



*Norma Hammon, from
Tipo-Tipo, Basilan,
weaves traditional
Yakan Tennun from
her home for a living.
She has a physical
disability.*

FINAL REPORT

**Scoping Study on
Women with Disabilities in BARMM***

Submission Date:
31 July 2024

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Executive Summary

In line with *Accelerate Women's Economic Participation for Peace and Prosperity in the Bangsamoro's (Accelerate Bangsamoro)* goal of promoting economic opportunities for women and addressing key obstacles faced by women especially from marginalized sector in the region, the project worked with Upholding Life And Nature (ULAN) for a rapid scoping exercise on women with disabilities in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). ULAN is a legal human rights non-government organization that advocates for disability rights and provides legal representation to marginalized communities, among others.

From February 2024 to May 2024, ULAN conducted a scoping study which aims to support Accelerate Bangsamoro in identifying and targeting women with disabilities who could benefit from the project within the project locations. The scoping also aimed to identify effective approaches to support women with disabilities in BARMM.

The scoping study aims to generate the following data:

- Recommendations for identifying and targeting women with disabilities to be included as women participants of Accelerate Bangsamoro;
- Mapping of economic activities undertaken by women with disabilities in BARMM;
- Analysis of their access to resources and opportunities in BARMM;
- Analysis of their existing gaps and challenges in programs, policies, or institutional arrangements; and
- Recommendations for policy support on women's economic empowerment.

ULAN conducted face-to-face interviews with **28 pre-identified key informants** and **10 focused group discussions (FGD) with 185 women with disabilities** in Maguindanao, Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi.

Fieldwork:
February - April 2024



ULAN also conducted roundtable discussions with TAF consultants and focal persons to gain understanding about Accelerate Bangsamoro project, its goals, target outputs, and processes in onboarding of project participants.

Through the key informant interviews, ULAN obtained people with disabilities data from the PWD Affairs Office (PDAO), City or Municipal Social Welfare Offices (SWOs), and provincial Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) in project locations and discovered that many of these data were not harmonized. Despite the PDAO, SWO, or MSSD's claim that data values and categories have been standardized in BARMM, figures, forms, and categories of data show variance across the provinces. This indicates that the necessary institutional arrangements on the ground that could have helped in data collection are lacking such as PDAOs for local government units (LGUs) required to have one.

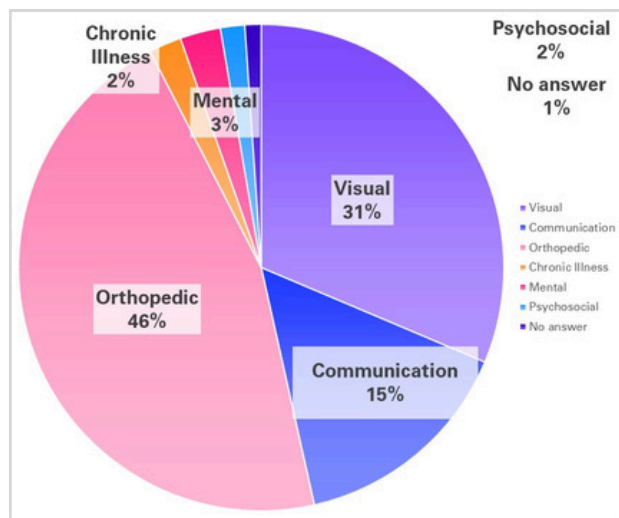
The FGDs also show that most participants are employed or own businesses. Among those employed, the main economic activities are trading, manufacturing, and agriculture/fisheries. Some participants who are unemployed or lack livelihood are homemakers, housewives or students. Reported skills of participants include dressmaking, sewing, massage, cooking/baking. Other skills reported are crocheting, candle-making, *banig*-making in Basilan, *habul tiyahan* and *pis siyabit* weaving in Sulu, and technical skills relating to electrical work and nail technicians in Maguindanao.

Despite this, several women with disabilities have limited livelihood and non-livelihood opportunities or support from government and non-government actors. Several participants also lack PWD identification that makes them excluded in government policy and planning. Other challenges reported by FGD participants include limited knowledge of PWD rights and benefits, discrimination, lack of PWD sensitivity in government offices, and non-membership in organizations.

To address these issues, it is crucial to establish and support local mechanisms such as PDAOs/Focal Persons as many LGUs currently lack these offices hindering the delivery of livelihood and employment opportunities to people with disabilities. This could also help with data collection and management. Additionally, there is a need for capacity-building in data collection, standardization, privacy, and disability rights.

As many women with disabilities are not registered with relevant offices or do not have valid PWD IDs that leads to their exclusion from government benefits and making them more vulnerable. Targeted efforts should also be made to organize women with disabilities, raise awareness about their rights, and ensure their inclusion in local support systems.

Methodology



ULAN conducted face-to-face interviews with 28 pre-identified key informants[1] and 10 focused group discussions (FGD) with a total of **185 women with disabilities in Maguindanao, Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi**. [2] ULAN also conducted round-table discussions (RTD) with TAF consultants and focal persons to gain understanding about Accelerate Bangsamoro, its goals, target outputs, and the onboarding process of project participants. [3]

Through the key informant interviews, ULAN obtained people with disabilities (PWD) data from the PWD Affairs Office (PDAO), City or Municipal Social Welfare Offices (C/MSWOs) and provincial Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) in project locations. Owing to the dispersed geographic locations of the BARMM provinces, trips were grouped per province.



The scoping was hampered by the lack of direct transportation to the component provinces of the region, with connecting travel restricting the number of days spent interacting with the target groups. Within the provinces, mobility remained limited. Lastly, the fieldwork for the scoping coincided with both the *Ramadan*, which affected the attention span of the respondents, and a local holiday, which affected the availability of some key informants. [4]



[1] See Appendix 1 for Key Informants list.

[2] See Appendix 2 for Number of FGDs per province, date and venue.

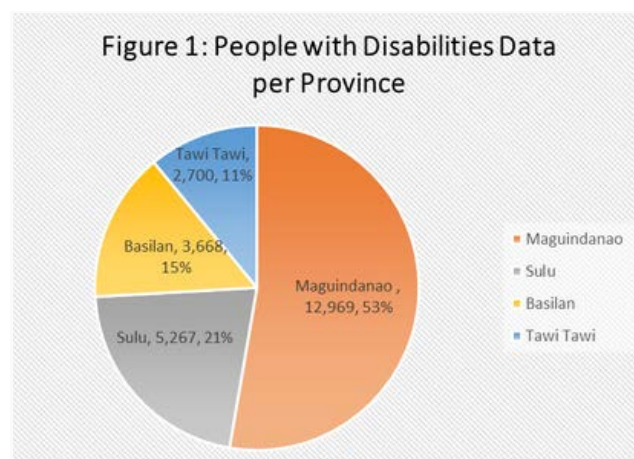
[3] See Appendix 3 for RTD Stakeholders list.

[4] Observance of 1445 Hijrah (2024) Isra Wal Mi'raj or Night Journey and Ascension of Prophet Muhammad S.A.W.

Key Findings

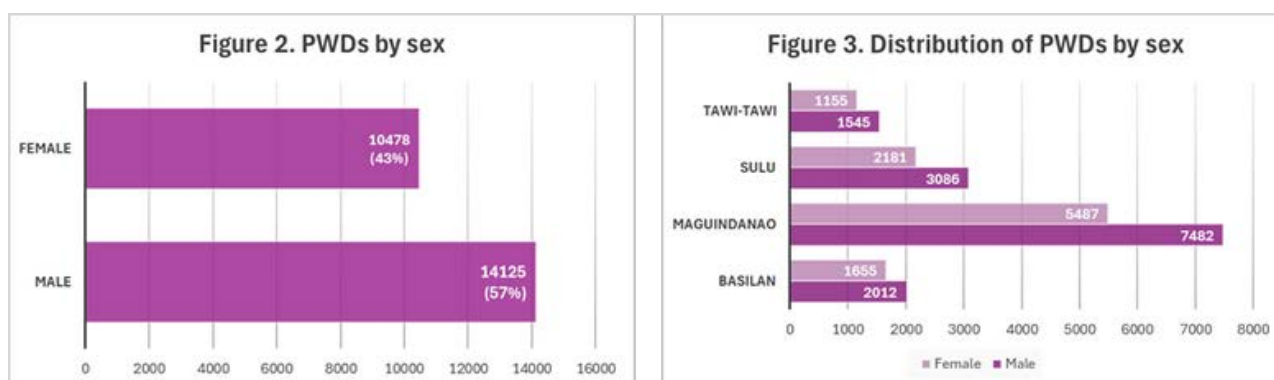
BARMM People with Disabilities Data

People with disabilities data was sourced from MSSD and local PDAOs of project areas. Among the LGUs that were part of the scoping, only Isabela City, Bongao (Tawi-Tawi), Parang (Maguindanao del Norte), and Cotabato City have an established PDAO. For Maguindanao provinces,[5] data was obtained from MSSD Maguindanao except for Cotabato City that was sourced from Cotabato City PDAO.



For Basilan, data was sourced from the MSWOs of municipalities except for Isabela City that has a PDAO. For Sulu and Tawi-Tawi, these were sourced from their respective MSSDs. Most people with disabilities data obtained were based on their Annual Accomplishment Reports and had limited values. Only a few LGUs such as Isabela City, Lamitan City, Pagalungan, and Bongao shared forms of their profiling database.

As of 2023, there are 24,604 people with disabilities in the four provinces of the BARMM covered by the scoping study. Of the 24,604 people with disabilities, Maguindanao (53%) has the highest people with disabilities population, followed by Sulu (21%), Basilan (15%), and Tawi-Tawi (11%). Figure 2 shows that there are more men with disabilities (57%) than women with disabilities (43%) in the four provinces.[6] Figure 3 shows distribution of people with disabilities by sex.



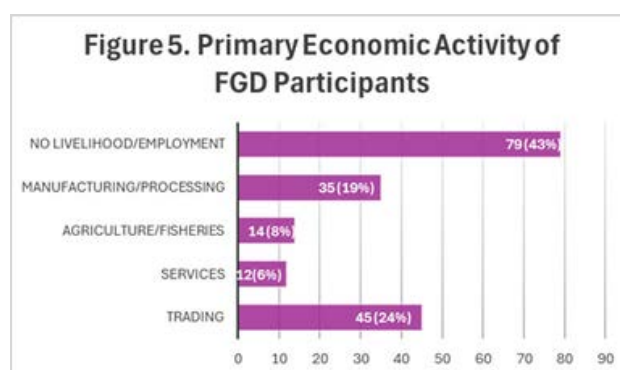
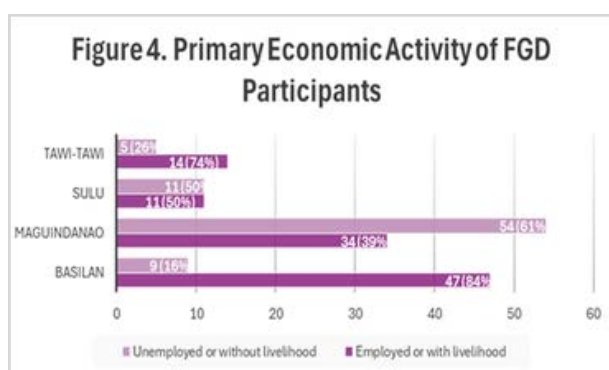
[5] Although Maguindanao was recently split into two provinces, Maguindanao del Norte and Maguindanao del Sur, the PWD data remained consolidated at the time of the scoping. Hence, for this report, they will be lumped as one under "Maguindanao"

[6] See Appendix 4 for PWDs per province data.

Provincial data from the MSSD show varying forms and data categories. In general, all provinces indicated total people with disabilities population, gender, age and disability categories, but these are not uniform. For instance, Maguindanao limited its categorization to seven disability types (Orthopedic, Visual, Deaf Mute, Psychosocial, Communication, Mental, and Chronic Illness), while Basilan and Sulu identified 11 to 12 types of disabilities. On the other hand, Tawi-Tawi was specific to the extent of laying down the type of chronic illnesses or disease of people with disabilities.

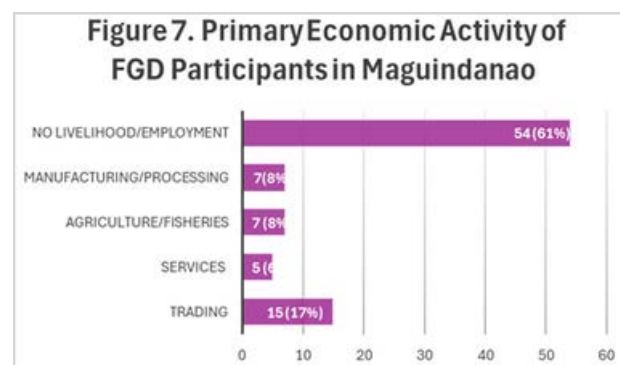
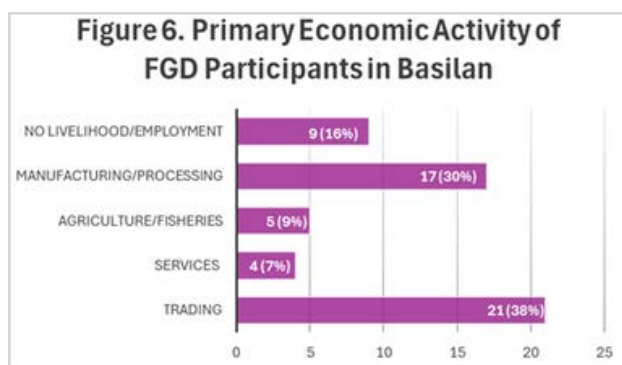
At the city or municipal level, the people with disabilities data obtained from project sites shares the same variance and limitation in forms and data categories. It is also observed that city or municipal data were not harmonized with that of the MSSD, and this indicates the need for standardization and the need for regular updating. In sum, the currently available people with disabilities data are not harmonized despite the PDAO, SWO, or MSSD's claim that data values and categories have been standardized in BARMM.

Economic Activities of Women with Disabilities

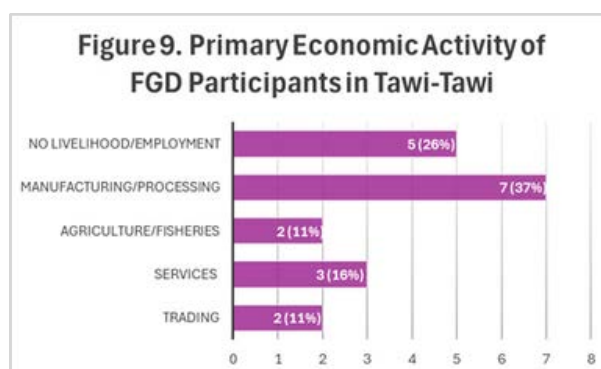
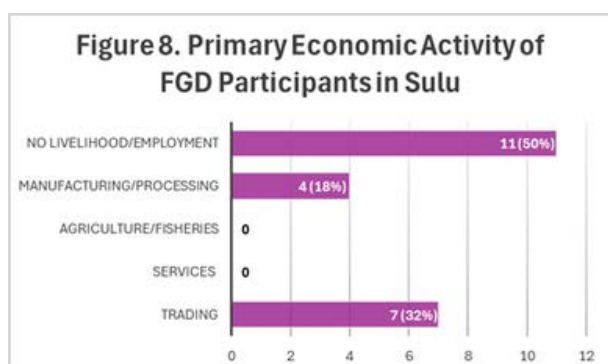


While majority of the FGD participants (57%) are employed or own their business, there is still a substantial number of women with disabilities (43%) who do not have a job, livelihood or source of income and there are significant disparities per province.

FGD participants who identified as unemployed or without livelihood are highest in Maguindanao (61%), followed by Sulu (50%) and Tawi-Tawi, (26%) and lowest in Basilan (16%). Of those employed or have livelihood, the dominant economic activity is trading, followed by processing, agriculture including fisheries, and finally, services. Figures 6-9 show the primary activity per province.[7]



[7] See Appendix 5 for Economic Activities of FGD Participants per province.



In all provinces, sari-sari store or variety stores is the main retail trading activity. Other commodities traded are clothes, vegetables, fish, gasoline, motor parts, kitchenware, computer products, bread, pastries, cosmetics, rice and dried fish. Some participants also conduct trading activities online.

There are participants who are engaged in food processing of ready-to-eat meals and snacks such as street food, pastil, barbeque, viands, banana chips, and Muslim native delicacies such as bang-bang sug, bubuk sug, bawlo, panghi-panghi, hantak, panyam, panganan, palapa, tipas, jah, and maruya. In Basilan, non-food items produced by participants include candles, crochet products, charcoal, and banig. In Sulu, there are women with disabilities who sew and weave *habul tiyahan* and *pis siyabit*. In Maguindanao, there are participants who make *walis tingting* and *banig*. For those engaged in agriculture, crops include vegetables, coconut, and agar-agar. There are women with disabilities who are engaged in poultry and cattle raising, coconut husking, fishing, and paid farmwork in rubber tree farms.

Women with disabilities who belong to the service sector are employed as Arabic or primary school teachers, masseuse, dressmakers/tailors, stylist or beautician, and sales lady.

Reported Skills of Women with Disabilities



Dressmaking, sewing, weaving, massage, and cooking or baking Muslim native delicacies are skills common across all provinces. In addition, identified skills of women with disabilities in Basilan are crocheting, candle-making, and banig-making. In Maguindanao, skills include crocheting, and technical skills relating to electrical work and nail technicians were also reported. For Sulu, there are women with disabilities who are skilled weavers of *habul tiyahan* and *pis siyabit*.

Access to Resources of Women with Disabilities

Across all provinces, the PDAO and PWD focal persons from city and municipal SWOs reported various trainings and financial assistance as primary livelihood opportunities and support for PWDs. According to PDAO Basilan, their office conducted income-generating skills and provided seed capital for PWDs. The MSWO of Maluso, Basilan said that livelihood assistance was given to PWD beneficiaries through partnerships with regional ministries. For example, the MSSD provided P15,000 livelihood assistance per beneficiary. The Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education – Technical Education Skills Development (MBHTE-TESD) provided bread and pastry trainings. The Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE) gave a P3,160 one-time grant through its *Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged* workers (TUPAD) program. The National Council for Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) lent support amounting to P25,000 per beneficiary through its banig-weaving trainings, capital and equipment.

The PWD Focal Person of Lantawan, Basilan said that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (MAFAR) provided fence and livestock feeds for people with disabilities. On the other hand, the lone non-BARMM LGU under the scoping study, Isabel City, said that livelihood opportunities include assistance amounting to P5,000 and TESDA trainings.[8]

The PDAO of Parang, Maguindanao said that their office provided trainings on bread and pastry through the MBHTE-TESD. On the other hand, the MSSD of Matanog, Maguindanao del Norte supported people with disabilities through its UNLAD program with capital assistance of P15,000. The MTIT also supported the products of Women of War (WOW) Matanog.

In Jolo, Sulu, livelihood opportunities from MOLE include Bangsamoro Rural Development Through Entrepreneurial Development (BREED) and Government Internship Program (GIP).[9] The MSSD-PWD Focal Person stated that their office provides a monthly subsidy of P500 for PWD beneficiaries, medical assistive devices, referral services for medicine, and B-cares that accommodates the medical, transportation, and educational necessities of people with disabilities. For their program *Angat Bangsamoro Kabataan Tungo sa Karunungan*, MSSD Sulu provides the amount of P10,000.00 as educational support to PWDs yearly until they graduate.



[8] (PDAO head Paculio, G., personal communication, February 19, 2024).

[9] (PWD focal person Haril, S., personal communication, March 20, 2024).



In Tawi-Tawi, livelihood opportunities from the MBHTE-TESD include trainings on bread and pastry baking, massage therapy and organic agricultural production. The MBHTE-TESD also partners with LGUs in introducing wood-sculpting to their trainees, which include people with disabilities. MOLE Tawi-Tawi said that programs with people with disabilities beneficiaries include BREED, Registration of Rural Workers Association (RWAS) project, and continuing labor education and career coaching for graduating students for career development. In accessing these benefits, MOLE qualified that people with disabilities need to be organized and form an association. Meantime, the MTIT of Tawi-Tawi mentioned that they provide free special assistance for people with disabilities for business name registrations, promotion of creative industries and introduction of technology to traditional industries, including product development, especially on packaging. For programs from the BARMM Region that their office deliberates could cater to people with disabilities, MTIT continues its effort to include people with disabilities in the said programs, without going beyond its parameters.[10]

Despite these, FGD participants reported that they were generally not aware of these opportunities. While several reported to have received livelihood opportunities, many stated they have not received any livelihood support from the regional, provincial, or city/municipal government units. Those who did receive said that these were in the form of trainings, capital and equipment assistance from MBHTE-TESD, MSSD, and MOLE. In Isabela City, in addition to livelihood assistance and training, it was reported that livelihood starting kits were distributed by DOLE. In Bongao, Tawi-Tawi, it was reported that MAFAR provided materials for seaweed culture. In Maguindanao, livelihood support is limited to trainings provided by MSSD, MBHTE-TESD, and Bangsamoro Development Authority.

In Sulu, several participants who did not receive any livelihood opportunities said that the recipients for livelihood assistance were specifically chosen by the barangay and they were usually left out because they were not in the list of beneficiaries of the LGU or MSSD. In FGDs attended by Pagalungan, Datu Montawal, Ampatuan, and Cotabato City women with disabilities, all expressed not receiving any livelihood assistance from their LGUs.

[10] See Appendix 6 for LGU livelihood assistance for PWDs in the BARMM as per KII.

In Basilan, Tawi-Tawi, and Maguindanao, identified trainings received by women with disabilities are dressmaking, massage therapy, and bread and pastries by MBHTE-TESD and MSSD. In Matanog and Parang, Maguindanao, a few women with disabilities participated in soap-making trainings by BDA.[11]

All women with disabilities in all FGDs mentioned livelihood support as their primary need from the government. This may be in the form of capital, equipment, and livelihood trainings such as dressmaking, bread and pastries, organic farming, drought resistant crops, food handling, packaging, and bookkeeping and accounting. Other responses include medical assistance for people with disabilities, support for PWD ID processing, cash allowances for people with disabilities, scholarships for PWD children or children of people with disabilities, trainings for organizations, and support for registration or accreditation of people with disabilities/women with disability organizations.

For non-livelihood support[12], common support received from MSSD and PSSD include financial assistance such as Kalinga Para sa Kapansanan, emergency assistance, cash allowances, medical assistance, trainings (sign language, people with disabilities rights awareness, voting rights, disability laws, digital literacy), burial assistance, educational support, referrals to government offices, and assistive devices. However, like livelihood support, many of these did not reach many participants during the FGDs.

Reported non-livelihood support received by FGD participants include MSSD cash assistance and social pension under Kalinga para sa Kapansanan program, financial assistance under the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, medical and cash assistance, scholarships, assistive devices, grocery and rice subsidies from LGUs. Rice subsidies and cash assistance were also reportedly received from United Bangsamoro Justice Party (UBJP) BARMM and Office of Senator Robin Padilla.



In Lamitan City, Basilan, a number of participants also expressed receiving support from private organizations and non-governmental organizations such as people with disabilities rights awareness campaigns and trainings by Mindanao Organization for Social and Economic Progress, Inc. (MOSEP) and Nagdilaab Foundation, Inc. (NFI).

[11] See Appendix 7 for LGU livelihood assistance for PWDs in the BARMM based on the FGDs.

[12] See Appendix 8 and 9 for non-livelihood assistance for PWDs.

Possible Support from Accelerate Bangsamoro Project

Common feedback from participants on how Accelerate Bangsamoro can best support them is through start-up capital and equipment, and livelihood trainings such as bookkeeping, product marketing, food packaging and handling. There were also participants who stated the need for awareness sessions on PWD rights and benefits as well as PWD sensitivity trainings for local government officials, community, organizations and their fellow people with disabilities.



Incidentally, despite having been identified by their local PDAO and SWO for the FGDs, several of them do not have PWD Identification. This was apparent in Sulu and Maguindanao. Reasons include lack of awareness of people with disabilities benefits, passive local or barangay officials, too many requirements, lack of people with disabilities--friendly infrastructure, available transportation and funds to cover costs such as processing fees. This implies that a lot of them missed all the benefits and privileges as people with disabilities in their locality.

Policy Awareness and Empowerment of Women with Disabilities

As to policy awareness, many participants expressed limited knowledge on laws covering them as well as their benefits and privileges if they have PWD IDs. In Sulu, many participants have no PWD IDs and this is partly because PWD IDs were not honored in many Sulu establishments for discounts and priority. In Maluso, Basilan, a lot of women with disabilities also reported that a lot of establishments do not give discounts or priorities to people with disabilities.

As to problems faced by women with disabilities, all participants shared the same social barriers. For one, a lot of them expressed discrimination and bullying from their communities, schools, workplaces, and families since they were children, and this caused a lot of them to hold themselves in low regard. Due to the societal view that persons with disabilities are incapable, several women with disabilities had foregone their education and became mainstays in their family homes. There were also those who expressed discrimination even in government offices expected to provide support to them as people with disabilities.

whim without much research or planning

Except for Isabela City, Maluso, and Parang (Maguindanao del Norte), most participants were also not members of organizations, associations, groups, or cooperatives. This indicates that they were mostly left out in community activities, policy lobbying, and LGU planning.

In sum, there are three key areas to develop policy awareness and empowerment: (a) disability rights; (b) awareness of livelihood and non-livelihood projects/programs of the LGUs specifically designed for women with disabilities; and (c) membership in PWD organizations, associations, societies, or other civic society organizations.

Results and Recommendations

Identifying and Targeting Women with Disabilities

Identify opportunities for engagement of women with disabilities within the Accelerate Bangsamoro project and mount a placement campaign

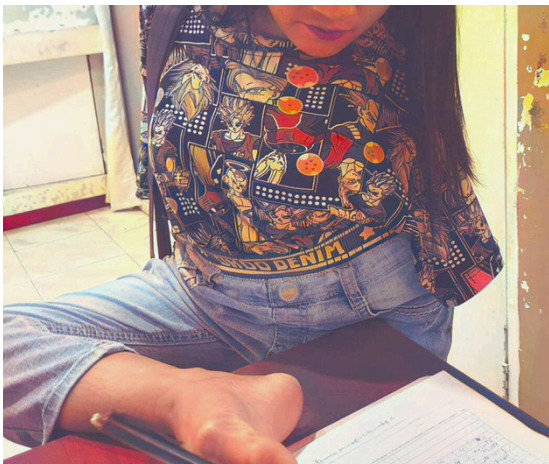
The Accelerate Bangsamoro was conceived with BARMM women in general in mind as target beneficiaries, but not those with disabilities. Thus, most of the employment and livelihood opportunities under the project have standard qualifications that do not take into account the challenges that people with disabilities face such as accessibility requirements and their limited capacities. Among the FGD participants, there was a sense that their skills-set do not yet directly conform to the required qualifications. On the other hand, the people with disabilities data obtained from various agencies do not contain sufficient information to identify the women with disabilities who can be suitable for the Accelerate Bangsamoro. Matching is further compounded by the geographic expanse of the region where skill set may not necessarily fit into the areas where they are needed. Thus, a good weaver from Maguindanao may not necessarily want to relocate to Sulu.

To address the lack of data on both the supply and demand side of the equation, for women with disabilities to be able to integrated, the Accelerate Bangsamoro needs to identify and list down the different opportunities within the current project beneficiaries where women with disabilities can be integrated and the minimum qualifications required. Alternatively, the Accelerate Bangsamoro beneficiaries can assess what skills they are capable of offering courses or trainings to women with disabilities as an introductory means to engage them or upscale existing skills. This is discussed further in the next section. The end goal is to develop a pool of women with disabilities with the skill set that can be hired full time.



In terms of selection process, the current means of identification of potential hires/trainees is by word of mouth and does not reach majority of women with disabilities based on the experience of the various livelihood opportunities offered by various government agencies. Thus, there is a need to mount a more aggressive job placement or skills training campaign directed specifically at women with disabilities in remote areas of BARMM, indicating the places where the job openings will be located or where the trainings will be held, the support provided (e.g., transportation and the means by which interested women with disabilities can apply. It goes without saying that the means of communication should be inclusive and people with disabilities-sensitive.

Apply people with disabilities-appropriate development strategies to women with disabilities



People with disabilities-appropriate development strategies means considering the full range of mobility and functionality of women with disabilities. For example, for women with partial or limited mobility, sheltered employment in the form of sari-sari stores may be supported to allow women with disabilities to earn a livelihood within their home. Those with technical skills such as weavers or dressmakers may be supported by outsourcing the employment on a commission basis rather than requiring her to report for work regularly.

For skills training, one-on-one training maybe explored for those with partial and limited mobility. Conduct of group trainings should ensure appropriate mapping of skills and livelihood, with PWD-sensitive and inclusive trainers. Conduct of skills trainings is proposed to be accompanied with mobility support in the form of transportation assistance. In this regard, a more deliberate, inclusive and PWD sensitive Training Needs Analysis (TNA) suited for women with disabilities needs to be developed or redesigned.

Policy Recommendations

Support Establishment of PDAOs/FPs

The data problem encountered in this scoping activity is indicative of the institutional arrangements on the ground. For instance, not every LGU required to have one has a PDAO. This affects data collection. In turn, many livelihood and employment opportunities cannot trickle on the ground because the local mechanism to do so has not yet been established. In the meantime, people with disabilities do not see the advantage of registering because there is no perceived benefit in doing so which aggravates the disability situation.



On the other hand, existing offices need support. Capacity building trainings centered on data collection and standardization, data privacy, PWD sensitivity and disability rights awareness are all needed. Thus far, people with disabilities data from the various agencies interviewed by ULAN are not standardized. Projects and programs intended to benefit people with disabilities in general, or women with disabilities in particular, may be difficult to design or implement without reliable data on the ground. Hence, for this project, the data obtained was not very useful in identifying women with disabilities based on the information available.

Target women with disabilities in organizing efforts and inform them of their rights



Several FGD participants are not registered with PDAO or local SWOs, and do not have PWD IDs from their respective LGUs or are not listed as beneficiaries of SWOs or MSSD. Even those with PWD IDs are not exactly at an advantage. In some areas, PWD IDs are reportedly not honored by many establishments. As a result, many women with disabilities are left out in local government policy and planning and miss out on government support and benefits. Women with disabilities are more vulnerable because of their domestic burden and are used to being left behind to take care of their children and their home.

Appendix 1: Key Informant

Key Informants	Class
PDAO/PWD Focal	PDAO
City/Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office	SWO
Ministry of Social Services And Development	MSSD
Ministry of Labor and Employment	MOLE
Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education – TESD	MBHTE
Partner Organizations (LMWOI, NFI, KSKTI)	PO
Accelerate Beneficiary	AB
TAF Coordinators/Consultants/Focal Persons	TAF

Key Informants			
Province	Name	Office/Position	Class
Basilan	Norbina Alpha	Accelerate Beneficiary	AB
	Dedeth Suacito	NFI Executive Director	PO
	Mike Jayson Hipolito	PDAO Focal (Lamitan City)	SWO
	Gemma Paculio	CPDAO (Isabela City)	PDAO
	Sarrama M. Pansulani	PWD Focal (Lantawan)	SWO
	Rashida Sali Taradji	PSWO Basilan	SWO
Maguindanao	Camaria Piang	LMWOI	PO
	Horea Salik	LMWOI	PO
	Wilma Madato	LMWOI	PO
	Sittie Malang	LMWOI	PO
	Hadja Emma S. Ali	PSSD	MSSD
	Mohammad Lidasan	MSWDO (Matanog)	SWO
	Asmaira Mapantas	WOW-Matanog	PO
	Baiko Asmai	WOW-Matanog	PO
Sulu	Raswiryia Isirani	Accelerate Beneficiary	AB
	Saali H. Haril	MSDO (PWD Focal)	SWO
	Ridzikah H. Usman	MOLE	MOLE
	Glenn Abubakar	TESDA	MBHTE
	Nagdar U. Sasapan	MTIT	MTIT
	Hadja Imelda P. Kangiluhan	PSSD	MSSD
Tawi-Tawi	Algibran I. Amilasan	PDAO	PDAO
	Hadja Belinda Adil	PSSD	MSSD
	Dr. Maryam Nuruddin	MBHTE-TESD	MBHTE
	Sharifa A. Liapae	Executive Director KSKTI	PO
	Haipa H. Jumaidin	MOLE	MOLE
	Tezie G. Masahud	MTIT	MTIT

Table 1. Key Informants per province									
Province	PDAO	SWO	MSSD	MOLE	MBHTE	MTIT	PO	AB	Total
Basilan	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	8
Maguindanao	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	0	8
Sulu	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	6
Tawi-Tawi	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	6
Total	4	5	3	2	2	2	8	2	28

Appendix 2: Number of FGDs

Table 2. Number of FGDs per province, date and venue			
Province	No. of FGDs	Date	Venue
Basilan	4	Feb 19-20	Isabela City, Lamitan City, Lantawan, Maluso
Maguindanao	4	April 2-3	Sultan Kudarat, Matanog, Cotabato City, Pikit
Sulu	1	March 20	Jolo
Tawi-Tawi	1	April 24	Bongao
Total	10		

Appendix 3: RTD Stakeholders

RTD Stakeholders List	
Name	Position
Joey Cruz	TAF Consultant
Regina Gaza	TAF Consultant
Marge Obligacion	TAF Consultant
French Vibar	TAF Consultant
Rambie Lim	TAF Consultant
Anihar Cabrera	TAF Focal Person

Appendix 4: Persons with Disability Data

Province	Total	Male	Female
Basilan	3668	2012	1655
Maguindanao	12969	7482	5487
Sulu	5,267	3086	2181
Tawi-tawi	2,700	1,545	1155
Total	24604	14125	10478

Note: Table 3 shows difference between total Basilan PWDs and summed up female and male values based on Provincial PDAO Basilan. Table 4 shows missing values for Cotabato City, Isabela City, and all of project sites in Sulu as these LGUs only provided total PWD data. Data from Maguindanao shows difference of sum from total PWD data. Over-all, these indicates data inconsistencies among provinces. Tawi-Tawi is not included in Table 4 as ACCELERATE Bangsamoro is yet to have project sites there.

LGUs	Male	Female	Total	Difference
Basilan				
Isabela City			1201	
Lamitan City	560	747	1307	
Lantawan	161	102	263	
Maluso	275	192	467	
Maguindanao				
Ampatuan	345	304	654	649
Cotabato City			916	
Datu Montawal	118	86	206	204
Matanog	243	261	504	
Pagalungan	475	307	782	
South Upi	325	206	536	531
Sultan Kudarat	234	266	557	500
Sulu				
Indanan			306	
Jolo			471	
Kalingalan Caluang			364	
Luuk			311	
Maimbung			305	
Omar			282	
Panamao			279	
Parang			253	
Patikul			355	
Talipao			460	

Province	Employed or with livelihood	Unemployed or without livelihood	Total	% of no economic activity	% of with economic activity
Basilan	47	9	56	16%	84%
Maguindanao	34	54	88	61%	39%
Sulu	11	11	22	50%	50%
Tawi-tawi	14	5	19	26%	74%
Total	106	79	185	43%	57%

Appendix 5: Economic Activities

Note: The FGD at Pikit, SGA was attended by women with disabilities from nearby Maguindanao LGUs, Pagalungan and Datu Montawal. Cotabato City FGD was participated by women with disabilities not only from the city but also from Ampatuan. The Matanog FGD was participated by women with disabilities from Matanog and Parang. Finally, the Sultan Kudarat FGD at Camp Darapangan included participants from Sultan Mastura and Sultan Kudarat.

FGD Venues	Trading	Services	Agriculture /Fisheries	Processing	Unemployed or without livelihood
Basilan	21	4	5	17	9
Isabela City	11	0	0	7	0
Lamitan City	2	3	0	1	0
Lantawan	6	1	4	3	1
Maluso	2	0	1	6	3
Maguindanao	15	5	7	7	54
Pikit, SGA	6	1	1	1	11
Cotabato City	1	0	1	0	19
Matanog	5	1	2	3	7
Sultan Kudarat	3	3	3	3	12
Sulu (Jolo)	7	0	0	4	11
Tawi-tawi (Bongao)	2	3	2	7	5
Total	45	12	14	35	79

Table 7 shows summary of Economic Activities of FGD Participants per province.

Province	Trading	Services	Agriculture /Fisheries	Processing	Unemployed or without livelihood	Total
Basilan	21	4	5	17	9	47
Maguindanao	15	5	7	7	54	34
Sulu	7	0	0	4	11	11
Tawi-Tawi	2	3	2	7	5	14
Total	45	12	14	35	79	106
%	42%	11%	13%	33%	75%	100%

Appendix 6:

Livelihood Assistance to PWD per Government KIs

Table 8. LGU Livelihood Assistance to PWDs as per Government Key Informants				
Site*	National	Regional	Provincial	City/Municipal
Basilan				
Isabela City		TESDA livelihood trainings	PDAO Basilan: income-generating skills training, seed capital	PDAO: Php 5,000 assistance
Lamitan City		MSSD: Php 15,000 livelihood assistance		MSWO: trainings, financial assistance, service delivery of livelihood assistance from ministries
Lantawan		MAFAR: fence and livestock feeds		MSWO: Service delivery of livelihood assistance from ministries
Maluso	NCIP: Php 25,000 banig-weaving trainings, capital, equipment	MSSD: Php 15,000 livelihood assistance MBHTE-TESD: Bread and pastry trainings MOLE: Php 3,160 grant (TUPAD Program)		
Maguindanao				
Ampatuan		MSSD: Php 15,000 livelihood assistance, Massage trainings and accommodation during trainings		PDAO/MSWO: Service delivery of livelihood assistance from ministries
Cotabato City				
Datu Montawal				
Matanog				
Pagalungan				
Parang		MBHTE-TESD: Bread and pastry trainings		
Sulu				
Jolo		MOLE: BREED, GIP MSSD: Php 500		PDAO/MSWO: Service delivery of livelihood
Tawi-tawi				
Bongao		MBHTE-TESD: Trainings (Bread and pastry, massage, organic agricultural production, wood sculpting MOLE: BREED, RWAS, labor education and career coaching for grad students MTIT: assistance for business name registrations, creative industries promotion, product development		PDAO/MSWO: Service delivery of livelihood assistance from ministries
*Sites correspond to cities/municipalities where FGD participants reside.				
Note: Blank cells indicate no direct or associated feedback from KII.				

Appendix 7:

Livelihood Assistance to PWD per FGDs

Table 9. LGU Livelihood Assistance to PWDs according to FGD				
FGD Site	National	Regional	Provincial	City/Municipal
Basilan				
Isabela City	None/Not aware	TESDA: Trainings, livelihood assistance DOLE: starting kits	None/Not aware	None/Not aware
Lamitan City	None/Not aware	None/Not aware	None/Not aware	None/Not aware
Lantawan	None/Not aware	MOLE: TUPAD TESDA: Trainings	None/Not aware	None/Not aware
Maluso	None/Not aware	MOLE: TUPAD TESDA: Trainings	None/Not aware	None/Not aware
Maguindanao				
Ampatuan	None/Not aware	None/Not aware	None/Not aware	None/Not aware
Cotabato City	None/Not aware	None/Not aware	None/Not aware	None/Not aware
Matanog	None/Not aware	BDA: Soap-making Training MBHTE-TESD: Dressmaking Training	None/Not aware	None/Not aware
Pikit, SGA	None/Not aware	None/Not aware	None/Not aware	None/Not aware
Sultan Kudarat	None/Not aware	MSSD-Massage training	None/Not aware	None/Not aware
Sulu				
Jolo	None/Not aware	None/Not aware	None/Not aware	None/Not aware
Tawi-tawi				
Bongao	None/Not aware	MBHTE-TESD: Trainings (massage, bread and pastries) MOLE: Food Car Livelihood Project MAFAR: seaweed culture materials	None/Not aware	None/Not aware

Appendix 8:

Livelihood Assistance to PWD per Government KIs

Table 10. LGU Livelihood Assistance to PWDs as per Government Key Informants				
Site*	National	Regional	Provincial	City/Municipal
Basilan				
Isabela City		TESDA livelihood trainings	PDAO Basilan: income-generating skills training, seed capital	PDAO: Php 5,000 assistance
Lamitan City		MSSD: Php 15,000 livelihood assistance		MSWO: trainings, financial assistance; service delivery of livelihood assistance from ministries
Lantawan		MAFAR: fence and livestock feeds		MSWO: Service delivery of livelihood assistance from ministries
Maluso	NCIP: Php 25,000 banig-weaving trainings, capital, equipment	MSSD: Php 15,000 livelihood assistance MBHTE-TESD: Bread and pastry trainings MOLE: Php 3,160 grant (TUPAD Program)		
Maguindanao				
Ampatuan		MSSD: Php 15,000 livelihood assistance, Massage trainings and accommodation during trainings		PDAO/MSWO: Service delivery of livelihood assistance from ministries
Pagalungan				
Cotabato City				
Matanog		MSSD: Php 15,000 livelihood assistance, Massage trainings and accommodation during trainings MTIT: product support for local products of Women of War (WOW) Matanog		
Parang		MBHTE-TESD: Bread and pastry trainings		
Sulu				
Jolo		MOLE: BREED, GIP MSSD: Php 500		PDAO/MSWO: Service delivery of livelihood
Tawi-tawi				
Bongao		MBHTE-TESD: Trainings (Bread and pastry, massage, organic agricultural production, wood sculpting MOLE: BREED, RWAS, labor education and career coaching for grad students MTIT: assistance for business name registrations, creative industries promotion, product development		PDAO/MSWO: Service delivery of livelihood assistance from ministries
*Sites correspond to cities/municipalities where FGD participants reside.				
Note: Blank cells indicate no direct or associated feedback from KI.				

Appendix 9:

Non-Livelihood Assistance to PWD per FGDs

Table 11. LGU Non-Livelihood Assistance to PWDs according to FGD				
FGD Site	National	Regional	Provincial	City/Municipal
Basilan				
Isabela City	None/Not Aware	MBHTE-TESD: Trainings, livelihood assistance, starting kits	None/Not Aware	None/Not Aware
Lamitan City	DOH: Medical assistance	MSSD: Kalinga para sa Kapansanan Rice subsidy	None/Not Aware	City Government: Cash allowance (Php 500), groceries
Lantawan	DOH: Medical assistance	MSSD: Scholarship, cash assistance, rice and groceries, assistive device	None/Not Aware	MSWO: Stipend
Maluso	DOH: Medical assistance	DSWD: Cash assistance, 4Ps	None/Not Aware	MSWO: Stipend
Maguindanao				
Cotabato City	None/Not Aware	MSSD: Kalinga para sa Kapansanan UBJP BARMM: Rice Subsidy	None/Not Aware	City Government: Cash allowance (Php 3000)
Matanog	None/Not Aware	MSSD: Kalinga para sa Kapansanan	None/Not Aware	None/Not Aware
Pikit, SGA	None/Not Aware	MSSD: Kalinga para sa Kapansanan BARMM: Groceries, rice subsidy every July/March	None/Not Aware	None/Not Aware
Sultan Kudarat	None/Not Aware	MSSD: Kalinga para sa Kapansanan	None/Not Aware	None/Not Aware
Sulu				
Jolo	None/Not Aware	MSSD: Kalinga para sa Kapansanan	Office of Vice Governor: Groceries	None/Not Aware
Tawi-tawi				
Bongao	Office of the Sen. Robin Padilla: Php 5000 disaster financial assistance	MSSD: Kalinga para sa Kapansanan DSWD: Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, Php 15000 assistance in case of disaster	Provincial Government: Pandemic assistance	Municipal Government: Pandemic Assistance