

A photograph of a group of indigenous people, including children and an elderly woman, looking attentively at something off-camera. The woman in the foreground is wearing a white headscarf and has her hand near her face. The children are wearing red shirts. The background is a solid red color.

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**Data Disaggregation for
Indigenous Peoples**

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Data Disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples

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COVER PHOTO: Community gathering in Malabing Valley, Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya by Clint Bangaan

MAP: Nueva Vizcaya GIS Resource Center, page 12

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Indigenous Perspectives

Volume VIII, Number 2

A Journal of Tebtebba Foundation

**Data Disaggregation for
Indigenous Peoples**

Foreword

In most government and intergovernmental data, data collection and disaggregation on indigenous peoples are inadequate. This has significant bearing on how the myriad problems that indigenous peoples are confronted with, are addressed decisively. These include non-recognition and denial of basic human rights, discrimination, inequality and exclusion of indigenous peoples in decision-making processes.

On the global level, the importance of data collection and disaggregation for indigenous peoples can be gleaned from the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues' recommendation that stated this as a "topic of primary importance." In its first two sessions in 2002 and 2003, the Permanent Forum identified "data collection as an urgent priority."

As a follow through to the Permanent Forum's recommendations, the Inter-Agency Support Group (IASG) of the UNPFII, composed of UN agencies and intergovernmental bodies, prepared a UN paper entitled "Joint Paper on Data Collection and Disaggregation by Ethnicity" in 2003. In 2004, a Workshop on Data Collection and Disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples" was convened. Attended by experts from the UN system, intergovernmental organizations, governments, academe and indigenous organizations, this workshop made several recommendations to the Permanent Forum on "promoting better collection and data disaggregation concerning indigenous peoples." Specifically, it recommended that "...in all relevant data collection exercises, Member states include questions on indigenous identity with full respect for the principle of self-identification."

As its contribution to this very important initiative, Tebtebba, with the support of the UN Development Programme-Regional Indigenous Peoples Programme (UNDP-RIPP), conducted a Data Disaggregation Pilot Project in Nueva Vizcaya Province in northern Philippines in mid-2005-2006. Among its objectives was to "develop a methodology of ethnicity data disaggregation" with the view of replicating this in other indigenous communities. In the global setting, it hopes to be an initial step to generate baseline data that will input to identifying "indicators of well being and perspective of development" of indigenous peoples.

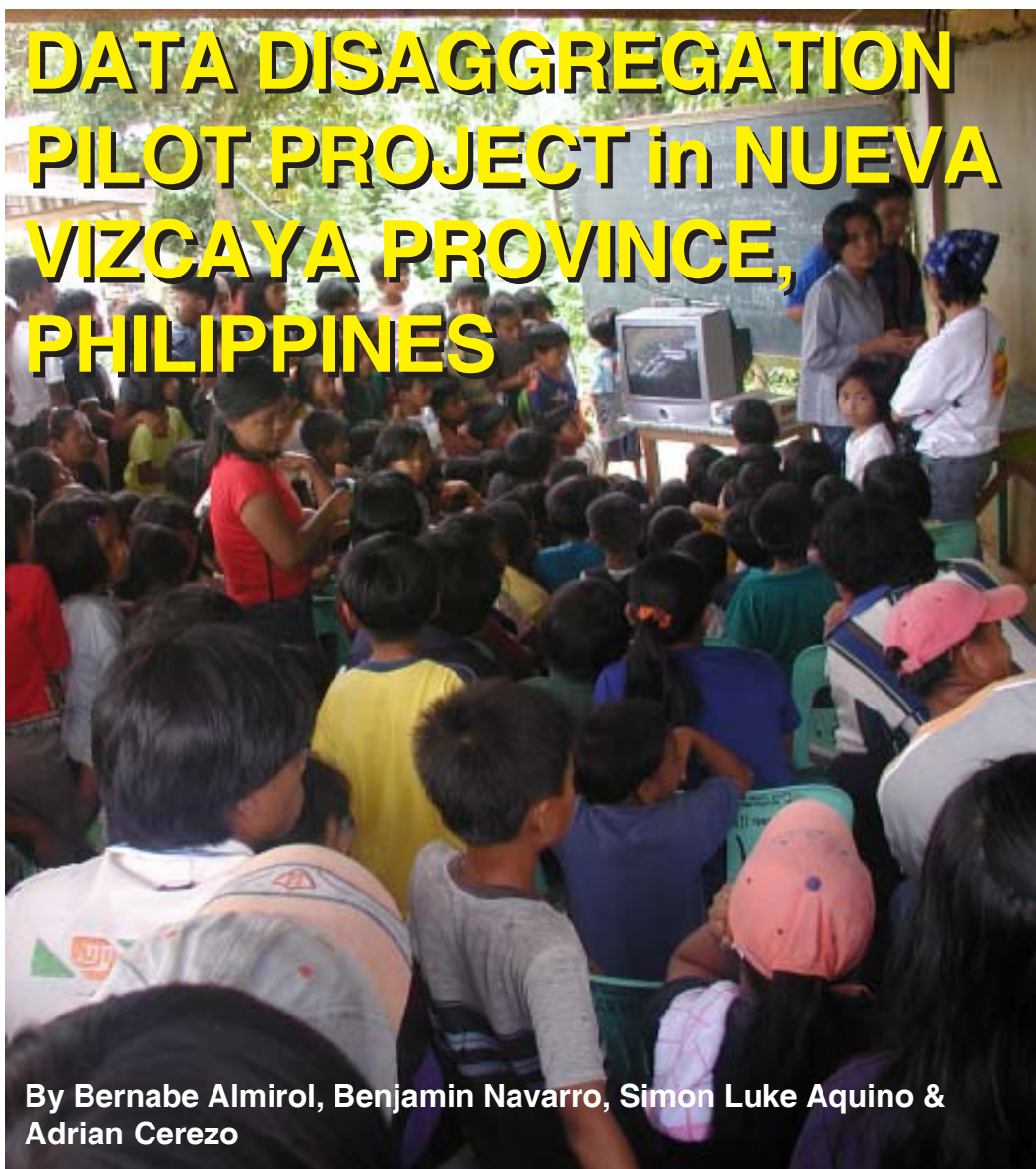
This issue of **Indigenous Perspectives** focuses on data collection and disaggregation to underscore its relevance for indigenous peoples. Specifically, the results of the Data Disaggregation Pilot Project in Nueva Vizcaya Province is discussed. This project has shown that data disaggregation for indigenous peoples can be undertaken in the village level and such methodology can be developed to conform with existing standards. Included also, as annexes, are the IASG joint paper and the report of the Workshop on Data Collection and Disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples as context to the discussion on data collection and disaggregation for indigenous peoples.

Tebtebba would also like to acknowledge the support that the UNDP-RIPP has given without which this initiative would not have been possible; and to the project team that has tirelessly worked to make this project a success: Leah Enkiwe-Abayao, Bernabe Almirol, Benjamin Navarro, Simon Luke Aquino, Adrian Cerezo, Josephine Almirol, Josefa Ortiz, Edgar Bartolome, Marivic Palma, Vibian Arzadon, Ronalie Way-as, Vanessa Lyn Inocencio, Camilo Quiano, Jr., Ronald Barroga and Ramon Gallo; and to Bernice See who helped in the initial stages of the project. ❖

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DATA DISAGGREGATION PILOT PROJECT in NUEVA VIZCAYA PROVINCE, PHILIPPINES



By Bernabe Almirol, Benjamin Navarro, Simon Luke Aquino & Adrian Cerezo

Executive Summary

THE DOCUMENT THAT SHAPED THE NUEVA VIZCAYA DISAGGREGATION Pilot Project (NVDDPP) concluded that one of the challenges being faced by indigenous peoples today is the recognition of their right to self-identify. It has been known that without this right, indigenous peoples will remain faceless and will not be counted as a distinct group in official census.

A few years back, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) already identified data disaggregation as an urgent need. The Sec-

ond Session of the Forum recommended to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) the holding of a workshop on “the collection of data concerning indigenous peoples” as part of the effort in data disaggregation.

Alongside this thrust, Tebtebba Foundation proposed a research project to the United Nations Development Program-Regional Indigenous Peoples Program (UNDP-RIPP) that is based in Bangkok, Thailand. The project’s main purpose is to develop a methodology for data disaggregation. Nueva Vizcaya, a province in Northern Philippines, was chosen as the study area because of its diverse population comprising mostly of indigenous groups mixed with a larger group of non-indigenous migrants.

The final draft of the Research Design/Outline¹ for the NVDDPP was completed on September 26, 2005, and subsequently, a project team was organized by mid-October 2005. A project manager, three research assistants, three data encoders, and three volunteer statisticians were tapped to work on the project. The head of the Research Desk of Tebtebba Foundation served as the project coordinator.

The initial work plan adopted a strategy to pilot household data gathering and survey in three towns of Nueva Vizcaya. Household data gathering in the remaining 12 towns and survey in three more towns were simultaneously conducted thereafter.

The study adopted a framework by which a disaggregated data on indigenous peoples could be used to monitor rights-based indicators of development. Available records show that the Philippine government’s National Statistics Office (NSO) in its surveys used the “mother tongue” variable instead of asking how a person identify his or her ethnicity. In this study, knowledgeable key informants were tapped to identify the ethnicity of households in a village. This was later validated by a number of survey respondents taken randomly from among the identified indigenous population.

After the data gathering design was developed, pre-testing of the instruments were done in several villages of the three pilot towns. Enhancements in the instruments such as survey forms and survey guidelines were adopted before they were used.

After the pilot testing, the recommendation to reduce the survey sample size to 600 from the original 1,200 was formally adopted. Due to time constraint, a request was made to UNDP-RIPP for the extension of the project’s timetable until October 2006.

The experiences gained from this initiative suggest that population data disaggregation focused on ethnicity is possible when it starts from the village level and especially when key informants could competently identify the ethnicity of households living there. However, this observation does not override the internationally accepted definition that ethnicity is “self-ascribed” and thus, any information gathered is still more reliable when taken from a census.

Although conducted using only a randomly selected sample, the household survey is a significant validation of the data derived from the key informants and focused group discussions. Because ethnicity was viewed as “self-ascription” or “by ascription of others,” some people identify themselves differently from what others call them. For example, in Nueva Vizcaya, an indigenous ethnic group call themselves the Bugkalot while others historically know them as the Ilongot.

Focused group discussions were held to gather deepening insights on how and why indigenous peoples self-identify differently from what others traditionally call them. The discussions also surfaced facts about their history, the present territories which they occupy, and the communities where they are now integrated. Facts that could not be extracted from the survey questionnaire were also gathered from the discussion groups.

The village household lists that were gathered were different from the official household data of the NSO census which lumped many groups under the category of “others.” Ethnicity data gathered from the village lists showed that 28.8 percent of the households belong to original inhabitants of the place and from other indigenous peoples from neighboring provinces. The Iluko-speaking group remains to be the majority group among Nueva Vizcaya’s households.

The survey generated data that approximates the indigenous peoples’ level of satisfaction towards basic services provided by the government. It also measured political participation and the degree of cultural disintegration among indigenous peoples.

There are a number of relevant experiences and lessons that were derived from the study. Several factors affecting the collection and management of population data, territorial disputes among local governments, political considerations and the contentious issues about ethnicity were discovered. Also, the implications of formal and informal project tie-ups with government stakeholders, particularly the National Statistics Office and National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), have not been considered prior to the drafting of the terms of reference to implement the project.

There are recommendations floated by policy advocates and government agencies during the public presentation of the result of this study. Among the recommended actions were:

- a. building capacities of local government to gather and maintain their own population data;
- b. the inclusion of the ethnicity variable in future national censuses;
- c. a gender-balanced approach in interviewing households; and
- d. respond to the poor educational status of indigenous peoples in Nueva Vizcaya through non-formal education program and address the lack of livelihood for indigenous women.

This pilot project has showed that under a favorable policy framework that was set by the Philippine Statistical System (PSS), the development of a village-level data collection and management system is worth pursuing.

Background

The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) identified data collection and disaggregation on indigenous peoples as a work area of primary concern. This is partly because of insufficiency or perhaps lack of data on the demographic characteristics and conditions of indigenous peoples. A workshop on Data Collection and Disaggregation was held last January 19–21, 2004 in New York, U.S.A. involving experts from the UN system and other inter-governmental organizations, governments, indigenous representatives and academia to address these concerns. The workshop resulted in the recommendation to promote better data collection and disaggregation concerning indigenous peoples. International organizations working with or addressing indigenous peoples' concerns expressed that there is generally a lack of systematic collection and documentation of disaggregated data on indigenous peoples on socio-economic development, education, health, land issues, large development projects, development infrastructure, labor and employment, and human rights violations.²

Following this, Tebtebba Foundation (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education) envisioned to make a contribution by conducting an exploratory endeavor to generate data as well as to come out with a methodology in conducting data collection and disaggregation for indigenous peoples. With funding from UNDP-RIPP, this project aimed to conduct a pilot study on data collection and disaggregation relevant to indigenous peoples especially in the Philippine setting where policies favoring their rights are already in place. On the global setting, data disaggregation hopes to be an initial step to generate baseline data that will input in identifying "indicators of well being and perspective of development" of indigenous peoples, among others.

While the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) already took effect, it is sad to note that its implementation has been hindered by insufficient data that could be used as a basis to translate its pronouncements and policies into programs and projects. The need for systematic disaggregated data on indigenous peoples is crucial for the implementation of policies and programs for them. On the other hand, we look into this as a venue to test possible reforms in the process of obtaining and classifying demographic data like reflecting what the law provides for in terms of policy reforms and executive actions beneficial to indigenous peoples.

The present Philippine census system maintained by the National Statistics Office operates on a framework that does not fully address matters regarding

ethnicity, indigenous issues, and concerns as defined in the IPRA.³ The framework falls short in addressing indigenous peoples' concerns for the following reasons:

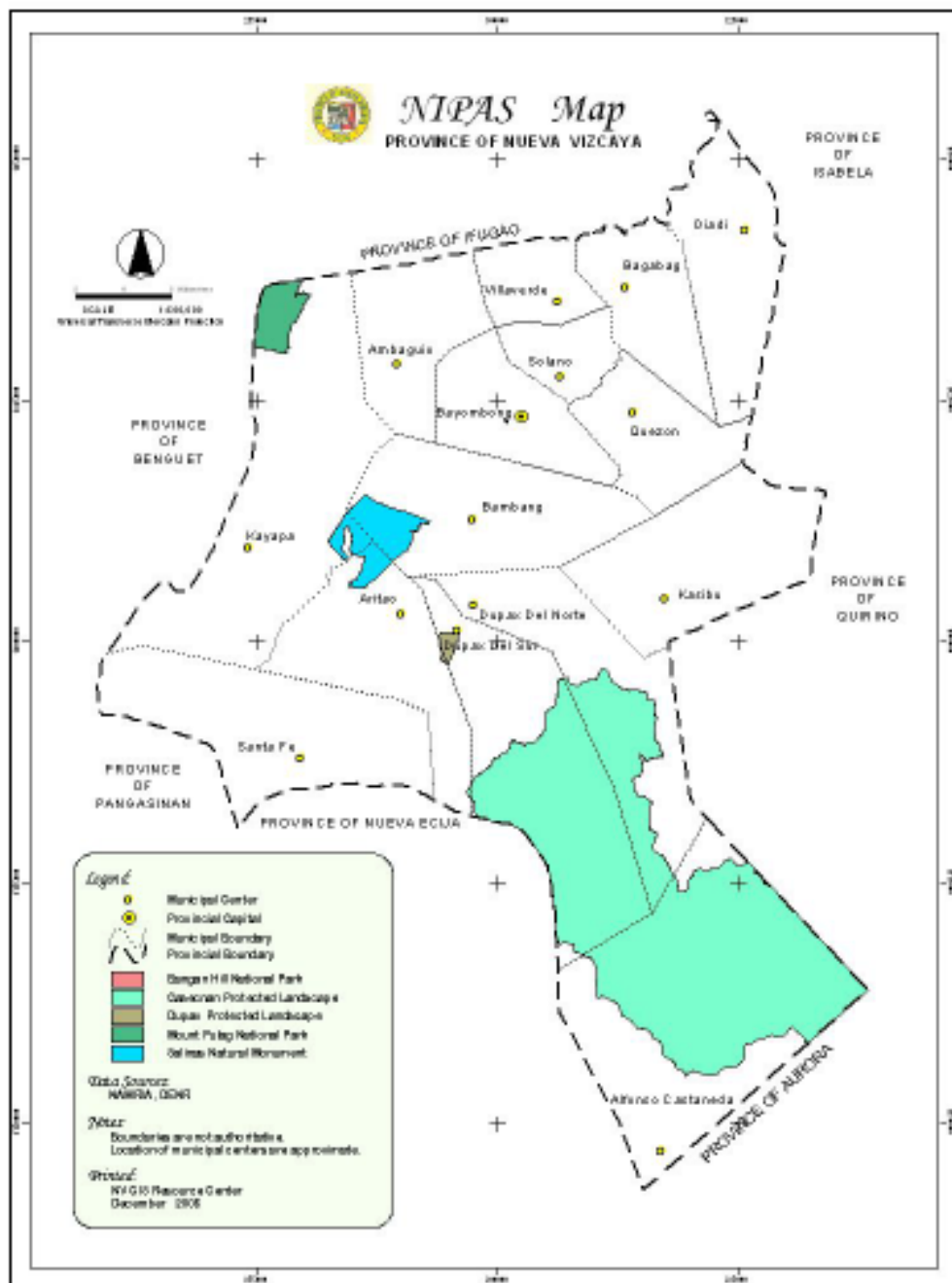
- a. It uses only "mother tongue" as basis for identifying the ethnicity of a person and because of this, the characterization of the indigenous peoples' household is obscured in the general household description officially reported;
- b. Disaggregation of population by ethnicity (as to what is publicly available) does not extend lower than provincial level;
- c. Statistics and other vital information regarding people's views on government social services are kept by agencies and private survey firms. Any data gathered or any conclusion derived from these agencies and private survey firms are not usually recognized by government. As a result, the recipient or beneficiary of the service is unable to access information and is unable to avail official mechanisms for effective feedback.

Considering the above information, this project attempts to innovate by using other means of data gathering process different from the usual government's process by: (a) exploring cultural milieu and other bases of ethnicity,⁴ (b) determining accessibility to government services by indigenous peoples, and (c) identifying political circumstances affecting the welfare and development of indigenous peoples. As an exploratory effort, the project aimed to undertake the data collection and disaggregation from one province in the country with a substantial population of indigenous people that has a mixed of large non-indigenous ethnolinguistic groups. One of the specific concerns is to establish a population of indigenous peoples in such province and produce qualitative data from the situation of indigenous peoples.

The Research Site

Nueva Vizcaya is one of the five provinces of Region II in northeastern Luzon, Philippines. It is bounded on the north by the Ifugao and Lamut Rivers, on the northeast by the province of Isabela, on the east by the Quirino Province and the Sierra Madre mountain range, on the west by Benguet and the Cordillera mountain range, on the south by the Caraballo Mountain Range, on the southeast by Aurora Province and on the southwest by Pangasinan. The land area of the province is approximately 437,880 hectares.

Nueva Vizcaya is 250 kilometers from Manila, the country's capital, and is accessible through four entry points: 1) through the Dalton Pass in the southern town of Santa Fe; 2) through the Cagayan Valley Highway (Daang Maharlika) in the northern town of Diadi; 3) through the Nueva Vizcaya-Banaue Road pass-



Map of Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines

ing though the town of Bagabag; and 4) through the Nueva Vizcaya-Benguet Road in the western town of Kayapa. Air access is available through private planes landing at the Bagabag Airport.⁵

The province of Nueva Vizcaya was chosen as the project site for the following reasons:

- a. the province is the homeland of several indigenous peoples namely the Bugkalot, Kalanguya, Ifugao, Isinai, Gaddang, Ibaloi and Iwak groups;
- b. the province is a settling place for several indigenous peoples coming from the adjacent provinces of Ifugao and Benguet;
- c. there is a very significant population of lowlanders from the other provinces of northern Luzon who belong to the dominant population;
- d. the issue of indigenous identity is being used for or against development project, pitting one indigenous group against another.

Research Design and Methodology

The Research Problem

Generally, this research project tries to address the problem of having no disaggregated population data on indigenous peoples. This study explores the possibility of collecting and disaggregating data on the indigenous peoples of Nueva Vizcaya that could help define their social, economic, political, and cultural conditions and situations.

Specifically, the following questions are posed as a guide in the overall conduct of the study:

- a. Who are the indigenous peoples of Nueva Vizcaya? What defines their situation based on demographic data, socio-economic, and political data?
- b. What available information can be collected and analyzed with respect to the situation of indigenous peoples in Nueva Vizcaya?
- c. What are the implications/effects of non-disaggregated data on policies, programs, and plans on indigenous peoples?
- d. What are the development perspectives of indigenous peoples in Nueva Vizcaya?
- e. How can the analyses of the situation of the indigenous peoples of Nueva Vizcaya serve as an influence to policies, programs and plans for indigenous peoples?

Research Objectives

Two objectives were kept in mind to disaggregate population data and to undertake a survey of indigenous peoples in the province of Nueva Vizcaya.

- a. Develop a methodology of ethnicity data disaggregation with a long term view to determine the feasibility of replicating this in other areas or define ways in which to implement similar efforts;
- b. Generate data needed to explain the situation of indigenous peoples in Nueva Vizcaya.

The data generated shall be used for policy advocacy, campaigns, and education at the local level. This initiative hopes to complement the efforts of the National Statistics Office, which is tasked to collect demographic data and other important statistics for national planning interests.

Specifically, this study aims to:

- a. Capture the relevant socio-economic characteristics of the indigenous peoples (IP) household;
- b. Verify ethnic roots of indigenous peoples;
- c. Determine the extent of access of indigenous peoples to government services;
- d. Determine the political participation of indigenous peoples;
- e. Appraise the degree of disintegration of indigenous peoples' cultural markers.

Methodology

The study involves two types of population data sources—administrative and survey data. Existing census data is used as a baseline to compare with gathered data. In this section, the survey design and the focused group discussion methodologies are explained in detail.

After disaggregating ethnicity data, the second task that was completed was the development of a survey design that responds to the needs identified by the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. The following was taken into consideration:

Conceptual framework must be developed with rights-based indicators to ensure that the data to be collected would be relevant to indigenous peoples, while allowing for the measurement of issues crucial for indigenous peoples' development and rights, such as control over land and resources, equal participation in decision-making and control over their own development processes.

The Statistical Consultancy Team were consulted in the adoption of a sampling methodology to implement a survey. As the household lists were gathered in the three towns, the indigenous population therein was immediately identified.

The third task done was the development of a survey questionnaire. A series of workshops held in October 2005 developed the questionnaire. A resource person who had experience in government surveys was tapped to give inputs on the basic considerations in questionnaire preparation and survey operations. Three survey forms were developed.⁶

Sources of Population Data

As pointed out in the a paper submitted by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights entitled “Expert Workshop on Data Collection and Disaggregation on Indigenous Peoples” held in New York, 19-21 January 2004,⁷ there are three possible sources of data.⁸ These are administrative records, census and household surveys.

Administrative records have the advantage because it is systematic and produced on a regular basis. They cover a large part of the population, therefore, are representative and information can be compared through time. However, data from administrative records are usually not disaggregated systematically by ethnic origin, gender and regions.

Census can provide disaggregated and detailed information, but are usually updated only every 10 years. One problem associated with census and data on indigenous peoples is mainly political reasons; many countries do not disaggregate population data by ethnic origin anymore (for example, the census of 1989 was the last to disaggregate data by ethnic origin like the case of Kenya, with 45 officially-recognized ethnic groups). Another problem related to census and indigenous peoples is related to the definition and/or the question used by National Statistics Institutes to identify them. An example of this problem is Chile. Whereas the 1992 census asked the population for identification with three previously identified “indigenous cultures,” the 2002 census asked for pertinence to one of eight “first peoples or indigenous groups” as identified by the national law. The example also shows how the definition and census question influences the result. In the 1992 Chilean Census, around one million people were counted as indigenous; this number dropped to approximately 700,000 in 2002 according to the latest census.

Household surveys provide disaggregated data and information that can be combined to show interrelationship among different variables, for example between ethnicity and poverty. Household surveys are based on samples and therefore not necessarily representing administrative data. However, collected data through household surveys, used in the poverty assessments carried out by gov-

ernments with support from the World Bank, are available for a large number of countries, but are currently underused for collecting data on indigenous peoples. Even though, not necessarily disaggregated by ethnic origin, they often provide detailed regional data on poverty, education, health, sanitation, land ownership, etc. As indigenous peoples often constitute the majority of the population in certain regions of a country, this regional data can be used as an approximation for their situation. This is standard practice in academic publications on the situation of indigenous peoples in defined regions.⁹

Steps Undertaken to Collect and Disaggregate Population Data

The methodology followed four basic steps:

1. Village-level Household Listing;
2. Identification of Household's Ethnicity by Key Informants;
3. Survey of Randomly Selected Samples;
4. Focused Group Discussions.

1. Village-level Household Listing

The first step was to identify available sources of population data. This step involves collection of administrative records at the village level. The following data are available in the villages or barangays of Nueva Vizcaya:

Barangay Household List – a list of households that the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) requires to be updated annually for basis of community tax collection and delivery of basic social services

Household List of the Barangay Health and Nutrition Workers – a list of households in the village used to generate standard health and nutrition data, births and deaths required by the Department of Health

Household List maintained by special projects covering certain areas such as the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), List of Farming Households by the agriculture department, etc.

Some villages have available recorded data while some do not have any record. Thus, the team resorted to alternative sources such as government agencies and special projects present in the village to provide data in areas where records are not available. In some cases, the research assistants labored to prepare the list with village officials.

In the actual field interviews, some respondent listed in one village are actually residing in an adjacent village. This is because of boundary disputes among villages that were not resolved.

2. Ethnicity Identification

The existing Population Census of the Philippines for the year 2000 considers “mother tongue” as the closest data in determining the ethnicity of the population. In the absence of an updated census, administrative records such as barangay/village-level household listings and key informant knowledge was used. The project team started collecting information in mid-October 2005 which was completed in the latter part of March 2006. A total of 275 barangays or villages were covered in the data gathering.

The key informant approach was used to identify the ethnicity of the village households. A person residing in the barangay for at least 10 years and worked or occupied a high position in the barangay local government served as a key informant in identifying the ethnicity of a household when data is not available in household list.

Kasibu and Diadi municipal household lists have available ethnicity data.

3. Survey Design and Implementation

a. Frequency of Conduct/Reference Period

The survey was designed for one-time purpose. It may be replicated in the future when deemed necessary and upon availability of logistical support. For interview items, the reference period is six (6) months from the date of the interview.

The initial survey for the three pilot towns was done in November-December 2005 and the remaining towns were held February-March 2006.

b. Scope and Coverage

The Survey of Indigenous Peoples in Nueva Vizcaya (SIPNV) was conducted in six towns, namely, Kasibu, Bayombong, Dupax del Sur, Ambaguio, Kayapa and Alfonso Castañeda. Each town covers a sample size of 600 households. The reporting unit is the household; hence, the statistics generated was the characteristic of the population residing in private households.

c. Survey Instruments

This survey used a 13-page questionnaire (SIPNV Form 2), which was divided into five (5) sections, namely:

- a. General Household Information;
- b. Ethnicity;
- c. General Socio-Economic Services;
- d. Political Participation;
- e. Cultural Markers and Degree of Disintegration.

The survey forms used in the SIPNV (See Annexes 2-5) are as follows:

- a. SIPNV Form 1 – Listing Form;
- b. SIPNV Form 2 – Questionnaire;
- c. SIPNV Form 3 – Processing Form.

The SIPNV Listing Form (SIPNV Form 1) is the listing form accomplished by the interviewer for the sampling frame. It was completed separately for each barangay. All sample households with or without eligible respondents in the barangay were listed on SIPNV Form 1 (See Annex 2).

The SIPNV Questionnaire (SIPNV Form 2) is a 13-page questionnaire with 76 questions including 22 filter questions (See Annexes 3 and 4). The questionnaire was translated into the Iluko dialect—the dialect common to all of the respondents.

The Processing Form (SIPNV Form 3) serves as the consolidation form on which the encoders would type the data from the edited questionnaires.

d. Sampling Design and Implementation¹⁰

Sampling Scheme. The six (6) municipalities covered in this survey were chosen purposively based on information obtained from official government records and from key informants. The municipalities were assessed and identified as representations of the usual setting of indigenous communities in Nueva Vizcaya. Bayombong characterizes the urban locale; Ambaguio, Alfonso Castañeda, Kasibu and Kayapa characterize the rural situation; and Dupax del Sur characterize the mix of urban and rural environments. Simple random sampling was then employed to choose the respondents from these municipalities.

Domain. The domain of the survey is the entire survey area (i.e., the six municipalities).

Sampling Units. The sampling units are the residential households.

Sample Size. The initial sample size estimation was formulated as follows:

Based on the survey objective of determining ethnicity, it is assumed that a major parameter being estimated is population proportion according to ethnicity. Hence, we assume a margin of error, $e = 0.03$ and 95 percent confidence ($\alpha = 0.05$). To find absolute precisions, we find a value of n that satisfies

$$e = z_{\alpha/2}^2 S^2 \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right) \frac{S^2}{n}}$$

Solving for n , we have

$$n = \frac{\frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 S^2}{e^2 + \frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 S^2}{N}}}{\left(\frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 S^2}{e^2 + \frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 S^2}{N}} \right) / \frac{e^2}{e^2}} = \frac{\left(\frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 S^2}{e^2} \right) / \frac{e^2}{e^2}}{\left(\frac{e^2}{e^2} \right) + \left(\frac{\frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 S^2}{N}}{e^2} \right)} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{where } n_0 = \frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 S^2}{e^2}.$$

Since the target population N (at least 21,810 households) is so large ($\gg 30$)

we have $S^2 \approx p(1-p)$ which attains its maximal value at $p = \frac{1}{2}$. From (1), we have

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_0}{N}} \Rightarrow n \left(1 + \frac{n_0}{N} \right) = n_0$$

$$n_0 = n \left(1 + \frac{n_0}{N} \right) = n \left[1 + n \frac{n_0}{N} \right]$$

$$n_0 - n \frac{n_0}{N} = n$$

$$n_0 \left(1 - \frac{n}{N} \right) = n$$

With N so large compared to n as is the case here, the denominator (called the fpc-finite population correction) approaches 1. Hence, we have

$$n_0 \approx \frac{n}{1} = n \text{ or } n \approx n_0 = \frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 S^2}{e^2}.$$

With the assumptions that margin of error, $e=0.03$, confidence interval, $\alpha = 0.05$, , and $p = \frac{1}{2}$, we substitute accordingly to obtain

$$n = \frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 S^2}{e^2} = \frac{z_{0.05/2}^2 S^2}{e^2} = \frac{z_{0.025}^2 S^2}{e^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 [p(1-p)]}{e^2} = \frac{(1.96)^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right]}{(0.03)^2} \text{ since } z = 1.96 \text{ at } \alpha = 0.025$$

as per standard normal probabilities

The final total sample will be 1,200 including a replacement set of 133.

Initially, the proponent targeted the computed sample size and distribution as stated above. However, due to funding and time constraints, the sample size was reduced by half ($n = 600$). Thus, using $n = 600$ and calculating for e given $n = 600$, we have

$$= \frac{1.96}{2\sqrt{600}} = 0.04, \text{ where } z = 1.96 \text{ at } \alpha = 0.5, \text{ or } 95 \text{ percent confidence interval.}$$

dence interval.

Hence, with this revision, the error margin is at $e = 0.04$.

The following table shows the number of samples from the six selected municipalities.

Table 1. Valid Survey Respondents, SIPNV, 2005

Municipality	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Alfonso Castañeda	24	4.4	4.4
Ambaguio	89	16.5	20.9
Bayombong	93	17.2	38.1
Dupax del Sur	111	20.6	58.7
Kasibu	84	15.6	74.3
Kayapa	139	25.7	100.0
Total	540	100.0	

Response Rate. The targeted size of 600 was trimmed down to 570 because the designated 30 sample households from the municipality of Alfonso Castañeda cannot be enumerated as military operations against the CPP-NPA (Communist Party of the Philippines-New Peoples' Army) were being conducted at the time of the survey.

At the end of enumeration, 30 more households did not respond to the household calls, bringing down the enumerated samples to 540. This brings the response rate of 90 percent.

Sampling Frame. The sampling frame was based on lists of households, which were obtained from household lists being maintained by barangay local governments.

4. Focused Group Discussion (FGD) Design

Focused Group Discussion is a methodology applied to gather additional information that cannot be generated in the household listing and survey. It also serves as a validation of the information that were already gathered. The FGD, as applied in this study, was done in the following manner:

- Participants were selected in each of the six towns covered. The FGD participant must be an indigenous person recommended by peers and key informants based on his/her extensive knowledge on history and culture of the ethnic group where he/she belongs;
- Available socio-economic data and other information (such as the Ammungan Profile) were presented for the group to react/comment;
- The five thematic areas¹¹ used in the survey questionnaires were explained to the participants;
- In the case of the three pilot towns, the initial survey results were presented and the participant's reactions were noted. Participants were required to interpret the information to come up with additional qualitative data, such as perceived degrees of cultural disintegration, satisfaction level on social services, and the like;
- In the case of the three other survey sites, the survey questionnaire was collectively answered by the group. The resulting data was compared to the average responses in the individual survey respondents to highlight difference in perspectives;
- A person notes the proceedings of the discussions. Before closing, the summary of the discussion was reviewed for affirmation.

Planned and Actual Project Timetable

From the original project timetable,¹² the following adjustment in the project schedule was adopted:

Actual Project Implementation Calendar

1. Organization of the Study Team
October 2005

Fifteen persons were tapped to do the study, namely:

- A Project Manager;
- Three Research Assistants;
- Two personnel from Tebtebbba Research Desk;
- Three from Statistical Consultancy Team;
- Three Data Encoders;
- Three Volunteer Data Enumerators.

The project manager supervised the overall field operations. Three research assistants did most of the coordination and fieldwork. They also served as lead enumerators and field coordinators.

Field editing/evaluation of the accomplished questionnaires was done by the project manager. The Research Desk Coordinator of Tebtebbba Foundation took charge of editing/evaluation of the accomplished questionnaires at the office. She was assisted by another staff from Tebtebbba who was charged with the custody of the accomplished and edited questionnaires. Field editing of the questionnaires was done to ensure completeness, consistency and reasonableness of entries.

Three volunteer statisticians, who have extensive experiences in conducting government surveys and census, were tapped to provide technical expertise. They facilitated workshops to prepare the research design and methodology, to formulate the questionnaires, and conduct survey operational guidelines and data encoding tools.

Three data encoders were also available to also serve as enumerators. The Research Assistants also added three additional volunteer enumerators during the actual conduct of the survey.

2. Job Description of Project Staff

Research Assistants:

- Gather household population data at the municipal and Barangay sources;
- Coordinate with local authorities to get prior approval and consent of concerned offices and survey respondents;
- Administer the distribution and collection of survey questionnaires;
- Perform all other functions as maybe directed by the project manager;
- Submit weekly progress report to the project manager.

Data Encoders:

- Encode data gathered from secondary sources and survey forms to the designated electronic worksheet format;
- Perform all other functions as maybe directed by the project manager.

Statistical Consultancy Team:

- Finalize the questionnaires and other research tools; ensure that these conform to accepted standards;
- Submit to the Project Management the final draft of the research design;
- Provide an electronic worksheet where the sampling frame and data gathered will be encoded;
- Participate in round table discussions where outputs will be analyzed;
- Lead in the writing of the survey report and presentation of final output before a panel of data users.

2. Household Data Gathering

October 2005 to January 2006

This period of the year is the rainy season in Nueva Vizcaya and not favorable for fieldwork in remote areas. Access is very difficult especially in the up-

land areas. The number of days spent was extended, and this affected the budget allotted.

3. Ethnicity Identification by Key Informants

November 2005 for the first three towns

January 2006 for the rest of the 15 towns

The first three towns have to be done first to allow time for the survey to be undertaken, while simultaneously, household data listing and ethnicity identification is done in other towns.

4. Disaggregation of Population Data

November 2005 for the first three towns

February 2006 for the rest of the 15 towns

The difficult part of this activity was encoding the household list, which consisted of more than 75,000 entries in MS Excel worksheets and later exported to SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences), so that automated disaggregation can be executed by the statistical processing program. It took the encoders three weeks to encode the household list in the first three towns alone. Encoding among the rest of the households was done only by February 2006.

5. Survey Field Interviews

First three towns (November to December 2005)

Second three towns (May to July 2006)

The project manager supervised the overall field operations. Three research assistants did most of the coordination and fieldwork, serving mainly as lead enumerators and field coordinators.

Field editing/evaluation of the questionnaires was done by the project manager while the Research Desk Coordinator of Tebtebba Foundation undertook the editing and evaluation of the questionnaires.

Enumerators experienced difficulty dealing with uncooperative respondents. Some avoided admitting they were the person identified as respondents. In worst cases, enumerators were misled by respondents who mistook them as loan payment collectors. Some village officials were suspicious about the motive of the survey despite formal notices and expressed permission from the municipal mayors. The attitude was an offshoot of a misunderstanding on the concept of free, prior and informed consent. A village official demanded the endorsement of a church-backed NGO, the Social Action Center, before such surveys were made in their community. The reason cited was that there was no agreed process yet on how to get "free, prior and informed consent," and accordingly, since they did not trust any other group, only the Social Action Center can endorse the evaluators to the village who would be given such permission. This situation

caused the non-enumeration of respondents in two villages in Kasibu town.

This experience show that a correct and grounded manual of operations is also critical to the success of a survey. The standards are useful, but knowing the local terrain, and adjusting to its peculiarities are important factors.

6. Focus Group Discussions

May to July 2006

The discussions took place from March to July 2006 in the following areas:

- a. Brgy. Santa Rosa, Bayombong & Brgy. Roxas, Solano – Gaddang groups;
- b. Brgy. Poblacion, Ambaguio – Kalanguya/Ikalahan group;
- c. Brgy. Lipuga, Alfonso Castañeda – Bugkalot/Ilongot group;
- d. Brgy. Malabing, Kasibu – Ifugao group;
- e. Brgy. Domang, Dupax del Sur – Isinai group;
- f. Brgy. Kayapa Central, Kayapa – Ibaloi and Kalanguya group.

7. Data Encoding Survey Results

First three towns (January to March 2006)

Second three towns (July to August 2006)

The result of the pilot survey was encoded in spreadsheet applications and SPSS software for statistical analysis. A preliminary report of the survey result was presented in a roundtable discussion held on March 5, 2006. Suggestions from the roundtable discussions were considered to improve the household survey design to be conducted in three more towns to complete 600 sample households.

It took three weeks to encode the survey result and another week to generate preliminary tables and graphs for initial analysis. The team soon learned that the time originally estimated in the timetable for data encoding was too short. Data Cleaning, a process to eliminate some bugs in the computer codes enabling SPSS to work properly, required more time than the actual encoding.

Encoding of the household lists gathered in 275 villages was completed in mid-June 2006. The team used Microsoft Excel, a spreadsheet application, to encode the list.

During the encoding of data, it was discovered that various “ethnicity names” does not match with ethnic groupings based on existing literature used in the assigning codes.

For instance, the ethnic affiliation “Bugkalot” was not found in older literature (i.e., the 1939 ethnographic survey by the American colonial government) which identified them as “Ilongots.” The ethnic group Kalanguya does not appear in the 1939 census because they were lumped either as Ifugaos or as Igorots.

Some of them have adopted the self-ascription as “Ikalahan” that was given by Rev. Delbert Rice, an American protestant missionary who advocates the word “Kalanguya” as derogatory.

More sub-groups emerged from the Ifugao who are known to be divided only as Ayangan and Tuwali. A relatively unknown sub-group, the Yattuka or the Hangulao, emerged in the household list. The Yattukas, known to be inhabitants of the town of Asipulo in Ifugao province, were found in villages along the Nueva Vizcaya-Ifugao boundaries.

Genealogy tracing has been difficult because respondents could not trace their ancestors (especially the grandparents of their spouses). In most cases, only the genealogy of the respondent’s family (up to the immediate parents only) was reflected in the survey. Most respondents failed to identify their grandparent’s name or place of origin, or both. Those born in Nueva Vizcaya, whose parents migrated from other provinces, could hardly recall the name of their grandparents from both paternal or maternal side. The result of this part of the survey was encoded but not processed because of incomplete entries.

By the end of July 2006, the teams doing household survey in the remaining three indigenous-inhabited towns (Ambaguio, Kayapa and Alfonso Castañeda) accomplished interviewing 252 valid respondent-households.

The additional 252 completed survey added to the 288 valid respondents in the pilot sites summing up the valid survey results to 540. Due to factors beyond the team’s control, the project manager consulted the statisticians if 540 valid respondents would be acceptable. The statisticians computed the sampling size and concluded that the survey had reached the 90-percent response rate and was good enough to serve the purpose of the survey.

8. Data Analysis

September 2006

The analysis of data appears in the write-up of Survey Results. Data Analysis was collectively done by the Statistical Consultancy Team, the project manager and the Research Desk of Tebtebba Foundation.

9. Writing of the Study Results

October 2006

The result of the survey in the pilot sites, merged with the result of the survey of the remaining three sites, is identified as survey coverage. The survey result considered the six areas, namely:

1. Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents;
2. Ethnicity;
3. Social Services;

4. Economic Support Services;
5. Political Participation; and
6. Cultural Markers.

The project manager did the write-up of the Study Results based on the analysis of tables and graphs submitted by the statisticians. The draft that was to be presented in a public presentation was edited by the Research Coordinator and the Publications Desk of Tebtebba Foundation.

10. Public Presentation of Study Results

October 10, 2006

Public Presentation of the initial Study Results was held last October 10, 2006 in Baguio City and the following key points and suggestion were raised in the Open Forum after the presentation of the data:

- a. There are existing Iluko terms and concepts such as the “Agkaka-banga” (a group collectively preparing their own food) and “Maymaysa a Bubong” (living in one roof) in defining a household. These appear to be the indigenous or local understanding of what a household unit is;
- b. There is self-ascription and ascription-by-others applied to indigenous peoples in Nueva Vizcaya. The term “Ilongot” is recorded in historical documents but self-ascription “Bugkalot” is preferred because of the attachment of the practice of headhunting to the term Ilongot. The term “Ikalahan” was proposed by Delbert Rice on the pretext that the self-ascription “Kalanguya” is derogatory, which Kalanguya participants in the public presentation, including NCIP Director for Policy, Planning and Research, Marie Grace Pascua, disagreed with;
- c. The lessons gathered from what has been done to make the Survey Questionnaires clearly understood by respondents are good jump off points in developing the methodology for ethnicity data generation;
- d. The matter concerning ethnicity is critically sensitive and should be asked with full consideration of the respondent’s right to reveal or not to reveal. Also, on the question “Which ethnicity will a child follow, maternal or paternal?” the decision entirely lies on the decision of the household head being interviewed in behalf of underage children;
- e. The “Triangulation technique” could be used to improve the organization of the analysis and interpretation of data. There must be available documents elsewhere that could fill vacant information;
- f. It was an impression from the participants that the ultimate thrust of this kind of research is to find out if there is discrimination;
- g. The Genealogy data gathered was not processed because the results were not complete. Respondents have difficult time answering the ques-

tionnaire due to limited interview time;

- h. There are always differing point-of-views between the indigenous peoples and state agencies on the way population data is gathered and maintained. Indigenous peoples are asserting their "population count" should be followed while state agencies acknowledge only data from "officially sanctioned" sources such as the NSO. Such differences are due to conflicting points-of-view on the territorial boundaries considered, which are often under dispute, and the people who decides which local government unit they would want to be counted in.
- i. Reformulation of "strong" statements that did not recognized past efforts by government agencies on the indigenous peoples. A review of the Philippine Statistical System may be necessary to improve the recommendations from this study.
- j. Too much variables may sacrifice the quality of the output. Similar future surveys may employ stratification to narrow down the number of questionnaires so that interviewing time is more manageable.
- k. Findings must be organized in matrix to trace relationships of the research problem, the data presented and the recommendations.
- l. A gender perspective must be reflected in the recommendations and conclusions
- m. Reflect on the scope and limitations on the study because its needs to be expounded.
- n. Push for the adoption of the policy recommendations to the appropriate line agency, inter-agency collaboration.
- o. The output of this study could be enriched to write a new profile of the Nueva Vizcaya indigenous peoples.
- p. Consider the age-bracket factor in data disaggregation.
- q. Adoption/Incorporation of data generated by similar studies as part of the Comprehensive Development Plans.
- r. Present the study to local governments to also solicit their ideas.
- s. The existing "Survey Questionnaire" of the NCIP should be used to improve the Questionnaires used in this project. This is a next step that NCIP and Tebtebba Foundation should plan and agree on.

11. Discussion on the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) December 2006

A lecture-discussion on the Philippine Statistical System was given by NSCB-CAR to enrich the analysis of the lessons learned from the project. It was learned that under the PSS, there is a policy of decentralized system of statistics in place.

There is also a recommended Statistical Survey and Review Clearance System (SSRCS) being administered by the NSCB to any entity planning a survey. Several problem items earlier pointed out are automatically addressed in the SSRCS.

The SSRCS process involves the evaluation of the design and instruments of statistical surveys or census sponsored and/or to be conducted by government agencies, including government corporations at the national and/or sub-national level.

The SSRCS was formulated to ensure conformity with standard definitions, concepts and classifications, and consequently, the reliability, comparability and accuracy of statistics generated out of said surveys and/or census. Its specific objectives are:

- a. to ensure sound design for data collection;
- b. to minimize the burden placed upon respondents;
- c. to effect economy in statistical data collection;
- d. to eliminate unnecessary duplication of statistical data collection; and
- e. to achieve better coordination of government statistical activities.

The process of evaluating a survey and/or census proposal dwells primarily on the following aspects, as stated in the SSRCS primer:

- a. The need for the conduct of the survey/census - Will the need for the data justify the conduct of the survey, or are there other more cost-effective means of generating the data?;
- b. Unnecessary duplication - To minimize the conflicting data and rationalize allocation of statistical responsibilities among government agencies, the next thing being considered is whether there is an existing similar activity generating the same data;
- c. Sampling design - Is the design appropriate and efficient to come out with the desired level of reliability and level of disaggregation within the funding availability?;
- d. Forms content and table format - Are the questions relevant to the objectives of the survey/census? Does it satisfy the prescribed standard statistical concepts, definitions and methodologies? Will the table formats provide the desired information? Are these burdensome to the respondents?
- e. Operational plan - This includes the cost estimates, survey operations, etc.; and
- f. Statistical outputs - Are the presentations effective enough to meet the objectives of the survey, to suit the needs of data users and to impart the relevance of the survey results?

The SSRCS is optional for statistical surveys that are sponsored and conducted by private offices and non-government organizations (NGOs). Neverthe-

less, NSCB believes that Tebtebba Foundation should consider undergoing the process in order to refine the instrument and to produce more focused and quality results.

Research Output

Updated Household Population Data

Table 3 shows a comparison of the number of households in the 2000 Census and the village household listing gathered in this study. The latter shows a lower number of households, which is mainly attributed to the difference in the interpretation of what is a household unit. NSO standards defines household as “a group of people cooking their food in one stove” while some barangay officials doing household listing loosely considered a household as “a group living under one roof.”

In Nueva Vizcaya’s capital Bayombong, a large difference between the NSO household and in household lists is noted, and it is attributed to the large number of transient population since big universities and other educational institutions are located here. Barangay authorities did not include transient population.

A number of transient populations, however, qualify as residents due to the six-month residency criteria provided by law. Some barangays did not include transient households that passed the six-month criteria because they are not registered voters and would eventually move out after their children complete their studies.

The towns of Kasibu and Diadi have household listings updated in 2005. Diadi has the most organized updated socio-economic profile data for each barangay. The collection of data has not been difficult because the barangays have maintained an electronic copy of the data.

The Rural Health Units (RHUs) of each town are the most reliable sources of information about households in a village. The RHUs have at least three Barangay Health Workers (BHW) in every village that collect household data. The RHU has its own independent copy that the BHW can use as reference in delivering health services, if updated copy of Barangay Household Lists is unavailable.

The office of the Municipal Local Government Operations Officer (MLGOO) of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) has also required the barangay LGUs to submit copies of updated household listings. The research assistants helped some barangays in the towns of Solano, Bayombong and Bambang who were lagging behind in updating their household listings.

To get a reference data to identify the ethnicity of the population, the most recently updated household lists from the barangay local governments as of 2005

Table 3 Comparison of NSO 2000 Census and Barangay HH Listing, NVDDPP 2006

MUNICIPALITY/ BARANGAY	TOTAL POPULATION	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	RIPP HH LISTING
NUEVA VIZCAYA	366,962	366,004	74,402	72,582
Ambaguio	9,750	9,746	1,837	1,728
Aritao	31,705	31,660	6,276	6,009
Bagabag	30,652	30,608	6,271	6,410
Bambang	41,393	41,357	8,742	9,384
Bayombong	50,563	50,006	10,693	8,970
Diadi	14,374	14,374	2,847	3,321
Dupax Del Norte	23,196	23,184	4,771	4,335
Dupax Del Sur	16,371	16,191	3,150	3,674
Kasibu	28,239	28,235	5,200	5,323
Kayapa	19,193	19,193	3,506	3,306
Quezon	15,986	15,986	3,358	3,809
Santa Fe	12,949	12,949	2,533	2,697
Solano	52,391	52,340	11,205	9,209
Villaverde	15,392	15,380	3,140	3,529
A. Castañeda	4,808	4,795	873	878

Source: NSO 2000 Census & Barangay HH Listing, NVDDPP 2006.

were collected. In cases where there were no data available, other agencies and special projects known to hold such data were tapped.

Household Population Disaggregated by Ethnicity

The key informant approach was used to identify the ethnicity of the village households. A person who has been a resident of the barangay for at least 10 years and worked or occupied a key position in the barangay local government is qualified as a key informant to identify the ethnicity of a household when ethnicity data is not available in existing household list.

Kasibu and Diadi municipal household lists have available ethnicity data.

In its analysis of the 2000 Census, the National Statistics Office reported that majority (62.3%) of the population of Nueva Vizcaya classified themselves as Ilocanos. Meanwhile, the indigenous peoples were Ikalahan/Ilanuan (11.6%),

Table 4. Household Population by Ethnicity and Sex: Nueva Vizcaya, NSO 2000

Ethnicity	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<i>Nueva Vizcaya</i>	<i>366,004</i>	<i>187,441</i>	<i>178,563</i>
Ilocano	228,027	116,567	111,460
Ikalahan/Ilanuan	42,300	21,886	20,414
Ifugao	23,211	11,809	11,402
Tagalog	21,615	10,912	10,703
Ibaloi/Inibaloi	16,017	8,313	7,704
Ayangan	2,966	1,600	1,366
Bugkalot	1,180	610	570
Others	29,555	15,150	14,405
Foreign Ethnicity	329	182	147
Not Reported	804	412	392

Source: NSO 2000 Census.

Ifugao (6.3%), and Ibaloi/Inibaloi (4.4%). Other ethnic groups included Ayangan (0.8%) and Bugkalot (0.3%).

In 1996, a provincial gathering of indigenous peoples—called Ammungan—recognized the Bugkalot, the Gaddang, the Ifugao, the Isinai, the I'wak and the Kalanguya or Ikalahan as the original “indigenous cultural communities” of Nueva Vizcaya. The Dumagat (Negritos), the Ibaloi, the Kankana-ey and the Bontoc Igorot were recognized as “other cultural communities” now living in the province. NSO’s classification of ethnicity is based on mother tongue and the use of the ascriptions “Inibaloi” and “Ayangan.” In this study, the ethnicity of the household based on the list gathered from barangays was identified by a key informant. The summary of the ethnicities derived from household lists and the result of the key informant identification of household ethnicities is shown in Table 5, next page.

Looking at the ethnicities ascribed by key informants, the Ilocanos dominate the population at 66 percent. The Tagalog, Bisaya, Bicolano, Pangasinense, Kapampangan and Batangueño ethnolinguistic groups are almost equal in number compared to the original inhabitants. There are households ascribed as Bisaya (0.376%), but their number does not include those that were ascribed as Visayan sub-groups who are the Ilonggo (0.018%), Cebuano (0.006%) and Waray (0.007%).

The Kalanguya/Ikalahan dominates the population classified as “indigenous”¹³ at 10.16 percent. The classification as “indigenous peoples” that was adopted here is based on earlier census data identifying the existence of similarly-named groups before the Spanish colonization period. The Census of 1939

Table 5. Ethnicity of Households as Ascribed by Key Informants,
Household Listing for the SIPNV, 2005

Ethnicity	Frequency	Percent
Ilocano	47,847	65.921
Tagalog	2,361	3.253
Bisaya (not specified)	273	0.376
Bisaya (Cebuano)	4	0.006
Bisaya (Waray)	5	0.007
Bisaya (Ilonggo)	13	0.018
Bicolano	231	0.318
Pangasinense	206	0.284
Kapampangan	55	0.076
Batangeño	16	0.022
Moro (not specified)	31	0.043
Moro (Maranao)	2	0.003
Moro (Tausug)	1	0.001
Baguis*	1	0.001
Kalanguya	7,373	10.158
Ifugao (not specified)	4,878	6.721
Ifugao (Ayangnan)	65	0.090
Ifugao (Tuwali)	10	0.014
Ifugao (Yattuka)	4	0.006
Igorot (Ibaloi)	2,802	3.860
Igorot (Kankana-ey)	697	0.960
Igorot (not specified)	522	0.719
Igorot (Bago)	135	0.186
Igorot (Barleg)	68	0.094
Igorot (Bontoc)	66	0.091
Igorot (Kalinga)	36	0.050
Igorot (Karao)	11	0.015
Isinai	1,592	2.193
Gaddang	1,543	2.126
Bugkalot	707	0.974
I'wak	196	0.270
Ibanag	85	0.117
Itawes/Itawit	15	0.021
Itneg/Isnég	48	0.066
Ita/Agta/Dumagat	34	0.047
Yogad	14	0.019
Foreign Nationalities	54	0.073
KI's failed to identify	581	0.800
Grand Total	72,582	100.000

Source: NVDPP 2006.

mentioned groups known as Ilongot, Gaddang, Isinai, Yogad, Negrito, Ibanag, Ibaloi or the collective name Igorot to be present in Nueva Vizcaya. There was no mention in the 1939 census of group called Kalanguya/Ikalahan because they were then identified with the collective ascription as Igorots.

The term Igorot applies to all groups that came from the Cordilleras. Among the Igorots, the Ibaloi and Kankan-ey are dominant with 3.86 percent and 0.96 percent of the population, respectively.

The term Ifugao generally applies to people from the neighboring province of Ifugao, who ranked second at 6.71 percent. There are three other sub-groups known to be Ifugaos—the Ayangans (0.09%), Tuwalis (0.014%) and the less known group, the Yattuka (0.006%). The sub-groups' number is not counted inclusive of the Ifugao that is not specified as any of the known sub-groups.

Aside from the Kalanguya/Ikalahan, the other original inhabitants of Nueva Vizcaya, namely, the Isinai (2.193%), Gaddang (2.126%), Ilongot/Bugkalot (0.974%), and I'wak (0.27%) were ranked 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th respectively among the indigenous population of the province.

Chinese (0.041%) are ranked as the highest among foreign ethnicities.

There is one unusual ethnicity called “Baguis” ascribed to a certain Noe Awingan, a resident of Brgy. Arwas, Diadi, Nueva Vizcaya.

There are 581 households or 0.80 percent without identified ethnicities because of the following reasons:

- a. the KI's failed to identify them due to limited time during the sessions;
or
- b. the list gathered from source offices such as the Municipal Social Welfare Development Office (MSWDO), DILG, Municipal Health Office (MHO) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) Project Office have missing entries on the ethnicity column.

Survey Results¹⁴

The Statistical Consultancy Team processed the survey data into tables and graphs that was used in the analysis phase. The data, according to the team, could generate not only the information identified by this project, but could provide more in-depth analysis of the situation of indigenous peoples in Nueva Vizcaya.

Summary of Findings

- a. Almost all of the respondents (96.5%) claimed that their mother tongue is the same as their self-ascribed ethnicity.
- b. By ascription by others, the common notion that indigenous peoples in the Cordilleras are called by the name “Igorot” is very much reflected in the survey as they comprise the largest sector at 39.1 percent.
- c. Most of the those (83.5%) interviewed now prefer to go to a health facility as a first remedy for medical relief rather than bank on traditional remedies. Incidentally, 40 percent of the respondents have actually availed of health services from a health facility in the past six months.
- d. For those who availed of health services from a health facility, majority (52%) utilized public hospitals more than private facilities. Almost 12 percent of these rated the delivery of health services as unsatisfactory.
- e. Most of the indigenous peoples’ livelihood activities in the six municipalities are tied to the land as four out of five respondents affirmed that they have a land to till. Of those who have land to farm, 80 percent said that they owned the land.
- f. In terms of government support, three out of 25 respondents claimed to have received or were provided with agricultural inputs while three out of 20 affirmed that they received technical assistance.
- g. Three out of five respondents claimed that their farms were irrigated and 25 percent said that such irrigation comes from a communal irrigation system.
- h. More than six out of 10 stated that they have no sources of income other than farming.
- i. Most of the indigenous households in the target municipalities have access to potable water with respondents in Dupax del Sur claiming the highest rate at 93.7 percent. Residents of Ambaguio had the lowest access to safe water at 62.9 percent.
- j. A majority of households in the survey area (51%) do not have access to electricity.
- k. Three out of 10 households in the surveyed municipalities possess a cellular phone as their major mode of telecommunication.
- l. A majority of the respondents (79.6%) were aware that a purok or barangay assembly had been convened within the last six months. However, only three-fourths had actually participated in these assemblies.
- m. About half of the respondents in the survey area professed to engage in traditional rituals and practices in life cycle, agriculture and hunting, healing and honoring the departed.

- n. In terms of customary laws, one in every two indigenous peoples are guided by traditional laws.
- o. Nearly one-third (30%) in the target area believe that elders still exert influence in community affairs.
- p. Only a minority (28.3%) professed awareness of the IPRA.

General Characteristics of Respondents

1. Kalanguya/Ikalahan are Largest in Number

There were a total of 574 respondents in this survey. Table 6 shows the distribution of the respondents by tribe. Most of the respondents are Kalanguya/Ikalahan with 233 or 43.1 percent of the total. The Ibaloi are second in number with 79 or 14.6 percent. The Ifugao come in third with 12.0 percent. The Gaddang and Isinai share fourth place at 8.9 and 8.7 percents, respectively. The Kankanaey rank fifth at 4.4 percent while the I'wak are the least with only five respondents representing less than one percent (0.9) of the total.

Table 6. Respondents by Tribe: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

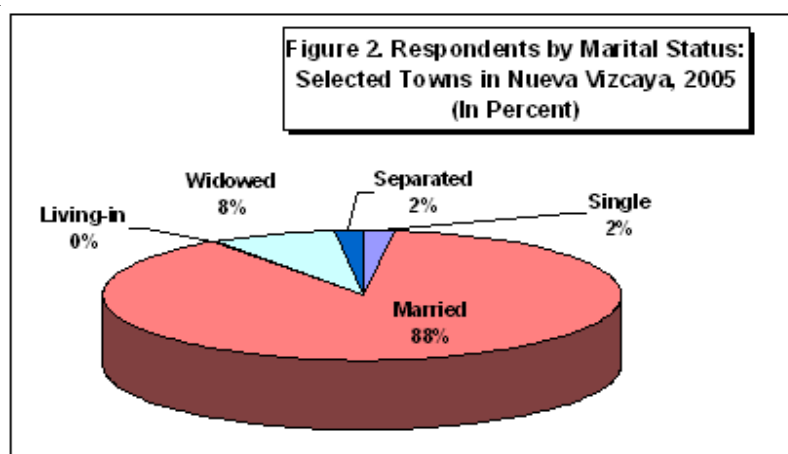
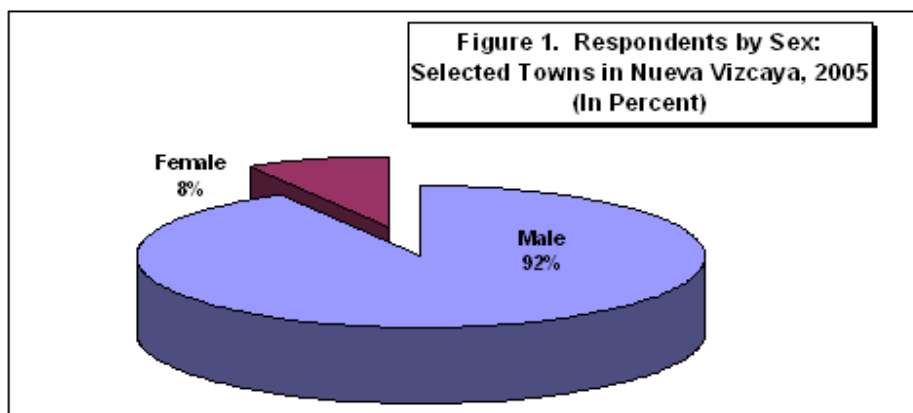
Tribe	Frequency	Percent
Ilongot/Bugkalot	18	3.3
Kalanguya/Ikalahan	233	43.1
Isinai	47	8.7
Gaddang	48	8.9
Iwak	5	0.9
Ifugao	65	12.0
Ibaloi	79	14.6
Kankanaey	24	4.4
Others, specify	20	3.7
Sub-Total	539	99.8
No Data	1	0.2
Total	540	100.0

2. More than 90 Percent are Males

Gender-wise, the respondents in the SIPNV are composed of 497 males or 92.0 percent and 43 females or 8.0 percent. This gender distribution is expected considering that the husband is deemed as the household head in the conduct of the survey. See Figure 1.

3. Almost 90 Percent are Married

As to marital status, majority of the respondents are married with 88.1 percent of the total as exhibited by Figure 1. Widowed respondents were a far second with 7.8 percent. Those who were separated comprised only 1.7 percent. Those who were living-in were the least at only 0.4 percent. See Figure 2.



4. Elementary Undergraduates Comprise More than One-Third

As to educational attainment, Table 7 shows that more than one-third of the respondents (35.9%) consider themselves as elementary undergraduates. Around half (18.1 percent) of this number are elementary graduates. High school undergraduates and graduates are third and fourth place at 18.1 and 13.5 percent, respectively. College graduates rank fifth at 8.0 percent. College undergraduates and those who have availed of vocational/technical training are reported at 4.6 and 3.5 percent, respectively. It is worth noting that one respondent has a post graduate education. This respondent and another one with non-formal education as his highest educational attainment comprise the least in this distribution. Meanwhile, seven percent of the respondents reported that they did not finish any level of formal education.

Table 7. Respondents by Highest Educational Attainment: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

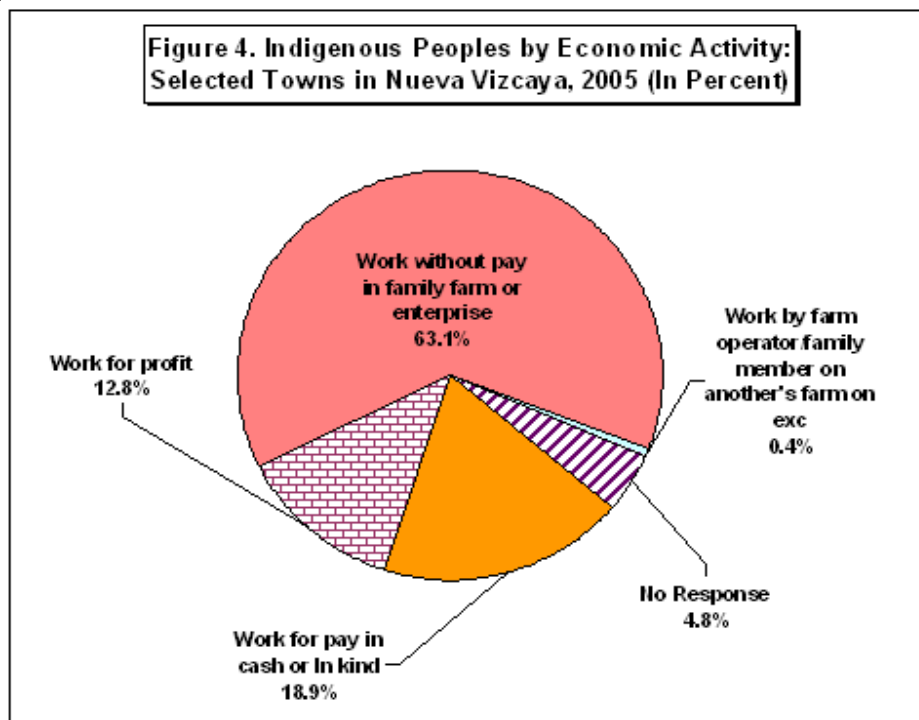
Highest Educational Attainment	Frequency	Percent
Elementary Undergraduate	194	35.9
Elementary Graduate	98	18.1
High School Undergraduate	73	13.5
High School Graduate	49	9.1
Post Secondary/Vocational/Technical	19	3.5
College Undergraduate	25	4.6
College Graduate	43	8.0
Post Graduate	1	0.2
Non-formal Education	1	0.2
No grade	33	6.1
No Response	4	0.7
Total	540	100.0

5. Farmers and other plant growers dominate respondents

As expected from largely agricultural communities, majority of the respondents or 78.7 percent were farmers and other plant growers. 6.7 percent comprised those other occupations not classified. Professionals, technicians and associated workers were only about four percent while almost three percent were mining, construction and related trades workers.

Table 8. Respondents' Primary Occupation During the Last 12 Months by General Activity: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Primary Occupation During the Last 12 Months	Frequency	Percent
Farmers and Other Plant Growers	425	78.7
Mining, Construction and Related Trades Workers	15	2.8
Metal, Machinery and Related Trade Workers	5	0.9
Other Craft and Related Trades Workers	4	0.7
Professionals, Technicians and Associate Professionals	20	3.7
Clerks, Service Workers and Sales Workers	15	2.8
Other Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified	36	6.7
No Response	20	4.0
Total	540	100.0



Nearly two-thirds or 63.1 percent reported that they work without pay in family farms or enterprises. Less than one-third or 31.7 percent stated that they work for pay or in kind (18.9%) or work for profit (12.8%).

Ethnicity

By mother tongue, the biggest group is Kalanguya/Ikalahan; by ascription by others, other ethnicity is largest

Table 9 shows that, as to ethnicity based on mother tongue, majority or 42.4 percent of the household heads are of the Kalanguya/Ikalahan tribe. The Ibaloi and Ifugao, comprising 14.3 percent and 12.2 percent, respectively, are the second and third largest groups. The smallest in number in this classification are the Iwak with only 0.4 percent.

Meanwhile, other languages/ dialects spoken, comprising 7.6 percent, are Bicol, Ilocano, Karao, Pangasinense and Tagalog. The biggest group in the "others" category with 6.3 percent of the over-all total speaks Ilocano.

Likewise, under the classification of ethnicity by self ascription, Table 10 shows that most of the respondents claim that they are of the Kalanguya/Ikalahan tribe. This bulk is manifested by their share of 41.5 percent of the total respondents. Note that this share is quite near their 42.5 percent segment in terms of

Table 9. Ethnicity of Household Head of Indigenous Peoples by Mother Tongue: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Mother Tongue of Household Head	Frequency	Percent
Ilongot/Bugkalot	16	3.0
Kalanguya/Ikalahan	229	42.4
Isinay	47	8.7
Gaddang	38	7.0
Iwak	2	0.4
Ifugao	66	12.2
Ibaloi	77	14.3
Kankanaey	24	4.4
Others:	41	7.6
Bicol	1	0.2
Ilocano	34	6.3
Karao	4	0.8
Pangasinense	1	0.2
Tagalog	1	0.2
Total	540	100.0

ethnicity based on mother tongue. Following the pattern observed above, the Ibaloi and Ifugao are the second and third largest groups comprising 14.8 percent and 12.4 percent, respectively.

As to ethnic ascription by others, a seemingly different pattern from that noticed in the first two other classifications were observed as can be noticed in Table 11. A substantial fraction of the respondents were ascribed by others not in the major categories mentioned. Specifically, the ascription of Igorot is widespread at 39.1 percent of the total respondents. This is expected of people not belonging to the major ethnicities indicated. Yet, it is worth noting that among the group specifically identified, the Kalanguya/Ikalahan is still the largest group with 15.9 percent of the total. This time, for those succeeding, the pattern is reversed with the Ifugao second and the Ibaloi third, having 12.0 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively.

Of the 540 respondents, only 19 or 3.5 percent claimed that their mother tongue is different from their ethnicity by self-ascription as shown by Table 12. Of the 19 earlier described, eight or 50 percent are Gaddang. These have mother tongues other than their self-ascribed ethnicity. Of the 229 who consider Kalanguya/Ikalahan as their mother tongue, five consider themselves ethnically different from their mother tongue. Of these five, three ascribe each of themselves as Isinai, Ifugao and Ibaloi, respectively. Two ascribed themselves by eth-

Table 10. Ethnicity of Household Head of Indigenous Peoples by Self-Ascription: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Ethnicity by Self-Ascription	Frequency	Percent
Ilongot/Bugkalot	16	3.0
Kalanguya/Ikalahan	224	41.5
Isinay	48	8.9
Gaddang	46	8.5
Iwak	2	0.4
Ifugao	67	12.4
Ibaloi	80	14.8
Kankanaey	24	4.4
Others	32	5.9
Igorot	4	0.7
Ilocano	24	4.4
Karao	3	0.6
Tagalog	1	0.2
No Response	1	0.2
Total	540	100.0

Table 11. Ethnicity of Household Head of Indigenous Peoples as Ascribed by Others: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Ethnicity as Ascribed by Others	Frequency	Percent
Ilongot/Bugkalot	16	3.0
Kalanguya/Ikalahan	86	15.9
Isinay	49	9.1
Gaddang	48	8.9
Iwak	1	0.2
Ifugao	65	12.0
Ibaloi	32	5.9
Kankanaey	10	1.9
Others	232	43.0
Igorot	211	39.1
Ilocano	19	3.5
Karao	2	0.4
No Response	1	0.2
Total	540	100.0

Table 12. Ethnicity of Household Head of Indigenous Peoples by Mother Tongue and by Self-Ascription: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Ethnicity by Self-Ascription of Household Head	Mother Tongue of Household Head									Total
	Ilongot/Bugkalot	Kalanguya/Ikalahan	Isinay	Gaddang	Iwak	Ifugao	Ibaloi	Kankanaey	Others	
Ilongot/Bugkalot	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16
Kalanguya/Ikalahan	-	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224
Isinai	-	1	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Gaddang	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	8	46
Iwak	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Ifugao	-	1	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	67
Ibaloi	-	1	-	-	-	-	76	-	3	80
Kankanaey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24
Others	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	28	32
No Response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	16	229	47	38	2	66	77	24	41	540

nic groups other than those mentioned in the interview schedule. Meanwhile, of the 80 self-ascribed Ibaloi, 3 claim to speak languages other than Ibaloi.

In comparing ethnicity by self-ascription and ethnicity as ascribed by others, it is observed that substantial discrepancies exist for the cases of Kalanguya/Ikalahan, Ibaloi and Kankanaey as can be analyzed in Table 13. Specifically, of the 224 self-ascribed Kalanguya/Ikalahan, only 83 or 37.1 percent were correctly ascribed by others as indeed Kalanguya/Ikalahan. A sizeable number (141 or 62.9 percent) have been ascribed by others differently. Likewise, for the 80 Ibaloi, 48 or 60.0 percent were ascribed by others in ethnicities different from

Table 13. Ethnicity of Household Head of Indigenous Peoples as Ascribed by Others and by Self-Ascription: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Ethnicity by Self-Ascription of Household Head	Ethnicity of Household Head as Ascribed by Others										Total
	Ilongot / Bugkalot	Kalang-uya / Ikalahan	Isinai	Gaddang	Iwak	Ifugao	Ibaloi	Kankanaey	Others	No Response	
Ilongot/Bugkalot	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Kalanguya/Ikalahan	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	-	224
Isinai	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Gaddang	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Iwak	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Ifugao	-	2	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	67
Ibaloi	-	1	-	-	-	-	31	-	48	-	80
Kankanaey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	-	24
Others	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	28	-	32
No Response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	16	86	49	48	1	65	32	10	232	1	540

what they ascribe themselves. For the 24 Kankanaey, more than one-half or 14 were not ascribed by others in exactly their self-ascribed ethnicity.

Socio-Economic Services

Health Services

So far, the indigenous population in the identified towns tended to visit a health facility as a first remedy for medical relief rather than bank on traditional remedies. Figure 5, next page, shows that only 7.8 percent would resort to traditional remedies for medical relief while the bulk or 83.5 percent would go to a health facility.

For the last six months, around 40 percent have actually availed of health services from a health facility as shown by Figure 6.

For those who availed of health services from a health facility, Figure 7 shows that these people availed of such services from a barangay health station (29

Figure 5. Health Remedy for Medical Relief of Indigenous Peoples: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

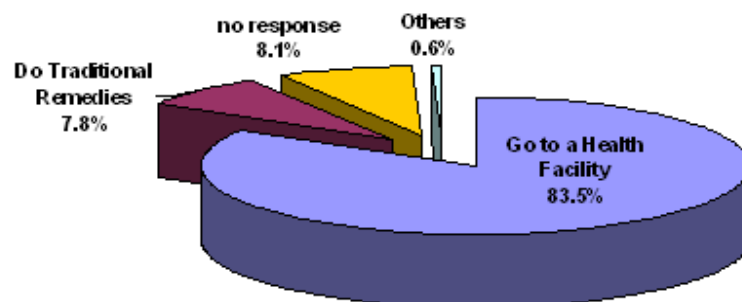
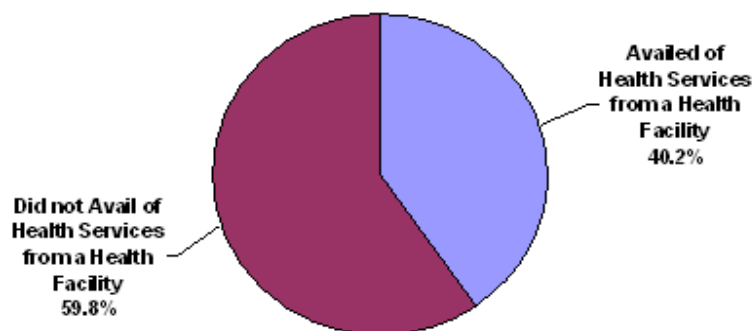


Figure 6. Availment by Indigenous Peoples of Health Services from a Health Facility: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005



percent) more than all the other types of health facilities. Meanwhile, the least accessed health facility was the private hospital at three percent.

For aggregates, it is worth noting that the target indigenous population accessed the municipal hospital (17%), provincial hospital (16%), regional hospital/public medical center (15%) and the district hospital (4%) more than one-half (52%) of the time. This perhaps indicates a much greater utilization of public hospitals in the area. However, the utilization rate of private hospitals at 11 percent is still comparable to the other facilities on an individual basis.

Meanwhile, Figure 8 shows that as to how the health services were rendered, most of those who availed (77.5%) perceive this to be satisfactory. Nobody

Figure 7. Type of Health Facility Accessed by Indigenous Peoples: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

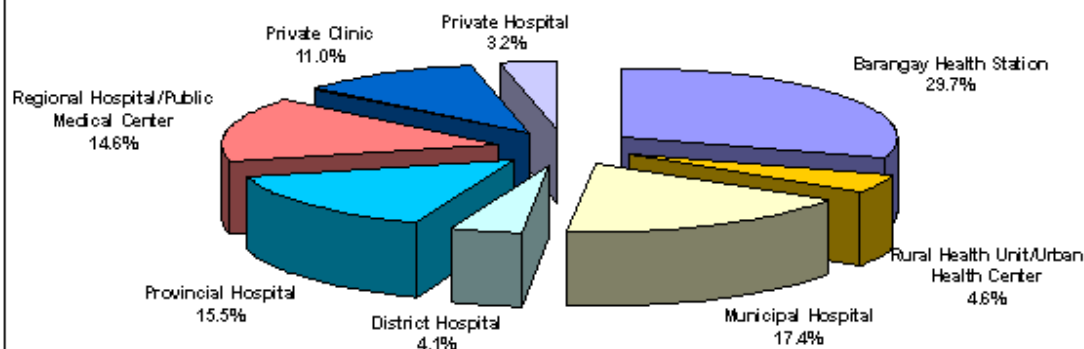
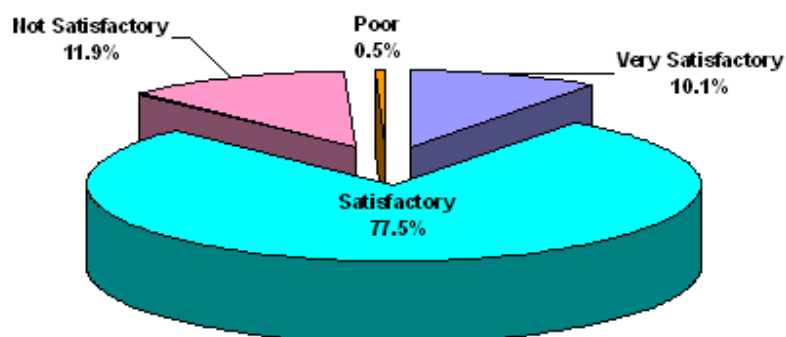


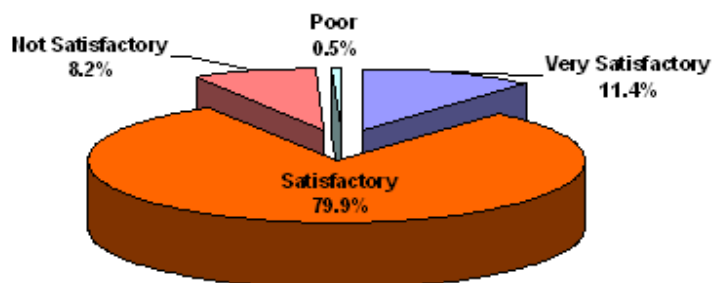
Figure 8. Assessment of Health Services Availed of by Indigenous Peoples: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005



said that delivery of such services was poor. In fact, around 10 percent said it was very satisfactory. Still, a sizeable sector (11.9%) said that the delivery of health services was not satisfactory.

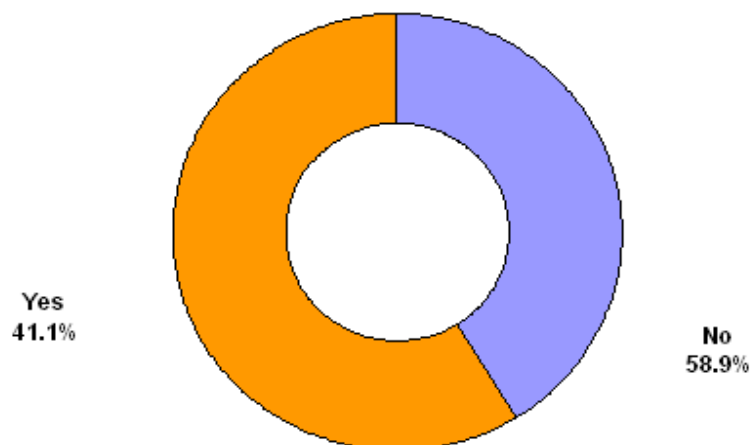
In rating the health worker, Figure 9, next page, shows that most of the clients (79.9 %) perceive his/her performance to be satisfactory and more than 10 percent (11.4 %) said that it was very satisfactory. However, those who rated the health worker as not satisfactory may not be insignificant at 8.2 percent. Some clients (0.5 %) rated the health worker to be poor.

Figure 9. Assessment of Health Workers Providing Health Services Availled of by Indigenous Peoples: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

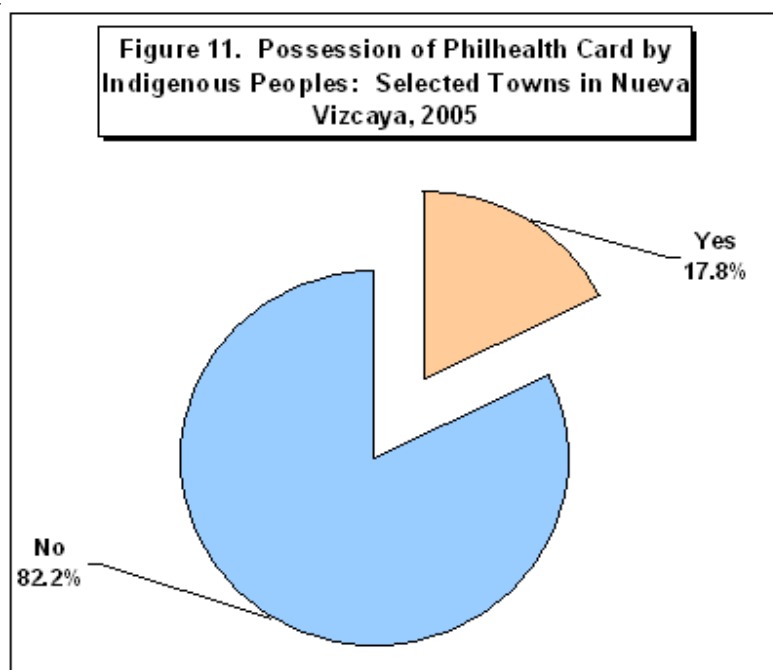


For those who went to a government health facility for medical services, a substantial percentage (41.1 %) said that they received the needed medicine from such health facility free of charge. However, majority of said clients (58.9 %) were not able to receive the same services as shown by Figure 10.

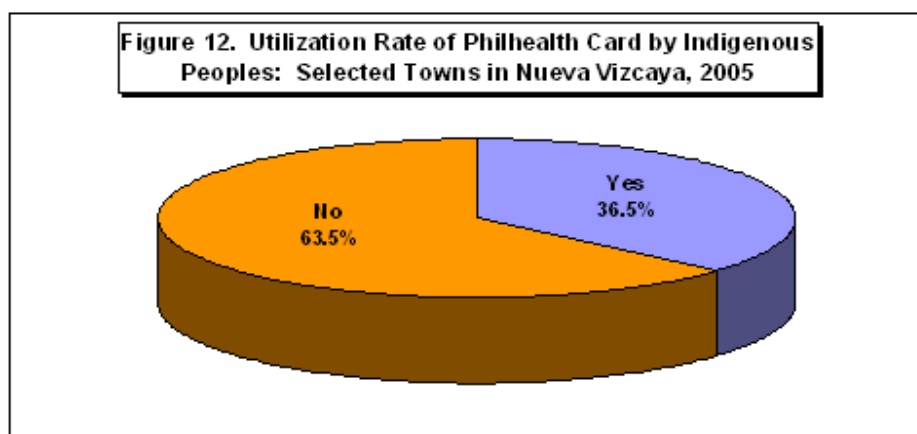
Figure 10. Medicines Received Free by Indigenous Peoples from Government Health Facility: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005



For those who availed of health services from a health facility, only 18 percent claim that they have a Philhealth card (government health insurance system) as shown by Figure 11.



For those in possession of Philhealth cards, Figure 12 shows that almost two-thirds (63.5%) claim that they did not use it in the last six months.



Economic Support Services

Land Ownership and Utilization

Most of the indigenous people in the province's livelihood are tied to the land as four out of five respondents affirmed that they have a land to till. Of those who have land to farm, 80 percent said they owned the land, while almost 10 percent were tenants. Another eight percent rent the place, while the remainder either cultivate with or without permission from the owner(s).

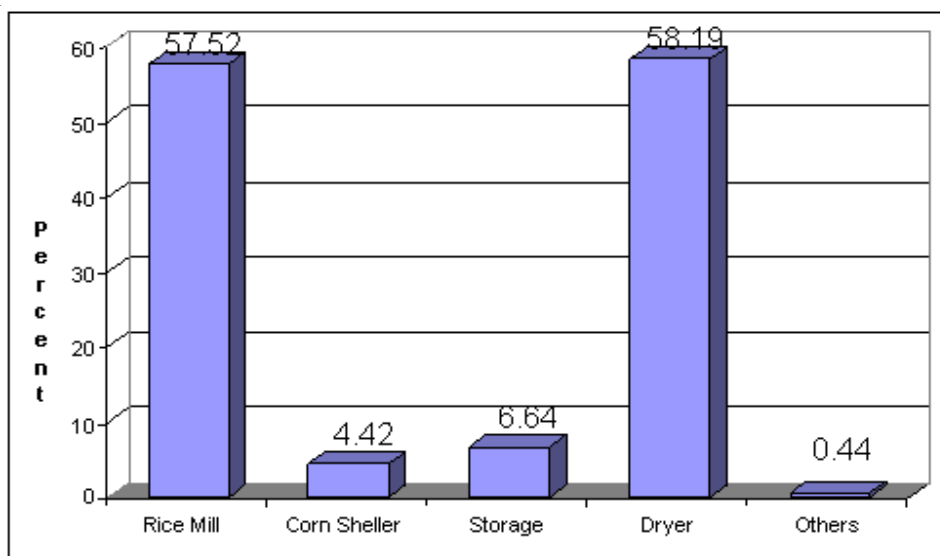
In terms of government assistance, only three out of every 25 respondents received or were provided with agricultural inputs while only three out of 20 affirmed that they received technical assistance. Another seven percent affirmed they availed of technical assistance from the private sector.

While 97 percent stated that they have a marketplace to sell their products, three out of four have to travel more than ten kilometers to reach it.

Post-Harvest Facilities

In terms of facilities, three out of five stated the existence of rice mills in their municipality and 50 percent said that there is a dryer. However, only about seven percent have storage structures for their harvest. A mere four percent said there is a corn sheller in their locality, indicating their main focus is on rice production.

Figure 13. IP Farmers with Post Harvest Facilities by Type of Facility:
Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005



Irrigation

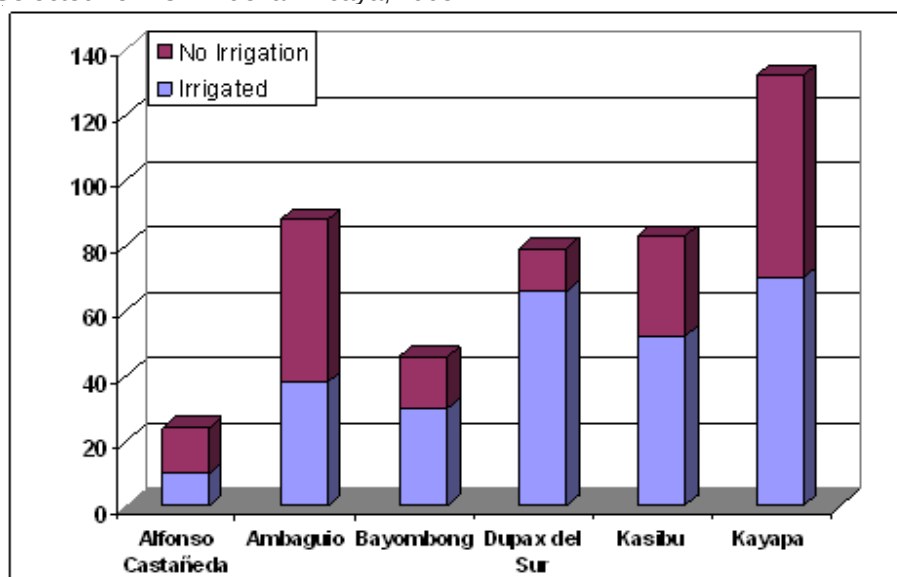
About three out of five interviewed stated that their farms are irrigated, with nearly 30 percent having their own irrigation while another 25 percent said irrigation comes from a communal irrigation system. Only two percent stated that their farms are irrigated by the National Irrigation System while the rest get their water from other privately-owned irrigation systems.

Table 14: Irrigation Facility Servicing Farms of IPs by Type of Facility: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Municipality	Irrigation Facility					
	Total	National Irrigation System	Communal Irrigation System	Own Irrigation Facility	Irrigation Facility Privately Owned by Others	Others
Total	266	9	111	129	16	1
Alfonso Castañeda	10	0	4	6	0	0
Ambaguio	38	0	25	7	6	0
Bayombong	30	5	8	16	0	1
Dupax del Sur	66	2	25	34	5	0
Kasibu	52	0	5	43	4	0
Kayapa	70	2	44	23	1	0

By municipality, Dupax del Sur has the highest percentage of respondents with irrigated farmland at 83.5 percent, followed by Bayombong at 65 percent. On the other hand, Alfonso Castañeda is the least irrigated at 41.7 percent.

Figure 14. Indigenous Peoples with Irrigated Farmland by Town: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

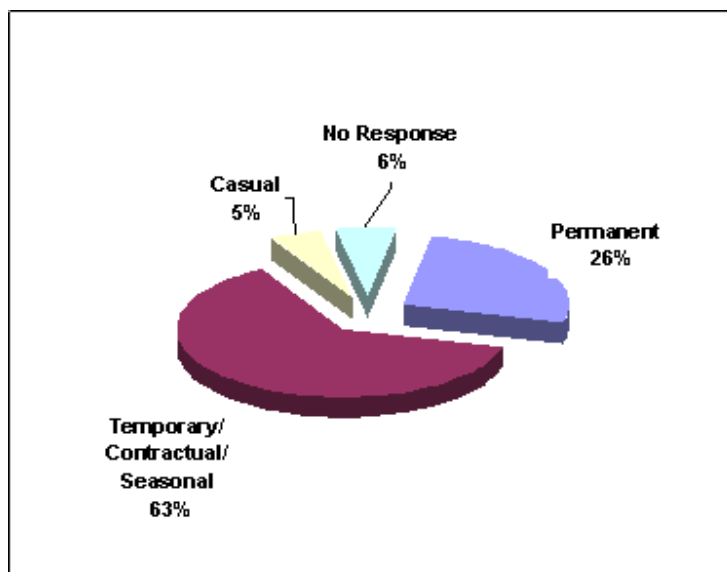


Other Sources of Income

More than six out of 10 stated that they have no sources of income other than from farming, while only three out of the 10 affirmed that they have other sources of income, validating the earlier statement that the livelihood of indigenous peoples in Nueva Vizcaya is derived mainly from agriculture.

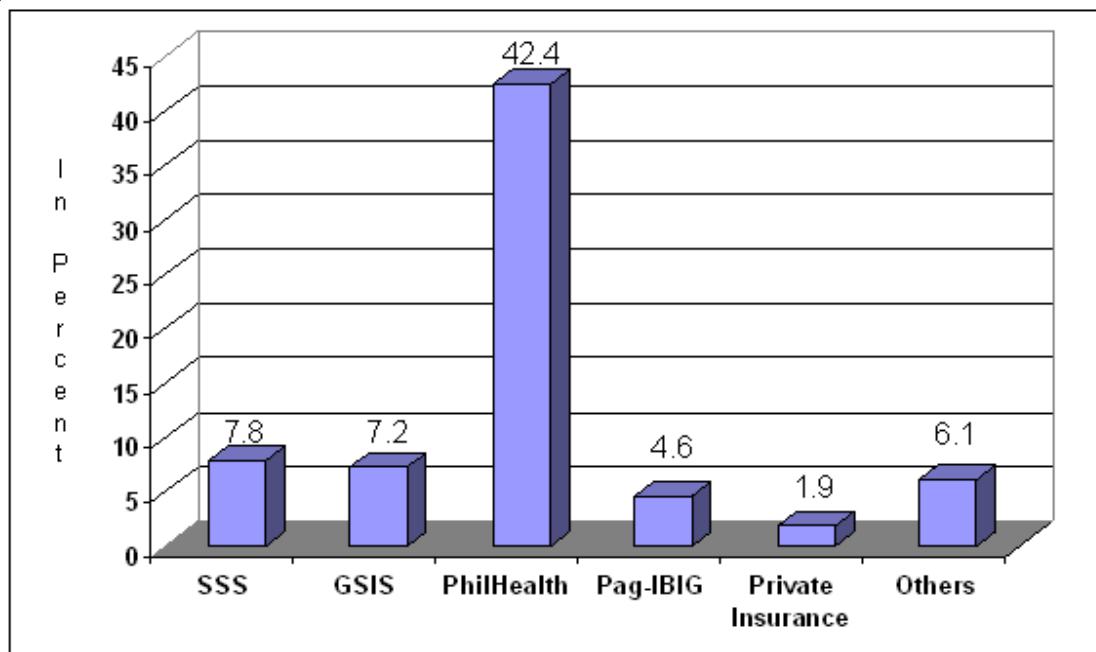
Of those who have other sources of income, two-thirds get their income from temporary, contractual or seasonal work, while only 28 percent have permanent or regular non-agricultural work. The remaining nine percent work as casuals. In terms of compensation, more than half are subsisting on a daily wage of less than 150 Philippine pesos (USD3.00), and another thirty percent have a daily compensation between P150 - 300 (USD3.00-6.00).

Figure 15. Employment Status of Indigenous Peoples with Other Sources of Income: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

*Social Security*

With the exception of PhilHealth, majority of the respondents do not subscribe to social security agencies, as shown in the graph. This indicates either the lack of finance for premium payments, a lack of appreciation/understanding of the long-term benefits of being a member, or both.

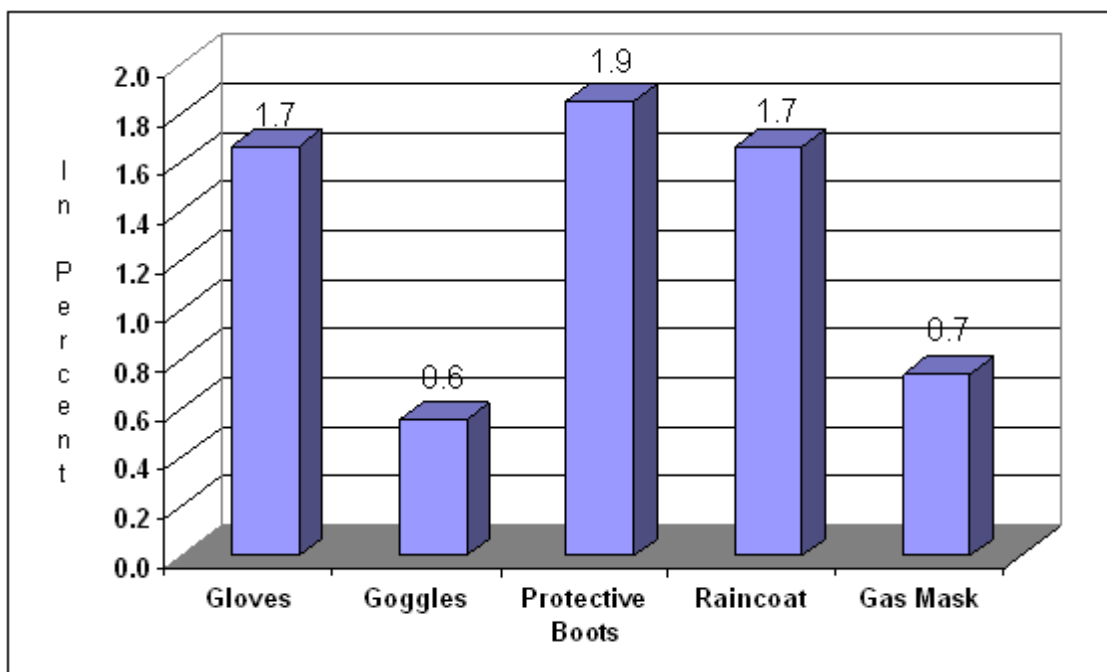
Figure 16. IP Farmers with Social Security Membership by Classification:
Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005



Protection from Occupational Hazards

In terms of protection from occupational hazards, majority of the respondents do not use any devices/implements that could protect them from exposure to harm or injury while at work as shown by the graph. The most commonly used protection is protective boots, but the proportion of respondents using it does not even reach two percent. This suggests a lack of appreciation for the benefits to their health in wearing these accessories, lack of means in procuring them, or both.

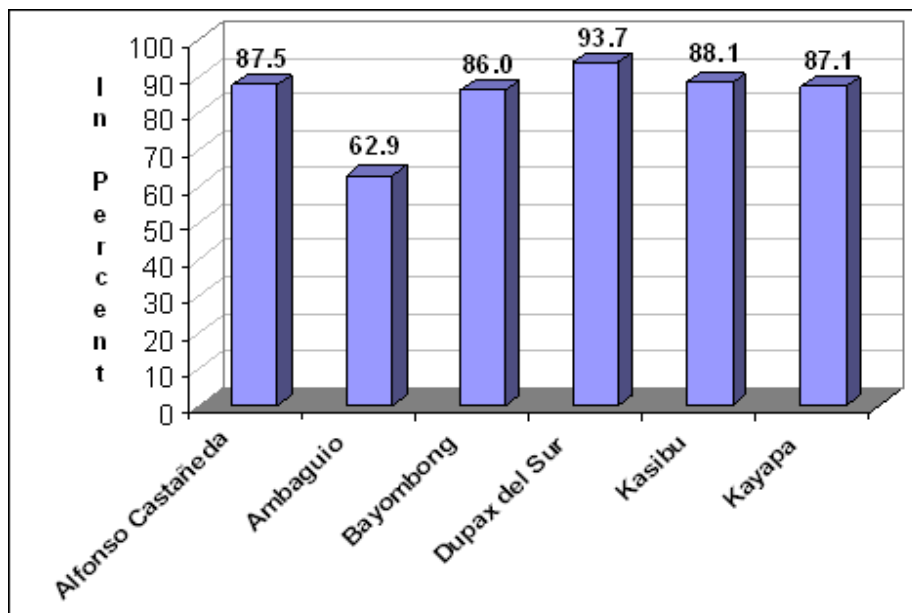
Figure 17. Use by IP Workers of Protective Gadgets by Type of Gadget:
Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005



Other Socio-Economic Services

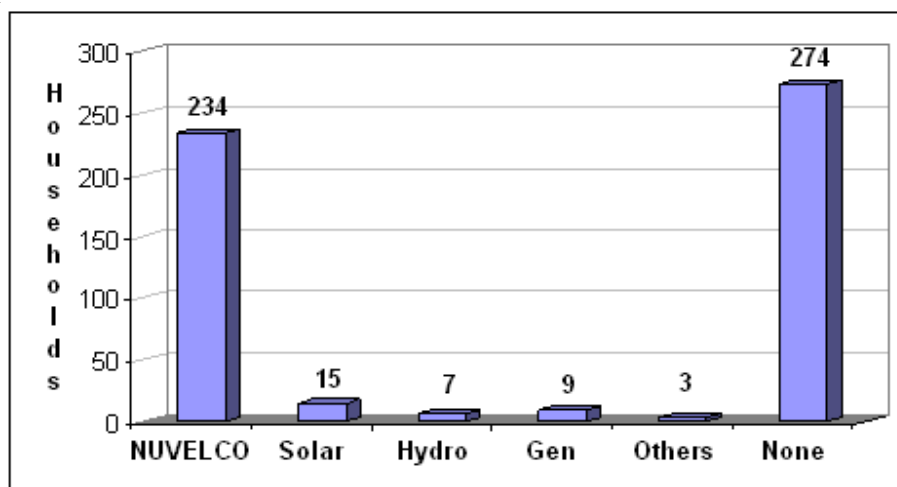
While most of the respondents stated that there is potable water in their house and/or backyard, much still needs to be done to raise the number of households with access to safe drinking water and ensure its availability. This is particularly true in Ambaguio where only three out of five households have this necessity. In contrast, more than nine of 10 households in Dupax del Sur have potable water in their homes.

Figure 18. Percentage of IP Households with Potable Water:
Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005



As shown by Figure 19, majority of the households (51%) in the survey area do not have electricity. Only 43 percent of the households are being serviced by the Nueva Vizcaya Electric Cooperative, Inc. (NUVELCO).

Figure 19. Access of IP Households to Electric Power by Source:
Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005 (In Number of Households)



It can be seen from Table 15 that the major mode of telecommunication used is cellular phone as three out of 10 households have this gadget, with VHF two-way radio a far second at three out of 100. However, only 36 percent of the households use a mode of telecommunication, which means that more than three out of every five households do not have or do not use any mode of telecommunication. This suggests that for majority of the respondents, the usual way of communicating is through oral/verbal interaction.

Table 15: Mode of Telecommunication Used in the IP Household: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005 (In Number of Households)

Municipality	Mode of Telecommunication						Total
	Phone (Landline)	CellPhone	VHF Radio	Telegram	Others	None	
Alfonso Castañeda	0	8	0	0	0	16	24
Ambaguio	0	18	0	0	0	71	89
Bayombong	5	46	6	2	0	45	104
Dupax del Sur	0	41	0	0	0	70	111
Kasibu	1	23	8	0	0	53	85
Kayapa	0	40	2	1	1	98	142
Total	6	176	16	3	1	353	555

Political Participation

A majority or 79.6 percent of all respondents were aware that a purok (sub-village) or barangay assembly had been convened within the last six months as can be seen in Table 16. However, Table 17 shows that only three-fourths (64.6%) had actually participated in these assemblies. The rest either did not participate (64.6%) or were of the opinion that these exercises were not applicable to them (20.4%).

Table 16. Awareness by IPs of Purok or Barangay Assembly in the Last Six Months: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	430	79.6
No	110	20.4
Total	540	100.0

Table 17. Participation by IPs in Purok or Barangay Assembly in the Last 6 Months: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	349	64.6
No	83	15.4
Not applicable	108	20.0
Total	540	100.0

Most of the respondents or 78.7 percent are of the opinion that they have been consulted on matters that affected the general welfare of the community.

Table 18. Consultation with IPs on Matters that Affect General Welfare: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	425	78.7
No	115	21.3
Total	540	100.0

Nearly all respondents (95.7%) believe that they had some information on the qualifications and platforms of political candidates running for election.

Table 19. Informed on Qualifications and Platforms of Candidates: Indigenous Peoples in Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	517	95.7
No	23	4.3
Total	540	100.0

Ninety-six percent (96.1%) of all respondents claim that they were able to vote in the last election. Only a small minority (3.9%) were not able to vote for one reason or another.

Table 20. Able to Vote in the Last Election: Indigenous Peoples in Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	519	96.1
No	21	3.9
Total	540	100.0

Less than half of the respondents (47.4%) were members of cooperatives.

Table 21. Membership of Indigenous Peoples in Cooperatives: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Status	Frequency	Percent
Member	256	47.4
Non-member	284	52.6
Total	540	100.0

According to the respondents, less than half of the organizations (45.9%) operating in the survey areas are accredited by government. Respondents believe that accreditation was not applicable for more than half (52.6%) of these organizations.

Table 22. Accreditation Status of Organizations with IP Membership: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Status	Frequency	Percent
Accredited	248	45.9
Not Accredited	7	1.3
Not Applicable	284	52.6
No Response	1	0.2
Total	540	100.0

Cultural Markers

About half of all respondents profess to engage in traditional rituals and practices in life cycle, agriculture and hunting, healing, and honoring the departed.

Traditional practices related to the honoring of the departed are most prevalent at 65.0 percent. Second most common are practices related to the life cycle with more than half (55.2%) of all respondents confirming their practice of indigenous rituals related to birth, death and marriage. Third most prevalent are rituals on healing at 40.7 percent.

Least common is the practice of rituals related to agriculture, hunting and fishing. Less than one-fourth of all indigenous peoples (23.0%) profess to still practice these rituals.

Table 23. Traditional Rituals of IPs on Agriculture, Hunting and Fishing: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Status	Frequency	Percent
Practiced	124	23.0
Not Practiced	414	76.7
No Response	2	0.4
Total	540	100.0

In terms of customary laws, one in every two respondents are guided by traditional laws. Indigenous peoples still practice laws governing the settlement of land and water disputes (51.7%) and the inheritance of properties (54.6%).

Table 24. Customary Law of Indigenous Peoples on Settling Land and Water Disputes: Selected Towns of Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Status	Frequency	Percent
Practiced	279	51.7
Not Practiced	244	45.2
Not Applicable	1	0.2
Don't Know	14	2.6
No Response	2	0.4
Total	540	100.0

Half of all respondents (49.1%) said that they still observe practices related to the management of forest and water resources. Almost the same number (48.1%) have abandoned such practices while the rest were either not aware of such traditional practices (2.2%) or had no response (0.2%).

Table 25. Traditional Practices of Indigenous Peoples on Management of Forest and Water Resources: Selected Towns of Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Status	Frequency	Percent
Yes	267	49.4
No	260	48.1
Don't Know	12	2.2
No Response	1	0.2
Total	540	100.0

Nearly a third (30.0%) of all respondents believes that elders still exert an influence in community affairs among indigenous peoples. A majority or 63.2 percent were of the view that elders are slowly being replaced by local government officials. A minority (5.9%) believed that elders no longer influenced community affairs while five respondents (0.9%) had no response.

Table 26. Extent of Influence of Elders in Community Affairs of Indigenous Peoples: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Extent of Influence	Frequency	Percent
Still Very Much Influential	167	30.9
Slowly Being Replaced by Local Governments	336	62.2
No More Influence	32	5.9
Don't Know	5	0.9
Total	540	100.0

In terms of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA), only a minority (28.3%) professed awareness of this landmark legislation. A majority or 71.5 percent were not aware of the IPRA.

Table 27. Awareness by Indigenous Peoples of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act: Selected Towns in Nueva Vizcaya, 2005

Status	Frequency	Percent
Aware	153	28.3
Not Aware	386	71.5
No Response	1	0.2
Total	540	100.0

Excerpts from Focused Group Discussions (FGD)

The focused group discussions were anchored on existing references (such as the Ammungan Profile) and initial finding of the survey in three towns covered as of May 2006. The following are the excerpts of the documentation of the FGD proceedings.

From the Gaddang Group

Gaddang communities today exist in Bayombong (Barangays San Nicolas, Baringin-Magsaysay, Salvacion and Vista Alegre), Solano (poblacion or town center areas) and Bagabag (poblacion areas). They trace their origin in the plains between Mountain Province and Kalinga in northern Luzon, which explains why there are Gaddang settlements in the town of Aurora, Isabela, in Barangay Baringin, Cauayan City in Isabela and in the town of Potia in Ifugao. The path of their migration followed the Cagayan River, moving upstream towards the Magat and Mallig rivers.

The FGD participants admit being acculturated earlier than other groups who still practice some of their “pagan” ways today. Most of the Gaddang in Magsaysay (Sitio Baringin) Bayombong are small-scale market vendors, subsistence fishermen and farm workers today. Those in Bagabag who own lands are into corn and rice farming. Many of them are college degree holders and are working in the civil service. Junifen Gauuan, a Gaddang from Bayombong, is the president of Aldersgate College, a Methodist Church learning institution. Some of the more successful individuals have migrated abroad, mostly in the United States.

They have traditional rituals such as the “tallelet” which they usually perform during fiestas. The Gaddangs are fond of preparing native delicacies made of “dekat,” a sticky native rice-cake. They have preserved the Gaddang dialect very well—the only part of their culture that has remained intact.

Some of the prominent Gaddangs used the surnames Tallungan, Carabbacan, Cutaran, Callueng and Tiam. These surnames are common among Gaddangs in Nueva Vizcaya lowlands and in the villages of Dalig and San Rafael in Aurora town in Isabela as well as among upland Gaddang communities such as those in Paracelis town in Mt. Province, in Barangay Alinanag, in the town of Rizal in Kalinga province and in Barangay Pinto Ngilib, Bolinao in Potia town, Ifugao. Some of the Mt. Province Gaddangs use the surname “Infiel.” Gaddang surnames usually contain double letters in them, such as Tallungan and Gauuan.¹⁵

From the Kalanguya/Ikalahan Group

The Kalanguya trace their origin in Tinoc, a remote town of Ifugao province near Abatan, Benguet province. From there, they spread southwards as far as Carranglan town in Nueva Ecija and San Nicolas town in Pangasinan. They are dominant in Ambaguio town in Nueva Vizcaya and the newly created Asipulo town in Ifugao. They also dominate eastern parts of Kayapa town, the uplands of the towns of Aritao, Dupax del Sur and Santa Fe, and Barangays Capintalan, Minuli, Putlan and Salazar of Carranglan, Nueva Ecija. They also migrated to Quezon, Nueva Vizcaya and in the towns of Diffun and Nagtipunan, Quirino province.

The community in Barangay Imugan, Santa Fe was the first to recognize the ascription Ikalahan, coined by Rev. Delbert Rice, an American missionary of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines. Rice referred to these people as Ikalahans rather than Kalanguya because he maintains that the latter is a rather derogatory tribal name being a contraction of “Kela ngoy ya?” which is best translated as “What in the world is that?,” which, he claims, is an expression commonly uttered to indicate contempt. Mindful of the connotation, Rice coined a more appropriate ethnolinguistic name, Ikalahan. Locally, the term Ikalahan means trees having broad leaves. Rice maintained Ikalahan is the most suited name for these people since most of the trees found in their place have broad leaves.

But this interpretation is disputed by Kalanguyas from other places, saying that they do not share Rice’s point of view. In one of the biggest reunion held in Tinoc town in Ifugao, the Kalanguya leaders resolved to maintain acceptance of their self-ascription as Kalanguya.

From the Ilongot/Bugkalot Group

The self-ascription Bugkalot emerged in the late ‘70s, the period where the Ilongots pledged commitment to the Philippine government and renounced their

traditional practice of headhunting. The acceptance of the self-ascription “Bugkalot” is a symbol of their acceptance of the Christian faith and abandonment of headhunting.

The 1939 government census refers to them as the Ilongot. They claim to be the original settlers of Mungia, a fertile valley of the old settlement of Dupax until they were driven to the mountain lairs in the village of Guingin during the Spanish colonization period.

Today, homogenous Ilongots communities in Nueva Vizcaya are found in barangays Pacquet, Pao, Kakidugen and Muta in Kasibu; New Gumiad (Guingin), Giayan, Belance and Binnungan (Buayo) in Dupax del Norte; Abaca, Talbec, Biruk, Kimbutan and Ganao of Dupax del Sur; and in Lipuga, Pelaway, Cawayan, Abuyo and Lublob in Alfonso Castañeda.

The old Ilongot territory extends up to Carranglan and Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija, the town of Alfonso Castañeda (formerly a territory of the old Dupax), the towns of Maria Aurora and Dipaculao of Aurora province and the town of Nagtipunan in Quirino province. The diary of American anthropologist William Jones, who was beheaded by his Ilongot guides in 1909, accounts that Ilongots originally settled as far as the towns of Jones and San Agustin in Isabela.

A story told by Ilongot elders in Lipuga revealed that the massacre of Ilongot villages in retaliation to William Jones’ murder almost annihilated the Ilongot population downstream of Addalam and Cagayan Rivers.

Ilongots used the surnames Pasigian, Umpatang, Ebenga, Caanawan, Pacnal, Osingat, Gabogen, Nangitoy, and Quiwegh, to name the few dominant ones. Elders point out that the adoption of surnames goes with their affiliation to a clan structure called “bertan.” The Pasigian is one of the largest clan. Even today, some couples both surnamed Pasigian are allowed to marry because they are already fourth or fifth cousins.

The Bugkalot’s zeal to protect their ancestral home was awakened by the building of the Casecnan Transbasin Diversion Project by the American power firm California Energy. Although the project pushed through despite their opposition, the Bugkalot demanded their fair share in the taxes and other forms of levies from the operation of the company.

From the Ifugao Group

The Ifugao people are original inhabitants of Nueva Vizcaya because the present Ifugao territory was ceded from it in 1908. The Ayangans of Barangay Comonal in Solano and Barangay Ocapon in Villaverde are original inhabitants there. Ifugaos are not settlers in Nueva Vizcaya as perceived in the past. Prior to the colonization, Ifugaos share the territories with the Gaddangs and Ilongots in what are now the towns of Diadi, Bagabag and Villaverde. Inter-marriages within these peoples are told in folklores about the origins of the names of present-day barangays.

The Ifugaos are divided into two main sub-group—the Ayangan and the Tuwali. It is worthwhile to note that in the inventory of Philippine indigenous peoples, the National Commission on the Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) already separated the Tuwali from the Ifugao.

The majority of the Ayangan feel they are marginalized compared to the Tuwali group because they live in the peripheries of Ifugao province (called “taga ig-igid” which in Iloko means living in the peripheries). The Ayangans generally feel they are inferior to the Tuwali who are dominantly elite clans settled in town centers like those in Kiangnan and Lagawe.

But the Kalanguyas and Keley-is from Tinoc and Asipulo towns of Ifugao province are also considered or collectively called Ifugaos since they reside in Ifugao. In Nueva Vizcaya however, Kalanguyas are not called Ifugaos.

Another Ifugao sub-group found in Asipulo, Ifugao—a group called Yattuka or Hangulao—are also found inhabiting the Nueva Vizcaya-Ifugao boundary today. A homogenous community of the Yattuka could be found in Amduntog and Nungawa of Asipulo, Ifugao but they are now scattered as far as Nueva Vizcaya. The Yattuka speak a totally different dialect from the Tuwali, Kalanguya and Ayangan.

Elders also claim that the towns of Bagabag and Diadi in Nueva Vizcaya used to be a settlement of several Ifugao families coming from eastern Lagawe. It is the natural barrier posed by the Lamut and Magat rivers that limited the number of Ifugao settlers in Diadi. Tales of early Ilocano settlers in Diadi told of heroic acts of Ifugao men saving drowning people who are crossing the Magat River by rafts and small boats.

It is the unique pattern of inheritance among the Ifugaos to encourage the settlement in Kasibu. By tradition, the Ifugao first born gets the inherited property of the parents. The second born gets whatever is acquired by the parents or if there are other properties inherited. Thus, those born after have no properties to inherit.

This, according to Ifugao elders like Alfonso Namuhje and Raymundo Bolhayon, was their reason in coming to the frontiers of Malabing Valley in the 50s until the 70s. This tradition makes the Ifugao as the most widely dispersed group that has massively occupied vast areas in Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino provinces and is now expanding to the forest region of Isabela (specifically the towns of Jones, San Agustin, Cordon, San Guillermo, San Mariano and as far as Ilagan, Isabela’s capital town).

The industry of the Ifugao coupled with traditional natural resource management practices such as terracing and stone-laying and the “muyong,” gave them advantage over indigenous groups in the territories they are migrating into. The transformation of the Malabing Valley as a multi-million orchard industry is a living proof of this fine attribute of the Ifugao.

From the Isinai Group

The Isinai are the settlers of the pre-Spanish settlement of Tuy, or Ituy, which is now the town of Bambang, the old Dupax and the plains of Aritao town. Like the Gaddang, their resistance to Spanish colonization is weak; making them the slave-laborers who constructed big stone laid chapels like the one in Dupax del Sur (St. Vincent Ferrer Parish Church) and in Bambang (St. Catherine of Sienna Parish Church).

Because of more than 300 years of colonization, the Isinai of today are devout Catholics and have largely intermarried with Ilocanos and other mainstream ethnicities. Except for the dialect, neither oral tradition nor a part of their material culture was preserved. There is also no record of oral tradition passed from older to younger generations except for some folk songs like “kukuyappun” that are mostly adaptation of Spanish influence.

Director Ruben Bastero of NCIP Region 2 has written a manuscript on the Isinai. This is a work in progress that could be used to answer the opinion of AnthroWatch, an NGO based in University of the Philippines Diliman campus, that the Isinai were not part of the “national cultural minorities” based on a memorandum issued on June 26, 1962 by the Commission on National Integration, NCIP’s predecessor.

Today, only a few of the Isinai are cultivating lands or have access to land resources. Very few Isinai families in Dupax are landowners. Some exceptions are the Daran family and few others who intermarried with early Ilocano settlers. The only remaining ancestral domain the Isinai could speak of is the hilly lands between Bambang and Aritao that the Kalanguyas have not included in their ancestral domain claim.

From the Ibaloi and I'wak Groups (Kayapa FGD)

1. The Ibaloi

The presence of the Ibalois in Nueva Vizcaya is an offshoot of their displacement in the building of the Binga and Ambuklao dams in the '70s. In fact, the Ilongot/Bugkalot ancestral domain in Barangay Belance in Dupax del Norte town was offered as relocation areas for the Ibalois displaced by the big dam projects.

The Ibalois, like the Kankana-ey and i-Bontoc, is the typical embodiment of the Igorot culture in Nueva Vizcaya. The Ibalois have strong presence in Belance and in Kayapa Central. They have brought to Nueva Vizcaya their skill in vegetable gardening, which catapulted Bambang as the largest vegetable trading center of Northern Luzon.

The town of Bambang, now a site of a 6.5-hectare vegetable trading facility, has slowly overtaken La Trinidad, Benguet as the vegetable trading capital of the Philippines. Due to favorable agronomic conditions, many vegetable gardeners from the “mountain trail” in Benguet seasonally migrate to Nueva Vizcaya to

plant high-value cash crops. The Ibalois maintained much of their cultural traditions in many aspects, particularly life cycle rituals.

2. The I'waks

The I'wak has been decreasing in number as the more prolific Kalanguya/Ikalahan group subsumed their original domains. The largest homogenous I'wak community is Buyasyas, a barangay under a territorial dispute between Santa Fe and Kayapa towns. They are also present in Besong, Ansipsip, Amilong-Labeng, Alang-Salacsac and other remotes villages of Kayapa. Some have settled in Bokod, Benguet.

A survey done in 1983 shows that I'wak settlements are located in Carranglan, Nueva Ecija. In fact, the NCIP's indigenous peoples' population inventory places the I'wak under Region 3 to which Nueva Ecija belongs.

Historical accounts state that Carranglan, Nueva Ecija is the first abode of the I'waks. In 1591, an early Spanish record about this tribe written by Pedro de Cid of an expedition he undertook in the Tuy Valley reveals, among others, that the I'wak wore gold jewelry. Early Spanish records called them Yguat, Awa, Jamangi, Alegueses and Dangatan.¹⁶

Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim No. 066 issued on October 31, 1996 to the Kalanguya/Ikalahan community covered the villages of Capintalan, Minuli, Putlan and Carranglan, Nueva Ecija – the same territory being mentioned in early Spanish records. This development shows that the Kalanguyas/Ikalahans already occupied a large part of the original territories of the I'waks today.

Lessons Learned

Survey Standards

This data disaggregation project could have been more effective if a formal partnership with National Statistics Office, National Statistics Coordination Board and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples were in place. However, due to time constraint, the project was undertaken without passing through the SSRCS.

Consent of Respondents

If a census will involve ethnicity, there is a big possibility that individuals may not agree to reveal information due to several factors. Some of the more prevalent reasons are personal security and fear of discrimination. Among indigenous peoples, being a part of a tribe may cause their involvement in a perpetual conflict that transcended generations. There are also communities demanding

acquisition of free, prior and informed consent before they allow such surveys to take place.

Declaration of two Ethnicities

Some individuals declared two ethnicities, following either their maternal or their paternal origin. But the questionnaire used in this study allows only one field, and so the respondent in the survey was made to choose between maternal and paternal ethnic origins. Future surveys or census may adopt a data entry tool that allows two fields. This is possible because some groups, like the Filipino-Chinese, are using that self-ascription to describe their ethnicity.

Another problem encountered is the uniformity of ethnic names due to the self-ascription and ascription by others.

Data Quality

Data cleaning should start in the field. Data cleaning is a standard procedure to ensure the quality and acceptability of any survey work. However, before data cleaning is undertaken at the office level, several procedures (standards in themselves) should be implemented at the field level. It would be unrealistic to expect that all questionnaires have been properly filled out with the same degree of accuracy and consistency. It will therefore be necessary to edit the entries before they are coded, and before tabulation is attempted.

Field editing is part of the data cleaning process and should be implemented diligently. Editing operations should be done as close to the source of data as possible and hence, this is the advantage of field editing. Being actually able to verify from sources is statistically much better than doing imputation at the level of electronic data entry.

Editing entails the inspection of responses recorded in each questionnaire and, if necessary, their correction or the imputation of responses where these are absent, according to a set of rules. The purpose of editing is to check that the information recorded in the questionnaire is complete, has been entered in the stipulated manner and is internally consistent. Where a response is considered unacceptable or improbable, it will be replaced by another as prescribed in the editing rules. Where an entry is missing, the imputation of an acceptable or plausible answer will be made. The editing rules that prescribe such corrections, revisions and imputations will be based on the criteria of logical inference and internal consistency.

The types of errors likely to be noticed during editing are:

- a. *Omissions* – These are items against which an entry is required though none has been made. In many cases, the correct entry can be determined from other entries in the questionnaire for the same person or from entries for other members of the household;
- b. *Inconsistencies* – These are cases where the entries for two or more inter-related items are not consistent;
- c. *Impossibilities* – These are entries that are illogical or prohibited by the coding system, for example, an entry of three for sex when the only permissible codes are one and two.
- d. All these errors have been encountered in several questionnaires at the data entry level when these should have been addressed at the field level. In fact, addressing these errors was the most time-consuming task encountered by the Statistical Consultancy Group.

Village Boundary Disputes and Political Considerations Regarding Population Data

Disputes in administrative boundaries among villages, towns and provinces have serious implications on the accuracy of demographic data. Village officials are aware of the occurrences of duplication in the household population lists, but they have to stand by the data because these are already accepted as official records. Any reduction in the population would result to the reduction in their share in internal revenues from the central government because the shares are proportionately computed based on population and land area. Villagers would not want to accept the reflection of the true but reduced data since basic services would be affected in the event of reduced revenues. Even public schools have bloated enrollments just to avoid closure, as existing guidelines from the Department of Education set certain number of pupils for a public school to remain operational.

Coping with Risks Involved in Field Work

The peace and order situation in southern Nueva Vizcaya has not improved. The respondents in Barangay Abuyo in the town of Alfonso Castañeda could not be interviewed because the village was abandoned due to armed encounters between the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the New Peoples Army, the armed-wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines that has been waging a 37-year insurgency. Reports from municipal government employees said village officials were taken into a military camp. Until the second quarter of 2006, the military-launched campaign to arrest anyone who could not show a residence certificate has been in effect.

The survey operational guidelines of the project stipulate that when there is clear danger to the lives of data enumerators, the survey manager may decide to discontinue the survey. Given the prevailing situation at that time in southern Nueva Vizcaya, a decision was made to discontinue interviewing target respondents.

Conclusions

This study has proven that disaggregation of demographic data to reflect information on indigenous peoples is possible at the village level. The least that could be done in the absence of expensive census is to rely on the inherent ability of village key informants in order to identify the ethnicity of each household, especially in rural areas. This study have shown that such methodology maybe developed to conform with existing standards.

Two-approaches in Acquisition of Ethnicity Data

Ethnicity is both Self-Ascription and Ascription by Others, and as such, data could be collected in two ways. Key informants who are familiar with the people in a village could identify the population's ethnic composition using the household as a unit of counting. During a census, or a complete enumeration survey, the households can identify their ethnicity by self-ascription.

Although international standards define ethnicity to be self-ascribed, this study proved that information on ethnicity of households provided by key informants could provide similarly accurate information at the village level. But since indigenous peoples are mostly found in rural settings, this methodology to disaggregate data remains a practical alternative to census.

The key informant approach is more accurate in rural areas and gradually loses its effect in urban settings because more key informants are needed and information on the ethnicity of transient population is almost impossible to acquire using this method.

In this study, ethnicity data that relied on self-ascription by the survey respondent, such as the data from Diadi town, would need further verification. In one case, a person identified his ethnicity as Baguis, an ethnicity that is not found in any literature available at the time of the study. There is also a question raised on the group who identified themselves as Bago, whom one observer noted, speak the same dialect and share cultural practices as the Kankana-ey. The main observable difference is the influence of Ilokano culture since they came from areas between Ilocos and the Cordillera regions.

Mother Tongue and Ethnicity are Closely-Related

Although survey data from this study affirmed the close correlation of “mother tongue” and ethnicity, it is not enough as a basis to drop the ethnicity variable in the regular census. The reliability of “mother tongue” variable in describing ethnicity is weaker in urban setting where the young generation of indigenous peoples who now live outside the birthplaces of their parents would answer differently as the young generation who stayed in their original villages.

Data Affirms Presence of ‘Indigenous Peoples’

The survey results and focused group discussions affirmed the validity of existing data from the Ammungan Profile on Nueva Vizcaya indigenous peoples published a decade ago. The indigenous peoples that originally inhabited the old territories now called Nueva Vizcaya are the Kalanguya, Bugkalot, Gaddang, Isinai, I’wak, Ibaloi and Ifugao indigenous peoples. Except for the Gaddang and the Isinai who have not abandoned the lowlands, the indigenous peoples of Nueva Vizcaya now occupy the eastern Cordillera, the Caraballo and the Mamparang mountain ranges.

Also present in Nueva Vizcaya today are the indigenous peoples of the Cordillera region, collectively called Igorots. They are the Kankana-ey, Kalinga, i-Bontoc, Karao, i-Barleg, and Isneg/Itneg indigenous peoples. There are also some sub-groups of Kankana-ey origin who self-identify as the Bago indigenous peoples that migrated in the province. There are a few original inhabitants of Cagayan Valley, the Yogad, Ibanag and Itawes/Itawit indigenous peoples, who are still in Nueva Vizcaya today.

In recent years, migrant Moros (Maranao and Tausug) who came in as traditional nomadic merchants began to settle in urban areas like Solano, Bayombong and Bambang. There are also a growing number of foreign nationalities who married with locals and opted to settle in Nueva Vizcaya.

The major ethnolinguistic groups who migrated in Nueva Vizcaya as early as the 1900’s were the Ilokano, the Tagalog, the Bisaya, the Bicolano, the Pangasinense, the Kapampangan and the Batangueño. They comprised the majority and are mostly occupying the lowlands.

Respondents Generally Satisfied with Government Services

Indigenous peoples in Nueva Vizcaya are generally satisfied with social and economic services such as health care, livelihood and agricultural infrastructure support. However, services such as non-formal education and women’s livelihood assistance were low.

Among the original inhabitants of Nueva Vizcaya, the Isinai and the Gaddang have the least access to land. They are now integrated in largely Ilokano-dominated communities. They are the most vulnerable to losing their identity. If not for their shared dialect and staying together in clustered communities like in Dupax del Sur and Bayombong, their indigenous identity have long been gone.

Better Participation in Upland/Indigenous Communities

Participation in community assemblies is observed to be higher among indigenous communities in the uplands compared to the lowland barangays. This indicates that indigenous peoples maintained their traditional closely-knit social organizations up to these days.

Customary laws are still functional yet fading

A little more than half of the indigenous peoples is still aware of customary laws and traditional life cycle rituals but the frequency of practice has drastically declined compared to the prescribed schedule and frequency. Oral tradition has been dwindling because its transmission to the next generation is diminishing. Artifacts that form part of the indigenous peoples' material culture are lost because of neglect and some of it are sold to antique collectors and due to neglect.

The indigenous peoples of Nueva Vizcaya are in a good position to assert their rights provided under the IPRA. They are preserving their indigenous or traditional knowledge in many aspects of life. Organized efforts to process of perfecting their ancestral domain and land titles are going on.

Policy Recommendations

Standardize Village-level Demographic Data Management

Household listing is critical in surveys of this kind. If there is intent to compare results with that of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and/or the United Nations (UN), then such listing should be consistent with procedures followed by these entities or should be well-defined such that its difference is clearly seen. Consequently, the definition and use of terminologies involving this listing should be consistent as well. This should address the issue mentioned in the presentation of the Data Disaggregation Project report regarding the difference in figures of the number of households in the SIPNV with that of the 2000 Census.

Local governments should be trained to conduct their own census and surveys to annually update regular National Census¹⁷ using the SSRCS. Similar NGO-initiated surveys in the future may also avail of the SSRCS as guidance. A manual on developing local population census and survey designs and the SSRCS must be published.

As seen in Diadi and Kasibu municipalities, local governments have the capacity to gather, consolidate and maintain population data. The NSCB could maximize the local governments by providing technical assistance to elevate their capacity to meet internationally accepted standards. A primer on the SSRCS for local governments is a worthwhile project in the future. The potential of 10 local officials serving in about 47,000 village local governments in the Philippines is a huge manpower. However, clear guidelines and strict field supervision must be in place to neutralize the tendency of local governments to bloat population data because population count is used to compute their share in the internal revenue allotment (IRA).

Inclusion of Ethnicity Variable in the Census

As the agency mandated by IPRA, NCIP must assert and convince the NSCB and the NSO to include the ethnicity variable in the national census starting 2010. A concise and effective Interview Questionnaire and Data Entry Tool must be adopted.

Ethnicity data gathering involves a system of disaggregating or lumping of groups of peoples. A multi-layered classification of major ethnicities down to the clan-, tribe-, territorial- or dialect-based groupings would help organize data gathering tools better. One may self-ascribe as Igorot, but the interview tools must also provide the choices so that the respondent may be guided so that he/she can specifically identify the most appropriate sub-group among Igorots he/she may want to be identified with.

A good example of such system is the Ethnicity Data Protocols for the Health and Disability Sector adopted in New Zealand.¹⁸ In this system, a clearer understanding of who are the major and minor ethnic groups (such that major groups embrace smaller sub-groups, and these sub-groups embraces several tribes or clans, and further down) have become evident.

In doing this, the following common errors in the process of enumerating ethnicity data could be avoided:

- a. the wrong question is used;
- b. the data collector guesses ethnicity rather than asks the person to identify it;
- c. the person is allowed to identify only one ethnicity;

- d. the order of the response categories is changed in the question; and
- e. the response categories that are supplied are incorrect.

Gender-Sensitive Survey Instruments

As a policy in setting household interviews in future surveys, respondents must be, as much as possible, gender-balanced. It is not safe to assume that one of the spouses can answer all questions, especially information on the children which the wife usually knows better. Given this realization, survey instruments including sampling schemes, must take cognizance of the need for a gender-balanced means of data gathering.

Among the respondents, 92 percent are males, which reflects the stereotype idea that male is usually the household head. But in most cases in the course of interviews, the husband calls on the wife to answer several questions he cannot answer. Some husbands who did not involve their wives in the process ended up with only his genealogy questionnaire filled up while the wife's side was unfilled. This caused the failure of the genealogy variable from being consolidated due to incomplete entries.❖

Endnotes

¹ See original project document "Research Outline for Data Disaggregation Project in Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines."

² Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Social Policy and Development, Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Workshop on Data collection and disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples (New York, 19-21 January 2004).

³ It seems this concern is left to the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP).

⁴ Tebtebba take the view that identifying ethnicity using mother tongue as the criteria is problematic in the sense that in areas dominated by migrants, the mother tongue of dominant migrants often come out as the language of the population which maybe spoken by indigenous peoples groups too, hence, the identity of indigenous peoples gets lost in the national picture.

⁵ Cf. Provincial Profile of Nueva Vizcaya, 2003.

⁶ See Annex B.

⁷ Prepared by Isabell Kempf from the Indigenous and Minorities Team of the Research and Right to Development Branch of OHCHR.

⁸ CONADI (2003). Censo 2002 y Pueblos Indígenas. Análisis Preliminar Cifras Nacionales as cited in the proceedings of the Expert Workshop.

⁹ Rutten, Marinus (1992). Selling Wealth to Buy Poverty: the Process of Individualization of Landownership among the Maasai Pastoralists of the Kajiado District, Kenya, 1890 – 1990

as cited in the proceedings of the Expert Workshop.

¹⁰ This section (12.3d) was written by Mr. Adrian Cerezo, a member of the Statistics Team for this Project.

¹¹ These are [1] Ethnicity and Genealogy, [2] Social Services, [3] Economic Services, [4] Political Participation, and [5] Cultural Markers.

¹² See Annexed original project document "Research Outline of the Data Disaggregation Project in Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines."

¹³ Available information on Philippine ethnographic data from NCIP website as well as past and present literature (i.e., Felix Keesing's work on Ethnohistory of Northern Luzon, contemporary documents such as the Ammungan 1996 profile and NSO 2000 Census) was used to identify who among the ethnic groups could be considered "indigenous."

¹⁴ The tables and figures used in this section (Except Table 1-3) and the analysis presented were lifted from the SIPNV 2005 report prepared by Messrs. Benjamin Navarro, Luke Aquino and Adrian Cerezo, the Statistical Consultancy Team of this project.

¹⁵ Ammungan 1996 profile validated in the FGDs.

¹⁶ Cf. Ammungan 1996 Profile.

¹⁷ In the Philippines, a regular census is held every 10 years and a midterm census in between. The latest is in 2000 and a midterm that should have been done in 2005 did not take place.

¹⁸ A very rich source of materials on ethnicity data disaggregation could be found in this URL <http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/documentation/ethnicity/index.html>. A complete set of references and data gathering tools are downloadable from this site.

Annexes

Annex 1.A: RESEARCH OUTLINE DATA DISAGGREGATION PILOT PROJECT in NUEVA VIZCAYA PROVINCE, PHILIPPINES

Name of Project Proposer: Tebtebba Foundation (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research & Education)

1. Background and Rationale

The Philippines provides the opportunity for data disaggregation on demography because it has already the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act that provides a definition of indigenous peoples in the Philippines. However, despite this law, there had been no effort to reform the process of obtaining and classifying demographic data to reflect the new reality that this law provides for policy space and executive action in relation to indigenous peoples.

The population of indigenous peoples in the Philippines faces challenges because the mode of identifying ethnicity in the national statistical framework is through mother tongue. With migration of indigenous peoples to other areas, and the massive influx of migrants into indigenous territories, which sometimes leads to the minoritization of indigenous peoples, the use of language as an ethnicity parameter is problematic. The lack of reliable data on the demographics of Philippine indigenous peoples results to ill-conceived programs, lack of policy and participation. One advantage in the Philippines is that self-ascription and ascription by others is a common way of identifying individuals. There is a need then to pilot a data disaggregation project in one province of the Philippines in order to gain insights into such effort as part of the policy advocacy work of Tebtebba.

One of the challenges faced by indigenous peoples the world over is the recognition of their human rights, one of which is the right to self-identify. Without this right, many indigenous peoples are either denied their existence or identify and thus denied their numbers, and in the end, denied their personhood. Recognizing this, UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), in its first and second sessions, identified this as an urgent need. The Second Session of the Permanent Forum recommended to the ECOSOC the holding of a workshop on "the collection of data concerning indigenous peoples" as part of the effort in data disaggregation. The Workshop on Data Collection and Disaggregation was held on January 19 –

21, 2004 in New York, U.S.A. and participated in by experts from the UN system and other intergovernmental organizations, governments, indigenous representatives and academia. The workshop recommended the promotion of better data collection and disaggregation concerning indigenous peoples for the consideration of the UNPFII. Related to this, the Third Session committed to request the World Bank to undertake a study on poverty and indigenous peoples and to “devote in-session time to in-depth discussions and exchange of good practices concerning disaggregation of data.”

2. Research Problem

Tebtebba Foundation wishes to contribute to the discussions concerning data collection and disaggregation through the conduct of a pilot project in one province in the Philippines. This project aims to collect primary information on the demography of a province, which had a substantial population of indigenous peoples. Tebtebba aims to learn lessons from the process, which it can share in the discussions. Additionally, the result of this effort, especially the data generated can be used for policy advocacy, campaigns and education locally.

One important task of indigenous activists is to identify their peoples and their numbers. It is for this reason that this project on collecting and disaggregating data is being undertaken in a pilot scale to determine the feasibility of replicating this in other areas.

General: What data is available in the Philippines to determine the population of indigenous peoples and thus enable analysis to be conducted on their situation, political participation and perspectives on development?

Specific:

1. Who are the indigenous peoples of Nueva Vizcaya and what are their numbers and their socio-economic situation?
2. Can the national statistical framework provide the necessary demographic data on indigenous peoples in Nueva Vizcaya?
3. What are the available information that can be collected and analyzed with respect to the situation of indigenous peoples in Nueva Vizcaya?
4. What are the implications/effects of non-disaggregated data on policies, programs and plans on indigenous peoples?
5. What are the development perspectives of indigenous peoples in Nueva Vizcaya?
6. How can the analyses of the situation of the indigenous peoples of Nueva Vizcaya be used to influence policies, programs and plans for indigenous peoples?

3. Research Objectives

General:

To undertake a survey of indigenous peoples in the province of Nueva Vizcaya, northern Philippines as a test site for the project, of which the results and lessons learned shall be used for policy advocacy both at local, national and international levels.

Specific:

For the indigenous peoples of Nueva Vizcaya, the following are hoped to be achieved at the end of the project:

1. An analysis of the differential investments in social, economic and cultural services for the indigenous peoples;
2. Socio-economic profile;
3. Political participation;
4. Development perspectives;
5. Identification of cultural markers and the degree of the presence/absence in the community.

4. Methodology

The research shall employ two interconnected and complimentary research methods: the survey and key informant interview. Data generated from the household survey shall inform the analysis of legal instruments, policies, programs and plans that impact on indigenous peoples. There will be a pilot phase involving three municipalities, which is populated by representative indigenous peoples. Community profiles shall be developed using focus group discussion (FGD) and key informant interviews (KII). Analyses of data will be done within the framework of indigenous peoples rights, specifically the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA).

Research Instrument (to be drafted in a workshop).

5. Scope and Constraints

The geographic scope of the survey shall be confined to the political jurisdiction of Nueva Vizcaya in order to make the analysis of government investment focused.

Some of the indigenous peoples, together with other residents, in Nueva Vizcaya move in and out of the province in search of livelihood opportunities at certain times of the year. This will necessitate validation by the community and officials. The time and resource constraint will limit the scope of the study to certain barangays through

purposive sampling. The territories of the indigenous peoples of the province are mountainous and are not well served by infrastructure so accessibility is a constraint. Also, the settlements are very dispersed. These constraints will be considered in the sampling technique and in the deployment plan.

Because of negative experiences with studies and surveys undertaken by several agencies/groups earlier, and the fear of taxation, there may be some resistance to the survey. However, utmost efforts will be done to coordinate this at the provincial, municipal and barangay levels.

6. Content (See Section 9: Expected Results and Output)

7. Administration (See next page)

8. Work Plan (See p. 78)

9. Expected Results/Outputs (See p. 79)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT	
Position/Body	Functions
I. Project Management Team	1. Exercises overall supervision over the project and acts as the policy-making body 2. Plans activities and evaluates the implementation of the whole project 3. Mobilizes financial resources 4. Provides analyses for the results of the study 4. Reviews and finalizes reports
Project Coordinator	1. Exercises overall supervision of field work. 2. Undertakes local networking and coordination. 3. Coordinates training of survey team. 4. Acts as lead person in the drafting of the research instruments. 5. Participates in the conduct of analysis of project results. 6. Coordinates secondary data-gathering and document retrieval at local level. 7. Reviews related literature and document reviews. 8. Prepares and submits status reports , literature and document review to the MC representative. Reports to: Project Management Team
Research Coordinator	1. Assists in the drafting of the research instruments. 2. Participates in the analysis of the project results. 3. Assists in making the project reports.
Management Committee (MC) representative	1. Assists in the drafting of the research instruments. 2. Participates in the analysis of the project results. 3. Responsible for communications and reports to the RIPP.

ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME																																					
	Week	October 2005							November 2005							December 2005							January 2006							February 2006							March	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25												
1. Creation of network of project partners	X																																					
2. Secondary data-gathering	X	X	X	X																																		
3 Drafting of instrument	X																																					
4. Training of enumerators on instrument		X																																				
5. Pilot testing of instrument		X	X																																			
6. Collation, initial analysis, instrument evaluation			X																																			
7. Finalization of instrument, printing			X																																			
8. Organization, training of survey team	X																																					
9. Field work		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																						
10. Collation, initial analysis						X	X	X	X	X	X																											
11. Validation												X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																	
12. Finalization, printing and submission of report																																						
13. Consultations, meetings	X				X			X				X				X			X		X	X	X			X												

Expected Outputs/Results

<i>ACTIVITY</i>	<i>EXPECTED OUTPUT</i>	<i>DATE ACCOMPLISHMENT</i>
1. Signing of Terms of Reference (TOR)	Signed TOR between Tebtebba and RIPP	25 September 2005
2. Submission of outline of research	Research outline submitted and approved by RIPP	09 October 2005
3. Creation of network of project partners	Project team with specific tasks for each partner and individual	30 September 2005
4. Review of documents	Secondary data and identified data gaps	30 October 2005
5. Drafting of instrument	Draft survey instrument	30 September 2005
6. Training of enumerators on instrument	4 trained enumerators	03 October 2005
7. Pilot testing of instrument	Accomplished instruments from three (3) barangays	10 October 2005
8. Collation, initial analysis, instrument evaluation	Initial analysis of collated data and instrument assessment with recommended improvements	15 October 2005
9. Finalization of instrument, printing	Final printed instruments	15 October 2005
10. Reporting	Presentation to RIPP of collated data and training instruments	25 November 2005
11. Organization, training of survey team	Trained survey team composed of at least 17 members	30 September 2005
12. Field work	Field work report, accomplished instruments,	15 January 2006
13. Collation, initial analysis	Collated results and initial analysis from at least 9 barangays (submit draft collated results to RIPP)	15 December 2005
14. Validation	Validated results and report	
15. Finalization, printing and submission of report	Final survey report, submission and distribution of report to partners, financial and narrative report to RIPP	24 March 2006
16. Consultations, meetings	Minutes, reports	Regularly within project cycle

Annex 1.C: SIPNV - FORM 2

Survey on Indigenous Peoples of Nueva Vizcaya

QUESTIONNAIRE

SIPNV Form 2	UNDP-RIPP/TEBTEBBA	CONFIDENTIALITY All information furnished on this form is held STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL .
Questionnaire	SURVEY ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF NUEVA VIZCAYA	
No.: _____		

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION	
Municipality: _____	Name of Household Head: _____
Household Control No. _____	Address: _____
Name of Respondent: _____	_____

INTERVIEW RECORD			
Details of Visit:		Language/ Dialect of Interview (Encircle No.)	Result of Visit (Encircle No.):
Date of Visit:		English..... 1	Completed..... 1
Time Began:			Partly Completed..... 2
Time Ended:		Ilocano..... 2	No household member at home or no competent respondent at home at the time of visit..... 3
Next Visit		Others..... 3	Entire household absent for extended vacation..... 4
Date:		(Specify)	Postponed..... 5
Time:			Refused..... 6
			Others: 7
(SPECIFY)			

CERTIFICATION	Interviewed by:	Field Edited by:	Office Edited by:	Received by:
Name and Signature:		BERNABE ALMIROL	LEAH ABAYAO	CLINT BANGAAN
Date Accomplished:				

Naimbag a Bigat/Malem! Siak ni _____ a naggapu iti Tebtebba Foundation. Buludek man ti napateg nga orasyo para iti daytoy Survey nga inkami ar-aramiden ita. Kayatmi a maamoan ti nagtaudan a tribo wenno puli dagiti ap-apo tayo kas nainsigudan nga umili. Ammoen mi pay dagiti serbisyo nga intayo laklak-amen, ti kasasaad iti panagbiag tayo, kasano tayo a makunkonsulta ti gobierno mainaig iti pagsayaatan tayo nga umili, kasta met dagiti tradisyon nga intayo nabangonan. Ti resulta daytoy a survey ket mausar iti panagadal iti umno a programa para kadagiti nainsigudan nga umili, ditoy nasyon tayo ken iti dadduma pay a nasyon.

Maysa kayo kadagiti napili nga sumungbat kadagitoy a saludsod.. Importante unay ti sungbatyo gapu ta irepresentaryo dagiti sungbat ti dadduma pay nga saan min kaya nga mainterview iti daytoy a survey. Mangnamnama kayo nga iti panangsungbatyo kadagitoy a saludsod, ti nagan ken address yo ket saan a maipablaak wenno maammoan ti sabali malaksid kadakami.

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS				5 YEARS OLD AND OVER									
L I N E N O	Household members as of date of visit (Last name, First name)	What is _____'s relationship to the household head? (Enter Code)	What is _____'s tribe? (Enter Code)	Sex	What is _____'s age as of last birth- day? 1-M 2-F	What is _____'s marital status? (Enter Code)	What is _____'s highest educational attain- ment? (Enter Code)	What is _____'s educational status? (Enter Code)	How is _____'s education financially suppor- ted? (Enter Code)	Check if OFW 1-Yes 2-No	What is _____'s primary occupation during the last 12 months? (Specify, e.g., teacher, petty farmer, etc.) (Enter Code)	What is _____'s economic activity? (Enter Code)	Where is ____'s place of work?
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
01		A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8		A10a	A10b	A12
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													

Codes for Column 3 (Ref. to Household Head)	Codes for Col. 4 (Tribe)	Codes for Col. 7 (Marital Status)	Codes for Col. 8 (Highest Education Attained/Completed)	Codes for Col. 10 (Educational Support)	Codes for Col. 12 (Major Occupation Group)	Codes for Col. 13 (Economic Activity)
1 Head	1 Ilongot/Bugkalot	1 Single	1 No grade	1 By Parents	1 Farmers and Other Plant Growers	1 Work for pay in cash or in kind
2 Wife/Spouse	2 Kalanguyaland/Alababan	2 Married	2 Elementary Undergraduate	2 By Others other Than Parents	2 Animal Producers	2 Work for profit
3 Son/Daughter	3 Iknay	3 Living-in	3 Elementary Graduate	3 Self-supporting	3 Forestry and Related Workers	3 Work without pay in family farm or enterprise
4 Brother/Sister	4 Gaddang	4 Widowed	4 High School Undergraduate	4	4 Fishermen	4 Work by farm operation/ family member on another's farm on exchange labor
5 Son/Daughter-in-law	5 Iwak	5 Separated	5 High School Graduate	5	5 Hunters and Trappers	
6 Grandson/Daughter	6 Iugao	6 Unknown	6 Post Secondary	6	6 Mining, Construction and Related Trades Workers	
7 Father/Mother	7 Ibaloi	7	7 Vocational/Technical	7	7 Metal, Machinery and Related Trades Workers	
8 Other Relatives	8 Kankanaey	8	8 College Undergraduate		8	
9 Other Non-Relatives	9 Ayla	9	9 College Graduate		9	
10	10 Other, specify	10	10 Other, specify		10	

Annex 1.E: SIPNV - FORM 3

Survey on Indigenous Peoples of Nueva Vizcaya												
A. GENERAL INFORMATION												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	a0	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A10a	A10b	A11
ID No.	Municipality	What is ____'s relation-ship to the house-hold head?	What is ____'s tribe?	Sex	What is ____'s age as of last birth-day?	What is ____'s marital status?	What is ____'s highest educa-tional attain-ment?	What is ____'s educa-tional status?	How is ____'s education financially suppor-ted?	What is ____'s primary occupation during the last 12 months?	What is ____'s primary occupation during the last 12 months?- Code	What is ____'s econo-mic activity?
323	Ambaguio	1	2	1	28	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
324	Ambaguio	1	2	1	24	1	3	2	2	Farming	1	3
325	Ambaguio	1	2	1	40	2	3	2	1	Farming	1	3
326	Ambaguio	1	2	1	35	2	3	2	1	Farming	1	3
327	Ambaguio	1	2	1	51	2	3	2	1	Farming	1	3
328	Ambaguio	1	6	1	31	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
329	Ambaguio	1	2	1	30	2	1	2	1	Farming	1	3
330	Ambaguio	1	2	1	41	2	3	2	1	Farming	1	3
331	Ambaguio	1	2	1	61	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
332	Ambaguio	1	2	1	42	2	3	2	1	Farming	1	3
333	Ambaguio	1	2	1	30	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
334	Ambaguio	1	2	1	36	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
335	Ambaguio	1	2	1	44	2	4	2	1	Farming	1	3
336	Ambaguio	1	10	1	38	2	3	2	1	Farming	1	3
337	Ambaguio	1	2	1	43	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
338	Ambaguio	1	2	1	31	2	4	2	1	Farming	1	3
339	Ambaguio	1	2	1	30	2	3	2	1	Farming	1	3
340	Ambaguio	1	2	1	65	2	1	2	1	Farming	1	3
341	Ambaguio	1	2	1	33	2	4	2	1	Farming	1	3
342	Ambaguio	1	2	1	39	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
343	Ambaguio	1	2	1	50	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
344	Ambaguio	1	2	1	29	2	3	2	1	Farming	1	3
345	Ambaguio	1	2	1	34	2	3	2	1	Farming	1	3
346	Ambaguio	1	2	1	55	2	4	2	1	Farming	1	3
347	Ambaguio	1	2	1	52	2	5	2	1	Farming	1	3
348	Ambaguio	1	2	1	34	2	5	2	1	Farming	1	3
349	Ambaguio	1	6	1	66	2	1	2	1	Farming	1	3
350	Ambaguio	1	2	1	52	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
351	Ambaguio	1	2	1	45	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
352	Ambaguio	1	2	1	42	2	3	2	1	Farming	1	3
353	Ambaguio	1	2	1	56	2	5	2	1	Farming	1	3
354	Ambaguio	1	2	1	78	2	1	2	1	Farming	1	3
355	Ambaguio	1	2	1	60	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
356	Ambaguio	1	2	1	29	2	3	2	1	Driving	11	1
357	Ambaguio	1	2	1	35	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
358	Ambaguio	1	2	1	46	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
359	Ambaguio	1	2	1	38	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
360	Ambaguio	1	2	1	46	2	4	2	1	Farming	1	3
361	Ambaguio	1	2	2	65	4	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
362	Ambaguio	1	2	1	44	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
363	Ambaguio	1	2	1	43	2	3	2	1	Monitoring Co	11	2
364	Ambaguio	1	2	1	40	2	3	2	1	Farming	1	3
365	Ambaguio	1	6	1	37	2	7	2	1	Farming	1	3
366	Ambaguio	1	2	1	40	2	4	2	1	Farming	1	3
367	Ambaguio	1	2	1	33	2	5	2	1	Farming	1	3
368	Ambaguio	1	2	1	40	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
369	Ambaguio	1	2	1	45	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
370	Ambaguio	1	7	1	43	2	3	2	1	Farming	1	3
371	Ambaguio	1	2	1	46	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
372	Ambaguio	1	2	1	52	2	2	2	3	Farming	1	3
373	Ambaguio	1	2	1	40	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
374	Ambaguio	1	2	1	26	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
375	Ambaguio	1	2	1	46	2	3	2	1	Farming	1	3
376	Ambaguio	1	2	1	34	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
377	Ambaguio	1	2	1	32	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
378	Ambaguio	1	2	1	38	2	3	2	1	Carpentry	6	1
379	Ambaguio	1	2	1	98	2	2	2	1	Farming	1	3
380	Ambaguio	1	2	1	29	2	3	2	1	Farming	1	3

Annex 2

United Nations

E/C.19/2004/2

**Economic and Social Council**

Distr.: General
10 February 2004
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Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Third session

New York, 10-21 May 2004

Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Mandated areas: economic and social development

**Report of the Workshop on Data Collection and
Disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples****

Summary

The Workshop on Data Collection and Disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples was convened in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 2003/300, following a recommendation of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its second session. Data collection was identified as an urgent priority by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at both its first and second sessions. In response to the Council's decision the Workshop was held from 19 to 21 January 2004.

The Workshop was attended by 36 experts from the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, Governments, indigenous organizations and academia. The Workshop discussed a number of case studies and examined challenges and made recommendations concerning data collection and disaggregation concerning indigenous peoples.

In its recommendations, the Workshop promotes better data collection and disaggregation concerning indigenous peoples for the consideration of the Permanent Forum at its third session.

* E/C.19/2004/1.

** The present document is submitted after the slotted date owing to required consultations with the Bureau of the Workshop subsequent to the meeting.

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II. Programme of work	
III. Documentation	
IV. Attendance	
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I. Introduction

1. At both its first and second sessions, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues identified as a major methodological challenge inadequate data collection and disaggregation concerning indigenous peoples on the recommendation of the Permanent Forum at its second session¹ of the Economic and Social Council, in its decision 2003/300:

(a) Authorized the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to convene, as an initial step, a three-day workshop on the collection of data concerning indigenous peoples, with the participation of three members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; experts from United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including both statistics experts and focal points on indigenous issues; the secretariat of the Forum; experts from indigenous peoples organizations with expertise related to the collection of data concerning indigenous peoples; two academic experts in the field; and interested States;

(b) Authorized the provision of all necessary conference facilities for the workshop;

(c) Decided that the workshop would produce a report containing recommendations for consideration by the Forum at its third session, in 2004.

II. Organization of work

A. Attendance

2. In accordance with the decision of the Permanent Forum to facilitate the workshop, the following Permanent Forum members attended the Workshop: Ida Nicolaisen, Zinaida Strogalschikova and Parshuram Tamang.

3. The Workshop was attended by experts from the following 11 United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe, Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), International Labour Organization (ILO), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Health Organization/Pan-American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO) and the World Bank. The Workshop was also attended by experts from three Member States, experts from three indigenous organizations and academic institutions and three academic experts from other institutions. The attendance list is contained in annex IV to the present report.

B. Documentation

4. At the commencement of the Workshop, the participants had before them a provisional agenda, a provisional programme of work and documents prepared by participating experts. Documentation made available for the Workshop is listed in annex III. It is also available on the web site of the secretariat of the Permanent

Forum on Indigenous Issues (www.un.org/esa/socdev/pfii/news/htm).

C. Opening of the meeting

5. At the opening of the Workshop, a statement was made on behalf of the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development. The Officer-in-Charge of the Statistical Division also made an opening statement.

D. Election of officers

6. Ida Nicolaisen, Permanent Forum member, was elected Chairperson. Lee Swepston and Cora Voyageur were elected Rapporteurs.

E. Adoption of the agenda and programme of work

7. The Workshop considered its agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda as the agenda of the session. The agenda is contained in annex I.

8. The Workshop was conducted in plenary meetings. Annex II contains the programme of work, and includes the names of participants who served as panellists.

F. Adoption of the report

9. On 21 January 2004, the Workshop adopted the present report by consensus. The recommendations appear in section V.

G. Closure of the Workshop

10. The meeting was closed after the adoption of the recommendations in the final plenary on 21 January 2004.

III. Observations

11. At the opening of the Workshop, the Officer-in-Charge of the Statistics Division noted that consideration of the issue of indigenous peoples and data collection was ground-breaking work. The collection of reliable data would allow judgements to be made about the effectiveness of development programmes that had a direct impact on the quality of life of the world's indigenous peoples. Indigenous issues were the important emerging theme in social statistics. The Chairperson said that the Workshop was a useful exercise, which could aid the mainstreaming of indigenous peoples issues within the international system.

12. Many participants agreed that data collection and disaggregation concerning indigenous peoples posed unique challenges in terms both of developing data for global comparative purposes and of developing data that was useful at a microlevel for indigenous peoples.

13. Participants underlined that qualitative and quantitative data should be combined in a way that would make it possible to conceptualize the problem in question and to understand its underlying causes. Research should be carried out in partnership with indigenous peoples and the use of qualitative data in the form of case studies, reports of special rapporteurs, community testimonies, etc., would allow Governments, non-governmental organizations, indigenous organizations and the

United Nations system to bring in their experience and expertise. Many experts agreed that case studies provided opportunities, which could often be extrapolated into broader lessons. Case studies allowed for the use of both qualitative and quantitative data, which provided a holistic view of the welfare of distinct peoples. They took stock of both similarities and variations. At the same time, case studies could pose problems because of the lack of standardized data to compare with the rest of the (non-indigenous) population. Many participants agreed that a wide range of sources and types of data were desirable in building a complete profile of a people and noted the desirability of having trained indigenous peoples engaged in the full range of work concerning data collection, such as planning, collecting, analysing and report writing.

14. An initial discussion was held concerning the concept of “indigenous”. It was noted that there were regional differences of opinion when it came to the concept of “indigenous” and that the terms “tribal” or “ethnic group” were also used. Within the context of the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples it had been decided not to adopt any formal definition of the term, and self-identification had been stressed. ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, 1989, provided the spectrum of coverage of the Convention indicating that it applies to tribal peoples and to “peoples in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent”. For many the understanding of “indigenous” provided in the Study on the Problem of Discrimination against Indigenous Populations by Jose Martinez-Cobo was also a useful basis (this understanding is reproduced in a document prepared for the Workshop). Many participants agreed that it was crucial to recognize the right to self-identify as part of the right of self-determination, although many of them also noted that there were a lot of complexities concerning self-identity. Many suggested that indigenous descent should be a pre-requisite for indigenous identity, but further noted that traditional adoption should also be considered and respected.

15. Participants noted the multiple objectives of data collection and disaggregation on indigenous issues. They said that data should help to detect and measure discrimination, inequality and exclusion of indigenous peoples individually and as a group underlining that existing data such as participatory poverty assessments and data used to describe regional disparities within a country could be used more efficiently for this purpose. On the other hand data collection should be culturally specific and data should be relevant to the problems identified by indigenous peoples.

16. Intertwined in all discussions was the nature of discrimination and racism, and how statistics, although seemingly neutral, could be used both for the benefit of and the detriment of indigenous peoples. It was noted that some countries did not collect disaggregated data on ethnic groups on the ground of avoiding discrimination and believed that differentiating between groups might lead to conflict. One expert suggested that it might be better to speak of vulnerable or marginalized groups. It was noted that the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, in its Programme of Action, urged States to collect, compile, analyse, disseminate and publish reliable statistic data to assess

regularly the situation of individuals and groups of individuals, victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

17. Speakers emphasized the need for culturally specific data and standardized data to ensure that indigenous peoples were provided with data that was useful for them. Data on indigenous peoples was often necessary to access state aid. Disaggregated data was also considered important to ensure access to health services.

18. Indigenous experts noted the challenge posed by increasing indigenous populations where about 50 per cent (e.g., Canada) or more were under the age of 19 years. They emphasized the importance of reliable data to allow for crucial planning for the future. Some noted that in many indigenous families, and increasingly those in urban areas, there was in fact one parent, usually female.

19. Statistical experts noted the importance of consistent standardized data over a long period of time and the need for comparative measurements to be taken on the same population. Many felt that there was a need for more collaboration, and that much data was duplicated unnecessarily. Issues of who owned and accessed data were debated and indigenous experts noted that there was still much mistrust felt by indigenous peoples concerning those issues. It was also noted that organizations paying for research might sometimes exercise censorship of the materials produced.

20. Several participants noted the usefulness of surveys for the collection of qualitative data. It was also noted that qualitative data and human rights indicators were important to assess the true social situation of indigenous peoples. Many indigenous experts agreed, for instance, that information on the quality of land was as important as the amount of land controlled by indigenous peoples.

21. Issues and problems concerning data collection and indigenous peoples included but were not limited to: lack of standardized data, which restricted useful comparisons; ethnic drift, where individuals might change ethnic affiliation owing to reduced fear of discrimination, renewed ethnic pride, marriage, adoption, social relationship, perceived benefit or increased options to identify as mixed race; and problems with people who were not of indigenous descent identifying themselves as indigenous, although this was always considered a tiny fraction of the population.

22. As important as the answers presented were the questions asked to provoke discussion:

- Who are we collecting data for?
- How do we collect the data?
- What should be measured?
- Who should control information?
- What is the data for?
- Why do indigenous peoples in resource-rich areas experience poor social

conditions and the lack of social services?

– To what degree is remoteness responsible?

It was pointed out that it was important to remember that data was a tool and not an end in itself and that resource extract industries active in the 1950s and 1960s had left degraded areas and no remaining benefits for local peoples.

23. Participants stressed the need for developing a conceptual framework for rights-based indicators to ensure that the data to be collected would be relevant to indigenous peoples, while allowing for the measurement of issues crucial for indigenous peoples' development and rights, such as control over land and resources, equal participation in decision-making and control over their own development processes.

24. Some case studies dispelled the myth that remote areas inhabited by indigenous peoples were unproductive and cost Governments money. The formal economy did not include the subsistence economies of indigenous peoples, and therefore their economies were invisible. Surveys might be a useful supplement to other forms of data collection. It is important that such tools be designed for the intended audience. Often questionnaires designed for urban populations were of little usefulness to rural or remote peoples. Social support, social integration and social conditions should be included in surveys to ensure they were useful for specific groups. An example was given where the costs of consumer goods in remote areas, proved in collected data, allowed the indigenous peoples to lobby for subsidies and rebates to assist in meeting the high costs of living in their homelands.

25. It was pointed out that from the survey design perspective, the number of questions identifying indigenous populations would compete for space in a questionnaire with the questions needed for all other areas to be measured. It is easier to advocate inclusion of a small number of questions if they are previously identified with clear wording, response categories and coding, sampling considerations, training and supervision instructions, data quality issues, data processing requirements and tabulation plans.

26. Although the added cost to any existing survey, in terms of including measurement of indigenous populations, is not expected to be significant if two or three questions were added and no special sampling was required, it would be important to develop a minimum budget to buy, if necessary, part of the survey and to ensure that the data collected was properly transformed into useful information.

27. It was pointed out that the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities might provide a guide for standards in dealing with various groups, including indigenous peoples, where territories are inhabited by many different groups.

28. Research should be carried out in partnership with indigenous peoples and the use of qualitative data in the form of case studies, reports of special rapporteurs of United Nations human rights and other bodies, community testimonies, etc. would allow Governments, non-governmental organizations, indigenous organizations and

the United Nations system to bring in their experience and expertise.

29. It was emphasized by several speakers that much data on indigenous peoples already existed, although it might be very difficult to access, and that new surveys were not always required to learn about their situation. One speaker detailed research that showed how much such data could be revealed by a conscientious study of existing materials (in this case, Canada and the circumpolar region). Indigenous peoples and communities themselves sometimes carried out data collection efforts. Data on their situation was often submerged in wider data collection efforts and was not visible. It might also be contained in scientific publications, and data collected by various ministries and not included in generally available form. International organizations often collected a great deal of data on indigenous peoples carrying out technical assistance activities, which they did not publish. The benefit of studying and publishing this existing data was emphasized on several occasions.

30. The importance of returning data to the communities from which it was collected, and of the ownership by indigenous communities of data concerning them, was stressed. Indigenous peoples often felt that they were the objects of study without any benefit to them arising from taking part in such efforts.

IV. Challenges to data collection and disaggregation concerning indigenous peoples

31. Some of the challenges identified are as follows:

- (a) Data collection was as much a political as a logistical exercise;
- (b) Currently available data for the most part did not adequately explain social conditions — there are gaps to be addressed;
- (c) Currently available data did not adequately incorporate environmental concerns;
- (d) Varying definitions of “indigenous” could pose a problem in collecting data;
- (e) Standard forms of questions used would not always accurately reflect the situation of indigenous peoples — for example, indigenous family and social patterns were sometimes very different from the profile of the rest of the population;
- (f) Drifting and mobility in ethnic identity provided inconsistencies when comparing the population longitudinally;
- (g) Some statistical offices pointed out the inadequate or inaccurate reporting of indigenous identity often as a result of misunderstanding of questions or limited opportunities to identify as belonging to more than one race;
- (h) Indigenous peoples who migrated to other countries (either voluntarily or as result of expulsion or fleeing conflict) were often faced with the dilemma of no longer having the opportunity of identifying as indigenous in their new country.

This issue was also an issue of the new host country and was increasingly complex because of the increasing amount of migration, both documented and undocumented;

(i) The fact that indigenous peoples often resided in areas affected by war and conflicts posed an additional challenge in terms of data collection;

(j) Collecting statistics on indigenous languages was useful but did not give a complete picture of the population, especially as languages were lost as a result of urbanization, discrimination and other factors. Recording ethnic affiliation remains a problem for statisticians;

(k) Lack of vital or service statistics disaggregated by ethnic group, gender and age group made it difficult to assess adequately the health situation, standard of living, and coverage of health services for indigenous persons, as well as to set priorities for action and the evaluation of impacts on these populations;

(l) The challenge for public health was to translate social and cultural information into practical information to promote the welfare of indigenous communities and individuals;

(m) The economic situation of indigenous peoples was very often underrepresented in official statistics, because they often belonged to informal economies which were reported inadequately;

(n) While some data collection work and dissemination had been done in the Americas and in the circumpolar regions, in particular, limited data had been made available for Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and part of the Pacific;

(o) Some of the challenges could be gleaned from the observations set out in section III above.

V. Recommendations for consideration by the Permanent Forum regarding data collection and disaggregation concerning indigenous peoples

32. In presenting the following recommendations, the Workshop recalls that a requirement of the collection and use of disaggregated data concerning indigenous and tribal peoples is implied through such international instruments as ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Pan-American Health Organization resolution CD37.R5, as well as in developing instruments such as the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and others.

33. The following recommendations pertain to:

- States and intergovernmental organizations, including the organizations of the United Nations system: paragraphs (1)-(6), (9)-(12), (14), (15), (18), (19), (21) and (22);
- States: paragraphs (7), (8) and (13);
- Intergovernmental organizations: paragraphs (16) and (17);
- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, States and indigenous institutions and organizations: paragraph (24);
- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the organizations of the United Nations system: paragraph (25);
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations: part of paragraph (10);
- Indigenous organizations: paragraph (20).

(1) The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and other relevant United Nations and intergovernmental bodies should recommend that in all relevant data collection exercises, Member States include questions on indigenous identity with full respect for the principle of self-identification. It is important to develop multiple criteria with local indigenous peoples' active and meaningful participation accurately to capture identity and socio-economic conditions. The Workshop notes the desirability of having long-term, standardized data based on this principle.

(2) Data collection concerning indigenous peoples should follow the principle of free prior and informed consent at all levels and take into account both the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics as established by the United Nations Statistical Commission on the basis of the Economic Commission for Europe's Decision C (47) of 1994 (see annex V to the present report) and the collective rights of indigenous peoples. For indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation, data collection exercises should not be used as a pretext for establishing forced contact.

(3) Data collection should be in accordance with provisions on human rights and fundamental freedoms, and with data protection regulations and privacy guarantees including respect for confidentiality. (4) Indigenous peoples should fully participate as equal partners, in all stages of data collection, including planning, implementation, analysis and dissemination, access and return, with appropriate resourcing and capacity-building to do so. Data collection must respond to the priorities and aims of the indigenous communities themselves. Participation of indigenous communities in the conceptualization, implementation, reporting, analysis and dissemination of data collected is crucial, at both the country and international levels. Indigenous peoples should be trained and employed by data-collection institutions at the national and international levels. The process of data collection is critical for the empowerment of the communities and for identifying their needs. Indigenous communities should have the right to have data (primary and aggregated) returned to them, for their own use, noting the importance of the confidentiality of such data, particularly as it applies to individuals who have participated. In conducting data-collection exercises, Governments should involve indigenous

peoples from the earliest stages (planning and community education) and ensure ongoing partnerships in collecting, analysing and disseminating data.

(5) Data collection exercises should be conducted in local indigenous languages to the extent possible and, where no written language exists, should employ local indigenous peoples (as translators/interpreters as well as advisors) to assist in the collection process.

(6) Both quantitative and qualitative data should be used and combined to provide a holistic picture of the indigenous situation.

(7) The primary responsibility for ensuring data collection lies with Governments.

(8) Civil and vital registration systems should be explored as additional sources of statistics on indigenous peoples.

(9) For international organizations, data collection should be mainstreamed. It should aim at the formulation of development and other public policies including those addressing poverty, the full spectrum of the Millennium Development Goals, the “3 by 5 Initiative” on HIV/AIDS of WHO and UNAIDS, to treat 3 million by 2005 and others. It should also be used to assess the impact of development assistance and to promote social dialogue at the national level. It is recommended that:

(a) The United Nations system use and further refine existing indicators, such as the common country assessment indicators, the Millennium Development Goals indicators, and country progress reports, other global monitoring instruments, and the human development indexes, to measure the situation of indigenous and tribal peoples;

(b) The national human development reports, produced through nationally-owned, editorially independent processes, could systematically include case studies, and should include disaggregated data on indigenous and tribal peoples;

(c) Participatory poverty assessments of the World Bank could collect and disaggregate data on the poverty situation of indigenous and tribal peoples in all its dimensions, including those defined by indigenous and tribal peoples themselves;

(d) Multiple Indicator cluster surveys as well as demographic health surveys of UNICEF should be used beneficially to collect data on indigenous peoples.

(10) The rights-based approach to development requires the development of a conceptual framework for rights-based indicators that are relevant to indigenous and tribal peoples. It should take into account not only a process of full, active and meaningful participation of indigenous and tribal communities at all stages of data collection, but also indicators that are of particular significance to indigenous peoples, such as access to territories (land and waters) and to resources, participation in decision-making, as well as issues of discrimination or exclusion in the areas of economic, social and cultural rights. Rights-based indicators to be used for data collection and disaggregation on indigenous peoples should be capable of reflecting the current status of the realization of their human rights, be useful in policy articu-

lation and prescription and should measure both the process and the outcome of development activities. They should be able to measure dimensions of the process of the realization of human rights, such as participation, nondiscrimination, empowerment and accountability. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations should be encouraged to contribute to the elaboration of rights-based indicators to measure the situation of indigenous peoples. This would also allow for a broad participation of indigenous peoples and others in the discussion and design of such indicators.

(11) In analysing data, the full diversity and demographic profile of indigenous communities should be taken into account, including gender, children, youth and aged persons, as well as people with disabilities.

(12) In data collection methods and analysis, it should be borne in mind that indigenous peoples live not only in remote and rural areas but also in urban areas and in a wide variety of situations in various countries, and that these peoples are often divided by national borders. Moreover, it should be taken into account that they are increasingly migrating across borders as the result of globalization and conflict and this reality needs to be reflected in data questions, methods and analysis.

(13) In conducting all relevant data collection exercises, Governments should include indicators to capture the full ethnic and cultural diversity of specific regions to allow the context of the local indigenous peoples to be fully revealed.

(14) International agencies and Governments should support the development of and further encourage Governments in the development, collection and analysis of data on indigenous and tribal peoples in regions where this is less developed, in particular in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and part of the Pacific, using extensions of existing systems where appropriate.

(15) The data collected should be specific to the situation of indigenous and tribal peoples, while also allowing comparability with other national and international populations.

(16) A source of data to be explored is the material collected by United Nations agencies, funds and programmes while carrying out development projects. Such material is rarely centralized or publicly available. Agencies should be encouraged, during their development projects and other activities, to collect data in a way that will make them easier to share and publicize.

(17) It is recommended that intergovernmental organizations, funds and programmes launch a coordinated data collection exercise in one or more countries, with the aim of developing a common approach and of maximizing the impact of development assistance concerning indigenous and tribal communities and peoples.

(18) In developing a picture of the living conditions of various indigenous and tribal peoples, there is a need to ensure that environment is adequately included in data collected.

(19) Collaboration between national, regional and international data-collecting bodies is strongly recommended to advance this issue at the global level.

(20) Indigenous controlled statistics initiatives are encouraged to work as part of the whole data collection system at the national level to ensure that data collection systems do not become disjointed or possibly lead to the fragmentation of national systems.

(21) Data collection should include (but not be limited to):

(a) Capturing the statistics of nomadic, semi-nomadic and migrating peoples and peoples in transition, as well as displaced persons;

(b) Capturing information on particularly vulnerable sections of indigenous and tribal peoples.

(22) Policy makers and those designing data collection exercises should be sensitized and trained regarding the nature of the populations being surveyed and the purposes for which data is being sought.

(23) It is recommended that, as one of the next steps, a workshop be organized, with the participation of indigenous peoples, to develop methodological tools, guidelines, examples of questions that could assist in identifying indigenous and tribal peoples and indicators for data collection concerning indigenous and tribal peoples.

(24) There is an immense amount of data already in existence in national surveys, research institutions, scientific publications and, in particular, data generated by indigenous organizations and communities. The Workshop recommends that as part of the next steps in this process:

(a) Underused sources of statistics at the national level be fully exploited;

(b) The Permanent Forum invite an appropriate institution to conduct a literature watch to capture existing data in scientific reviews and elsewhere relevant to indigenous peoples and that it also examine the feasibility of identifying an institution to serve as a clearing house for all existing data on indigenous issues;

(c) Indigenous institutions and organizations be encouraged to generate relevant data and to coordinate their activities in this field and in partnership with Governments to the extent possible.

Notes

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 23 (E/2003/43), chap. I, sect. A, para. 1, draft decision 1.*

Annex I

Agenda

1. The importance of statistics on indigenous peoples for policy formulation at national and international levels. For statistical data collection and analysis purposes who are indigenous peoples?

2. Data collection and analysis:

(a) Sources and methods of data collection on indigenous peoples (censuses, surveys and administrative records, etc.);

(b) Major challenges in the collection, disaggregation and dissemination of statistics on indigenous peoples (definition/terminology, quantity/quality of existing data, adequacy of methods, intercountry comparisons, costs, etc.).

3. Case studies: Experiences in the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistics on indigenous peoples at the national, regional and international levels (including coverage, sources and methodologies applied).

4. Stakeholders: Who are the stakeholders in data production and usage? Participation of stakeholders in the development and planning of statistical work on indigenous peoples. Appropriate participation of indigenous experts and organizations in planning and development of statistical work. This will include development of data collection instruments, data collection, tabulation, analysis and dissemination.

5. Guidelines to collecting intracountry and intercountry comparable data. Moving towards optimum instruments and methods of data collection and analysis, including developing standardized questions to include in censuses, surveys and administrative records. Which common questions would suit each of the above methods of data collection? Strategic packaging, displaying, targeting, dissemination of statistical information.

6. Recommendations for consideration by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

Annex II

Programme of work

Monday, 19 January 2004

10 to 10.30 a.m.

- Opening of the Workshop on behalf of the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development, Johan Schölvink, and by the Officer-in-charge of the Statistics Division, Willem DeVries, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

- Election of the Chairperson and Rapporteurs

10.30 a.m. to 12 noon

Agenda item 1. The importance of statistics on indigenous peoples for policy formulation at national and international levels. For statistical data collection and analysis purposes who are indigenous peoples?

Panel: Lee Swepston, International Labour Organization

John G. Scott, secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Discussion

12.15 to 1 p.m.

Agenda item 2. Data collection and analysis:

(a) Sources and methods of data collection on indigenous peoples (censuses, surveys and administrative records, etc.);

(b) Major challenges in the collection, disaggregation and dissemination of statistics on indigenous peoples (definition/terminology, quantity/quality of existing data, adequacy of methods, intercountry comparisons, costs, etc.)

Panel: Cora J. Voyageur, University of Calgary (Canada)

Jeremiah Banda, Department of Economic and Social Affairs/
Statistics Division

Discussion

3 to 4 p.m.

Agenda item 2. Data collection and analysis (continued)

4 to 6 p.m.

Agenda item 3. Case studies: Experiences in the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistics on indigenous peoples at the national, regional and international levels (including coverage, sources and methodologies applied)

Panel: Valeri Stepanov, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Edilberto Loaiza, United Nations Children's Fund

Isabel Kempf, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Discussion

Tuesday, 20 January 2004

10 to 11 a.m.

Agenda item 3. Case studies (continued)

Panel: Gerard Duhaime, Laval University (Canada), Department of Social Sciences

Liudmilla Eroshina, State Committee on Statistics (Russian Federation)

Discussion

11.15 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Agenda item 4. Stakeholders: Who are the stakeholders in data production and usage? Participation of stakeholders in the development and planning of statistical work on indigenous peoples. Appropriate participation of indigenous experts and organizations in planning and development of statistical work. This will include development of data collection instruments, data collection, tabulation, analysis and dissemination

Panel: Margaret Walter, University of Tasmania (Australia)
Torunn Petersen, Nordic Saami Institute (Norway)
Jane Gray, First Nations Longitudinal Regional Health Survey (Canada)

Discussion

3 to 4 p.m.

Agenda item 4. Stakeholders (continued)

4.15 to 6 p.m.

Agenda item 5. Guidelines to collecting intracountry and intercountry comparable data. Moving towards optimum instruments and methods of data collection and analysis, including developing standardized questions to include in censuses, surveys and administrative records. Which common questions would suit each of the above methods of data collection? Strategic packaging, displaying, targeting, dissemination of statistical information

Panel: Jorge Condor, Sistema de Informacion de Estadistica de las Nacionalidades y Pueblos del Ecuador
Rocio Rojas, Pan-American Health Organization
Harry Patrinos, World Bank

Discussion

Wednesday, 21 January 2004

10 to 11 a.m.

Agenda item 5. Guidelines (continued)

Panel: Carlos Viteri, Inter-American Development Bank
Enrique Serrano, Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas (Mexico)
Ferran Cabrero, United Nations Development Programme

Discussion

11.15 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Agenda item 6. Recommendations for consideration by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

3 to 4 p.m.

Agenda item 6. Recommendations (continued)

4 to 6 p.m.

Adoption of the report and closure of the Workshop

Annex III

Documentation

Draft agenda

Draft programme of work

The concept of indigenous peoples (secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues)

The importance of statistics on indigenous peoples for policy formulation at national and international levels (Ethel Alderete, Indigenous Centre for Social and Academic Action, Universidad Nacional de Jujuy, Argentina)

Russian experience in ethnic statistics of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the north (Valeri Stepanov, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Russian Academy of Sciences) Stakeholders in data production and usage (Torunn Petersen, Nordic Saami Institute, Norway)

Paper on data collection and disaggregation on indigenous peoples (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)

The first nations longitudinal regional health survey (First Nations and Inuit Regional Longitudinal Health Survey)

An Australian perspective (Margaret Walter, University of Tasmania, Australia)

Iniciativa salud de los pueblos indigenas (Pan-American Health Organization)

World Bank contribution

Sistema de indicadores de las nacionalidades y pueblos (Jorge Condor, Sistema de Información de Estadística de las Nacionalidades y Pueblos del Ecuador)

Issues and challenges (Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Statistics Division)

Perspective of information received and collected within the context of the International Labour Organization

La poblacion indigena a traves de los censos Mexicanos (Enrique Serrano, Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas)

Collection and disaggregation of data concerning America's indigenous people: 2000 (Claudette Bennett, Bureau of the Census, United States of America)

Household surveys experiences and challenges in the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on indigenous peoples (Edilberto Loaiza, United Nations Children's Fund)

Data collection and analysis for indigenous peoples in the Russian Federation (Liudmilla Eroshina, State Committee on Statistics, Russian Federation)

Annex IV

Attendance

1. Alami, Nisreen United Nations - Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
2. Banda, Jeremiah - Department of Economic and Social Affairs/ Statistics Division
3. Beavon, Daniel J. K. - Strategic Research and Analysis Directorate, Indian and Northern Affairs (Canada)
4. Bennett, Claudette - United States Bureau of the Census (United States of America)
5. Cabrero, Ferran - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
6. Condor, Jorge - Sistema de Información de Estadística de las Nacionalidades y Pueblos del Ecuador
7. Duhaime, Gerard - Laval University (Canada), Department of Social Sciences
8. Eroshina, Liudmilla - State Committee on Statistics (Russian Federation)
9. Fall, Yassine - UNIFEM
10. Gideon, Valerie - First Nations Longitudinal Regional Health Survey (Canada)
11. Gray, Jane First - Nations Longitudinal Regional Health Survey (Canada)
12. Hazelwood, Margaret - World Health Organization/Pan-American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO)
13. Kempf, Isabel - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
14. Korkeakivi, Antti - Council of Europe
15. Kourtoum Nacro - United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
16. Loaiza, Edilberto - United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
17. Nicolaisen, Ida - Member, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

18. Patrinos, Harry - World Bank
19. Pember, Robert - International Labour Organization (ILO)
20. Pero, Alejandra - UNDP
21. Petersen, Torunn - Nordic Saami Institute (Norway)
22. Rai, Navin - World Bank
23. Rojas, Rocio - WHO/PAHO
24. Scott, John G. - Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
25. Sedletzki, Vanessa - UNICEF
26. Serrano, Enrique - Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas (Mexico)
27. Stamatopoulou, Elsa - Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
28. Stepanov, Valeri - Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Russian Academy of Sciences
29. Strogalschikova, Zinaida - Member, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
30. Swepston, Lee - ILO
31. Tamang, Parshuram - Member, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
32. Tournier, Ceal - First Nations Longitudinal Regional Health Survey
33. Velásquez Nimatuj, Irma - Consultant, Regional Office of UNICEF for Latin America
34. Viteri, Carlos - Inter-American Development Bank
35. Voyageur, Cora J. - University of Calgary (Canada)
36. Walter, Margaret - University of Tasmania (Australia)

Annex V

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Extract from the report of the Statistical Commission on its special session, held in New York from 11 to 14 April 1994^a

59. The Commission adopted the fundamental principles of official statistics as set out in ECE decision C (47), but incorporating a revised preamble. The preamble and principles, as adopted, are set out below:

Fundamental principles of official statistics

The Statistical Commission,

Bearing in mind that official statistical information is an essential basis for development in the economic, demographic, social and environmental fields and for mutual knowledge and trade among the States and peoples of the world,

Bearing in mind that the essential trust of the public in official statistical information depends to a large extent on respect for the fundamental values and principles which are the basis of any society which seeks to understand itself and to respect the rights of its members,

Bearing in mind that the quality of official statistics, and thus the quality of the information available to the Government, the economy and the public depends largely on the cooperation of citizens, enterprises, and other respondents in providing appropriate and reliable data needed for necessary statistical compilations and on the cooperation between users and producers of statistics in order to meet users' needs,

Recalling the efforts of governmental and non-governmental organizations active in statistics to establish standards and concepts to allow comparisons among countries,

Recalling also the International Statistical Institute Declaration of Professional Ethics,

Having expressed the opinion that resolution C (47), adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe on 15 April 1992, is of universal significance,

Noting that, at its eighth session, held at Bangkok in November 1993, the Working Group of Statistical Experts, assigned by the Committee on Statistics of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to examine the Fundamental Principles, had agreed in principle to the ECE version and had emphasized that those principles were applicable to all nations,

Noting also that, at its eighth session, held at Addis Ababa in March 1994, the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, considered that the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics are of universal significance,

Adopts the present principles of official statistics:

1. Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information.

2. To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

3. To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.

4. The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.

5. Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.

6. Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

7. The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.

8. Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

9. The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

10. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

Notes

a *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 9 (E/1994/29)*, para. 59.

Annex 3

United Nations

E/C.19/2003/4



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Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Second session
New York, 12-23 May 2003
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*
Mandated areas

Information received from the United Nations system
Joint paper on data collection and disaggregation
by ethnicity

Summary

At its inaugural session, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues identified the issue of data collection and disaggregation as a topic of primary importance. It was subsequently agreed that the Inter-Agency Support Group for the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues would prepare a joint United Nations paper on the topic for discussion at the second session of the Forum.

The present paper is based on discussions held at the Inter-Agency Support Group meeting, 17 and 18 February 2003, Washington, D.C. It is divided into two parts. The first provides an overview of this complex subject, pointing out some key issues relating to the collection and disaggregation of statistics in general throughout the United Nations system, and how these relate to indigenous issues. The second part gives information on how some members of the United Nations system address the question of data collection and disaggregation. To facilitate moving forward, the paper recommends an in-depth discussion with the Forum to clarify the purposes and objectives for which disaggregated statistics are needed. A possible recommendation from the Forum might be to hold an expert consultation on this subject.

* E/C.19/2003/1.

I. Issues concerning data collection and disaggregation

Introduction

1. Data collection and data disaggregation differ in some important respects. Systematic acquisition of national-level data, through population censuses or national health or education surveys, for example, is the responsibility of Governments through national bureaux of statistics and relevant sectoral ministries. The extent to which the statistics from such sources are disaggregated depends on the subject, on the types of source, on the objectives of the sources, and on the practices of different countries. Common uses of official national statistics include policy-making, implementation and evaluation, sectoral resource allocation, monitoring of trends, and targeting programme assistance. Similar uses of such statistics are made at the international level.

2. Beyond government uses, data and information collection, gathering or collation is undertaken at both national and international levels for a wide variety of purposes, and effected through such means as ad hoc surveys, research and compilations from secondary sources including published research findings, and official administrative records, for example, population registers, unemployment records, and hospital and clinic records. The quality and reliability of information from informal as well as formal sources vary widely.

3. A brief indication of the extent to which some members of the United Nations system rely on national data-collection systems, and generate and/or disaggregate statistical information themselves, and a discussion of the main purposes served by data collection and disaggregation, are given in section II of the present paper.

Data collection

4. In general, much of the aggregate statistical information used by the United Nations system is drawn from national data systems, and generally reported on a more or less regular basis. The United Nations *Statistical Yearbook* is one such regular report. Many United Nations programmes and agencies also produce annual reports on themes related to their work that contain a large amount of statistical information. Examples are the *World Development Report* produced by the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) *Human Development Report*, the World Health Organization (WHO) *World Health Report*, the International Labour Organization (ILO) *World Employment Report* and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) *State of the World's Children* report. Increasingly, the same statistics are also being made available electronically, on CD-ROMs and through Internet access to databases.

5. A large quantity of information on indigenous issues exists in some parts of

the United Nations system, for example, in respect of human rights through the work of the treaty bodies, or through the monitoring work carried out on Conventions Nos. 107¹ and 169² by ILO. This information is communicated by Governments, and sometimes by other entities; but, as it is provided in many different forms, it is often not consistent or comparable between countries or over time within countries.³ Nor can there normally be any independent assurance of data quality and authenticity through these means. This means that high-quality, comparable information on indigenous issues is lacking in many areas, and this makes it difficult to produce accurate, generalizable statements in support of policies and strategies at the international level.

6. The United Nations Statistics Division indicates that there are three potential sources of data on indigenous populations, namely, censuses, surveys and administrative records. Censuses are large national operations that, for most countries, are carried out every 10 years. They remain the major source of information because of their spatial coverage of the whole country. Surveys are another common method of data collection. If well designed and executed, these can provide reliable and accurate data. Surveys may have an important role to play in the area of indigenous issues, because they are flexible and can cover a subject in greater detail than a census can. The third source is administrative records. Large amounts of statistical information are generated in countries as by-products of administration. Mechanisms for consolidating and compiling such information will have to be worked out, and efforts made to find ways of using data from different sources in a complementary manner.

7. To contribute to the effort of producing quality and reliable data from surveys, the United Nations Statistical Division is producing a handbook on designing household surveys. The subject of indigenous populations can be covered in almost any household survey, whether specialized or multi-purpose, as long as the right questions are included in the survey instruments. This is one reason that there is a need for international and national coordination of activities in this area.

8. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) underlines that the indicators on which data collection is based may not always be seen as relevant by indigenous peoples, and do not necessarily allow measurement of issues such as land loss or degree of participation in decisionmaking.

9. It also points to the need to combine quantitative and qualitative data and information in order to understand the process through which indigenous peoples are excluded from or discriminated against in the development process and/or the enjoyment of their human rights. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has dealt with this point in its efforts to elaborate indicators to measure the right to education (see E/C.12/1998/22). This background paper suggests the presentation of indicators in an information pyramid which starts with aggregated data which are important for monitoring and decision-making and which can be easily compared among countries (paras. 6-7).⁴ These quantitative data are then comple-

mented with qualitative data in order that the underlying causes may be understood and the problem in question contextualized. Qualitative information can be derived from programme evaluations or case studies, which allow a variety of actors, such as non-governmental organizations and international agencies, to bring in their experiences. These two important points — relevant indicators and the complementary character of quantitative and qualitative data — should form part of the discussions on data collection of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

Data disaggregation

10. Some countries routinely disaggregate national population statistics by ethnicity.⁵ Others do not, either for reasons linked to difficulties with definition and terminology, or because disaggregation on the basis of ethnicity is not legally permitted or politically acceptable, as is the case for some European countries. Most large-scale data reporting exercises, for example, from national to international agencies, do not request disaggregation by ethnicity. Understanding of the fact that appropriate development responses can be achieved only on the basis of accurate, reliable data disaggregated by a number of criteria, including ethnicity, is still incomplete. The reporting requirements of measuring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals may provide an incentive for change at the national level. In addition, it would be important to recommend building the issue of ethnicity into the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) process in a much more systematic way than is now the case.

National capacity in developed and developing countries

11. In developed countries with indigenous populations, the advanced capacity for data collection, disaggregation and statistical analysis provides fairly clear evidence of discrepancies in socio-economic and health status between different population groups. This is often not possible in developing countries where, in addition to difficulties over terminology and the concept of ethnicity, national infrastructure, capacity and funding for data collection, analysis, and disaggregation are deficient in many sectors. Strengthening national capacity in the area of systematic data collection is a recognized priority for the technical work of many bodies and agencies of the United Nations system. Some are making considerable effort in this area. When improvements in developing-country capacity are achieved, countries will be better placed to identify differentials in the socio-economic and health status of marginalized, vulnerable and ethnic populations, including indigenous peoples.

Reporting on the Millennium Development Goals

12. Most countries of the world, and most United Nations bodies, funds and agencies, are committed to the Millennium Development Goals, which provide a common platform for action around issues of data collection and disaggregation.

13. The Millennium Development Goals reports are global and national reports (including country assessments) whose aims are to monitor progress towards achieving the Goals, to drive political support, and to serve as tools of accountability. The reports make up part of the Millennium Development Goals strategy, which includes a campaign for creating coalitions for advocacy across North and South, and a research initiative to provide a solid intellectual and analytical foundation.

14. Measuring and monitoring the achievement of the goals are a new role for the United Nations in the context of the Millennium Development Goals Global Millennium Campaign. The country assessments, coordinated by United Nations country teams, are key to ensuring the feasibility of the Goals. To be effective as vehicles of political action and accountability, these reports must go beyond averages which, while signalling overall progress, can often be misleading. Average household income, for example, must be disaggregated by gender. If it is not, the figure may not correspond to the lived realities of millions of poor women who have little or no control over money. Similarly, average declines in child mortality can signal false progress: a 4 per cent decrease in average mortality in children under age 5 in Zimbabwe masked a rise in the number of deaths of children in the poorest fifth of the population. Country Millennium Development Goals reports with disaggregated data, undertaken as a joint enterprise with civil society, scholars and experts, can become invaluable public policy and advocacy documents.

15. Since it has been recognized that there is a need to establish nationally tailored data collection, it is critical to encourage debate at the national level regarding how data are to be obtained vis-à-vis the goals and targets. Disaggregation is therefore in the UNDP agenda; however, pushing for information on indigenous peoples can be difficult owing to political tensions.

Forum requirements

16. To facilitate decisions on how to proceed, it will be helpful for the Forum to clarify further the specific goals and objectives to which data disaggregation is expected to contribute. A detailed discussion on this question during the current session of the Forum may be the best way forward.

17. This discussion could usefully include consideration of the extent to which national reporting exercises in respect of the Millennium Development Goals can contribute to filling data gaps and improving national machinery for data collection. In addition, the discussion could consider whether the country-level Millennium De-

velopment Goals reporting system can feasibly include a component in respect of ethnicity. UNICEF is of the opinion that this would be possible. The question what the role of the Forum should be in relation to the Millennium Development Goals might also be addressed.

Conclusion

18. Currently, fairly reliable data are available from most developed countries with indigenous populations, and from some developing countries on some subjects. There is a paucity of reliable national-level data on all topics in many developing countries owing, inter alia to weak national statistical capacity, conceptual differences over the term “indigenous”, or inadequate attention to indigenous issues. In some countries, representatives of indigenous populations and government authorities disagree over the accuracy of reported statistics. In both developed and developing countries, research, surveys and other methods of data collection generate a wealth of information of varying degrees of reliability. Some initiatives under way within the United Nations system may help rectify the situation in the medium-to-long term.

19. In sum, it appears that more substantive work may be necessary before definitive recommendations on the subject are made. The goal should be to collect data on indigenous issues that are as complete and reliable as possible. In this regard, a detailed review of the current status of data availability is needed, followed by decisions on strategies for further work.

20. At the level of the United Nations system, there are technical difficulties in relation to quality, comparison, disaggregation and generalness of data; resource difficulties in relation to the size and complexity of addressing this task; political difficulties linked to the willingness or ability of States to go deeply into the question of data; and uncertainty over the benefits of data-seeking at the global level.

II. Data production and use within the United Nations system

21. A brief overview of how some members of the United Nations system currently produce and use data is given below. It addresses issues such as:

- (a) National or international instruments habitually used to collect or obtain data;
- (b) The extent to which such data are disaggregated by ethnicity;
- (c) Whether independent data are produced by the agency, according to what criteria they are disaggregated, and the extent of their reliability.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

22. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) collects data that are mainly related to its areas of expertise: sustainable agriculture and rural development, food security, forestry and fisheries. The collection of data at the national level is carried out through FAO technical assistance support to the production of agricultural censuses, or specific statistics on subjects of concern. On a more disaggregated level (regional or local), FAO collects specific data related to project purposes, both through task-oriented field surveys and through available secondary data sources. As indigenous peoples are part of the FAO vulnerable target population, disaggregated data related to this particular group is mainly embedded in the collected data related to vulnerable groups.

23. Currently, FAO has one initiative related to disaggregated data on indigenous populations. The objective of this activity, which is carried out jointly with the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC), is to develop a set of “cultural indicators” or tools for measuring the suitability and appropriateness of agriculture and rural development activities and approaches in the best interests of indigenous peoples. This activity will be carried out in a participatory way, involving consultation and participation of indigenous peoples in the selection and development of the set of cultural indicators.

24. In addition, some FAO projects based in countries and areas with a large indigenous population have some data on the indigenous peoples living in the project area. In particular, technical assistance projects that work on natural resources management, genetic resources, nutrition, food security and land tenure in communal land very often include a description and analysis of the targeted population living in the project area.

International Labour Office

25. Most of the aggregate statistics, for example, on employment, unemployment, hours of work, wages, occupational injuries and strikes and lockouts that the International Labour Office gathers from national Governments are presented on the web site <http://laborsta.ilo.org> from which users can print tables or download statistics to electronic spreadsheets. Links to relevant metadata are provided. “Ethnic group” is not among the descriptive variables for which statistics are now requested from countries.

26. Recently, certain ILO programmes have started to archive microdata files from sponsored or commissioned household surveys, namely, the child labour surveys carried out as part of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) and the People Security Surveys (PSS) carried out on the initiative of the InFocus Programme on Socio-Economic Security (IFP/SES). Depending on

the specific national circumstances, some of the latter surveys have included a variable for “ethnic group”.

27. Beyond the formal statistics-gathering mechanisms, many government reports on the application of conventions (particularly Conventions Nos. 107 and 169 but sometimes also other conventions) include statistical data relevant to the situation of indigenous peoples in their countries. While this information is public, there are at present insufficient resources to compile and publish it.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights⁶

28. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights undertakes no systematic statistical surveys in relation to human rights. Data relating to indigenous peoples are received through several mechanisms, in particular as provided by Governments in their reporting to treaty bodies or else by Special Rapporteurs who undertake official country missions.

29. The Working Group on Indigenous Populations is an important focal point in the system where, under its review-of-developments mandate, information on the situation of indigenous peoples worldwide is collected. Non-governmental organizations, indigenous communities, Governments and international agencies contribute with qualitative and quantitative data under this item, but such material would probably not be suitable for comparative analysis.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

30. National and regional Human Development Reports have been produced in over 135 countries. These policy advocacy documents, supported by UNDP, aim to take stock of the human development situation in a country and, through their alternative people-centred analysis and recommendations, to stimulate public debate and the directing of political attention to a nation's most pressing development priorities.

31. One critical feature of human development analysis is examination of trends in the major human development dimensions at the lowest possible levels of disaggregation. Regional and national Human Development Reports have included data disaggregated by ethnic groupings, language groupings, gender, geographical regions (including down to the very local level of municipality), age and many other groupings. Through disaggregated data, both quantitative and qualitative, these reports are able to better identify disparities and pockets of deprivation and discrimination, and formulate policies to address these constraints on human development progress.

32. National Human Development Reports are both users of data from national statistical offices and other non-governmental sources such as research institutes,

and producers of data, especially in the area of qualitative data that attempt to capture peoples' voices concerning issues involving perceptions and aspirations etc. UNDP, in a number of cases, is supporting this data collection.

33. Some examples include:

(a) **Nepal National Human Development Report, 2001** on poverty reduction and governance. In attempting to analyse underlying structural issues that are hampering the Government's poverty reduction strategies, the report presents data disaggregated by caste and ethnic group in Nepal for health outcome indicators;

(b) **Guatemala National Human Development Report, 2000** entitled *La Fuerza Incluyente del Desarrollo Humano*, focused on issues related to economic, judicial and social exclusion. Key to analysing how various dimensions of exclusion have impeded development in Guatemala were data disaggregated by ethnicity (indigenous and non-indigenous), language spoken, gender, age, and geography;

(c) **Namibia National Human Development Reports**. Since 1996, Namibia has been producing National Human Development Reports, which present both the human development index and the human poverty index disaggregated by language groupings. Through analysis of these data, Namibia is able to identify structural inequities by ethnic group. Such identification has contributed to planning and resource allocation aimed at addressing these inequalities;

(d) **Roma report**. The 2002 *Roma Regional Human Development Report: Avoiding the Dependency Trap* (UNDP, 2002) presents the findings of the first comprehensive quantitative survey of the Roma minority in five Central and Eastern European States (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia), conducted by UNDP and ILO. The report calls for policies in all five countries to address major shortcomings in employment opportunities, access to education and participation in government. It states that, without early efforts at integration, "the human security costs of exclusion will spiral, potentially resulting in political extremism and setbacks to the democratic process".

34. There is a proposal that an Asian regional Human Development Report focusing on indigenous peoples be prepared in the next two to three years.

35. The proposed topic for the global *Human Development Report*, 2004 is "Cultural diversity and human development".

36. As countries begin to systematically benchmark progress towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, the disaggregated data prepared for and presented in National Human Development Reports will become increasingly valuable as a means for taking a rights-based approach to the achievement of the Goals. As national averages mask great disparities, National Human Development Reports can provide the data and statistics that help to explain uneven progress in survival and health, knowledge and education, income and standard of living, par-

ticipation and freedom, and may serve to highlight aspects of political and economic marginalization that could lead to strife if they are not addressed.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

37. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) has the global mandate to monitor progress towards the implementation of the Habitat Agenda⁷ and the Millennium Development Goal on slums (Goal 7, target 11) (see A/56/326, annex), and to monitor and evaluate global urban conditions and trends. In order to do so, UN-Habitat has engaged in producing city-level information in the area of shelter, services, infrastructure, socio-economic development, environmental management and governance, covering the key areas of the Habitat Agenda. In particular, data are collected on housing rights and impediments encountered by particular groups (ethnic or other types of groups) in owning and inheriting land and housing. These data are collected in a global representative sample of cities and compiled in the Global Urban Indicators Database (<http://www.unhabitat.org/programmes/guo/>).

38. UN-Habitat has recently engaged in carrying out a set of households surveys in order to provide intra-city-level information. The prime interest of UN-Habitat is in disaggregating information by slum and non-slum areas in urban contexts, as well as by sex and age. Locally specific ethnic disaggregation will be considered in forthcoming targeted households surveys in order to reveal the ethnic divide among the urban poor, in slum and non-slum areas, particularly in terms of access to services and security of tenure.

39. The United Nations Housing Rights Programme — which is implemented jointly by UN-Habitat and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights — is currently undertaking a study on indigenous peoples' right to housing. The study is expected to be completed by the end of 2003.

40. The objective of the study is to identify the current status of, obstacles to and practical solutions for greater protection and promotion of housing rights of indigenous people. Specific attention will be paid to the various elements of the right to adequate housing, such as security of tenure, accessibility, affordability and cultural adequacy, which will be analysed in the context of indigenous people. The principles of equality and non-discrimination will be linked to each of these elements throughout the research. The study will provide a compilation of information, an analysis of the existing situation and a forward-looking perspective on actions at various levels that can contribute to improvements in the lives of indigenous people, particularly indigenous women.

41. During the course of the study, available disaggregated statistical data on indigenous peoples and related information will be compiled and analysed vis-à-vis the rest of the population to provide an overall picture on the discrimination/exclusion confronted by indigenous peoples.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

42. UNICEF is very active in the collection of data, both at the national and at the international level. At the international level, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) enables UNICEF to collect independent data through questionnaires given to a representative sample of the population in a given country. The purpose of such data has been to evaluate achievements made with regard to the goals set forth at the World Summit for Children in 1990, and will now concentrate on reporting progress on commitments made at the special session of the General Assembly on children held in 2002. Data focus on health, nutrition, maternal health, human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), water and sanitation, education and other child rights. At the national level, UNICEF country offices support national authorities, in particular ministries of health, education and family affairs, in the collection of data with a view to analysing the country situation and informing the design and implementation of policies. Other data sources include WHO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Bank, the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) etc. The results of data collection and analysis are widely published and shared with counterparts and gathered every year in the *State of the World's Children* report (see <http://www.childinfo.org>).

43. While data are generally disaggregated by age, gender, rural or urban residence, family size and household wealth status, it has not so far been disaggregated by ethnicity or indigenous origin. Future rounds of the MICS, the DHS and other surveys could possibly include a question on ethnicity which would assist disaggregation of data on this criterion.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat: United Nations Statistics Division

44. The United Nations Statistics Division has basic statistics on ethnicity which in 1993 were published in the *Demographic Yearbook*. This information was disaggregated by sex. There are plans to publish information on ethnicity in 2004. In addition, the Division will shortly be acquiring a statistician who will concentrate on work related to indigenous populations and related issues. The work will involve review of data collection in this area, concepts, definitions, and evaluation of data sources with commentaries on comparability. The Division intends to assemble and review metadata from countries and develop statistical profiles. As indicated earlier in this paper, the Division is producing a handbook on designing household surveys. For more extensive information on the Division, please refer to its web site (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/>). It provides information on various statistical issues that may be relevant to ethnicity.

World Health Organization (WHO)

45. Until recently, WHO relied primarily on national health survey statistics reported annually by member States. This aggregate data supplied, inter alia, the vital statistics published in the *United Nations Statistical Yearbook*. WHO is now producing an independent health survey instrument to facilitate the production of comparable health statistics worldwide. The survey instrument, which includes questions on ethnic origin and mother tongue(s), comprises a number of core components, to which others can be added according to the health profile and demographic composition of the user country. Interested member States could, for example, request the addition of a component to address issues of health and ethnicity.

46. Other major sources of data within WHO are derived from major research programmes such as that on reproductive health, and from the UNDP/World Bank/WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases. Depending on geographical location, individual studies may address questions of ethnicity. The most common criteria by which data are disaggregated in research supported by WHO are age, sex, educational level, rural/urban residence, and income.

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

47. A considerable amount of statistical information is available in the country health profiles that the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has built up for countries of its region. These comprise information from the Core Health Data System, last updated in 2001. The profiles cover the following: socio-economic, political and demographic overview; mortality profile; analysis by population group; communicable diseases; non-communicable diseases and other health-related problems; national health plans and policies; organization of health services; research and technology; surveillance and data systems; expenditures and sectoral financing; and technical and financial external cooperation. Particular emphasis is placed on infant, maternal and perinatal mortality. See <http://www.paho.org> for further details.

Notes

¹ Convention concerning the Protection and Integration of Indigenous and Other Tribal and Semi-Tribal Populations in Independent Countries (No. 107) (see International Labour Organization, *International Labour Conventions and Recommendations* (Geneva, International Labour Office, 1996), vol. III).

² Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (No. 169) (see International Labour Organization, *International Labour Conventions and Recommendations* (Geneva, International Labour Office, 1996), vol. III).

³ Given the definitional issues in relation to indigenous peoples, which countries approach in different ways, international comparisons may not necessarily be meaningful.

⁴ This is the case if common measurement criteria have been used across all countries.

⁵ In 2001, WHO ascertained that the following countries routinely disaggregate national population statistics by ethnicity: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Greenland, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, South Africa, United States of America and Viet Nam. This should not be considered an exhaustive list: other countries, from which information could not be obtained at that time, may also routinely disaggregate population data by ethnicity.

⁶ Note based on a discussion with Grace Bediako, United Nations Statistics Division, 13 February 2003.

⁷ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

