on day-to day or week to week basis or are not employed/no business.

Under this component, majority or 65 percent (493,451) of poor IP households belong to level 2 risk classification while 29.8 percent (226,028) belong to level 3 risk classification. Only 5.2 percent of poor IP households (39,591) are classified as experiencing the lowest level of employment risks. The Listahanan 2 data reflects the situation of IP communities described by the International Labour Organization (ILO) as having high rates of unemployment, underemployment, and illiteracy.

Meanwhile, the Inter-Agency Support Group (IASG) on Indigenous Peoples' Issues discussed several challenges in the formal and informal economy of IPs that further intensify the complexities of the risks experienced by IPs. Indigenous peoples, in particular, indigenous women are often engaged in low productivity activities that do not

generate sufficient income to lift them out of poverty and food insecurity (IASG, 2014). On the other hand, those employed in informal enterprises are left vulnerable to labor exploitation because of absence of written contracts among others. The IASG further cites unequal access to education and training on relevant skills and competencies, the non-recognition of their traditional skills and knowledge, and the lack of access to credit and market facilities, particularly among indigenous women as factors affecting employment opportunities.⁶

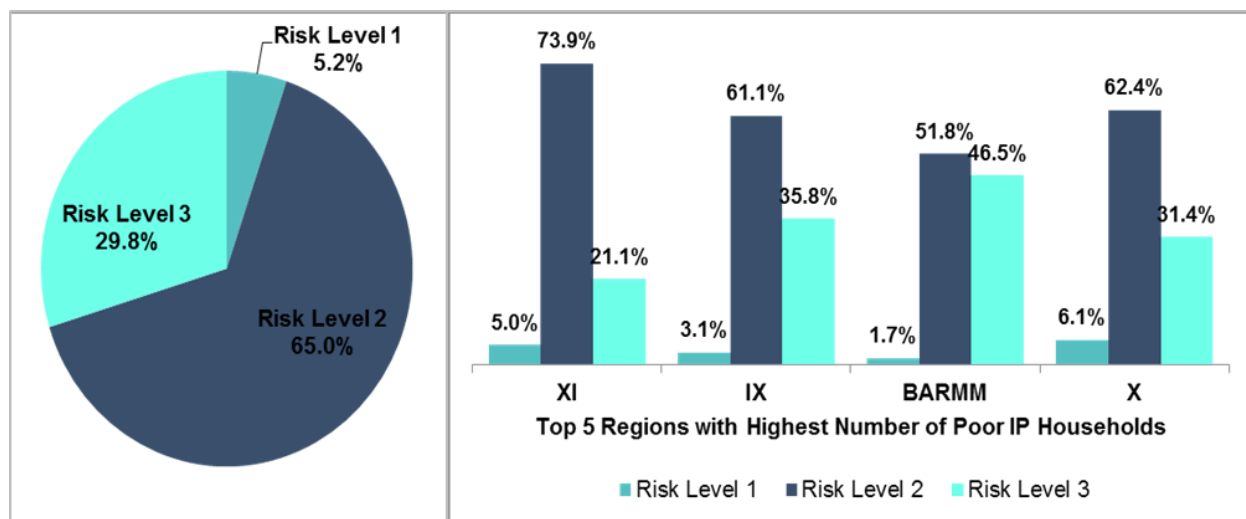


Figure 37: Percentage Distribution of Poor IP HHs per Risk Level under Employment Component

The magnitude of risks on employment component among IP households is high across all regions. Among the top five regions where the highest numbers of IP households are concentrated, BARMM registered the highest combined level 3 (at 46.5%) and 2 (at 51.8%) risk classification on employment component. Consequently, other top regions with high risks are Region VIII (Level 2- 47.4%, Level 3- 50.6%) and Region VI (Level 2- 48.9%, Level 3- 47.4%) and BARMM (Level 2- 51.8%, Level 3- 46.5%)⁷.

Health Component

The levels of risk classification under health component are calculated by taking into consideration three (3) indicators from Listahanan 2. A poor IP household is considered most at risk under health component if:

- less than half of household members are attending HC;
- at least 2 household members have disability; and
- the household head does not receive Philhealth

⁶ United Nations Inter-Agency Support Group (2014). Indigenous Peoples' Access to Decent Work and Social Protection.
https://www.un.org/en/ga/69/meetings/indigenous/pdf/IASG%20Thematic%20paper_%20Employment%20and%20Social%20Protection%20-%20rev1.pdf

⁷ See Annex 3 for regional data on risk levels under employment component.

Half of the poor IPs households are experiencing the highest risk level under the health component. Further, the magnitude of risk on health component among identified poor IPs households is at least 50% in majority or nine out of the 17 regions. These regions are BARMM (83%), NCR (71%), III (64%), XII (61%), VIII (60%), IV-A (56%), VII (53%), X (52%) and IX (50%)⁸.

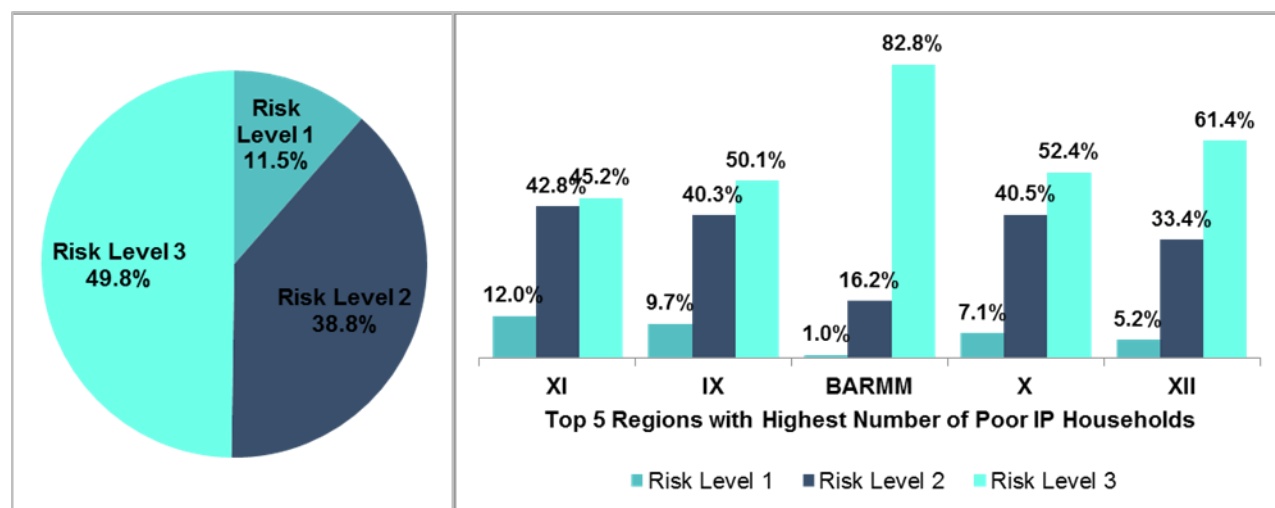


Figure 38: Percentage Distribution of Poor IP HHs per Risk Level under Health Component

In the State of the World's Indigenous Peoples of United Nations, Lama⁹ (2016) states that one of the primary experiences of the indigenous peoples in Asia and a key reason for indigenous health deficit is the lack of access to adequate and culturally appropriate health care services for IPs. "The general health care services in most cases do not arrive in the remote regions of the country where most indigenous peoples live, and even when they do arrive, they are often not appropriate to address the needs of indigenous peoples and often do not accommodate the belief systems and processes for improving health and well-being (Lama, 2016)."

The physical segregation and socio-cultural exclusion being barriers in their access to health services are also mentioned in the Guidelines on the Delivery of Basic Health Services for Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples¹⁰. The guidelines further refer to a 2012 research where it was found out that far distance of the health center is one of the top reasons that IPs stated for not visiting the health center. This contributes to IPs relying mainly on their indigenous health systems and practices, some in accordance and some contrary to safe health practices (DOH-NCIP-DILG Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-01).

⁸ See Annex 4 for regional data on risk levels under health component.

⁹ Lama, Mukta (2016). Access to Health Services by Indigenous Peoples in Asia in State of the World's Indigenous Peoples. https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/2016/Docs-updates/SOWIP_Health.pdf

¹⁰ Guidelines on the Delivery of Basic Health Services for Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (DOH-NCIP-DILG Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-01). <http://ncipcar.ph/images/pdfs/DOH-NCIP-DILG-JMC-2013-01-s-2013.pdf>

Water, Sanitation and Housing Component

The levels of sanitation and water services coverage as well as health attainment are low among indigenous peoples (Jimenez et al., 2014)¹¹. Similarly, in a United Nations report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, Farha (2019)¹² expressed that the housing conditions for indigenous peoples around the world are overwhelmingly abhorrent and too often violate the right to adequate housing, depriving them of their right to live in security and dignity. Farha (2019) reported that “they are more likely to suffer inadequate housing and negative health outcomes as a result, they have disproportionately high rates of homelessness and they are extremely vulnerable to forced evictions, land-grabbing and the effects of climate change.”

Under the water, sanitation and housing component, a poor IP household is operationally defined in this study as most at risk if:

- household's main source of water is rain or spring, river, stream, etc.;
- household doesn't have toilet facility;
- salvaged/makeshift materials or mixed but predominantly salvaged materials are used for roofing of the residence/house;
- salvaged/makeshift materials or mixed but predominantly salvaged materials are used for outer walls of the residence/house;
- household is living in rent free house and lot without consent of owner; and
- household has no access to electricity.

Based on the Listahanan 2 data, majority or 63.3% (480,387) of IP households are under level 2 risk classification while 29.8% are under level 3 risk classification. Only 6.9% are considered as under low risk classification under this component.

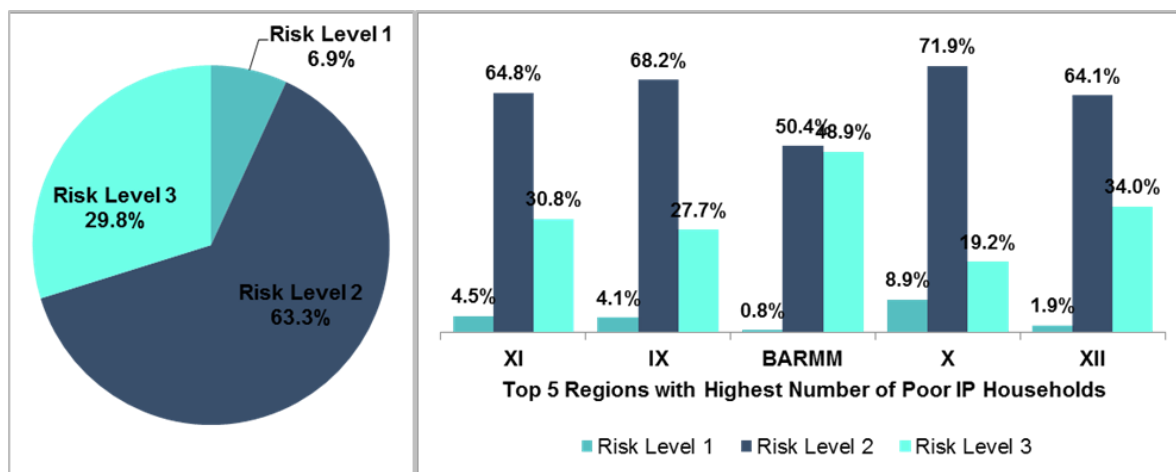


Figure 39: Percentage Distribution of Poor IP HHs per Risk Level under Water, Sanitation, and Housing Component

¹¹ Jiménez, A., Cortobius, M. & Kjellén, M. (2014). Water, sanitation and hygiene and indigenous peoples: a review of the literature. *Water International* 39(3). Pp. 277-293. DOI: 10.1080/02508060.2014.903453

¹² Farha, Leilani (2019). Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context. <https://undocs.org/en/a/74/183>

Magnitude of risks on this component among IP households is high across all regions. Top regions with high risks are BARMM (Level 2-50.4%, Level 3- 48.9%), MIMAROPA (Level 2- 49%, Level 3- 49.5%), Region XII (Level 2- 64.1%, Level 3- 34% and Region VI (Level 2-68.9%, Level 3- 29.1%)¹³.

Education Component

Globally and across regions and income groups, indigenous peoples' education levels remain well below those of the non-indigenous population. Further, "UNESCO (2019) has indicated that indigenous peoples still encounter more obstacles to the completion of primary education and are less likely to obtain a diploma, certificate or degree than non-indigenous persons (IWGIA and ILO, 2020).¹⁴ This is evident in the Listahanan 2 data wherein among the four major components defined in this study, education has the largest share in contributing to the overall risks of poor IP households. Two indicators (educational attainment of family members which are age-appropriate and attendance to school of family members who are school aged 3-17) were used to classify the risk levels of IP households and they are considered as most at risk if:

- all adult household members are at most elementary graduate; and
- none of the school-aged children are attending school.

Majority of the identified poor IP households are experiencing the highest risk level on education, or Level 3, with 78.67% or 597,198 households. This can be attributed to the low educational attainment of the household heads, and somehow also related to the attendance to school of school-aged members of the households. Aside from these factors, cultural insensitivities that are not reflective of the IPs' aspirations and beliefs can also affect their access to quality education. Eduardo and Gabriel (2021)¹⁵ explain that the current curriculum of education programs is incapable of addressing the special needs of the IPs/ICCs because the system of education still assumes universality of application, disregarding the distinctive nature of IP students' cultural orientation and social experiences.

In the article "Actualizing the Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Education: A Policy Initiatives in the Philippines", Victor and Yano (n.d)¹⁶ cited the following hidden

¹³ See Annex 5 for regional data on risk levels under water, sanitation and housing component.

¹⁴ The International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) (2020). The impact of COVID-19 on indigenous communities: Insights from the Indigenous Navigator. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/publication/wcms_757475.pdf

¹⁵ Eduardo, J. P., & Gabriel, A. G. (2021). Indigenous Peoples and the Right to Education: The Dumagat Experience in the Provinces of Nueva Ecija and Aurora, in the Philippines. SAGE Open. <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440211009491>

¹⁶ Victor, M. L. and Yano, B. (n.d.). Actualizing the Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Education: A Policy Initiatives in the Philippines. Retrieved from <https://www.hurights.or.jp/archives/asia-pacific/section1/9%20Indigenous%20Peoples%E2%80%99%20Rights%20in%20Education.pdf>.

barriers that the formal education system in the Philippines had not addressed and had caused high drop-out rate among indigenous children:

- Experiences of discrimination based on one's ethnic identity, considered to be "native" or "tribal;"
- Difficulties with the language of learning because the language used in school was different from what was used at home and in the community. The inconsistency of languages used hindered the development of learning skills and comprehension of topics being discussed;
- Comprehension difficulties because the social and cultural contexts of the lessons differed very much from the realities of the indigenous children's communities; and
- Cognitive dissonance and personal tensions that became tensions in the family and community because their identity and the way of life practiced at home and in the community were negated and/or considered primitive and backward in school.

These barriers may have contributed also to the high magnitude of risks on education component among identified poor IP households in all regions. Top areas with highest education risk level are BARMM with 90%, Region XII with 86.7% and Region XI with 79.8%¹⁷.

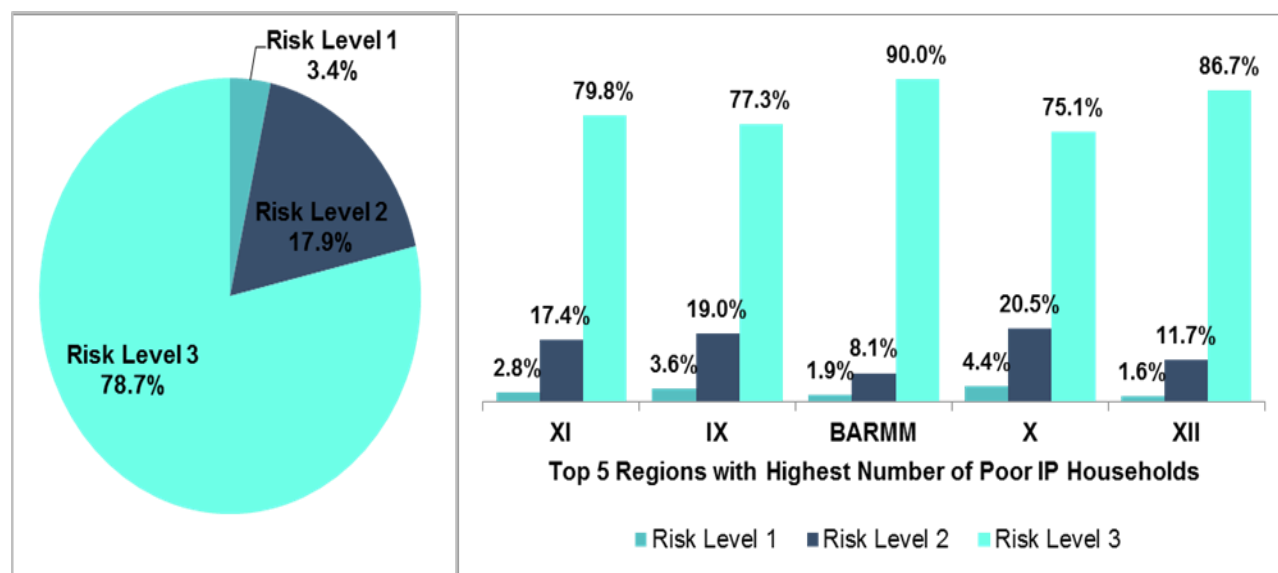


Figure 40: Percentage Distribution of Poor IP HHs per Risk Level under Education Component

¹⁷ See Annex 6 for regional data on risk levels under education component.

IV. Factors that Influence Implementation of Social Protection Programs to Indigenous Peoples

A. Strengths and Opportunities

Achievement of targets based on organizational objectives

The Pantawid Pamilya Program is anchored on the paradigm of breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty by keeping children in school and healthy. Looking at the short and medium term outcomes, compliance data, and strategic plan targets of the Pantawid Pamilya, the intended goals of the program are being realized. Results of the third impact evaluation (IE Wave 3) by the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) published in February 2021 showed that Pantawid positively impacts income and food security of its household beneficiaries. The education and health outcomes of children and pregnant women also improved with the help of the program.

Of the 3,213,370 Pantawid households who have undergone the Social Welfare and Development Indicators (SWDI) assessment, majority (73.48% or 2,361,249) were classified to be at the subsistence level (Level 2) of well-being, while more than a quarter (26.09% or 838,483) were already at the self-sufficiency level (Level 3). But it must be taken into account that the pandemic might have brought changes in the household welfare across all sectors, thus the need for re-assessment of the SWDI.

Systems, structures and mechanisms are well-founded

The Pantawid Pamilya, including Modified CCT, as well as SLP and KC are national programs that have been implemented for several years now, and in terms of policies, operational systems and structures, these have been established and constantly updated along program enhancements. The existence of operations manual, beneficiary database, monitoring and evaluation system, grievance mechanisms, as well as partnership and coordination mechanisms, contributed much on the success of the day-to-day operations of the programs and to the overall accomplishments.

The different level of structures for program management and implementation, having municipal to provincial to regional and central offices, also paved the way for ensuring proper monitoring and implementation of the programs and services up to grassroots level. Nonetheless, there is still a need for continuous administrative and logistical support for fieldworkers especially those assigned to far flung areas. Moreover, for MCCT, the designation of community facilitator with lower caseload and focuses on IPs in GIDA only, made it easier to operationalize the framework of the Enhanced Support Services Intervention which promotes social preparation and participatory planning, which are important processes for the IPs considering their rights and Indigenous Knowledge, Systems, and Practices (IKSP).

Moreover, there are other systems and mechanisms which promotes the welfare of IPs, for instance, the Seal of Good Local Governance includes on its core assessment areas, the compliance to the IP Mandatory Representation (IPMR) in the Sanggunian. These IPMRs represent the collective aspirations, interests and welfare of the IPs and are

chosen by their own communities in accordance with a process determined also by them. Moreover, the inclusion of IPs in the Local Development Plan materializes through the Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP), which is the consolidation of plans of ICCs/IPs within an ancestral domain for the sustainable management and development of their land and natural resources as well as the development of human and cultural resources. Project and programs are then prioritized based on the capacity of the Indigenous Political Structure (IPS), including the IPMRs, and the availability of this ADSDPP.

Policies are responsive to the emerging issues and open to amendments

DSWD guidelines on to the implementation of programs are well-founded and properly coordinated with NCIP. There are also local resolutions at the LGU level for the support on the program implementation. Consultations with IPs are also conducted in reviewing and crafting policies, where leaders of the IP communities usually represent them. As necessary, policy amendments are done to address concerns raised by ICCs/IPs.

Policy issuances, not only of NCIP and DSWD but all other agencies and organizations, also proves the recognition of NCIP as the primary government agency for IP concerns, by setting their roles as relevant to their mission and vision. Policies also prevents conflict in mandate between stakeholders and difference in the interpretation on the delivery of services.

Further, for NCIP, recognizes the existence of the Commission en Banc (CEB) as a policy and decision making body, and to resolve all claims and disputes involving rights of ICCs/IPs, subject to the provisions of the IPRA and its implementing Rules, and other regulations, as well as, pertinent jurisprudence.

Different programs are complementing each other

Existing social protection programs are somehow complementing each other, for instance, the Pantawid Pamilya is partnered with other health and education programs and services of the government to provide added benefits. Likewise, it is also complemented by Modified CCT by covering those initially not included in the target pool of beneficiaries. But looking at these programs, it can be inferred that although there are complementary programs, there are also obviously focus areas like education and livelihood services, which then limits the provision of services for other needs and vulnerabilities of the sectors. Although there are also few cases of development aggression where IPs are used for illegal activities like logging, or in which some IPs are affected and displaced due to development projects in their communities and ancestral lands.

Awareness and Recognition of the Indigenous People's Rights Act of 1997

The limited human resource and budget of the NCIP nurtures the need for strong partnership and coordination, however this is challenged by the sensitivity to IP culture

and practices. Given this, the willingness of the partners to recognize and follow the processes as mandated by the IPRA law, such as the FPIC, was deemed necessary. In the same way, the immediate and real-time response of the partners to IP concerns, and even referral systems for different services, helped protect and promote the interest and well-being of the ICCs/IPs. The NCIP is also fortunate with partners who are generously providing information, support, and resources for continuous improvement of processes and program implementation in accordance to the IPRA provisions. Further, the participation of the youth is also now becoming visible as promoted by the IPRA law, as they engage in discussions for proposed programs and services in their community, as well as help in the promotion of IP culture and traditions.

Strategic Management of Resources at the Agency Level

Considering the different limitations of resources, particularly on budget and human resource, the strategic management of plans and priorities of the organization greatly contributes to the success of accomplishments. For instance, the NCIP have limited budget, but the regional and provincial staff are still able to implement projects by finding local partners. On the other hand, the change in management, such as with SLP and Comprehensive Program, affects the continuity of policies resulting to gaps in accomplishments. Management level discussions and directions helps fasten the process, thus they must be duly engaged in the projects while all other key stakeholders should be fully aware of the project details. Likewise, with resiliency and commitment of the workforce, targets are still being achieved despite the challenges.

B. Gaps and Issues

Monitoring of outcomes are not well-established

The KALAHI CIDSS- Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA), which is for conflict-affected areas and are mostly implemented on IP communities and ancestral domains, and provides grants at the barangay level to improve their access to quality basic social services. This program has been implemented and expanding since 2011, however there are no available data yet on the outcome indicators given the delay in the implementation of the projects.

Likewise, the Comprehensive Program is still in the pilot implementation stage, thus, the targets in terms of organizational objectives are not yet committed. But it could be noted that it caters to the needs of a specific sector, in this case the Sama Bajaus who are most at risk and vulnerable. Furthermore, at the current stage of the program, it has reached its desired targets and objectives.

Meanwhile, the Sustainable Livelihood Program has been providing access to opportunities that increases the productivity of the livelihood assets of the poor for over a decade now. However, results of the impact evaluation by the PIDS published in December 2020 found that there was no significant impact on household income, savings, and expenditure as well as on other dimensions of expenditure (i.e., food, education,

health, clothing, and durables) among Pantawid household beneficiaries provided with Seed Capital Fund.

Pre-implementation concerns

Lack of documents to support the identity of the members of the households, such as birth certificate and identification cards were experienced at the onset of the program implementation, although this has been later on resolved with the help of LGUs with their services of late birth registration and issuance of IDs. Since the big ticket social protection programs of the DSWD targets those who are covered by the Listahanan, there were also concerns of exclusion error. This then required special validation and late registration of beneficiaries who were not initially included in the assessment of Listahanan.

The long approval process of the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) of the IP communities was also initially challenging for PAMANA IP-CDD projects. On top of this are delays on proposal development due to extensive review of legal documents, costings, materials and logistical requirements.

The role of the Local Government Units in the social preparation and supply side for these programs and services were evident, as much as their support for the implementation and sustainability. Thus, Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and/or their participation as members of advisory councils were established.

Lack of partnership framework

The existing social protection programs of DSWD are looking at the different aspects of the needs of the beneficiaries, one great example is the conduct of case management and provision of Support Services Intervention for IPs, however, given the limited coverage the program, with only about 700,000 IP beneficiaries, and considering the pressing needs, risk and vulnerabilities of the IPs, these are not adequate. Although the systems and mechanisms of the different programs are generally well-established, there is lack of focus on the perspective of the Indigenous People. Thus, a strong standard partnership framework on the interventions for the Indigenous Peoples, considering their sectoral concerns, equipped with strong policies, are somehow lacking. Indigenous People safeguards policies and guidelines are enough to ensure that the IP rights are protected and vulnerabilities are addressed.

Likewise, the NCIP have several partnerships with different government agencies, NGOs, CSOs, and other private institutions, some are associated with the proposals and needs of the communities while the others are aligned with the priorities of the agency / organization. There are partnerships along education, health, livelihood, peace and security. These partnerships are considered a major factor for NCIP in serving its mandate considering that they have limited budget, and thus would greatly depend on partnerships for continuous provision of services to the IPs. If all the existing collaborations between agencies are properly harmonized and used the whole of nation approach, these partnerships can provide good source of funds for NCIP to reach the IP

communities, and as long as partners are also willing to comply with FPIC and provisions of the IPRA law.

Total population of Indigenous People is not known

Since there is no reported overall population and no database of Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines, it is difficult to determine the extent of provision of social protection programs in terms of IP population. The Listahanan database, which is one of the main sources of targeting and identifying beneficiaries of the Department, only covers assessed poor IP households, while there are also programs, such as the MCCT and Comprehensive Program which also gets the list of possible beneficiaries from the communities themselves. Meanwhile, other social protection program for IPs, and even those implemented by NCIP, prioritizes and targets those residing and with Certificates of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADT).

Moreover, the NCIP has been teaming up with Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) for the successful conduct of the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) among IP communities. The NCIP has provided benchmarks in IP-dominated areas as well as the list of IP groups and Heads of Indigenous Political Structures (IPS) and IP Mandatory Representatives (IPMRs), to provide guidance for the enumerators in the field. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials were also developed to familiarize the IPs with the census activities.

Mode of payment and transfer to beneficiaries is still challenging

Even with the years of implementation of the big ticket programs of the Department, it is still challenging to reach all the communities in terms of accessible Mode of Payment (MoP). In the earlier years of implementation, over-the-counter or pay-out mode was used, but there is lack of service providers to deliver the grants to IPs in GIDA, thus it was changed to ATM/EMV cards as the major MoP of the CCT beneficiaries, but these ATMs are usually located in barangays or municipalities, accordingly it cannot reach far flung sitios or GIDAs where Indigenous People are mostly located. There are even instances when transportation cost is really high and goes beyond the acceptable limit. But the Department had current efforts to look for other Financial Service Providers (FSPs) who can serve and make the payments/transfers accessible to the beneficiaries.

Difficulty in reaching out to the communities due to physical factors

IP communities are difficult to reach due to distance and transportation difficulties, some are on island, upland, lowland and other hard to reach areas. This is coupled with the limited budget for transportation allowance of the field implementers making it challenging to reach the communities to conduct pre-implementation and implementation activities. Difficulties in communication due to poor signal and connectivity also hinders the information cascading of the programs and services. Moreover, climate disturbance also affected the timeline of project implementation due to delays on logistics.

C. Good practices and Lessons Learned

Use of community-driven development approach and case management

Major component of the RCCT, MCCT and the Comprehensive Program for Sama Bajaus is the conduct of case management, wherein the intervention provided to the households/individuals depend on their needs, which contributes to the effectiveness of the program and in ensuring that there would be impact on the well-being of the household. The SLP in their monitoring assesses the associations and livelihood projects by identifying the facilitating and hindering factors for proper intervention. The KC-PAMANA, which later on expanded to Community Driven-Development Program for Indigenous Peoples (IP-CDD), was designed for the unique complexities of ancestral domains. The CDD technology was utilized to identify the problem and vulnerabilities as well as appropriate interventions fit on the needs of the IPs and taking into consideration their cultural and political structures.

The NCIP also promotes and follows community-driven approach in project development. Project proposals are prepared by IPs and their communities, through their community service centers, while the NCIP regional and central offices shall have oversight functions including the review and approval of the proposals. Implementation and reporting are also done at the community level once the funds have been downloaded and the projects have already started.

Promotion of Rights and Welfare and Cultural Sensitivity in Working with Indigenous Peoples

The DSWD Memorandum Circular 1 series of 2009, or the Indigenous Peoples Participation Framework, promotes strategies to be adopted by the Department in all aspects of social welfare and development and reform agenda for meaningful IP participation and empowerment. This paved the way for the cultural sensitivity, full recognition and promotion of IP rights and welfare of the Department, and to have policies and standard procedures in developing, funding, and implementing programs, projects and services for Indigenous Peoples.

With this framework in mind, the Department at its capacity tried to ensure that concerns of IPs are considered in identifying projects for them, and put deliberate effort to facilitate their participation from planning, to implementation, progress monitoring and evaluation. In order for these to materialize, it was deemed necessary to conduct capacity building to staff on IP culture and sensitivity, and continuous technical assistance on community development and organizing. While for the IP partner beneficiaries, capacity building and technical assistance focused on enhancing their project management knowledge and skills, and also conducted consultations and dialogues with them for proper implementation and sustainability of the projects.

Furthermore, the NCIP through Joint Memorandum Circular, such as the JMC 01 series of 2013 between NCIP, DOH and DILG, provided guidelines on the delivery of Basic

Health Services for Indigenous Cultural Communities/IPs. This helped address access, utilization, coverage, cultural sensitivity, and equity issues in the provision of basic health care services for ICC/IPs. Cultural sensitivity trainings and information dissemination for health care workers and service providers were also ensured through this policy.

Considering also the political and cultural structures of the IPs, the NCIP also initiated a Memorandum of Agreement with the Philippine National Police (PNP) for the establishment of IP desks on police stations/offices. The IP desks, like any other desk existing in the police station such as the human rights desk and women children protection desk, will be responsible for the protection and promotion of the interest and wellbeing of Indigenous Peoples with due regard to their beliefs, customs, traditions and institutions.

Devolution of health services to LGUs created opportunities

In terms of health services, there were attempts to fully operationalize strategic plans that are anchored on addressing the access and utilization of health services for the Indigenous People. However, previous strategic plans were not fully implemented due to the devolution of health services, and were later on geared towards regional inter-agency committees. Despite this, the enhancement of plans created opportunities to review and assess the plans and its implementation, then further include other missing areas. Moreover, with the said devolution, the needs of the different sectors that remain to be unnoticed can be considered.

CHAPTER 5: OVERALL CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussions of this study, the matrix below represents the summary of major risk and vulnerabilities of identified poor IP Households of Listahanan 2, with corresponding issues/challenges and necessary recommendations:

Risk and Vulnerabilities	Type of Risk	Existing SP Program	Issues and Challenges	Recommendations
<p>Incidence of Pregnant IPs</p> <p>36,895 IPs Pregnant/ 39% not attending health center</p> <p>Incidence of teenage pregnancy</p> <p>Limited access to health facilities</p>	Individual Life Cycle and Economic Risk	<p>4Ps</p> <p>Universal Health Care Act</p>	<p>Low health seeking behavior among pregnant IP especially in rural areas</p> <p>Absence of health facilities in GIDA</p> <p>Early marriage</p>	Ensure that health services for pregnant IPs are sensitive to their belief and culture.
<p>Incidence of Solo Parent</p> <p>There are 77,101 IPs who are solo parents</p>	Individual Life Cycle Risk	<p>RA 8972 or the Solo parent's welfare act of 2020</p> <p>Psychosocial services for solo parents and children</p> <p>Solo parents ID</p>	Solo parents families are at high risk of financial hardship and stress of being a single provider ¹⁸	LGUs in coordination with DSWD, shall initiate to legislators the amendment of the RA 8972 to expand the definition of solo parents and grant additional discounts to the sector will serve as a safety net for the economic respite of playing multiple roles in supporting the needs and concerns of their children. Additional benefits

¹⁸ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5932102/>

Risk and Vulnerabilities	Type of Risk	Existing SP Program	Issues and Challenges	Recommendations
				included in the HB are 20% discount on infant formula; increase from 10% to 20% discount from school tuition fees; establishment of Solo Parents' Affairs Office in LGUs
<p>Household member who have disability</p> <p>There are 40,463 IP PWDs in the identified poor IP HHs</p>	Individual Life Cycle and Economic Risk	<p>RA 7277 or Magna Carta for PWDs.</p> <p>Mandatory PhilHealth Coverage for PWDs</p>	Limited access of PWDs in social protection services.	<p>Improve the accessibility of social protection services for persons with disabilities. Continue the effort to work on addressing the physical and social barriers that prevent persons with disabilities from accessing services, including social protection programs. This includes ensuring the availability of facilities and services (e.g. allied health professionals) in the different localities in the country.</p> <p>Amidst the mobility restriction due to the COVID-19 crisis, services to persons with disabilities may be expanded to include the provision of information in accessible formats, and financial and specialized support such as free transportation to medical and rehabilitation facilities, income generating activities, and delivery of necessities.</p>

Risk and Vulnerabilities	Type of Risk	Existing SP Program	Issues and Challenges	Recommendations
<p>Low educational attainment of IPs</p> <p>53.1% of IPs aged 18 and above was elementary graduate, meanwhile 15% have no grade completed.</p> <p>60.4% of HH head only completed elementary education. The proportion of household heads who finished high school (19.5%) and no grade completed (17.7%)</p>	Economic Risk	Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act	<p>Lack of access to school most especially in GIDA</p> <p>Lack of education of the household head limits earning potentials of the household (Albert et al.,2015).</p> <p>Limited access to decent work and other economic opportunities.</p> <p>Experiences of discrimination based on one's ethnic identity, considered to be "native" or "tribal;"</p>	<p>For IP communities located in GIDA and experiencing difficulty for online classes, to ensure distance learning modality where students learn through printed or digital modules.</p> <p>Create more job opportunities for the poor.</p> <p>Department of Education to continue to hire, train and deploy IP teachers in community schools and get IP leaders as resource persons in drafting learning materials and curricula for IPs.</p>

Risk and Vulnerabilities	Type of Risk	Existing SP Program	Issues and Challenges	Recommendations
<p>Unemployment</p> <p>Incidence of working children</p> <p>Incidence of working children were high in rural areas as compared to urban areas. Recorded incidence of child labor in rural was 26,706 while 4,415 in urban areas</p>	Economic Risk	Family Development Sessions	Children's employment is linked to school attendance.	Educating parents on child labor through the Family Development Sessions of the 4Ps (under the DSWD) and Parents-Teachers Associations (under the DepEd)
<p>Poor housing condition</p> <p>68% of poor IP households use light materials for their outer walls and 48.29% also use light materials for their roofs.</p> <p>Lack of land tenure</p>	Individual Life Cycle Risk	BALAI Housing Program	Shelter insecurity especially those IPs living in urban areas	Reach out to Filipinos in GIDAs. Working with the LGUs, the NEDA-SDC Subcommittee on Social Protection (SCSP) will determine and address the barriers that prevent Filipinos, especially those living in GIDAs from accessing social protection programs. With this, the SDCSCSP shall also identify appropriate assistance measures to be provided to individuals living in GIDAs during pandemics and emergency situations.

Risk and Vulnerabilities	Type of Risk	Existing SP Program	Issues and Challenges	Recommendations
				To assist informal settler families (ISFs) living in danger areas and along waterways along NCR offering near site relocation
<p>Poor Access on Water Sanitation</p> <p>30% of poor IP HHs living in both urban and rural households use spring, river, stream as their source of drinking water followed by shared, faucet community water system with 23%.</p>	Economic Risk	WASH	Inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions exist among IP communities.	<p>Department of Health, in coordination with other Agencies such as DSWD and DepEd, to improve the efficacy, sustainability, and integration of hygiene and sanitation interventions into communities and institutions, such as schools.</p> <p>Developing model programs and materials for public health staff training and community health promotion.</p>
Crime, political instability and armed conflict	Governance Risk	PAMANA NTF-ECLAC	Violation of human rights	Principal Convergence program extending interventions particularly in communities in insurgency fronts. It involves the provision of Community Support, Health Insurance Premiums and support to Indigenous Peoples
Drought	Environmental Risk	National Greening Program	Low access to value crop and shortage in	Enhance the capacity of farmers and fisher folk to adopt new and better

Risk and Vulnerabilities	Type of Risk	Existing SP Program	Issues and Challenges	Recommendations
		Free Irrigation Subsidy Program	supply to produce	<p>technologies</p> <p>Accelerate irrigation development, especially the construction of disaster- and climate-resilient small-scale irrigation systems and retrofitting of existing ones, to be guided by a National Irrigation Master Plan (NIMP).</p>
Flood, Earthquake, Volcanic Eruption, Typhoon and Tsunami	Environmental Risk	Flood Mitigation Program	Incidence of displacement, property damage and occurrence of disaster related death and injuries	<p>Build capacities to mitigate and respond to disease outbreaks and pandemics.</p> <p>Promote extensive use of recently developed information technologies to manage disaster risks.</p>

CHAPTER 6: RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Addressing Other Risks and Vulnerabilities

Participatory and consultative planning

The IPRA law imposes the adherence to Free and Prior Informed Consent to the ICCs/IPs, which requires the consensus of all members of the ICCs/IPs in accordance with their respective customary laws and practices, free from any external manipulation, interference and coercion, and obtained after fully disclosing the intent and scope of the activity, in a language and process understandable to the community. This provision should continuously be imposed and strengthened among all agencies and organizations. Following this, the opinion and voices of ICCs/PPs on the local planning should be ensured along with their involvement in the implementation and monitoring of the projects and activities. It is through these mechanisms that the inclusivity and equity of the programs, projects and services are ensured. Other mechanisms include the conduct of social preparation, and use of community development approach.

The availability of an Indigenous People Master Plan is also necessary for strategic planning of the different stakeholders to deliver appropriate support services to the ICCs/IPs. This master plan should be based on the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plans (ADSDPP) of the various ICCs/IPs. Further this master plan should be shared with all stakeholders and be used as a basis in forging partnerships for the ICCs/IPs.

Revisit policies and guidelines

The IPRA law mandates the respect, recognition and protection of the right of ICCs/IPs to preserve and protect their culture, traditions and institutions. These rights should then be used as a basis in the formulation and application of national plans and policies. With this, the different guidelines of the programs, projects and services provided to the IPs should be specific to their culture, traditions and institutions. As such, the conditionalities and components of the programs should promote the protection and preservation of the IP culture, traditions and institutions. This would also include provisions of policies and guidelines on resolving disputes using customary laws and practices.

Amendment of policies to expand the coverage and improve the accessibility of social protection services of sectors such as solo parents, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities, shall also be looked into. This shall limit the challenges experienced by those experiencing multiple burdens of being in the different marginalized groups of the society.

Moreover, the NCIP as the primary government agency that formulates and implements policies, plans and programs for the IPs should also revisit its process for securing FPIC and other permits/certification in terms of timeline and flexibility to help in the smooth implementation of projects, particularly for those who are already existing partners. The NCIP and its partners should also push for full implementation of Joint Circulars to address jurisdictional and operational issues between and among partner Agencies.

Lastly, the NCIP shall also continuously conduct initiatives to further strengthen the implementation of the provisions of the IPRA Law.

Improve monitoring and profiling of IPs

The NCIP shall continuously partner with agencies such as PSA for the conduct of census to address the lack of data on IPs as well as to facilitate civil registration of IPs, and inclusion in the priority for the Philippine Identification System (PhilSys). Likewise, agencies such as DSWD could also provide additional data on IPs focusing on those identified poor households/individuals. Moreover, monitoring and evaluation data on the experiences and impact of the different programs and services to the ICCs/IPs should also be shared to NCIP and other stakeholders for evidence-based decision making on future endeavors.

Intensify partnership building

There is a need for continuous effort to strengthen the existing partnership of NCIP to other agencies and organizations, to provide a whole of nation/whole of government approach to address the risks and vulnerabilities experienced by the ICCs/IPs. Related to this is the need for continuous leveling off with key stakeholders including the ICCs/IPs to respond to the emerging issues. This levelling off would form part of the stakeholder management to initially have them start on the same rationale and objective, following the same plan. Proper disclosure of necessary information of the project and transparency on stakeholders plays also a vital role in partnership development, which is one of the emerging challenges with private organizations offering programs and services to the ICCs/IPs, which would also bring back the idea of strengthening the provisions of the IPRA Law.

Provide further IP cultural and sensitivity training

In order to fully recognize the protection of indigenous culture, traditions and institutions, the conduct and provision of capacity building activities through training and orientations must be rolled out. This would help the program implementers respect the beliefs of the communities such as health practices, customary laws, and other indigenous knowledge, beliefs, systems and practices.

Increase the amount of cash grants and Expansion to other Financial Service Providers

The Republic Act 11310 or the 4Ps Act recognizes the need for timely adjustment of the cash grants provided by the program to consider its present value using the consumer price index, and ensure that the grant amounts are sufficient to make a positive impact on the health, nutrition, and education of the beneficiaries. Considering these, as well as the impact on the level of wellbeing of the households due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is necessary to assess the current amount of grants provided in the different social protection programs of the government and rationalize the need to increase the amount. In addition, the program managers should also look at the possibility of differentiating the amount of grants for specific target beneficiaries, to consider factors such as accessibility to social services, multiple deprivations of the household/individuals and location.

Likewise, the timely receipt of grants by the beneficiaries is another consideration. The expansion to other local banks and other financial service providers that could cater even those in far flung areas should be explored. While also continuously coordinating with LandBank of the Philippines, as a government financial institution, for streamlining of processes involving the resolution of grievances related to cash and cash cards of beneficiaries.

Increase budget allocation and Strengthen organizational structure of NCIP

The NCIP currently has a low budget which limits them to offer programs and services to the ICCs/IPs, as well as in approving and providing budget to project proposals from the communities. In order for NCIP to properly and efficiently work on its mandate, there is a need to increase the budget provided.

Related to this is the staff / workforce complement and organization structure of the Commission. There is a need to expand staff complement for more absorptive capacity given the growing demands on the promotion of rights and welfare of the ICCs/IPs. The regional offices of NCIP are also deprived of manpower, considering that majority of the project implementations are at their level, thus the need to mirror the organizational structure of the Central Office to Regional Offices. Strengthening policies and providing more services would also require further involvement of the NCIP community service centers to the communities, as well as the NCIP Regional Offices to the Regional Development Committee, thus would need additional manpower and budgetary requirements. The allotment of additional funds for NCIP would overall contribute to the achievement of its mandates.

B. Devolution of Social Services

LGUs to help in sustaining the gains of the program

Local Government Units have always been the partner of National Government Agencies in providing social services to the people, but with the full devolution, there is a need to ensure the buy-in of LGU stakeholders, especially the Local Chief Executives, to prioritize and continue the delivery of services for the ICCs/IPs. Likewise, as the IPRA law mandates, the engagement of the Indigenous Person Mandatory Representatives (IPMRs) should also be pushed to ensure that the needs and interests of the ICCs/IPs would be included in the plans and budget of the local government. LGUs should then be reminded of the need for IP participation in the legislative body of LGUs.

Support from legislators at the local and national levels needs to be strengthened also in order to have local legislations for the promotion of rights and welfare of the ICCs/IPs. This would also help gain bigger budget allocation for NCIP and the ICCs/IPs as partner beneficiaries.

Furthermore, in order to fully localize the programs and services and ensure that it would cater to the needs of the IP sector, it would also help to hire local IPs in the communities as workers/staff of these programs and services, staff who can communicate in their own

language and are culture sensitive. This would help in the employment of IPs and contribute also to the efficient implementation of the program as compared to the adjustments needed on the language and cultural sensitivity if the assigned worker/staff are non-IPs.

Increase accessibility of basic needs and social services for IP communities

Looking at the existing programs and services for the ICCs/IPs there are obviously focus areas like education and livelihood opportunities, however, there are other factors such as climate change and location, which affects the accessibility of these services. Thus, there is a need to innovate ways to improve accessibility such as setting up half-way houses or temporary shelter/housing for IPs, or bringing the services to their communities through outreach programs and other community-based approaches.

Likewise, other needs and vulnerabilities of the ICCs/IPs should also be addressed by providing job opportunities that would fit their qualifications. In terms of health-related risks, the continuous advocacy for the promotion of indigenous health and conduct of culture-sensitive dental missions and emergency medical assistance to IPs should be done. It is also crucial to provide better access to safe drinking-water, proper sanitation and hygiene as it contributes to livelihood, school attendance, and helps create resilient communities living in a healthy environment.

Since the location of ICCs/IPs are found to be in far flung areas which are vulnerable to impacts of climate change and natural disasters, services along building capacities to mitigate and respond to disaster is also needed. Extensive use of recently developed information technologies to manage disaster risks could also be explored although might take some time considering the challenges on the connectivity and communication on far flung areas. Likewise, there is a need to boost the capacity of IP farmers and fisher folks to adopt new and better technologies to adjust on climate change impacts to their livelihood.

Intensify information sharing

Considering the culture and tradition of the ICCs/IPs, the cascading of information at their level must also be culturally sensitive for them to understand the benefits of the program to their wellbeing. Educating household members on the importance of education, health and sanitation are also key factors to sustain the impacts of the different programs to the household. In terms of responsibility to their communities, it is also worthy to conduct activities to showcase to IPs the benefits of wealth management in their communities which would empower them to have control over their wealth from their Ancestral Domains through planning and budgeting and would also promote harmony in managing resources properly and ensuring the benefits in the next generations.

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Annex 1 – List of Listahanan 2 Indicators per Risk Classification

Economic Risk Indicator	Indicator criteria : household is considered experiencing high economic risk if
1. Household member who are currently pregnant	HH is currently pregnant
2. Solo Parent	HH is a solo parent
3. Household member who have disability	HH has disability
4. Highest education attained by the household member	HH attained only Grade 10 or below
5. Employment: Household member who did any work/business for at least an hour during the past week	HH didn't do any work/business for at least an hour during the past week
6. Class of Worker: Where does the household member work	HH worked without pay in own family operated farm or business
7. Basis of payment that the household member receives	HH was paid in kind, imputed (received as wage/salary), or per piece, or received other/no salaries/wages
8. Nature of employment of the household member	HH worked for different employers or costumer on day-to day or week to week basis
9. Urban - Rural classification of the barangay	Household is in rural area
10. Tenure status of the housing unit and the lot occupied by the household	Rent free house and lot without consent of owner
11. Type of household	Two or more non-relative families / persons

Governance Risk Indicator	Indicator criteria : household is considered experiencing high governance risk if
1. Tenure status of the housing unit and the lot occupied by the household	Household is living in rent free house and lot without consent of owner
2. Any household member who experienced displacement in the last 12 months	HH experienced displacement in the last 12 months

Life Cycle Risk Indicator	Indicator criteria : household is considered experiencing high life cycle risk if
1. Household member who are attending health facility	HH is not attending health facility
2. Household member who are currently pregnant	HH is currently pregnant
3. Household member who have disability	HH has disability
4. Type of toilet facilities the household have in the house	Household doesn't have toilet facility
5. The household's main source of water refers to where the household derives the water for (majority of) household use	Household's main source of water is rain or spring, river, stream, etc.

Environmental Risk Indicator	Indicator criteria : household is considered experiencing high environmental risk if
1. Type of household	Two or more non-relative families/persons
2. Roofing material used in the residence/house	Salvaged / makeshift materials or mixed but predominantly salvaged materials are used for roofing of the residence/house
3. Materials used for the outer walls of the residence/house	Salvaged / makeshift materials or mixed but predominantly salvaged materials are used for outer walls of the residence/house
4. Access to electricity in the building / house	Household has no access to electricity
5. The household's main source of water refers to where the household derives the water for (majority of) household use	Household's main source of water is rain or spring, river, stream, etc.

Annex 2 – List of Indicators with Weight Assignments

RISK AREA	L2 INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	RISK LEVELS DEFINITION	WEIGHT OF INDICATOR
Employment	I16 (employed YN)	Ave risk level score (working age 18 above)	1 - employed all 18above 2 - one employed 18above 3 - none employed	0.083
	I22 (nature of employment)	Ave risk level score (working age 18 above) Retain HH Head	1 - Permanent job / business / unpaid family work 2 - Short-term or seasonal or casual job / business / unpaid family work 3 - Worked for different employers or costumer on day-to day or week to week basis and Not employed/No business	0.083
	Child labor	Ave risk level score (working age 17 below)	1 - no member age 17 below working 3 - at least one member age 17 below working	0.083
Health	I13	Ave risk level score for attendance to HC	1=all members are attending HC 2=at least half of members are attending HC 3=less than half of members are attending HC	0.083
	I11/I12	Ave risk level score for disability (at least one)	1=no member have disability 2=at most 1 member have disability 3=at least 2 have disability	0.083
	H17b	Risk level score for enrolment/ availment of Philhealth	1=HH receives Philhealth 3= HH does not receive Philhealth	0.083
Water, Sanitation, and Housing	H14	Risk level score for main source of water	1=Own use, faucet community water system 1=Shared, faucet community water system 1=Own use, tube/ pipe well 1=Shared, tube/ pipe well	0.042

RISK AREA	L2 INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	RISK LEVELS DEFINITION	WEIGHT OF INDICATOR
			2=Dug well 2=Peddler 3=Spring, river, stream, etc. 3=Rain	
	H12	Risk level for type of toilet facilities	1=Water-sealed 1=Closed pit 1=Open pit 2=Others (pail system, etc.) 3=None	0.042
	H8	Risk level score for construction materials of roof	1=Strong materials (galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick, stone, asbestos) 1=Mixed but predominantly strong materials 2=Light materials (cogon, nipa, anahaw) 2=Mixed but predominantly light materials 3=Salvaged / makeshift materials 3=Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials	0.042
	H9	Risk level score for construction materials of outer walls	1=Strong materials (galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick, stone, asbestos) 1=Mixed but predominantly strong materials 2=Light materials (cogon, nipa, anahaw) 2=Mixed but predominantly light materials 3=Salvaged / makeshift materials	0.042

RISK AREA	L2 INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	RISK LEVELS DEFINITION	WEIGHT OF INDICATOR
			3=Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials	
	H10	Risk level score for tenure status of housing unit	1=Own or owner-like possession of house and lot 1=Own house, rent lot 1=Own house, rent free lot with consent of owner 1=Own house, rent free lot without consent of owner 2=Rent house / room including lot 2=Rent free house and lot with consent of owner 3=Rent free house and lot without consent of owner	0.042
	H13	Risk level score for Access to electricity	1=Yes 3-No	0.042
Education	I15	Ave risk level score for educ attainment of family members (age-appropriate)	1=All adults 18-above at least high school graduate 2= At least 1 adults high school graduate 3= All adults at most elementary graduate	0.125
	I14	Ave risk level score for attendance to school of family members (school aged 3-17)	1=all school-aged children are attending school 2=half of school-aged children are attending school 3=none are attending school	0.125

Annex 3 – Regional Data on Risk Levels Under Employment Component

Region	Risk Level 1	Risk Level 2	Risk Level 3	Total Poor IP HH
XI	6,489	96,022	27,435	129,946
IX	3,522	69,540	40,812	113,874
BARMM	1,481	45,794	41,150	88,425
X	5,394	54,988	27,673	88,055
XII	2,905	56,922	22,697	82,524
IV-MIMAROPA	3,938	44,014	15,146	63,098
CARAGA	2,335	34,559	13,245	50,139
CAR	8,365	29,085	11,128	48,578
II	2,268	32,212	9,952	44,432
VI	553	7,288	7,057	14,898
III	525	6,631	3,212	10,368
I	927	5,970	2,085	8,982
V	502	5,409	2,026	7,937
VII	163	2,570	1,322	4,055
IV-CALABARZON	206	2,063	770	3,039
NCR	13	264	190	467
VIII	5	120	128	253
TOTAL	39,591	493,451	226,028	759,070

Annex 4 – Regional Data on Risk Levels Under Health Component

Region	Risk Level 1	Risk Level 2	Risk Level 3	Total Poor IP HH
XI	15,561	55,605	58,780	129,946
IX	10,997	45,857	57,020	113,874
BARMM	852	14,352	73,221	88,425
X	6,272	35,633	46,150	88,055
XII	4,307	27,580	50,637	82,524
IV-MIMAROPA	11,466	28,413	23,219	63,098
CARAGA	4,512	22,432	23,195	50,139
CAR	11,252	23,099	14,227	48,578
II	13,167	20,881	10,384	44,432
VI	2007	7,062	5,829	14,898
III	675	3,090	6,603	10,368
I	3167	4,064	1,751	8,982
V	2082	3,478	2,377	7,937
VII	460	1,459	2,136	4,055
IV-CALABARZON	289	1,049	1701	3,039
NCR	15	119	333	467
VIII	28	73	152	253
TOTAL	87,109	294,246	377,715	759,070

Annex 5 – Regional Data on Risk Levels Under Water, Sanitation and Housing Component

Region	Risk Level 1	Risk Level 2	Risk Level 3	Total Poor IP HH
XI	5,840	84,142	39,964	129,946
IX	4,633	77,686	31,555	113,874
BARMM	680	44,527	43,218	88,425
X	7,842	63,323	16,890	88,055
XII	1,584	52,863	28,077	82,524
IV-MIMAROPA	958	30,909	31,231	63,098
CARAGA	4,589	33,351	12,199	50,139
CAR	14,155	31,589	2,834	48,578
II	8,123	31,100	5,209	44,432
VI	297	10,271	4,330	14,898
III	870	4,870	4,628	10,368
I	1995	6,297	690	8,982
V	568	4,872	2,497	7,937
VII	279	2,510	1,266	4,055
IV-CALABARZON	81	1,620	1338	3,039
NCR	34	356	77	467
VIII	12	101	140	253
TOTAL	52,540	480,387	226,143	759,070

Annex 6 – Regional Data on Risk Levels Under Education Component

Region	Risk Level 1	Risk Level 2	Risk Level 3	Total Poor IP HH
XI	3,579	22,666	103,701	129,946
IX	4,152	21,678	88,044	113,874
BARMM	1,663	7,191	79,571	88,425
X	3,848	18,048	66,159	88,055
XII	1,305	9,664	71,555	82,524
IV-MIMAROPA	1,972	8,561	52,565	63,098
CARAGA	2,013	10,135	37,991	50,139
CAR	3,141	15,614	29,823	48,578
II	2,225	11,544	30,663	44,432
VI	557	3,557	10,784	14,898
III	265	1,350	8,753	10,368
I	598	2,816	5,568	8,982
V	348	1,659	5,930	7,937
VII	137	907	3,011	4,055
IV-CALABARZON	82	429	2528	3,039
NCR	52	98	317	467
VIII	3	15	235	253
TOTAL	25,940	135,932	597,198	759,070