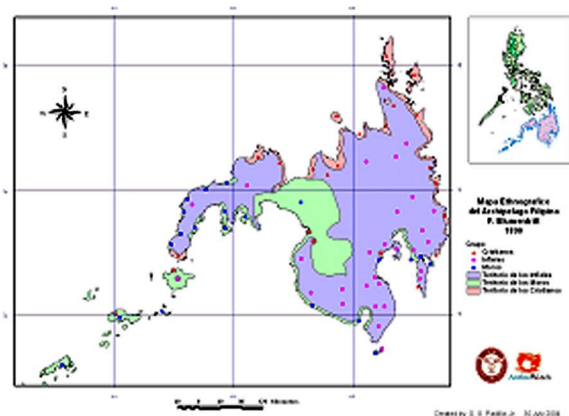




Map courtesy of AnthroWatch

Ancestral Territory

277,677 Hectares = Teduray Ancestral Domain

25,967 Hectares = Lambangian Ancestral Domain

6,075 Hectares = Dulangan Manobo Ancestral Domain

The Indigenous Peoples (IP) within the core territory of the ARMM predominantly reside in 12 Municipalities of Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur.

MUNICIPALITIES WITH SIZABLE IP POPULATIONS IN THE ARMM

11 municipalities in Maguindanao

- Ampatuan
- Datu Abdullah Sangki
- Datu Blah Sinsuat
- Datu Hoffer Ampatuan
- Datu Odin Sinsuat
- Datu Saudi Ampatuan
- Datu Unsay
- Guindulungan
- South Upi
- Talayan
- Upi

and 1 municipality in Lanao del Sur

- Wao



INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (LUMAD)* POPULATION IN THE CORE TERRITORY OF THE ARMM

The 2013 survey conducted by IPDEV accounts for a total of 122,914 indigenous persons in 18,135 households presently residing in 80 barangays within 12 municipalities in mainland ARMM. These are the Teduray, Lambangian, Dulangan Manobo, and the Higaonon tribes. While the Teduray, Lambangian, and Dulangan Manobo tribes claim ancestral origin to this vast territory, there are also other IP individuals and families who migrated to these towns from nearby provinces who have established their economic activities, livelihood sources, and residence in the area. The recent survey indicates the presence of the other 18 “migrant IPs” in the 12 municipalities. Overall, the constitutive IP tribal affiliations in the territory already indicates 21 tribes comprising the 122,914 total IP population (2013).

**Lumad is the collective reference to the Indigenous Peoples of Mindanao.*

Ancestral Domain

The Indigenous People ancestral territory in mainland ARMM spans a total perimeter area of 309,720 hectares (combined land and coastal water).

- **122,914** IP Population in 12 municipalities in mainland ARMM
- **18,135** Households
- **21** Tribal Affiliations



Recognition of the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao for their Empowerment and Sustainable Development



FACTS AND FIGURES



The Project "Recognition of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao for their Empowerment and Sustainable Development (IPDEV)" is implemented by Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), Institute for Autonomy and Governance (IAG) and Development Consultants (Devcon) and is supported by the European Union (EU)



WHAT'S IN THE NAME: IP OR LUMAD?

Indigenous Peoples or Indigenous Cultural Communities refer to a group of people of homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by others, who:

- have continuously lived as organized communities on communally bounded and defined territory, and
- have, under claims of ownership since time immemorial, occupied, possessed and utilized such territories, sharing common bonds of language, customs, traditions and other distinctive cultural traits,
- or who have, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads of colonization, non-indigenous religions and cultures, become historically differentiated from the majority of the Filipinos.

ICCs/IPs shall likewise include peoples who:

- are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country at the time of conquest or colonization; at the time of inroads of non-indigenous religions and cultures or the establishment of present state boundaries,
- retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, but
- may have been displaced from their traditional domains or who may have resettled outside their ancestral domains (Republic Act 8371 also known as the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act 'IPRA' of 1997).

Lumad is a Bisayan term meaning “native” or “indigenous”. The term Lumad is the ascribed collective name of the indigenous peoples of Mindanao. These presently comprise the 18 ethno-linguistic indigenous peoples whose previous generations have continuously inhabited the island of Mindanao since time immemorial. The term was adopted during the Cotabato Congress held in June 1986 to distinguish them from the other Mindanaons, Moro or Christians. Its usage was accepted during the Cory Administration when Republic Act 6734, providing for an Organic Act for the ARMM, used the word Lumad in Art. XIII sec. 8 (2) to distinguish these ethnic communities from the Bangsa Moro. Lumad refers only to the indigenous peoples of Mindanao.

At present, Mindanao's Lumad account for 2.1 million out of a total of 6.5 million indigenous people in the country (1993 census). The fifteen Lumad groups of the Cotabato Congress include the following:

Subanen, BLaan, Mandaya, Higaonon, Banwaon, Talaandig, Ubo, Manobo, T'boli, Teduray, Bagobo, Tagakaolo, Dibabawon, Manguangan, and Mansaka (www.ncaa.gov.ph – accessed August 13, 2013).

GENDER AND POLITICAL INFORMATION GATHERED BY IPDEV'S HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The gender ratio among IP communities in mainland ARMM is fairly equal at 1 : 1.05 (female-to-male ratio). The male population is slightly higher with 62,892 individuals, which exceeds the total female population of 60,022 individuals by two percent. Politically, males occupy many of the higher leadership positions compared to their female counterparts in both the traditional and mainstream structures. The traditional patriarchal schema of hierarchy is deeply entrenched among the IP societies of Mindanao as well as in the larger mainstream Philippine society. Despite the systematic mainstreaming of modern democratic leadership principles in the local and national political formations – bannering gender equality, sensitivity, and fairness – residues of traditional patriarchal sentiments and moods among IP communities remain compelling and appealing. Some IP women in mainland ARMM have attempted to run for elective positions in their respective local government units, but very few have won local elective seats.

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