

**Department of Social Welfare and Development
PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**NAC Resolution No. 8
Series of 2021**

PANTAWID PAMILYA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FRAMEWORK (PPIPF)

Whereas, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was created with the purpose of ending poverty and other deprivations, improving health and education, reducing inequality, and enabling economic development growth while responding to climate change and preserving the environment through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Whereas, the SDGs consists of 17 Global Goals measured through the identified 169 indicators/targets by 2030 which adopted by United Nations Member States for the next 15 years since 2015.

Whereas, the Indigenous Peoples (IPs) is one of identified Major Groups and other Stakeholders (MGoS), who are "integral to the development and adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development."

Whereas, they were specifically mentioned in the SDGs particularly on SDG No. 2 towards zero hunger and SDG No. 4 Quality Education, the following are the other indicators in the SDGs that are relevant to IPs as follows:

- Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure (**Indicator 1.4.2**)
- Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (**Indicator 2.3.2**)
- Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, Indigenous Peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated (**Indicator 4.5.1**)
- Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex. (**Indicator 5.a.1**)
- Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (**Indicator 10.3.1**)
- Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (**Indicator 16.b.1**)

Whereas, as part of the United Nations Member States, the Philippines is subsequently bound to pursue the achievement of the 17 SDGs and the 169 indicators which includes the Indigenous Peoples. The inclusion of their agenda in the SDGs acknowledges the role and importance of the Indigenous Peoples in the global level.

Whereas, the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), on the other hand, was adopted in 2007 as a response to the continuing struggle of the Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs) and the IPs for inclusion and self-determination. The Declaration did not only contextualize fundamental human rights to the history and present conditions of ICCs/IPs but also affirms the responsibility of the state to take suitable measures to attain its goals.

Whereas, in the Philippines, the rights and welfare of Indigenous Peoples are protected by the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA) which was signed into law on October 29, 1997. The IPRA also created the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) as the primary government agency that formulates and implements policies, plans and programs for the recognition, promotion and protection of the rights and well-being of IPs with due regard to their ancestral domains and lands, self-governance and empowerment, social justice and human rights, cultural integrity, while ensuring their Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). In IPRA, FPIC is defined as *"the consensus of all members of the ICCs/IPs to be determined in accordance with their respective customary laws and practices, free from any external manipulation, interference and coercion, and obtained after fully disclosing the intent and scope of the activity, in a language and process understandable to the community"*, which should be respected and ensured in all programs, projects and activities concerning the IPs.

Whereas, according to the NCIP, there are at least 110 ethnolinguistic groups in the country with an estimated 14-17 million population as of 2007. At present, there are very few comprehensive studies that have produced accurate data on the population and situation of the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) in the country. The lack of data inhibits the development of policies and programs that would address their needs.

Whereas, in 2016, the AmBisyon Natin 2040, approved through the Executive Order 5, is a long-term development plan that will ensure sustainability and continuity of good policies, programs, and projects beyond the term a political administration. Its vision is for the Philippines to be a country where all citizens enjoy equal prosperity, enabled by a fair and just society governed with order and unity, where families live together, thriving in vibrant, culturally diverse, and resilient communities. In this development plan, the Indigenous Peoples were directly referenced on the "Vibrant, culturally diverse, and resilient communities" portion specifically on the goal to have communities without conflict. Further, the other goals in the 2040 are also relevant to the situation of IPs who has problems in accessing basic social services such as health and education, among others.

Whereas, the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 calls for the participation of Indigenous Peoples in development planning and programming, as well as access to culture-sensitive education, health, and social protection services. It advocates for

the documentation, preservation, and promotion of indigenous cultures through the production of resource materials and the creation of facilities such as Knowledge Development Centers and Institutes and Schools of Living Traditions. It also espouses the recognition of ancestral lands and domains and the implementation of the free, prior and informed consent process.

Whereas, the Department of Social Welfare and Development, in implementing poverty alleviation and developmental programs and being true to its mission of providing social protection and promoting rights and welfare to the vulnerable and disadvantaged communities, is committed to ensure the promotion and protection of rights of all Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines towards poverty alleviation and empowerment. The DSWD's program for IPs include the Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs) called the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program through which the IPs are provided with basic services specifically cash grants on health and education and other supplementary interventions.

Whereas, towards this end, the DSWD developed the Indigenous Peoples Participation Framework (IPPF) in 2009 which serves as a declaration of policies and standard procedures in developing, funding, and implementing programs, projects and services for Indigenous Peoples as part of the World Bank – assisted Social Welfare & Development Reform Project (SWDRP). The IPPF aims to deliver direct benefits to IPs through Pantawid Pamilya or indirectly from their possible inclusion in the national targeting system as well as policy reforms. Since then, the program has been consistently ensuring the implementation of its Indigenous Peoples Participation Framework towards a culture-sensitive and responsive policies, systems and activities for the Indigenous Peoples.

Whereas, with the continuous implementation of the framework, the program gained more insights and learnings with regards on how the program could be responsive to IPs and on how the Enhanced IP Participation Framework can be further improved. The *Participatory Review of the Experiences of Indigenous Peoples under the Conditional Cash Transfer* in 2014 provided significant learnings on how the program may adjust to the socio-cultural-political and geographic setting of IP communities, leading to the development of the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer – Indigenous Peoples in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (MCCT-IPs in GIDA). After two years of implementation, an *Assessment of the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer Program for Indigenous Peoples in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas* was conducted capturing that while the program has areas to be improved, the IP beneficiaries appreciate the program which they perceive as “the government's effort to improve the condition of indigenous peoples living in poverty like themselves”.

Whereas, through these learnings, the program was enhanced with the development of various IP sensitive policies and mechanisms such as the Enhanced Support Services Intervention (ESSI) which provides livelihood intervention, small infrastructure projects, and rental subsidy to IP students in GIDA and pregnant IP women. The program also developed the IP Communications Protocol which ensures culture sensitive and gender responsive communication strategies, along with other initiatives designed specifically for the IPs.

Further, with the passage of R.A. 11310 institutionalizing the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, the need to ensure appropriate and individualized interventions towards an improved well-being within the seven-year program engagement becomes more pressing. With this, the current framework needs to be amended to respond to the current needs of the program, similar with how the framework was enhanced in the past in response to the changing needs of the program.

Now therefore, be it **RESOLVED** as it is hereby resolved by the members of the NAC in a meeting assembled on 15 of November 2021, to adopt the following amendment in the IP Framework in implementing the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program for its IP beneficiaries:

I. POLICY CONTEXT

A. Republic Act 11310 An Act Institutionalizing the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

The Pantawid Pamilya Act has stipulated the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples as one of the eligible beneficiaries of the program. Consequently, IPs shall receive the full benefits of the program upon compliance to the set conditions.

B. The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA Law)

The IPRA Law safeguards against negative or adverse project impacts on ancestral domains. It also ensures that IPs have the right to participate in decision-making, in all matters that may affect their lives. The law stipulates that IPs have the right to an informed and intelligent participation in the formation of any projects be initiated by government or private entities.

C. UN Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples

The declaration explicitly defines the right of the indigenous peoples to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights and the responsibility of the state to consult with the indigenous peoples concerned to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.

D. World Bank Policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4 10)

The World Bank Policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP. 410) provides that all World Bank-assisted projects shall be designed and implemented "in such a way that indigenous peoples do not suffer adverse effect during the development process, or when avoidance is not feasible, minimize, mitigate or compensate for such effects (paragraph 1)". Moreover, Bank-financed projects are also 'designed to ensure that the indigenous peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generational inclusive (paragraph 1)".

II. THE PANTAWID PAMILYA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FRAMEWORK STRATEGIES

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program shall adopt the Pantawid Pamilya Indigenous Peoples Framework (PPIPF) developed based on the insights and lessons learned from its previous iterations. Specifically, the framework consists of the following strategies anchored on the full and meaningful participation and empowerment of Indigenous Peoples; promotion of Indigenous Peoples' rights; and protection from any adverse results during the whole cycle of the development process. These strategies shall be undertaken in coordination with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) at the national and local levels.

1. Participative Program Inclusion

The program shall ensure a minimum of 10% IP active households/families from the total number of beneficiaries. Accordingly, the program shall coordinate and partner with Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) in mapping and validating potential beneficiaries, upon their Free, Prior and Informed Consent. The standardized targeting system utilized by the program shall adopt culture-responsive mechanisms in terms of the indicators used as well as its procedures. Dedicated teams of enumerators shall be assigned for covering IP areas in collaboration with the respective ICCs/IPs in each area. In the event of non-inclusion, ICCs/IPs would be eligible and given priority to On Demand Application.

In the course of implementation, the program will continuously gather, validate and disseminate data/information of Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs) in partnership with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and the communities themselves through their IP Leaders. Field validations and monitoring activities shall be regularly conducted in coordination with the ICCs to guarantee that IP data in the program are correct and up to date. The program shall continue to monitor, manage, and analyse IP-disaggregated data in the program's information systems.

2. Culture-Responsive Program Design & Management for IPs

Pantawid Pamilya shall guarantee the culture-sensitive quality service delivery of the program and its conduits for its IP beneficiaries. It shall ensure that culture-responsive mechanisms and support services are continually developed and adopted in consultation with the ICCs and in partnership with the NCIP, other government agencies, and other stakeholders. Culture-appropriate systems and services in health, nutrition, education and other prerequisites for human development developed by stakeholders will continue to be explored in partnership with the Department of Education, Department of Health, National Nutrition Council, and other agencies, converged in the program through the National Advisory Committee. The program shall partner and/or coordinate with other agencies/ LGUs/ organizations for the facilitation of birth registration of IPs in recognition of the right of IPs to an identity and ensure their access to basic interventions and services.

The Program shall continue to ensure that appropriate components are embedded in all the systems and sub-systems of Pantawid Pamilya to include culture-responsive mechanisms for compliance verification, payment of cash grants, Family Development Sessions (FDS), updating of beneficiary information, supply side assessment, grievance redress, case management, etc. including tools such as SWDI.

The Pantawid Grievance Redress Mechanism shall recognize the indigenous conflict resolution management and indigenous political system in addressing conflict among indigenous cultural communities (ICC). The Program shall ensure participation of the IP tribal leader, chieftain or the Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representative (IPMR) whenever the grievance involves an IP. If the grievance is against an IP, one (1) member of the fact-finding team conducting field validation shall be an IP tribal leader, chieftain, or IPMR.

The Program shall proactively ensure that no policies, interventions and services would have adverse effects on ICCs/IPs. Culture-sensitive requirements for ICCs/IPs, assistance shall be made available for ICCs/IPs to avail if they so choose.

Relevant researches and documentation activities, specifically related to Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSPs), shall be conducted to obtain insights and basis for improvements in the program as well as in the services of other NAC member agencies subject to Administrative Order No. 1, series of 2012, issued by NCIP. Similar to the development of the Enhanced Support Services and Intervention (ESSI), the program shall continue to develop and improve its service-provision based on the needs and in accordance to the IKSPs of IPs.

Due consideration shall be given to IPs and their culture where appropriate schemes and other adjustments will be developed to increase program participation in the course of implementation of the project. The program will continue to ensure that capability-building activities and technical assistance are relevant and sensitive for IPs through training needs assessment. IP modules for the Community and Family Development Sessions (CFDS) will be developed or enhanced and other FDS modules as well as other program materials will be reviewed and updated to ensure culture-sensitivity and responsiveness to the IPs. Psychosocial and other related interventions such as the Enhanced Support Services Intervention (ESSI) shall be provided to and be made accessible for ICCs/IPs to address their needs. Further, such interventions shall continue to support the indigenous knowledge, systems and practices of IPs such as but not limited to their indigenous livelihood practices, indigenous political systems, and preservation of indigenous language.

3. Representation of IP in Pantawid Pamilya Institutional Arrangements.

The program shall ensure the representation of ICCs/IPs in all levels of its advisory committee through but not limited to the NCIP, IP Mandatory Representatives and/or IP Leaders identified by their indigenous political system. At the local level, ICCs/IPs shall be represented in the Provincial/Municipal Advisory Committee through the membership of the Mandatory IP Representative and/or IP leader chosen by the community. ICCs/IPs shall be consulted for inputs to policies or program implementation through consultations and IP community resolutions. Pantawid Pamilya shall acknowledge and include these inputs and resolutions in the agenda of the advisory committee meetings. Formal written and verbal feedback shall be provided to the concerned ICCs/IPs based on the results of the meetings.

The established system/network of IP leaders shall be maintained with an updated list of its members recognizing them as the local partners in the conduct of program activities in their respective communities, in coordination with NCIP and Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs (MIPA)-BARMM ensuring that their traditional governance systems and indigenous political structures are duly recognized and promoted.

Regular IP consultations shall be conducted with the emerging IP concerns gathered to be raised and given appropriate action in the national & regional advisory committees with representation from the NCIP. Proper feedback shall be provided to the ICCs on all results and findings during consultations, meetings and field visits.

4. Implementation and Monitoring Compliance to the Pantawid Pamilya IP Framework

Pantawid Pamilya shall ensure the implementation and monitoring of the PPIPF. Accordingly, the program shall ensure culture-sensitive/responsive workforce and provide culture-sensitivity trainings and other relevant capability-building activities to all staffs in the program. Program staffs, officials and stakeholders shall be provided with IP and culture sensitivity training and orientation.

Within the National Program Management Office (NPMO), a dedicated unit/division in the program shall be assigned to manage all concerns on IPs, including the implementation and monitoring of the framework. In addition, a technical working group for IP will be created consisting of representatives from the various components of the program that shall monitor the operationalization of the Pantawid Pamilya Indigenous Peoples' Framework strategies. IP Action Plans based on the strategies of this framework shall be created by the technical working group on a yearly basis that will form part of the deliverables of the program. IP-specific reports and data shall be analyzed and submitted by each division to the lead division in operationalizing the PPIPF. IP-disaggregated data shall be ensured in all reports and databases in the program.

In the Pantawid Pamilya Regional Program Management Offices, the Regional Program Coordinators and IP focal persons will be maintained to coordinate the implementation and monitoring of all IP-related dimensions of the program in collaboration with other regional focal persons. The latter shall adopt the PPIPF as its core deliverables in their performance contract. Monitoring activities will continue to be regularly conducted through consultations, field visits and spot-checks as well as community profiling in coordination with NCIP and other relevant stakeholders, and subject to FPIC of the concerned IP groups to ensure their support and protection in accordance with NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, series of 2012.

In the field level, dedicated staffs shall be assigned solely to IP beneficiaries as much as possible. Appropriate caseloads shall be adopted depending on the geographical location of the ICCs/IPs. Program implementers working with ICCs/IPs shall be given additional technical assistance and due consideration in terms of caseload count among others. Program policies and related guidelines on areas such as travel reimbursements, shall be reviewed and, if necessary, amended with relevant offices. This ensures that program implementers are provided with an enabling working environment to conduct quality service delivery to ICCs/IPs in the program.

5. Program Budget Allocation

The financial requirement of the activities and materials needed to operationalize these strategies, which is a continuing program, will be allocated with regular appropriation and will form part of the overall Pantawid Pamilya budget. At least one IP-centered activity per semester shall be allotted budget per year such as Culture Sensitivity Trainings, consultation-dialogue with IP beneficiaries, celebration of Indigenous Peoples Month in October, and other activities aimed to promote Indigenous Peoples rights and IP participation in the program.

Further, the program shall work together with the finance management arm of the agency to explore, develop and enhance policies on administrative and logistical support to the staff working with ICCs/IPs to enable them to perform their tasks. A dedicated budget allocation for Support Services Interventions (SSI) shall be provided and be made accessible to ICCs/IPs in the program.

6. Sustainability and Graduation

Pantawid Pamilya shall ensure the sustainability of program interventions/ results of program inputs on the indigenous cultural communities (ICCs) prior to program exit. Services, projects and interventions in ICCs/IPs areas shall be based on adequate consultations with stakeholders and on their community profiles subject to FPIC. Interventions provided to ICCs/IPs shall prioritize the development/enhancement of existing structures and activities as well as those that address their most pressing needs. Coordination with NCIP and other agencies shall be strengthened to ensure continued support to ICCs even after program graduation.


Projects shall be developed based on the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Plan (ADSDPP) if available, and in confirmation with the ICCs/IPs. In areas where ADSDPP is not available or needs to be updated, Sustainable Development Plans shall be developed by the program together with the concerned ICCs/IPs and in coordination with NCIP three (3) years prior to program exit. The plan shall cover all development aspects such as the social and environmental component apart from economic. It shall include, but not limited to, provision of capability building to ICCs/IPs and relevant stakeholders, improvement of the economic conditions of the community, facilitate the strengthening of local structure and their IKSP, among others. The needs identified in these development plans shall be coordinated to the responsible stakeholders for appropriate intervention.

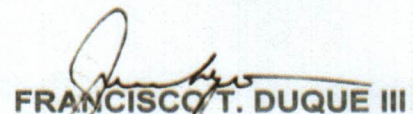
The Committee likewise endorses this document for submission to the World Bank in conformity with its thrust on safeguarding IP rights and welfare in all the development project it supports.


Adopted this 28th day of December, Two Thousand and Twenty One, in Quezon City.



ROLANDO JOSELITO D. BAUTISTA
Secretary


Department of Social Welfare and Development

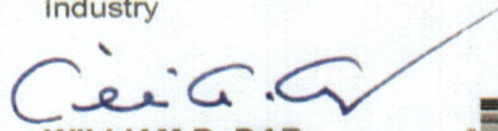

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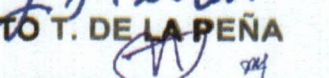

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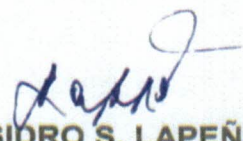

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