

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**

# **INTERVIEWERS' MANUAL**

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*PARISZI*





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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 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). It aims at developing methods and statistical tools, utilizing qualitative and quantitative approaches that will enhance human rights reporting, governance evaluation and assessment of democracy.

For the Philippine pilot study, it 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, nongovernmental and academic organizations.

The study includes the conduct of 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 innovative sampling survey approach for the collection and analysis of 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 indigenous peoples’ key human rights issues. It is designed to develop methods and statistical tools that should be able to measure the awareness and perception of as well as mechanisms for the realization of indigenous peoples’ key human rights issues, with focus on issues on IPs’ rights to their ancestral domains. These methods and statistical tools will eventually be utilized for analysis of human rights situations and for evaluating policies on promoting democratic governance that is expected to respect, protect and fulfill 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 realizations or violations of rights to ancestral domain and land of the IPs;
- c. identify the measures provided by the government in the form of legislative, judicial and administrative programs, and by the IP communities in the form of customary laws and traditions which are known to or have been availed of by IPs; and
- d. describe structures and processes as mechanisms in addressing grievances or realizing rights to ancestral domain and land.

## 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:

- (a) CAR - Cordillera Administrative Region
- (b) Region I – Ilocos
- (c) Region II – Cagayan Valley and 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 of 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:

- (a) where the ancestral domain has one main tribe
- (b) accessibility
- (c) where peace and order is not a problem.

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 all the seven (7) barangays comprising the municipality of Kibungan, as follows: (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 all the six (6) barangays comprising the municipality of Sugpon, as follows: (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

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

Maria 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 fifty 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*. Labeled as PSDIPRAD Form 1, it consists of a cover page and seven pages of questions on the following topics:

- A. Socio-Demographic 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** - refers to the employment status of each household member five years old and over. It also includes main occupation the household member is engaged in during the past twelve months.
- B. Perceptions and Awareness** – includes the perceptions and awareness of the indigenous peoples (IPs) of what their rights are, with focus on their rights to ancestral domains: their level of awareness, realization/violation of their human rights, and their corresponding duties and obligations.
- C. Realization of the Rights of the IPs** – refers to the IPs understanding and enjoyment of their rights.
- D. Duties and Obligations of the IPs**
- E. Violations of IPs' Rights**
- F. Mechanisms for Grievance and Redress** - are means availed of to realize IPs' rights to their ancestral domains which include coping mechanisms, structures that are established, and customary laws and practices.
- G. Customary Laws and Practices** - refer to a body of written and/or unwritten rules, usages, customs and practices traditionally and continually recognized, accepted and observed by respective IPs
- H. Measures to Protect IPs' Rights** - are actions undertaken to realize IPs' rights to their ancestral domains which include legislative/policy, program, judicial and administrative procedures put up by the government as implementing arm of the State.

## **Chapter 2**

### **SURVEY ORGANIZATION 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. On the other hand, 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 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 on March 14 to 18, 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 (4) 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 standards of the highest 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 the confidentiality of 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 authorization 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**

- a. To coordinate with local government agencies and executives regarding the efficient conduct of the pilot project;
- b. To assign sample households to interviewers;
- c. To study and effect 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;

- d. To collect, allocate and be responsible for all the questionnaires, materials and forms needed for the data collection in his/her area.
- e. To direct and supervise the overall conduct of the pilot survey in his/her assigned area;
- f. To check the quality of work of his/her interviewers through field inspection and spot-checking of their work;
- g. To scrutinize the accomplished questionnaire for completeness of entries and return to the interviewers incomplete or inconsistent ones;
- h. To ensure complete coverage of sample households in the assigned areas;
- i. To resolve problems encountered by his/her interviewers;
- j. To render progress report to the PSO regarding the progress of work in his/her assigned area;
- k. To transmit to the PSO within the prescribed period all the accomplished questionnaires in his/her areas;
- l. To certify correctness of financial claims by his/her interviewers and recommend payment thereof;
- m. To issue certificate of completion and clearances to interviewers after the data collection period; and
- n. To perform such other duties as may be assigned by the PSO in connection with the survey work

### **2.2.2 Interviewer / Recorder**

- a. To attend the training for interviewers and understand the concepts, definitions and instructions regarding the conduct of the survey.
- b. To use the Interviewers' Manual for reference on-the-job.
- c. To plan travel route in advance to reduce unnecessary loss of time and callbacks.
- d. **As interviewer:** to interview all sample households in the assigned area and to accomplish correctly the required survey forms.  
**As recorder:** To record respondent's reply to each question either by writing the appropriate code in the box or writing exactly respondent's answer in the space provided in the questionnaire.
- e. To translate in English at the end of the interview, respondent's answers if these were recorded/written in the local dialect.
- f. To check own work for completeness, reasonableness, consistency, legibility, etc.
- g. To complete the data collection in the assigned area within the specified time period.
- h. To transmit all accomplished forms to his/her supervisor on the designated day(s).
- j. To keep all information collected strictly confidential by not showing the accomplished forms to persons other than the supervisor and authorized Metagora Project staff.

The PSO may strategize 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 on the conduct of 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, don't hesitate to ask again and clarify from the respondent.

## Chapter 3 CONDUCTING AN INTERVIEW<sup>1</sup>

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, which 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 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 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 to be interviewed. 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 he is asking where the data will be used for, explain to him 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 that you are true to your words, you should never mention other interviews to him or show any completed questionnaires to other interviews or supervisors in front of him or in any other respondents.

#### 3.1.4 Answer Any 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 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 asks, tell him that the interview usually takes at least one hour.

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<sup>1</sup> 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 Respondent Tactfully**

There will be situations where the respondent simply says, “*I don’t know*” or gives an irrelevant answer or acts very bored or indifferent or contradicts something he has already said or refuses to answer the question. In cases like these, you must try to bring his interest back to the conversation. Spend a few moments talking about things unrelated to the interview, e.g., his 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 reluctance by explaining once again that the same question is being asked for all respondents of sample households/families and that their answers will be merged together. If he 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 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 for he may formulate his own opinion and may 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 to explain the objectives of the survey and be prepared to answer the respondent if he asks you why you are asking certain questions that he thinks are not necessary. If you are authoritative or you can explain properly the purpose of the question, the respondent can give you readily his response.

## **Chapter 4**

### **GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE<sup>2</sup>**

To collect effectively 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 question tries to collect, and how to handle problems which 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 which dialect he/she prefers to be interviewed. There will be two sets of questionnaire, 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 which 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, Sociodemographic Profile, and in question 26.

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<sup>2</sup> Sourced from the *2004 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey Interviewer's Manual* published by the National Statistics Office

### **4.2.3 Correcting Mistakes**

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 changes his 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 ACCOMPLISH THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire consists of the following: 1) cover page which presents the objectives of the survey and identification particulars; 2) 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

#### A. Identification and Other Information

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

1. Province name
2. City/Municipality name
3. Barangay name
4. Household serial number
5. Address
6. Name of household head
7. Name of tribe
8. Date and time the interview was started
9. Date and time the interview was finished

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.

#### B. 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:

1. Completed interview
2. Replacement (present occupant of housing unit)
3. Replacement from replacement list
4. Others, specify \_\_\_\_\_

**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.

## C. 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, as well as dates the questionnaire was certified.

## PAGES 2-8

Before proceeding to ask questions from the respondent, 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.

## A. 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:

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

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. Ask him also the question, "*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:

1. Head
2. Wife/Spouse
3. Son/Daughter
4. Brother/Sister
5. Son/Daughter-in-law
6. Grandson/Daughter
7. Father/Mother
8. Other Relatives
9. Non-Relatives

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 to 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:

- 1 Kankanaey
- 2 Bago
- 3 Bugkalot/Ilongot
- 4 Others, specify \_\_\_\_\_

### 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 for 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 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 last birthday.

Enter the age of each family member as a two-digit number in Column 5. Prefix “0” if age is between 1 to 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.

- 1 Single
- 2 Married
3. Living-in
- 4 Widowed
- 5 Separated
- 6 Unknown

### 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

**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, postsecondary, college and postgraduate) and nonformal education, enter the code for the formal education only.

If the household member has postgraduate units only but not graduated, 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 for 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 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 which they are not temporarily not reporting to, e.g., an employee 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 which 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, "don't know". Only if he did not say anything that code 9 (No Response) is entered in the box.**

## **B. 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 rights to ancestral domains and ancestral lands. You as interviewer 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, “don’t know”. Only if he did not say anything that code 9 (No Response) is entered in the box.

**Ancestral Domains** - refer 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** - refer to land occupied, possessed and utilized 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 knows the rights to ancestral domains and ancestral lands, ask him how he came to know about these rights. He can have multiple responses for this question. For each answer, enter 1 if yes, 2 if no in the corresponding brackets.

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

**Family** refers to one’s extended family or relatives in general, not just the nuclear family within the household. If the answer is ‘neighbor’ 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-government Organization (NGO)** - refers to a private, non-profit voluntary organization that has been organized 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 Organization (PO)** - refers to a private, non-profit, voluntary organization of members of an ICC/IP which is accepted as representative of such ICCs/IPs

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

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

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

Line “i” should be checked only if the respondent categorically replied, “don’t know”. Only if he did not say anything that line “j” (No Response) is checked.

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

**Question 2.1** The 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 organizations 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, “don’t know”. Only if he did not say anything that code 9 (No Response) is entered in the box

**Questions 3 to 9** further probe respondent’s perception of his rights through vignettes or hypothetical short stories that he could relate to or had actually experienced. For each of the

vignettes, the respondent is asked his opinion on whether he 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 socioeconomic 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.

**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

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

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

- 1 Agree
- 2 Disagree
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

For Question 7, 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 the said title?**

This question seeks to identify the organizations which helped the respondent in acquiring the title:

- a Government
- b NGO/Peoples' Organization
- c Tribal leaders/Elder
- d Others, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

**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
- 4 Others, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

**Affirmation of culture** - cultural traditions are respected and recognized and tribe members feel proud of their cultural traditions and heritage

**Unity of tribe** – a sense of bondage and belongingness between members of the same tribe

**Empowerment of the tribe** – a general feeling of confidence and security to take options or make decisions

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

**C. Realization of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) 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 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
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

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

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, "don't know". Only if he did not say anything that code 9 (No Response) is entered in the box

**Question 12.1 If yes, how was this land acquired?**

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

- 1 Thru inheritance/occupation of the land since time immemorial
- 2 Thru purchase
- 3 Thru relocation by government authority
- 4 Others, please specify \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Don't know
- 9 No response

***Inheritance/occupation of the land since time immemorial*** - respondent's ancestors had previously occupied the land and was passed on to him

***Purchase*** - respondent moved in to that land and had pay for it

***Relocation by government authority*** - respondent moved in to that land because they were relocated by the government

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

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

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 family holds a title to the land, ask if they have 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

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

**Certificate of Land Ownership Agreement (CLOA)** – are certificates issued to qualified farm beneficiaries by the Department of Agrarian Reform for titled big land areas owned by private individuals which are carvable (subject to the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program 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 title or ownership right to the property by the very act of registration or recording in a central (usually governmental) register or record.<sup>5</sup>

**Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT)** - refers to a title formally recognizing 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 recognizing 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 organizations which helped the respondent in acquiring the title:

- a Government
- b Non-government Organization (NGO)/Peoples' Organization
- c Tribal leader/Elder
- d Others, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

This question probes how the respondent value the title issued him in terms of the following benefits

- a Economic security
- b Security of tenure
- c Social status

d Others, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

**Economic security** – 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 agric land

**Social status** - level of acceptance and respect accorded by the community to the indiv or his 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 family wants to obtain a title to his land.

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

If the respondent answered that he 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 merely asks the respondent if he 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 which he 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 by neither the government nor private owners, ask the respondent who, in his knowledge exactly 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

a. among members of your community?

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

b. among non-members of your community?

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

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

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

**D. DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF IPs**

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

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

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

- 1 Cultivation by self or family members
- 2 Renting/leasing out to others
- 3 Left idle/Not being utilized
- 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 utilized** means that the land is left idle or not utilized.

**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 done 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 done by the respondent for each of the categories. If he replied, agricultural improvements, he has to specify whether he has planted the land to higher-yielding crops. The choices for land improvements are:

- a Agricultural (e.g., plant to 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 amount** of 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** – there is no fixed amount of contribution. The member of the community has the option to give or not to give certain amount to the community

**In kind** – the member may contribute to the community through non-monetary terms, e.g., a part of his crops, he shares it to the community

**Services** – instead of contributing certain amount or share of his crops, the member assists in the operation and organization of the community but does not receive compensation for the services he has rendered

## E. 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 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 to another's property without right or permission

**Pollution** - undesirable state of the natural environment 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 transportation of people (as 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 organizations
- 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 to be asked from the respondent. Rather, the interviewer shall first check what 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

## **F. MECHANISMS FOR GRIEVANCE AND REDRESS**

This section aims to determine if there mechanisms that were put in place in the IP community where IPs can go to for grievance, conflict and other issues

### **Question 21. What type of organization/institution do you have in your community where you discuss and resolve land issues and problems?**

The question seeks to determine if there are existing organizations/institutions in the respondent's community where land issues are discussed and resolved. Enter the appropriate code corresponding to his 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 organizations in your community regarding land problems and issues?**

The question asks the respondent if he has ever gone to any of the organizations 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 organization?**

The question asks the respondent if he participate in the discussions and decision-making of his tribal organization.

- 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. Respondent should only have 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

## **G. 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 WHICH ADDRESS LAND CONFLICT ISSUES AND PROBLEMS**

This is not a question to be asked from the respondent. Rather, the interviewer shall first check what 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 thus 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?**

Question 25.2 and 25.3 require only any 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

## H. MEASURES TO PROTECT IPS' RIGHTS

This section aims to determine respondent's awareness on the existing mechanisms or measures put up by the government to protect the IP's rights

**Measures** - are actions undertaken to realize IPs' rights to their ancestral domains which include legislative/policy, program, judicial and administrative procedures put up by the government as implementing arm of the State.

**Mechanisms** - are means availed of to realize IPs' rights to their ancestral domains which include 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** - is the legislative landmark which embodies the rights and aspirations of ICCs/IPs, particularly in the following aspects: (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, labor administration, and the distribution of shares of stock which will allow beneficiaries to receive a just share of the fruits of the lands they work.

### **Question 28. Government agencies/institutions and availment of programs and services: Please answer the questions in each appropriate column.**

The question aims to determine respondent's awareness on the existing government agencies/institutions and the programs and services they provide. The respondent is asked if he heard about these agencies/institutions and if he heard about them, he is further asked if he has received service from any of them, and extent of his satisfaction from the service he 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, do you usually go to for help regarding your land?**

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

- a Non-government organizations
- 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 first if he wants to add in the list his particular need. Write his answer on the space provided for "Others". Proceed by requesting him to rank which among the choices listed, he 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 source of water for drinking, bathing and other purposes

**Health facilities** refer to health centers/clinics/hospitals where the members of the community could go to for their health problems. **Health services** refer 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 (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 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** - refer 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 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** - refer to land occupied, possessed and utilized 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 with focus to their rights to ancestral domains: their level of awareness, realization/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 which serves as the primary planning and implementing unit of government policies, plans, programs, projects and activities in the community, and as a forum wherein the collective views of the people may be expressed, crystallized 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 recognizing 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 recognizing 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 recognizing 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 the said ancestral domains/lands in the concept of 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)** - 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](http://www.chr.gov.ph))

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

**Democracy** - is a form of government where 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** - the transportation of people (as a family or community) to a new settlement (as 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 occupation and business the household member is engaged in during the past twelve months, and 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 to 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 or other members of the household who is an adult member responsible for the organization 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:

- Those whose usual place of residence is the housing unit where the household lives;
- 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 (AFP);
  - 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
- Persons with existing overseas work contract whether on vacation or out of the country at the time of the census/survey;
- Boarders/lodgers of the household or employees of household-operated business who do not usually go to their respective homes weekly;
- Philippine government officials, both military and civilian, including Philippine diplomatic personnel and their families assigned abroad;
- 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;
- 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
- 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*)

**Human Rights** - are the supreme, inherent and inalienable rights to life, to dignity and to self-development. It is the essence of these rights that makes man human. (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** - the act of entering something or someplace that is prohibited by law or accepted rules.

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

**Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997** - is the legislative landmark which embodies the rights and aspirations of ICCs/IPs, particularly in the following aspects: (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*)

**Indigenous Political Structures** - refer to organizational 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 realize IPs' rights to their ancestral domains which include legislative/policy, program, judicial and administrative procedures put up 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 availed of to realize IPs' rights to their ancestral domains which include 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 utilize portions of the ancestral domains/lands and have since established residence therein (Source: *IPRA*)

**National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)** - refers to the Office created under the IPRA which shall be the primary government agency responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies, plans and programs to recognize, 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-Government Organization (NGO)** - refers to a private, non-profit voluntary organization that has been organized 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. (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 Organization (PO)** - refers to a private, non-profit, voluntary organization of members of an ICC/IP which is accepted as representative of such ICCs/IPs. (Source: *Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*)

**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.

**Pollution** - undesirable state of the natural environment 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 in 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. Provided furthermore that basic services and livelihood 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 which shall be recognized and protected. Such rights shall 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 the (h) right to resolve conflict. (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 which shall be recognized and protected. Such rights shall include: (a) right to transfer land/property; and (b) 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 which 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 natural resources within the territories and uphold the responsibilities for future generations; to benefit and share the profits from allocation and utilization 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, environmental protection and the 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 or impact upon the ancestral domains and to receive just and fair compensation for any damages which they may sustain as a result of the project; and the right to effective measures by the government to prevent any interference with, alienation and encroachment upon these rights. (*Source: Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997*)

**Right to Redemption** - 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 have the right to redeem the same within a period not exceeding fifteen 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 organizations 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** - such right which shall include 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 became the owner of the property. Under the Torrens System of Land Title Registration, a person obtains his 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](http://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**

**ALLOCATION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS BY BARANGAY  
IN THE ANCESTRAL DOMAINS**

Ancestral Domain/ Municipality/Barangay	No. of Sample HHs	Ancestral Domain/ Municipality/Barangay	No. of Sample HHs
<b>Ancestral Domain 1 (Kankanaey Tribe)</b>		<b>Ancestral Domain 3 (Bugkalot/Ilongot Tribe)</b>	
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
<b>Total for Kankanaey tribe</b>	<b>250</b>	Dupax del Norte, Nueva Vizcaya	
		Belance (portion)	10
		New Guniad	25
		Binnuangan	15
<b>Ancestral Domain 2 (Bago Tribe)</b>			
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		
<b>Total for Bago tribe</b>	<b>150</b>	Dipaculao, Aurora	
		Dibutunan (portion)	5
		Ditale (portion)	10
		Maria Aurora, Aurora	
		Bayanihan (portion)	35
		Total	35
		<b>Total for Bugkalot tribe</b>	<b>350</b>