

APPENDIX 4.1 - INTERVIEWER MANUAL

**Republic of the Philippines
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
NATIONAL STATISTICAL COORDINATION BOARD
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE**

**2005 Pilot Survey
on the Diagnosis of Indigenous Peoples'
Rights in Ancestral Domains
in the Philippines**

INTERVIEWER MANUAL

March 2005

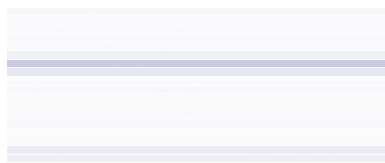


TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1.	INTRODUCTION	1
	Objectives of the Survey	
	Confidentiality of Information	
	Survey Design	
	Coverage	
	Sampling Design	
	Target Respondents	
	Survey Questionnaire	
2.	SURVEY ORGANISATION AND OPERATIONS	5
2.1	Survey Team	
2.2	Duties and Responsibilities	
	2.2.1 Team Supervisor	
	2.2.2 Interviewer /Recorder	
2.3	How to Enumerate Households	
3.	CONDUCTING AN INTERVIEW	7
3.1	Building Rapport with the Respondent	
3.2	Pointers in Conducting the Interview	
4.	GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE	
4.1	Asking the Questions	10
4.2	Recording the Responses	
5.	INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO ACCOMPLISH THE QUESTIONNAIRE	
5.1	Socio-Demographic Profile	12
5.2	Perceptions on and Awareness of the Rights to Ancestral Domains and Ancestral Lands	
5.3	Realisation of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) on Ancestral Domains and Ancestral Lands	
5.4	Duties and Obligations of IPs	
5.5	Violations of IPs' Rights	

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5.6 Mechanisms for Grievance and Redress

5.7 Customary Laws and Practices

5.8 Measures To Protect IPs' Rights

Appendixes

APPENDIX A - Definitions of Concepts and Terms 33

APPENDIX B – References 40

APPENDIX C – Allocation of Sample Households 41

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The Pilot Project on Measuring Democracy, Human Rights and Governance, or METAGORA, is a 24-month research project funded by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). It aims to develop methods and statistical tools, using qualitative and quantitative approaches, that will enhance human rights reporting, governance evaluation, and the assessment of democracy.

The Philippine pilot study will focus on the human rights of indigenous peoples in the country. The activity will be undertaken by the Commission on Human Rights (CHR), in close cooperation with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and three national statistical agencies—the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), the National Statistics Office (NSO), and the Statistical Research and Training Center (SRTC)—and in collaboration with a national network of governmental, non-governmental and academic organisations.

The study includes a statistical survey, the *2005 Pilot Survey on the Diagnosis of Indigenous Peoples' Rights to Selected Ancestral Domains in the Philippines*. It involves the design, development and testing of an innovative sampling survey approach for the collection and analysis of data relating to the human rights situation of indigenous peoples, namely the Kankanaeys, the Bagos and the Bugkalots. The study shall apply the *bottom-up approach*, which allows free, active and meaningful participation of stakeholders in the survey process.

1.1 Objectives of the Survey

The survey aims to diagnose/monitor the human rights concerns of indigenous peoples.' It is designed to develop methods and statistical tools that can measure the awareness and perception of human rights issues and help to realise IPs' rights, particularly rights to their ancestral domains. These methods and statistical tools will eventually be used to analyse other human rights situations and evaluate policies on promoting democratic governance that aims to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of indigenous peoples.

Specifically, the survey is designed to:

- a) Determine the level of awareness and perception of indigenous peoples (IPs) on the concept of rights to their ancestral domains and land;
- b) Describe the reported realisations or violations of rights to the ancestral domains and lands of the IPs;
- c) Identify the measures provided by the government, in the form of legislative, judicial and administrative programmes, and by the IP communities, in the form of customary laws and traditions that are known to or have been used by IPs; and
- d) Describe structures and processes that have been used as mechanisms in addressing grievances or realising the rights to ancestral domains and lands.

1.2 Confidentiality of Information

All information obtained from the respondents shall be held STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. The collected information pertaining to the individual cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation or law enforcement.

1.3 Survey Design

1.3.1 Coverage

The pilot survey will be conducted in the regions in the northern part of the country, namely:

CAR - Cordillera Administrative Region
Region I – Ilocos
Region II – Cagayan Valley
Region III – Central Luzon

In each region, an ancestral domain was selected. An ancestral domain is defined as all areas generally belonging to indigenous peoples (IPs), comprising lands, inland waters, coastal areas and natural resources therein, held under a claim of ownership, occupied or possessed by the IPs.

The criteria for the selection of the ancestral domain are:

- where the ancestral domain has one main tribe
- accessibility
- where peace and order pervades

Based on the chosen ancestral domains, the tribes to be covered in the survey are the Kankanaey, Bago and Bugkalot/Ilongot tribes.

CAR Province: Benguet
Municipality: Kibungan

The main tribe in the ancestral domain is the Kankanaey tribe. The ancestral domain covers the seven barangays that form the municipality of Kibungan: (1) Badeo, (2) Lubo, (3) Madaymen, (4) Palina, (5) Poblacion, (6) Sagpat, and (7) Tacadang.

Region I Province: Ilocos Sur
Municipality: Sugpon

The main tribe in the ancestral domain is the Bago tribe. The ancestral domain covers the six barangays that form the municipality of Sugpon: (1) Banga, (2) Caoayan, (3) Licungan, (4) Danac, (5) Pangotan, and (6) Balbalayang. One barangay consists mostly of Kankanaeys.

Regions II and III Provinces: Quirino and Nueva Vizcaya in Region II
and Aurora in Region III

The main tribe in the ancestral domain is the Bugkalot/Ilongot tribe. The ancestral domain encompasses five municipalities. Covered in the survey are: Nagtipunan in Quirino, Dupax del Norte and Kasibu in Nueva Vizcaya, and Dipaculao and Maria Aurora in Aurora Province.

The following are the barangays under the ancestral domain. However, not all these barangays will be covered in the survey. Please refer to Annex C for the list of barangays to be sampled:

Nagtipunan, Quirino: Guino, La Conwap, Landingan, Mataddi, Matmad, San Dionisio II, San Pugo, San Ramos, Wasid, and Keat (10 barangays);
Dupax del Norte, Nueva Vizcaya: Belance, New Gumiad, Yabbi, and Binnuangan (4 barangays) – only a portion of Belance is part of the ancestral domain;
Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya: Biyoy, Dine, Kakiduguen, Muta, Pao, Seguem, Catarawan, and Pacquet (8 barangays) –except for Pao and Kakiduguen, only portions of the rest of the barangays are part of the ancestral domain;

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Dipaculao, Aurora: Borlongan, Dianed, Diarabasin, Dibutunan, Dimabuno, Ditale, Gupa, Mijares, and Toytoyán (9 barangays) –only portions of these barangays are part of the ancestral domain;

María Aurora, Aurora: Bayanihan, Bazal, Diaat, Dianawan, Galintuja, and Cadayacan (6 barangays) –only portions of these barangays are part of the ancestral domain.

1.3.2 Sampling Design

The sampling design is systematic sampling with clusters of households as the sampling units. The sampling frame is the listing of households based on the 2000 Census of Population and Housing.

Thirty-five out of the 50 barangays within the three (3) ancestral domains will be covered. The households in each barangay will be formed into clusters of five (5) households. The number of clusters to be sampled in each barangay will be proportionally allocated using the pre-determined sample size of households for each ancestral domain/tribe. The clusters will be selected using systematic sampling with varying intervals per barangay. All the households in the sample clusters will be enumerated.

The total sample size of 750 households for the pilot survey was pre-determined with the following breakdown:

Kankanaey Tribe	- 250 households
Bago Tribe	- 150 households
Bugkalot/Ilongot Tribe	- 350 households

1.3.3 Target Respondents

The IP household head or any responsible IP member of the household shall be interviewed using the questionnaire.

1.3.4 Survey Questionnaire

The questionnaire is entitled *2005 PILOT SURVEY ON THE DIAGNOSIS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS IN ANCESTRAL DOMAINS IN THE PHILIPPINES*. Labelled as PSDIPRAD Form 1, it consists of a cover page and seven pages of questions on the following topics:

1.3.4.1 Socio-demographic and profile refers to the socio-demographic characteristics of each household member, such as relationship to the family head, sex, age, marital status and highest educational attainment. Economic characteristics refer to the employment status of each household member five years old and over. It also includes the primary occupation in which the household member was engaged in during the past twelve months.

1.3.4.2 Perceptions and Awareness includes the indigenous peoples' (IPs) perceptions and awareness of what their rights are, focusing on their rights to ancestral domains, including their level of awareness, realisation/violation of their human rights, and their corresponding duties and obligations.

1.3.4.3 Realisation of the Rights of IPs refers to the IPs' understanding and enjoyment of their rights.

1.3.4.4 Duties and Obligations of the IPs

1.3.4.5 Violations of IPs' Rights

1.3.4.6 Mechanisms for Grievance and Redress are means used to realise IPs' rights to their ancestral domains. These include coping mechanisms, structures that are established, and customary laws and practices.

1.3.4.7 Customary Laws and Practices refer to a body of written and/or unwritten rules, usages, customs and practices traditionally and continually recognised, accepted and observed by IPs.

1.3.4.8 Measures to Protect IPs' Rights are actions undertaken to realise IPs' rights to their ancestral domains. These include legislative/policy, programme, judicial and administrative procedures established by the government as implementing arm of the State.

Chapter 2

SURVEY ORGANISATION AND OPERATIONS

The survey is jointly conducted by the Commission on Human Rights (CHR), National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), and the National Statistics Office (NSO). The CHR is the lead agency coordinating the Philippine Metagora Project activities, and provides technical expertise on issues of human rights. The NCIP provides technical expertise on IP issues. The NSO is in charge of the field data collection, while the NSCB is responsible for the development of survey design, data processing and the analysis of survey results.

The questionnaire has been thoroughly reviewed and approved by the NSCB with Approval Number, CHR-0504-01. Data collection will be conducted from 14 to 18 March 2005 in the provinces of Benguet, Ilocos Sur, Quirino, Nueva Vizcaya and Aurora.

2.1 Survey Team

A team of two interviewers composed of one NSO interviewer and one IP interviewer are assigned to interview the sample households. NSO interviewers are the field personnel of the NSO Provincial Office, while IP interviewers are recruited by the NCIP Regional Office based on a set of minimum qualification criteria set by the NSO. One of the two interviewers in a team will act as interviewer while the other will act as recorder. They may decide to act as such during the entire duration of data collection, or to switch roles during specified intervals.

There is one Team Supervisor (TS) from the NSO field staff for every four teams of interviewers. It is the responsibility of the TS to ensure completeness, consistency and correctness, and timely submission of the accomplished questionnaires.

As members of the survey team, note that the quality of the survey results greatly depends on you. Thus, your acceptance of the job requires a commitment from you to maintain the highest standards of quality by ensuring that all information you collect are correct and complete and are obtained strictly in accordance with the instructions explained in the Manual and discussed during the training of interviewers.

Your work requires tact in approaching people, attention to the smallest detail, and a sense of responsibility to keep confidential all information about individuals and households that you obtain during the survey. Dedication to your job is of prime importance.

As members of the survey team, you will be issued an identification (ID) card as proof of your authorisation to conduct the survey. Whenever you are at work for the survey, you should always wear your ID.

2.2 Duties and Responsibilities

2.2.1 Team Supervisor

Coordinates with local government agencies and executives regarding the pilot project:

- Assigns sample households to interviewers;
- Studies and effects an even distribution of workload among his/her interviewers; where necessary, he/she may have to subdivide sample large sample areas and assign these to two or more interviewers;
- Collects, allocates and be responsible for all the questionnaires, materials and forms needed for the data-collection in his/her area;

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- Directs and supervises the overall conduct of the pilot survey in his/her assigned area;
- Checks the quality of work of his/her interviewers through field inspection and spot-checking of their work;
- Scrutinises the accomplished questionnaire for completeness of entries and return to the interviewers incomplete or inconsistent ones;
- Ensures complete coverage of sample households in the assigned areas;
- Resolves problems encountered by his/her interviewers;
- Renders progress report to the PSO regarding the progress of work in his/her assigned area;
- Transmits to the PSO, within the prescribed period, all the accomplished questionnaires in his/her areas;
- Certifies correctness of financial claims by his/her interviewers and recommends payment thereof;
- Issues certificate of completion and clearances to interviewers after the data-collection period; and
- Performs other duties as may be assigned by the PSO in connection with the survey.

2.2.2 Interviewer/Recorder

- a. Attends the training for interviewers and understands the concepts, definitions and instructions regarding the conduct of the survey;
- b. Uses the Interviewers' Manual for reference while on the job;
- c. Plans travel routes in advance to reduce unnecessary loss of time and callbacks;
- d. As *interviewer*: Interviews all sample households in the assigned area and correctly completes the required survey forms;
- e. As *recorder*: Records respondents' replies to each question either by writing the appropriate code in the box or writing exactly the respondent's answer in the space provided in the questionnaire;
- f. Translatea into English, at the end of the interview, respondents' answers if these were recorded/written in the local dialect;
- g. Checks own work for completeness, reasonableness, consistency, legibility, etc.;
- h. Completes the data-collection in the assigned area within the specified time period;
- i. Transmits all completed forms to his/her supervisor on the designated day(s); and
- j. Keeps all information collected strictly confidential by not showing the completed forms to persons other than the supervisor and authorised Metagora Project staff.

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The PSO may strategise the assignments of the interviewers/recorders depending on their performance, including their facility with the local dialect. Hence, there may be cases in later interviews where interviewers/recorders may be allowed to interview households separately.

2.3 How to Enumerate Households

2.3.1 Whenever possible, make a courtesy call to the barangay chairperson. Introduce yourself and explain the importance and objectives of the Metagora Pilot Survey. You can show to him/her a copy of the letter from the CHR informing the local officials about the survey.

2.3.2 You will be provided with the list of sample households for your assigned area and the corresponding map of the area. The listing sheet will contain the household serial number, name of household head, and address. You will use this as your guide to locate the target sample household in the assigned area.

2.3.3 Locate your first household in the listing sheet and plot it on the map. When plotting on the map, it is important to indicate landmarks to easily identify the location of the sample household.

2.3.4 Once you locate the household, introduce yourself to the household and explain to them the importance and objectives of the Metagora Pilot Survey.

2.3.5 Interview the responsible member who can provide accurate answers to the questions and who can give information for the household using PSDIPREAD Form 1. Make sure that you ask the questions correctly and clearly, and record the answers correctly, completely and legibly.

2.3.6 After the interview, express your appreciation for the respondent's cooperation by saying: "THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME IN ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS. BYE."

2.3.7 Before you leave the household, make sure that all questions are answered, and check for the consistency and correctness of their answers. If there are answers that are not clear to you, or inconsistent with other related answers, do not hesitate to ask again and clarify from the respondent.

Chapter 3

CONDUCTING AN INTERVIEW ¹

Successful interviewing is an art and should not be treated as a mechanical process. Each interview is a new source of information, so make it interesting and pleasant. The art of interviewing is developed with practice, but there are certain basic principles that should be followed to have a successful interview.

3.1 Building Rapport with the Respondent

Your first contact with a sample household is during the interview proper. Your respondent should be the household head or, in his/her absence, any capable and knowledgeable adult member.

The interviewer and the respondent are strangers to each other. One of the main tasks of an interviewer is to establish rapport. The respondent's first impression of you will influence his willingness to cooperate with the survey. Be sure that your appearance is neat and your manner is friendly as you introduce yourself.

3.1.1 Make a Good First Impression

When approaching the respondent, do your best to make him/her feel at ease. With a few well-chosen words, you can put the respondent in the right frame of mind for the interview. Open the interview with a smile and salutation such as "Good morning" or "Good afternoon" and then proceed with your introduction.

3.1.2 Always Have a Positive Approach

Never adopt an apologetic manner, and do not use words such as "Are you too busy?" "Would you mind answering some questions?" Such questions invite refusal. Rather, tell the respondent courteously, "I would appreciate very much your answering the questions in this undertaking."

3.1.3 Stress Confidentiality of Responses When Necessary

If the respondent is hesitant in responding to the interview or if he/she asks what the data will be used for, explain that the information you will collect in this survey will remain confidential, that is, no individual names will be used for any purpose and that all information will be produced in computer-generated tables. To prove to him/her that you are true to your word, you should never mention other interviews or show any completed questionnaires to other interviewees or supervisors in front of him/her or in front of any other respondents.

3.1.4 Answer Questions from the Respondent Pleasantly and Directly

Before agreeing to be interviewed, the respondent may ask you some questions about the survey or how he/she was selected to be interviewed. Be direct and pleasant when you answer.

The respondent may also be concerned about the length of the interview. If he/she asks, tell him/her that the interview usually takes at least one hour.

Sourced from the 2004 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey Interviewer's Manual published by the National Statistics Office.

3.2 Pointers in Conducting the Interview

3.2.1 Be Neutral throughout the Interview

Most people are polite and will tend to give answers that they think you want to hear. It is therefore very important that you remain absolutely neutral as you ask the questions. Never, either by the expression on your face or by the tone of your voice, allow the respondent to think that he has given the "right" or "wrong" answer to the question. Never appear to approve or disapprove of any respondent's responses.

The questions are carefully worded to be neutral. They do not suggest that one answer is more likely or preferable to another answer.

3.2.2 Never Suggest Answers to the Respondent

If a respondent's answer is not relevant to a question, do not prompt him by saying something like "I suppose you mean that ..., is that right?" In many cases, he will agree with your interpretation of his answer, even when that is not what he meant. Rather, you should probe in such a manner that the respondent himself comes up with the relevant answer.

3.2.3 Do Not Change the Wording or Sequence of Questions

The wording of the questions and their sequence in the questionnaire must be maintained. If the respondent has misunderstood the question, you should repeat the question slowly and clearly. If he still does not understand, you may reword the question but be careful not to alter the meaning of the original question. Provide only the minimum information required to get an appropriate response.

3.2.4 Handle Hesitant Respondents Tactfully

There will be situations where the respondent simply says, "I don't know," or gives an irrelevant answer, acts bored or indifferent, contradicts something he/she has already said, or refuses to answer the question. In cases like these, you must try to bring his/her interest back to the conversation. Spend a few moments talking about things unrelated to the interview, e.g., his/her home, town or village, the weather, daily activities, etc.

If the respondent is giving irrelevant answers, do not stop him abruptly or rudely, but listen to what he is saying. Then try to steer him gently back to the original question. A good atmosphere must be maintained throughout the interview. The best atmosphere for an interview is one in which the respondent sees the interviewer as a friendly, sympathetic and responsive person who does not intimidate him, and to whom he can say anything without feeling shy or embarrassed.

If the respondent is reluctant or unwilling to answer a question, try to overcome his/her reluctance by explaining once again that the same question is being asked of all respondents of sample households/families and that their answers will be merged together. If he/she still refuses, simply enter the code 99 for No Response in the box provided for the question, and proceed as if nothing had happened. If you have successfully completed the interview, you may try to obtain the missing information at the end, but do not push too hard for an answer. Remember, the respondent cannot be forced to give an answer.

3.2.5 Make the Respondent at Ease and Comfortable

You must not form expectations as to the ability and knowledge of respondent. Remember that differences between you and the respondent can influence the interview. The respondent may

hesitate in trusting you. You should always behave and speak in such a way that he/she is at ease and comfortable talking to you.

3.2.6 Do Not Be in a Hurry in Conducting the Interview

Ask the questions slowly to ensure that the respondent understands what is being asked. Do not make the respondent feel that you're in a hurry to finish the interview or he/she might respond with *"I don't know"* or give an inaccurate answer. On the other hand, if you feel the respondent is answering without thinking just to speed up the interview, politely say to the respondent that this response is very important and that you need to be careful in asking each question.

3.2.7 Know the Objectives of the Survey and the Purpose of Each of the Items in the Questionnaire

Be knowledgeable in explaining the objectives of the survey and be prepared to answer the respondent if he/she asks you why you are asking certain questions that he/she thinks are not necessary. If you are authoritative and you can explain the purpose of the question, the respondent will readily respond.

Chapter 4

GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE ²

To collect the information needed for the *2005 Pilot Survey on the Diagnosis of Indigenous Peoples' Rights to Selected Ancestral Domains in the Philippines*, you must know how to ask the questions, what information the questions try to elicit, and how to handle problems that might arise during the interview. You must also know how to correctly record the answers that the respondent gives and how to follow special instructions in the questionnaire.

4.1 Asking the Questions

It is very important that you ask each question exactly as it is written in the questionnaire. Ask the respondent in which dialect he/she prefers to be interviewed. There will be two sets of questionnaires, one in English (Form 1) and the other in the dialect spoken by the respondent (Form 2). If he/she opted to use the local dialect, read the questions using Form 2. To facilitate processing of survey results, the respondent's answers should be recorded using only Form 1.

When asking a question, speak slowly and clearly so that the respondent whom you are interviewing will have no difficulty in hearing or understanding the question. At times you may need to repeat the question in order to be sure the respondent understands it. In those cases, do not paraphrase the question but repeat it exactly as it is written.

If, after you have repeated the question, the respondent still does not understand it, you may have to restate the question. Be very careful when you change the wording. However, do not alter the meaning of the original question.

In some cases, you may have to ask additional questions to obtain a complete answer from a respondent. This is called probing. If you do this, you must ensure that your probes are "neutral" and that they do not suggest an answer to the respondent. Probing requires both tact and skill.

4.2 Recording the Responses

All interviewers should use lead pencil to complete all questionnaires. Field supervisors and editors should do all their work using pens with red ink. Central office supervisors and reviewers should use black ink.

4.2.1 Questions with Pre-coded Responses

The responses to these questions are listed in the questionnaire. To record a respondent's answer, simply enter the code corresponding to his reply in the box or pair of brackets provided for each question. In some questions, the answers required are the ranking of choices.

4.2.2 Recording the Responses that are Not Pre-Coded

For answers to some questions that are not pre-coded, enter the responses in the space provided. These questions are on: the name, age and primary occupation of household member in part A, Socio-demographic Profile, and question 26.

4.2.3 Correcting Mistakes

Sourced from the 2004 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey Interviewer's Manual published by the National Statistics Office.

It is very important that you record all answers neatly. For pre-coded responses, do not forget to enter the code in the box provided so as to avoid confusion as to what the respondent's answer is. For open-ended responses, the reply should be written legibly so that it can be easily read.

If you made a mistake in entering a respondent's answer or he/she changes his/her reply, be sure that you erase the incorrect response and enter the right answer. Remember that there should only be one response for a particular question.

4.2.4 Following "Go to .." Instructions

In cases where a particular response makes subsequent questions irrelevant, an instruction is written in the questionnaire directing you to go to the next appropriate question. It is important that you follow instructions carefully.

Chapter 5

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire consists of: 1) a cover page, which presents the objectives of the survey and identification particulars; 2) a socio-demographic profile of the sample household; and 3) questions on awareness and perceptions, mechanisms, and measures related to indigenous peoples' rights to their ancestral domains.

COVER PAGE

1. IDENTIFICATION AND OTHER INFORMATION

Each item on this page should be filled out as follows:

- Province name
- City/Municipality name
- Barangay name
- Household serial number
- Address
- Name of household head
- Name of tribe
- Date and time the interview was started
- Date and time the interview was finished

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On the boxes provided opposite items 1 to 4, write the province, city/municipality and barangay geographic code (using the Philippine Standard Geographic Code to be provided), and the household serial number, respectively.

2. INTERVIEW STATUS

It is important that the status of interview be recorded. From the list below, encircle the appropriate code of the status of interview and enter in the box provided:

- Completed interview
- Replacement (present occupant of housing unit)
- Replacement from replacement list
- Others, specify _____

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Completed interview: sample household was successfully interviewed.

Replacement (present occupant of housing unit): sample household has moved out or transferred but the housing unit is being occupied by another household. The present occupant becomes the sample respondent.

Replacement from replacement list: household replaced the sample household who refused to be interviewed or are temporarily away or the housing unit is vacant.

Others, specify: status of interview other than those listed above. Examples are: critical areas, merged households, and households who moved out of the housing unit.

3. CERTIFICATION

The completeness and veracity of the questionnaire should be certified by both the interviewer and the survey supervisor by writing their respective names and affixing their signatures. Also write the dates the questionnaire was certified.

PAGES 2-8: Before proceeding to ask questions, write the geographic ID number and the household serial number located on the upper lefthand corner of pages 2 to 8, Form 1. These should be copied from the boxed codes in page 1.

3.1 Socio-demographic Profile

Column 1 Line Number. The line number is a pre-coded number printed in Column 1 and, together with the Household ID Number, serves as identification number of each member of the household. The head of the household is listed in line number 01. The next member is entered in the second row with line number 02 and so on. The line number of the respondent should be encircled.

Column 2 Name of Household Members. A *household* is a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement in the preparation and consumption of food.

Ask the respondent the question, “*How many persons in this house are members of your household as of date of visit?*” As you ask this question, be sure to explain to the respondent what we mean by household. List the names of the members of the household in the following order:

- Head
- Wife/spouse
- Unmarried children of present marriage from oldest to youngest, regardless of sex
- Unmarried children of spouse by previous marriage from oldest to youngest, regardless of sex
- Ever-married children and family
- Parents, grandparents, brothers and sisters, in-laws and other relatives of the head or wife
- Non-relatives

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Write the surname, followed by a comma, then the first or given name. If the surname of the head is the same as that of the next members, simply draw a horizontal line to indicate the same surname, and then write the first name of the person. For a member of a tribe that does not carry surnames, write the names as given.

After entering the names of all members, always check if the list is complete by reading them out to the respondent. Also ask: “*Is there anybody else staying here?*” If an additional name is given, the name should be included in the list.

Column 3 Relationship to Household Head. Remember that the person whose name appears on the first line of Column 2 and which corresponds to Line Number 01 is the head of the household. All other members should be related to him/her in some way. This relationship should be indicated in Column 3 through the use of appropriate codes as provided at the bottom of the questionnaire. The codes for relationship to household head are as follows:

- Head
- Wife/Spouse
- Son/Daughter
- Brother/Sister
- Son/Daughter-in-law
- Grandson/Granddaughter
- Father/Mother
- Other Relatives
- Non-relatives

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Other relatives refer to grandparents, parents-in-law, nephews, nieces, uncles and aunts, cousins, etc.

A married son who, together with members of his family, is a member of the family with whom he lives, should not be reported as head of his own family but as "son" and his wife and children, as "daughter-in-law" and "grandson/granddaughter," respectively.

Column 4 Tribe. Ask the respondent to which tribe each member of the household belongs and enter the code corresponding to the respondent's answer. For code 4, write the specific tribe to which the particular household member belongs.

Codes are as follows:

- Kankanaey
- Bago
- Bugkalot/Ilongot
- Others, specify _____

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Column 5 Sex. Ask the sex of each family member and enter code "1" for male and "2" for female in Column 4. Do not depend solely on the name of a person to determine his/her sex as there are names that are used for both males and females, e.g., Loren, Rosario.

Column 6 Age as of Last Birthday. For the purposes of this survey, the age of a person should be reported in terms of the number of years completed, that is, his/her age as of the last birthday.

Enter the age of each family member as a two-digit number in Column 5. Prefix "0" if the age is between 1 and 9. For infants less than one year on the day of your visit, enter "00." If the respondent estimates the age of a person in multiples of 5 and 0, e.g., around 70 or 85, try to ascertain as much as possible the nearest estimate. If the age is 98 or greater, enter "98" in this column. Enter "99" if the age cannot be estimated or is unknown.

Column 7 Five Years Old and Over. Enter a tick (√) in Column 7 for each household member whose age is five years old and over.

Columns 8 to 11 should be asked to household members whose age is five years old and over.

Column 8 Marital Status. From the codes listed at the bottom of the questionnaire, enter the code corresponding to the marital status of each household member whose age is five years old and over in column 8.

- Single
- Married
- Living-in

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- Widowed
- Separated
- Unknown

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Column 9 Highest Educational Attainment. Highest educational attainment refers to the highest grade or year completed in school, college or university. The codes found at the bottom of the questionnaire are as follows:

- 01 No grade completed
- 02 Elementary Undergraduate
- 03 Elementary Graduate
- 04 High School Undergraduate
- 05 High School Graduate
- 06 Post Secondary: Vocational/ Technical
- 07 College Undergraduate
- 08 College Graduate
- 09 Post Graduate
- 10 Non Formal Education
- 11 Others, specify

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Elementary undergraduate means that the household member has reached the elementary level but has not graduated. High school and college undergraduates are similarly defined.

Post secondary vocational/technical education refers to those vocational/technical courses offered in school, college and university requiring completion of high school education.

If the respondent mentions "first year," "second year" or "third year" college as the highest educational attainment, probe further whether this is a post-secondary or college course.

If the household member attended both formal (elementary, high school, post-secondary, college and postgraduate) and non-formal education, enter the code for the formal education only.

If the household member has postgraduate units only but did not graduate, enter the code as college graduate.

Column 10 Work During the Past Twelve Months. This column indicates whether or not a person has work or had a job/business at anytime during the past twelve months. Enter code "1" for Yes and "2" for No.

A person has a job/business, or work in a farm if he/she reported to his/her place of work and performed his/her duties or activities for at least one hour per week. Also, persons who may not have reported for work but actually have a job that they are not temporarily reporting to, e.g., employees on maternity leave, are considered with a job/business.

Work is any economic activity that a person does for pay, in cash or in kind, in any establishment, office, farm, private home, or for profit or without pay on family farm or enterprise during the reference period.

Column 11 Primary Occupation. This question is asked if the entry in column 10 is code "1" (Yes). The primary gainful occupation performed by a person should be described in this column. Write the exact title/name of occupation that is engaged in by the household member. There is no need for you to enter the code corresponding to the reported occupation at the time of interview. However, the appropriate code should be written before submitting the questionnaire to your Team Supervisor.

Occupation refers to the type of work, trade or profession performed by the individual during the reference period.

IMPORTANT NOTE for Parts B to H

Except for questions requiring ranking of choices, the choices should not be read out to the respondent by the interviewer. You should let the respondent speak his choice. Enter the code that corresponds to the respondent's reply in the box provided for each question.

Further, code 8 should be entered only if the respondent categorically replied, "I don't know." If he/she did not say anything, then enter code 9 (No Response) in the box.

3.2 *Perceptions On and Awareness of the Rights to Ancestral Domains and Ancestral Lands*

Question 1: Have you heard of/read the rights to ancestral domains and ancestral lands?

This question seeks to know whether the respondent has a prior knowledge of his/her rights to ancestral domains and ancestral lands. As interviewer, you should know what ancestral domains and ancestral lands are so you will be able to explain to the respondent what these are. The codes for this question are:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8 | Don't know |
| 9 | No response |

Enter the code corresponding to the respondent's reply in the box provided.

If the respondent answered no, skip the next question and proceed to Question 2.

Code 8 should be entered only if the respondent categorically replied, "I don't know." If he/she did not say anything, then enter code 9 (No Response) in the box.

Ancestral Domains: Refers to all areas generally belonging to Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs)/Indigenous Peoples (IPs) comprising lands, inland waters, coastal areas, and natural resources therein, held under a claim of ownership, occupied or possessed by ICCs/IPs, by themselves or through their ancestors, communally or individually, since time immemorial continuously to the present, except when interrupted by war, *force majeure* or displacement by force, deceit, stealth or as a consequence of government projects or any voluntary dealings entered into by government and private individuals/corporations, and which are necessary to ensure their economic, social and cultural welfare. It shall include ancestral lands, forests, pasture, residential, agricultural, and other lands individually owned whether alienable and disposable or otherwise, hunting grounds, burial grounds, worship areas, bodies of water, mineral and other natural resources, and lands which may no longer be exclusively occupied by ICCs/IPs but from which they traditionally had access to for their subsistence and traditional activities, particularly the home ranges of ICCs/IPs who are still nomadic and/or shifting cultivators. (Source: *Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*)

Ancestral Lands: Refers to land occupied, possessed and used by individuals, families and clans who are members of the ICCs/IPs since time immemorial, by themselves or through their predecessors-in-interest, under claims of individual or traditional group ownership, continuously to the present except, when interrupted by war, *force majeure* or displacement by force, deceit, stealth or as a consequence of government projects or any voluntary dealings entered into by government and private individuals/corporations, including but not limited to, residential lots,

rice terraces or paddies, private forests, swidden farms and tree lots. (Source: *Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*)

Question 1.1: How did you come to know about these rights?

If the respondent answered that he/she knows the rights to ancestral domains and ancestral lands, ask him/her how he/she came to know about these rights. He/She can have multiple responses for this question. For each answer, enter 1 if yes, 2 if no in the corresponding brackets.

- a. Family
- b. Neighbour
- c. Tribal association or council through assembly or meetings
- d. Government
- e. Non-governmental Organisations (NGO)/People's Organisations
- f. Academic institutions/Resource persons
- g. Media (television, radio, print, etc.)
- h. Others, please specify _____
- i. Don't know
- j. No response

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Family refers to one's extended family or relatives in general, not just the nuclear family within the household. If the answer is "neighbour" who also happens to be a relative, then the answer should be "family."

Government could be the barangay captain or any local or national government officials/agencies who have informed the respondents about these rights.

Non-governmental Organisation (NGO) refers to a private, non-profit voluntary organisation that has been organised primarily for the delivery of various services to the ICCs/IPs, and has an established track record for effectiveness and acceptability in the community where it serves.

People's Organisation (PO) refers to a private, non-profit, voluntary organisation of members of an ICC/IP that is accepted as representative of such ICCs/IPs.

Academic institutions/resource persons refers to schools/universities or private individuals representing these institutions whom the respondent met or who have visited his community.

Media refers to newspapers, radio or television from which he/she heard about the rights.

If his/her answer does not fall in any of the above-cited sources, check the bracket opposite "others, specify," but write in the space provided how exactly he/she came to know about the rights.

Line "i" should be checked only if the respondent categorically replied, "I don't know." If he/she did not say anything, then check line "j" (No Response).

Question 2 presents different statements on what the government and IPs are doing to protect IPs' rights. The statements probe the respondent's awareness and perceptions of IPs' rights to ancestral domain and ancestral lands. He/She is asked if he/she agrees or not to the following statements:

Question 2.1 IPs have enough protection over the ownership of their ancestral domains and ancestral lands.

Question 2.2 The government is helping protect the IPs' ancestral domains and ancestral lands.

Question 2.3 The government assures that in case of displacement, affected families shall be resettled in a suitable area and be provided with basic services and livelihood opportunities.

Question 2.4 Members of indigenous communities can regulate entry of migrant settlers and organisations into their ancestral domains and ancestral lands.

Question 2.5 IPs have the right to control, conserve, protect, develop and manage natural resources within their ancestral domains and ancestral lands.

Question 2.6 IPs' access to water resources in their ancestral domains and ancestral lands is protected from encroachment and pollution.

Question 2.7 With full possession and ownership of their ancestral domains and ancestral lands, IPs can be said to fully enjoy their rights as human beings.

For each of the above questions, enter the code corresponding to the respondent's answer which could be any of the following:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8 | Don't know |
| 9 | No response |

Code 8 should be entered only if the respondent categorically replied, "I don't know." If he/she did not say anything, then enter code 9 (No Response) in the box.

Questions 3 to 9 further probe the respondent's perception of his/her rights through vignettes or hypothetical short stories that he/she could relate to or had actually experienced. For each of the vignettes, the respondent is asked his/her opinion on whether he/she agrees or not to the actions mentioned in the following stories:

Question 3. A portion of an ancestral domain of a certain tribe was leased by the government to a private corporation. When the lease expired, the government chose to renew the lease of the corporation despite the claim of possession by the tribe. Can the tribe oppose the government's decision?

Question 4. A national highway traverses an ancestral domain. The ancestral domain owners are exacting toll fees from vehicles plying the highway. Is the act lawful?

Question 5. A company applied for a government permit for gold mining in an ancestral domain. The ancestral domain owners also applied for a similar activity. The government gave the permit to the mining company. Did the government make the right decision?

Question 6. The government wants to develop a portion of an ancestral domain for a wildlife sanctuary but a community of ancestral domain owners occupies a part of the desired area. The government resettled the affected community to another site. This was the best option under the circumstances.

Question 7. A migrant establishes residence in an ancestral domain and fishes in the river for a living. Who has the authority to allow him to settle within the ancestral domain?

- a) Local Government Unit (LGU)
- b) Tribal leaders
- c) National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) or another government agency, please specify _____
- d) Others, please specify _____
- e) Don't know
- f) No response

Question 8. A mining firm wants to develop a mine in an ancestral domain. The owners of the domain demanded not only monetary and other socio-economic benefits from the company but also an environment management programme. The company claims it cannot fully comply with the demands. The ancestral domain owners are right in demanding full compliance of their conditions.

Question 9. Clan A and Clan B have a dispute over a land area that they both claim. Resolving the case through customary laws and practices is the appropriate approach to undertake.

For Questions 3 to 5, the respondent's reply could be any of the following, and the corresponding code should be entered in the box provided:

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know
- d. No response

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For Questions 6, 8 and 9, the respondent's reply could be any of the following, and the corresponding code should be entered in the box provided:

- a. Agree
- b. Disagree
- c. Don't know
- d. No response

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For Question 7, the respondent can have multiple responses. For each answer, enter 1 if yes and 2 if no in the corresponding bracket.

Question 10.1 If yes, who assisted your community in acquiring said title?

This question seeks to identify the organisations that helped the respondent in acquiring the title:

- a. Government
- b. NGO/Peoples' Organisation
- c. Tribal leaders/Elder
- d. Others, please specify _____

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Question 10.2 What benefits has your community enjoyed because of the title?

The question tries to identify the benefits that the IP community has gained with the acquisition of community title:

- 1. Affirmation of culture
- 2. Unity of tribe
- 3. Empowerment of the tribe

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4. Others, please specify _____

Affirmation of culture: Cultural traditions are respected and recognised and tribe members feel proud of their cultural traditions and heritage.

Unity of tribe: A sense of belonging and a strong bond among members of the same tribe.

Empowerment of the tribe: A general feeling of confidence and security to weigh options and make decisions.

If the respondent's reply could not be found in any of the above categories, ask him/her to specify what particular benefits the community enjoys.

3.3 Realisation of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on Ancestral Domains and Ancestral Lands

In the following questions, "family" refers to the nuclear family in the household.

Question 11. How long has your family lived here?

This question seeks to know the number of years the respondent's family has been staying in the area.

The codes for the respondent's reply are:

1. 31 and over/since time immemorial
2. 21-30 years
3. 11-20 years
4. 1-10 years
5. Less than 1 year
6. Don't know
7. No response

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Question 12. Does your family own the residential land you are presently occupying?

The question seeks to establish the ownership of the land and the respondent is expected to have the following answers:

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. No response

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If the respondent answered No, skip the next question and proceed to Question 13.

Remember that code 8 should be entered only if the respondent categorically replied, "I don't know." If he/she did not say anything, then enter code 9 (No Response) in the box.

Question 12.1 If yes, how was this land acquired?

Only one answer should be recorded for this question. If his/her reply does not fall in any of the following categories, you have to specify/write in the space provided how the land was acquired.

1. Through inheritance/occupation of the land since time immemorial

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2. Through purchase
3. Through relocation by government authority
4. Others, please specify _____
5. Don't know
6. No response

Inheritance/occupation of the land since time immemorial: The respondent's ancestors had previously occupied the land and it was passed on to him.

Purchase: The respondent moved to that land and had to pay for it.

Relocation by government authority: The respondent moved to that land because he/she was relocated by the government.

Question 12.2 Does your family have a title to your land?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. No response

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The question determines the legal basis of the ownership of the land by asking the respondent if the family holds a title to the land.

Question 12.3 What evidence(s) of ownership/type of title does your family have for this land?

If the respondent says that his/her family holds a title to the land, ask if he/she has any of the following, and enter 1 if yes, 2 if no in the corresponding bracket:

- a. Certificate of Land Title (CLT)
- b. Certificate of Land Ownership Agreement (CLOA)
- c. Tax Declaration/Real Property Tax Receipts
- d. Native Title
- e. Torrens Title
- f. Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT)
- g. Certificate of Ancestral Land Title (CALT)
- h. Others, please specify _____
- i. Don't know
- j. No response

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To validate the respondent's reply, you may ask him/her to show you a copy of the title.

Certificate of Land Ownership Agreement (CLOA): Certificates issued to qualified farm beneficiaries by the Department of Agrarian Reform for titled big land areas owned by private individuals that are CARPable (subject to the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Programme or CARP)

Tax Declaration/Real Property Tax Receipts: Tax declarations do not prove ownership. However, they are strong evidence of ownership when coupled with "open" possession of the land by the applicant for registration.

Native Title: Refers to pre-conquest rights to domains and lands which, as far back as memory reaches, have been held under a claim of private ownership by ICCs/IPs, have never been

public lands and are thus indisputably presumed to have been held that way since before the Spanish conquest.

Torrens Title: Refers to a “title by registration” wherein the person whose name is registered or recorded on the title register became the owner of the property. Under the Torrens System of Land Title Registration, a person obtains his/her title or ownership right to the property by the very act of registration or recording in a central (usually governmental) register or record.

Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT): Refers to a title formally recognising the rights of possession and ownership of ICCs/IPs over their ancestral domains identified and delineated in accordance with the provisions stipulated under the IPRA.

Certificate of Ancestral Land Title (CALT): Refers to a title formally recognising the rights of ICCs/IPs over their ancestral lands.

Question 12.4. Who assisted your family in acquiring the title?

The question seeks to identify the organisations that helped the respondent in acquiring the title:

- a. Government
- b. Non-governmental Organisation (NGO)/Peoples’ Organisation
- c. Tribal leader/Elder
- d. Others, please specify _____

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Question 12.5 What benefits have you and your family enjoyed because of the title issued to you?

This question probes how the respondent values the title issued to him/her in terms of the following benefits:

- a. Economic security
- b. Security of tenure
- c. Social status
- d. Others, please specify _____

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Economic security: The ability to provide for the economic needs of the family; less dependency for their economic sustainability among members of the family.

Security of tenure: Freedom from threat of or actual displacement from their residential and/ or agricultural land.

Social status: Level of acceptance and respect accorded by the community to the individual or his/her family.

After this question, proceed to question 14.

Question 12.6. Does your family want to obtain a title to your land?

Ask the respondent if his/her family wants to obtain a title to his/her land.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

If the respondent answered that he/she does not want to obtain a title to the land, skip the next question and proceed to question 14.

Question 12.7. Has your family taken action to obtain a title to your land?

The question asks the respondent if he/she has taken actions to obtain title to the land.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

Skip the next question and proceed to question 14.

Question 13. If no, who owns the land?

If the respondent does not own the residential land that he/she is presently occupying, a question on who owns the land is asked. The land could be owned by:

- 1 Government
- 2 Private owner(s)
- 3 Others, please specify _____
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

If the land is not owned either by the government or by private owners, ask the respondent who, to the best of his/her knowledge, owns the land, and write on the line after 'Others, please specify _____'.

Question 14. Has there been a transfer of land or property rights?

The question seeks to know if there has been transfer of property rights among the members and/or non-members of the IP community

- among members of your community?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 7 Not applicable
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

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- among non-members of your community?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 7 Not applicable
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

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Question 14.1. Was the transfer of land or property done according to your customary laws, traditions and practices?

Similarly, the question seeks to find out if there has been transfer of land or property according to the IPs' customary laws, traditions and practices. Ask this question if the respondent answered yes in question 14.a or 14.b.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

4. DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF IPS

This section seeks to elicit the respondent's views on his/her duties and obligations as an IP in the ancestral domain.

Question 15. Aside from residential use, how is your family using your land?

The question specifically asks the respondent how his/her family uses the land aside from residential use. His/Her replies should be coded as follows:

- 1 Cultivation by self or family members
- 2 Renting/leasing out to others
- 3 Left idle/Not being used
- 4 Others, please specify _____
- 7 Not applicable
- 9 No response

Cultivation by self or family members means that the land is also used to grow crops.

Renting/leasing out to others means that part of the land is being leased out to other people.

Left idle/Not being used means that the land is left idle or not in use.

Question 16. For the last five years, what improvements have you or your family introduced to your ancestral land?

This question probes what improvements the respondent has made to his land. The respondent can have multiple answers to this question. The corresponding codes should be entered into the brackets provided. It is important and necessary to specify what particular improvements have been made by the respondent for each category. If he/she replied agricultural improvements, he/she has to specify whether he/she has planted higher-yielding crops on the land.

The choices for land improvements are:

- a Agricultural (e.g., plant higher-yielding crops)
Specify _____
- b Commercial (e.g., put up store)
Specify _____
- c Infrastructure (e.g., construct irrigation system)
Specify _____
- d Initiate/Undertake reforestation of denuded area
- e Others, please specify _____
- f No improvements

Question 17. As a member of your community, do you contribute to the welfare of the community?

Question 17 asks about the respondent's contributions to the community.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

Question 17.1 What is the mode of your contribution?

- 1. Fixed contribution, please specify amount _____
- 2. Voluntary amount
- 3. In kind
- 4. Services
- 5. Others, please specify _____

A fixed contribution may be set by the IP community for the members to pay. The amount paid should be specified in the space provided.

Voluntary amount means there is no fixed amount of contribution. The member of the community has the option to give or not give a certain amount to the community.

In kind means the member may make non-monetary contributions to the community, e.g., he/she shares a part of his/her crops with the community.

Services means instead of contributing a certain amount of money or share of his crops, the member assists in the operation and organisation of the community but does not receive compensation for the services he has rendered.

5. VIOLATIONS OF IPS' RIGHTS

This section aims to find out the incidence of violations of IPs rights. Codes corresponding to the respondent's replies should be entered in the box provided.

Question 18. Have you or your community experienced any of the following violations of rights to your ancestral domains and ancestral lands?

The question deals with violations against land and asks the respondent if he/she or the IP community has experienced any of the following violations:

- a. Encroachment
- b. Pollution
- c. Illegal entry
- d. Displacement/Relocation
- e. Others, please specify _____
- f. Don't know
- g. No response

The respondent can have multiple responses. For each answer, enter 1 if yes and 2 if no in the corresponding bracket.

Encroachment: Any entry into an area not previously occupied or entry into another person's property without right or permission.

Pollution: Undesirable state of the natural environment as a result of being contaminated with harmful substances as a consequence of human activities.

Illegal entry: The act of entering something or someplace that is prohibited by law or accepted rules.

Displacement/Relocation: The movement of people (a family or community) to a new settlement (for example, to give way for the construction of a dam).

Question 19. Has your land been taken away from you?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

Question 19.1 If yes, how?

- 1 By force
- 2 By fraud/deceit
- 3 Government and private sector projects
- 4 Others, please specify _____
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

Question 19.2 By whom?

- 1 Government
- 2 Private organisations
- 3 Council of Elders/Leaders
- 4 Individuals
- 5 Others, please specify _____
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

Question 20. EVER EXPERIENCED RELOCATION/RESETTLEMENT

This is not a question that the interviewer should ask the respondent. Rather, the interviewer shall first check what the respondent answered in question 18, item d. If yes, proceed to next question. If no, go to question 21.

Question 20.1 If yes, why?

- 1 Natural calamity
- 2 Mining exploration
- 3 Infrastructure development (bridges, dams, etc.)
- 4 Armed conflict
- 5 Others, please specify _____
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

Question 20.2 Was your community consulted before relocation/resettlement?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

Question 20.3 Did you receive any compensation package for your relocation?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

Question 20.4 If yes, how long before you received the full/complete compensation?

- 1 Less than six months
- 2 Six months to one year
- 3 More than one year
- 8 Don't know/don't remember
- 9 No response

Question 20.5 Is your community satisfied with your present location?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

6. MECHANISMS FOR GRIEVANCE AND REDRESS

This section aims to determine if there are mechanisms that were put in place in the IP community that IPs can use to redress grievances and resolve conflicts and other issues.

Question 21. What type of organisation/institution do you have in your community in which you discuss and resolve land issues and problems?

The question seeks to determine if there are existing organisations/institutions in the respondent's community where land issues are discussed and resolved. Enter the appropriate code corresponding to his/her reply in the box provided.

- 1 Council of Elders/Tribal leaders
- 2 Bodong holders/Peace pact bodies
- 3 Barangay Council/Lupon
- 4 Others, please specify _____
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

Question 22. Have you or your family ever gone to any of the above-mentioned organisations in your community regarding land problems and issues?

The question asks the respondent if he/she has ever gone to any of the organisations cited in Question 22 for assistance concerning land problems and issues.

- 1 Yes

- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

Question 23. Do you participate in the discussions and decision-making process of your tribal organisation?

The question asks the respondent if he/she participates in the discussions and decision-making processes of his tribal organisation.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

Question 24. If there is a land issue/conflict, how is it usually resolved?

The question probes how the land issue/conflict in the community is usually resolved. The respondent should have only one answer to the question. Enter the code corresponding to the respondent's reply in the box provided.

- 1 Referred to right government institution
- 2 Amicable settlement
- 3 Customary laws
- 4 Others (specify) _____
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

7. CUSTOMARY LAWS AND PRACTICES

This section aims to determine if there are existing customary laws and practices in the community and how these are implemented.

Question 25. EXISTENCE OF CUSTOMARY LAWS/PRACTICES IN THE COMMUNITY THAT ADDRESS LAND CONFLICT ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

This is not a question that the interviewer should ask the respondent. Rather, the interviewer shall first check what the respondent answered in question 24, item 3. If yes, proceed to next question. If no, go to question 27.

Question 25.1 Were you involved in the crafting of these laws/practices?

Question 25.1 requires only any of the following answers:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

The code corresponding to the respondent's answer should be entered in the box provided.

Question 25.2 Was there a consultation before implementation of these laws/practices?

Question 25.3 Are these laws helpful in solving your land issues?

Questions 25.2 and 25.3 require only one of the following answers:

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Sometimes
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

Question 26. Clan A and Clan B have a dispute over a land area that they both claim. How should this dispute be resolved according to your community customary laws?

For this question, the recorder shall write down the answer in the dialect spoken in the space provided in code 1. Correspondingly, code 1 should be entered in the box provided. However, during field editing, it is important and necessary for the recorder to translate the answer into English in the remaining space.

- 1 _____

- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

8. MEASURES TO PROTECT IPS' RIGHTS

This section aims to determine the respondent's awareness of existing mechanisms or measures established by the government to protect IPs' rights.

Measures: Actions undertaken to realise IPs' rights to their ancestral domains, including legislative/policy, programme, judicial and administrative procedures established by the government as implementing arm of the State.

Mechanisms: Means used to realise IPs' rights to their ancestral domains, including coping mechanisms, structures that are established, and customary laws and practices.

Question 27. Have you heard of the following laws, which provide you with the right protection regarding your land-rights issue?

The question aims to determine whether the respondent is aware of the laws/statutes enacted by the government to protect the rights of its constituents.

- a Philippine Constitution
- b Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA)
- c Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law

The respondent can have multiple responses. For each answer, enter 1 if yes and 2 if no in the corresponding bracket.

1987 Philippine Constitution: The basic principles and laws of the Philippines that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to its people.

Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997: The legislative landmark that embodies the rights and aspirations of ICCs/IPs, particularly the following: (1) right to ancestral domains/ancestral lands; (2) right to self-governance and empowerment; (3) social justice and human rights; and (4) cultural integrity; otherwise known as *Republic Act No. 8371 (Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997)*.

Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law of 1988: Law calling for the redistribution of lands, regardless of crops or fruits produced, to farmers and regular farm workers who are landless, irrespective of tenurial arrangement, to include the totality of factors and support services designed to lift the economic status of the beneficiaries and all other arrangements alternative to the physical redistribution of lands, such as production or profit-sharing, labour administration, and the distribution of shares of stock that will allow beneficiaries to receive a just share of the fruits of the lands they work.

Question 28. Government agencies/institutions and use of programmes and services: Please answer the questions in each appropriate column.

The question aims to determine the respondent's awareness of existing government agencies/institutions and the programmes and services they provide. The respondent is asked if he/she has heard about these agencies/institutions and if he/she has heard about them, he/she is further asked if he/she has received service from any of them, and the extent of his/her satisfaction from the service received.

Enter 1 if yes and 2 if no in the cells in the second and third columns corresponding to the government agency that the respondent has heard of and has received any service from, respectively. Enter the appropriate code for satisfaction of the service received in the last column corresponding to the government agency.

Question 29. Aside from the government, where do you usually go for help regarding your land?

The question identifies the non-governmental institutions/groups that the respondent goes to for help on his land problems. The choices are as follows:

- a Non-government organisations
- b Private companies/businesses
- c Churches
- d Political leaders
- e Professional groups (e.g., lawyers)
- f Media
- g Others, specify _____
- h No response

The respondent can have multiple responses. For each answer from the list, enter 1 if yes and 2 if no in the corresponding brackets.

Question 30. What are your primary needs as of now?

Before asking the respondent to rank the choices listed below, ask him/her first if he/she wants to add in the list his/her particular need. Write his/her answer on the space provided for "Others." Proceed by asking him/her to rank which, among the choices listed, he/she considers most important (to be ranked as 1), second most important (rank 2), third most important, and so on.

Adequate Food
Housing
Livelihood/Employment
Education
Water system
Health facilities/services
Social insurance (Philhealth, GSIS, SSS, etc.)
Security/Peace and order
Others, specify _____

Water system refers to communal sources of water for drinking, bathing and other purposes.

Health facilities refers to health centres/clinics/hospitals where the members of the community could go for their health problems. *Health services* refers to services rendered by medical personnel such as doctors, nurses, etc.

Social insurance refers to services provided by the government to cover losses or damage by a contingent event (such as death, fire, accident, or sickness) in exchange for premiums paid.

Security/peace and order means the community is free from violence brought about by feuding tribes or violence between the government and rebels.

I. General comments

After all questions have been answered, write down all comments, suggestions and observations in the box. The upper box (by respondent) shall contain any additional comments and suggestions made by the respondent to you. The lower box (by interviewer) shall contain any observations noted by you during the course of the interview.

DEFINITIONS OF CONCEPTS AND TERMS

For better understanding, the following concepts and terms are defined according to their usage in this survey:

Ancestral Domains - refers to all areas generally belonging to ICCs/IPs comprising lands, inland waters, coastal areas, and natural resources therein, held under a claim of ownership, occupied or possessed by ICCs/IPs, by themselves or through their ancestors, communally or individually since time immemorial, continuously to the present except when interrupted by war, *force majeure* or displacement by force, deceit, stealth or as a consequence of government projects or any voluntary dealings entered into by government and private individuals/corporations, and which are necessary to ensure their economic, social and cultural welfare. It shall include ancestral lands, forests, pasture, residential, agricultural, and other lands individually owned, whether alienable and disposable or otherwise, hunting grounds, burial grounds, worship areas, bodies of water, mineral and other natural resources, and lands that may no longer be exclusively occupied by ICCs/IPs but to which they traditionally had access for their subsistence and traditional activities, particularly the home ranges of ICCs/IPs who are still nomadic and/or shifting cultivators (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Ancestral Lands - refers to land occupied, possessed and used by individuals, families and clans who are members of the ICCs/IPs since time immemorial, by themselves or through their predecessors-in-interest, under claims of individual or traditional group ownership, continuously to the present except when interrupted by war, *force majeure* or displacement by force, deceit, stealth or as a consequence of government projects or any voluntary dealings entered into by government and private individuals/corporations, including but not limited to, residential lots, rice terraces or paddies, private forests, swidden farms and tree lots (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Awareness and Perception - are the IPs' concepts and perceptions of what their rights are, particularly their rights to ancestral domains; their level of awareness, realisation/violation of their human rights, and their corresponding duties and obligations (*Source: Excerpts from the "METAGORA Philippine Survey Report", a paper presented by Atty. Anita M. Chauhan of CHR during the Overall METAGORA Project Meeting held in Paris on August 2004*).

Barangay - is the basic political unit that serves as the primary planning and implementing unit of government policies, plans, programmes, projects and activities in the community, and as a forum wherein the collective views of the people may be expressed, crystallised and considered, and where disputes may be amicably settled (*Primer on the Barangay, R. A. 7160: Local Government Code of 1991*).

Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) - refers to a title formally recognising the rights of possession and ownership of ICCs/IPs over their ancestral domains identified and delineated in accordance with the provisions stipulated under the IPRA (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Certificate of Ancestral Lands Title (CALT) - refers to a title formally recognising the rights of ICCs/IPs over their ancestral lands (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Certificate of Title under Commonwealth Act 141, as amended, or the Land Registration Act No. 496 - refers to a title formally recognising the rights of individual members of cultural

communities, with respect to their individually-owned ancestral lands who, by themselves or through their predecessors-in-interest, have been in continuous possession and occupation of said ancestral domains/lands as owner since time immemorial or for a period of not less than thirty years immediately preceding the approval of the IPRA, and uncontested by the members of the same ICCs/IPs (Source: *Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Commission on Human Rights (CHR) – is an independent constitutional office mandated to protect and promote the human rights of all people within the Philippines, as well as Filipinos residing abroad, especially the underprivileged and disadvantaged sectors of society whose human rights have been violated or need protection (Source: www.chr.gov.ph).

Customary Laws - refers to a body of written and/or unwritten rules, usages, customs and practices traditionally and continually recognised, accepted and observed by respective ICCs/IPs (Source: *Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Democracy - is a form of government in which the people share in directing the activities of the State, as distinct from governments controlled by a single class, select group or autocrat (Source: *The Columbia Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition. Copyright 2004 Yahoo! Inc.*).

Displacement/Relocation - is the movement of people (a family or community) to a new settlement, often after an upheaval of some kind.

Economic Characteristics - refers to the employment status of each family member five years old and over. It also includes the occupation and business the household member is engaged in during the past twelve months, and the usual source of income of each working household member (Source: *Census of Population Enumerator's Manual, National Statistics Office*).

Encroachment - any entry into an area not previously occupied or entry into another's property without right or permission.

Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) - is 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 (Source: *Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Governance - is the manner in which power is exercised in the management of the country's economic and social resources for development. It also refers to the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage the nation's affairs at all levels (Source: *Statistical Report on Governance, National Statistical Coordination Board*).

Household - is a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement in the preparation and consumption of food (Source: *Final Report of the Ad-Hoc TWG on Uniform Concept of Household Membership/Headship, National Statistical Coordination Board*).

Household Head - is the person regarded as such either by himself/herself or other members of the household who is an adult member responsible for the organisation and care of the household and is generally the main supporter/chief earner of the household unit (Source: *Final Report of the Ad-Hoc TWG on Uniform Concept of Household Membership/Headship, National Statistical Coordination Board*).

Household Members - are the persons who are counted and enumerated in the census/survey based on the following conditions:

1. Those whose usual place of residence is the housing unit where the household lives;
2. Those whose usual place of residence is the housing unit where the household lives but are temporarily away at the time of the census/survey due to any of the following reasons:
 - On vacation, business/pleasure trip or study/training somewhere in the Philippines and are expected to be back within six months from the time of departure;
 - On vacation, business/pleasure trip or study/training abroad and are expected to be back within one year from the time of departure;
 - Working or attending school in some other place but come home at least once a week;
 - Confined in hospitals for a period of not more than six months at the time of enumeration except when confined as inmates of mental hospitals, leprosaria or leper colonies, drug rehabilitation centers, etc.;
 - Detained in national/provincial/city/municipal jails or in military camps for a period of not more than six months at the time of enumeration;
 - Training for not more than six months with the Armed Forces of the Philippines;
 - On board coastal, inter-island or fishing vessels within Philippine territories; and
 - On board ocean-going vessels but are expected to come home at least once a year;
3. Persons with existing overseas work contract whether on vacation or out of the country at the time of the census/survey;
4. Boarders/lodgers of the household or employees of household-operated business who do not usually go to their respective homes weekly;
5. Philippine government officials, both military and civilian, including Philippine diplomatic personnel and their families assigned abroad;
6. Citizens of foreign countries, excluding members of diplomatic missions and non-Filipino balikbayans who have resided or are expected to reside in the Philippines for more than one year from the date of arrival;
7. Persons who are present and those temporarily absent at the time of enumeration but found elsewhere in the Philippines and are expected to return within thirty days from the date of departure; and
8. Persons temporarily staying with the household who have no usual place of residence or who are not certain to be enumerated elsewhere (*Source: Final Report of the Ad-Hoc TWG on Uniform Concept of Household Membership/Headship, National Statistical Coordination Board*).

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Human Rights – are the supreme, inherent and inalienable rights to life, dignity and self-development. It is the essence of these rights that makes a human being (*Source: Excerpts from the presentation of Atty. Anita M. Chauhan of CHR during the "Orientation Seminar on Human Rights and Indigenous Peoples" held at NSCB, Makati City on June 21, 2004*).

Illegal entry – is the act of entering something or someplace that is prohibited by law or accepted rules.

Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) - refers to a group of people or homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by others, that have continuously lived as organised community on communally-bounded and defined territory, and that have, under claims of ownership since time immemorial, occupied, possessed and used such territories, sharing common bonds of language, customs, traditions and other distinctive cultural traits, or that have, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads of colonisation, non-indigenous religions and cultures, became historically differentiated from the majority of Filipinos (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997 - is the legislative landmark that embodies the rights and aspirations of ICCs/IPs, particularly: (1) the right to ancestral domains/ancestral lands; (2) the right to self-governance and empowerment; (3) social justice and human rights; and (4) cultural integrity; otherwise known as *Republic Act No. 8371 (Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997)*.

Indigenous Political Structures - refers to organisational and cultural leadership systems, institutions, relationships, patterns and processes for decision-making and participation, identified by ICCs/IPs such as, but not limited to, Council of Elders, Council of Timuays, Bodong Holders, or any other tribunal or body of similar nature (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Land title - is a legal document to show the legal right to possess a land/property.

Measures - are actions undertaken to realise IPs' rights to their ancestral domains, including legislative/policy, programme, judicial and administrative procedures established by the government as implementing arm of the State (*Source: Excerpts from the "METAGORA Philippine Survey Report", a paper presented by Atty. Anita M. Chauhan of CHR during the Overall METAGORA Project Meeting held in Paris on August 2004*).

Mechanisms - are means used to realise IPs' rights to their ancestral domains, including coping mechanisms, structures that are established, and customary laws and practices (*Source: Excerpts from the "METAGORA Philippine Survey Report", a paper presented by Atty. Anita M. Chauhan of CHR during the Overall METAGORA Project Meeting held in Paris on August 2004*).

Migrant - a person who is not a native to the ancestral domain or not a part owner of ancestral land but who, as a consequence of social, economic, political or other reasons, such as displacement due to natural disasters, armed conflict, population pressure, or search for seasonal work, opted to occupy and use portions of the ancestral domains/lands and has since established residence therein (*Source: IPRA*).

National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) - refers to the office created under the IPRA that is the primary government agency responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies, plans and programmes to recognise, protect and promote the rights of ICCs/IPs (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Native Title - refers to pre-conquest rights to domains and lands which, as far back as memory reaches, have been held under a claim of private ownership by ICCs/IPs, have never been public lands, and are thus indisputably presumed to have been held that way since before the Spanish conquest (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Non-governmental Organisation (NGO) - refers to a private, non-profit voluntary organisation that has been organised primarily for the delivery of various services to the ICCs/IPs, and has an established track record for effectiveness and acceptability in the community it serves (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Occupation - refers to the type of work, trade or profession performed by the individual during the reference period (*Source: Annual Poverty Indicators Survey Interviewer's Manual, National Statistics Office*).

People's Organisation (PO) - refers to a private, non-profit, voluntary organisation of members of an ICC/IP that is accepted as representative of such ICCs/IPs (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

1987 Philippine Constitution – is the basic principles and laws of the Philippines that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to its people.

Pollution – is the undesirable state of the natural environment as a result of being contaminated with harmful substances as a consequence of human activities.

Right in Case of Displacement - is the right of displaced ICCs/IPs to be resettled by the State, in case displacement occurs as a result of natural catastrophes, to suitable areas where they can have temporary life-support systems, provided that the displaced ICCs/IPs shall have the right to return to their abandoned lands until such time that the normalcy and safety of such lands shall be determined, provided further that should their ancestral domain cease to exist and normalcy and safety of the previous settlements are not possible, displaced ICCs/IPs shall enjoy security of tenure over lands to which they have been resettled, and also provided that basic services and livelihoods shall be provided to them to ensure that their needs are adequately addressed (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Right of Ownership - is the right to claim ownership over lands, bodies of water traditionally and actually occupied by ICCs/IPs, sacred places, traditional hunting and fishing grounds, and all improvements made by them at any time within the domains (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Rights to Ancestral Domains - are the rights of ownership and possession of ICCs/IPs to their ancestral domains that shall be recognised and protected. Such rights include: (a) right of ownership; (b) right to develop lands and natural resources; (c) right to stay in the territories; (d) right in case of displacement; (e) right to regulate entry of migrants; (f) right to safe and clean air and water; (g) right to claim parts of reservations; and (h) the right to resolve conflicts (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Rights to Ancestral Lands - are the rights of ownership and possession of ICCs/IPs to their ancestral lands that shall be recognised and protected. Such rights include the right to transfer land/property and the right to redemption (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Right to Claim Parts of Reservations - is the right to claim parts of the ancestral domains that have been reserved for various purposes, except those reserved and intended for common and public welfare and service (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Right to Develop Lands and Natural Resources - is the right to develop, control and use lands and territories traditionally occupied, owned, or used; to manage and conserve the natural resources within the territories and uphold the responsibilities for future generations; to benefit and share the profits from allocation and use of the natural resources found therein; the right to negotiate the terms and conditions for the exploration of natural resources in the areas for the purpose of ensuring ecological and environmental protection, and conservation measures, pursuant to national and customary laws; the right to an informed and intelligent participation in the formulation and implementation of any project, government or private, that will affect the ancestral domains and to receive just and fair compensation for any damages they may sustain as a result of the project; and the right to effective measures by the government to prevent any interference with, alienation or encroachment upon these rights (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Right to Redemption – is the right where, in cases where it is shown that the transfer of land/property rights by virtue of any agreement or devise, to a non-member of the concerned ICCs/IPs, is tainted by the vitiated consent of the ICCs/IPs, or is transferred for an unconscionable consideration or price, the transferor ICC/IP shall be able to redeem the same

within a period not exceeding 15 years from the date of transfer (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Right to Regulate Entry of Migrants - is the right to regulate entry of migrant settlers and organisations into the domains (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Right to Resolve Conflict - is the right to resolve land conflicts in accordance with customary laws of the area where the land is located, and only in default thereof shall the complaints be submitted to amicable settlement and to the Courts of Justice whenever necessary (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Right to Safe and Clean Air and Water - is the right of ICCs/IPs to have access to integrated systems for the management of their inland waters and air space (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Right to Stay in the Territories - is the right to stay in the territory and not be removed therefrom. No ICCs/IPs will be relocated without their free and prior informed consent, nor through any means other than eminent domain. Where relocation is considered necessary as an exceptional measure, such relocation shall take place only with the free and prior informed consent of the ICCs/IPs concerned and, whenever possible, they shall be guaranteed the right to return to their ancestral domains, as soon as the grounds for relocation cease to exist. When such return is not possible, as determined by agreement or through appropriate procedures, ICCs/IPs shall be provided, in all possible cases, with lands of quality and legal status at least equal to that of the land previously occupied by them, suitable to provide for their present needs and future development. Persons thus relocated shall likewise be fully compensated for any resulting loss or injury (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Right to Transfer Land/Property – is a right that includes the right to transfer land or property rights to/among members of the same ICCs/IPs, subject to customary laws, traditions and practices of the community concerned (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*).

Socio-demographic Profile - refers to the socio-demographic characteristics of each family member, such as relationship to the family head, sex, age, marital status and highest educational attainment (*Source: Census of Population Enumerator's Manual, National Statistics Office*).

Torrens Title - refers to a "title by registration" wherein the person whose name is registered or recorded on the title register becomes the owner of the property. Under the Torrens System of Land Title Registration, a person obtains his/her title or ownership right to the property by the very act of registration or recording in a central (usually governmental) register or record (*Source: www.aussielegal.com.au*).

Work - is any economic activity that a person does for pay, in cash or in kind, in any establishment, office, farm, private home, or for profit or without pay on family farm or enterprise during the reference period (*Source: Glossary of Terms Commonly Used in Labor and Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics*).

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ANNEX C

Ancestral Domain/ Municipality/Barangay	No. of Sample HHs	Ancestral Domain/ Municipality/Barangay	No. of Sample HHs
Ancestral Domain 1 (Kankanaey Tribe)		Ancestral Domain 3 (Bugkalot/Ilongot Tribe)	
Kibungan, Benguet		Nagtipunan, Quirino	
Badeo	15	Guino (Giayan)	10
Lubo	20	La Conwap	30
Madaymen	85	Landingan	55
Palina	20	Matmad	30
Poblacion	40	San Dionisio	5
Sagpat	40	San Pugo	30
Tacadang	30	Wasid	30
Total for Kankanaey tribe	250	Dupax del Norte, Nueva Vizcaya	
		Belance (portion)	10
		New Guniad	25
		Binnuangan	15
Ancestral Domain 2 (Bago Tribe)			
Sugpon, Ilocos Sur		Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya	
Banga	25	Dine (portion)	10
Caoayan	25	Kakiduguen	15
Licungan	15	Muta (portion)	10
Danac	15	Pao	15
Pangotan	15	Pacquet (portion)	10
Balbalayang	55		
Total for Bago tribe	150	Dipaculao, Aurora	
		Dibutunan (portion)	5
		Ditale (portion)	10
		Maria Aurora, Aurora	
		Bayanihan (portion)	35
		Total	35
		Total for Bugkalot tribe	350