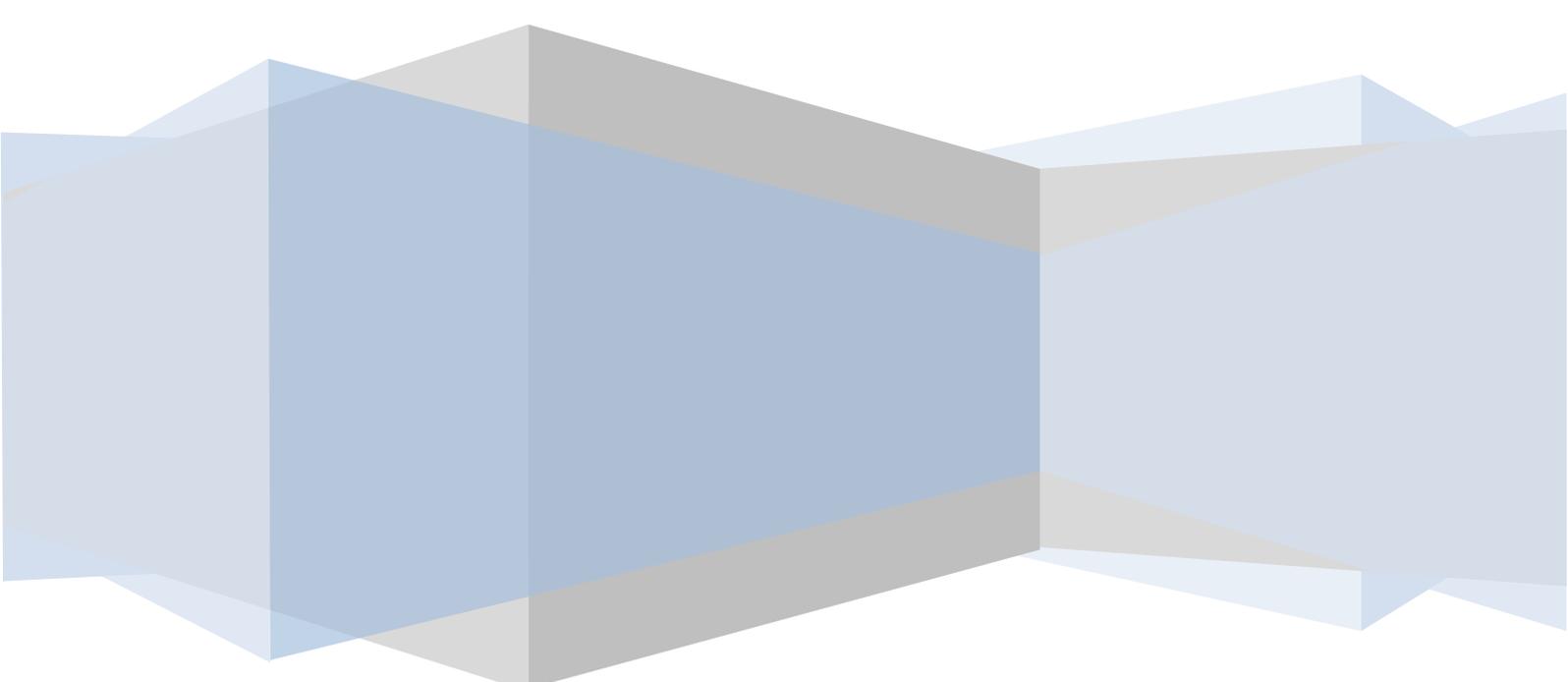


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National Commission on Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous Peoples Master Plan (2012-2016)



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68 **I. BACKGROUND**

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71 **Republic Act 8371**, otherwise known as the **Indigenous Peoples Rights Act**
72 **(IPRA)** of 1997 mandates the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) to
73 formulate a Five-Year Master Plan. IPRA’s Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR),
74 states that “*Based on the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection*
75 *Plans (ADSDPP) of the various Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples*
76 *(ICCs/IPs) and other relevant information, the Office on Policy, Planning and Research*
77 *(OPPR) shall formulate a Five-Year Master Plan for the delivery of appropriate support*
78 *services to the ICCs/IPs* (Section 8, Part 2, Rule 8 Delineation and Recognition of
79 Ancestral Domains).

80
81 The preparation of this second Five-Year ICC/IP Master Plan (IPMAP) started in
82 late 2009 with the assessment of the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan for the
83 Indigenous Peoples (MTPDP-IP) 2004-2008 including other relevant documents such as
84 researches and case studies. Various regional workshops of NCIP were held towards
85 preparing the ICCs/IPs Regional Action Plans (IPRAP) which is the consolidation of
86 ADSDPPs and needs assessments of ICCs/IPs. Likewise, the NCIP has conducted series
87 of workshops and consultations among local government units (LGUs) with high ICCs/IPs
88 population, leaders of ICC/IP organizations, national government agencies, non-
89 government organizations and development partners. Inputs, comments and suggestions
90 from various workshops and consultations were carefully incorporated in this plan, e.g. the
91 IP agenda from the civil society organizations and the executive and legislative agenda.
92 The IP Master Plan is expected to provide for the development direction of the IP sector
93 through convergence programs, projects and services, in supporting the implementation of
94 ADSDPPs or other community plan adopted by the ICCs/IPs.

95
96 The IP Master Plan is focused on the Four Bundles of Rights of IPs enshrined in
97 IPRA, namely: (a) **Rights to Ancestral Domains**(*Chapter III, IPRA*); (b) **Right to Self-**
98 **Governance and Empowerment**(*Chapter IV, IPRA*); (c) **Social Justice and Human**
99 **Rights**(*Chapter V, IPRA*); and (d) **Cultural Integrity**(*Chapter VI, IPRA*).This IP
100 Masterplan further operationalizes the “Social Contract with the Filipino People”
101 and the Sixteen Points Commitment to Transformational Leadership of President
102 Benigno “Noynoy” S. Aquino III. It is committed to: (i) transformational leadership
103 that empowers and institutes good governance in the affairs of the sector; (ii)
104 programs that build capacity and create economic opportunity in the ICCs/IPs
105 communities towards achieving food security and economic growth; (iii)
106 participation and representation in government affairs in all levels that affects the
107 interest and welfare of the IPs/ICCs; (iv) promotion of gender equality; (v)
108 supporting just peace and resolution of armed conflicts in the affected areas within
109 the ancestral domain and protecting the human rights of IPs; and (vi) protection of
110 the eco-system and sustainable management of natural resources in the ancestral
111 domains/lands in the midst of climate change and the efforts for reduction of
112 emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD).

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115 **II. CHALLENGES**

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118 Thirteen (13) years after the implementation of IPRA, there are many sub-sectoral
119 and cross-cutting issues that still need to be addressed for continuing protection and
120 development of the ICCs/IPs sector, which include the following:

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1. **Protection and Sustainable Development of Ancestral Domains and Land and Natural Resources:** (i) CADT/CALT issuance and registration;(ii) protection and sustainable development of CADT/CALT areas; and (iii) inter-phased with other laws and tenurial instruments.
2. **Strengthening of Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples:** (i) completion of ADSDPPs and supporting their implementation; (ii) registration and accreditation of ICCs/IPs organizations by NCIP; and (iii) strengthening governance institutions of and for IPs/ICCs.
3. **Protection and Promotion of Social Justice and Human Rights of IPs:** (i) provision of basic services and utilities such as health, education, water to contribute to the achievement of MDGs; (ii) livelihood and economic development; (iii) comprehensive support to victims of conflict; and (iv) protection of all aspects of human rights.(v) enhance access to justice (vi) provision of legal services
4. **Protection and Preservation of IP Culture, Tradition and Institutions:** (i) documentation of indigenous knowledge systems and practices (IKSP) in all aspects of IP lives, culture, tradition and institutions; (ii) establishment of IP museum, library, and archives; and (iv) promotion and strengthening of IP culture, tradition and institutions.

NOTE: *The Status of IPs and NCIP Progress of Work is presented in Annex 1*

III. SPECIFIC PRIORITY AREAS OF ACTION

NCIP is proactive in exploring areas that needs to be looked into and responding to other concerns that require immediate action. Other than the MFO-based services, specific areas of concerns were identified and considered to be requiring immediate responses. These are:

- Credibility of FPIC process
- Fund utilization (submission of reports, EAP, unliquidated funds, funding for infrastructure)
- Capacity building of NCIP staffs
- Ancestral domain (segregation, non-recognition by LGUs, conflicting laws, ADSDPP)
- IP mandatory representation
- Database establishment
- IPO guidelines
- Civil registration (birth and marriage)
- Guidelines on IP fund management and utilization
- Reconstitution of the IP PCB, ERCB and NCB

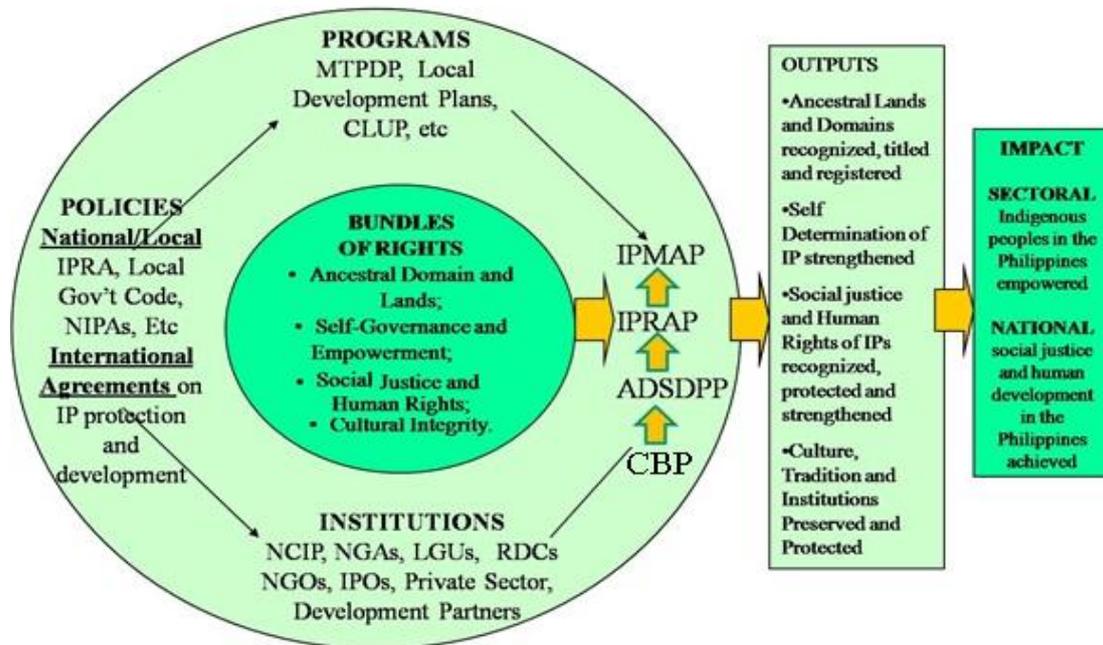
These priority areas of action surfaced during the recent National Management Conference of NCIP. This also put into consideration concerns expressed made by members of the Civil Society.

176 **IV. DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

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The framework for sustainable development of the IP sector is already best exemplified in the IPRA, a Human Rights Based-Approach (HRBA) that revolves around the **Four Bundles of Rights**, where policies, programs and activities shall be focused on the attainment of these rights. This serves as the link to the President’s Aquino’s Social Contract and the Sixteen Points for Transformational Leadership discussed in the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) and the Medium Term Public Investment Program (MTPIP) for 2011-2016 but shall also interface with the Regional Development Plans (RDPs) and Local Development Plans (LDPs) as well as sectoral plans in the agriculture and food security, natural resources management, climate change adaptation and mitigation, education, health, livelihood and other national plans. This shall also interface with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). **Figure 1** presents the development framework for the IP Masterplan 2011-2016.

Figure 1:IPMAP DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



IPMAP-IP Master Plan; IPRAP - IP Regional Action Plan; ADSDPP-Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan; CBP-Community-Based Plan

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THE IP MASTERPLAN

A. VMG, OBJECTIVES, TARGET OUTPUTS, & STRATEGIES

- 1. Vision and Mission.** IPs/ICCs expressed their aspirations stating, “**We, the people of indigenous communities strive for a sustained and balanced development of our ancestral domains which are based on the rights to self-determination, social justice, governance, and the promotion and protection of cultural integrity.**”
- 2. Goals and Objectives.** Consistent with the present administration’s focus, the goal of the IP Masterplan is to empower the IPs/ICCs for the advancement of their collective rights and welfare in an inclusive and sustainable development context. Specifically, the IP Masterplan aims to facilitate cooperation of all agencies and institutions to converge their programs, projects and services for the development of the IPs/ICCs in accordance with the Four Bundles of Rights.
- 3. Target Outputs.** The IP Masterplan 2011-2016 aims to achieve the following outputs: (a) Ancestral Lands and Domains recognized, titled and registered; (b) Self-Determined Development and Governance of ICCs/IPs strengthened; (c) Social Justice and Human Rights of ICCs/IPs recognized, protected and strengthened; and (d) Culture, Tradition and Institutions recognized, preserved, and protected.
- 4. Strategies.** The issues and concerns of the IP sector are multi-faceted with diverse stakeholders, thus, development strategies have to be multi-disciplinary, inclusive and participatory, as well as focused and convergent towards ICCs/IPs empowerment. The following key strategies will be considered: (a) promoting an overall ICCs/IPs development framework based on Decent Work principles which encompass the promotion of fundamental rights, income and employment generation, social protection and social dialogue; (b) strengthening multi-stakeholder partnership and convergence in IP development; (c) focusing and converging socio-economic programs, projects and services in line with the adopted/approved ADSDPPs; (d) encouraging pro-IP public and private activities in agro-forestry, eco-tourism, renewable energy, and natural resources management; (e) ensuring environmental protection and conservation of community-driven and participatory development projects such as rainforest rehabilitation, reforestation, biodiversity conservation, watershed management, river basin management, coastal and lakes protection; (f) strengthening the ICCs/IPs self-governance mechanisms through meaningful and transparent participatory development processes; (g) institutional strengthening of NCIP and advocacy campaign for IP empowerment; (h) strengthening of IPs self-governance mechanisms through the recognition of their governance systems and organizations; and (i) strengthening of ICCs/IPs self-determination mechanisms through community-driven participatory development processes.

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B. PROPOSED PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

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Culture-sensitive programs and projects with affirmative action are the key drivers towards IPs/ICC’s empowerment. The programs and projects shall focus on the following:

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1. Protection and Sustainable Development and Management of Ancestral Lands and Domain and Natural Resources

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2. Strengthening of Self-Determination of the Indigenous Peoples

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3. Protection and Promotion of Social Justice and Human Rights

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4. Protection and Preservation of ICCs/IPs’ Culture, Tradition and Institutions

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1. Protection and Sustainable Development and Management of Ancestral Lands and Domain and Natural Resources

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PRESIDENT’S SOCIAL CONTRACT	AREAS OF CONVERGENCE	ADSDPPS DEFINED PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	IPMAP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS PROJECTS AND SERVICES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
<p>9. From a government that dampens private initiative and enterprise to a government that creates conditions conducive to the growth and competitiveness of private businesses, big, medium and small.</p> <p>10. From a government that treats its people as an export commodity and a means to earn foreign exchange, disregarding the social cost to Filipino families to a government that creates jobs at home, so that working abroad will be a choice rather than a necessity;</p>	CADT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of CADTs • Registration of CADTs 	AD/AL Titling and Registration	NCIP, DENR, LGUs, IPOs, NGOs, LRA, DOJ
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Irrigation System ▪ Integrated Area/Community Development ▪ Organic Farming ▪ Agro-Forestry Development ▪ Mainstreaming IP Products in the Market Chain ▪ Abaca and Coffee Inter-cropping ▪ Integrated Area Development ▪ Fruit Trees Plantation ▪ Nursery Development and Seedling Production ▪ Provision of Agricultural Equipment ▪ Rubber Plantation ▪ Mushroom Production 	IP Agro-Forestry Development Program (AFDP).	DA, DENR, DAR, NCIP, IPOs, NGOs, Private Sector, DTI, CDA
	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Living Perimeter Fence ▪ Agro-Forestry ▪ Land Management Protection/Land Delineation ▪ Watershed Management and Protection 	Ancestral Domain Environmental Management (ADEM) Program	DENR, DA, DAR, NCIP IPOs, NGOs, Private Sector

PRESIDENT'S SOCIAL CONTRACT	AREAS OF CONVERGENCE	ADSDPPS DEFINED PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	IPMAP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
<i>and when its citizens do choose to become OFWs, their welfare and protection will still be the government's priority.</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated Area/Community Development ▪ Community-based Environmental Protection ▪ Eco-Tourism Development ▪ Seed and Plant Propagation ▪ Forest Protection/Conservation and Community Development ▪ Forest for Carbon Protection ▪ Philippine Eagle and Wildlife Sanctuary/Biodiversity ▪ Climate Change Adaptation ▪ River Rehabilitation ▪ Soil Conservation and Management 		
	Mineral Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sand and Gravel Trading/Riverbasin Management <p><i>Note: There are mixed responses from IP on these projects although communities usually come at a consensus on whether to approve or oppose such projects in accordance with the FPIC process.</i></p>	FPIC process	NCIP, IPOs

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2. Strengthening of Self-Determination of the Indigenous Peoples

PRESIDENT'S SOCIAL CONTRACT	AREAS OF CONVERGENCE	ADSDPPS DEFINED PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	IPMAP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
<i>5. From justice that money and connections can buy to a truly impartial system of</i>	ICC/IP Development Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Empowerment of Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPOs) ▪ FPIC-MOA monitoring of company compliance with the IPs/ICCs 	Completion of AD/AL Titling and Registration	NCIP, DENR LGUs, IPOs, NGOs, LRA, DOJ
			Completing and Supporting the formulation of	IPOs, NCIP, LGUs, NGOs, concerned

PRESIDENT'S SOCIAL CONTRACT	AREAS OF CONVERGENCE	ADSDPPS DEFINED PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	IPMAP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
<p><i>institutions that deliver equal justice to rich or poor.</i></p> <p>6. <i>From government policies influenced by well-connected private interests to a leadership that executes all the laws of the land with impartiality and decisiveness.</i></p> <p>12. <i>From demoralized but dedicated civil servants, military and police personnel destined for failure and frustration due to inadequate operational support to professional, motivated and energized bureaucracies with adequate means to perform their public service missions.</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender and Development (GAD) 	ADSDPP	NGAs
			Strengthening Participation of IPOs/ICCs in national and local government bodies.	NCIP, DILG, NEDA, LGUs, IPOs, NGOs
			Monitoring of FPIC	NCIP, IPOs,
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGU – Indigenous Peoples Partnership • MINDA-opening of IP desk, policy advocacy • Lobbying for the creation of Tribal barangays with the DILG and the LGUs. • IP mandatory representation in local legislative councils and policy-making bodies in coordination with LGUs. • Certificate of Confirmation of tribal membership in coordination with the National Statistics Office (NSO). • Equality of both men and women IPs in opportunities (GAD). In coordination with the Philippine Commission on Women. • Documentation of Human Rights Violation on IPs, this is to include children-in-armed conflict (CIAC) in coordination with the Police, military, OPAPP and the DSWD. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alternative dispute resolution through the customary way in coordination with the justice system (Supreme Court) ▪ Monitoring of concluding observation of UN on International treaties on discrimination and human rights violations. 	Promotion of Social Dialogue	

PRESIDENT'S SOCIAL CONTRACT	AREAS OF CONVERGENCE	ADSDPPS DEFINED PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	IPMAP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY

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3. Protecting and Promoting Social Justice and Human Rights of ICCs/IPs

PRESIDENT'S SOCIAL CONTRACT	AREAS	ADSDPPS DEFINED PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	IPMAP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
<p>3. <i>From relegating education to just one of many concerns to making education the central strategy for investing in our people, reducing poverty and building national competitiveness.</i></p> <p>4. <i>From treating health as just another area for political patronage to recognizing the advancement and protection of public health, which includes responsible parenthood, as key measures of good governance.</i></p> <p>7. <i>From treating the rural economy as just a source of problems, to recognizing farms and rural enterprises as vital to achieving food security and more equitable economic growth, worthy of re-</i></p>	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Skills Training for livelihood enterprise, Agriculture and Natural Resource management (NRM) ▪ Access to all levels and types of education ▪ Development of IP teachers and different officials ▪ Professional trainings and expertise 	Provision and Convergence of Basic Services to IP communities.	DepED, TESDA, CHED, DSWD, LGUs, NGOs, IPOs, Development Partners
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to Health Services ▪ Indigenous Health Knowledge and Practices ▪ Health Facility 	Provision and Convergence of Basic Services to IP communities.	DOH, , DSWD, LGUs, NGOs, IPOs, PHIC, NAPC, Development Partners
	Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of Business planning and entrepreneurship ▪ Product development ▪ Market development and networking ▪ Organic Handicraft Development ▪ Wood Processing ▪ Community-Based Tourism ▪ Organic Vegetable processing technology ▪ Bamboo Production and Processing ▪ Fertilizer Production ▪ Organic Livestock Dispersal/Production ▪ Cutflower Production 	Livelihood Development Programs for the IPs	NCIP, DTI, CDA, DA, DENR, LGUs, IPOs, Private Sector

PRESIDENT'S SOCIAL CONTRACT	AREAS	ADSDPPS DEFINED PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	IPMAP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
<i>investment for sustained productivity.</i> 8. From government anti-poverty programs that instill a dole-out mentality to well-considered programs that build capacity and create opportunity among the poor and the marginalized in the country.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organic Crop Production ▪ Wine Making ▪ Vinegar Production ▪ Fruit processing into various by-products 		
	Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alternative Health Centers ▪ Farm to Market Roads ▪ School Buildings ▪ Multi-purpose Livelihood Centers ▪ IP Multi-purpose Centers ▪ Mini-Infrastructure (greenhouse nursery, ▪ Irrigation systems ▪ Tram lines ▪ Hanging bridges 	Infrastructure Development in the IP communities.	LGUs, DPWH, DOH, PHIC, DOT, DepED, DOE, CHED, TESDA,
	Water System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spring Development/waterworks ▪ Water harvesting ▪ Potable water supply 		
	Legal Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial Support to litigants and their witnesses. ▪ Paralegal Trainings to IPs. ▪ IPRA Advocacy to IP communities ▪ Legal Assistance 	Strengthening Adjudication and Legal Services.	NCIP, IPOs, NGOs, DOJ, CHR
	Promotion and defence of human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Documentation of Human Rights Violation ▪ IEC on human rights ▪ Declaring ADs as peace zone ▪ Formation of paralegal groups ▪ Creation of IP desk in all agencies ▪ Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and victims of armed conflict. 	Human Rights Protection of IPs.	NCIP, IPOs, NGOs, CHR, LGUs, DND, AFP, PNP, NAPOLCOM, DOJ, and PHRC
			IP community representation on Peace Process	OPAPP, NCIP

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287 4. **Protection and Preservation of ICCs/IPs' Culture, Tradition and**
 288 **Institutions**
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PRESIDENT'S SOCIAL CONTRACT	AREAS	ADSDPPS DEFINED PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	IPMAP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND SERVICES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
<p>8. <i>From government anti-poverty programs that instill a dole-out mentality to well-considered programs that build capacity and create opportunity among the poor and the marginalized in the country.</i></p>	<p>Culture and Tradition/ Feature and Traditional Landmarks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage Preservation and Promotion • Establishment of Cultural Heritage Center • Sacred Site Development • Documentation of Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSPs) • Recognition and Protection of traditional landmarks (durable marker) • Primacy of customary law in dispute conflict resolutions 	<p>Establishment of IP Museum cum e-library.</p>	<p>NCIP, NCCA, NGOs, IPOs, concerned NGAs, Private sector, development partners</p>
			<p>Promotion of authentic expressions of culture in festivals</p>	<p>NCIP, NCCA, IPOs, NGOs, DepED</p>
			<p>Development of Eco-Tourism Cultural Program</p>	<p>IPOs, NCIP, DOT, LGUs Private Sector</p>
			<p>Interfacing of IP Culture and Tradition in School Curriculum.</p>	<p>DepED, NCIP, NCCA, NGOs, IPOs, Development Partners</p>
	<p>Institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of Customary Laws • Strengthening of IP Institutions 	<p>Documentation of Customary laws and Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices</p>	<p>IPOs, NCIP, LGUs, NGOs, NCCA</p>

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 292 **NOTE: A Brief Description of IPMAP Development Programs, Projects, and Services**
 293 **is presented in Annex 2**

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C. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

The Institution needs to be strengthened, renewed and be transformed to pro-actively address IP issues and concerns. This is NCIP’s initiative in support of the President’s First Point of his Social Contract, *“from a President who tolerates corruption to a President who is the nation’s first and most determined fighter of corruption.”*

1. The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples

MAJOR FINAL OUTPUTS	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS
MFO 1: Formulation of Policy Guidelines, Plans and Programs,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • policy planning and development • documentation of customary laws, traditions & practices <p>establishment of comprehensive database management information system at NCIP central office</p>
MFO 2: Advocacy and Coordination Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development management • leadership • policy advocacy • documentation of IKSP • training on values, customs and traditions on the IP communities they are handling • Training on IEC of laws, policies other NGAs and IP communities • training on values, customs and traditions on the IP communities they are handling • community-based environmental management including verification of carbon credit, climate change and risk management • Advocacy development and public reinforcement programs.
MFO 3: Adjudication and Legal Services	<p>Primary of Customary law in dispute and conflict resolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indigenous and alternative dispute/conflict resolution • Conducting seminars on Wealth Management for Communities receiving Royalty Fees from mining companies • Company compliance of FPIC MOA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Para-legal Training ▪ Strengthening of RHOs ▪ Rendering of direct legal services
MFO4: AD/AL Delineation and Titling Services,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land Use Planning ▪ Inter-generational benefit planning
MFO 5: IP Development Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • project development management • resource generation • IP Library management • Eco-Tourism Planning • Gender and Development (GAD) concepts; • Documentation on IP-CIAC and DDR; • PCBs, ERCBs, and developing leadership of the members; and Installation of IP Representatives in the Local Legislative Councils and capacitating them on their role as legislators

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment on the economic benefits of Certificates of Confirmation (COCs) to IP applicants for employment in the AFP, Police, BFP, PDEA, BJMP, and others ▪ Concluding observations on international treaties e.g. ICERD and others ▪ Implementation of the Solo parents Welfare Act of 2000; Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) on development
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2. The Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPOs)

BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS
Protection and Sustainable Development of Ancestral Lands and Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community-based natural resources management • agro-forestry technologies • eco-tourism • land rights and obligations
Self Determination of Indigenous Peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership • organizational management • financial management • negotiations and networking • FPIC process • Capacity building for IP women on laws(IPRA, CEDAW & Magna Carta for women) • Women's roles in peace building • Contracts and Negotiations (involving Community Intellectual Property Rights (CIPR) and Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV))
Protecting and Promoting Social justice and Human Rights of IPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para-legal training • IP dispute/conflict resolution • Various skills training • Training on Entrepreneurship • Documentation of HR violations
Protection and Preservation of IP Culture, Tradition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IKSP documentation and processes • cultural event management • training on appropriate teaching methods • Training on anti-discrimination laws and international conventions

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3. **Local Government Units (LGUs).** The LGUs identified capacity building needs to effectively provide services to IPs include: orientation on IPRA and related laws and policies, project development and management, and resource generation.

4. **National Government Agencies (NGAs).** The NGAs identified capacity building needs to effectively provide services to IPs include understanding IPRA and related laws and policies, convergence of programs and services, monitoring and evaluation.

318 5. **Non-Government Organizations. (NGOs).** The NGOs identified capacity building
 319 needs to effectively provide services to IPs include: project development and
 320 management, and resource generation, networking and linkages among others.
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322 **D. POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND ADVOCACY**

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 324 For the continuing implementation of IPRA there is a need to further issue
 325 supporting policies and guidelines. Various consultations with multi-stakeholders identified
 326 areas for policy development, to wit:
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BUNDLES OF RIGHTS	POLICY STUDY AREAS		RESPONSIBLE
Rights to Ancestral Domains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue the initiatives on interfacing of national laws such as NIPAS, Local Government Code, Mining Act, EPIRA law and other related laws • Enact a new alternative mining law • Review existing joint-memo circular (DAR/DENR/NCIP) re: harmonization of tenurial instruments, utilization, etc. • Servicing notice to NCIP before CLOAs and FPs are processed and issued. • Policy gaps in CAR, the land ownership scheme which individuals are not adequately served by the communal system • Harmonization of NCIP perimeter survey with other agencies, e.g. the DAR, class subdivision survey • Study on Payment for Environmental Services (PES) for utilization of ancestral domain • moratorium on the identification of additional mineral lands or reservations • Declare a moratorium on large-scale mining and conduct a review of existing mining policies in the country • Exclude indigenous people's sacred sites, critical watersheds and sanctuaries from mining and other development projects • Elicit, appreciate, recognize, implement and revitalize the indigenous knowledge, systems and practices (IKSPs) as basis for ownership, use and management of land and natural resources in ancestral domains • Revoke Presidential Proclamation No. 2282 which proclaimed ancestral lands as public lands therefore are alienable and disposable lands. 	<p>Joint DENR Admin Order No. 2008-01</p> <p>Joint DENR-NCIP MC #1, S. of 2007. Joint DENR-NCIP MC# 1, S, 2005</p> <p>Joint DENR-NCIP MC#1, S. 2002</p> <p>Bills for this are pending in Congress. NCIP will have a position on this one</p> <p>Joint DAR-NCIP MC#15, s of 2003</p>	<p>DENR & NCIP</p> <p>DENR & NCIP</p> <p>DENR & NCIP</p>
Right to Self-Governance and Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the on-going review of FPIC Guidelines ▪ Massive IEC on the bundles of rights to ICCs/IPs and other government agencies ▪ Continue the enhancement of the current guidelines in the formulation of ADSDPPs ▪ Guidelines on the Creation of Tribal Barangays 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IPO Registration and NGO Accreditation System ▪ Confirmation of Certificates of Tribal Membership Deputation of tribal leaders to register their tribal members (NSO & NCIP) ▪ Conversion of IP certifications to Legal NSO documents (Local Civil Registrar NSO & NCIP) ▪ Increase access to basic services and livelihood support ▪ Database on IP women status ▪ Address conflict of mandates particularly on documentation of IKSPs & support to tribal festivals ▪ Harmonization of laws by NCCA, DENR, NCIP & other concerned agencies ▪ Encourage the creation of IP desks in Government Agencies in IP areas ▪ Review of A. O. 3, S, 2004, particularly on accreditation of solemnizing officers ▪ Interfacing of policies between NCIP & OCRG 		
Social Justice and Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to implement the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights and fundamental freedom of indigenous peoples during the 2002 Philippine Mission, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions, both in 2008; • Continuing documentation of compliance to and violations of human rights standards in the IP sector shall be conducted all in line with the monitoring of the implementation of ICERD. • Continue the interfacing of national laws and customary laws in accordance with IPRA. • Indigenous Dispute Resolution (IDR) be recognized as ADR for IP communities • Registration policy and Multi party MOA on IP registration • DOH policy discouraging delivery outside hospital or birthing facility • Amendment to the mining act consistent with the IPRA law and UNDRIP re: 1% share of ICCs or increase percentage • Amendment of IRR of LGC on “sharing of national wealth & local taxation” to provide for ICCs • Prohibit the recruitment of community members, especially children, in armed conflicts; • Compensate indigenous peoples affected by landslides, erosions and sinkholes caused by resource extraction and other efforts • Revoke and cancel permits and licenses of persons and corporations that violate human rights, and hold accountable government officials who have participated in the commission of such human rights violations; • Popularization of research on carbon rights • Declaration of IP areas as zones of peace • Promote the primacy of customary law in dispute/conflict resolution among IPs. <p>Stop militarization in the IP communities</p>		
Cultural Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Performance review of the NCIP and the implementation of IPRA ▪ Promotion of authentic expressions of culture • IKSP documentation and processes • Formulation of guidelines to protect Intellectual Property Rights in accordance with international instruments • Policy on hiring culture bearer/leaders/elders and deputized them to become para-teachers to teach IPs in school 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of incentives for culture-related undertakings • Establishment of cultural funds from entrance fees and other sources • Establishment of indigenous schools • Issuance of IP Research/Documentation Protocols • Development of special curriculum for IP schools 		
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E. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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1. **NCIP.** The NCIP shall be the lead agency in implementing this IP Master Plan. It shall carry out its powers and functions to coordinate facilitate and monitor the master plan implementation including resource mobilization. The NCIP will lead in the development of project proposals and in accessing funding from development partners and the private sector. The NCIP Regional Offices shall facilitate adoption of IPRAP at the RDC and ensure convergence of programs, projects and services to IP communities. The NCIP Provincial Offices shall facilitate recognition, adoption and integration of ADSDPP in the local development plans in close coordination with the local government units.

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The NCIP targets supporting the implementation of the IPMAP as presented in **Annex 3.**

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2. **National Government Agencies (NGAs).** The NGAs shall support the implementation of IPMAP by continually allocating funds for the services and developmental projects to IP communities such as education, health and nutrition, livelihood, water supply, peace and order. They shall facilitate implementation of PAPs (programs and projects) for IPs and ensure that government programs and services shall converge at the IP communities.

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3. **Local Government Units (LGUs).** The LGUs shall coordinate convergence of government programs and services to continue to IP communities. It shall integrate ADSDPP to their respective local development plans and allocate funds thereof. The LGUs shall likewise assist IP organizations in the protection and development of Ancestral Domains/Ancestral Lands such as environmental and forest management, biodiversity conservation, livelihood development and the likes.

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4. **NGOs/POs.** The NGOs and POs shall provide technical assistance, capacity building and resource mobilization for the preparation and implementation of ADSDPPs. NGOs/POs can also assist in the planning and processing of CADTs. It shall likewise assist the IP organizations with their policy advocacy and Information Education Campaign in close coordination with NCIP, NGAs and LGUs.

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5. **Private Sector.** The private sector shall assist in facilitating and developing sustainable development opportunities in the ADs/ALs such as agribusiness development, agro-forestry, sustainable mineral resources development, cottage industry, eco-tourism and services. They will also provide technical assistance and funding for the implementation of programs and projects for

372 IPs such as support for the implementation the IP Masterplan and the
373 ADSDPPs.

374

375 **6. International Development Organisations/Partners.** The development
376 organizations/partners shall providetechnical and financial assistance for the
377 the IP Masterplan and ADSDPPs. These projects may range from capacity
378 building, environmental management, livelihood development and
379 preservation of culture, traditions and institutions, policy studies, databank,
380 interfacing of policy guidelines and continuous IEC on ICCs/IPs' rights.

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383 **F. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY (C&V) PLAN**

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386 The NCIP shall prepare a Communication and Visibility Plan that will
387 enhance participation of all stakeholders. The C & V plan shall use multi-media
388 platform and encourage champions and advocates in all fronts to support the
389 implementation of the IPMAP at all levels.

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391 **G. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

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393 The IPMAP shall be developed and implemented for a period of five years
394 (2011-2016) in consonance with the Medium Term Philippines Development Plan
395 (MTPDP). All NCIP units/offices will be required to submit an Annual Action Plan
396 with reference to IPMAP and the implementation of IPRA and ADSDPPs. This
397 planning process shall also be utilized for internal review of NCIP vis-a-vis
398 performance and targets. This will also allow for an opportunity to re-align tasks
399 and resources in order to achieve what is targeted in NCIP's Output Performance
400 Indicators Framework (OPIF).

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403 **H. PROGRAM STEERING COMMITTEE (PSC)**

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405 There shall be a multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral body that shall be
406 established to provide overall coordination and policy guidance for the
407 implementation of IPMAP. This shall be composed of representatives from different
408 sectors. Such as but not limited to, the civil society, government agencies and
409 Indigenous Peoples organizations, where NCIP takes the lead to convene.

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412 **I. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

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415 The NCIP shall develop a comprehensive database management information
416 system which shall serve as basis for monitoring and evaluation of programs,
417 projects and services and its impact to the IPs/ICCs.

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419 Likewise, the NCIP shall develop Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM
420 & E) system as an inherent component of the IPMAP. It will create the necessary

421 mechanisms within the NCIP central, regional, provincial and local centers to
422 regularly monitor its different component. This mechanism will also coordinate with
423 concerned agencies to monitor the status of implementation of IP-related activities.
424 The PM&E design shall incorporate results and rights-based approaches, to
425 measure the outcomes and outputs of the programs and project components.
426 NCIP in consultation with IP Organizations and other key stakeholders shall
427 develop measurable and objectively verifiable indicators as part of the PM&E.
428 These indicators shall also serve as guide in terms of assessing performance
429 towards attaining IPMAP goals and objectives. The NCIP shall also implement a
430 PM&E capacity building program for both the NCIP staff and IPO leaders involved
431 in community monitoring and evaluation. This is integral to the process of
432 empowerment towards self-determination and governance.

433

434 The incorporation of the ethnicity variable in the 2010 Census of Population
435 and Housing, results to the generation of ethnicity disaggregated data in the first
436 quarter of 2011. It is from this data set that the succeeding benchmark and
437 evaluation shall be formulated. NCIP shall also develop the PM&E database
438 information system to store, process and retrieve the information that would be
439 generated in the course of the PM&E.

440

441 NCIP shall incorporate the project monitoring system that can be interfaced
442 with the NEDA's Project Monitoring and Information Systems. This will enable
443 NCIP to generate the annual reports needed by the concerned offices to LDCs,
444 RDCs and PSC to provide status on the implementation of IPMAP, IPRAP and
445 ADSDPPs. Likewise, a formative evaluation/mid-term review shall be conducted to
446 enable NCIP to be flexible in meeting contingencies. Towards the end of IPMAP
447 implementation, a terminal assessment shall be conducted as reference for the
448 formulation of next IPMAP.

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451 **J. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**

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453 Currently, resources for the development of IPs and their communities are indicated
454 in various NGAs and LGUs. There are ODA funds that are dedicated to IPs through
455 various development projects. Similarly, funds from various international and private
456 sectors are being channelled to NGOs. IPs/ICCs have also inherent resources that are vital
457 in the achievement of the goals and objectives of this master plan.

458

459 One major possibility for sustainable financing for IP development is the expansion
460 of **Ancestral Domain Fund (ADF)**. This can be developed into a trust fund to ensure
461 financial support to the IP sector. Sources of funds shall be the GOP via GAA, donations
462 from local and foreign organizations, and possibly, certain percentage of income taxes of
463 companies operating in the AD/AL areas such as mining, dams and hydropower plants in
464 accordance with national laws. Proceeds of the fund shall be used exclusively to protect and
465 advance the interests and welfare of the IP sector particularly in the areas of self-
466 determination and governance and cultural integrity. The fund shall be managed by NCIP
467 through the Ancestral Domain Fund Division. Implementing Guidelines for the
468 establishment and management of the trust fund shall be prepared by the NCIP and for
469 approval by the Commission en Banc.

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K. 2011 BRIDGING PLAN

NCIP shall prepare a one year action plan as an adjustment period for the full implementation of the IP Master Plan. For 2011, the following major activities that may have impact and necessary adjustments in the IP Masterplan shall be completed as outlined:

MAJOR FINAL OUTPUTS	ACTIVITY	REMARKS	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE
MFO 1: Formulation of Policy Guidelines, Plans and Programs,	Inter-agency interphase of policies and programs NCIP-ARMM devolution in coordination with other appropriate institutions and organizations	This is inclusive of the harmonization efforts for conflicting circulars and legislative acts that have bearing on IP communities.	NCIP to make representations to, DILG, DENR, DSWD, and both houses of Congress.
MFO 2: Advocacy and Coordination Services	IP Census Ratification of International Labor Organizations (ILO) Convention 169 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Dialogue with ARMM champions Communication and Visibility Plan	The IP Census results will be released by the NSO on the first quarter of 2012 This would require discussion and info-dissemination drive with IP communities	
MFO 3: Adjudication and Legal Services	Efficient dispute/conflict resolution Mindanao Development Authority (MINDA) representation (3 ethno region plus ARMM)- creation of NCIP Mindanao Creation of legislative advocacy team for		

	<p>ARMM interface</p> <p>Publication of NCIP knowledge products</p> <p>Strengthening of the Quasi-Judicial Function</p> <p>Review of the Rules on Pleadings to underline the primacy of customary law</p>		
MFO4: AD/AL Delineation and Titling Services,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of ADSDPP Process • Review of the FPIC Process 		
MFO 5: IP Development Services	<p>Institutional Review of NCIP (Rationalization Plan)</p> <p>Engagement with the academe in all levels especially on development of courses for Anthropology, Architecture and other ethno sciences (e.g. knowledge, science, and spirituality)</p>		

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ANNEX 1

THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE PHILIPPINES AND NCIP PROGRESS OF WORK

A. The IPs in the Philippines

1. **Description.** IPRA specifically defines the indigenous peoples in the Philippines as follows:

Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples - 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. 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 (Chapter III, Section 3(h).)

Inherent in this definition are factors such as historical continuity, self-identification, and group membership. Historical continuity is characterized by occupation of ancestral lands/domains, or at least part of them; common ancestry with the original occupants of these lands; culture in general or specific manifestations of it; and language and residence, whether in their lands of origin or evicted from it. The concept of self-identification is an extremely complex linked to group membership, identity, and history. The fiber that weaves these factors together is the indigenous peoples' attachment to land and territory. To date, the Philippines is the only country in Asia that has officially used the term *indigenous peoples* and recognized their rights as such.

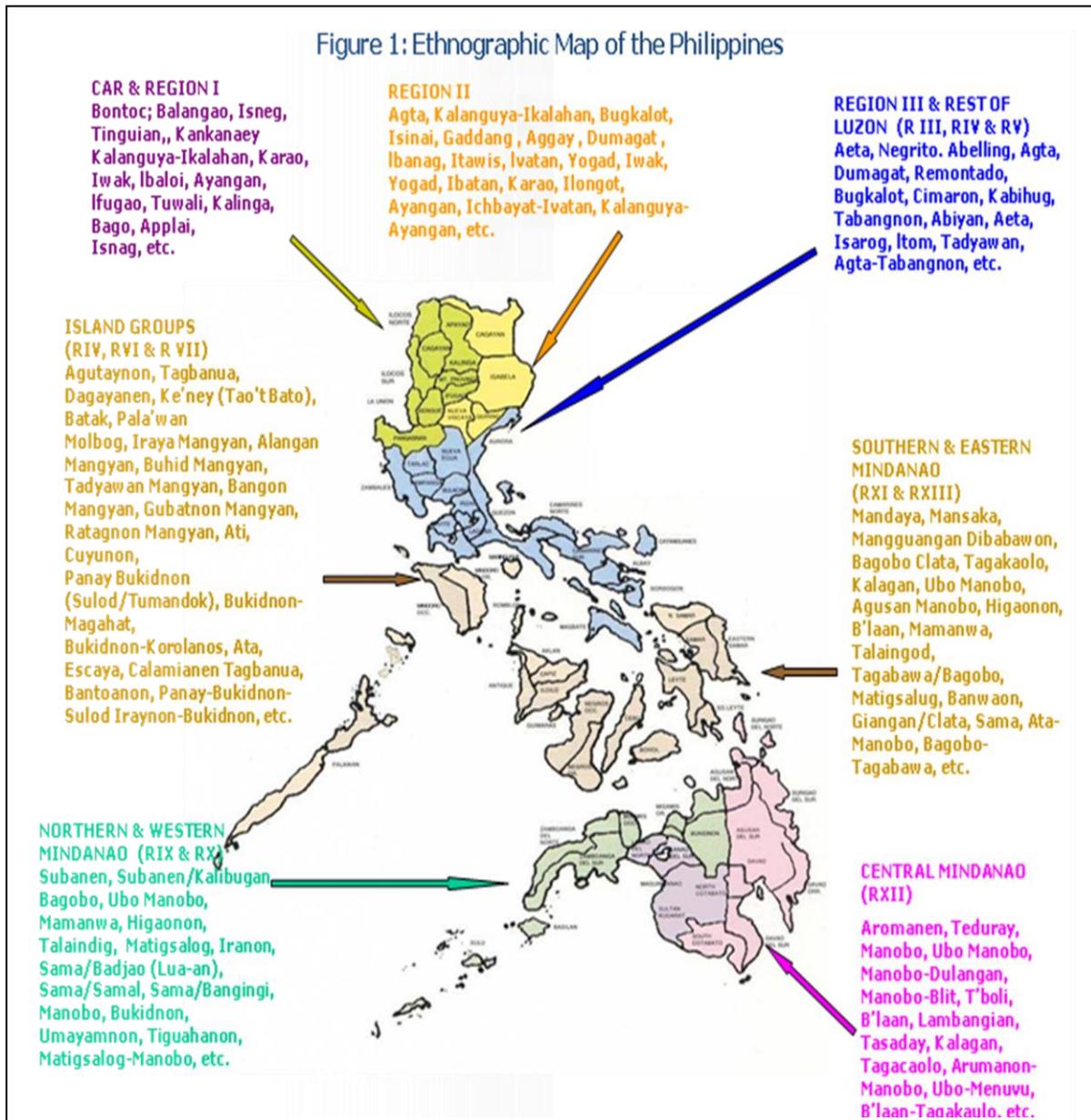
2. **Ethno-linguistic Groups.** There are about 110 ethno-linguistic groups in the Philippines consisting of approximately 14 million people. Mindanao accounts for 63% of IP population, Luzon 34% and Visayas 3%. The IPRA defines the seven ethno-graphic areas in the country, namely: (i) Region 1 and Cordillera; (ii) Region 2; (iii) the rest of Luzon; (iv) Island Groups including Mindoro, Palawan, Romblon, Panay, and the rest of the Visayas; (v) Northern and Western Mindanao; (vi) Southern and Eastern Mindanao; and (vii) Central Mindanao for purposes of IP representation to the NCIP. **Appendix 1¹** shows

¹ Source: NCIP

549 the IP regional locations and estimated population. **Figure 1** presents the ethnographic map
 550 in the Philippines. **Figure 2²** shows the estimated population of IPs in major island groups.
 551 Mindanao accounts for 63% of IP population, Luzon 34% and Visayas 3 %.

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3. **Ethnographic Regions.** IPRA also defined the seven ethno-graphic areas in the country, namely: (i) Region 1 and Cordillera; (ii) Region 2 ; (iii) the rest of Luzon; (iv) Island Groups including Mindoro, Palawan, Romblon, Panay, and the rest of Visayas; (v) Northern and Western Mindanao; (vi) Southern and Eastern Mindanao; and (vii) Central Mindanao for purposes of IP representation to the NCIP.



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² NCIP 2010 Budget Folio Briefing

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Policy, Institutions and Governance

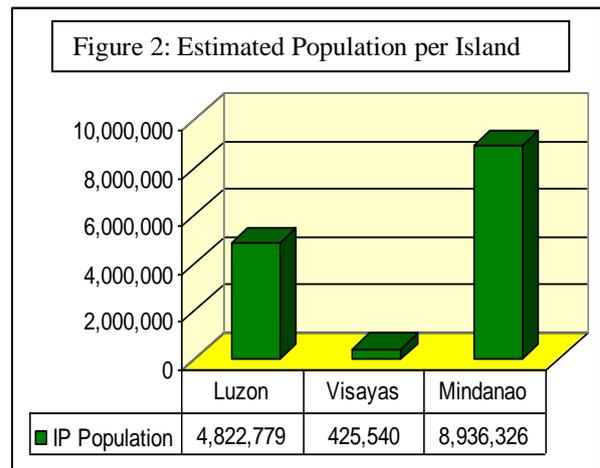
1. Policy. Protection and development of IP in the Philippines is comprehensively governed by RA No 8371 otherwise known as the Indigenous People’s Rights Act or IPRA. However, there are existing laws that also influence and impact on the lives of the IPs. All of these laws shall be in accord and in harmony with the Constitutional Provision that “*the State shall recognize, respect and protect the rights of indigenous cultural communities to preserve and develop their cultures, traditions and institutions (Section 17, Article XIV).* Some laws

the need to be harmonized and/or carry out include the Local Government Code, Mining Act, National Integrated Protected Areas (NIPAs) among others. The Philippines is also signatory to various international treaties and agreements that has impact on the lives of IPs.

2. Institutions and Governance. The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) was created by virtue of RA No 8371. It is mandated to protect and promote the interest and well-being of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) with due regard to their beliefs, customs, traditions and institutions (Sec. 39, IPRA). **NCIP** is the national government agencies mandated to protect and promote the interest and well-being of indigenous peoples. NCIP coordinates with other national government agencies such as DENR, DA, DAR, DepED, DSWD, DOH, DOLE and many others to deliver government to the IPs. Likewise, NCIP and ICCs/IPs interface with the local government units (LGUs), NGOs, development partners and private sector for implementation of community determined development programs and projects.

3. The powers and function of NCIP is specifically defined under SEC. 44 of IPRA and states that: “*To accomplish its mandate, the NCIP shall have the following powers, jurisdiction and function:*

- a) *To serve as the primary government agency through which ICCs/IPs can seek government assistance and as the medium, through which such assistance may be extended;*
- b) *To review and assess the conditions of ICCs/IPs including existing laws and policies pertinent thereto and to propose relevant laws and policies to address their role in national development;*
- c) *To formulate and implement policies, plans, programs and projects for the economic, social and cultural development of the ICCs/IPs and to monitor the implementation thereof;*
- d) *To request and engage the services and support of experts from other agencies of government or employ private experts and consultants as may be required in the pursuit of its objectives;*



- 612 e) *To issue certificate of ancestral land/domain title;*
613
- 614 f) *Subject to existing laws, to enter into contracts, agreements, or arrangement,*
615 *with government or private agencies or entities as may be necessary to attain*
616 *the objectives of this Act, and subject to the approval of the President, to obtain*
617 *loans from government lending institutions and other lending institutions to*
618 *finance its programs;*
619
- 620 g) *To negotiate for funds and to accept grants, donations, gifts and/or properties in*
621 *whatever form and from whatever source, local and international, subject to the*
622 *approval of the President of the Philippines, for the benefit of ICCs/IPs and*
623 *administer the same in accordance with the terms thereof; or in the absence of*
624 *any condition, in such manner consistent with the interest of ICCs/IPs as well as*
625 *existing laws;*
626
- 627 h) *To coordinate development programs and projects for the advancement of the*
628 *ICCs/IPs and to oversee the proper implementation thereof;*
629
- 630 i) *To convene periodic conventions or assemblies of IPs to review, assess as well as*
631 *propose policies or plans;*
632
- 633 j) *To advise the President of the Philippines on all matters relating to the ICCs/IPs*
634 *and to submit within sixty (60) days after the close of each calendar year, a*
635 *report of its operations and achievements;*
636
- 637 k) *To submit to Congress appropriate legislative proposals intended to carry out*
638 *the policies under this Act;*
639
- 640 l) *To prepare and submit the appropriate budget to the Office of the President;*
641
- 642 m) *To issue appropriate certification as a pre-condition to the grant of permit,*
643 *lease, grant, or any other similar authority for the disposition, utilization,*
644 *management and appropriation by any private individual, corporate entity or*
645 *any government agency, corporation or subdivision thereof on any part or*
646 *portion of the ancestral domain taking into consideration the consensus*
647 *approval of the ICCs/IPs concerned;*
648
- 649 n) *To decide all appeals from the decisions and acts of all the various offices within*
650 *the Commission;*
651
- 652 o) *To promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the implementation of this*
653 *Act;*
654
- 655 p) *To exercise such other powers and functions as may be directed by the President*
656 *of the Republic of the Philippines; and*
657
- 658 q) *To represent the Philippine ICCs/IPs in all international conferences and*
659 *conventions dealing with indigenous peoples and other related concerns.*
660

661 **4. NCIP’s Organizational Performance Indicators Framework (OPIF).**
662 The Government of the Philippines has rationalized its planning and budgeting process by
663 aligning government agencies’ activities, projects and programs to respective mandates,
664 goals and objectives as well as ensuring the attainment of sectoral and societal goals.
665 Summary of NCIP’s OPIF defining its Major Final Outputs (MFOs) is presented in **Figure**
666 **3.**

667
668 **5. NCIP Human Resources.** The NCIP has lean and mean staffing pattern
669 with 1,588 personnel distributed in central offices, 12 regional offices, 46 provincial offices,
670 and 108 community service centers. **Table 1** below shows the human resource
671 complement of NCIP while **Figure 4** presents its organizational structure
672

Table 1 NCIP Human Resources Complement

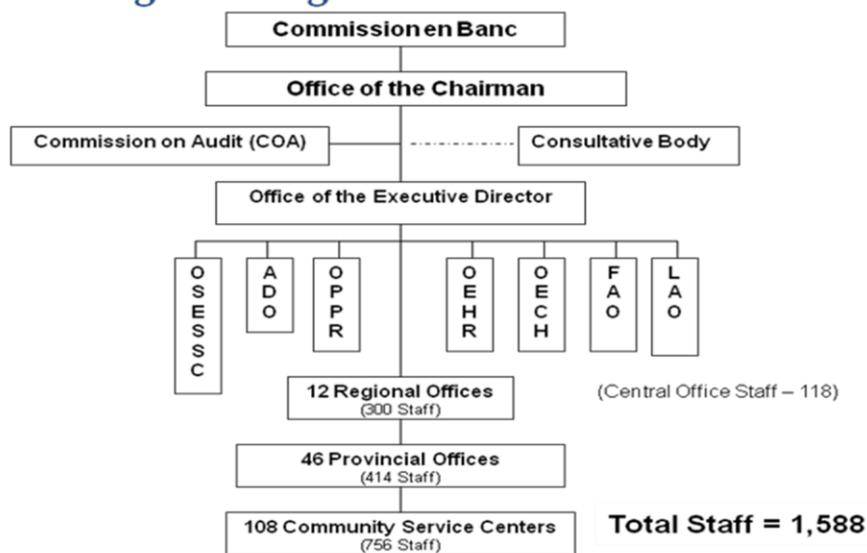
OFFICES	NUMBER	%
Central Office	118	7.43
12 Regional Offices	300	18.89
46 Provincial Offices	414	26.07
108 Community Service Centers	756	47.61
TOTAL	1,588	100.00

673
674 With the foregoing functions, MFOs, and human resources, the NCIP plays a
675 pivotal, coordinative and facilitative role in protecting and fast tracking the development of
676 the IP sector.

Figure 3: NCIP’s Organizational Performance Indicators Framework (OPIF)

M F O S	Formulation of Policy Guidelines, Plans & Programs	Advocacy & Coordination Services	Adjudication & Legal Services	AD/L Delineation & Titling Services	IP Development Services
	<p>Formulation of policy guidelines, plans and programs Policy guidelines formulated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Financial Support to IPs in Crisis Situation •Strengthening Foreign Assisted Programs & Projects Unit (FASPPU) •Protection of Intellectual Property Rights •Promotion of IKSP on Health & other related Programs •Promotion of the use of Traditional medicine and related Practices •Educational Assistance Program •Certificate of Confirmation - Certificate of Tribal Membership •Creation of Tribal Barangays •Advocacy of IPRA for Multi-stakeholders •Mandatory Representation •IPO Registration & NGO Accreditation •Recruitment of Teachers and Police •Recognition & Institutionalization of Tribal Justice System •Rules on Pleadings, Practice and Procedure before the NCIP •Implementation of Orders and Decisions on RHOs and the CEB •Registration of Marriages Solemnized under Customary Laws •Implementation of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) •Voluntary Dealings over Land •Visitorial Powers of NCIP •Management of Royalties & other Income & Tax Exemption <p>Plans (Sectoral & Thematic) formulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Assistance to ADSDPP formulation <p>Programs formulated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Indigenous Children , Youth, Women Program Development <p>Conduct of studies and documentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Establishment of Database on IP Population •Promotion of IP Rights thru computerized MIS •Documentation of IPCIAC Cases & Coordination of DRRR with other GOs •Documentation of IKSP •Documentation of IHKP & Promotion of Traditional Medicine 	<p>Advocacy and communication services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support to Schools of Living Traditions and other IP/ Community Schools •Support to Community Cultural Festival and Tribal Congress •IP Week Celebration and IPRA Commemoration •Library & Museum Maintenance •Fora cum Exhibits •Multi-stakeholder Networking •Publication of Appropriate Materials ie Policies, Reports •IPs’ Civil & Human Rights Advocacy <p>Partnership and collaboration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Indigenous Peoples (IPs) Education Curriculum •Advocacy on the Integration of ADSDPP •Support to GRP - Non-State (MLLF, CPP-NPA, etc.) Peace Process •Special Hiring of Teachers and Police •Mandatory Representation •Building Strong National Collaboration •Building Inter-agency Partnership •Issuance of COCs to IPs •Civil registration of IPs assisted 	<p>Legal services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Legal assistance/advise to ICCs/IPs (non-litigious) •Acceptance, filing or defense cases before regular courts, RHOs & other quasi-judicial bodies) •Conduct of investigations •Render of Legal opinions/advories •Render of judgments by the CEB (E&O jurisdiction) •Render of judgments by the CEB (appellate jurisdiction) •Hearing of cases and/or render of decision by RHOs <p>Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Facilitation of ADRs among the IPs <p>National Law and Customary Law interface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Documentation of Customary Laws •Facilitation of national law-customary law harmonization 	<p>Delineation of ADs and ALs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Facilitation of IP self-delineated ADs •Facilitation of AD/AL boundary dispute resolutions <p>Survey of ADs and ALs (New direct application and CADC/CALC conversion)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Survey of AD/CADC areas (has.) •Survey of AL/CALC areas (has.) <p>Approval of AD/AL Survey Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Approval of AD Survey plans •Approval of AL Survey plans <p>Issuance of CADTs and CALTs (New direct application and CADC/CALC conversion)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Issuance of CADTs •Issuance of CALTs 	<p>Social & cultural support services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Educational Assistance Program •Livelihood & Entrepreneurship •Delivery of Basic Services •Traditional Craft Production •Assistance to IPs in Crisis Situation •Coordinated Medical Mission on Emergency Situations <p>Leadership capability & skills training services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •of Constitution & Institutionalization Consultative Bodies •Indigenous Women in Peace & Development •GAD Awareness <p>Assistance to ADSDPP implementation</p> <p>Certification Pre condition (CP) for FBI & Certificate of Compliance (CC) for FPIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Issuance of CPs •Issuance of CCs
P A P S					679 680

Figure 5 Organizational Structure



OSESSC – Office on Socio-Economic and Special Concerns
 ADO – Ancestral Domains Office
 OEHR – Office of Empowerment and Human Rights
 OPPR – Office on Policy, Planning, and Research
 OECH – Office of Education, Culture, and Health
 FAO – Finance and Administrative Office
 LAO – Legal Affairs Office

B. The IP Sectoral SituationerIPs and NCIP Progress of Work

1. Ancestral Domain and Land (AD/AL)

IP ancestral domains/ancestral lands (ADs/ALs) have an estimated area of around 7.7 million hectares. As of December 2010, NCIPs Ancestral Domain Office (ADO) has reported that out of total 286 CADT/application, 156 representing 4.3 million hectares were already approved and 130 representing more than 3 million hectares are still in various stages of the titling process. Of the approved CADTs there are registered 912,395 right holders. **The NCIP has also approved 258 CALTs representing 17,307.17 hectares with 8,609 right holders.** **Table 2** shows the status of CADT/CALT applications. Summary of CADT/CALT application status and its regional distribution is presented in **Appendix 2**.

Table 2: Status of CADT/CALT Applications

Region	APPROVED CADT			ON-GOING CADT APPLICATION*		APPROVED CALTs			TOTAL Hectares CADTs/ CALTs
	# of CADTs	Area (Hectares)	# of Right-holders	# of CADTs	Area (Hectares)	# of CALTs	Area (Hectares)	# of Right-holders	
CAR	20	337,683.46	266,610	18	372,293.43	224	2,080.51	2,749	712,057.40
I	6	37,078.91	27,075	8	83,833.00				120,911.91
II	11	970,853.44	53,238	6	180,449.88				1,151,303.32
III	12	130,512.61	19,594	11	216,864.65	7	1,300.00	418	348,677.26
IV	20	842,253.05	65,943	18	505,788.58				1,348,041.62
V	8	42,003.38	21,811	2	4,112.00				46,115.38

VI & VII	5	20,399.34	7,625	8	36,355.36				56,754.70
IX	11	143,109.61	41,760	13	247,619.00				390,728.61
X	15	247,705.71	55,210	18	267,549.95	5	1,924.93	2,106	517,180.59
XI	14	637,861.66	131,516	9	161,472.00	1	701.15	1	800,034.81
XII	14	377,783.84	148,826	11	693,760.61	21	11,301.12	3,335	1,082,845.57
XIII	20	472,086.51	73,187	8	285,198.00				757,284.51
Total	156	4,259,331.54	912,395	130	3,055,296.44	258	17,307.71	8,609	7,331,935.69

*Status: Completed Survey, survey on-going, ready for survey, survey suspended, social preparation on-going

Source : NCIP ADO, As of June, 2010

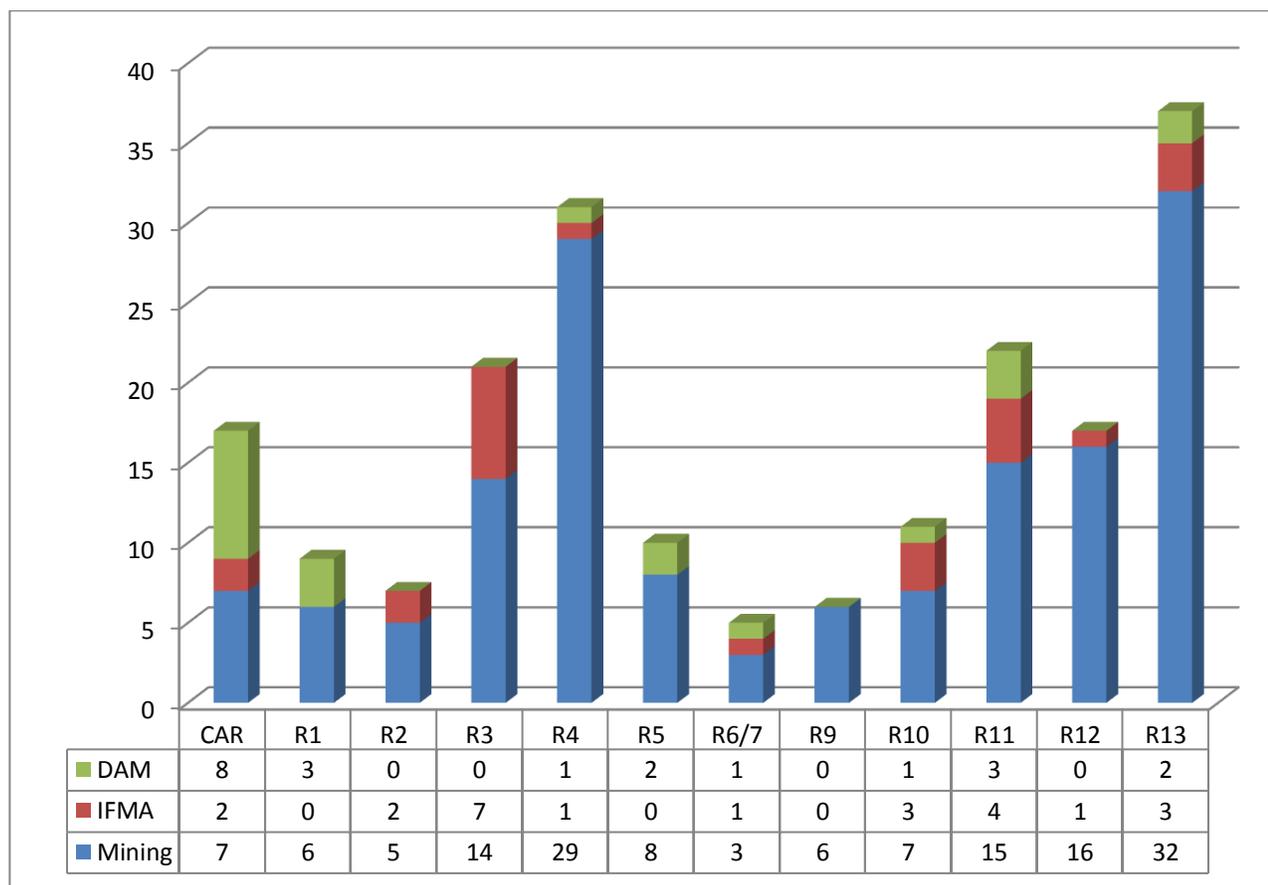
While there are concerns on the slow registration of CADTs, NCIP and LRA has entered a “Memorandum Circular No.1 series of 2007: Supplemental Guidelines on the Delineation, Titling and Registration of CADTs and CALTs” to facilitate speedy registration of CADTs and CALTs.

Most of the ancestral domain (AD) is home to the remaining forest and watershed as well as adjacent coral reefs. The AD areas have rich bio-diversity and mineral resources and many portions of which were declared protected areas under NIPAs and some are under Integrated Forest Management Agreement (IFMA) or Mineral Partnership-Sharing Agreement (MPSA).

Mineral resources such as gold, copper, nickel, chromite, iron, limestone, marble, gravel and sand, and other minerals can be found in the ancestral domain. There are many mining companies that are currently operating within the AD/AL areas, and if not properly regulated can cause havoc to the environment and bio-diversity in the ancestral lands.

Also, several dams that provide potable water and irrigation and run hydropower plants are located in AD/AL. As per ADO-NCIP report, there are 141 mining operation/exploration, 21 dams/hydro-power plants and 22 IFMAs operation in the Ancestral Domain. Given these wealth, IPs should have substantial share and benefits out of the agreed and allowed development in AD/AL areas without sacrificing their culture, art, traditions and institutions. **Figure 5** presents the regional location of mining operation and exploration, dams/hydropower and IFMAs in the AD/AL. Utilization of resources in AD/AL areas reflect the big contribution of IPs in the national economy.

Figure 5: Regional Location of Mining Operation and Exploration, Dams/Hydropower and IFMAs in the AD/AL (Source: NCIP)



2. Self-Determination and Governance. Despite Spanish and American colonization, the indigenous peoples have managed to retain their distinct institutions, governance system and customary laws. However, they remain marginalized and underrepresented in Philippines society.

While IPRA guaranteed the IP of self-determination and self-governance, many national and local policies and programs and land tenurial instruments need to be harmonized to ensure the intent of the law. Accordingly, NCIP has entered into MOAs with the following:

- DOJ-NCIP MOA March 7, 2005 to expedite the resolution of cases for alleged violation on the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Law and the Small Scale Mining Act.
- Joint DENR-NCIP Memorandum Circular No.1 series of 2003: Harmonization of the implementation of IPRA and DENR Policies
- Joint DAR-NCIP Memorandum Circular No.15 series of 2003: Temporary Suspension of Land Acquisition and Distribution of AD/AL Titling Activities in contentious areas.

At the policy level, Section 50 of IPRA provides for the creation of an Indigenous Peoples Consultative Body (IPCB) operationalizing Section 12 Article XVI of the Philippine Constitution stating that “ Congress may create a consultative body to advise the President on polices affecting the indigenous cultural communities. This was realized with the issuance of NCIP of Administrative Order No. 3 series

of 2003 and constituted IPCB at the provincial, ethnographic, and national levels. To date, NCIP has facilitated the conduct of 66 provincial consultative bodies (PCBs), constituted one Interim National Consultative Body constituted, and five National Conventions.

In asserting IP sectoral representation in local governance, the NCIP issued Administrative Order No. 001 series of 2009, otherwise known as the National Guidelines for the Mandatory Representation of Indigenous Peoples in Local Legislative. Implementing this memorandum, there are at least 104 IP leaders who assumed their posts as members of Sangguniang Barangay (98), Sangguniang Bayan (4), Sangguniang Panlalawigan (1) and Sangguniang Panglungsod (1). It is expected that with full implementation of this guidelines, more representation and

On their own, the ICCs/IPs has also evolved its organizational formation even beyond their communities. The Asian Development Bank Report³ noted the review made by the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) on historical development of indigenous peoples' organizations and its new formation, to wit:

In the two decades between 1960-1980, many indigenous peoples in the Cordillera, Mindanao and elsewhere began to mobilise in defence of their lands and resources, in the context of mineral and other development projects which affected their traditional lands. At a time of armed conflict some indigenous peoples joined insurgent movements, while others grew into legally recognized movements for the defence of ancestral lands, general recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, and against militarization.

The next decade saw new indigenous peoples' formations, in a context of widespread growth of popular organizations particularly after the restoration of political democracy. In 1983 leaders from the major indigenous groups gathered to form the Consultative Assembly of Minority Peoples of the Philippines (CAMPP). In 1987, several regional indigenous organizations active in CAMPP transformed this into the Federation of Indigenous Peoples of the Philippines (Kalipunan ng mga Katutubong Mamayan ng Pilipinas, KAMP), reported to encompass some 15 regional indigenous formations as a broad alliance of indigenous groups in the country, In 1994 a National Council of Tribal Elders (PLANT) was established during the first Congress of the Council of Elders facilitated by the NGO Law Office for the Indigenous Filipino (Tanggapang Panligal ng Katutubong Pilipino, PANLIPI. A further national structure, the National Coalition of Indigenous Organizations in the Philippines (Koalisyon ng Katutubong Samahan ng Pilipinas, KASAPI) was created in 1997, instrumental in lobbying first for the enactment of IPRA and then for a Supreme Court decision to declare it as constitutional. A National Confederation of Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines (NCIPP) was active in the late 1990s but is reported since to have become inactive. Other national organizations are reported as cooperating closely with the Government, including: the Association of Tribal Councils of the Philippines (ATCP), and the Tribal Communities Association of the Philippines (TRICAP). An example of a national advocacy group is the Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Watch, created in 2006 with the involvement of the Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA), KAMP and others.

On top of this there are a series of regional groupings, throughout Luzon, the Visayan islands and Palawan, and Mindanao. In northern Luzon perhaps the best known is the Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA), a broad formation of some 130 community-based indigenous

³ ADB-TA6503 Regional Capacity Development Technical Assistance Report (Targeted Capacity Building for Mainstreaming Indigenous Peoples Concerns in Development), Asian Development Bank, Page 9

organizations clustered into provincial chapters and sector based groupings. Other sub-regional groups bring together indigenous peoples in areas including the Cagayan valley, and central and southern Luzon. There are Visayan organizations, an example being the Negros Occidental Federation of Tribal Communities (NOFETRICOM). The largest number of indigenous organizations – some of them Mindanao wide, others alliances by region of specific indigenous ethnic groups – may now be found in Mindanao. The IWGIA review lists a very large number of such alliances in Mindanao. The Manobo, Bagobo, Subanon, Mamanwa and other peoples all have their specific organizations. Many of these are federations of the different tribal councils.

In summary, self-determination and governance of ICCs/IPs point to several dimensions, the recognition of tribal organization and authority in the ancestral domain, self determined development, interfacing and representation with bodies and alliances among ICCs/IPs at the community, regional and national levels, as well as working and /or interfacing within local and national governments.

In crafting development directions, ICCs/IPs are empowered by IPRA to formulate their respective ADSDPP. At least 70 CADT holders out of 286 CADT applications have already formulated their respective ADSDPP while preparation of 24 are still on-going. The preparation of ADSDPP adopts the approaches where” ICCs/IPs views on development puts emphasis on the inter-generational responsibility of the present generation to comprehensively and sustainably manage their ancestral domain and all resources found therein so that the future generations may enjoy them”.⁴ ADSDPP formulation process is highly participatory and enhanced IP self-determination ensuring that it is rights-based, holistic and comprehensive and integrated, community/or people driven, there is freedom in initiative and self-reliance, culture sensitive, gender responsive, consultative and strategic. However, to produce ADSDPP as such, the ICCs/IPs needed technical and financial assistance to facilitate the formulation of the ADSDPP.

In providing consent to development projects in the ancestral domain, the NCIP has formulated and implemented the guidelines on the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). FPIC refers to the consensus of all concerned members of the ICCs/IPs, which is determined in accordance with their respective customary laws and practices that is free from any external manipulation, interference and coercion and obtained after fully disclosing the intent and scope of the project. To date, 222 certificate of compliance and 1,215 certificate of no overlap had been issued by NCIP. The projects that were given FPIC include mini-hydro/dam, forestry, bio-diversity research, mining operation and other smaller projects.

FPIC is a powerful tool of IPs to regulate the use of their ancestral domains. It strictly enjoins all departments and other government agencies not to issue, renew, nor grant any concession, license or lease, nor enter into any production-sharing agreement without prior certification from NCIP that the area affected by development projects does not overlap with any ICC/IP ancestral domain. That certification shall be issued by NCIP without FPIC and written consent of the concerned Indigenous Peoples.

While there were concerns raised on the processes and issuances of FPIC, the Philippines ICERD Report⁵ noted that “there had been no formal protests from any indigenous peoples community indicating that the FPIC process was not being followed or defective”.

⁴ Section 4, NCIP Administrative Order No. 1 series of 2004: Guidelines on the Formulation of ADSDPP

⁵ Paragraph 113, Philippines ICERD Report 2008

Despite some issues and problems encountered on the issuance of FPIC, the NCIP is strictly following the guidelines, validating information and ensuring that it is in accordance with the decision of the IPs/ICCs prior to the issuance of FPIC. There are proposals to review the FPIC guidelines as well as the processes involved to ensure the interests and welfare of the IPs.

3. Social Justice and Human Rights. Generally, the Indigenous Peoples are hardworking and self-sufficient in living at their ancestral domain and indigenous way of lives. However, due to historical discrimination and continuing marginalization, the IP sector as a whole is considered one of the poorest sectors in Philippine Society. The provinces where most of them are found are also the provinces with high poverty incidence. United Nation Special Rapporteur Professor Rodolfo Stavenhagen, reported in 2002 that *“various surveys and studies also report that Indigenous Peoples’ human development indicators are lower and poverty indicators are higher than those of the rest of society. While there are no systematic, disaggregated statistics to support these findings, there appears to be a valid correlation between lower human development indicators and the high density of indigenous populations in certain provinces. The income of Indigenous Peoples is still below average”*

Table 3 shows the 20 poorest provinces that also indicate the concentration of IP population. (NEDA is suggesting to use the 2005 small area estimates or the 2010 census which maybe out before the end of the year. This can be adjusted accordingly, if there are available NCIP data on municipal IP population estimates)

Table 3: 20 Poorest Provinces and IP Population

PROVINCES	POVERTY		Philippines Population 2007	Estimated Population 2009	Estimated IP Population 2009	% of IP Population
	Incidence	Rank				
	2006	2006				
Tawi-tawi	78.9	1	450,346	396,600	63,621	16.04
Zamboanga del Norte	63.0	2	907,238	989,800	529,515	53.50
Maguindanao	62.0	3	969,982	1,240,500	300,474	24.22
Apayao	57.5	4	103,633	120,600	100,200	83.08
Surigao Del Norte	53.2	5	409,468	573,700	288,670	50.32
Lanao del Sur	52.5	6	1,138,544	989,400	0	0.00
Northern Samar	52.2	7	549,759	618,100	0	0.00
Masbate	51.0	8	768,939	853,300	16,644	1.95
Abra	50.1	9	230,953	240,700	229,543	95.36
Misamis Occidental	48.8	10	531,680	567,000	338,351	59.67
Agusan del Sur	48.7	11	609,447	688,600	260,511	37.83
Oriental Mindoro	47.1	12	735,769	861,200	329,306	38.24
Occidental Mindoro	46.5	13	421,952	489,600	185,235	37.83
Sulu	46.5	14	849,670	722,900	136,333	18.86
Kalinga	45.8	15	182,326	215,100	178,133	82.81
Surigao Del Sur	45.4	16	541,347	587,700	195,185	33.21
Mt. Province	45.0	17	148,661	171,000	152,832	89.38
Saranggani	44.8	18	475,514	520,600	164,469	31.59
Lanao del Norte	44.1	19	846,329	887,800	77,530	8.73
Negros Oriental	43.7	20	1,231,904	1,326,900	24,540	1.85

Poverty is much higher in regions/provinces which are populated mainly by indigenous peoples. Various studies agreed that pervasive poverty among indigenous peoples has its roots in the history of colonization and in the continuing systemic discrimination and non-recognition of indigenous peoples' individual and collective rights. Poverty amongst the Indigenous peoples in the Philippines vary widely from island to island. Among the causes are decline in the productivity and profitability of farming, smaller farm sizes and unsustainable practices that have led to deforestation and depleted fishing waters. IP areas lag behind in economic growth and they have higher underemployment. The IPs have high illiteracy rates and are affected by the encroachment of modern technology and cultures onto traditional norms and practices. It is obvious that indigenous communities that have been relocated from their traditional communities and that have lost access to their land, natural resources, and other assets, are likely to bear the burden of material poverty as well as socio-cultural deprivation. The same is true for IP communities who have lost their livelihood as a consequence of mining, logging, and similar extractive activities.

Low production is attributed to several factors, the most important of which are (i) small, fragmented landholdings in most IP villages; (ii) inability of households to generate cash required to purchase inputs; (iii) farmers' limited access to markets because of the poor quality of social infrastructures, e.g., transport and communications; and (iv) inadequacy of social support services and information about these services, such as credit and marketing.

Their situation is exacerbated by the fact that they are often the minority group living under national laws that do not address their unique circumstances. It is not just merely the lack of money and resources; but poverty amongst the Indigenous peoples is also defined by the lack of power and absence of access to decision-making and management processes. These among others perpetuate the impoverishment of indigenous peoples

The NCIP in performing its function has facilitated the provision of social services and bringing social justice to the ICC/IPs despite its limited resources, were able to deliver the following:

On Education Services. In cooperation with the Department of Education, a National IP Core Curriculum for the Alternative Learning System (ALS) National IP Education Policy Framework developed National IP Education Policy Framework were developed. The NCIP has provided scholarship to 30,132 total grantees assisted through the NCIP Educational Assistance Program for SY 1998-1999 to SY 2008-2009; (12,950 graduates; 17,182 on-going grantees) and 31 grantees assisted for Call Center Training. To further ensure educational opportunities for IP students, NCIP has facilitated the following:

- CHED Resolution No. 435 series of 2005 and CHED Memorandum Order No. 28 series of 2005 establishing Scholarship Program for Indigenous Ethnic Peoples (SEGEAP)
- DepED Memorandum Order No. 42 series of 2003 for the establishment of primary schools in IP areas with the NCIP as lobbying and monitoring partner. DepEd continues to provide continuing hiring of IP teachers.

Currently, NCIP is developing IP Core Curriculum for Alternative Learning Systems (ALS) and preparation of appropriate learning materials in coordination with DepEd.

On Health Services. In cooperation with the Department of Health FOLPMI, the NCIP has conducted at least 321 Medical Missions and trained 450 IP Community Health Workers. In partnership with national and local government units, IPs were given access to PhilHealth services.

On socio-economic livelihood and development projects. The NCIP has also facilitated several socio-economic and livelihood services to the ICCs/IPs. Other institutions such as NGAs, LGUs, NGOs, POs, Private Sector and Donor Agencies have substantial contribution in the protection and development of the IP Sector. Some major ODA funded projects implemented by several NGAs focused in the IP sector is presented in **Appendix 3⁶**.

On Political Rights. Following Section 15 of IPRA providing that the ICCs/IPs shall have the right to use their own commonly accepted justice systems, conflict resolution institutions, peace building processes or mechanisms and other customary laws and practices within their respective communities and as maybe compatible with the national and legal system and with internationally recognized human rights, NCIP issued Administrative Circular No. 1 series of 2003, or the Rules on Pleadings, Practice and Procedure before the NCIP. Currently, the NCIP maintains 12 Regional Hearing Offices equal in stature with the Regional Trial Courts. Cases handled by the Regional Hearing Offices can be appealed only at the Commission level and eventually at the Court of Appeals.⁷

On Adjudication and Legal Services. In providing legal services to IPs, the NCIP has extended 8,767 Legal Assistance in Judicial and Quasi-Judicial Bodies and Cases filed with the Regional Hearing Officers (RHO); 265 Cases filed with the Regional Hearing Officers (RHO); 14 Decisions Rendered by RHO; 20 Cases Disposed; 52 Cases filed and/or appealed with the Commission En Banc; and 25 Decisions rendered by the Commission En Banc

4. Culture and Tradition. The IP in the Philippines has rich cultural heritage and tradition. The demonstrations of their distinct culture, customs, beliefs, and traditional values enabled them to survive in a rather harsh and hostile environment by virtue of their unique indigenous knowledge, systems and practices.

There are substantial differences of culture and traditions between the regions and provinces amongst the IP communities. Particular characteristics often ascribed to indigenous peoples are self identification where a display of desire to preserve that cultural identity, linguistic identity different from dominant society, traditional systems of production and unique ties and attachments to traditional habitats, ancestral territories and natural resources in these habitats and territories⁷.

These particular culture and tradition exercised by the IPs makes them vulnerable and disadvantaged in development processes which is by means termed as development aggression.

To protect and promote IP culture and tradition, the NCIP has so far assisted the documentation of 14 Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSP); and 20 Indigenous Health Systems and Practices (IHSP); 5 customary laws and assisted several national cultural festivals.

⁶ Source: NEDA, DAR, DENR

⁷ Paragraph 160, Philippines ICERD Report 2008

ANNEX 2- Description of IPMAP Programs and Projects

Culture-sensitive programs and projects with affirmative action are the key drivers towards IPs/ICC's empowerment. Below are brief descriptions of the major programs, projects and services planned for the IPMAP.

a. Facilitating Sustainable Development of the AD/AL

Programs	Brief Description	Main Responsible Parties
Completion of AD/AL Titling and Registration	At the end of five years, the remaining more than 3.0 million hectares representing 41% of total AD/AL area with CADT/CALT applications shall be titled, and registered, while the more than four million hectares where CADTs/CALTs were issued be registered. NCIP in close coordination with LGUs, DENR and other concerned government agencies shall fast track the titling and registration process and enough funding be allocated.	NCIP, DENR LGUs, IPOs, NGOs, LRA, DOJ
IP Agro-Forestry Development Program (AFDP).	The ADSDPPs have strong focus on agriculture in the ancestral domains, thus, an integrated agro-forestry development program shall support the identified projects of ICCs/IPs. The Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) of the Department of Agriculture (DA) should support ICCs/IPs identified projects and included in its regular program. Likewise, the Upland Development Program (UDP) under the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) shall give priority to the projects identified in the ADSDPPs. Aside from the existing government programs that can be tapped to support agro-forestry development in the ancestral domain, the AFDP shall be established to provide a funding facility that support integrated and organic farming including but not limited to upland rice and corn, vegetable production, root crops, fruit tree plantation, coconut, industrial tree plantations, nursery development and livestock production. This program shall contribute to food security and poverty reduction agenda of the country. The NCIP shall facilitate the convergence of DA, DAR, and DENR in the IP areas for this program.	DA, DENR, DAR, NCIP, IPOs, NGOs, Private Sector, DTI, CDA

<p>Ancestral Domain Environmental Management (ADEM) Program</p>	<p>The ADSDPPs are biased on the environmental protection and sustainable management of the ancestral domain including marine resources. Thus, ADEM program shall be established to support and finance the ICCs/IPs identified projects such as but not limited to watershed management, forest rehabilitation, river basin management, eco-tourism development, bio-diversity protection and conservation, lake, river and coastal conservation and protection, climate change adaptation and the likes. Government programs particularly of the DENR and its attached agencies shall be tapped to support projects identified in the ADSDPPs. Likewise, programs and projects of development partners shall be encouraged to develop and implement their environmental projects with and by the ICCs/IPs.</p> <p>To ensure comprehensive environmental management consistent with the land use plan formulated with the final land demarcation shall be set-up defining protected areas, production, commercial, residential and other uses of areas with completed ADSPP. Protected areas and its boundaries shall be strictly guarded against destruction. Likewise, zoning shall be established and only those specified as such shall be utilized for integrated agro-forestry activities.</p>	<p>DENR, DA, DAR, NCIP IPOs, NGOs, Private Sector</p>
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b. Strengthening Self-Determination of the Indigenous Peoples

Programs	Brief Description	Main Responsible Parties
<p>Completing and Supporting the formulation of ADSDPP.</p>	<p>The IP/ICCs shall complete their respective ADSDPPs. The NCIP shall support and facilitate the completion of the on-going ADSDPPs and the preparation of ADSPPs in all IP communities with CADT applications. The NCIP shall ensure that the process on the Guidelines on the formulation of ADSDPP⁸ shall be properly observed.</p>	<p>IPOs, NCIP, LGUs, NGOs, concerned NGAs</p>
<p>Strengthening Participation of IPOs/ICCs in national and local government</p>	<p>The NCIP Administrative Order No. 001 series of 2009, otherwise known as the National Guidelines for the Mandatory Representation of Indigenous Peoples in Local Legislative Council shall be fully implemented to ensure participation of IPs in local governance. The DILG, considering their oversight role among LGUs,</p>	<p>NCIP, DILG, NEDA, LGUs, IPOs, NGOs</p>

⁸ NCIP Administrative Order No. 1 series of 2004: Guidelines on the Formulation of Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP)

bodies.	may conduct orientations and advocacy initiatives to local executives on the IPRA as well as on the role of IPs towards development and shall facilitate the implementation of <u>NCIP Administrative Order No. 01 Series of 2009</u> and (<u>DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2010-2019</u>). Moreover, IP sectoral participation in the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), its own IP Sectoral General Assembly and IP Sectoral Council shall be properly utilized for poverty reduction programs. Likewise, IP sectoral participation shall be strengthened in designing environmental management projects or that affect or involve AD/AL areas and the IP communities. To further strengthen the voice of the IP sector, partnership among the IP networks, federations and movements shall be enhanced and strengthened.	
Promotion of Social Dialogue	Social dialogue shall be strengthened to ensure interfacing of IP sector with other sectors and institutions of Philippines society thereby promoting their rights and welfare. NCIP shall continue facilitating IP Consultative Bodies (IPCB) at the national, regional and provincial levels to harness unity and cooperation among ICCs/IPs.	IPs/ICCs, LGUs, NGAs, NGOs, POs, Private Sector, development Partners, concerned NGAs
Monitoring of FPIC	NCIP has so far issued 222 certificate of compliance and 1,215 certificate of no overlap for development projects in the ancestral domain. The NCIP shall strictly exercise its visitorial powers to ensure that the FPIC conditions are being observed by all parties and that the interest and welfare of the ICCs/IPs are well protected. For the new application for FPIC certification, the processes shall be strictly followed. There are also some suggestions to review and amend the FPIC guidelines and this shall be done in consultation with ICCs/IPs as well as other stakeholders.	NCIP, IPOs,

c. Protecting and Promoting Social Justice and Human Rights of IPs

Programs	Brief Description	Main Responsible Parties
Provision and Convergence of Basic Services	Services such as IP-focused education, health insurance system, housing, potable water, sanitation, utilities and facilities, livelihood and employment generation,	DepED, TESDA, CHED,

<p>to IP communities.</p>	<p>occupational health and safety and other social services shall be delivered to the IP sector. To effectively deliver the needed services to IP communities, programs and projects of national government agencies, LGUs and civil society shall be properly coordinated and converged on the ground. These services shall be properly coordinated with various agencies with the end in view of achieving Millennium Development Goals in the IP sector. Likewise. The NCIP shall continue its scholarship program, the IP-focused education and health insurance programs, and other socio-economic programs in coordination with concerned agencies.</p> <p>NCIPs' target from 2011-2016 is to provide educational assistance to more than 116,000 IP students under its Educational Assistance Program (EAP), assist in the improvement of 255 IP community schools, and provide health services to more than 79,000 IPs.</p> <p>NCIP shall also proactively coordinate with the National Statistics Office and concerned local government units regarding the civil registration of IPs.</p> <p>Resourcing and mobilization of IP teachers. Lobby Merit system, for IP teachers in the Licensure Examination for Teachers (LET) based on teaching efficiency, in terms of familiarity to cultural profiles of IP schoolchildren.</p>	<p>DOH, , DSWD, DA, DENR, DTI, DOLE, DOE,DILG, LGUs, NGOs, IPOs, CDA, PHIC, NAPC, Development Partners</p>
<p>Infrastructure Development in the IP communities.</p>	<p>Most of the IP communities lack adequate public facilities and utilities. To effectively deliver the services, public facilities such as roads, bridges, public schools, hospital or health centers, cultural centers along with utilities such as water system, telecommunication and power supply be constructed/established in the IP communities</p>	<p>LGUs, DPWH, DOH, PHIC, DOT, DepED, DOE, CHED, TESDA,</p>
<p>IP Livelihood Development Program</p>	<p>The ADSSPPs have identified various livelihood opportunities to IP communities focusing in the areas of farming, vegetable production, food processing, handicrafts, livestock and eco-tourism among others. The program shall provide opportunities for grants and micro-credit services to fund pursue IPs livelihood projects. The program shall also provide training and capacity building for IPs in the areas of production, processing, packaging, marketing and product development. Priority shall be given to household needing social protection (ex. Widows, orphans, disabled, and single parents).</p>	<p>NCIP, DTI, CDA, DA, DENR, LGUs, IPOs, Private Sector</p>

<p>Human Rights Protection of IPs.</p>	<p>The sector shall vigorously monitor the implementation and compliance of the Philippines to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) and the Convention of the Rights of the Child. It shall continue to advocate for the ratification of the ILO Convention No. 169 or the Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. Likewise, the sector shall support the National Human Rights Action Plan (e.g. Integrating protection efforts for whistle-blowers) and Magna Carta for Women where the IP rights are well articulated. In conflict areas, the Children Involved in Armed Conflict (CIAC) Program shall be further strengthened and continue allocating 1% of agency’s resources for children in armed conflict areas in compliance to Executive Order No. 56 s. of 2001 entitled “Adopting the Comprehensive Program Framework for Children in Armed Conflict and Directing National Government Agencies and Local Government Units to Implement the same. Further, the sector shall carry out comprehensive Human Rights Education Program to properly inform the IPs of their human rights and ultimately empower them to protect and advance such rights.</p> <p>Likewise, all stakeholders shall work against militarization of IP communities from all opposing armed parties.</p>	<p>NCIP, IPOs, NGOs, CHR, LGUs, DND, AFP,PNP, NAPOLCO M, DOJ, and PHRC</p>
<p>Strengthening Adjudication and Legal Services.</p>	<p>It is expected that with the increasing number of ADs/ALs being recognized and CADTs/CALTs awarded, more and more adjudication and legal services will be needed, particularly in reviewing MOAs and MOUs in relation to development in the IP areas; Legal counseling and representation, as well as investigations relative to the exercise of community priority and FPIC rights; and the undertaking of legal interventions due to the growing number of IPs needing legal in their various community interests before courts and other adjudicatory bodies. The Legal Affairs Office (LAO), Regional Hearing Officers, and the field legal offices must be strengthened in terms of additional human, financial and technical resources and skills to be able to render effective, efficient and economical legal and other forms of assistance to IPs and NCIP.</p> <p>The NCIP’s IP Legal Assistance Fund aims to provide</p>	<p>NCIP, IPOs, NGOs, DOJ, CHR</p>

	assistance to more than 16,000 IPs over the next five years.	
IP community representation on Peace Process	<p>In the formal peace process, there should be an IP representation to articulate the interest of the IP community. Selection of the IP representative should be transparent and based on rights to self-determination.</p> <p>Given that big population of IP communities are located in Mindanao, the Mindanao Peace process shall be vigorously supported. IPs/ICCs shall actively support and participate in the conduct of Mindanao Peace Summit.</p>	OPAPP, NCIP

d. Protecting and Preserving Culture, Tradition and Institutions

Programs	Brief Description	Main Responsible Parties
Documentation of Customary laws and Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices	<p>To date, there are 15 IKSPs documented and 24 researches on indigenous health knowledge and practices conducted. Pending for approval is the proposed Policy Guidelines on the Documentation on IKSPs and Customary Laws. Once approved, IKSPs and customary laws of all 110 IP groups shall be documented. This shall be completed within five years so that the Compendium of IP IKSPs and customary laws be published and disseminated.</p> <p>NCIP's 2011-2016 is targeting to document 60 IKSPs and customary laws.</p>	IPOs, NCIP, LGUs, NGOs, NCCA
Establishment of IP Museum cum e-library and Archives.	<p>An IP Museum shall be established in the NCIP National Office so that historical records of information, culture, relics, culture, tradition, knowledge and practices of various IPs groups will have its repository. The IP Museum shall have built in IP Central Library, audio-visual facility, and seminar rooms. The IP Museum shall be opened to the public and shall be utilized for educational purposes towards understanding and mainstreaming IP culture and traditions in Philippine society. The Museum shall have its own website and e-library so that information on IPs is accessible to a wider audience both national and international.</p>	NCIP, NCCA, NGOs, IPOs, concerned NGAs, Private sector, development partners
Promotion and Institutionalization	<p>IP cultural festivals and tribal congresses of various groups shall be continuously supported to promote and</p>	NCIP, NCCA,

<p>on of Community Cultural Festivals.</p>	<p>preserve IP culture and tradition. The annual "Kalindogan" shall be further promoted and IP Day shall be regularly celebrated.</p> <p>NCIP is targeting to provide assistance for the conduct of 78 cultural festivals.</p>	<p>IPOs, NGOs, DepED</p>
<p>Development of Eco-Tourism Cultural Program</p>	<p>Most of the well visited eco-tourism sites and potential eco-tourism sites are located in IP areas. Thus, promotions of IP culture and traditions shall interface with the eco-tourism programs. This shall be linked up with DOT, LGUs and private sector.</p>	<p>IPOs, NCIP, DOT, LGUs Private Sector</p>
<p>Interfacing of IP Culture and Tradition in School Curriculum.</p>	<p>The DepEd Curriculum allows for localization of curriculum. In this case, schools in IP areas can interface IP culture and tradition in school curricula. There are several initiatives along this direction that should be documented, improved and promoted for replication in other schools. Also Alternative Learning Systems (ALS) shall be pursued with DepED and Education for Living Traditions shall be developed with the NCCA. Other IP inspired education modalities shall be documented for promotion and possible replication.</p>	<p>DepED, NCIP, NCCA, NGOs, IPOs, Development Partners</p>

Appendix 1

Appendix 2

Appendix 3