



**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MODIFIED CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER  
FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF UPI,  
MAGUINDANAO  
HAIRON O. TAUTI, MPA**

**Abstract**

This study aimed to evaluate the level of effectiveness of the implementation of Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People in the Municipality of Upi, Maguindanao. The study used the descriptive-evaluative research method utilizing a questionnaire as the main instrument in data gathering. The setting of the study was the Municipality of Upi, Maguindanao involving five (5) barangays. For the purpose of this study, ninety-two (92) respondents from the five barangays selected to answer the questionnaire. The statistical tools used in the treatment of data were frequency counts, mean, percentage and ranking. Based on the data gathered and analyzed, the following findings:

1. the respondents were typically within the 16-20 age bracket, majority were female and most of them obtained elementary level of education.
2. The level of effectiveness of Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People (MCCT-IP) Program in terms of education, health and family development session were very effective.
3. Provide area for alternative delivery mode, traditional learning system and family development session was the dominant supports extended by the Local Government Units.
4. Absence/lack of hired assigned workers for Alternative Learning System (ALS)/ Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) and Traditional Learning System (TLS) was the dominant problem encountered of the respondents sometimes the teachers are remiss in their duties and responsibilities.

Based on the summary of findings, the study concluded that MCCT-IP can be valuable tools to address some of the obstacles faced by the poorer indigenous people to access education and health care services.

On the basis of the conclusion, the following recommendations were formulated. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) must strengthen and continuous the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People MCCT-IP Program that will bridge the competency gaps of the Indigenous peoples to improve the quality of their lives and the Local Governments Units must be sustained and continued to support, the community workers, health workers must be continued to do their responsibilities.

*Keywords:* Modified Conditional Cash Transfer, Indigenous People, Maguindanao

**INTRODUCTION**

Poverty has always been the main concern of the Government Administration, past and present, and always included in its agenda. More than a million people in the Philippines are still on poverty, deprived of education, proper food and environmental risk factors, poor maternal nutrition, and inadequate health care increase the risk of poor families and develop chronic illnesses.

Annan (2013) stated that poverty is an economic issue that has long been a persistent problem in different nations, especially among developing countries. The issue of poverty alleviation became the focus of many political and socioeconomic reforms that have been undertaken in the quest to mitigate poverty. However, many these reforms did not yield sustainable result. This is mainly because poverty is a complex phenomenon where the linking of economic, social, political and demographic factors is crucial.

To improve the quality of lives of poor households, the government launched Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) as a social protection program that aims to contribute in alleviating poverty by providing cash grants to poor households in exchange of complying with the condition.

Their is a participatory review of the experiences of the Indigenous People under the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) revealed that many indigenous people families could not fulfill the program's rigid requirement, indigenous people beneficiaries found it difficult to comply with the program conditions, health and education services remain inaccessible for many indigenous families, the program operations and procedures were inappropriate and insensitive to the cultural, economic, political and geographic backgrounds of indigenous people and the program disregards the indigenous people right to a full and meaningful participation.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development, in fulfillment of its mandate of providing social services to the disadvantaged and marginalized sectors of the society like the Indigenous People (IP), executed MC 01, Series of 2009 or the Indigenous People Policy Framework (IPPF). The IPPF was formulated to serve as a "declarartion of policies and standard procedures in developing, funding and implementing programs, projects and services for the indigenous people" (DSWD Annual Report, 2014).

Adopting the Indigenous People Policy Framework within the context of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program 4Ps, a special project under the Department of Social Welfare and Development, entails more challenge in reviewing and reforming program policies which would work in favor of the indigenous peoples entirely.

To provide a meaningful participation in the program, the Pnatawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) conceptualizes the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People (MCCT-IP), which is more Culturally respinsive in improving IP's access to basic social services such as health, nutrition and sanitation, and to formal and non-formal education.

The Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People shall serve as a social protection intervention helping the indigenous people identify their own development needs while investing in human capital to break the inter generational transmission of poverty.

In Mindanao, particularly the Municipality of Upi, many Indigenous People live in geographical isolated and disadvanatge areas where majority are poor suffering from starvation, malnutrition and proper health care. Mostly cannot receive social services intervention from government because of the condition of the area.

Thus, this study id being pursued to evaluate furtehr the odified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People program implementation.

### **Statement of the Problem**

This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People (MCCT-IP) Program in the Municipality of Upi, Maguindanao.

Specificcally, this study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of;
  - a. Sex,
  - b. Age, and
  - c. Educarional Attainment
2. What is level of effectiveness of Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People program in terms of;
  - a. Education,
  - b. Health, and
  - c. Family Development Session
3. What are the support extended by the Local Goverment Units?
4. What are the porblems encountered by the respondents in the implementation of the program.

### **METHODS**

The researcher utilized descriptive-evaluative research method in garhering data/information. The study intended to evaluate and describe the level of effectiveness of the implementation of Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People (MCCT-IP) program in terms of education, health and family development session in the five barangays of Upi, Maguindanao and thus, the aforementioned design is appropriate.

The study was conducted at Municipality of Upi, Maguindanao particularly in the Barangays of Kiga, Kinitaan, Ganasi, Mirab and Kibleg.

**Upi** is the first class municipality in the province of Maguindanao. Upi is politically subdivided into 23 barangays, has a land area of 742.95 km (286.85 sq mi) with the total number population of 45, 444 (2010 Census).

**Kiga** is compose of four hundred twenty-four (424) households survey (2013) with two thousand six hunderd seventy-four (2,674) population. It is a place where the tourist can visit, it has beautiful places with wonderful falls and beautiful big stones. All people residing there are Indigenous People. Mostly they can not avail any government services because it is located in remote area.

**Kinitaan** is one of the twenty-tree (23) barangays of Upi, Mgauidanao. It has two hundred twenty-three (223) households survey (2014) with one thousand two hundred thirty-three (1,233) population. It is sightly place, clean and quite place that you can relax to stay.

**Ganasi** is located in geographical isolated and disadvantage area. It has two hundred thirty (230) household. It is also one of the beautiful place in Upi, Maguindanao.

**Mirab** is composed of four hundred forty-one (441) households with two thousand three hundred forty-nine (2,349) population, it has three (3) sitios the Gilo, Plateau and Tubo. The people residing there are tri-people the Christian, Muslim and Teduray.

**Kibleg** is one of the twenty-tree (23) barangays of Upi, Mgauidanao with PSGC number 153815012. it is compose of three hundred eighty-one (381) households with two thousand eight hundred eighty-two (2,882) population, it has nine (9) sitios namely; Gumamela, Duranta, Brungis, Sampaguita, Gladiola, Daisy, Santan, Sunflower, and Cosmos.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 1. Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Ninety-two (92) respondents were selected for the study. The respondents are the beneficiaries of Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous people MCCT-IP Program.

The first problem focused on the demographic profile of the respondents selected sampling. The profile included three (3) personal variables like sex, age, and educational attainment.

**Table 1**  
**Demographic Profile of the Respondents**

Demographic Profile	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sex		
Male	3	3.3
Female	89	96.7
Age		
	<b>n=92</b>	<b>100%</b>
51-and above years	3	3.3
46-50	5	5.4

41-45	8	8.7
36-40	9	9.8
31-35	10	10.9
26-30	15	16.3
21-25	20	21.7
16-20	22	23.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>n=92</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Educational Attainment

Elementary Level	75	81.5
High School Level	15	16.3
College Level	2	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>n=92</b>	<b>100%</b>

Sex. As observed, majority of the respondents were female than male respondents of 89 or 96.7 percent of the respondents were female. There were only 3 or 3.3 percent were male. The finding indicates that Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous people MCCT-IP program in Upi, Maguindanao is promoting the empowerment of IP women.

Lipton and Maxwell (1992) stated that empowering the poor and the disadvantaged should result in their gaining more voice and presence in decision-making arenas that affect their lives and developing the capabilities to enable them to escape poverty.

**Age.** As shown in Table 1, 22 or 23.9 percent of the respondents have ages ranging from 16 to 20 years old. This closely followed by 20 or 21.7 percent of respondents who belong to the 21 to 25 age bracket.

Most of the respondents were in the young age. A widely practice marrying girls at a young age shortly after puberty is common among those living traditional lifestyles of indigenous people. This is an accordance with assumption of (Umemoto, 2001) cited that some are forced into marriage at a very early age, that once a girl is married, she has to become a woman where a boy is made to marry.

**Educational Attainment.** Table 1 shows that most respondents of this study obtained elementary level of education which was equivalent of 75 or 81.5 percent. 15 or 16.3 percent obtained high school or secondary level of education and 2 or 2.2 percent have college level of education.

The data implied that majority of the respondents have less education. Stephen (2011) stated that custom of early marriage as one of the reasons for girl's exclusion from school, especially in cultural settings where girls are raised for a lifetime confined to household occupations and are expected to marry very young.

## 2. Level of Effectiveness of Modified Conditional Cash Transfer of Indigenous People MCCT-IP program in term of Education, Health, and Family Development Session

This section provides the respondents' perception on the level of effectiveness in the implementation of Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People Program in terms of Education, Health, and Family Development Session. There were twenty-four indicators were rated.

**Table 2**  
**Level of Effectiveness of MCCT-IP Program in terms of Education**

Indicator	Frequency			Mean	Description
	(3) Very Effective	(2) Effective	(1) Not Effective		
1. Support for children and Attendance	77	12	3	2.8	Very Effective
2. Support for obtaining legal document.	66	16	10	2.6	Very Effective
3. Support for enrollment of 1 adult family member in Technical-Vocational School for a maximum of 2 years (relevant to the development need of the community	36	48	8	2.3	Effective
4. Establishment of Alternative Learning System or Alternative Delivery Modes of education in the IP Communities with IP coordinators or IP-sensitive Coordinators	73	12	7	2.7	Very Effective
Overall Mean				2.6	Very Effective
n=92					

There are four (4) identified indicators in terms of education should possess to become effective in the implementation of Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People MCCT-IP program.

As shown in the table respondents claimed they were very effective in three indicators. These are support for children's enrollment and attendance with the mean rating (2.8). 2) Establishing of Alternative Learning System or Alternative Delivery Modes of education in the IP communities with IP coordinators or IP-sensitive Coordinators with a rating of (2.7). 3) Support for obtaining legal document with a rating of (2.6). One of the indicator obtaining mean rating of 2.3 equivalent to effective is the support for enrollment of 1 adult family member in Technical-Vocational School for a maximum of 2 years (relevant to the development need of the community).

The data implied that MCCT-IP program is very effective in supporting the IP Children beneficiaries for education.

Kathmandu (2010) stated that education for all the have considered as a means to improve the access, participation, enrollment of those children who are from the poor and disadvantaged background.

**Table 3**  
**Level of Effectiveness of MCCT-IP Program in terms of Health**

Indicator	Frequency			Mean	Description
	(3) Very Effective	(2) Effective	(1) Not Effective		
1. Attended Prenatal care which includes tetanus toxoid vaccination; folic acid, iron, and vitamin A supplementation; and, nutrition counselling.	64	20	8	2.6	Very Effective
2. Delivery and postpartum care which include essential obstetric care with skilled births attendants, referral system for emergency obstetric care as needed, newborn care and support for exclusive breastfeeding.	62	24	6	2.6	Very Effective
3. Preventive care for infants and young children including full immunization, regular growth monitoring, nutrition counseling, prevention of diarrhea and other childhood diseases, home-based child care.	80	6	6	2.8	Very Effective
4. Prevention, control, and cure for communicable and lifestyle related diseases including relevant lectures, essential medicines, and appropriate behavior change communication materials.	57	24	11	2.5	Very Effective
5. Subsidized Phil Health Membership (Zero-Balance Billing)					
6. Free New Born Screening especially for babies delivered outside birthing facilities.	68	21	3	2.7	Very Effective
7. Support for skilled delivery at home or in birthing facilities in the community.	39	42	11	2.3	Effective
8. Access to reproductive health services, appropriate family planning methods.	36	48	8	2.3	Effective
9. Free birth registration, death certificate, and marriage certificate.	64	20	8	2.6	Very Effective
	47	35	10	2.4	Very Effective

Overall Mean

2.5

Very Effective

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n=92

As shown in the Table 3, the respondents claimed they were very effective in the implementation of Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People program in terms of Health in the six indicators rated very effective, preventive care for infants and young children including full immunization, regular growth monitoring, nutrition counseling, prevention of diarrhea and other childhood diseases, home-based child care has the higher mean of (2.8) followed by subsidized Phil Health Membership (Zero-Balance Billing) with the mean of (2.7). 3) Attended prenatal care which includes tetanus toxoid vaccination; folic acid, iron and vitamin A supplementation; and, nutrition counseling, delivery and postpartum care which include essential obstetric care with skilled births attendants, referral system for emergency obstetric care as needed, new born care and support for exclusive breastfeeding and access to reproductive health services, appropriate family planning methods with the mean of (2.6). prevention, control, and cure of communicable and lifestyle-related diseases including relevant lectures, essential medicines, and appropriate behavior change communication materials with the mean of (2.5).

And three indicators rated effective by the respondents, the free birth registration, death certificate, and marriage certificate with the rating of (2.4) and free New Born Screening especially for babies delivered outside birthing facilities, Supporting for skilled delivery at home or in birthing facilities in the community with the range of (2.3)



**Table 4**  
**Level of Effectiveness of MCCT-IP Program in terms of Family Development Session**

Indicator	Frequency			Mean	Description
	(3) Very Effective	(2) Effective	(1) Not Effective		
1. Attended 85% attendance for Family Development Session.	77	12	3	2.8	Very Effective
2. Different Topics discussed by the Community Facilitators.					
a. Indigenous Peoples' Right Act	53	32	7	2.5	Very Effective
b. Human right and related laws and policies.	56	26	10	2.5	Very Effective
c. Children's right and women's right	51	37	4	2.5	Very Effective
d. Ancestral Domain Sustainability Development and Protection Plan	36	48	8	2.3	Effective
e. Climate change/Environmental care and protection.	43	34	15	2.3	Effective
f. Alternative livelihood skills enhancement					
g. Disaster risk reduction management	51	36	5	2.5	Very Effective
h. Child rights and child protection concerns	47	35	10	2.4	Effective
i. Gender sensitivity	58	22	12	2.5	Very Effective
j. Program implementation gaps and issues	43	43	6	2.4	Effective
	43	35	14	2.3	Effective
<b>Overall Mean</b>				<b>2.4</b>	<b>Effective</b>

n=92

As shown in the Table 4, the respondents claimed they were very effective in the implementation of Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People program in terms of Family Development Session.

Six indicators rated very effective by the respondents, the attended 85% attendance for the Family Development Sessions with a rating of 2.8.

Followed by the five indicators with a rating of (2.5) the different topics discussed by the community facilitators entitled: 1.) Ancestral Domain Sustainability Development and Protection Plan; 2.) Climate change/Environmental care and protection; 3.) Program implementation gaps and issues; 4.) Alternative livelihood skills enhancement and; 5.) Child rights and child protection concerns.

The respondents rated effective in four indicators. These are; Gender sensitivity and Disaster risk reduction management with the mean rating of (2.4), closely followed by Ancestral Domain Sustainability Development and Protection Plan, Climate change/environmental care and protection and Program implementation gaps and issues with a rating of (2.3).

### 3. Support Extended by Local Government Units

The third problem aimed to discuss the support intervention extended by the Local Government Units (Municipal Local Government Unit's and Barangay Local Government Unit's) to the respondents.

Calling (1991) stressed that efforts made by the barangay people in developing their barangay must, however, be supported by commitments from national, provincial, and municipal government leaders and agencies/offices as well as from the private sector.

**Table 5**  
**Support Extended by Local Government Unit**

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage %	Rank
1. provide area for Alternative Delivery Mode/Traditional Learning System and Family Development Session.	39	42.4	1 <sup>st</sup>
2. Provide security during Family Development Session.	37	40	2 <sup>nd</sup>
3. Contribute food during Family Development Session	23	25	3 <sup>rd</sup>
4. Facilitate the legal Documents.	22	24	4 <sup>th</sup>
5. Supply facilities for Alternative Learning System/Alternative Delivery Mode and Traditional Learning System.	15	16	5 <sup>th</sup>
6. Facilitate transportation.	5	5	6 <sup>th</sup>
n=92			

Table 5 shows the support extended of the Local Government Unit's in terms of education, health, and family development session.

Respondents revealed that the Local Government Unit's had support on; provide area for Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Traditional Learning System

(TLS) and Family Development Session (FDS) with a rating of 39 or 42.4 percent it was the first ranked, closely followed by provide security during Family Development Session a second ranked with a rate of 37 or 40 percent. The third ranked was Contribute food during Family Development Session with a rating of 23 or 25 percent. 22 or 24 percent facilitate the legal documents it was in the fourth ranked. The fifth ranked was supply facilities for Alternative Learning System/Alternative Delivery

Mode and Traditional Learning System with a rating of 15 or 16 percent and the least was facilitating transportation with the rating of 5 or 5 percent.

**Table 6**  
**Problems Encountered in the Implementation of Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People**

Problems	Frequency	Percentage %	Rank
1. Absence/Lack of hired assigned workers for Alternative Learning System/Alternative Delivery Mode and Traditional Learning System.	35	38	1 <sup>st</sup>
2.Lack of School Supplies.	20	21.7	2 <sup>nd</sup>
3. Lack of supply of medicines and vitamins.	20	21.7	2 <sup>nd</sup>
4. Absence/Lack of hired assigned workers for health monitoring.	7	7.6	3 <sup>rd</sup>
5. Lack of Meetings.	6	6.5	4 <sup>th</sup>
6. lack of Skilled personnel.	5	5.4	5 <sup>th</sup>
7. Language Barrier.	5	5.4	5 <sup>th</sup>
8. Lack of specialized skilled personnel for health recommendations.	4	4.3	6 <sup>th</sup>
9.Absnece or community workers.	4	4.3	6 <sup>th</sup>

n=92

the fourth problem presented some of the different problems and challenges encountered by the respondents in the course of implementing the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People MCCT-IP program. There were nine (9) identified problems.

The dominant problem encountered by the respondents was absence/lack of hired assigned workers for Alternative Learning System (ALS)/Alternative

Delivery Mode (ADM) and Traditional Learning System (TLS) with 38 percent and equivalent of first rank.

According to Harbison (2004) absenteeism is a problem all over the world and a solution cannot be easily found.

### **Summary of Findings**

Based on the analysis made on the data, the following major findings:

1. majority of the respondents were female belong to the age bracket of 16 to 20 years old and most of them obtained elementary level, which implies that majority of the respondents are less educated.

2. The level of effectiveness of Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People on education and health have high level with a rating of 2.5 which is equivalent to very effective. In terms of Family Development Session it was effective with a rating mean of 2.4.

3. The support provided by the Local government Unit's are provide area for alternative delivery mode, traditional learning system and family development session, provide security during family development session and facilitate the legal documents.

4. The problems encountered in the implementation of dents are less educated.

5. The level of effectiveness of Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People MCCT-IP program are absence/lacked of hired assigned workers for ALternative learning system, alternative delivery mode and traditional learning system and lack of school supplies. Relatively quite a few also identified the rest as problems encountered.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the forgoing findings, the level of effectiveness in the implementation of Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People MCCT-IP program in terms of education, health and family development session is very effective.

MCCT-IP can be valuable tools to address some of the obstacles faced by the poorer indigenous people to access education and health care services.

Generally, there are some problems that may affect the compliance of the beneficiaries to the program conditions but these must be given preferential attention as not to become serious in the future.

### **Recommendation**

Based on the findings and conclusions, the researcher recommends the following:

1. The Department of Social Welfare and Development must strengthen the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People MCCT-IP program that will bridge the competency gaps of the indigenous peoples to improve the quality of their lives.

2. Support extended by the Local Government Units must be sustained and continued.

3. Although the odified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People MCCT-IP program is very effective, there is a need to level up efforts and extended find solutions to the problem identified in this study.

3. In order to improve the odified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People MCCT-IP program the community workers, barangay health workers and beneficiaries of the program must continually work hard their responsibilities.

4. Similar study dould be conducted covering a wider area, if possible the entire Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) in order to have a clearer picture of how theodified Conditional Cash Transfer for Indigenous People program being impelmented in the region.

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