

NATIONAL PROGRAM OF ACTION FOR THE 2ND INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

On the basis of the assertion of our collective and individual human rights, which includes our right to self determination and our rights to own, control and use our ancestral lands, territories and resources, we have adopted the following National Programme of Action for the 2nd International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

CULTURE

1. Oppose the commercialization and bastardization of indigenous peoples cultures which are manifested through sponsored festivals, tourism and ecotourism projects.
2. Undertake research and systematic documentation of indigenous knowledge systems and socio-political institutions and compile and archive written and oral histories.
3. Use and preserve indigenous languages with special focus on those with the threat of being extinguished (i.e., Gaddang);
4. Respect and strengthen indigenous socio-political systems that uphold community unity and cohesion;
5. Demand the return of arbitrarily-acquired and appropriated sacred artifacts to the respective indigenous communities;
6. Recognize and ensure protection of indigenous sacred sites from exploitation and expropriation;
7. Promote August 9 of every year as International Day for Indigenous Peoples, by holding regular dialogue- and solidarity-building activities as well as mass campaigns for the promotion of indigenous peoples' rights.
8. Continuously monitor and exclude discriminatory content against indigenous peoples in all forms of media, publications and education materials.

Encourage mainstream media (i.e., print, radio and television) to allocate a substantial amount of airplay and coverage showcasing and promoting indigenous peoples' rights, culture and exemplary practices;
9. Develop and promote indigenous peoples history/language, cultures and tradition through publication via the internet and in informal and formal educational institutions;
10. Promote and support the continued practice of traditional customs even in urban areas. Identify and provide venues or fora for the teaching and passage of traditional customs to the succeeding generations;

EDUCATION

1. Urge the Department of Education, including the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) to integrate indigenous peoples' rights, histories, cultures and situations in the educational curricula in all levels, informal and formal education.
2. Promote bilingual and intercultural education;
3. Strengthen and encourage the implementation of alternative and appropriate community-based pedagogical approaches such as "eskwelahang lumad", "PAMANAKA" (Paaralang Mangyan Na-angkop sa Kulturang Aalagaan), schools of living tradition, mobile teaching methods for semi-nomadic communities, and the like.

4. Ensure the proper training of teachers on the indigenous worldviews, culture, histories and involve indigenous elders and parents in these processes;
5. Institutionalize and encourage the teaching of indigenous cultures (songs, dances, practices), languages and scripts among the indigenous youth;
6. Strengthen indigenous socio-political and cultural institutions that serve as stewards in preserving indigenous knowledge systems
7. Increase budget for education and implement, support and establish scholarship programs for indigenous youth and children which will be accountable and managed by indigenous institutions, with the end of training them to contribute their skills and expertise back to their communities
8. Set up documentation centers, archives, living museums,

HEALTH

1. Encourage and support community-based and culturally appropriate health care and healing practices, which includes, but are not limited to: traditional healers and healing practices as well as herbal medicine
2. Research and document indigenous health practices and knowledge with the aim of giving these relevant knowledge back to the respective indigenous community rather than commercial and pharmaceutical companies. Protect, preserve and develop traditional medicinal plants for the benefit of indigenous communities;
3. Ensure that health hazards of all projects being implemented in indigenous territories such as mining, GMOs, air pollution, toxic chemicals are prevented and if these occur indigenous peoples should be compensated for the health problems caused by these.
4. Address health concerns/problems due to forced evacuations, calamities.
5. Promote the training on indigenous health practices especially of indigenous youth, with the end of passing medical skills to succeeding generations
6. Maintain an easily-accessible database on the health conditions/profiles of indigenous communities, focusing on disaggregation of data according to ethnicity, gender, age and other pertinent culture-sensitive categories, in order to make appropriate responses.
7. The government should provide basic health services (health infrastructures and equipments and personnel) to indigenous peoples communities on the basis of nondiscrimination and equality to make up and rectify the long history of neglect by the government of the health and welfare of indigenous peoples.

HUMAN RIGHTS

1. De-militarize indigenous communities and stop recruitment of indigenous persons by paramilitary groups and address the negative effects of militarization on the economy, culture and socio-political life of the indigenous peoples, such as but not limited to: human rights violations, disruption of economic activities, abandonment of women and children, entry of videoke bars and anti-social activities. Remove private armies and paramilitary groups in indigenous territories.
2. Provide legal, political and moral support to indigenous leaders who are wrongfully persecuted by the Philippine government. Provide legal centers in the local levels that shall provide assistance to these victims.
3. Assert the return of ancestral domains/lands to rightful indigenous communities, especially those that were used for extractive industries and military reservations.

4. Urgently adopt and implement the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and invite him for a follow-up visit as soon as possible.
5. Stop to the labeling of indigenous organizations as terrorist; Recognize the right to association and peaceful assembly of indigenous peoples. Stop the divide and rule tactics of the government and the military as well as corporations by sowing disunity and intrigues in indigenous peoples' communities which result into their fragmentation.
6. Recognize, monitor and implement agreements reached between indigenous communities and government, like those forged between the Mangyans and Philippine Military in Mindoro.
7. Support the implementation of local to provincial legislation towards recognizing the principle of free, prior and informed consent on all aspects of development projects and programs, setting up of detachments, military operations.
8. Research, document and replicate exemplary practices of indigenous peoples in relation to good governance and conflict resolution.
9. Assess the implementation of the IPRA, with the active participation of indigenous communities.
10. Ensure representation and participation in local governance, from barangay to regional levels, through the creation of special bodies like the affairs council or an IP concerns desk in LGUs.
11. Ensure effective and meaningful participation in choosing their leaders and representative that are accountable to the communities. Stop political misrepresentation of indigenous peoples.
12. Ensure the FPIC and genuine participation of the community in all stages of project development - planning, implementation, evaluation & management.
13. Enact policies that would ensure due compensation/redress to communities adversely affected by destructive development projects.
14. Recognize and use traditional methods of conflict resolution, (i.e., bodong system, council of elders), maintain and develop the positive aspects while correcting negative practices, such as tribal wars.
15. Recognize the positive aspects of the indigenous adjudication system especially in resolving conflicts through consensus-building , such as the roles of traditional mediators (collapse with item on conflict resolution, moved to socio-econ)
16. Recognize and integrate indigenous justice systems and customary laws which promote and protect indigenous peoples' rights.
17. Stop the killings of indigenous peoples and members and investigate cases of political killings of IPs and prosecute and penalize the perpetrators.
18. Urge the government to vote for the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples during the 61st Session of the UN General Assembly and for the government to implement this Declaration.
19. Urge the government to immediately ratify the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

ENVIRONMENT

1. Respect the right of indigenous peoples to conserve and protect their environment.
2. Ensure the participation of communities in all aspects of development projects and programs that would directly affect them. Obtain the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous communities in any development project within their domain.
3. Undertake participatory research and ensure full access on researchers done by government, the UN and the academe on the adverse impacts of climate change and the proposed alternatives such as bio-fuels, hydropower, on indigenous territories and address this accordingly;
4. Resist development aggression and its concomitant policies and programs that degrade the ecological integrity of ancestral domain.
5. Encourage periodic consultations, conferences and sharing of experiences among indigenous communities with regards to sustainable use of resources.
6. Immediate cessation of corporate and large scale mining, cancel all large scale mining applications and expeditiously rehabilitate mined-out areas. Compensate communities damaged or affected by large scale mining and return the ancestral lands of the indigenous peoples appropriated by mining corporations
7. Undertake studies on the impact of ecotourism on the environment, identify laws or aspects of laws and policies which are in conflict with the protection and respect of indigenous peoples' rights, e.g. NIPAS, Mining Act, Revised Forestry Code, etc. and campaign for the reform or repeal of such laws.
8. Develop small scale mining as an alternative in indigenous communities. Strengthen existing indigenous practices regulating small scale mining, educate and organize small scale miners to ensure the continued practice of sustainable mining practices that benefit the communities and preserve the environment.
9. Preserve existing indigenous sustainable agricultural practices. Respect the preference of IP's to plant indigenous varieties and ban the use of GMOs in IP areas. Declare IP communities as GMO-free areas and monitor its strict implementation.
10. Discourage the use of mono-cropping methods and technologies (e.g. gmelina plantations, hybrid rice, vegetables, etc.) that destroy the biodiversity in indigenous peoples' areas.
11. Support and strengthen indigenous systems of natural resource management and preservation of the environment (e.g., lapat, muyong, lampisa).
12. Increase capacities of indigenous peoples to implement aspects of the Convention on Biological Diversity which are relevant to them.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Ensure that the framework which underpins indigenous peoples' genuine social and economic development is recognition of our right to self determination and respect of our rights to land, territories and resources.
2. Operationalize human-rights based approach to development which will be based on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
3. Recognize traditional and sustainable agricultural systems towards food security and food sovereignty.
4. Ensure that Official Development Assistance (ODA) is used for the benefit of indigenous peoples and communities and install mechanisms for accountability and

transparency and full participation of indigenous peoples in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

5. Urge the ADB to strengthen its IP policies within the framework of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and to ask the World Bank to change its provision of Free Prior and Informed Consultation to Free Prior and Informed Consent to be consistent with the said Declaration.
6. Ensure support for communities that have developed ADSDPP with the full recognition of indigenous peoples rights lands, resources and territories;
7. Address conflicts arising between ancestral land recognition and delineation and agrarian reform, particularly the granting of CLOAs.
8. Oppose agricultural modernization, which includes the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, hybrid varieties and genetically-modified organisms.
9. Ensure access to appropriate technology beneficial to indigenous communities;
10. Delineate productive agricultural areas in the communities in order to preserve and ensure food security while at the same time conserving forest resources which includes recovery and use of traditional forest species;
11. Ensure full and effective participation of indigenous peoples to government mapping activities and delineation of ancestral lands and domains.
12. Promote the use of participatory, appropriate and locally-based resource management practices on indigenous communities, such as, but not limited to the following:
 - a. Agroforestry
 - b. Sustainable use of non-timber products
 - c. Reforestation
 - d. Community seed banking
 - e. Sloping agriculture land technology
 - f. Contour farming
13. Adopt participatory and multi-stakeholder approaches to economic and social development
14. Encourage periodic consultations, conferences and sharing of good practices and experiences among indigenous communities with regards to a more inclusive and dialogic sustainable development
15. Adopt indigenous science and technology. Stop the promotion of cost-intensive technology and develop culture-sensitive and sustainable agricultural technologies.
16. Implement agricultural projects that respect indigenous cooperative and mutual labor exchange practices such as the “ub-ubbo,” “bayanihan” and “dagyawan” systems and discourage exploitative wage labor
17. Stop dumping and importation of agricultural products that compete with local crops and cause bankruptcy and indebtedness among indigenous farmers.
18. Undertake Environmental and Social and Poverty Impact Assessments and Human Rights Impact Assessments of development projects with full and effective participation of indigenous peoples.
19. Develop and protect indigenous crops and livestock and stop biopiracy of indigenous plants, genetic resources and knowledge.
20. Create fair trade centers that will benefit indigenous farmers, breeders, crafts persons and eliminate mutli-middle person system;

21. Protect IPs from commercialization and patenting of indigenous designs and handicrafts.

This is the national expression of the UN Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People. This is meant to reinforce and complement the UN Programme of Action. In order to promote and implement this Programme of Action we have established the Philippine Indigenous Peoples' Network for the Second International Decade which will implement this program and which will generate support from the Government, the UN and other multilateral organizations. We stress that for this to be implemented the government should increase the budget for health, education, other social services and cultural programmes targeted for indigenous peoples.

Gender sensitivity and gender needs analysis should be a cross-cutting theme and concern for all the activities in this programme.

We are affirming our commitment to implement this programme and this will be the basis of our engagement and partnership with the government, the UN and other multilateral organizations, NGOs and the broader society in relation to their programs and policies on indigenous peoples. We look forward to the use of this programme to promote the objectives of the Second Decade and realize the theme "Partnership for Action and Dignity".

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