Enacted in 1997, Republic Act No. 8371 or the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) gave effect to the constitutional recognition to the estimated 10 to 20 million Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs) and Indigenous Peoples (IPs) located in various provinces nationwide. It is envisioned to provide more opportunities and greater community development for our IPs. The success of IPRA, however, has been minimal.

Despite the efforts exerted by the government, in coordination with private organizations advocating for the welfare of IPs, and the significant international support, our IPs remain among the poor and marginalized sectors of society. In geographically isolated and extreme areas (GIDAs) where many of our IPs have established their homes, basic services remain deficient. Moreover, there are still reports of serious violations of their rights and displacement from ancestral lands, environmental degradation and cultural teardown.

For the abovementioned reasons, the establishment of resource centers for the IPs is highly necessary. These centers shall be ethnographically located, and gender- and rights-based, as determined by the NCIP. It shall constitute the following service
areas: Statistical Service Area, Human Development Index Service Area and Domains Management Service Area.

In view of the foregoing, immediate approval of this bill is earnestly sought.

MANUEL DQ. CABOCHAN III
Representative
Magdalo Para Sa Pilipino Party-List
Republic of the Philippines
House of Representatives
Quezon City

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

House Bill No. 7598

Introduced by MAGDALO Party-List Representative
HON. MANUEL DG. CABOCHAN III

AN ACT

ESTABLISHING RESOURCE CENTERS FOR INDIGENOUS CULTURAL
COMMUNITIES/INDIGENOUS PEOPLES TO ENHANCE DELIVERY OF
ESSENTIAL SERVICES, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in
Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Short Title.—This Act shall be known as the “Resource Centers
for Indigenous Peoples Act of 2014.”

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy.—It is hereby the policy of the State to provide
Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICC)s/Indigenous Peoples (IPs) equal access to
basic services and ensure protection of their rights, taking into consideration their
customs, traditions, values and beliefs. Towards this end, there is a need to set up
Resource Centers in all ethnographic regions to enhance the delivery of
government’s basic services and enable them to be recognized and included in
participatory development programs, projects and activities.
SEC. 3. Establishment of Resource Centers for ICCs/IPs.— There shall be established ICCs/IPs Resource Centers, hereinafter referred to as the “Center”, in strategic places as determined by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), hereinafter referred to as the “Commission”, taking into consideration their ethnological locations.

SEC. 4. Staff and Components of the ICC/IP Resource Centers.— The Commission shall designate in every Center a Chief Coordinating Officer. Concerned government departments and agencies and local government shall assign staff members to the Resource Centers.

SEC. 5. Composition and Functions of the Center.— The Center shall be composed of the following three (3) major service areas and their respective functions namely:

(a) Statistical service Area – Documentation and recognition of ICCs/IPs, their indigenous knowledge, systems and practices, political structures and customary laws through census, appraisal and baseline reports and libraries;

(b) Human Development Index Service Area – Addresses problems of ICCs/IPs and provide basic and necessary services through link-up with concerned government department and agencies, such as training programs, grant of scholarships, employment, livelihood and enterprises and health services;

(c) Domains Management Service Area – Promotion of participatory programs, projects and activities for ICCs/IPs to effectively deliver their responsibility of maintaining ecological balance, restore demanded areas, observe laws, and ensure the implementation of the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plans and such other existing programs.

SEC. 6. Annual Reports.— The Commission shall submit to Congress every three (3) years or as determined in the implementing rules and regulations, an annual report of its accomplishments.
SEC. 7. Appropriations.— The initial funding for the implementation of this Act shall be charged against the current appropriations of the agencies concerned. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary for its continued implementation shall be included in the agencies’ annual budgets under the General Appropriations Act.

SEC. 8. Implementing Rules and Regulations.— Within ninety (90) days after the approval of this Act, the Commission shall issue the necessary Rules and Regulations for the effective implementation of this Act in coordination with the following concerned government agencies, to wit:

(a) Local Government Units (LGUs);
(b) Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA);
(c) Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD);
(d) Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA);
(e) Department of Education (DepEd);
(f) Commission on Higher Education (CHED);
(g) Commission on Human Rights (CHR);
(h) Department of Justice (DOJ);
(i) Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE);
(j) Department of Trade and Industry (DTI);
(k) Department of Health (DOH);
(l) Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR);
(m) Department of Agriculture (DA);
(n) Land Management Bureau (LMB); and
(o) Land Registration Authority (LRA).

SEC. 9. Repealing Clause.— All law, decrees or rule inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 10. Separability Clause.— If any part, section or provision of this Act shall be held invalid or unconstitutional, no other part section or provision thereof shall be affected thereby.
SEC. 11. Effectivity.—This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days following the completion of its publication in the Official Gazette or in any two (2) newspapers of general circulation in the Philippines.

Approved,