

PART II THE FINDINGS

The study generated a clear and objective assessment of IPs' awareness of their rights to ancestral domain and ancestral lands. The initial attempt to diagnose the human rights situation of the three tribes in the Philippines yielded a high response rate. The survey addressed various facets of human rights, including awareness/perception, realisation and violations, enjoyment, and mechanisms available to redress violations of these rights. Some findings from the survey are complemented or substantiated by findings from the focus group discussions and local consultations.

A. FINDINGS ON SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE THREE TRIBES

I. Household Headship

Most of the IP households surveyed were headed by males (90.9 percent), who also constituted the bulk of respondents to the survey. Among the three tribes, the Bugkalots/Ilongots had the largest proportion of male-headed households at 93.4 percent. The Kankanaeys had 88.8 percent male-headed households, and the Bago had 88.7 percent. (Table A.1)

Headship among the three IP tribes was generally concentrated among the older age groups, i.e., from 55 years old. However, in the case of the Bugkalots, headship peaked at 35-44 years old (36.6 percent).

Table A.1
Characteristics of Household Head
Number and Percent Distribution of Households

	Total		Bago		Bugkalot/ Ilongot		Kankanaey	
	No.	% Dist.	No.	% Dist.	No.	% Dist.	No.	% Dist.
All Households	750	100.0	150	100.0	350	100.0	250	100.0
Sex								
Male	682	90.9	133	88.7	327	93.4	222	88.8
Female	68	9.1	17	11.3	23	6.6	28	11.2
Age Group								
Under 24 years old	8	1.1	0	-	6	1.7	2	0.8
25 - 34 years old	111	14.8	11	7.3	69	19.7	31	12.4
35 - 44 years old	222	29.6	28	18.7	128	36.6	66	26.4
45 - 54 years old	160	21.3	45	30.0	63	18.0	52	20.8
55 years old and over	249	33.2	66	44.0	84	24.0	99	39.6

II. Household Size

Almost half, or 47.6 percent, of the households surveyed had four to six members, with the average household size among the three tribes at 5.3 persons. Nearly one of ten households has nine or more members (Table A.2).

Table A.2
Household Size
Number and Percent Distribution of Households

	Total		Bago		Bugkalot/ Ilongot		Kankanaey	
	No.	% Dist.	No.	% Dist.	No.	% Dist.	No.	% Dist.
All Households	750	100.0	150	100.0	350	100.0	250	100.0
Number of household members								
1	40	5.3	2	1.3	15	4.3	23	9.2
2	66	8.8	11	7.3	25	7.1	30	12.0
3	65	8.7	19	12.7	21	6.0	25	10.0
4	114	15.2	25	16.7	55	15.7	34	13.6
5	131	17.5	27	18.0	64	18.3	40	16.0
6	112	14.9	29	19.3	56	16.0	27	10.8
7	84	11.2	13	8.7	44	12.6	27	10.8
8	66	8.8	12	8.0	37	10.6	17	6.8
9+	72	9.6	12	8.0	33	9.4	27	10.8
Average size of household	5.3		5.3		5.5		5.1	100.0

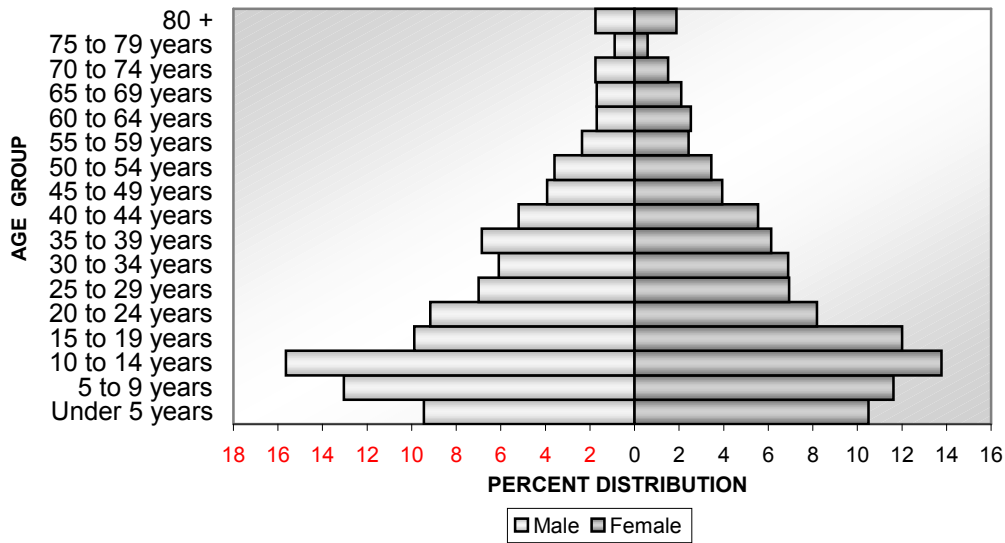
III. Age-Sex Distribution of Household Members

The population pyramid (Figure A.1) reflects the age-sex distribution of the three tribes with a relatively young population (a high proportion of children). Some 36.9 percent of the population is under 15 years of age, while 6.4 percent of the population is 65 or over.

With fewer household members of older age, knowledge and understanding of IP rights, if not passed on to the younger age groups, can be lost in the coming years.

Males outnumbered females, with a sex ratio of 114 males for every 100 females. Males dominated in almost all the age groups except among 15-19-year-olds, 60-64-year-olds, and 65-69-year-olds (Annex Table A.1 and Annex Table A.2).

Figure A.1 Household Population by Age Group and Sex



IV. Marital Status

Married persons made up 47.6 percent of the total household population 10 years old and over for the three tribes, while about 44.4 percent were reported single. The remaining were either living-in, widowed, separated, or with unknown marital status. In the three tribes, 58 percent of single persons were males (Figures A.2, A.3 and A.4 and Annex Table A.3).

Figure A.2 Household members 10 years old and over by marital status: all tribes

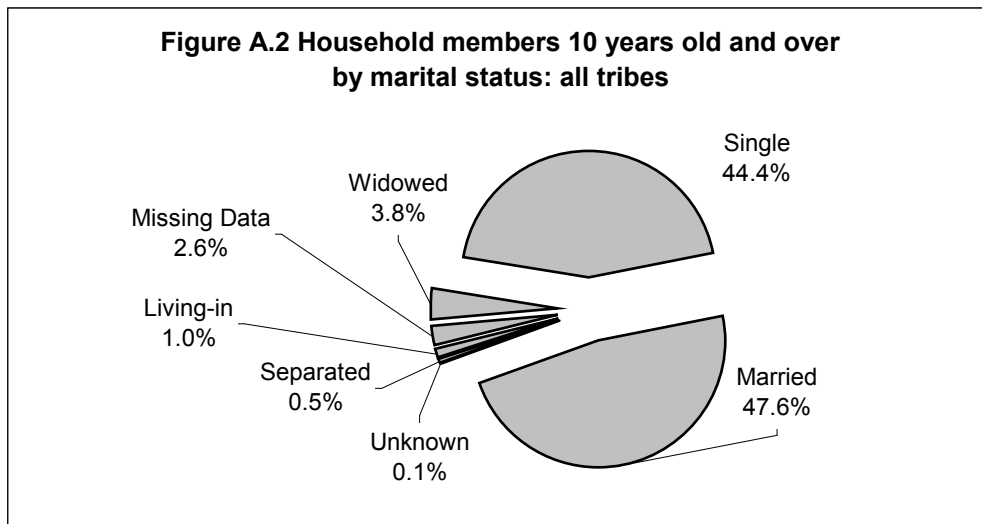


Figure A.3 Household members 10 years old and over by marital status and sex (percent distribution)

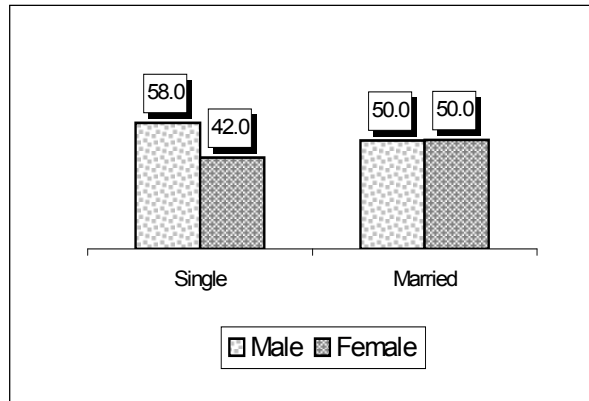
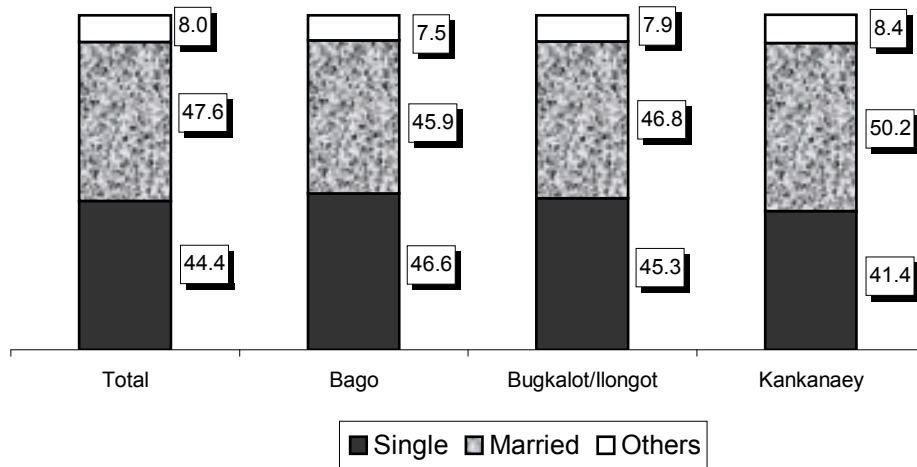


Figure A.4 Household members 10 years old and over by tribe and marital status (percent distribution)



V. Educational Attainment

About 49.7 percent of the household population five years old and over were elementary undergraduates or graduates, 23.1 percent reached high school but not college, and 14.7 percent did not go to school. Those who reached college made up 8.4 percent (Figure A.5 and Annex Table A.4).

The proportion of household members five years old and over who reached elementary was higher among males than among females. On the other hand, the proportion of those who reached college among females was twice as much as among males (Figure A.6).

Figure A.5 Household members 5 years old and over by educational attainment: all tribes
percent distribution

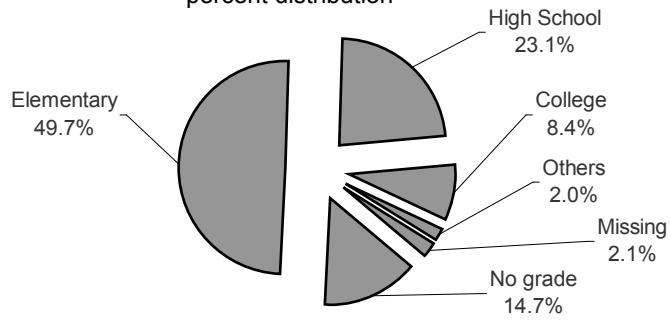


Figure A.6 Household members 5 years old and over by educational attainment and sex

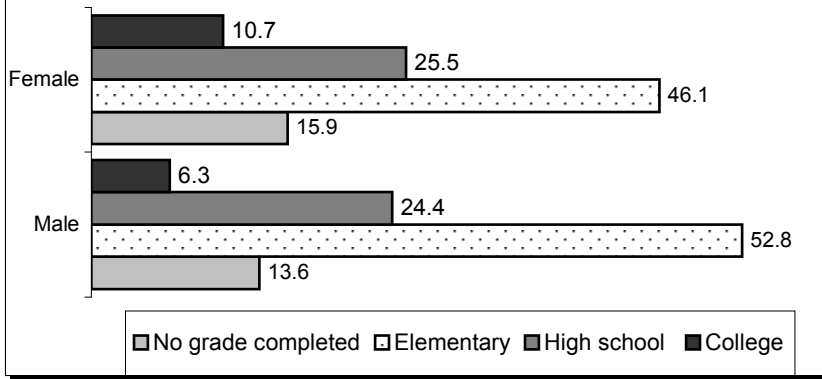
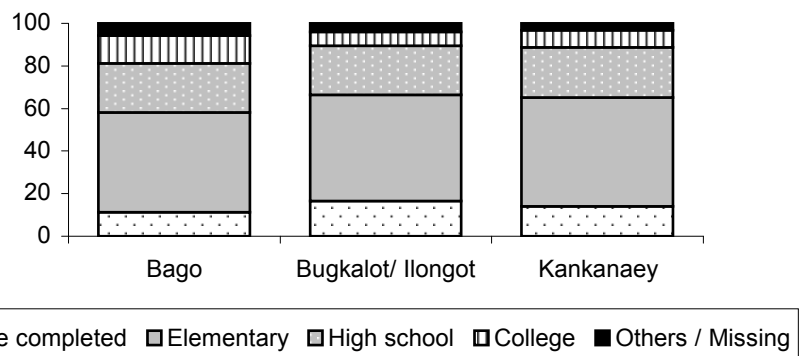


Figure A.7 Household members 5 years old and over by educational status and tribe



VI. Primary Occupation

Most of the household population 10 years old and over worked as farmers and other plant growers (66.4 percent); 15.1 percent were other types of workers. The remaining 18.4 percent of the household population did not work during the past 12 months because they were either unemployed or were not part of the labour force (Figure A.8 and Annex Table A.5).

Figure A.8 Household members 10 years old and over by primary occupation: all tribes

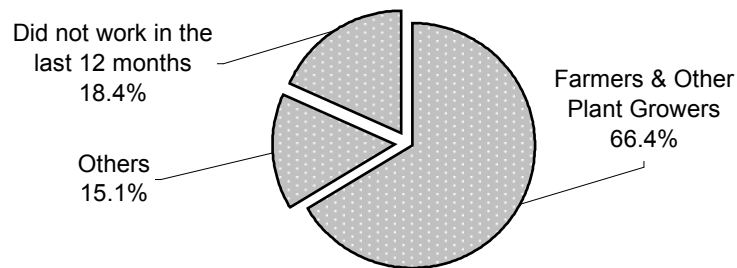
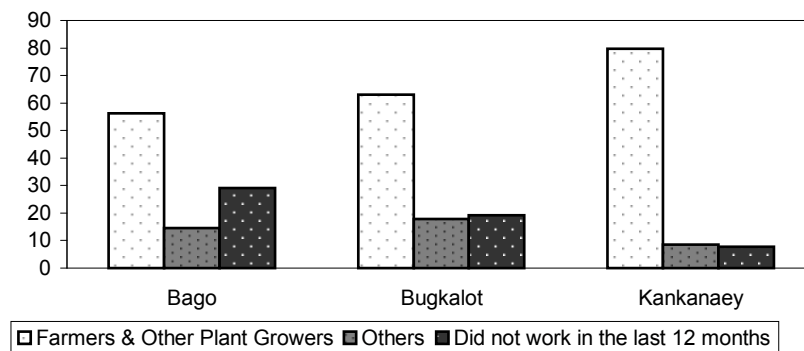


Figure A.9 Household members 10 years old and over by tribe and primary occupation



VII. Profile of Respondents

Most of the respondents (72.7 percent) were household heads (Table A.3). The Bagos had the highest proportion of household head-respondents (78 percent). There were more male than female respondents: 67.6 percent of the respondents were males (Annex Table A.6).

Table A.3
Profile of Respondents: Household heads and non-household heads
 Percent distribution

	Total	Bago	Bugkalot/ Ilongot	Kankanaey
All households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HH head	72.7	78.0	70.9	72.0
Non-HH head	27.3	22.0	29.1	28.0

More than one-fourth of the respondents were 30 to 39 years old. Among the age groups, this group had the highest proportion of males (Figure A.10). Across all tribes, there were twice as many male as female respondents (Figure A.11). The Bugkalot/Ilongot respondents were younger; most were between 30 and 49 years of age. At least half of the respondents in each tribe reached elementary level only, while less than ten percent reached college (Figure A.12). (Annex Table A.6).

Figure A.10 Percentage distribution of respondents by age group

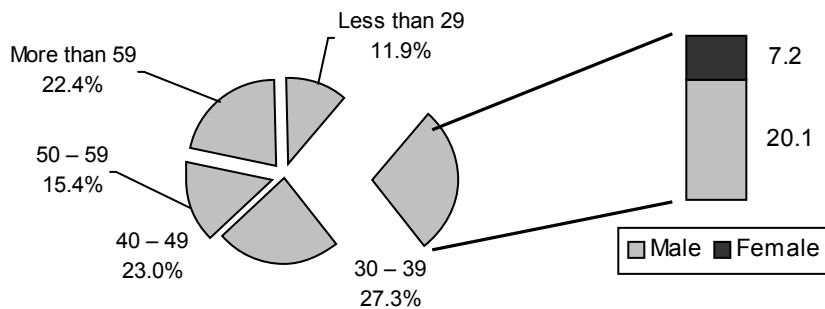
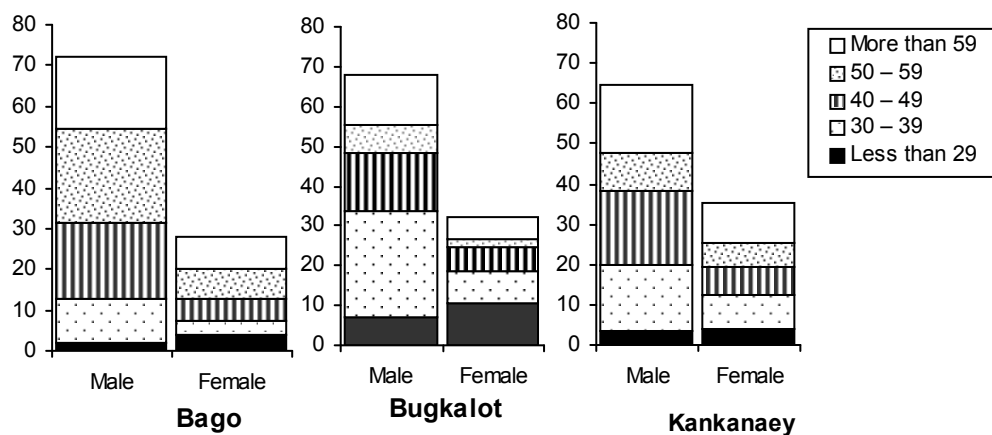
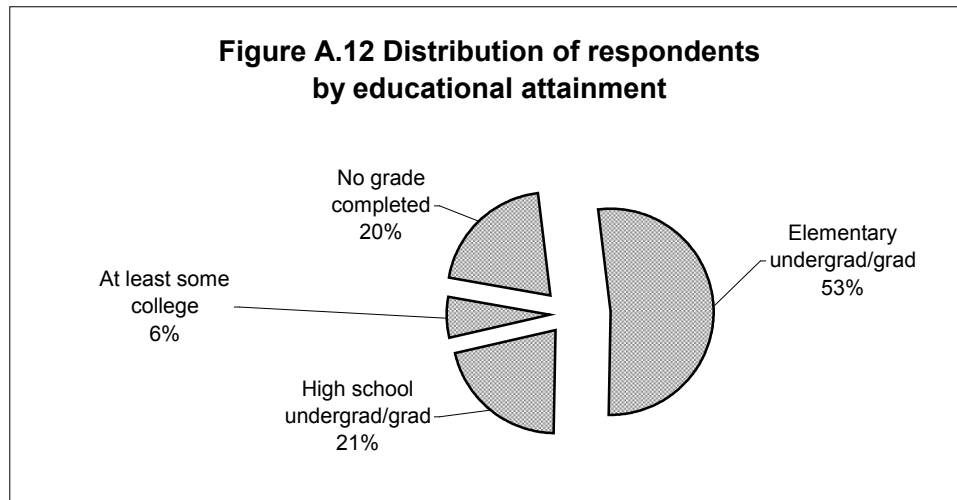


Figure A.11 Percentage distribution of respondents by age group, tribe and sex





Three-fourths of the Bago respondents, four-fifths of the Bugkalot/Ilongot respondents, and nine-tenths of the Kankanaey respondents were farmers and other plant growers. Some Bago respondents were animal producers, fishermen, and mining, construction and related trades workers. A minority of the Bugkalot/Ilongot respondents were hunters and trappers and craft and related trades workers. Few of the Kankanaey respondents were mining, construction and related trades workers (Annex Table A.6).

B. FINDINGS ON PERCEPTIONS AND AWARENESS OF THREE TRIBES ON THE RIGHTS TO ANCESTRAL DOMAINS AND ANCESTRAL LANDS

I. FINDINGS FROM THE SURVEY

1. General Awareness on Rights to Ancestral Domains and Lands

The three tribes surveyed had just about the same level of awareness of their right to ancestral domain. Among the three tribes, the Bugkalots reported the highest awareness, at 70.8 percent, while the Bago and Kankanaey tribes reported 68 percent and 60.8 percent, respectively. The Bugkalots are the most well-informed tribe among the three. Their source of information is the government and their tribal association or council. The Bagos and Kankanaeys learned about their rights mostly from their families (Annex Table B.1).

Figure B.1 Heard of the rights to ancestral domain and ancestral land: All tribes

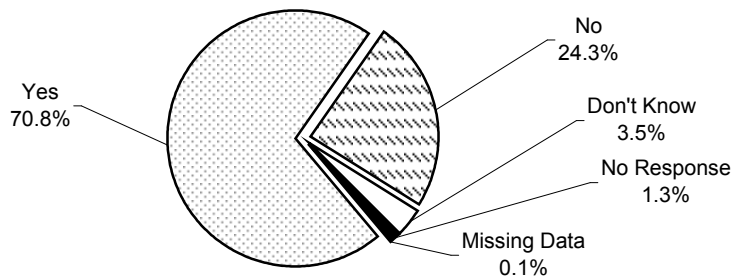
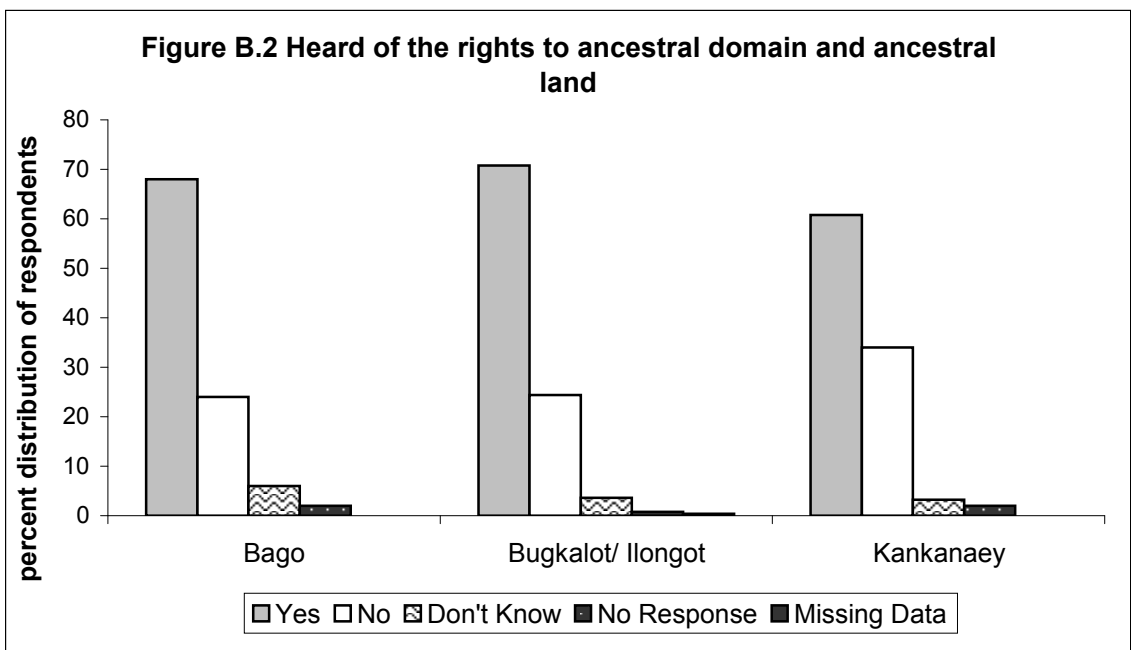
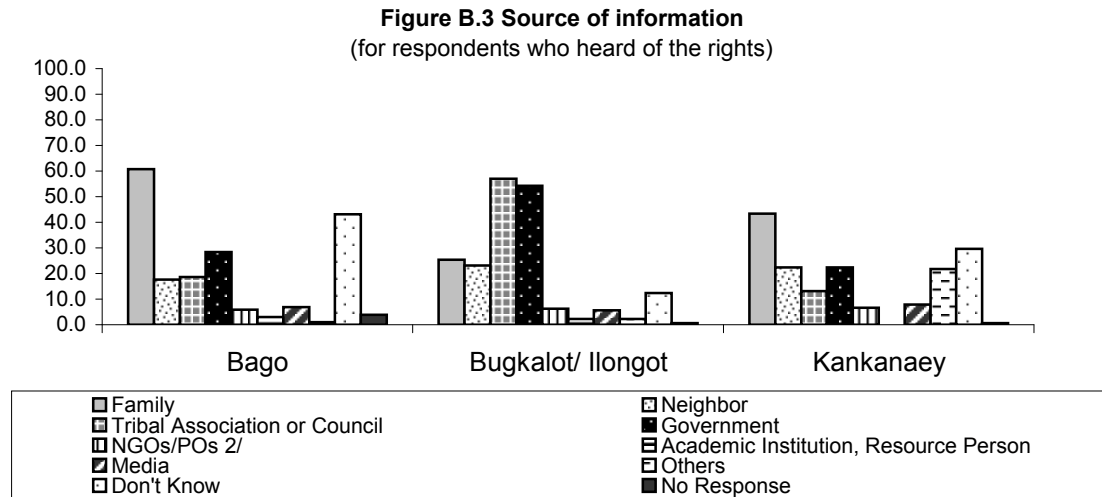


Figure B.2 Heard of the rights to ancestral domain and ancestral land





2. Perceptions of Specific Rights Under The Rights to Ancestral Domains and Ancestral Lands

Based on whether the IPs agree or disagree on the statements pertaining to their rights, Figure B.2 shows how well the IP households understand their rights under the IP Rights Act (IPRA), specifically concerning ancestral domain. The extent of awareness and understanding was high for the three tribes.

There was a generally high level of awareness of all the specified rights as stated under the IPRA. For all tribes, most of the general statements about each specific right were correctly determined by from 84.1 to 96.7 percent of the respondents (Table B.1). On the other hand, there was some hesitancy about the right in case of displacement, where only 56 percent agree that the government can provide them with assistance and protection. Among the Bugkalots, only 38.9 percent agreed that the government can help and protect them in case of displacement; this was because the Bugkalots were displaced because of mining.

Table B.1

PERCEPTION AND AWARENESS OF THE RIGHTS TO ANCESTRAL DOMAINS AND ANCESTRAL LANDS (based on general statements)

Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who Have Correct Perceptions

<u>Statement</u>	Total	Bago	Bugkalot/ Ilongot	Kankanaey
IPs have the right to control, conserve, protect, develop and manage natural resources within their ancestral domains and ancestral lands (<i>Right to develop lands and natural resources</i>)	96.7	96.7	95.7	98.0
IPs' access to water resources in their ancestral domains and ancestral lands is protected from encroachment and pollution. (<i>Right to safe and clean water</i>)	94.4	93.3	93.1	97.2
The IPs have enough protection over ownership of their ancestral domains and ancestral lands (<i>Right of ownership</i>)	85.6	76.0	89.1	86.4

Table B.1

**PERCEPTION AND AWARENESS OF THE RIGHTS TO ANCESTRAL DOMAINS
AND ANCESTRAL LANDS** (based on general statements)

Percentage Distribution of Respondents Who Have Correct Perceptions

<u>Statement</u>	Total	Bago	Bugkalot/ Ilongot	Kankanaey
Members of indigenous communities can regulate entry of migrant settlers and organisations into their ancestral domains and ancestral lands (<i>Right to regulate entry of migrants</i>)	85.6	86.0	84.3	87.2
The government is helping protect the IPs' ancestral domains and ancestral lands (<i>Right of ownership</i>)	84.1	84.0	84.9	83.2
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 (<i>Right in case of displacement</i>)	56.0	68.7	38.9	72.4
With full possession and ownership of their ancestral domains and ancestral lands, IPs can be said to fully enjoy their rights as human beings.	91.7	86.7	94.0	92.0

Given the specific examples or vignettes demonstrating the exercise of their rights, there was a relatively lower level of awareness and correct understanding compared with responses to the general statements (Table B.2). On the right to resolve conflicts and the right to develop lands and natural resources, 73.4 to 85.3 percent of households in the three tribes have a correct understanding of these rights. The tribes showed the least understanding of the vignettes depicting the right to regulate the entry of migrants, where fewer than one-third of the Bagos and Bugkalots correctly responded to the question, versus almost double that number (two-thirds) for Kankanaeys.

Table B.2

**PERCEPTION AND AWARENESS OF THE RIGHTS TO ANCESTRAL DOMAINS
AND ANCESTRAL LANDS** (based on vignettes)

Percentage Distribution of Households Who Have Correct Perceptions

<u>Vignette</u>	Total	Bago	Bugkalot/ Ilongot	Kankanaey
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. <i>(Right to resolve conflict)</i>	85.3	74.0	84.9	93.2
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? <i>(Right to develop lands and natural resources)</i>	75.8	65.3	76.0	81.9
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? <i>(Right to develop lands and natural resources)</i>	73.4	72.7	70.3	78.3
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. <i>(Right to claim parts of reservations)</i>	68.2	59.3	71.7	68.7
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 program. The company claims it cannot fully comply with the demands. The ancestral domain owners are right in demanding full compliance of their conditions. <i>(Right to safe and clean air and water)</i>	53.8	56.0	43.4	67.1
A national highway traverses an ancestral domain. The ancestral domain owners are exacting toll fees from vehicles plying the highway. Is the act lawful? <i>(Right to regulate entry of migrants)</i>	37.9	31.3	25.1	59.8

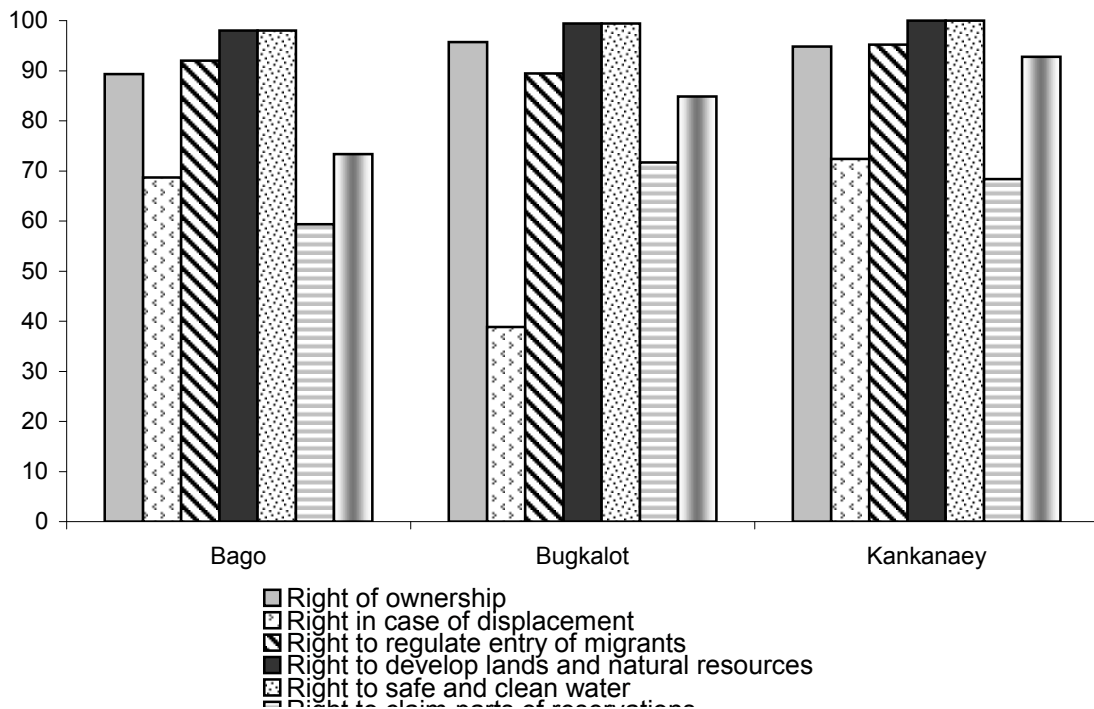
Figure B.4 summarises the perceptions and awareness of the respondents on the rights to ancestral domains and ancestral lands based on both the general

statements and the vignettes, where at least half the number of statements/vignettes are correctly answered (out of from one to three statements/vignettes), for each specific right is assumed to indicate awareness and correct understanding (Annex Table B.2). The combined responses showed that the right to develop lands and natural resources and the right to safe and clean water were understood by almost all the respondents. The right in case of displacement was clear to just over half the respondents. The smallest percentage was among the Bugkalots.

Figure B.4 Perception on and awareness of the rights to ancestral domains and ancestral lands: all tribes



Figure B.5 Perception on and awareness of the rights to ancestral domains and ancestral lands by tribe



C. FINDINGS ON PROGRESSIVE REALISATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS TO ANCESTRAL DOMAINS AND ANCESTRAL LANDS

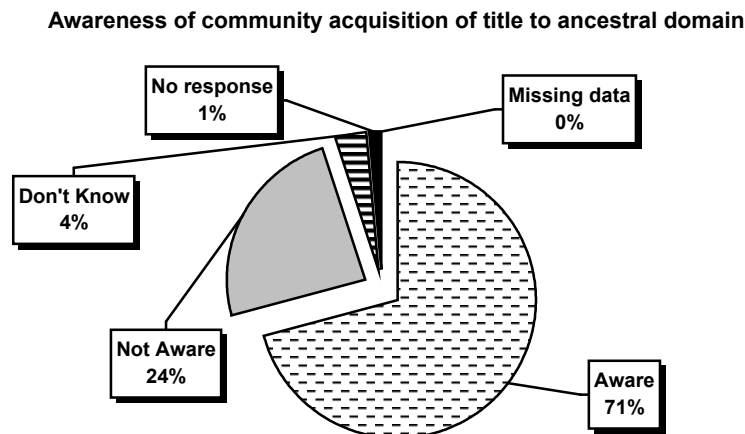
I. FINDINGS FROM THE SURVEY

1. Tribe Awareness of Realisation of Rights to Ancestral Domains through Acquisition of Titles

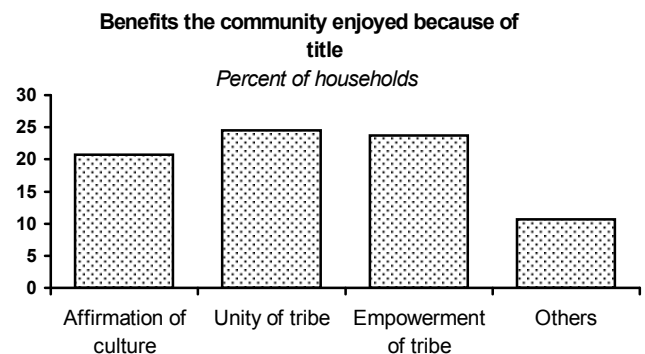
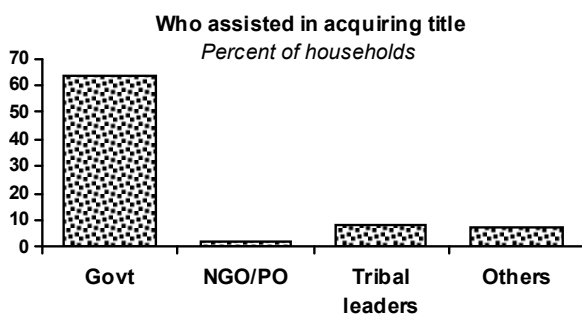
On the acquisition of titles to ancestral domains, 70.8 percent of households among the three tribes were aware of how the community acquired titles to their ancestral domain/land (Annex Table C.1). According to 44.3 percent of those who were aware, the government provided assistance in acquiring the title, while 10.4 percent said their tribal leaders assisted. Only one of five among the tribes, upon acquisition of their titles, expressed affirmation of their culture, unity and empowerment.

**Figure C.1. Acquisition of Title to Ancestral Domain,
All Tribes**

All households:



Of those who are aware:



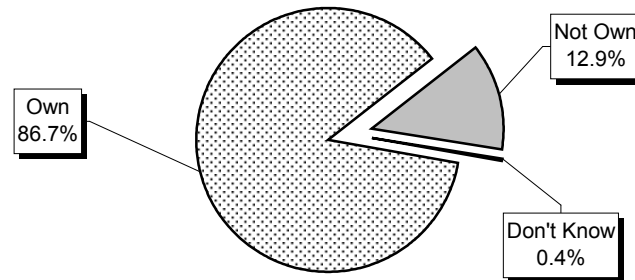
2. Land Ownership and Mode of Acquisition

Among all tribes, as shown in Figure C.2, and in Annex Table C.2 to Annex Table C.2c, 86.7 percent indicated that they own residential land within the ancestral domain. Only 12.9 percent stated that they did not own the land they were living on. Among households that indicated that they own the land, 81.7 percent stated that they acquired the land through inheritance; a negligible percentage said they purchased the residential land.

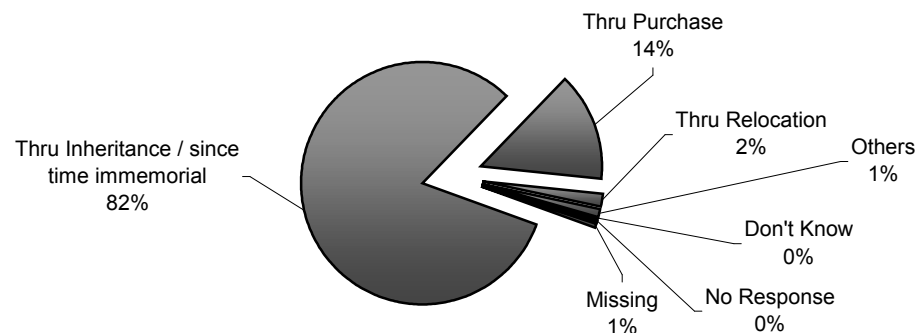
Most of the Bugkalot and Bago households, about 93 percent, owned the land on which they live, while among the Kankanaeys, ownership was lower at 73.6 percent. Ownership among the three tribes was largely acquired thru inheritance.

**Figure C.2. LAND OWNERSHIP AND MODE OF ACQUISITION
All Tribes**

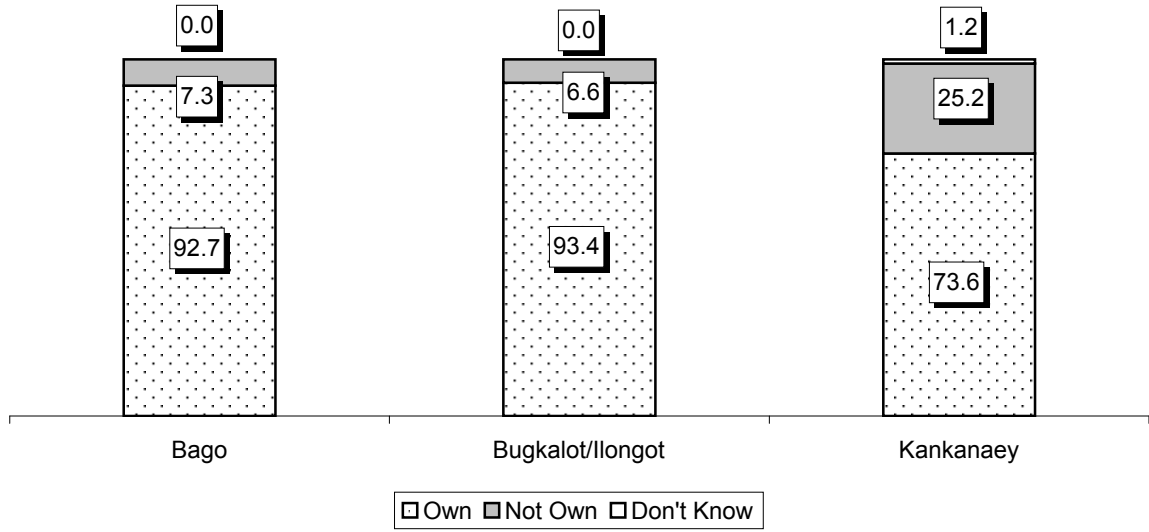
All households
Ownership of land



For households owning the land:
How land was acquired



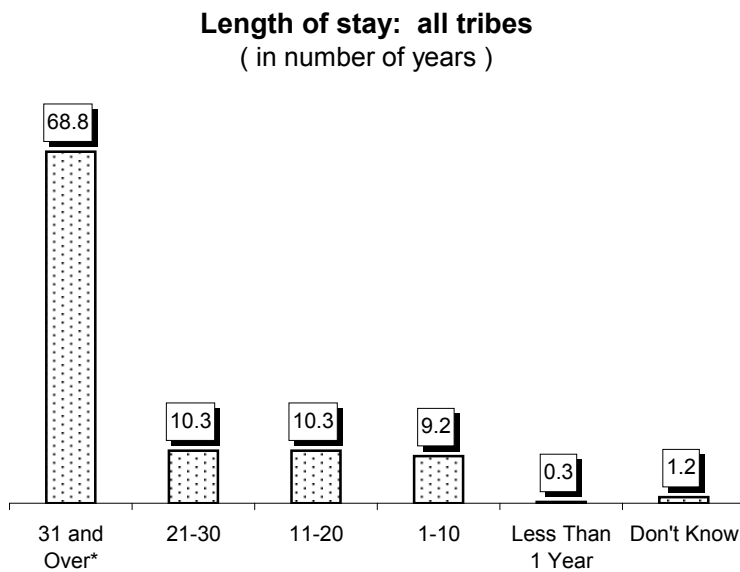
Ownership of land by tribe



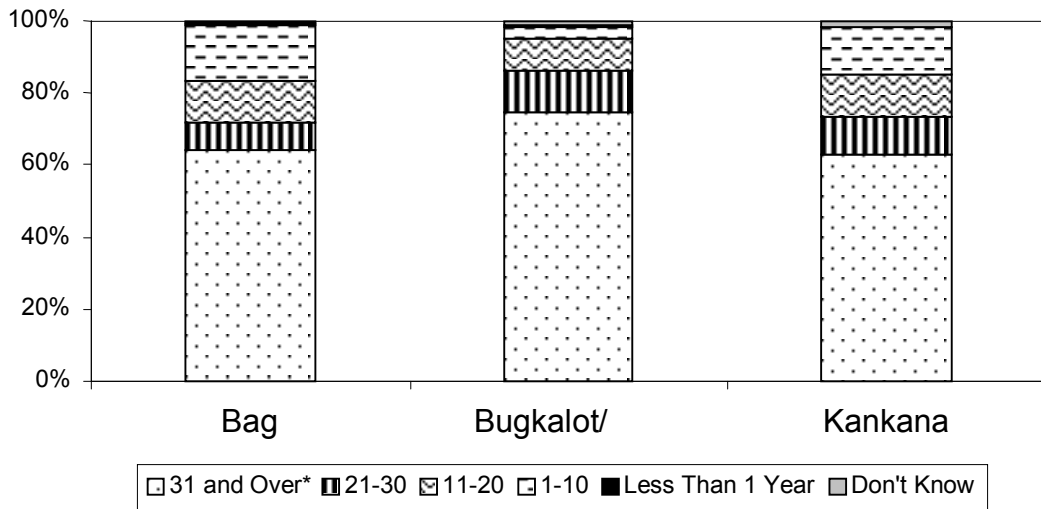
3. Length of Stay in Residential Lands Owned

More than two-thirds (68.8 percent) of the households had been occupying their residential land for more than 30 years. Among the three tribes, the proportion of households staying for more than 30 years was highest for the Bugkalots (74.9 percent).

Figure C.3. Length of Stay in Residential Lands Owned
Percent of households



Length of stay by tribe

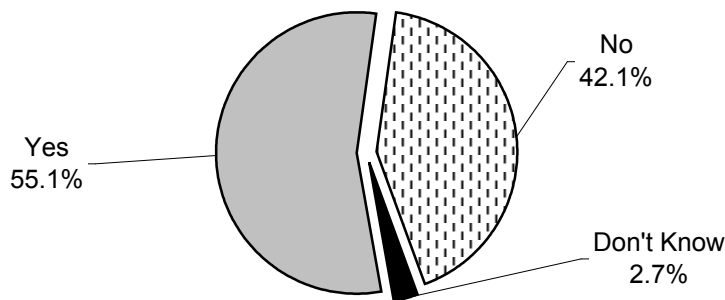


4. Evidence of Land Ownership

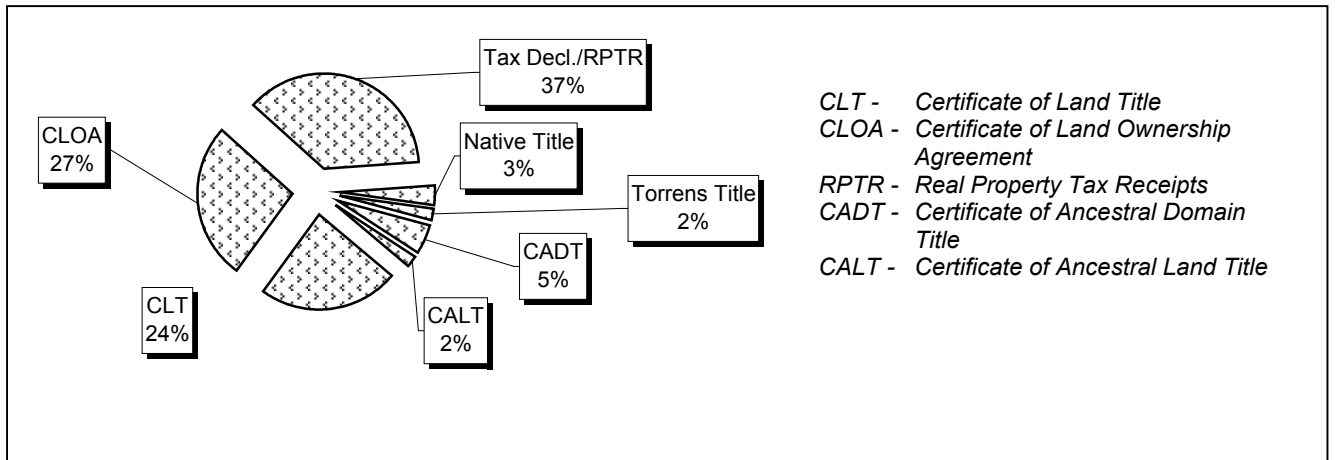
Of the households that owned their land, 55.1 percent possessed titles as evidences of ownership, while 42.1 percent did not have titles (Figure C.4 and Annex Table C.3). Most of the Bagos (76.4 percent) and the Kankanaeys (44.4 percent) had tax declarations and real property tax receipts as evidence of their ownership. About 47 percent of the Bagos and 25.3 percent of the Kankanaeys possessed Certificates of Land Titles (CLT). Ownership among the Bugkalots was largely proven by Certificates of Land Ownership Agreement (CLOAs). Again, it was the government and their tribal leaders who assisted them in acquiring their land. As a result of their land ownership, they now enjoy economic security.

Figure C.4. Evidence of Land Ownership
Percent of households

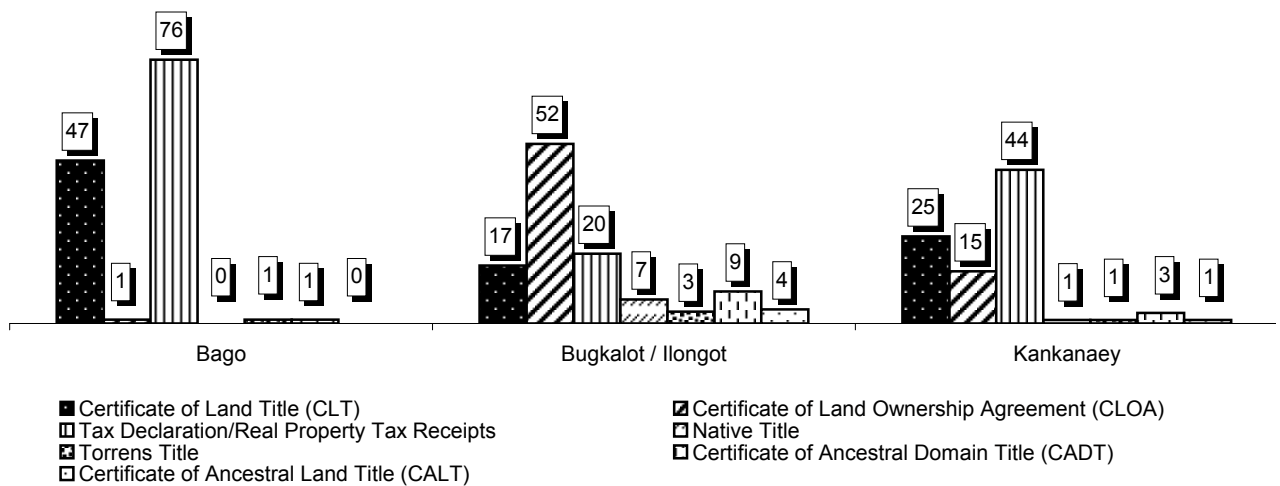
For households owning the land:
Have title or evidence of ownership



**For households owning land and with title/ evidence:
Type of title or evidence of ownership**



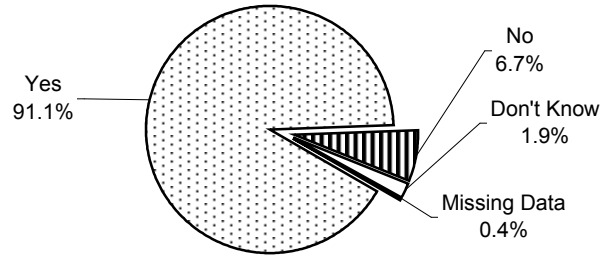
Type of title or evidence of ownership by tribe



5. Actions Taken to Obtain Land Ownership

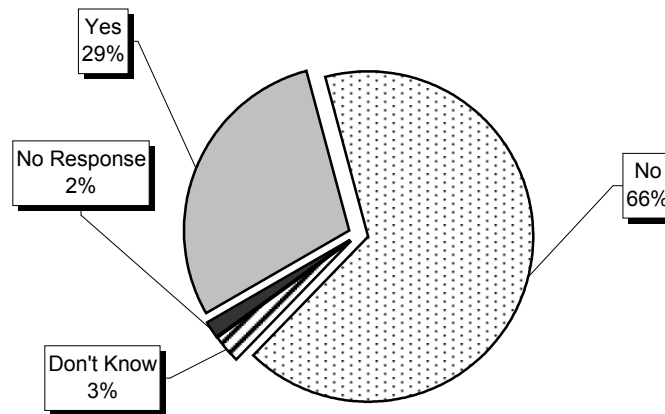
Among landowners who had no titles, 91.1 percent want to obtain titles to their land (Annex Table C.4). Among landowners who had no titles or evidence of ownership, only 29.3 percent had taken action to obtain titles; more than half did not do anything. Of the households not owning land, 25.3 percent said that private owners own the land on which they live. Some 28.4 percent said that “others” own the land on which they live.

For households owning land and with no title/ evidence:
Want to obtain title to land

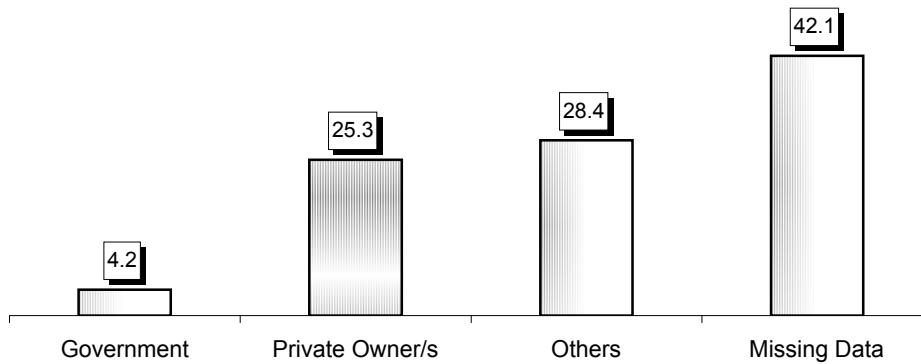


For households owning land, with no title/ evidence and wanting to obtain title:

Family has taken action to obtain title



For households not owning land:
Who owns land

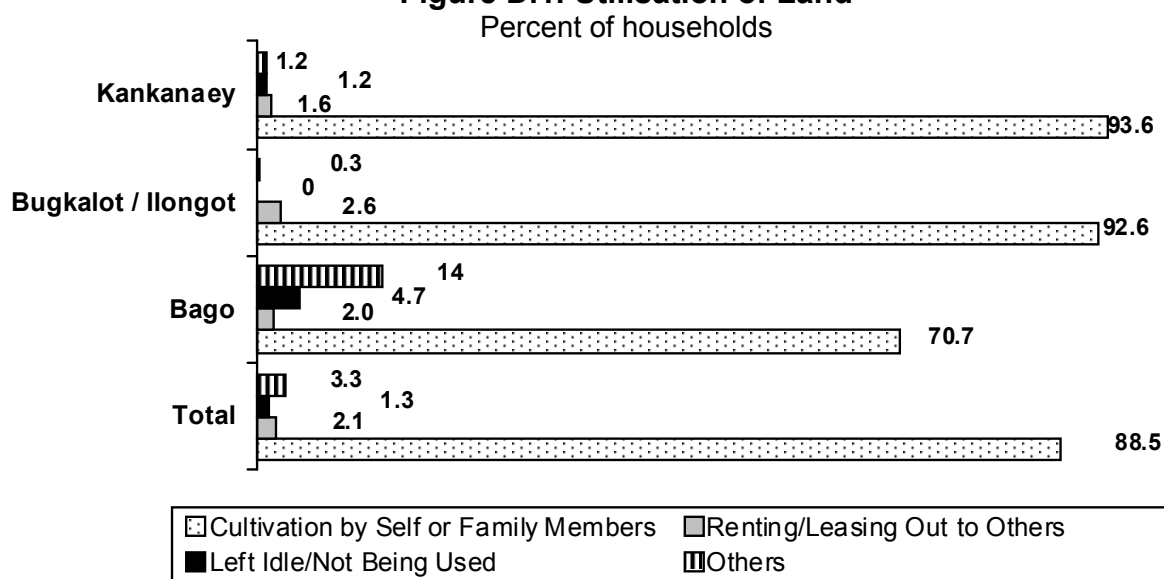


D. DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF IPs

I. FINDINGS FROM THE SURVEY

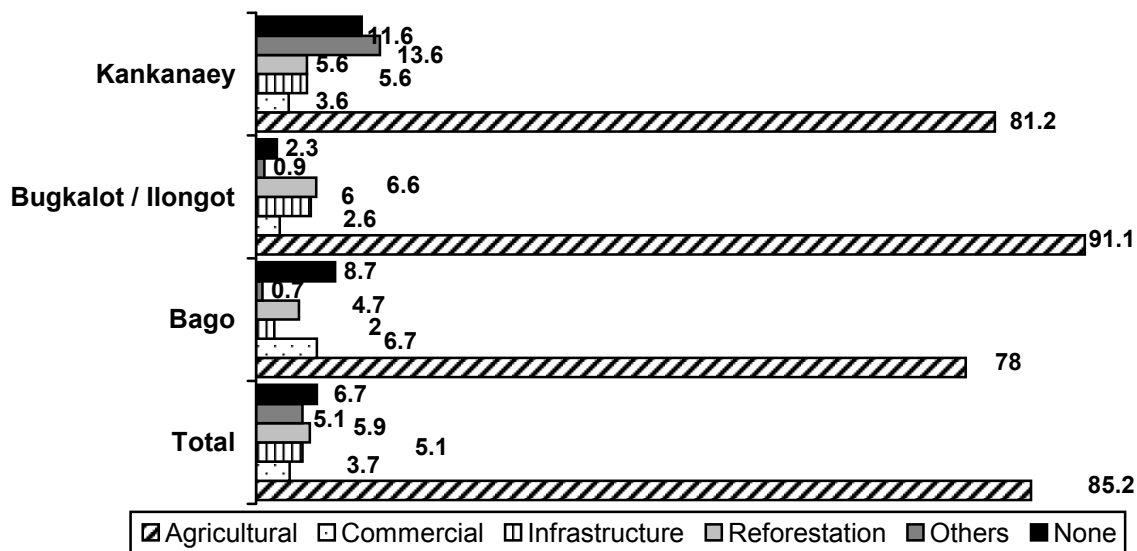
Most (88.5 percent) of the tribal households surveyed were cultivating their land either by themselves or with help from their family members (Annex Table D.1). Among the Bago and Kankana-ey tribes, there are lands left idle; but among the Bugkalot tribe, no idle land was mentioned. There are also a few individuals in the three tribes who rent out their lands.

Figure D.1. Utilisation of Land



In terms of improvements, 91.1 percent of the Bugkalots, 81.2 percent of the Kankanaey, and 78.0 percent of the Bago tribe had introduced agricultural improvements on their land (Annex Table D.1).

Figure D.2. Improvements Introduced on Ancestral Land



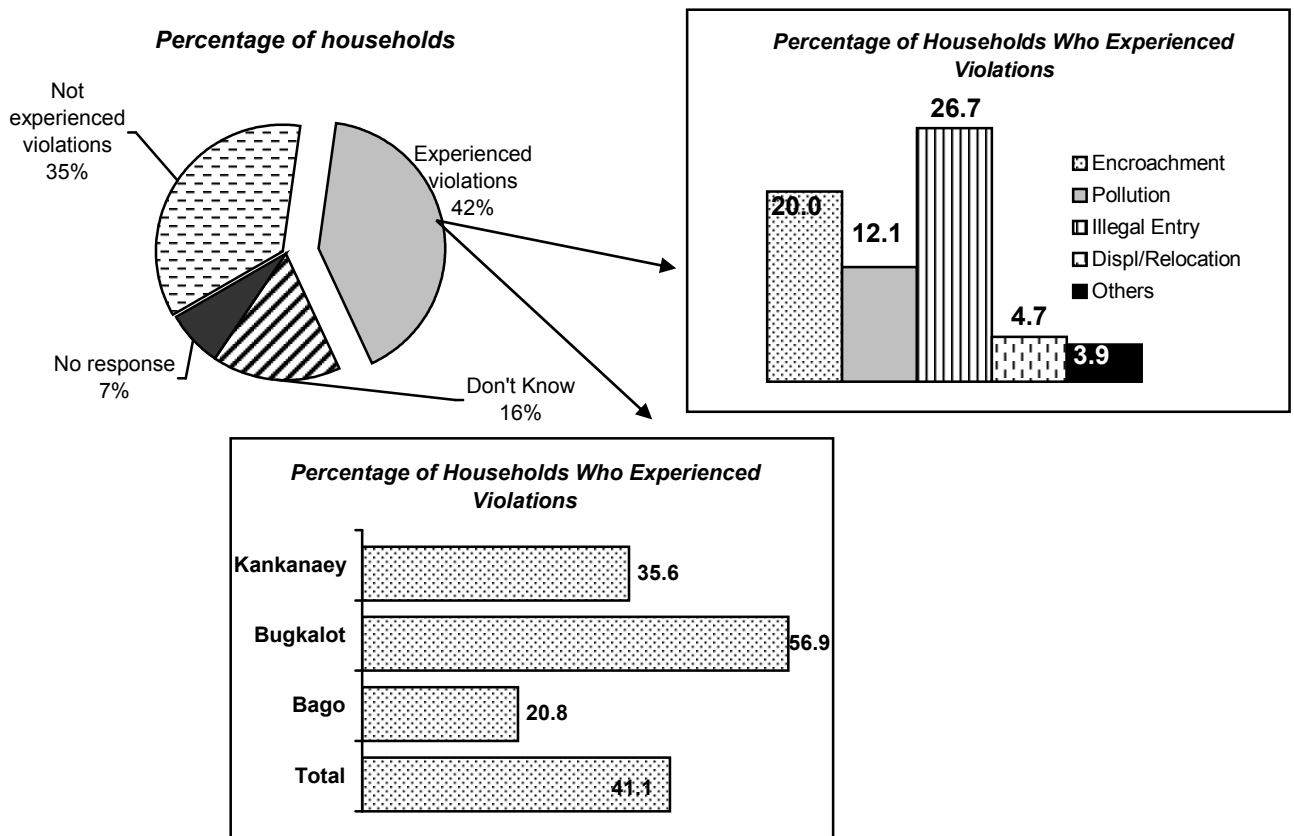
E. VIOLATIONS OF IPs' RIGHTS

I. FINDINGS FROM THE SURVEY

1. Types of Violations

More households (41.1 percent) reported violations than those who did not (35.5 percent), although there is a considerable number that do not know or did not respond. The highest percentage of households that experienced violations were the Bugkalots (56.9 percent). Violations were mostly in the form of illegal entry (26.7 percent) and encroachment (20.0 percent) (Figure E.1). Annex Table E.1 shows that of the Bugkalot households that reported violations, most were in the form of illegal entrants and encroachment. The high proportion of no responses and don't-know answers (34.4 and 21.9 percent) for the Bago tribe may need to be looked into further.

Figure E.1 Violations of Rights to Ancestral Domains and Lands

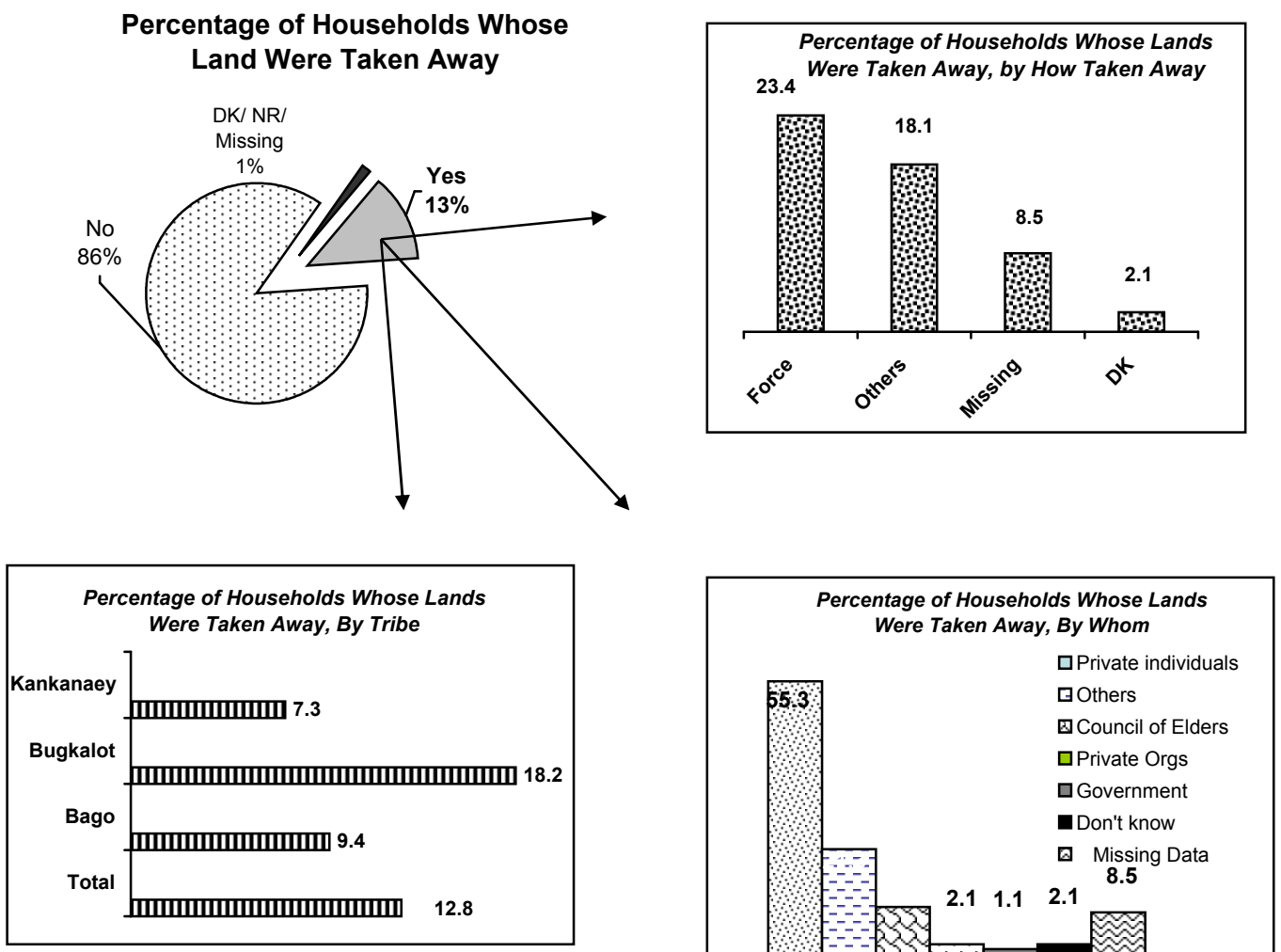


2. Reported Cases of Lands Taken Away

There was a small number of cases reported on land being taken away, mostly through fraud/deceit, and by force. The violators were mostly private individuals and others (Annex Table E.2).

Cases of land being taken away occurred for less than 10 percent of the Bago (9.4 percent) and Kankanaey (7.3 percent) respondents, while the proportion was almost double for the Bugkalots (18.2 percent).

FIGURE E.2. Reported Cases of Land Taken Away



3. Relocations Experienced

Out of 750 households, there were only 35 resettlements/relocations reported, largely due to natural calamities. The Bugkalots had the most number of reported resettlements/relocations.

TABLE E.1. Number of Households that Experienced Resettlement / Relocation

No. of Households	Total	Bago	Bugkalot	Kankanaey
Reason for Relocation/Resettlement				
Natural Calamity	13	1	9	3
Mining Exploration	3	0	3	0
Infrastructure Development	0	0	0	0
Armed Conflict	1	1	0	0
Others	4	0	3	1
Don't Know	1	0	1	0
No response	1	0	1	0
Missing data	12	0	1	11
Total	35	2	18	15

4. Compensation For Relocation/Resettlement

Among the 35 households who were relocated, three were due to mining exploration, while the rest were due to causes, such as natural disasters and armed conflict, that make it difficult to claim compensation. Of the three, only one each from the Bugkalots and the Kankanaeys claimed that they were compensated.

F. MECHANISMS FOR GRIEVANCE/REDRESS

I. FINDINGS FROM THE SURVEY

1. Institutions/Organisations that Resolved Land Issues

Most of the households identified the Barangay Councils/Lupon and their Council of Elders/Tribal leaders as institutions or organisations through which land issues/conflicts are resolved (Annex Table F.1). Some also mentioned the Peace Pact Bodies, especially in the Bugkalot tribe.

While more households (43.3 percent) answered that they have not gone to these community organisations, a little less (42.4 percent) claimed that they had sought assistance from these organisations. For those who did ask for assistance, the majority (80.5 percent) answered that they participated in the discussions and decision-making processes.

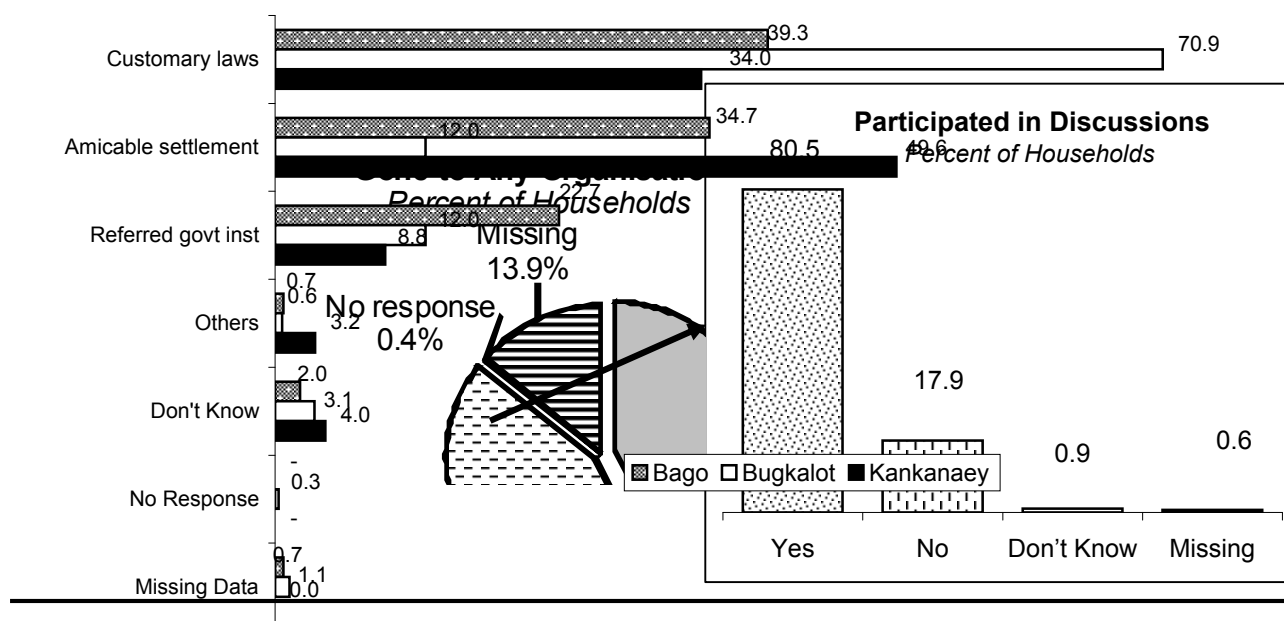
Figure F.1. Organisations/Institutions Where Land Issues are Discussed and Resolved

2. Modes of Resolving Conflicts

More than half of the households (52.3 percent) said that land issues/conflicts were usually resolved through customary laws; nearly one-third (29.1 percent) believed that conflicting parties usually resorted to amicable settlement. Some 13 percent of the IPs indicated that conflicts were referred to the right government institution (Annex Table F.2).

Almost twice as many Bugkalot households think that customary laws are used to settle land disputes as the Bagos and Kankana-eyes do. The Kankana-eyes indicated that disputes are usually resolved through amicable settlement.

Figure F.2. Mode of Resolution of Land Issues/Conflicts
Percent of Households

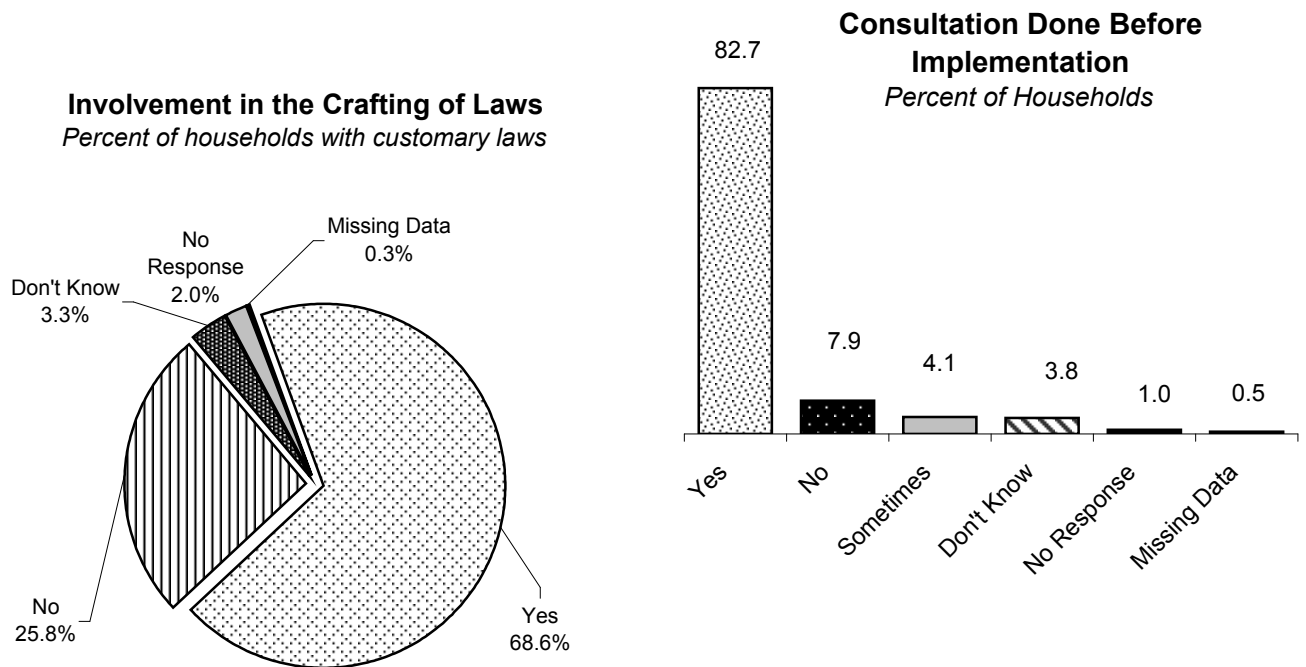


G. CUSTOMARY LAWS AND PRACTICES

I. FINDINGS FROM THE SURVEY

About 68.6 percent of the respondents in communities with customary laws affirmed that they were involved in crafting their customary laws (Annex Table G.1). Among the three tribes, the Bugkalots showed more involvement. Generally, consultation occurred before these laws/practices were implemented, according to 82.7 percent of the respondents. Most of these households (89.5 percent) considered these laws to be helpful in solving land issues.

Figure G.1. Customary Laws and Practices



H. MEASURES TO PROTECT IPs' RIGHTS

I. FINDINGS FROM THE SURVEY

3. Awareness of Legislative Measures Protecting Rights to Ancestral Domains and Lands

All of the tribes, in general, were aware of the laws covering their land rights: the Philippine Constitution, Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA), and the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (CARL). Of the three laws, a majority of the respondents knew about the IPRA, while only one-third were aware of the Philippine Constitution and the CARL. A greater proportion of the Bugkalots, 67 percent, showed awareness of the IPRA (Table H.1).

Table H.1
Awareness of Laws Providing Protection to Land
Percent of Households Aware of Laws

	Total	Bago	Bugkalot	Kankanaey
All Households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Philippine Constitution	33.5	48.3	30.5	28.8
Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA)	54.5	42.3	67.0	44.4
Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (CARL)	36.7	41.6	34.8	36.4

1/ Total may exceed one hundred percent due to multiple responses

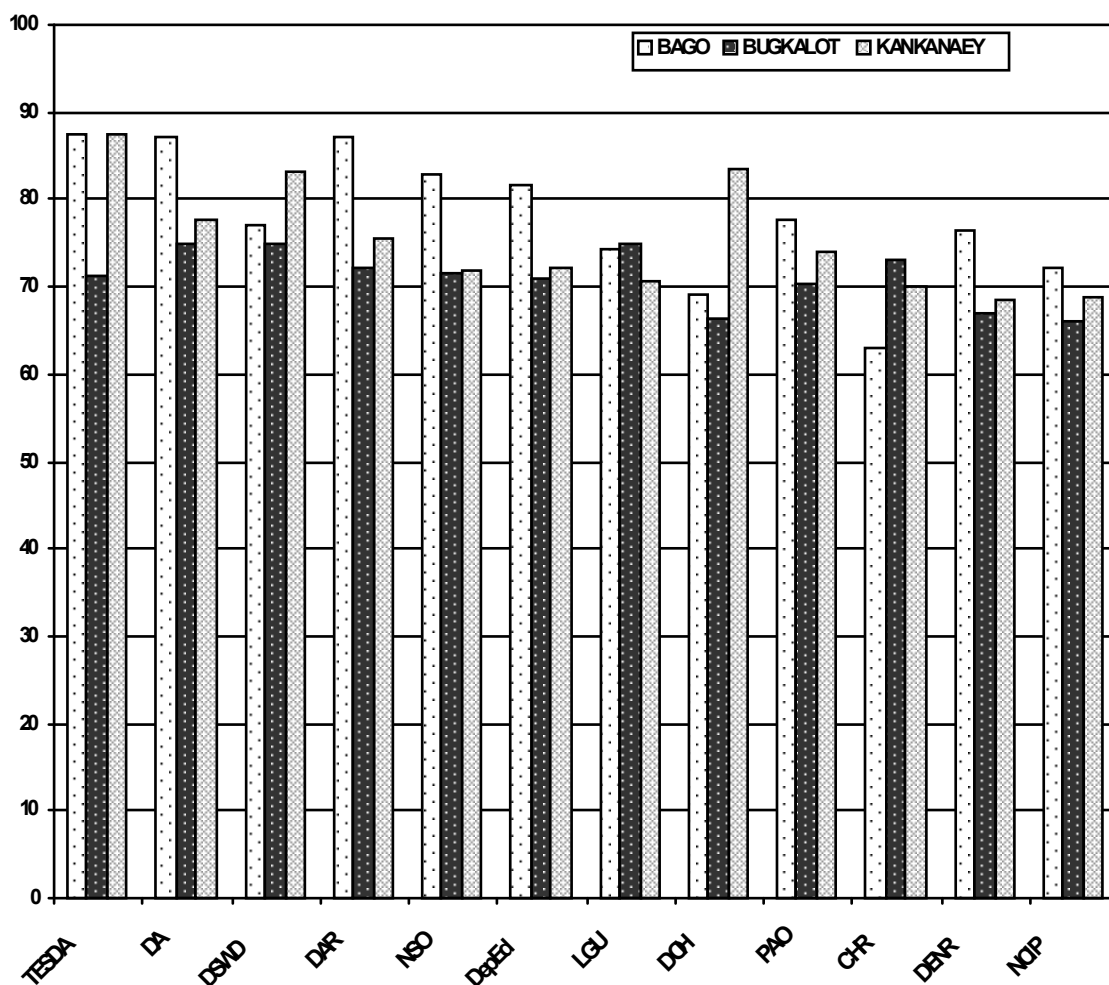
4. Programme Measures Undertaken by Government Agencies within the Ancestral Domains

Annex Table H.1 presents the degrees of awareness of the programmes and services of selected government agencies, their use, and the level of satisfaction. Understandably, the social service agencies had the greatest impact on the tribes: the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) ranked number 1 and number 2 in awareness and use, respectively; the Department of Health (DOH) ranked number 2 and number 1 in awareness and use, respectively; and Department of Education (DepEd) ranked number 4 and number 5 in awareness and use, respectively.

Although the Department of Agriculture was third in terms of respondents' awareness, its programmes and services were the second-least enjoyed. The Local Government Units (LGUs) and the National Statistics Office (NSO) were also among the agencies identified whose services were used more by the tribes. Less than half of IP households knew about the government programmes and services of the PAO and TESDA.

Figure H.1 Satisfaction with Government Programmes and Services Used

Percent of households who used them



Of those households who made use of government programmes and services, the percentage of households per tribe who were satisfied ranged from 63.1 percent for the CHR (as rated by the Bagos) to a high of 87.5 percent for the TESDA (rated by the Bagos and the Kankaneys). While there was a high level of use of the services provided by the social services department, the percent of those not satisfied with their services ranged from 14.6 for the DOH (rated by the Kankanaeys) to 32.9 percent also for the DOH (rated by the Bugkalots) (Figure H.1 and Annex Tables H.1a to H.1c).

5. Non-governmental Entities Being Sought for Help on Land Issues

Other than government agencies, the tribes also sought assistance with land issues primarily from their political leaders and churches (Table H.2). Most of the Bugkalots (35.6 percent) sought the church' assistance. Some 33.6 percent of the Bagos and 33.2 percent of the Kankanaeys asked for help from the politicians; most of the Kankanaeys, 44 percent, asked other non-governmental entities.

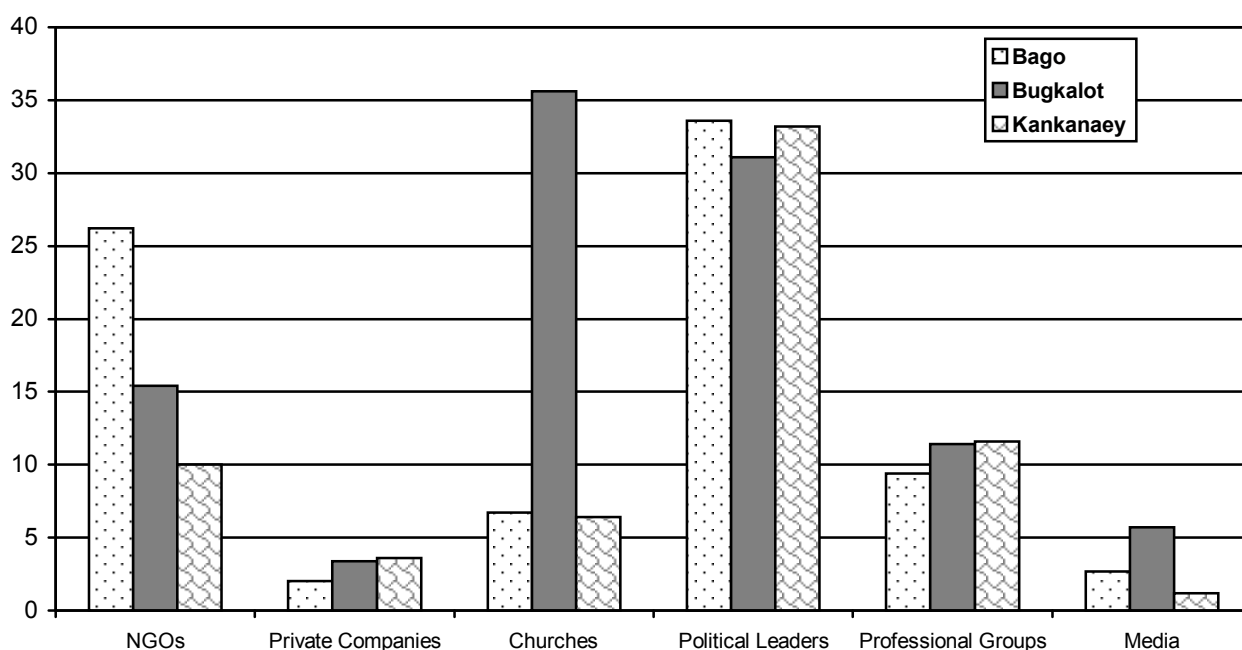
Table H.2
Non-governmental Entities Being Sought for Assistance
On Land Issues

Percent of Households

	Total	Bago	Bugkalot	Kankanaey
All Households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Government Organisations	15.7	26.2	15.4	10.0
Private Companies/Businesses	3.2	2.0	3.4	3.6
Churches	20.1	6.7	35.6	6.4
Political Leaders	32.3	33.6	31.1	33.2
Professional Groups	11.1	9.4	11.4	11.6
Media	3.6	2.7	5.7	1.2
Others	22.7	10.1	12.8	44.0
No response	12.1	15.4	13.4	8.4
Note: Total may exceed one hundred percent due to multiple responses				

Political leaders were most sought for assistance among all the tribes. More Bugkalots than other tribes sought assistance from the church. More Bagos sought assistance from NGOs than the other tribes. Assistance was also sought from professional groups, private companies, and the media (Figure H.2).

Figure H.2. Non-governmental Entities Being Sought for Assistance on Land Issues



I. TOP PRIMARY NEEDS OF THE THREE TRIBES

I. FINDINGS FROM SURVEY

The top five primary needs as prioritised by the three tribes were: adequate food, housing, water systems, livelihood, and education (Table I.1). All three tribes ranked food as the top priority. The Bagos ranked housing and water systems as the next priorities, the Bugkalots ranked livelihood as second, and the Kankanaeys' next top priority was the availability of a water system.

Table I.1.
Ranking of Current Primary Needs
Average Rank

	Bago	Bugkalot	Kankanaey
Adequate Food	1.5	1.8	2.4
Housing	3.2	3.7	3.5
Water System	3.9	4.4	3.1
Livelihood/Employment	4.4	3.1	4.5
Education	5.0	3.8	5.1
Health Facilities/Services	4.8	5.5	4.9
Social Insurance	6.4	6.9	6.4
Security/Peace & Order	7.1	6.9	6.4

The top five primary needs among the Bago tribes were: adequate food, housing, water systems, livelihood/employment and education. The top five primary needs among the Bugkalots were: adequate food, livelihood/employment, housing, education, and water systems. The Kankanaeys ranked adequate food, water system, housing, livelihood and health as important.

The lowest of the priorities were security and social insurance. This may reflect the prevalent peace and order in the area (Annex I.1).