

# Social Monitoring Report

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# Semi-annual Report  
July-December 2020  
December 2020

## Philippines: Expanded Social Assistance Project

Prepared by Department of Social Welfare and Development for the Asian Development Bank

## ABBREVIATIONS

BLGU	–	Barangay Local Government Unit
CAR	–	Cordillera Administrative Region
CARAGA	–	Caraga Administrative Region
CF	–	Community Facilitators
C/FDS	–	Community Family Development Session
CHED	–	Commission on Higher Education
CO	–	Community Organizing
CSO	–	Civil society organization
DepEd	–	Department of Education
DSWD	–	Department of Social Welfare and Development
ESGPPA	–	Expanded Students Grant-in-Aid Program for Poverty Alleviation Program
GAD	–	Gender and Development
GIDA	–	Geographically isolated and disadvantaged area
GRS	–	Grievance Redress System
HHs	–	Households
IKSP	–	Indigenous knowledge systems and practices
IP	–	Indigenous People
IPP	–	Indigenous People's Plan
LGU	–	Local Government Unit
MCCT	–	Modified Conditional Cash Transfer
MLs	–	Municipal Links
NIR	–	Negros Island Region
NGA	–	National Government Agency
NGO	–	Non-government organization
Pantawid	–	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program
PPIS	–	Pantawid Pamilya Information System
RCCT	–	Regular conditional cash transfer
RPMO	–	Regional Program Management Office
SSI	–	Social Services Intervention
TA	–	Technical Assistance
UPPI	–	University of the Philippines Population Institute
WEEL	–	Women's Economic Empowerment and Leadership

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# Social Safeguard (Indigenous People) Monitoring Report

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Expanded Social Assistance Project aims to support the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), a government program that provides cash grants to poor households conditional on their compliance to health and education requirements. The program aims to have positive impacts for IPs by ensuring the inclusion of the IPs on the program's targeting system, providing additional cash income that will help support the IP children's education, allowing them to avail health services, and enhance their acceptance of and participation in the national immunization program, and providing support services and intervention to IPs in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDA). Community and Family Development Sessions (CFDS) also provide a venue for indigenous communities to learn about their individual and collective rights in addition to topics related to health, food security, and livelihood, and serve as an opportunity for communities to discuss issues affecting their cultural, economic, and social wellbeing.

2. This Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) provides guidance to guarantee culturally appropriate program implementation for indigenous beneficiaries and to develop measures to minimize and mitigate any unavoidable adverse impacts. The goal is to ensure indigenous beneficiaries receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender responsive. As per loan covenant, this document is being disclosed in the ADB website semi-annually. For this period, the following have been achieved:

- a. The National Program Management Office (NPMO) continuously coordinate with the National Household Targeting Office (NHTO) and Pantawid Regional Program Management Offices (RPMO) to ensure that IP beneficiaries are enumerated and encoded at the regional level. Regional MCCT and IP focals were advised to provide assistance to Listahanan offices as needed. Prior to the pandemic, culture and IP sensitivity orientations were provided to Listahanan enumerators in some regions.
- b. With the passage of Republic Act 11310, convergence among key national government agencies (NGA) through the National Technical Working Group was reinforced. Through this, key agencies including DepEd, DOH, and NCIP are expected to contribute on the improvement of education, health and nutrition among program beneficiaries.
- c. To ensure continuous facilitation of community and family development sessions (C/FDS) amidst the pandemic, creative and IP-sensitive eFDS were conducted in several regions such as: eFDS Facebook Post, FDS on Chat or Messaging Group, Printed eFDS, Basa-Pasa or Wall-Dikit, Small Group Neighborhood Sessions (SGNS), eFDS Text Blast, Facebook Live Streaming, eFDS on Air and C/FDS at Home.
- d. Issues and concerns related to health and education gathered during field visits were continuously reported by regional IP Focals during inter-agency meetings. Brief orientation on culture and IP sensitivity were also provided by regional IP focals during meetings as needed.
- e. Pantawid continue to utilize the Enhanced Gender and IP-Inclusive GRS Procedural Guide which highlights the need to recognize the indigenous conflict resolution management and indigenous political system in addressing conflict among indigenous cultural communities (ICC).
- f. Pantawid staffs are continuously capacitated to ensure implementation of IP-sensitive and responsive program. In some region, culture and IP sensitivity orientations were provided during orientations of newly hired staff/ personnel. Tools provided by NPMO are continuously utilized to assist the regional IP focals in understanding the specific situation of IPs in their respective regions.

## I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

<b>Project Number and Title:</b>	L3930-PHI: Expanded Social Assistance Project	
<b>Safeguards Category</b>	Indigenous Peoples	B
	Involuntary Resettlement	C
<b>Reporting period:</b>	July 2020 to December 2020	
<b>Key Project activities</b>	Pantawid Pamilya staff and selected Field Offices were trained on cultural sensitivity and also reinforced by training the MCCT-IP beneficiaries and IP Leaders as health advocates and volunteers in the area.	
<b>Report prepared by:</b>	Department of Social Welfare and Development	

3. The Expanded Social Assistance Project (ESAP) will support the Government of the Philippine's Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) by financing a portion of the education and health conditional cash transfers (CCTs) provided to poor households; strengthening compliance verification, payroll and grievance redress systems of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD); building linkages with complementary social programs; and improving project management, monitoring, and impact evaluation. The ESAP will build on the ongoing support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the 4Ps since 2010, with the total sum of \$800 million. It will support the DSWD in fulfilling its vision of "all Filipinos free from hunger and poverty, having equal access to opportunities, enabled by a fair, just and peaceful society.

4. The ESAP is aligned with the following impact statement: "a universal and transformative social protection system that builds socioeconomic resilience". The expected outcome for this project is education and health profile of the children of 4Ps households improved. To do so, this project supports the following output:

- Output 1: CCTs delivered effectively and on time
- Output 2: CCT delivery systems strengthened (under TA facility)
- Output 3: Awareness building, connections with complementary social programs, project management, and evaluation capacity strengthened

5. The entire \$500 million loan proceeds of the project will be used for the share of the CCT grants to 4.4 million poor households with children aged 0-18 and/or pregnant women. The project was approved in April 22, 2020 and became effective on July 21, 2020.

6. The DSWD, as the executing agency of the project, is led by the DSWD Secretary as the national project director responsible for the management of project activities. A full-time national project manager and two senior executives who are designated as national deputy project managers for operations and support manage the day-to-day operations of the NPMO. The NPMO is staffed by professional and technical support personnel that make up the (i) Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Division; (ii) Social Marketing Division; (iii) Gender and Development Division; (iv) Beneficiary and Data Management Division; (v) Grievance Redress Division; (vi) Compliance Verification Division; (vii) Institutional Partnership Division; (viii) Family Development Division; (ix) Modified Conditional Cash Transfer Division (MCCTD); (x) Capability Building Division; (xi) Risk Management and Quality Assurance Division; and (xii) Administrative Support Division.

7. The NPMO ensures that all activities and measures detailed in the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be implemented according to the agreed time frame. The MCCT-IP Unit, with the support of the 17 regional IP focal persons, is responsible for IPP implementation at both the national and regional levels. The MCCT-IP unit develops a system to monitor IPP implementation and compliance.

8. The project dedicates a National IP Focal whose focus will be the implementation and monitoring of the IPP. The main task of the National IP Focal is to sensitize program staff and provide guidance in program matters that may impact the social and cultural well-being of IP communities. The National IP Focal is responsible for formulating guidelines, manuals, and training materials that promote the development of culturally competent staff. The National IP Focal ensures that the regional IP focal persons are aware of the mitigation measures in the IPP, and policies/guidelines pertaining to IPs. Currently, an IP focal person and alternate IP focal are designated to ensure IP responsiveness of the whole 4Ps, through the supervision of the MCCT Division Chief.

## II. STATUS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

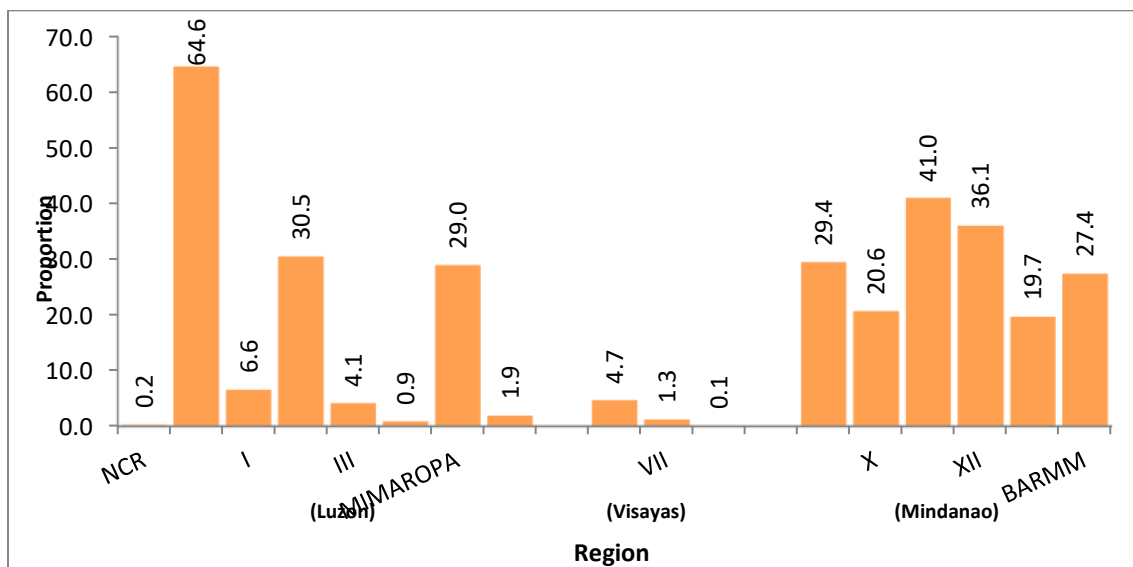
9. As of December 2020, there are **660,763** IP households currently covered by the program. Of this number, 477,068 (72.2%) households are located in Mindanao; 164,461 (24.9%) are located in Luzon; and 19,234 (2.9%) in Visayas. Table 1 shows the regional breakdown of IP households.

*Table 1. Regional Breakdown of the Number of IP Households and Household Members*

Island/ Region	No. of IP Households	Percentage (%)	No. IP Household Members	Percentage (%)
<b>NCR</b>	546	0.1%	3,052	0.1%
<b>CAR</b>	38,651	5.8%	245,825	6.9%
<b>I</b>	13,789	2.1%	78,842	2.2%
<b>II</b>	32,598	4.9%	206,888	5.8%
<b>III</b>	12,343	1.9%	65,726	1.8%
<b>IV-A CALABARZON</b>	2,865	0.4%	15,403	0.4%
<b>MIMAROPA</b>	56,588	8.6%	310,871	8.7%
<b>V</b>	7,081	1.1%	35,998	1.0%
Luzon	<b>164,461</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>962,605</b>	<b>27.1%</b>
<b>VI</b>	15,370	2.3%	93,808	2.6%
<b>VII</b>	3,599	0.5%	17,821	0.5%
<b>VIII</b>	265	0.0%	1,242	0.0%
Visayas	<b>19,234</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>112,871</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>IX</b>	87,498	13.2%	442,363	12.4%
<b>X</b>	54,908	8.3%	284,942	8.0%
<b>XI</b>	105,907	16.0%	545,255	15.3%
<b>XII</b>	75,744	11.5%	399,568	11.2%
<b>Caraga</b>	37,599	5.7%	197,184	5.5%
<b>BARMM</b>	115,412	17.5%	611,434	17.2%
Mindanao	<b>477,068</b>	<b>72.2%</b>	<b>2,480,746</b>	<b>69.8%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>660,763</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,556,222</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

10. Majority of IP households and household members are located in BARMM, accounting for 115,412 (17.5%) households and 611,434 (17.2%) household members. This is followed by Region XI with 105,907 households (16.0%) and 545,255 (15.3%) household members; and Region IX with 87,498 households (13.2%) and 442,363 household members (12.4%).

11. Based on the percentage of IP households by region as shown in Figure 1, **CAR** has the highest share representing **64.6%** of its total household beneficiaries. Meanwhile, **Region VIII** has the lowest share with only 0.1% that are IPs.



*Figure 1. Proportion of IP Household in the Program by Region*

12. Top ten IP affiliations with the most number of IP households beneficiary in the program is shown in Table 2. Most of the IP households belong to the **Tingguian-Itneg** group accounting for **54,821 (8.3%)** IP household beneficiaries. This is followed by the **Subanon/Subanen (7.5%)**, **Manobo (7.3%)**, **Sama (5.2%)**, **Yakan (5.1%)**, and **Maguindanaon (3.9%)**. Also included are **Iraya (2.9%)**, **B'laan (2.8%)**, **Cimmaron (2.2%)**, and **Higaonon (2.1%)**. Although listed as non-IP per NCIP, the program recognizes its Yakan and Maguindanaon households as IPs based on the principle of “self-ascription” and “ascription by others” as per definition provided by IPRA.

*Table 2. Top Ten IP Affiliations with the Most Number of IP Households*

IP Group	No. of IP HHs	Percentage in Total Pantawid IP HHs (%)
Tingguian-Itneg	54,601	8.3%
Subanon	49,630	7.5%
Manobo	48,335	7.3%
Sama	34,561	5.2%
Yakan	33,959	5.1%
Maguindanaon	25,758	3.9%
Iraya	19,054	2.9%
B'laan	18,651	2.8%
Cimmaron	14,461	2.2%
Higaonon	14,151	2.1%

### III. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF THE MONITORING

13. The four-year Expanded Social Assistance Project (ESAP) builds on a decade of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) support for social protection in the Philippines. The project (i) finances a portion of the conditional cash transfers (CCT) to 4.4 million poor households identified through an objective and robust targeting system; (ii) strengthens the implementation capacity of the implementing agency; and (iii) enhances targeting and monitoring of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program. The project has the following outcomes: (i) education and health profile of poor children improved, and (ii) poverty and vulnerability to shocks reduced.

14. The project is expected to have positive impacts for IPs by providing additional cash income that will help support their children's education. It will also allow them to avail of health services and enhance their acceptance of and participation in the national immunization program. Improved targeting and program monitoring will ensure that indigenous households are included and will benefit from the various social programs available. Community and Family Development Sessions (CFDS) provide a venue for indigenous communities to learn about their individual and collective rights in addition to topics related to health, food security, and livelihood. They serve as an opportunity for communities to discuss issues affecting their cultural, economic, and social wellbeing.

15. The principal objective of the various interventions under the 4Ps is to prevent exclusion of indigenous groups due to lack of information about the program, physical isolation, poverty, and discrimination. The project will not involve civil works, and will not lead to any land or asset acquisition. There will be no physical displacement or temporary involuntary resettlement impacts under the proposed project. The project has been categorized as B for indigenous peoples and C for involuntary resettlement.

16. This Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) has been prepared in accordance with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) on indigenous people safeguards. The plan specifies safeguard provisions to be monitored during project implementation to ensure that benefits are equally distributed. The IPP provides the guidance necessary to guarantee culturally appropriate program implementation for indigenous beneficiaries. The project will employ culturally appropriate and gender sensitive consultation processes when engaging tribal leaders, indigenous communities, and IP representatives.

17. The DSWD has developed monitoring and evaluation system guidelines for geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas to ensure that the system is able to capture IP-specific indicators such as the following:

Indicators	Process Indicators
Demographic baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The number of IPs by region</li><li>• Number of households with handicapped, elderly or invalid members</li><li>• Number of female-headed households</li><li>• Number of poor households</li><li>• Number of households headed by the elderly</li></ul>
Consultation and participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number of consultation and participation activities that occur—meetings, FGDs, information dissemination, brochures, flyers, training</li><li>• Percentage of IPs as participants</li><li>• Number of meetings exclusively with indigenous women</li><li>• Location of information disclosure</li><li>• Languages used at meetings and information disclosure</li><li>• Consultation and participation progress against plan and budget</li></ul>
Grievance Redress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Level of involvement of IPs in the grievance resolution</li><li>• Total number of IPs using the project level GRM</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of grievances received by nature of grievance</li> <li>• Number of grievances resolved and length of time taken to be resolved; and</li> <li>• Number of grievances not resolved and reasons for not being resolved yet</li> </ul>
Implementation of mitigation measures and beneficial measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of indigenous beneficiaries benefitting from 4Ps disaggregated by gender, age group and geographic location</li> <li>• Number of IPs participating in the capacity training programs</li> <li>• Number of provided with IEC materials disaggregated by gender</li> <li>• Languages used in the training sessions and IEC materials</li> <li>• Availability of the alternative route for children going to school</li> <li>• Safety of indigenous women and children in fulfilling program conditions</li> </ul>

18. A bi-monthly update is provided through the progress reports and review missions. DSWD IP Unit at the DSWD Central Office coordinates with the IP focals in the different regions and consolidates the submitted IP Quarterly Reports. These reports, together with submitted IP data from Pantawid National Program Management Office (NPMO) divisions, and other IP-related initiatives spearheaded by the MCCT IP unit are consolidated into progress reports which provide the compliance with the updated indigenous peoples' plan requirements.

19. The progress reports on IPP implementation was prepared and disclosed through the ADB website. Summaries of the monitoring reports are also posted in barangay offices and tribal halls, and delivered to IPs through their tribal representatives as possible. DSWD also reports on the program in its website: <https://pantawid.dswd.gov.ph/>. Program materials produced such as Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), briefer, testimonials from beneficiaries including IPs, are also posted online.

#### **IV. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PERFORMANCE MONITORING**

20. The IPP provides guidance to guarantee culturally-appropriate program implementation for indigenous beneficiaries, and to develop measures to minimize and mitigate any unavoidable adverse impacts. The status of the implementation of mitigation measures of negative impacts and enhancement of positive impacts of the ESAP for the period July- December 2020 is found in Table 3.



**Table 3: Status of Implementation of Mitigation and Beneficial Measures**

Outputs	Anticipated Positive Impacts	Anticipated Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Compliance status Yes/No/ Partial (as of December 2020)	Comments/Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non-Compliance As of December 2020	Issues for Further Action (as of December 2020)
<b>Timely social transfers delivered effectively</b>	<p>At least fifteen percent of the eligible and active 4Ps households receiving cash grants are indigenous households.</p> <p>Cash transfers at the higher rates laid down in the 4Ps law help the indigenous households improve their children's health and nutrition, and cover their education expenses.</p>	<p>Indigenous peoples may not avail of the education and health grants which can result in social exclusion.</p> <p>For geographically isolated indigenous communities, increasing the presence of money in self-sufficient, mainly cashless societies may lead to the erosion of traditional values and practices, including sharing,</p>	<p>Ensure that national and regional IP focal persons have a thorough understanding of the diversity of indigenous cultures and possess the ability to develop culturally appropriate strategies, avoiding a one-size-fits-all approach.</p>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of national and regional IP focals are ensured and capacitated to carry their functions. Hiring of IP focals both at the RPMO and NPMO requires thorough understanding of the plight of IPs as stated on their Terms of Reference (TOR). For this period however, no capacity building activity was provided to IP focals.</li> <li>• Culture and IP sensitivity trainings are regularly conducted to new and existing regional staff including regional IP focals. In some regions, Culture and IP sensitivity orientations were provided during orientations of newly hired staff/ personnel. In FO V, the regional IP focal provided a brief culture and IP sensitivity orientation during the 4Ps Integrated Orientation Course for Newly Hired Staff/Personnel last October 7, 2020.</li> <li>• Tools provided by NPMO such as community profile (<b>Annex A</b>) and COVID-19 rapid assessment tool (<b>Annex B</b>) assist the regional IP focals in understanding the specific situation of IPs in their region</li> <li>• Documentation of IKSP affecting the program is continuously reported by regional IP focals to the NPMO thru their IP quarterly report. Through this,</li> </ul>	

Outputs	Anticipated Positive Impacts	Anticipated Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Compliance status Yes/No/ Partial (as of December 2020)	Comments/Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non-Compliance As of December 2020	Issues for Further Action (as of December 2020)
		<p>reciprocity, and redistribution of resources.</p> <p>In communities where traditional livelihood strategies are still practiced and traditional values still held, the introduction of additional money may promote the development of a cash-based economy, with the potential to change social relationships and communal</p>			<p>the regional IP focals shall have an understanding of the distinct culture and needs of IPs in their region. For this period, FO CAR was able to document the IKSP of Tuwali group as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>“Changa”</b> or <b>“Bayanihan”</b> - <i>traditional culture being practice by the Ifugaos until now. It is an act of unity and helping your neighbours in times of need and in crisis to lessen the burden of the family. The person in need will visit his/ her neighbors to join in the Changa. A member of one or two representative of the family may join in the Changa. When performing Changa, the volunteers will not expect anything in return but the family will serve food after the activity as sign of gratitude</i></li> <li>• <b>“Baddang”</b> or <b>“Binnaddang”</b>- <i>Help or Helping A norm being practiced in the community to lessen the difficulty of a family. It is commonly practiced in the municipalities. “Baddang” is being used when a family in a community experiences death, financial difficulties, and among others through financial, any in kind or goods or free labor initiated by the</i></li> </ul>	

Outputs	Anticipated Positive Impacts	Anticipated Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Compliance status Yes/No/ Partial (as of December 2020)	Comments/Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non-Compliance As of December 2020	Issues for Further Action (as of December 2020)														
		integrity.			<p>community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of Pantawid IP staff are continuously accounted and monitored to identify increasing or decreasing trend. This is done in recognition of the valuable knowledge and first-hand information that IP staff can provide on their fellow IPs. For this period, a total of <b>387 IP staff</b> is accounted based on the submission of five (5) regions. Breakdown of this data is as follows:</li></ul> <table><tr><th>Region</th><th>Number of IP staff</th></tr><tr><td>CAR</td><td>224</td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>42</td></tr><tr><td>X</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>XII</td><td>48</td></tr><tr><td>CARAGA</td><td>49</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>387</td></tr></table>	Region	Number of IP staff	CAR	224	I	42	X	24	XII	48	CARAGA	49	TOTAL	387	
Region	Number of IP staff																			
CAR	224																			
I	42																			
X	24																			
XII	48																			
CARAGA	49																			
TOTAL	387																			
			Strengthen the consultation process that allows IP communities to critically analyze the unintended consequences of the program that could affect multiple aspects of their lives. The output of the consultations will be an informed decision by the	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Consultations among IPs are regularly conducted at the field through the conduct of Community and Family Development Session (C/FDS) and field visits. Through the conduct of consultations, issues, concerns and pressing needs especially during the time of the pandemic were gathered by the field workers. The conduct of CFDS served as venue in sharing and in exchange of information and in resolving issues and needs. In FO IX, difficulties in attending eFDS through radio and internet were raised by some</li></ul>															

Outputs	Anticipated Positive Impacts	Anticipated Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Compliance status Yes/No/ Partial (as of December 2020)	Comments/Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non-Compliance As of December 2020	Issues for Further Action (as of December 2020)
			community on if and how to engage the program.		<p>IP beneficiaries during C/FDS. This was addressed by raising the concern to their LGU (Lapuyan, Zamboanga del Sur), gathering commitment from the LGU to distribute radio and sound system per barangay. Parent leaders were also advised to assist in locating the prescribed radio stations or if possible, use their mobile phones. In areas without access to radio or internet, the FO shall produce pamphlets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional IP Focals continuously conduct consultations with IP communities. Limitations however are currently experienced due to COVID-19. For this period, only FO X was able to conduct an IP consultation last November 19, 2020 at Gingoog City, Misamis Oriental. The consultation was participated by Higaonon leaders, NCIP representative, and Pantawid Community Facilitators. Program concerns were raised and addressed during the meeting.</li> </ul>	
			Commission a team of anthropologists to study the potential impacts of the introduction of additional cash on indigenous social	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This was recommended to be included on the technical assistance to be supported by development partner.</li> </ul>	Updates will be provided in the next monitoring period

Outputs	Anticipated Positive Impacts	Anticipated Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Compliance status Yes/No/ Partial (as of December 2020)	Comments/Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non-Compliance As of December 2020	Issues for Further Action (as of December 2020)
			structure, relationships, redistribution of resources, and value of sharing.			
		Despite attention to indigenous women's safety, some women may still be vulnerable during the day they claim their cash allotment because of the distance they need to travel. <sup>1</sup>	<p>Ensure women's safety and practical gender needs during payouts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidate relevant geographic and demographic data</li> <li>• Produce maps of target beneficiaries in GIDA to provide adequate support to indigenous people, especially women.</li> </ul>	Partial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field Offices (FOs) ensure that women, elderly and PWDs are given priority consideration during payouts. Payouts during the pandemic, especially for the Over the Counter (OTC) cases, are monitored and/ assisted by field workers to ensure that beneficiaries' practical gender needs are addressed while still following the community quarantine protocols</li> <li>• SMD developed EIC materials for the announcement/ advisory or safety tips during payouts ("<i>Pabatid</i>") (<b>Annex C</b>)</li> <li>• Data pertaining to payout was identified in the COVID-19 Rapid Assessment for IPs wherein travel time and means of transportation of the nearest bank, ATM and POS from the covered barangays gathered</li> <li>• Continuous mapping of target beneficiaries in GIDA is conducted in the FOs</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Geographic location is a barrier for indigenous women living in isolated communities that often makes it difficult to comply with the program conditionalities. Indigenous women may be vulnerable during the day they receive their cash allotment, since some must walk long distances to reach the payout location. There are cases during the rainy season that women have taken risks crossing flooded rivers in order to comply with the program conditions. The issue of women's safety must be considered, especially those living in isolated communities.

Outputs	Anticipated Positive Impacts	Anticipated Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Compliance status Yes/No/ Partial (as of December 2020)	Comments/Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non-Compliance As of December 2020	Issues for Further Action (as of December 2020)
<b>Delivery systems strengthened</b>	<p>The progressive automation of compliance verification, beneficiary updates, and grievance redress makes it easier for IP households to comply with 4Ps conditionalities.</p> <p>The progressive spread of mobile banking and points of sale in remote areas will make it easier for IP households to rely on a combination of OTC and cash cards as convenient.</p>	<p>For extremely remote areas, individual transportation and other costs incurred in claiming the cash grants are high.</p> <p>Indigenous beneficiaries may pawn or use the cards as collateral to access cash before the scheduled payout, promoting a culture of debt.</p>	Establish arrangements with the Land Bank of the Philippines and other service providers to ensure payouts are strategically located.	Partial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This should be communicated to FMS through the Administrative Services Division of Pantawid.</li> </ul>	Updates will be provided in the next monitoring period

Outputs	Anticipated Positive Impacts	Anticipated Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Compliance status Yes/No/ Partial (as of December 2020)	Comments/Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non-Compliance As of December 2020	Issues for Further Action (as of December 2020)
	<p>Improved indigenous peoples' access to health and education services through strengthened partnership with DepEd and DOH in monitoring compliance to program conditions, which take into consideration geography and cultural realities of indigenous beneficiaries in fulfilling program conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous children are able to comply with education conditionaliti</li> </ul>	<p>Indigenous children do not benefit from the education since it is not responsive to their needs and aspirations.</p> <p>Indigenous women do not access health services when service providers do not respect their indigenous health beliefs and practices.</p>	<p>The NPMO with the IP Unit will define mitigation measures based on the site-specific context.</p> <p>For indigenous communities that are accessible and have access to basic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the partnership with DepEd for the integration of the IP Education curriculum (formal schooling)</li> <li>Strengthen the partnership with the Department of Health to guarantee culture sensitive services that respect traditional health and birthing practices by: (i) providing culture sensitivity training for health practitioners, (ii)</li> </ul>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DepEd, DOH, and NCIP are part of the National Advisory Council and the National Technical Working Group of Pantawid which served the technical and policy making body of Pantawid. The RA 11310 IRR reinforced the convergence among key NGAs through the National Technical Working Group where key agencies are expected to contribute on the improvement of education, health and nutrition among program beneficiaries</li> <li>Regional IP Focals continue to attend Regional Inter-Agency Committee meetings on IP Health (RIACIPH). In FO CARAGA, the regional IP focal was able to raise the concern of IPs in GIDA beneficiaries in RIACIPH meeting regarding the difficulties they experience in accessing health facilities particularly in La Paz, Agusan del Sur. Due to the restrictions brought by the pandemic, the IPs had a hard time travelling to health clinics and availing healthcare services.</li> <li>Issues and concerns related to health and education gathered during field visits were reported during inter-agency meetings. Further, brief orientation on culture and IP sensitivity are continuously provided by regional IP</li> </ul>	

Outputs	Anticipated Positive Impacts	Anticipated Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Compliance status Yes/No/ Partial (as of December 2020)	Comments/Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non-Compliance As of December 2020	Issues for Further Action (as of December 2020)										
	<p>es with access to culturally appropriate methods of teaching and learning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Indigenous women and children are able to comply with the health conditionalities with improved access to essential health care, including maternity care that meets the criteria of availability, accessibility, and acceptability.</li></ul>		<p>hiring IP midwives, and (iii) ensuring immunization education materials are presented in a language IPs are comfortable with.</p>		<p>focals during advisory committee meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Numbers of trained IP health workers are continuously monitored by regional IP focals in coordination with DOH. For this period, Regions II, IX, and X were able to gather the number of IP health workers accounting to 1,010 with breakdown below. Monitoring of IP health workers is important as this has long been identified as one of the facilitating factors in ensuring health compliance among IPs.</li></ul> <table><tr><th>Region</th><th>Number of IP HW</th></tr><tr><td>II</td><td>165</td></tr><tr><td>IX</td><td>598</td></tr><tr><td>X</td><td>247</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>1010</td></tr></table>	Region	Number of IP HW	II	165	IX	598	X	247	Total	1010	
Region	Number of IP HW															
II	165															
IX	598															
X	247															
Total	1010															
			<p>For beneficiaries in isolated or extremely remote areas, other modes of fulfilling the education requirements that are responsive to the situation, plans, and aspirations of the community will be considered.</p>	Partial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>DepEd commits the Last Mile School Program which emphasizes education facilities in GIDA. DepEd also issued Memo No. 30 s.2020 providing guidelines on the use of IP Education Program Support Funds to their regional offices</li><li>The proposed Enhanced Support Services Intervention (ESSI) Guidelines includes the provision of <b>rental subsidy to IP students in GIDA</b> for dorms/ temporary shelter of near the education facility to improve enrollment</li></ul>											



Outputs	Anticipated Positive Impacts	Anticipated Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Compliance status Yes/No/ Partial (as of December 2020)	Comments/Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non-Compliance As of December 2020	Issues for Further Action (as of December 2020)
			<b>EDUCATION</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities articulate the purpose and goals they have for education, taking into consideration unintended impacts.</li> <li>Strengthen partnership with the DepEd IPsEO (Indigenous Peoples Education Office) to ensure quality and responsive education for IP learners.</li> </ul>		<p>and attendance of IP students who are far from education facilities. This is consistent with the recommendations of Pantawid IP unit based on the result of COVID-19 rapid assessment on IPs. ESSI guideline is currently for signature of DSWD Execom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate with DepEd the result of COVID 19 rapid assessment re: <b>717 LET passers</b> and <b>198 non-LET passers</b> belonging to indigenous groups were identified in the conducted COVID-19 Rapid Assessment for IPs. In coordination with DEPED and CHED, these IP educators may be tapped to provide assistance to IP students in the light of distance learning</li> <li>Thru consultations with IPs and NCIP, conduct of FDS and assessments, communities were able to articulate their goals for education. Based on the result of consultations gathered in regions IX and X, several IP parents experience challenges in ensuring the education of their children due to lack of gadgets, limited or no internet connection, lack of supplies for module printing and/or lack of knowledge on the lessons discussed.</li> <li>Through the COVID-19 Rapid Assessment for IPs, plans and preference of IPs in terms of education</li> </ul>	

Outputs	Anticipated Positive Impacts	Anticipated Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Compliance status Yes/No/ Partial (as of December 2020)	Comments/Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non-Compliance As of December 2020	Issues for Further Action (as of December 2020)
					was gathered. Based on the result, <b>72%</b> of barangays (85 barangays) prefers <b>modular distance learning</b> as it may address the prevailing challenge on distance experienced by IP learners and will not compromise the health and safety of the IP students	
			<b>HEALTH</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involve communities to explore all possible options to address the issue of access</li> <li>• Coordinate with service providers to offer alternative service delivery options (e.g., mobile health teams that provide immunization and other health services in GIDAs)</li> <li>• Explore partnerships with other health service providers in isolated communities (e.g., NGOs focusing on health)</li> </ul>	Partial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FDS and field visits serve as venue in involving IP communities in addressing issue of access. Based on consultations conducted in regions IX and X, IPs in GIDA experience difficulties in accessing health facilities. In some areas such as in La Paz, Agusan del Sur in Region X, IPs found it hard to travel to health centers and avail healthcare due to distance and restrictions imposed due to the pandemic. This concern was raised by the regional IP focal during the advisory committee meeting.</li> <li>• Based on the result of COVID-19 rapid assessment for IPs, majority of hygiene/ health kits received by IPs in the covered areas were from CSOs providing assistance to 1,447 households or 4% of the total number of Pantawid IP households</li> </ul>	Updates will be provided in the next monitoring period

Outputs	Anticipated Positive Impacts	Anticipated Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Compliance status Yes/No/ Partial (as of December 2020)	Comments/Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non-Compliance As of December 2020	Issues for Further Action (as of December 2020)
	<p>All indigenous beneficiaries attend monthly CFDSs that are responsive to their needs and aspirations and integrate IKSP.</p> <p>CFDSs promote inclusion and empowerment, which improve the self-confidence of indigenous beneficiaries.</p>	<p>CFDS content is not contextualized to the situation of the indigenous community which may result in cultural change and loss of identity.</p> <p>Inadequate capacity of program staff to facilitate culturally appropriate CFDS.</p>	<p>Enhance existing tools to determine the needs of both indigenous beneficiaries and implementers in developing gender sensitive and culturally appropriate CFDS modules and learning materials that serve to strengthen cultural identity.</p>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In all Integrated Social Case Management Modules, IP affiliations are captured</li> <li>As part of COVID-19 Response and Recovery initiative of the Department, a Rapid Assessment (RA) tool was developed by the NPMO to have an understanding of the IP situation in light of COVID-19 pandemic. The tool was composed of indicators classified in five (5) sections: General Information, Socio-Economic, Political, Health and Education. The rapid assessment tool was administered in 15 regions covering 118 barangays with 33,017 Pantawid IP household/families or 5% of 663,616 total number of Pantawid IP beneficiaries. The tool provided an understanding on the situation of IPs during the pandemic and the appropriate interventions such as the conduct of eFDS.</li> </ul>	

Outputs	Anticipated Positive Impacts	Anticipated Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Compliance status Yes/No/ Partial (as of December 2020)	Comments/Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non-Compliance As of December 2020	Issues for Further Action (as of December 2020)
			Contextualize IEC materials to meet the needs of different target groups (i.e. youth, women, indigenous people, elders, and others).	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kilos Unlad E-Learning Course Program on Support Services Intervention (SSI) provides orientation on IPs and the need for additional support services intervention to IPs <b>(Annex D)</b></li> <li>Advocacy searches such as <i>Salaysay ng Buhay ng Pamilyang Pantawid</i> and <i>Kaagapay ng Pamayanan</i> encourage the involvement of IP families/households/ documentation of good practices and stories of IPs</li> <li>In FO I, a <i>Komiks</i> entitled “<i>Katutubong Pilipino</i>” discussing the brief history of indigenous peoples nationwide was developed.</li> </ul>	
			Enhance capacities of field staff to facilitate culturally appropriate CFDS.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Culture and IP sensitivity trainings are regularly conducted to new and existing regional staff including regional IP focals. In some regions, Culture and IP sensitivity orientations were provided during orientation of newly hired staff/ personnel. In FO V, the regional IP focal provided a brief culture and IP sensitivity orientation during their 4Ps Integrated Orientation Course for Newly Hired Staff/ Personnel. Tribe and Sub-Tribe of IPs in the region and tips to be culturally sensitive in the workplace became the highlight of the discussion.</li> </ul>	

Outputs	Anticipated Positive Impacts	Anticipated Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Compliance status Yes/No/ Partial (as of December 2020)	Comments/Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non-Compliance As of December 2020	Issues for Further Action (as of December 2020)
					Practices such as this, together with capacity building activities, is one way of enhancing the capacities of staff in facilitating culturally appropriate C/FDS.	
			<p>Ensure that FDS modules and learning packages rolled out are culturally sensitive and gender responsive.</p> <p>In areas where indigenous people are a minority and are not comfortable in the presence of many non-IP beneficiaries, FDSs should only include IP beneficiaries.</p>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FDS modules specific for IPs are used in nine (9) regions</li> <li>Learning materials tailored to the new normal was developed such as eFDS. Electronic FDS (eFDS) or the conduct of C/FDS via online platform is also conducted and utilized in IP areas where internet connection is available. The eFDS is not mandatory for all beneficiaries but is highly encouraged.</li> <li>To ensure continuous facilitation of C/FDS amidst the pandemic, creative and IP-sensitive eFDS were conducted in several regions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>FO CAR:</b> eFDS is being facilitated in the region through various modalities such as the eFDS Facebook Post, FDS on Chat or Messaging Group, Printed eFDS, Basa-Pasa or Wall-Dikit, Small Group Neighborhood Sessions (SGNS), eFDS</li> <li>Text Blast, Facebook Live Streaming, and eFDS on Air (Radio and TV) depending on the most</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Outputs	Anticipated Positive Impacts	Anticipated Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Compliance status Yes/No/ Partial (as of December 2020)	Comments/Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non-Compliance As of December 2020	Issues for Further Action (as of December 2020)
					<p>accessible and applicable modality in the IP community (<b>Annex E</b>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>FO I:</b> The Regional Program Management Office (RPMO) used an alternative mode of delivery through the conduct of “C/FDS at Home” using a their developed learning material, the Pantawid Pamilya Komiks (<b>Annex F</b>)</li> <li>- <b>FO V:</b> The region initiated an FDSerye: <i>Mga Samu’t Saring Kwento ng Pagbabago at Pagkatuto</i> wherein partner beneficiaries were engaged to express their opinions, experience, stories and learnings from attending eFDS. Specifically for FDS Serye 4, the topic identified was “<i>Ano ang kahalagahan ng isang katutubo sa komunidad?</i>” (<b>Annex G</b>)</li> <li>- <b>FO X:</b> CSO volunteer uses IP language in the conduct of CFDS</li> </ul>	
	Grievance redress mechanisms are readily accessible and tailored to the needs of the indigenous communities.	Indigenous peoples’ concerns are not captured and properly addressed.	Enhance the capacities of program staff to handle all issues that have culture and gender implications.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed the development of enhanced contents of Pantawid 101 highlighting the revised 4Ps operations manual. Pantawid 101 is a web-based orientation for newly hired and existing Pantawid staff both at the NPMO and RPMO. The module is currently for uploading and shall be officially launched once ready.</li> <li>• Several regions were able to provide</li> </ul>	

Outputs	Anticipated Positive Impacts	Anticipated Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Compliance status Yes/No/ Partial (as of December 2020)	Comments/Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non-Compliance As of December 2020	Issues for Further Action (as of December 2020)
					<p>Culture and IP sensitivity orientation during this period. In FO V, the regional IP focal provided a brief culture and IP sensitivity orientation during their Pantawid Integrated Orientation Course for Newly Hired Staff/ Personnel. Tribe and Sub-Tribe of IPs in the region and tips to be culturally sensitive in the workplace became the highlight of the discussion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Several capacity building activities were postponed due to the pandemic</li> </ul>	
			Institute capacity building activities for indigenous peoples to report grievances issues and concerns.	Partial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is not conducted during this period due to the change in priorities caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.</li> </ul>	To
<b>Poverty targeting, monitoring and connections with complementary social programs enhanced</b>	<p>All IP households are covered under the Listahanan 3 survey</p> <p>Customary leaders will actively participate in the identification of</p>	There is the potential for enumerators to bypass indigenous households, especially in extremely remote areas.	<p>Ensure that no indigenous households are excluded from the Listahanan 3 survey by incorporating the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve coordination with local officials, tribal leaders, parent-leaders, and community</li> </ul>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4Ps NPMO coordinated with Listahanan in ensuring that all existing IP areas of Pantawid are covered</li> <li>Field offices were also provided with the list of 40,676 MCCT beneficiaries (31,380 are IPs in GIDA households) that were not enumerated during Listahanan 2 to ensure that they are prioritized in Listahanan 3. The NPMO has been continuously coordinating with the field offices to ensure that IP beneficiaries are enumerated and encoded at the regional level. MCCT</li> </ul>	

Outputs	Anticipated Positive Impacts	Anticipated Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Compliance status Yes/No/ Partial (as of December 2020)	Comments/Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non-Compliance As of December 2020	Issues for Further Action (as of December 2020)
	indigenous beneficiaries.		<p>facilitators to identify the location and identity of poor households, not only in the main population centers but also in small or remote sitios.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct culture sensitivity training to build the knowledge and skills of the enumerators for engaging indigenous communities in a culturally sensitive manner.</li> <li>• Mobilize indigenous peoples organizations and NGOs working in the area to serve as third-party monitors. They will conduct spot checks to ensure that enumerators do not overlook or</li> </ul>		<p>and IP focals were advised to provide assistance to Listahanan offices as necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name-matching of the 40,676 households were also requested by the NPMO from the National Household Targeting Office (NHTO). Based on September 2020 L3 data, out of the 40,676 households, 22,929 are not in Listahanan 3. This data shall be shared to the field offices to confirm if the households are already enumerated.</li> <li>• Regional focals are continuously coordinating with local officials and community leaders to identify potential IP beneficiaries. IPs recommended for inclusion to the program were endorsed to the NPMO</li> <li>• Prior to the pandemic, culture sensitivity trainings were provided to Listahanan 3 enumerators. In FO XI, the regional IP focal provided orientations on culture and IP sensitivity to several trainings for Listahanan area supervisors and coordinators during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2019. Details of which were reported on the Social Monitoring Reported (as of December 2019).</li> </ul>	



Outputs	Anticipated Positive Impacts	Anticipated Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Compliance status Yes/No/ Partial (as of December 2020)	Comments/Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non-Compliance As of December 2020	Issues for Further Action (as of December 2020)
			avoid remote households in IP areas, especially in isolated communities.			
	<p>The monitoring and evaluation system accurately reflects the physical, social, economic, and political status of both remote, geographically isolated IP communities and those that have roads or are more easily accessible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reliable data is collected from the field to validate population,</li> </ul>	<p>The lack of a national data set describing the ethno-linguistic groups, their number, location, and social, economic and political situation will increase the difficulty of data collection.</p> <p>Unable to regularly monitor program effects on</p>	<p>Explore strategies to ensure IP representation during spot checks.</p> <p>Develop culturally sensitive indicators to capture the context of indigenous communities.</p>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly accomplishment report of the program continuously ensures inclusion of IP data</li> <li>For easily accessible IP communities, IP representation is continuously ensured during spot checks. For IPs in GIDA, monitoring is conducted by field staff and reported to the NPMO thru IP quarterly reports</li> <li>M&amp;E indicators on the IP quarterly reports are culturally sensitive and responsive</li> <li><b>FO V:</b> the developed SSI review tool which can capture GIDAs that are part of Ancestral Domain is still being utilized by the region. Through this tool, the region was able to identify that 60.49% of SSIs for MCCT-IPs in GIDA are implemented within an Ancestral Domain with Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim/Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADC/CADT).</li> </ul>	

Outputs	Anticipated Positive Impacts	Anticipated Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Compliance status Yes/No/Partial (as of December 2020)	Comments/Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non-Compliance As of December 2020	Issues for Further Action (as of December 2020)
	ethnicity, and geographic coverage of the indigenous communities • There is better tracking of impacts and program outcomes for IPs  Program impacts are regularly monitored to ensure the IPP is properly implemented	indigenous communities  Selective monitoring sites (safety concerns)	Produce semi-annual social monitoring reports detailing the strengths and challenges in implementing 4Ps in IP areas.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Semi-annual social monitoring reports are continuously prepared capturing both the strengths and challenges of program implementation in IP areas. The social monitoring report incorporates all submitted IP quarterly reports from regional offices as well as updates from Pantawid divisions at the NPMO level</li> </ul>	
			Conduct an evaluation that compares the impacts of the program on indigenous communities with non-IP communities.	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is not conducted during this period. It is still being discussed with the management.</li> </ul>	

## V. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

21. Information disclosure, consultation, and coordination meetings were conducted throughout the monitoring period. A total of six (6) activities ensuring consultation and participation of IP beneficiaries were conducted during this period. Majority of these activities were conducted thru online platform and were done in celebration of the Indigenous Peoples month in October.

**Table 4: Key Activities Conducted (July 2020 to December 2020)**

Region	Activity	Date/Venue	Participants	Details
<b>CAR</b>	IP Month Celebration	October 30, 2020, Baguio City	32 participants (NCIP, PIA Benguet, UP Baguio, CSO, and 13 IP parent leaders, IP leaders and youth)	In line with the Indigenous Peoples Month, the FO conducted an IP month celebration with the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orientation on RA 11310;</li> <li>• Solo song competition; and,</li> <li>• Poster-making contest with the theme <b>“Defining Cordilleran Resiliency Amidst a Pandemic”</b> (<i>Annex H</i>)</li> </ul>
<b>I</b>	<i>“Salaysay ng Buhay ng mga Katutubo”</i>		N/A	In celebration of Indigenous Peoples month, the Pantawid Pamilya RPMO conducted a regionwide story and poem collection through the <b>“Salaysay ng Buhay ng mga Katutubo”</b> . It was a Story and Poem Writing Contest that highlights the IPs culture and on how the IPs family's life was improved through Pantawid Pamilya particularly on the interventions provided ( <i>Annex I</i> ).
<b>II</b>	<i>Ovovug; Boses ng Katutubong Kabataan</i> , an online spoken poetry contest in celebration of the IP month			Ovovug is an Ibanag term which means “word”. In celebration of the IP month, an online poetry contest was conducted to involve the IP youths in advocating the rights of IPs ( <i>Annex J</i> ).
<b>X</b>	Virtual IP Forum	October 26, 2020	NCIP representative, Area Coordinator of Quezon, Bukidnon, elder from Matigsalog-Manobo tribe, and Pantawid regional IP focal.	FO X invited partner agencies every Friday for the whole month of October to serve as their resource person in eFDS, which culminated on the Virtual IP Forum ( <i>Annex K</i> ).

	IP Consultation meeting	November 19, 2020, Sangguniang Panlungsod building, Gingoog City, Misamis Oriental.	IP leaders, NCIP representative and community facilitators	The consultation aims to reorient the IPs on the MCCT-IP program, and to hear the issues and concerns of the Higaonons. Issues and concerns raised during the meeting was addressed accordingly.
<b>XI</b>	Webinar on Regional Situationer and Harmonization of Culture Sensitivity of 4Ps Implementation in Davao Region.	October 30, 2020	IP Focal, MCCT CMT, MCCT Focal, Community Facilitators and Pantawid Workers Working with ICCs	A Webinar on Regional Situationer and Harmonization of Culture Sensitivity of 4Ps Implementation was facilitated which aimed to equip the knowledge of Field Workers on the Regional IP Situation and Core Values in Serving the IPs and ICCs. The conducted webinar also serves as a venue for the field workers to raise issues and concerns on program implementation.

## VI. CAPACITY BUILDING

22. The project utilized a two-pronged capacity building strategy. The first is to enhance the capacity of DSWD so program staff fully appreciates the issues facing indigenous peoples, and the vital role of IKSP with regard to indigenous education and indigenous beliefs and health practices. The second part of the strategy is to build the capacity of indigenous beneficiaries through their participation in family development sessions that will focus on strengthening their agency by concentrating on collective rights and improving organizational management. For this period, only FO V was able to provide a brief culture and IP sensitivity orientation during their Pantawid Integrated Orientation Course for Newly Hired Staff/ Personnel. In some regions, such as in FO XII, trainings were not conducted due to the limitations brought by the pandemic.

**Table 5: Trainings conducted (July 2020- December 2020)**

Region	Training	Date/Venue	Participants	Remarks
V	Pantawid Integrated Orientation Course for Newly Hired Staff/ Personnel	October 7, 2020	(Not available)	The regional IP focal provided a brief culture and IP sensitivity orientation during the activity. Tribe and Sub-Tribe of IPs in the region and tips to be culturally sensitive in the workplace was the highlight of the discussion.

## VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

23. Pantawid's Enhanced Gender and IP-Inclusive GRS Procedural Guide highlights the need to recognize the indigenous conflict resolution management and indigenous political system in addressing conflict among indigenous cultural communities (ICC). Based on the Enhanced GRS process, if the complainant is an IP, the grievance may be submitted to their IP Chieftain/Tribal Leader and the latter shall be the one to endorse the said grievance to any Pantawid Pamilya staff. Date of intake shall take place upon receipt of the grievance from the IP Tribe's authorized representative. For the resolution of grievance, if the grievance involves an IP, one (1) member of the fact-finding team conducting field validation should be an Indigenous People's Leader or chieftain and IPMR. Numbers of grievances filed by IP beneficiaries per category, per region and per modality are shown on tables 6-9.

**Table 6: Summary of Grievances from IPs per Category (July 2020-December 2020)**

Category	Ongoing	Resolved	Total Number	Resolution Rate
Appeals	13	221	234	94.44%
Cash Card-Related Issues	28	1,509	1,537	98.18%
Gender-Related Issues	7	95	102	93.14%
Grievance on Partner's Performance	0	2	2	100.00%
Grievance on Staff Performance	0	3	3	100.00%
Ineligibility	23	465	488	95.29%
Misbehavior of Beneficiary	24	683	707	96.61%
Others	0	62	62	100.00%
Payment-Related Issues	88	3,040	3,128	97.19%
Social Amelioration Program (SAP) Issues	3	1,991	1,994	99.85%
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>8,071</b>	<b>8,257</b>	<b>97.75%</b>

**Table 7: Description of Grievances under "Others"**

GRS CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY	Description
<b>OTHERS</b> Grievances that do not fall under any established category-type must be indicated here	Inquiries	Inquiries, queries or commendations from the general public.
	Philhealth issues	Inquiries and issues about Philhealth benefits. In case of non-provision of medical services, please refer to category type "Grievance on Partner Performance - Non-provision of services.."
	Scholarship grants	Inquiries or queries about ESGPPA
	Family conflict	Grievance on family conflict (i.e. grant-sharing issues, family issues)
	Change grantee request	Unprocessed change grantee requests
	Lost Pantawid Pamilya ID	Requests for replacement of Lost Pantawid Pamilya ID
	Others	Other grievances that do not fall under the sub-category type not mentioned above. Please specify in the "Description of Complaint" column

24. From July-December 2020, a total of **8,257** out of **130,867** total grievances or **6.3%** were recorded from IP beneficiaries. Of this number, **8,071** or **97.75%** of grievances were resolved as of December 2020. Table 6 shows that most number of complaints are **Payment-Related** accounting to 3,128 cases. This is followed by **SAP issues** with 1,994 cases and **Cash Card-Related Issues** with 1,537 cases.

25. Most number of complaints are from **CAR** with 2,456 cases or 29.7% from the total number of filed complaints from IP beneficiaries, and region **IX** with 2,180 cases or 26.4%. On the other hand, no complaints were recorded from Regions VII, VIII, NCR and BARMM as shown in Table 8.

**Table 8: Summary of Grievances from IPs per Region (July 2020-December 2020)**

Region	Ongoing	Resolved	Total Number	Resolution Rate
<b>CAR</b>	82	2,374	2,456	96.66%
<b>I</b>	0	34	34	100.00%
<b>II</b>	0	347	347	100.00%
<b>III</b>	0	38	38	100.00%
<b>IV-CALABARZON</b>	2	117	119	98.32%
<b>IV-MIMAROPA</b>	20	743	763	97.38%
<b>V</b>	19	45	64	70.31%
<b>VI</b>	5	184	189	97.35%
<b>IX</b>	0	2,180	2,180	100.00%
<b>X</b>	27	667	694	96.11%
<b>XI</b>	30	628	658	95.44%
<b>XII</b>	0	217	217	100.00%
<b>CARAGA</b>	1	497	498	99.80%
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>8,071</b>	<b>8,257</b>	<b>97.75%</b>

26. As shown in Table 9, majority of the received complaints from IP beneficiaries are thru the **grievance form** accounting to 6,988 complaints or 85% while least number of complaints are received thru the hotline **8888**.

**Table 9: Summary of Grievances from IPs per Modality (July 2020-December 2020)**

Mode	Ongoing	Resolved	Total Number	Resolution Rate
<b>8888</b>	0	2	2	100.00%
<b>Email</b>	4	17	21	80.95%
<b>Grievance Form</b>	154	6,834	6,988	97.80%
<b>Phone Call</b>	3	411	414	99.28%
<b>Snail Mail</b>	0	78	78	100.00%
<b>Social Media</b>	6	193	199	96.98%
<b>Text</b>	19	536	555	96.58%
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>8,071</b>	<b>8,257</b>	<b>97.75%</b>

27. IP groups with most number of complaints are **Subanen** with 1,092 complaints or 13.2%, **Manobo** with 637 complaints or 7.7%, and **Kalinga** with 530 complaints or 6.4% as shown in Table 10.

**Table 10: Top IP Groups with the Most Number of Complaints (July 2020-December 2020)**

IP Groups	Total Grievances
<b>Subanen</b>	1,092
<b>Manobo</b>	637
<b>Kalinga</b>	530

### **VIII. COMMUNITY/ FAMILY DEVELOPMENT SESSIONS**

28. Learning materials tailored to the new normal was developed such as eFDS. Electronic FDS (eFDS) or the conduct of C/FDS via online platform is also conducted and utilized in IP areas where internet connection is available. The eFDS is not mandatory for all beneficiaries but is highly encouraged.

29. To ensure continuous facilitation of C/FDS amidst the pandemic, creative and IP-sensitive eFDS were conducted in several regions such as the following:

- FO CAR: eFDS is being facilitated in the region through various modalities such as the eFDS Facebook Post, FDS on Chat or Messaging Group, Printed eFDS, Basa-Pasa or Wall-Dikit, Small Group Neighborhood Sessions (SGNS), eFDS. Text Blast, Facebook Live Streaming, and eFDS on Air (Radio and TV) was utilized depending on the most accessible and applicable modality in the IP community.
- FO I: The Regional Program Management Office (RPMO) used an alternative mode of delivery through the conduct of “C/FDS at Home” using a their developed learning material, the Pantawid Pamilya Komiks
- FO V: The region initiated an FDSerye: Mga Samu’t Saring Kwento ng Pagbabago at Pagkatuto wherein partner beneficiaries were engaged to express their opinions, experience, stories and learnings from attending eFDS. Specifically for FDS Serye 4, the topic identified was “Ano ang kahalagahan ng isang katutubo sa komunidad?”
- FO X: CSO volunteer uses IP language in the conduct of CFDS

### **IX. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

30. Some of the challenges experienced in the monitoring of IPP implementation during this period are the following:

**Table 11: Issues and Challenges (July 2020-December 2020)**

Region	Issues/ Challenges	Actions Taken/ Recommendations
FO V	Lack and difficulty searching for Civil Society Organizations (CSO's) catering services for Indigenous Peoples	Strengthen partnership and conduct CSO and NGA mapping to identify more potential partners in the implementation of programs and services to IPs.
FO IX	There were areas with weak and/or no signal / access to radio channels which could hinder their compliance to CFDS and access to important health and education announcements.	Coordinated the concern with the LGU in Lapuyan and solicited their committed to provide radio with sound system in every barangay.
FO X	IP parents find it hard to assist their	Recommendation to have conduct a

	children in modular classes since they do not have enough knowledge.	dialogue/consultation meeting between DepEd, DSWD and IP Community.
CARAGA	Conduct of monitoring to MCCT areas and trainings to IPMRs, CFs and RPMO staff due to COVID-19 restrictions	Cancellation/postponement of all related activities.

## **X. CONCLUSION**

31. Important results from the implementation of IPP monitoring (June-December 2020):

- Conduct of eFDS and other alternative yet IP-sensitive activities and approaches applicable to the new normal;
- Continuous coordination among government agencies and offices to provide for the supply needs of the IP;
- Pantawid Pamilya divisions in National Program Management Office are adopting IP-appropriate and responsive systems such as:
  - IP Sensitive Enhanced GRS Procedural Guidelines
  - IP Communications Protocol
  - Community Organizing strategy in IP areas
  - Development of Women's Economic Empowerment and Leadership (WEEL) Policy Briefs
  - Development of Pantawid Pamilya IP Framework (PPIPF) stressing the need for sustainability of interventions provided to IP beneficiaries
  - Regular submission of IP-related data

## **XI. PROPOSED MAJOR ITEMS OF FOCUS FOR THE NEXT REPORT**

32. The next semi-annual social monitoring report will be focused on the progress of the implementation of social safeguard activities stated below:

- Revision of IP Quarterly Report template
- Formation of IP TWG at 4Ps NPMO and development of IP-sensitivity and responsiveness monitoring tool
- Integrating the monitoring of IP staff in the program's human resource processes
- Finalization of Culture and IP Sensitivity Training Manual
- GRS initiatives to capture length of time to resolve grievances from IP beneficiaries and reason/s for non-resolution



# ANNEXES

## Annex A: Community Profile Tool

### I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Purok/Sitio	
Barangay	
City / Municipality	
Province	
Region	
Total Land Area per purok/sitio	
Geographical Location / Boundaries	
Distance from Barangay Poblacion (hours and mode of travel)	
Distance from Municipal Hall (hours and mode of travel)	
Topography (upland, lowland, island, coastal, hilly, etc)	
Religious Affiliations	
History of the IP groups residing in the Sitio/ Purok (please use separate sheet)	
History of the Sitio and/or Barangay (please use separate sheet)	

### II. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

DEMOGRAPHY	MCCT		RCCT		NON-PANTAWID	
	IP	NON-IP	IP	NON-IP	IP	NON-IP
Number of Households						
Number of Families						
Number of Individuals	Male					
	Female					

IP Groups in the Community					
IP Group	Dialect/s	Number of Families	Number of Individuals		
			MCCT	RCCT	NON Pantawid

Population per age group												
Age Group	MCCT				RCCT				NON-PANTAWID			
	IP		Non-IP		IP		Non-IP		IP		Non-IP	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-2 y/o												
3-4 y/o												
5-11 y/o												
12-17 y/o												
18-30 y/o												
31-35 y/o												
36-50 y/o												
51-64 y/o												
65 and above												
Subtotal (IP / Non-IP)												
Total												

Number of Children and Youth with Birth Certificate		With Birth Certificate		Without Birth Certificate	
		IP	Non-IP	IP	Non-IP
0-2 y/o	Male				
	Female				
3-4 y/o	Male				
	Female				
5-11 y/o	Male				
	Female				
12-17 y/o	Male				
	Female				
18-30 y/o	Male				
	Female				
Total					

Number of School-Aged Children and Youth Attending	Attending School (formal/ informal)	NOT Attending School (formal/ informal)

School		IP	Non-IP	IP	Non-IP
3-4 y/o	Male				
	Female				
5-11 y/o	Male				
	Female				
12-17 y/o	Male				
	Female				
18-30 y/o	Male				
	Female				
Total					

Number of Adult Who Can Read and/or Write		Able to Read Only		Able to Write Only		Able to Read and Write	
		IP	Non-IP	IP	Non-IP	IP	Non-IP
31-35 y/o	Male						
	Female						
36-50 y/o	Male						
	Female						
51-64 y/o	Male						
	Female						
65 and above	Male						
	Female						
Total							

PWD, Senior, Solo Parent and IDP	Count	With ID?		Interventions Provided (if any)	Remarks
		Yes	No		
PWD					
Senior Citizens					
Solo Parent					
Internally Displaced Persons					
TOTAL					

### III. ECONOMIC PROFILE

#### III-A. Primary Livelihood in the Community

(Most prevalent livelihood in the community)

Crops (please indicate name of crops)	Production Process (pre-harvest to post-harvest processes)	Production cost (cost of farming/ production inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, pesticide, etc., if any)	Utilization (for personal consumption / for marketing)	Market Venue (If for marketing, where do they sell the product?)	Selling Price (How much do they earn per unit?)	Transportation expenses going to the Market venue (two-way)	Mode of transportation to the market venue	Distance (Hours of travel)	Net Income (Total selling price minus the production cost)

Livestock & Poultry (cattle, chicken, goat, pig raising, etc)	Production Process (pre-harvest to post-harvest processes)	Production cost (cost of farming/ production inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, pesticide, etc.)	Utilization (for personal consumption / for marketing)	Market Venue (If for marketing, where do they sell the product?)	Selling Price (How much do they earn per unit?)	Transportation expenses going to the Market venue (two-way)	Mode of transportation to the market venue	Distance (Hours of travel)	Net Income (Total selling price minus the production cost)

Fishery/ Aquaculture (Please specify name of fish/aquatic product)	Production Process (pre-harvest to post-harvest processes)	Production cost (cost of farming/ production inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, pesticide, etc.)	Utilization (for personal consumption / for marketing)	Market Venue (If for marketing, where do they sell the product?)	Selling Price (How much do they earn per unit?)	Transportation expenses going to the Market venue (two-way)	Mode of transportation to the market venue	Distance (Hours of travel)	Net Income (Total selling price minus the production cost)

Harvesting and post-harvest facilities rental (Thresher, rice mill, etc)	Production Process (use separate sheet)			Maintenance and other Production cost	Utilization (for personal consumption / for marketing)	Rental Price (How much do they earn?)	Net Income (Total rental price minus the production cost)

Labor/wage earning (arawan/ sakada etc.)	Production Process (use separate sheet as necessary)	Salary (indicate per production process if possible and whether salary is per day, week or month)	Work location (Where do they work?)	Mode of transportation to reach their work	Transportation expenses going to work (two-way, as necessary)	Production cost (total cost of production inputs per production process as necessary, plus other inputs such as food, board and lodging and transportation expenses)	Net Income (Total salary minus the total production cost)


### III-B. Secondary Livelihood in the Community

(Livelihood that served as support to the community's primary source of income. It may be a seasonal livelihood or income is not significant and will not suffice as primary livelihood)

Crops (please indicate name of crops)	Production Process (pre-harvest to post-harvest processes)	Production cost (cost of farming/ production inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, pesticide, etc., if any)	Utilization (for personal consumption / for marketing)	Market Venue (If for marketing, where do they sell the product?)	Selling Price (How much do they earn per unit?)	Transportation expenses going to the Market venue (two-way)	Mode of transportation to the market venue	Distance (Hours of travel)	Net Income (Total selling price minus the production cost)

Livestock & Poultry (cattle, chicken, goat, pig raising, etc)	Production Process (pre-harvest to post-harvest processes)	Production cost (cost of farming/ production inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, pesticide, etc.)	Utilization (for personal consumption / for marketing)	Market Venue (If for marketing, where do they sell the product?)	Selling Price (How much do they earn per unit?)	Transportation expenses going to the Market venue (two-way)	Mode of transportation to the market venue	Distance (Hours of travel)	Net Income (Total selling price minus the production cost)

Fishery/ Aquaculture (Please specify name of fish/aquatic product)	Production Process (pre-harvest to post-harvest processes)	Production cost (cost of farming/ production inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, pesticide, etc.)	Utilization (for personal consumption / for marketing)	Market Venue (If for marketing, where do they sell the product?)	Selling Price (How much do they earn per unit?)	Transportation expenses going to the Market venue (two-way)	Mode of transportation to the market venue	Distance (Hours of travel)	Net Income (Total selling price minus the production cost)

Harvesting and post-harvest facilities rental (Thresher, rice mill, etc)	Production Process (use separate sheet)	Maintenance and other Production cost	Utilization (for personal consumption / for marketing)	Rental Price (How much do they earn?)	Net Income (Total rental price minus the production cost)



IV. SOCIO-POLITICAL PROFILE

IV-A. Tribal Political Structure

(please indicate traditional name and other details as necessary)

Position	Name	Sex	Member of an IP group (Y / N)	IP Affiliation	Responsibilities
Tribal Chieftain					
Council of Elders	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
Traditional Healer					
Other					
Tribal Officers	1				
	2				
	3				

IV-B. Local Government Structure

Sitio/Purok-Level Political Structure

Position	Name	Sex	group (Y / N)	IP Affiliation	Responsibilities
Sitio/Purok Leader					
Sitio/ Purok Officials	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
Sitio/ Purok Health Worker/ Health Volunteer	1				
	2				
	3				

Barangay-Level Political Structure

Position	Name	Sex	group (Y / N)	IP Affiliation	Responsibilities
Barangay Captain					
Barangay Kagawad	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
Brgy. Health Worker/ Health Volunteer	1				
	2				
	3				
SK Chairman					
IP Mandatory Representative					

IV-C. Non-Government Organizations Operating in the Sitio/Barangay (please use separate sheet as necessary)

NGO Name	Type (Foundation, Religious, Socio-Civic)	Mission-Vision	History (optional)	Organizational Structure	Date of Establishment	Areas Covered	Date of Entry to the Community	Projects Implemented	Status of project	Activities Conducted
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										

IV-D. Peoples Organizations Operating in the Sitio/Barangay (please use separate sheet as necessary)

PO Name	Type (Foundation, Religious, Socio-Civic)	Mission-Vision	History (optional)	Organizational Structure	Date of Establishment	Areas Covered	Date of Entry to the Community	Projects Implemented	Status of project	Activities Conducted
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										

IV-E. Social Services

Health Services Available

Health Facility/Service	Public/Private/ NGO (If private/NGO initiated, please indicate the name of institution)	Classification (Clinic, Birthing Facility, Primary/ Secondary/ Tertiary Hospital)	Location	Distance from Sitio/ Brgy (Hours of travel)	Mode of transportation	Two-way Transportation Expense (if any)	Services Provided

Education Services Available (Please include non-formal education services available such as ALS, Adult Literacy Service, Neighborhood Play, etc.)

Education Facility/Service	Public/Private/ NGO (If private/NGO initiated, please indicate the name of institution)	Classification (Daycare, Preschool, Elementary, High School, ALS, Tech Voc Institution, College, University, etc.)	Location	Distance from Sitio/Brgy (Hours of travel)	Mode of transportation	Two-way Transportation Expense (if any)	Number of Enrolled Students from Sitio/Brgy

IV-F. Utility Services

Water Source (Please list all available water sources)

Water source/s (Spring, Piped water from spring, River, Deep well, Mini dam/hydro, etc.)	Water usage (How the water is used e.g. river for washing clothes, spring for drinking, etc.)	Utilized since when	Location/ Distance from the center of community	Service Provider if any (DSWD/NGA/LGU/NGO/PQ/Private/ Community)	Expenses incurred by the community (if any)

Electricity (Please list all available electric source)

Electric Source (Solar, Generator, Hydro-electric, Local electric power, etc.)	Electric usage (solar for night light and cellphone charging, generator for special events etc)	Utilized since when	Location/ Distance from the center of community	Service Provider if any (DSWD/NGA/LGU/NGO/PQ/Private/ Community)	Expenses incurred by the community (if any)

Telecommunications

Telecommunication network/s	Available?	
Sun	Yes	No
Smart		
Globe		

**V. CULTURAL PROFILE****V-A. Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices** *(Please use separate sheet to elaborate existing IKSP)*

Existing IKSP in the community	Description	IP group practicing the IKSP	Efforts to preserve the IKSP <i>(if any)</i>	Effect of IKSP in program compliance <i>(if any)</i>	Views and Recommendations of the ICC regarding the IKSP	Views and Recommendations of non-IPs within the community regarding the IKSP <i>(if any)</i>	Views and Recommendations of the LGU regarding the IKSP <i>(if any)</i>

**V-B. Cultural map and/or Photodocumentation**

*(Kindly attach a cultural map and/or photodocumentation indicating all the material and immaterial cultural assets and resources of the community such as historical and sacred sites, endemic flora and fauna, etc.)*



**VI. ISSUES AND CONCERNS** *(Processes/ tools may be utilized as needed to effectively capture the history, root cause and other factors affecting the issue/concern)*

<b>Category</b> <i>(Optional)</i>	<b>Issue and Concern</b> <i>(Written account on the history, root cause and other factors affecting the issue/concern)</i>	<b>Actions taken by the community</b> <i>(if any)</i>	<b>Actions taken by LGU/ DSWD or other NGAs/ NGO/ PO</b> <i>(if any)</i>	<b>Recommendations by the community/ LGU/ NGA/ NGO/ PO</b> <i>(if any)</i>
Land and Territory				
Peace and Security				
Social Services				
Self Determination				
Cultural Integrity				
Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program				
Others				

## ***Annex B: COVID-19 Rapid Assessment on IPs Tool***

### **COVID-19 Response and Recovery Rapid Assessment Tool for Pantawid Indigenous Peoples Beneficiaries**

**This form shall be accomplished by the concerned Community Facilitator/Case Worker**

*Please note that the purpose of this rapid assessment is to have a snapshot or understanding of the situation of the Indigenous Peoples due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The results of this assessment will guide the NPMO in developing plans for the Indigenous Peoples as part of the department initiatives on Response and Recovery Plan per Administrative Order No. 03, series of 2020. Further, to determine other interventions to prepare the IPs in the “New Normal” particularly along livelihood, health and education.*

This tool shall be administered in seven (7) barangays: Four (4) Barangays with the most number of IP beneficiaries (MCCT and RCCT combined), and three (3) barangays with IP beneficiaries that has been under an enhanced community quarantine or lockdown. In cases where there are numerous barangays under ECQ, choose the barangay with most number of IP beneficiaries. Kindly submit the result of this tool together with the respective barangay community profile.

#### **1. General Information**

- a. Number of Pantawid and non-Pantawid IP households out of the total number of households/families in the barangay
- b. Number of Pantawid IP households/ families assessed and encoded per SWDI level of well-being
  - Survival
  - Subsistence
  - Self-Sufficient
- c. Number of Pantawid IPs disaggregated per IP affiliation and sex
- d. Number of Pantawid IPs per age bracket (0-5, 6-17, 18-35, 35-60, 61 y/o and above)
- e. Parents/guardian educational attainment (Elementary level, elementary graduate, HS level, HS graduate, college level, college graduate)

#### **2. Socio-economic**

- a. Number and percent of IP beneficiaries without income per livelihood type
  - Farming
  - Fishing
  - Livestock
  - Food processing/ Manufacturing/Small enterprise
  - Wage laborers (*e.g. household helper, laborer, security guard, etc.*)
  - Others

- b. Number of IP beneficiaries CURRENTLY with own garden/farm, livestock/poultry/fish pond per consumption type
  - Own consumption ONLY
  - For selling ONLY
  - BOTH for consumption and selling
- c. Top 5 factors hindering IP beneficiaries from gardening/farming activities
- d. Top 5 factors hindering IP beneficiaries from livestock/poultry/fishing activities
- e. Percent of IP beneficiaries provided with livelihood assistance under SSI or SLP (2019-present)
- f. Existing community resources (*kindly attach resource map or barangay community profile*)
- g. Available livelihood opportunities in the locality, skills and resources needed

### 3. Political

- a. Number of IP beneficiaries provided with Social Amelioration Program (SAP) per MOP type and preferred MOP
- b. Travel time and means of transportation of the farthest/most inaccessible sitio from nearest ATM machine, bank or POS (*two-way*)
- c. Number of IP beneficiaries provided with assistance per source (barangay, municipal, provincial, NGA, CSO) per type (food pack, cash, etc)
- d. Number of grievance filed by IP beneficiaries per category and resolution rate (*March 15 to present*)
- e. COVID-19 response of the barangay

### 4. Health

- a. Number of IP and non-IP COVID cases in the barangay (confirmed, suspect, probable)
- b. Number of IP beneficiaries who needed/availed special/continuous medical attention and psychosocial intervention (*March 15 to present*) per type: PWD, pregnant, senior citizen, dialysis patient, cancer patient, psychosocial intervention, others
- c. Number of BHS/RHU and travel time, means of transportation to and from the nearest health facility (*two-way*)
- d. Number of trained IP health worker (midwife, BHW) staying in the barangay
- e. Sources of COVID-19 information in the barangay (*Please rank from 1-5, with 1 being the topmost source of information*)

### 5. Education

- a. Number of IP students who dropped, enrolled, and plans to enroll per grade/year level
  - ECCD
  - Kinder and Elementary
  - High School

- Senior High School
  - ALS
  - ADM
- b. Number of IPs 15 years and above who can read, write and count (*SWDI data may be used if available*)
  - c. Name, travel time, means of transportation of the farthest/most inaccessible sitio to and from the nearest education facility and learning platform offered
  - d. Number of alternative learning system/ alternative delivery modes offered in the barangay
  - e. Number of IP teachers staying in the community per type: LET passer, non-LET but with education degree
  - f. Recommended learning platform by the ICC, resources needed and hindering factors (*For combination of 2 or more learning platforms or other recommendations, kindly indicate in "Others" along with resources needed and hindering factors*)
    - Face-to-face
    - Online distance learning
    - Modular distance learning
    - TV/radio-based instruction
    - Homeschooling
    - Others (*please specify*)

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.a. Number of Pantawid and non-Pantawid IP households

Barangay Name	# of RCCT IP households	# MCCT IP families	# of Pantawid IP household/family	# of non-Pantawid IP households	Total # of households
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					

1.b. Number of Pantawid IP households/ families per SWDI level of well-being

Barangay Name	Number of Pantawid IP hh/family	Number of IP hh/family assessed by SWDI	Number of IP hh/family with encoded SWDI		
			Survival	Subsistence	Self-sufficient
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					

1.c. Number of Pantawid IPs disaggregated per IP affiliation and sex

Barangay Name	IP Affiliation	Male	Female	Total
1				
2				
3				
4				

5				
6				
7				

*Note: Please enumerate ALL IP affiliations present per barangay. Rows may be added as necessary.*

1.d.

Barangay Name	Number of Pantawid IPs per age bracket				
	0-5 y/o	6-17 y/o	18-35 y/o	35-60 y/o	61 above
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					

## 2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC

### 2. a. Number and percent of IP beneficiaries without income per livelihood type

Barangay Name	Total number of Pantawid IP households	Farming			Fishing			Livestock			Food processing/ Manufacturing/ small enterprise			Wage laborers (e.g. household helper, laborer, security guard, etc.)			Others (Please specify)		
		Number of hh engaged before the pandemic	Number of hh currently w/o income	% of hh currently w/o income out of the number of hh engaged in farming x 100%	Number of hh engaged before the pandemic	Number of hh currently w/o income	% of hh currently w/o income out of the number of hh engaged in fishing x 100%	Number of hh engaged before the pandemic	Number of hh currently w/o income	% of hh currently w/o income out of the number of hh engaged in livestock x 100%	Number of hh engaged before the pandemic	Number of hh currently w/o income	% of hh currently w/o income out of the number of hh engaged in food processing/ manufacturing g, etc x 100%	Number of hh engaged before the pandemic	Number of hh currently w/o income	% of hh currently w/o income out of the number of hh engaged as wage laborers x 100%	Number of hh engaged before the pandemic	Number of hh currently w/o income	% of hh currently w/o income out of the number of hh engaged in livelihood x 100%
1. (Example)	50	30	20	67%															
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			
7																			

Note: IP households may have multiple sources of livelihood. One household may be included in 1 or more livelihood. You may add livelihood type as necessary.

### 2. b. Number of IP beneficiaries CURRENTLY with own garden/farm, livestock/poultry/fish pond per consumption type

Barangay Name	Total number of Pantawid IP households	Own garden/farm						Livestock/ Poultry/ Fish pond					
		Own consumption ONLY		For selling ONLY		BOTH for consumption and selling		Own consumption ONLY		For selling ONLY		BOTH for consumption and selling	
		Number of hh	%	Number of hh	%	Number of hh	%	Number of hh	%	Number of hh	%	Number of hh	%
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													

### 2. c. Top 5 factors hindering IP beneficiaries from gardening/farming activities

(Please rank from 1-5, with 1 being the topmost hindering factor)

Barangay Name	Financial	Lack of transportation to/from the garden/farm	Lack of farm tools and/or seeds	Land dispute	Others (pl. specify)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					

### 2. d. Top 5 factors hindering IP beneficiaries from livestock/poultry/fishing activities

(Please rank from 1-5, with 1 being the topmost hindering factor)

Barangay Name	Financial	Lack of transportation to/from the livestock/ fishing area	Lack of transportation to market the product	Lack of equipment/ tools/ fingerlings	Others (pl. specify)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					

### 2. e. Percent of IP beneficiaries provided with livelihood assistance under SSI or SLP (2019-present)

Barangay Name	Total number of Pantawid IP households	Number of hh/ families provided with livelihood thru SSI						Number of hh/ families provided with livelihood thru SLP					
		Capital Assistance		Skills Training		Livelihood Kit		Seed Capital Fund		Cash for Building Livelihood Assets		Skills Training	
		Finished	Ongoing	Finished	Ongoing	Finished	Ongoing	Finished	Ongoing	Finished	Ongoing	Finished	Ongoing
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													

### 2. f. Existing community resources

(Kindly attach resource map or barangay community profile)

### 2. g. Available livelihood opportunities in the locality, skills and resources needed

(Please list down at least 3)

Barangay Name	Livelihood Opportunity 1		Livelihood Opportunity 2			Livelihood Opportunity 3	
	Skills needed	Resources/ materials needed	Skills needed	Resources/ materials needed	Skills needed	Resources/ materials needed	Resources/ materials needed
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

### 3. POLITICAL

3.a. Number of IP beneficiaries provided with Social Amelioration Program (SAP) per MOP type and preferred MOP

Barangay Name	Total number of Pantawid IP households	Number of HH provided with SAP		Preferred mode of payment (please check one)		
		Cash card	Onsite	Cash card	Onsite	Other mode of payment (please specify)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

3.b. Travel time and means of transportation of the farthest/most inaccessible sitio from nearest ATM machine, bank or POS (two-way)

Barangay Name	ATM machine		Bank/s		POS	
	Travel time	Means of transportation	Travel time	Means of transportation	Travel time	Means of transportation
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

(Kindly indicate ALL available means of transportation to and from the facility. Columns and rows may be added as necessary)

3.c. Number of IP beneficiaries provided with assistance per source per type

Barangay Name	Total number of Pantawid IP households	Number of IP households provided with assistance														
		Barangay			Municipal			Provincial			NGA			CSO		
		Food pack	Cash	Others (please specify)	Food pack	Cash	Others (please specify)	Food pack	Cash	Others (please specify)	Food pack	Cash	Others (please specify)	Food pack	Cash	Others (please specify)
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																

3.d. Number of grievance filed by IP beneficiaries per category and resolution rate (March 15 to present)

Note: Kindly indicate the covering period of data (e.g. as of )

Barangay Name	Type of Complaints	Number of received complaints	% of complaints	Ongoing	Resolved	Resolution rate
1	Appeals					
	Cash card related issues					
	Facility issues					
	Gender-related issues					
	Grievance on partner's performance					
	Grievance on staff performance					
	Ineligibility					
	Misbehavior of beneficiary					
	Payment-related issues					
	Request for social services					
	Support Services Intervention Issues					
	Others (please specify)					
2	Appeals					
	Cash card related issues					
	Facility issues					
	Gender-related issues					
	Grievance on partner's performance					
	Grievance on staff performance					
	Ineligibility					
	Misbehavior of beneficiary					
	Payment-related issues					
	Request for social services					
	Support Services Intervention Issues					
	Others (please specify)					



3	Appeals					
	Cash card related issues					
	Facility issues					
	Gender-related issues					
	Grievance on partner's performance					
	Grievance on staff performance					
	Ineligibility					
	Misbehavior of beneficiary					
	Payment-related issues					
	Request for social services					
	Support Services Intervention Issues					
	Others (please specify)					
4	Appeals					
	Cash card related issues					
	Facility issues					
	Gender-related issues					
	Grievance on partner's performance					
	Grievance on staff performance					
	Ineligibility					
	Misbehavior of beneficiary					
	Payment-related issues					
	Request for social services					
	Support Services Intervention Issues					
	Others (please specify)					
5	Appeals					
	Cash card related issues					
	Facility issues					
	Gender-related issues					
	Grievance on partner's performance					
	Grievance on staff performance					
	Ineligibility					
	Misbehavior of beneficiary					
	Payment-related issues					
	Request for social services					
	Support Services Intervention Issues					
	Others (please specify)					
6	Appeals					
	Cash card related issues					
	Facility issues					
	Gender-related issues					
	Grievance on partner's performance					
	Grievance on staff performance					
	Ineligibility					
	Misbehavior of beneficiary					
	Payment-related issues					
	Request for social services					
	Support Services Intervention Issues					
	Others (please specify)					
7	Appeals					
	Cash card related issues					
	Facility issues					
	Gender-related issues					
	Grievance on partner's performance					
	Grievance on staff performance					
	Ineligibility					
	Misbehavior of beneficiary					
	Payment-related issues					
	Request for social services					
	Support Services Intervention Issues					
	Others (please specify)					

3.e. COVID-19 response of the barangay

(Please check all that apply)

Barangay Name	Social Distancing	Barangay lockdown	Checkpoints/ Curfew	Rapid testing	Swab testing	Information campaign	Others (please specify)
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

#### 4. HEALTH

4.a. Number of IP and non-IP COVID cases in the barangay

Barangay Name	Number of COVID cases					
	Confirmed		Suspect		Probable	
	IP	Non-IP	IP	Non-IP	IP	Non-IP
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

4.b. Number of IP beneficiaries who needed/availed special/continuous medical attention and psychosocial intervention (March 15 to present)

Barangay Name	PWD		Pregnant		Senior Citizen		Dialysis patient		Cancer patient		Others (please specify)		Psychosocial Intervention		Top 5 Hindering factors for non-avallment (please enumerate)
	# of IP beneficiary	# who availed	# of IP beneficiary	# who availed	# of IP beneficiary	# who availed	# of IP beneficiary	# who availed	# of IP beneficiary	# who availed	# of IP beneficiary	# who availed	# of IP beneficiary	# who availed	
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															

4.c. Number of BHS/RHU and travel time, means of transportation to and from the nearest health facility (two-way)

Barangay Name	Number of Barangay Health Stations/ Rural Health Unit	Nearest public hospital			Nearest private hospital		
		Name	Travel time	Means of transportation	Name	Travel time	Means of transportation
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

4.d. Number of trained IP health worker (midwife, BHW) staying in the barangay

Barangay Name	Number of IP midwife	Number of IP BHW
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

4.e. Sources of COVID-19 information in the barangay  
(Please rank from 1-5, with 1 being the topmost source of information)

Barangay Name	IEC materials	Announcement from the barangay	News from relatives/ neighbors	Media (TV, radio, newspaper)	Social media	Others (please specify)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

5.a. **Number of IP students who dropped, enrolled, and plans to enroll per grade/year level**  
*Note: IP students residing in the barangay regardless where the school facility is located*

5.b. Number of IPs 15 years and above who can read, write and count

Barangay Name	Total number of IPs 15 years and above	Number of IPs 15 years and above who can read and write									
		Read ONLY	%	Write ONLY	%	Read and write ONLY	%	Count ONLY	%	Read, write, and Count	%
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											

(SWD) data may be used (if available)

7		
---	--	--

(SWDI data may be used if available)

Nearest education facility/ies (Academic year 2020-2021)																
Barangay Name	ECCD				Elementary				High School				Senior High School			
	Name	Travel time	Means of transportation	Learning platform offered	Name	Travel time	Means of transportation	Learning platform offered	Name	Travel time	Means of transportation	Learning platform offered	Name	Travel time	Means of transportation	Learning platform offered
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																

Barangay Name	ALS	ADM
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

Barangay Name	Number of trained IP teachers	
	LET passer	non-LET but with education units
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

[illegible]

**Annex C: SMD's EIC materials for the announcement/advisory  
or safety tips during payouts**



# PABATID

**TUNGKOL SA PAG-MOMONITOR NG PAGSUNOD SA KONDISYON  
NG BENEPISYARYO NG 4PS SA PANAHOON NG PANDEMYA**

Ngayong Oktubre 2020, **muling sisimulan ang pag-momonitor** sa pagsunod ng mga benepisyaryo ng Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) **sa lahat ng mga kondisyon ng programa sa edukasyon, kalusugan, at FDS.**

Kaugnay nito, **may mga karagdagang alituntunin o panuntunan na dapat sundin ang mga benepisyaryo** alinsunod sa mga panukala at gabay bilang tugon sa kasalukuyang nararanasang krisis at sa mga ipinapatupad na panukala para sa "new normal" mula sa Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Health (DOH), at Local Government Unit (LGU) Ordinances **na siyang magiging basehan upang makatanggap na kaukulang cash grants o tulong-pinansyal.**



@DSWDPantawidPamilya



pantawid.dswd.gov.ph

Kilos-Unlad E-Learning  
**Support Services Interventions**



*Annex D: Kilos Unlad E-Learning Course Program on Support Services  
Intervention (SSI)*



***Annex E: eFDS modalities such as Wall-Dikit and Small Group Neighborhood Sessions (SGNS) conducted in FO CAR***





**Annex F: Pantawid Pamilya Komiks in FO I**



# FDSERYE 4

Kwento ng mga Katutubong Pilipino

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## Ano ang kahalagahan ng isang katutubo sa komunidad?

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“

*Katutubo sila yung mga laong huwaran sa ating lipunan, sapagkat sila ay masisipag at tagapangalaga ng kalikasan na dapat tularan ng mamamayan. Dahil malaki ang ambag nila sa ating kasaysayan dahil sila ang ating pinagmulan. Ang kanilang kasipagan sa pagtatanim sa ating kabundukan hatid sa atin ay pagkain sa hapag kainan. Paano na kung wala na ang ating katutubo baka kalbo na ang ating kabundukan. Sana masuklian lamang ang kanilang kabutihan ng sa gayun mas lalo nilang mapangalagaan ang ating kinagisnang yaman sa kasaysayan. Bilang mamamayan sa komunidad, ipakita natin na hindi sila iba sa atin bagkus tulungan at ibahagi natin ang ating kaalaman at wag natin sila malutin at laitin ng dahil sa kanilang kaanyuan. Dapat sa panahon ngayon ng pandemya ay higit na kailangan nila ang ating pag-unawa, paggalang at pagmalasakit. Ipakita natin na sila ay mahalaga sa atin, respetuhin at mahalin ng sa gayun tularan ng susunod pa na henerasyon. #FDSerye*

”



**GHA PANCHO**

Pahayag ukol kahalagahan ng mga katutubong Pilipino sa komunidad

 @dswdfo5


 [www.fo5.dswd.gov.ph](http://www.fo5.dswd.gov.ph)

 [fo5@dswd.gov.ph](mailto:fo5@dswd.gov.ph)

 #DSWDMayMalasakit





## Annex H: FO CAR's IP Month Celebration



*Welcome Guests and Participants!*  
**PANTAWID PAMILYA INDIGENOUS  
PEOPLES MONTH CELEBRATION AND  
RA 11310 ORIENTATION**

**THEME:** Correcting Historical Injustices  
for Indigenous Peoples' Welfare  
and Rights

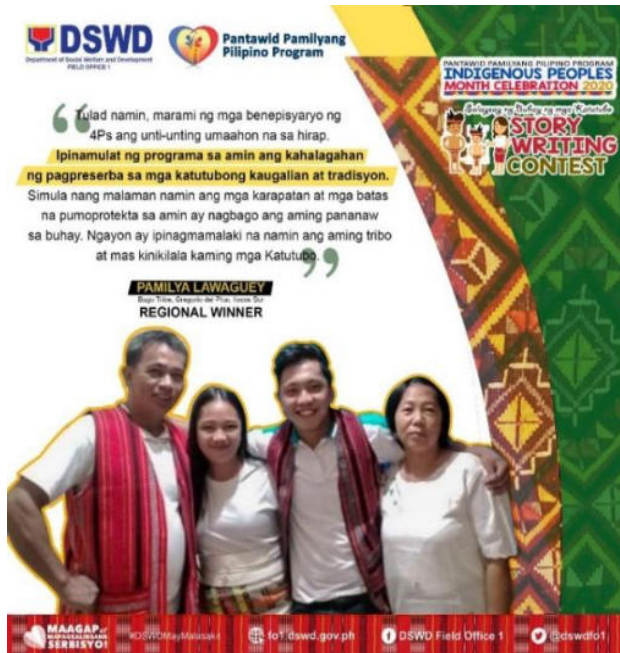
30 October 2020; El Cielito Hotel, Baguio City

*Keynote Speaker:* **Dr. RYAN C. GUINARAN**  
Founder and Executive Director, DITENG, Inc.



*Poster-making contest champion:  
Airah Faith Villegas from Flora,  
Apayao*

## Annex I: “Salaysay ng Buhay ng mga Katutubo” (FO I)



**Lawaguey Family**  
**Regional Winner – Story Writing Contest**



**Jubilee Balonging**  
**Regional Winner – Story Writing Contest**



**Mariano Family**  
**Provincial Winner – Story Writing Contest**

## ***Annex J: "Ovovug; Boses ng Katutubong Kabataan"***

### **• 1<sup>ST</sup> Place**

**SHERWIN BALINGWA BANGCOLENG**  
KANKANA'Y TRIBE  
QUEZON, ISABELA

#### **DAY-ENG D KULTURA KEN HUSTISIA** *(Reverse Poetry)*

Mabuhay, isa akong katutubo!  
Ikahihiya ko ito  
Hindi, kinakailangang itago, isang malaking pagkakamali na  
Malaman ng iba  
Sa kaparangan at pampang ng ating mga ilog na kung saan dumadaloy ang  
kamalayan  
Pinagyaman ang kaloob ni Kabunian  
Dito natin hinabi ang ating mayamang kultura

Tinitignan tayong mababa dahil  
Hindi totoo  
Nabibilang tayo sa lipunan  
Maniwala ka  
Kapakanan at karapatan  
Ang ating tradisyon, pananamit at wika  
Tila nakalimutan na 'pagyamanin'  
Salitang walang kabuluhan, 'diskriminasyon'  
'Magkaiba tayo, may pagkakaiba tayo'  
Niyurakan ang ating inalagaang pagkakakilanlan  
Pawang kabulaanan na  
May batas na pinapatupad(?)  
Kami'y pinapakinggan?  
Dahil ang totoo  
Lupain ng aming mga ninuno na sana kami ang nakikinabang  
Binungkal ang kalaliman, kinulimbat ang yamang nakakubli  
Pinutol ang mga punong lumililim at naging saksi sa ating mayamang kasaysayan  
Papayag na gawin ang nakaraan na  
Wala kaming magagawa, hindi na  
Hindi na kailangang sabihin na  
Na kami'y dapat igalang, makapag-aral at magabayan na  
Mapakinggan ang mga hinagpis at panaghoy na aming isinisigaw

Ako'y isang katutubong kabataan!



### Annex K: Virtual IP Forum



FO X conducted a virtual IP forum with the theme “Making Development Initiatives inclusive for indigenous peoples”. This was attended by NCIP representative, Atty. Dexter Precioso; Area Coordinator of Quezon, Bukidnon, Mr. Rufil Lantong; elder of the Matigsalog-Manobo tribe, Datu Ano Panida; and the Pantawid regional IP focal.

The forum discussed the government’s intervention and measures to correct historical injustices among indigenous peoples’ rights and welfare, as well as the programs and services available for IPs.