NO DATA, STORY

Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines

World Bank, Manila, Philippines

May 29, 2024

WORLD BANK GROUP
Social Sustainability & Inclusion

It began with a few simple questions

> **Who are the indigenous peoples?**

> **What do we know about them?**

> **World Bank Indigenous Peoples Strategy 2021–2024 includes:**

> **IP Report**

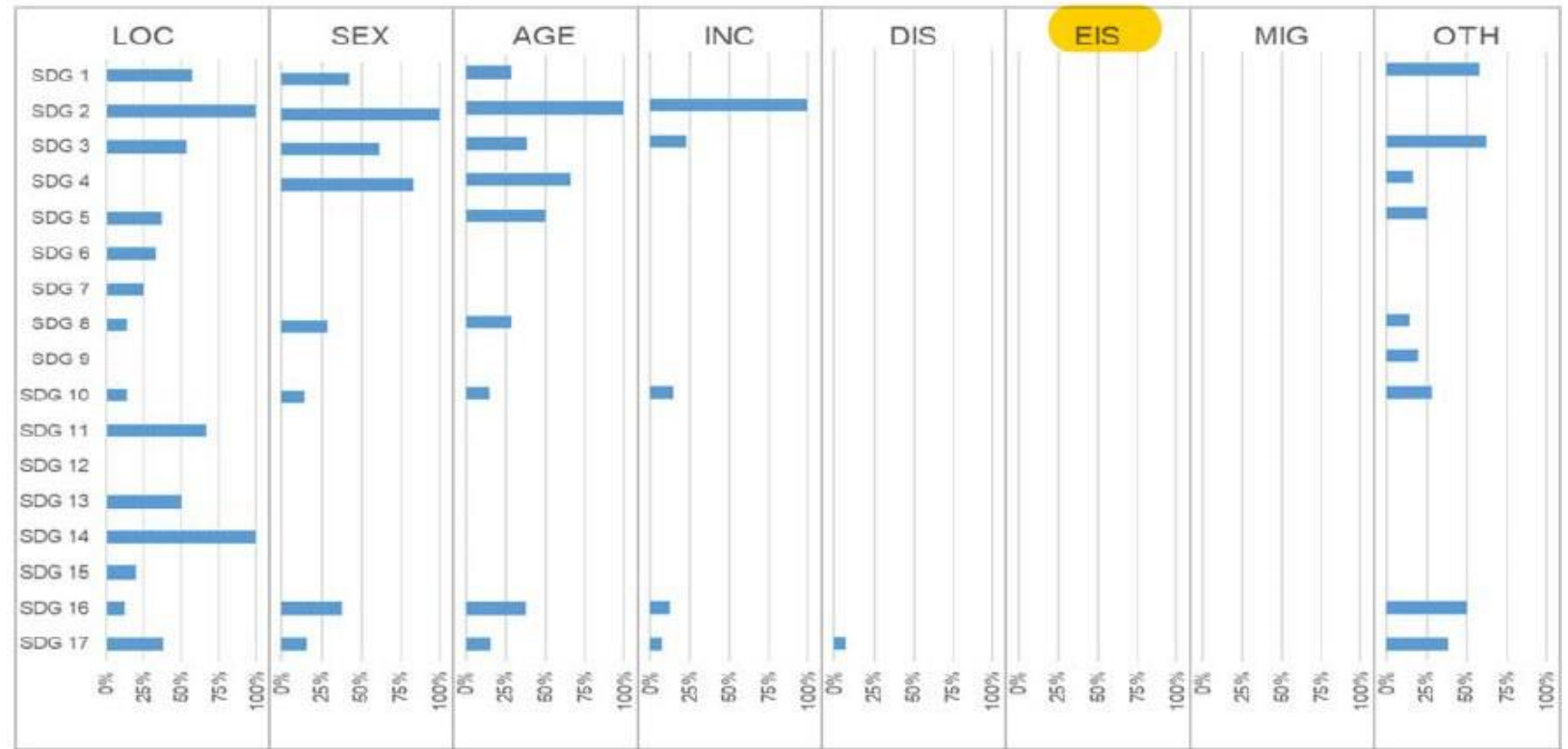> **IP Database and Portal Prototype**

> **IP Household Survey**

1

Indigenous Peoples: Statistics and Data Challenges

Why an emphasis on data:

The lack of proper representation in official data constitutes one of the first layers of social, economic and political exclusion faced by IPs.

Status of Disaggregation of SDG indicators in the Philippines.

Legend: LOC = Location or spatial disaggregation (e.g. by metropolitan areas, urban/rural, or districts), SEX = Sex and gender, AGE = Age, INC = Income Quintiles/ Deciles, DIS = Disability, EIS = Ethnicity and indigenous status, MIG = Migration status, OTH = Others

Data from PSA, 2018

NO DATA, STORY

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Ethnicity variables from different Government surveys

Censuses / Surveys	Variables
Census of Population and Housing (CPH)	(Ethnicity; Language, Religion)
Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS)	None
Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)	None
Labor Force Survey (LFS)	None
Survey on Children (SOC)	None
Functional Literacy, Education, and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS)	None
National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)	(Ethnicity; Language)
Family Health Survey (FHS)	None
Family Planning Survey (FPS)	None
Maternal and Child Health Survey (MCHS)	None
Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF)	(Tenure)
Agricultural Rate Wage Survey (ARWS)	None
National Nutrition Survey (NNS)	Ethnicity (IP/not IP)

Sources: Based on survey questionnaires from PSA Data Archive;
(http://psada.psa.gov.ph/index.php/home), accessed on August 1, 2022.

NO DATA, NO STORY

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Analysis from Census Data is indicative and not comparable

51%

IP Population

51% increase in coverage of IP population since the 2000 Census of Population and Housing
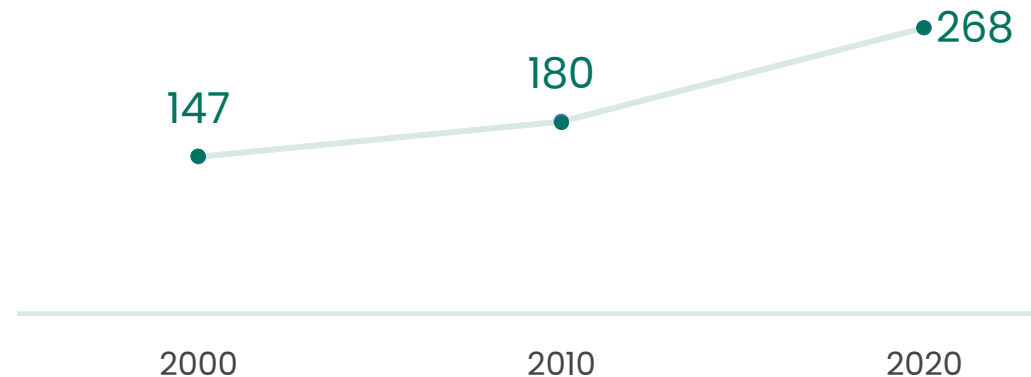
Ethnic groups

> Ethnic groups coverage also increased since the 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Source: CPH 2000, 2010, 2020. Indicative figures as each census used a different ethnic classification.

IP POPULATION AND ETHNIC GROUPS IN CENSUS OF 2000, 2010, 2020

8,814,426
9,459,364
6,270,362

2000
2010
2020
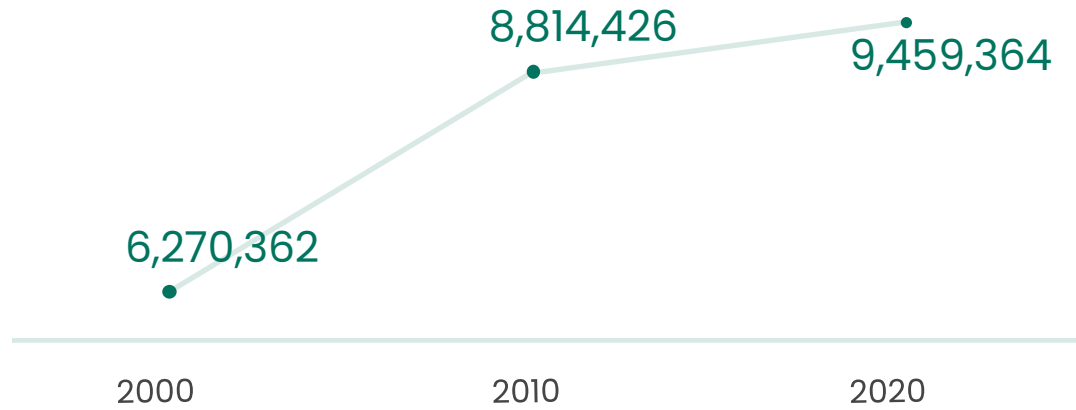
POPULATION DATA IS INCONSISTENT DUE TO VARYING ETHNIC CLASSIFICATION USED IN EACH CENSUS

147
180
268

2000
2010
2020

How many based on census data 2020

268
total ethnic groups, including everyone

228
are classified as Indigenous Peoples

10
are classified as both IPs and Muslim Ethnic groups

7
are classified as Muslim ethnic groups

Particulars	Philippines	IPs	IP and Muslim	Muslim	Non-IP	Foreigners/ not stated
Population	108.67	8.21	1.25	5.87	93.09	249 K
Share	100 %	7.6 %	1.1 %	5.4 %	85.7 %	0.2 %
	Total 9.4 million - 8.7%					

Nearly 1 in 10 Filipinos is identified as an IP (as of 2020 CPH)
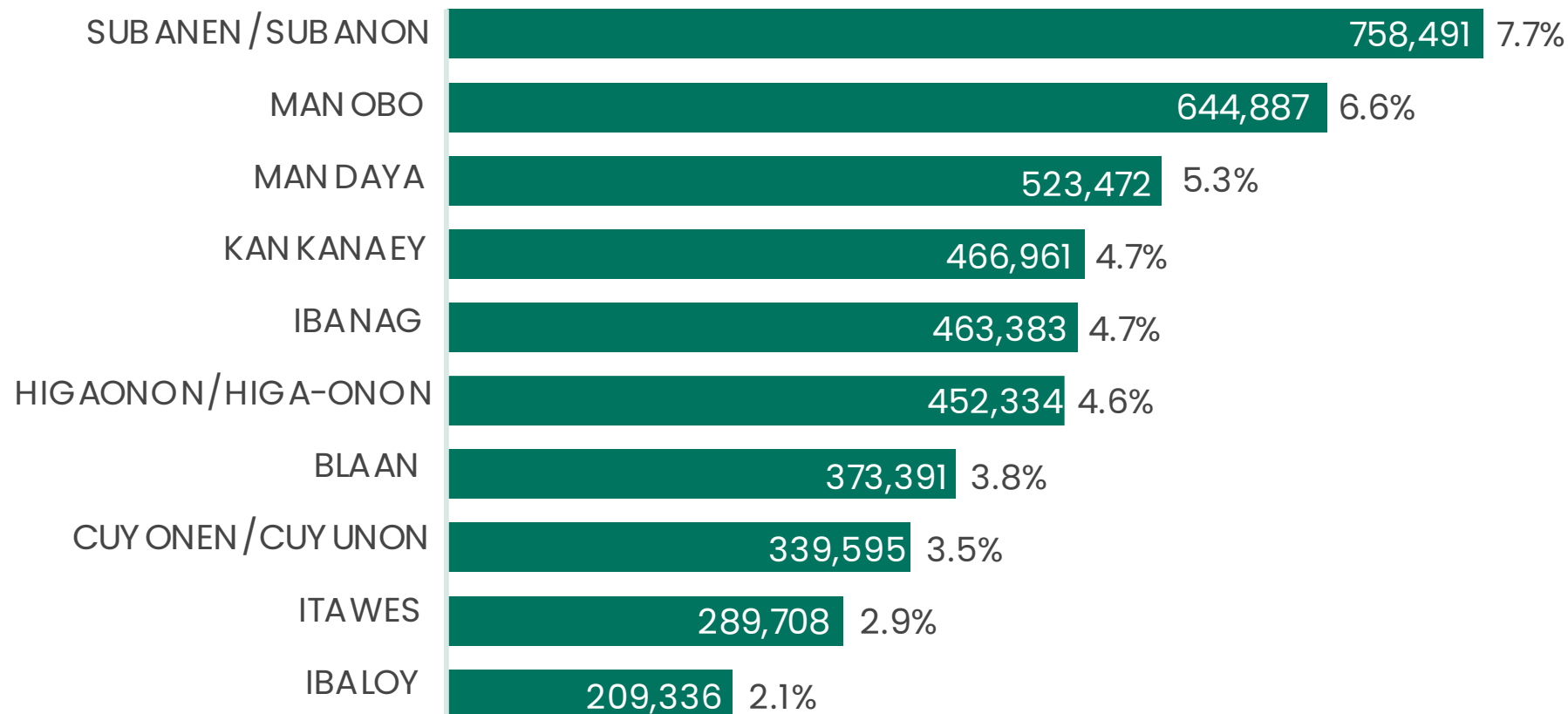
IP Population: How many and where they are

DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

Legend: IP · IP & Muslim · Muslim · Non-IP · Foreign · Not stated
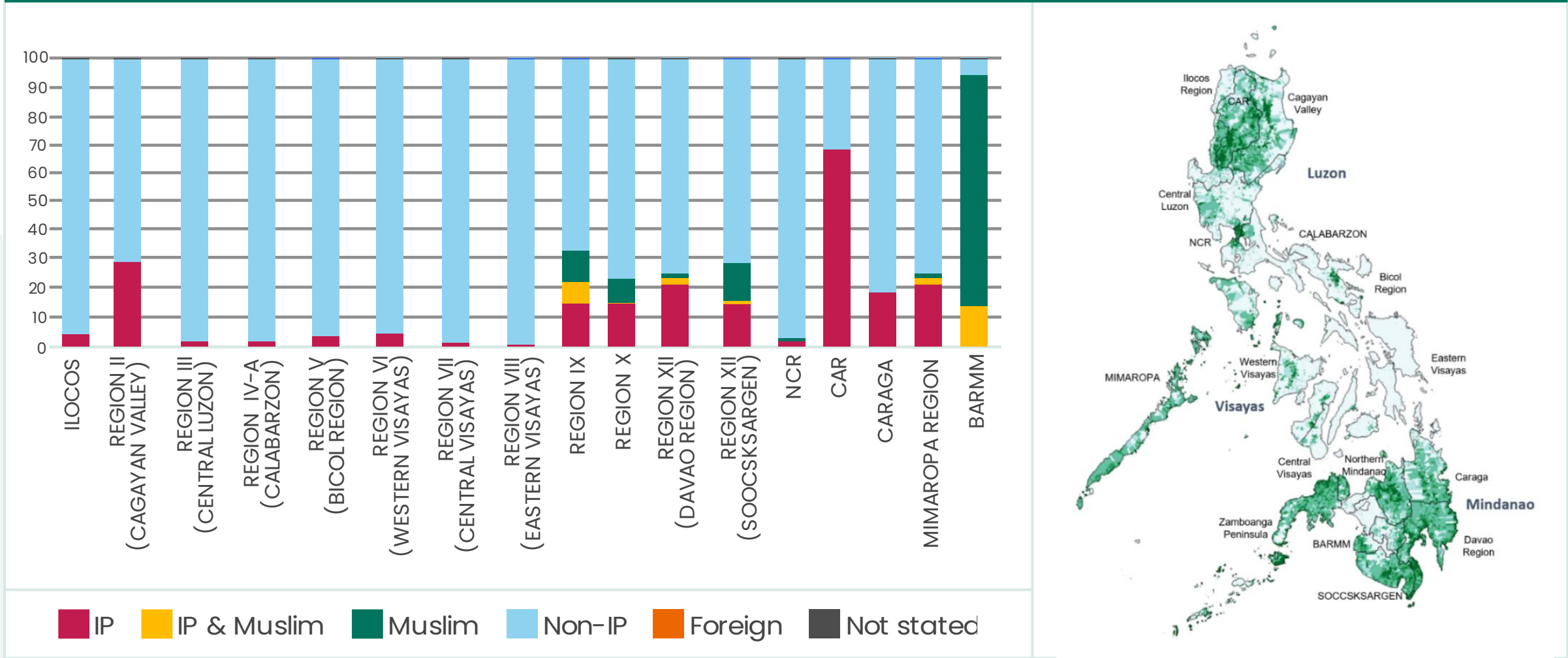
10 largest indigenous peoples groups in the country

48%

These 10 groups represent 48% of the total IP population in the country

Group	Population	Percentage
SUBANEN / SUBANON	758,491	7.7%
MANOBO	644,887	6.6%
MANDAYA	523,472	5.3%
KANKANAEY	466,961	4.7%
IBANAG	463,383	4.7%
HIGAONON / HIGA-ONON	452,334	4.6%
BLAAN	373,391	3.8%
CUYONEN / CUYUNON	339,595	3.5%
ITAWES	289,708	2.9%
IBALOY	209,336	2.1%

Source: WB based on CPH 2020

10 LARGEST IP GROUPS AND LOCATION

Subanen/Subanon · Manobo · Mandaya · KanKanaey · Ibanag · Higaonon/Higa-onon · Blaan · Cuyonen/Cuyunon · Itawes · Ibaloy

Source: WB based on CPH 2020
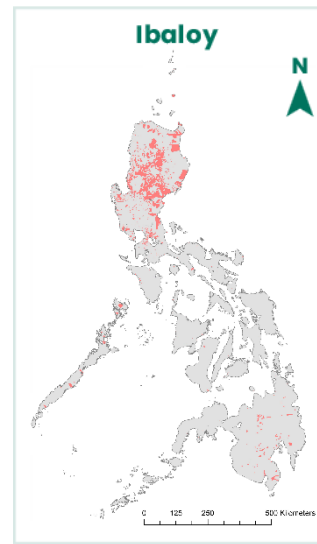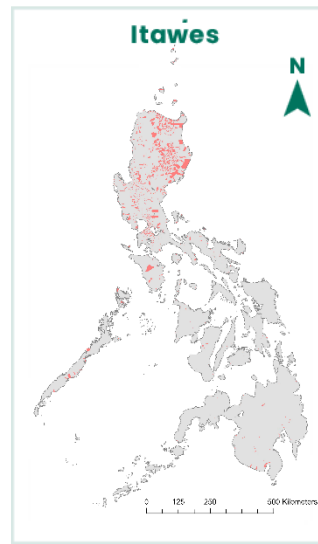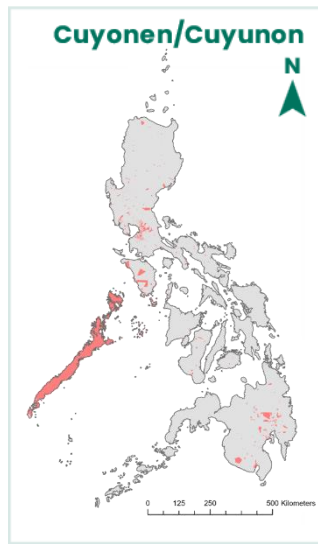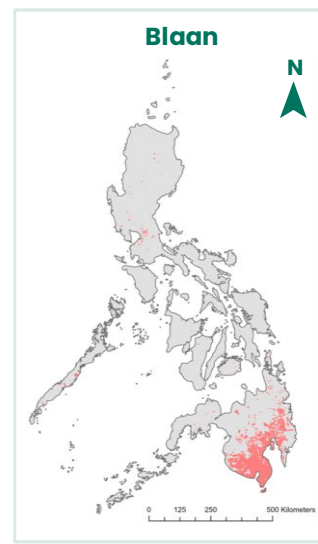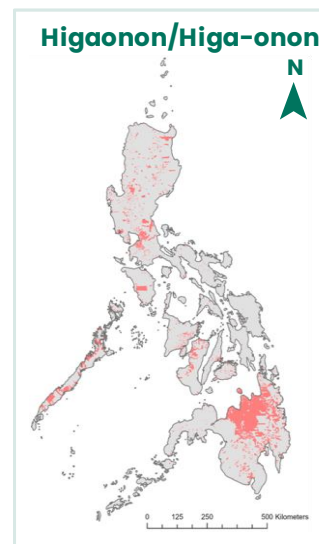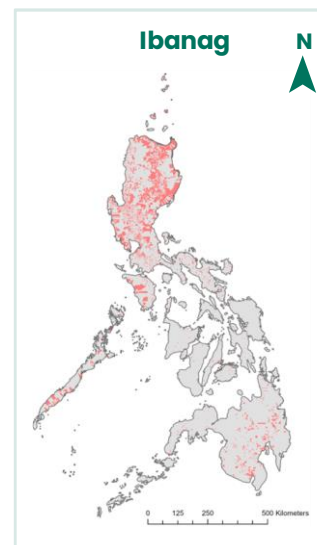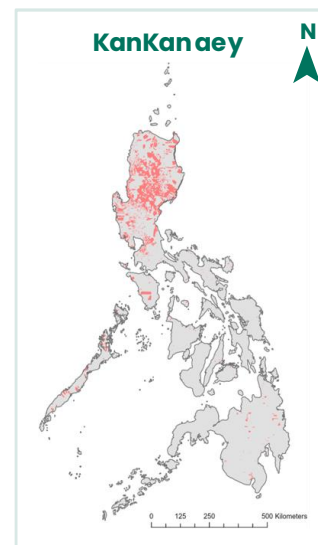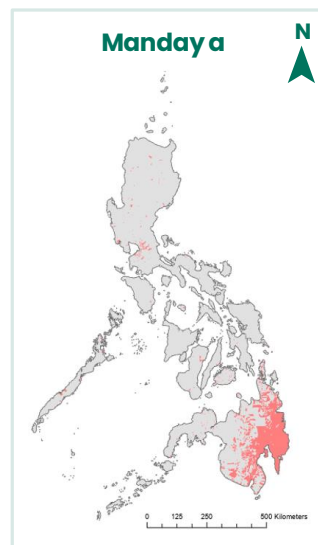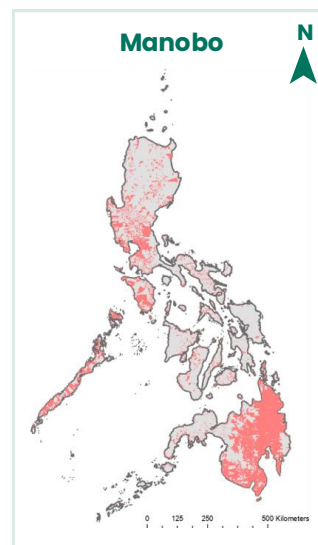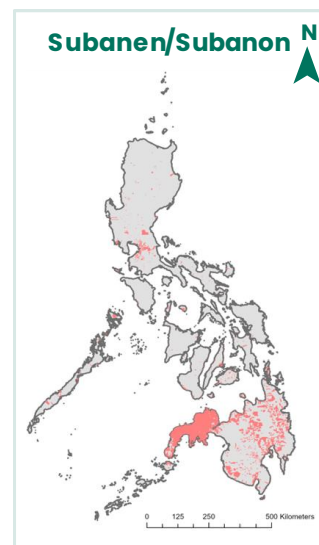
Muslim Ethnic Groups
How many and where they are

5

Around 5 million Million BARMM population

0.3% - IPs
78% - Muslim
17% - IPs/Muslims

MUSLIM ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Group	Population	%
Maguindanao	2,021,099	28.4%
Maranao	1,800,130	25.3%
Tausog/Tausug	1,615,823	22.7%
Sama/Samal*	398,666	5.6%
Iranun/Iraynun	333,454	4.7%
Yakan*	282,715	4.0%
T'duray/Teduray*	138,646	1.9%
Sama Bangingi*	124,635	1.8%
Kagan/Kalagan*	87,327	1.2%
Sama Badjao*	69,644	1.0%
Badjao*	67,902	1.0%
Kolibugan*	51,647	0.7%
Jama Mapun*	48,967	0.7%
Palawani	26,302	0.4%
Sangir/Sangil	20,229	0.3%
Molbog*	19,331	0.3%
Sama Dilaut/Sama Laut*	6,963	0.1%

Note: *Identified as IP by the NCIP
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Census of Population and Housing

MUSLIM ETHNIC GROUPS POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER

Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, CAR, Central Luzon, Calabarzon, NCR, Bicol Region, MIMAROPA, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Caraga, Northern Mindanao, Zamboanga Peninsula, Davao Region, BARMM, SOCCSKARGEN
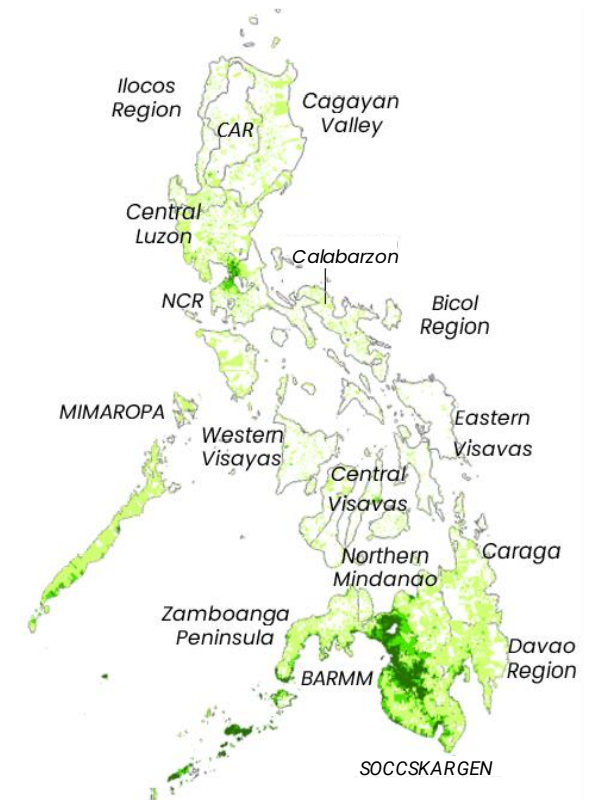
IP Variables in Government Surveys/Adm Data with Ethnicity Questions

CENSUS OF POPULATION 2020: ETHNICITY VARIABLE

Census Year	Ethnicity Questions Used in CPH
2020	What is _____'s ethnicity by descent/blood relation/consanguinity? Is he/she a/an _____? (Mention the predominant/ common indigenous peoples (IP) or non-IPs groups in the area.) What is the language/dialect generally spoken at home by the members of this household?

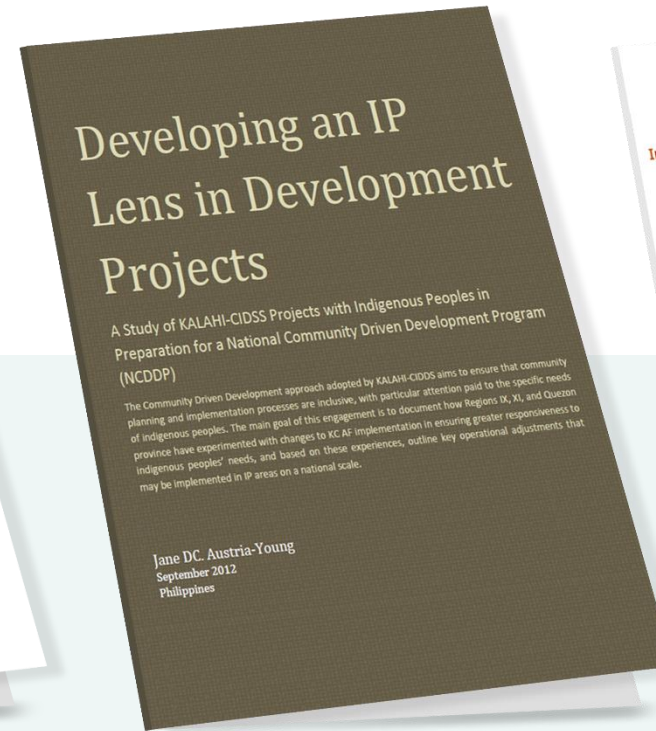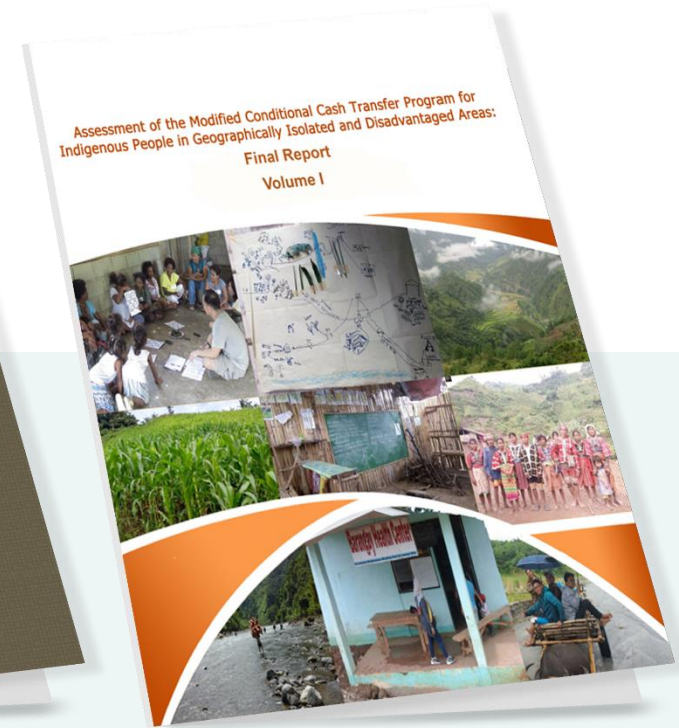| Data Source	Ethnicity variable	Other IPs related variables
SOCIAL PROTECTION		
Households in the Listahanan (2019 Households Assessment under Listahanan) (National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction).	Do you consider your household as part of an IP group? 1 - Yes; 2 - No. If yes, specify:)	
Holders of Disaster Assistance Family Access Card (DAFAC) (2021 DAFAC form, DSWD)	[___] IP- Type of Ethnicity: _____	
Holders of Social Amelioration Card (SAC) (2020 Social Amelioration Card, DSWD)	[___] Katutubo (Grupo) / IP Group _____	
Beneficiaries of KALAHI-CIDSS National Community-Driven Development Project (NCDDP) (Barangay Profile Form as of 2016, DSWSD)	Are there IPs in your barangay? (Y/N) IP Group: _____	
Beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) (2015 Household Assessment and Beneficiary Update Form for 4Ps, DSWD)	Do you consider your household as part of an IP Group? (Y/N) Does the household (have) a member of IP group? (Y/N) Name of Tribal Affiliation/Group: _____	

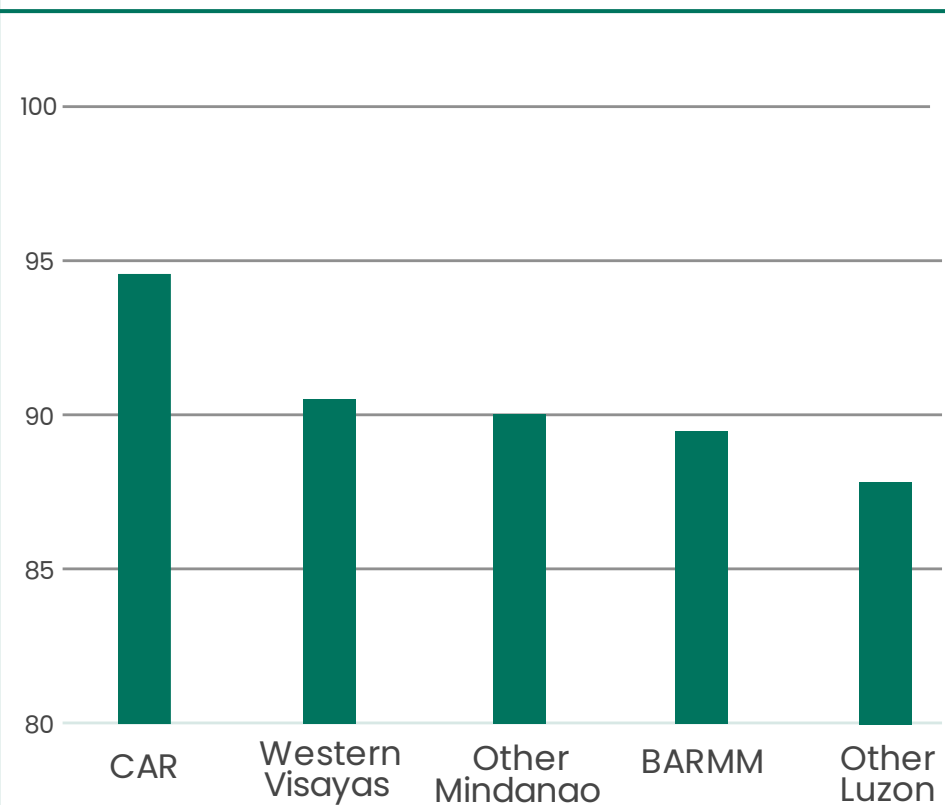# DSWD efforts to consolidate an IP Approach.

CEAC 101: Your Guidance Note for IP Communities

PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM
A RAPID ASSESSMENT ON ITS INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (IP) BENEFICIARIES

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING BUREAU

MONITORING AND EVALUATION UNIT

MARCH 2012

Developing an IP Lens in Development Projects

A Study of KALAHI-CIDSS Projects with Indigenous Peoples in Preparation for a National Community Driven Development Program (NCDDP)

The Community Driven Development approach adopted by KALAHI-CIDSS aims to ensure that community planning and implementation processes are inclusive, with particular attention paid to the specific needs of indigenous peoples. The main goal of this engagement is to document how Regions IX, XI, and Quezon province have experimented with changes to KC AF implementation in ensuring greater responsiveness to indigenous peoples' needs, and based on these experiences, outline key operational adjustments that may be implemented in IP areas on a national scale.

Jane DC. Austria-Young
September 2012
Philippines

Assessment of the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer Program for Indigenous People in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas:
Final Report
Volume I

| 2000 | 2012 | 2012 | 2017 |

NO DATA, STORY

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DSWD: 4Ps data on IPs, April 2021

AWARENESS OF THE 4PS PROGRAM

Categories (x-axis): CAR, Western Visayas, Other Mindanao, BARMM, Other Luzon

PROPORTION OF IP HOUSEHOLD IN THE 4PS PROGRAM BY REGION. APRIL 2021
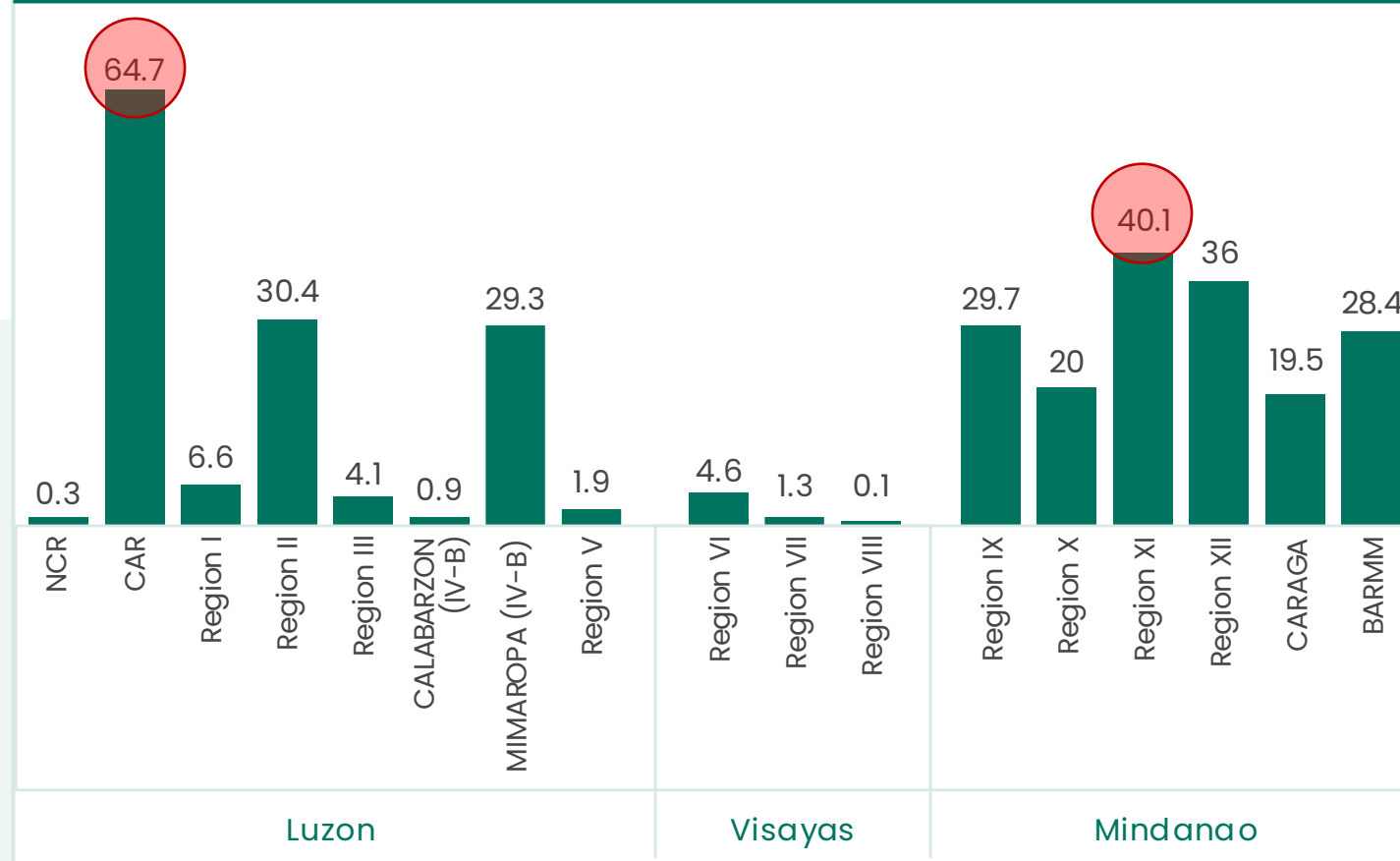
Region	Value
NCR	0.3
CAR	64.7
Region I	6.6
Region II	30.4
Region III	4.1
CALABARZON (IV–B)	0.9
MIMAROPA (IV–B)	29.3
Region V	1.9
Region VI	4.6
Region VII	1.3
Region VIII	0.1
Region IX	29.7
Region X	20
Region XI	40.1
Region XII	36
CARAGA	19.5
BARMM	28.4

Groupings: Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao

Key takeaways

1

Consistently begin introducing ethnicity variables in data collection effort.

2

Standardize the way ethnicity variable are introduced in terms of questions/ wording and number of ethnic groups.

3

Begin updating and improving current information system, M&E to capture ethnic minorities
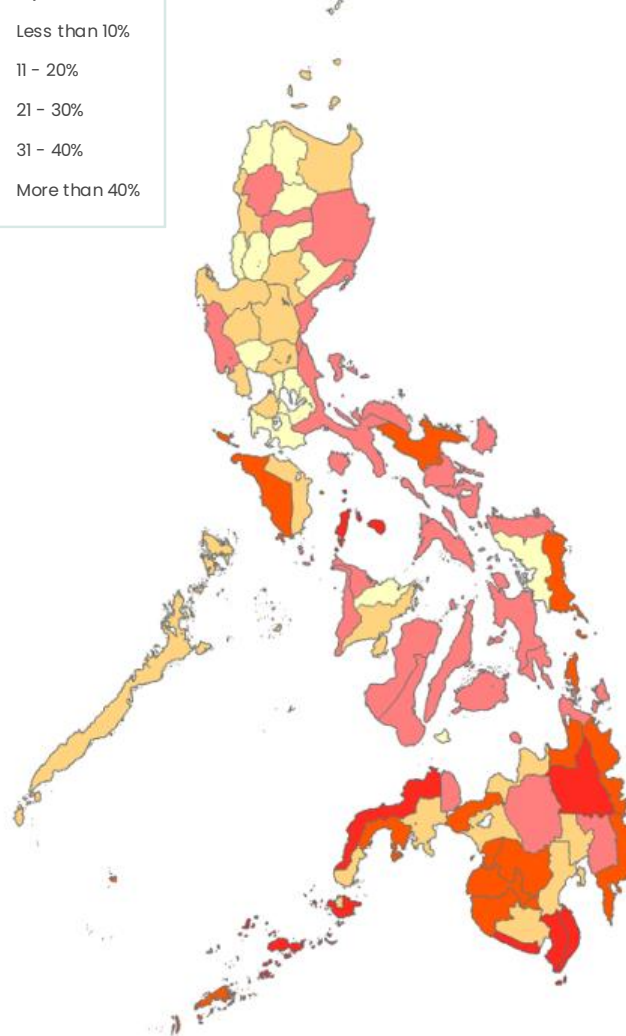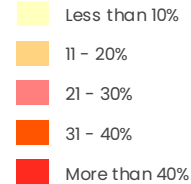
Indigenous Peoples with land but poor

257

By 2023, 257 ADs with Certificate
of Ancestral Domains
Titles, representing 20.5
total land available in
the country.
However, only 20% of
the total 257 are fully
registered.

POVERTY INCIDENCE 2021 PERCENT

LEGEND
Poverty 2021

- Less than 10%
- 11 - 20%
- 21 - 30%
- 31 - 40%
- More than 40%

CERTIFICATE OF ANCESTRAL DOMAIN TITLES 2023

LEGEND
- Registered
- For Registration

Ilocos Region · CAR · Cagayan Valley · Central Luzon · NCR · CALABARZON · Bicol Region · MIMAROPA · Western Visayas · Eastern Visayas · Central Visayas · Northern Mindanao · Caraga · Zamboanga Peninsula · BARMM · Davao Region · SOCCSKSARGEN
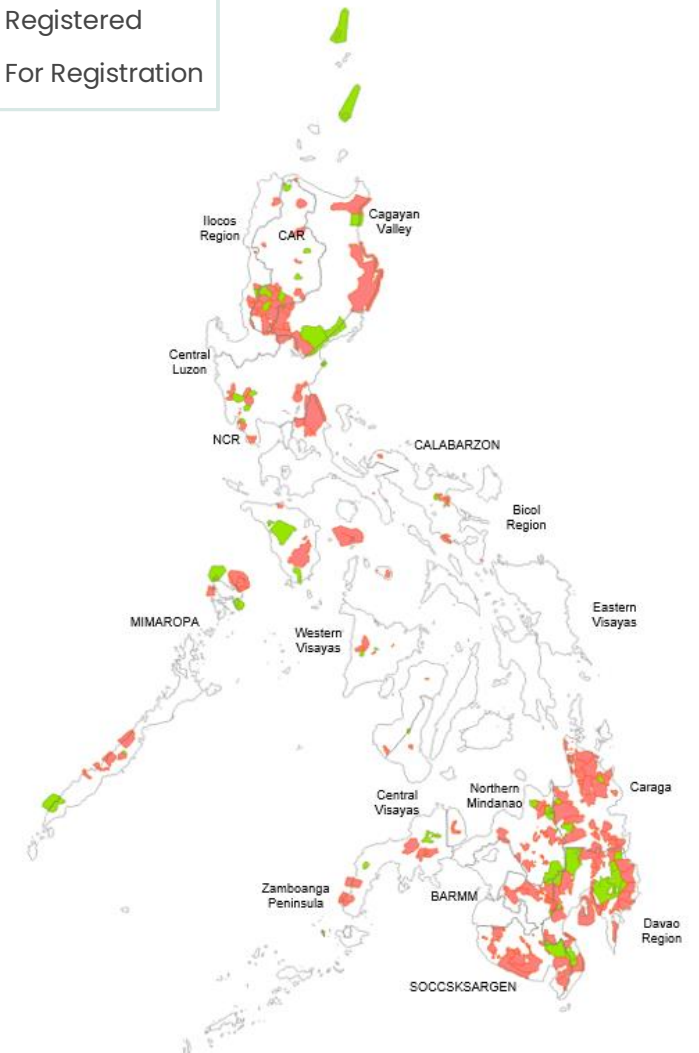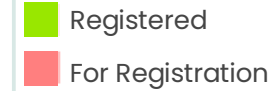
Indigenous Peoples
Territorial inequalities but potential for economic inclusion

POPULATION, POVERTY, GIDA AND ANCESTRAL DOMAINS
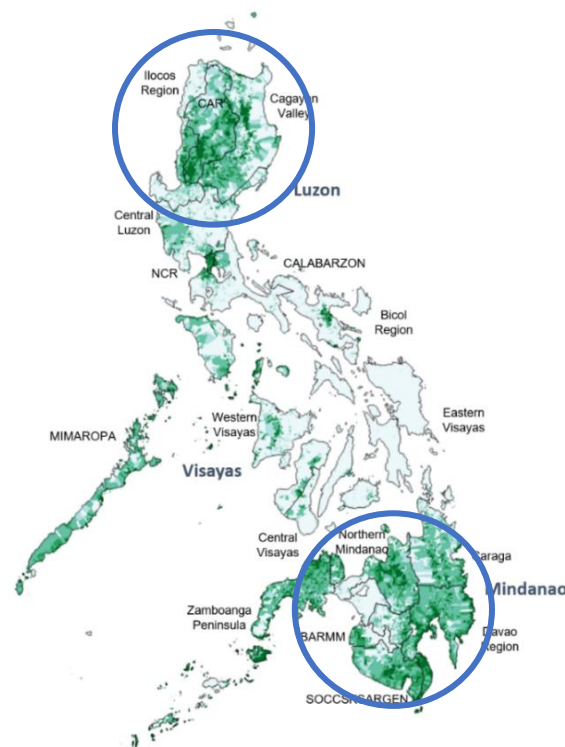
IPs Population 2020
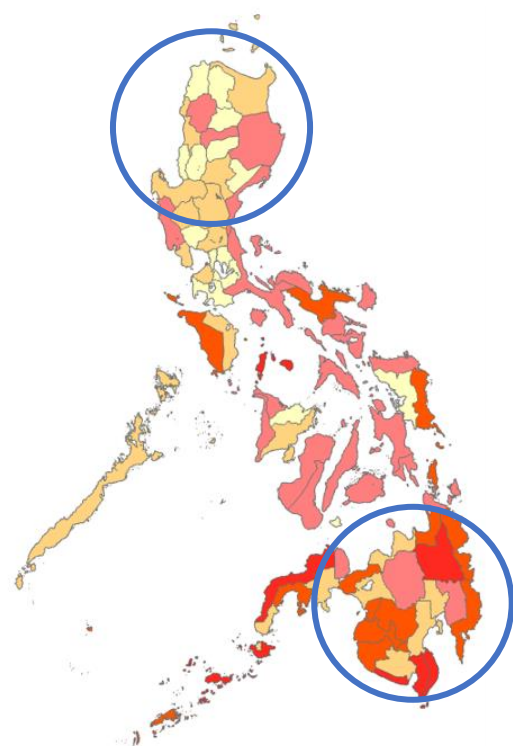
Poverty 2021

Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDAs)

Ancestral Domains

Poverty and Territorial Inequality

IPs Population Density

Poverty Incidence, 2021 (FIES)

Cagayan Valley

Western Visayas

Zamboanga
Northern Mindanao/Caraga

SOCCSKSARGEN
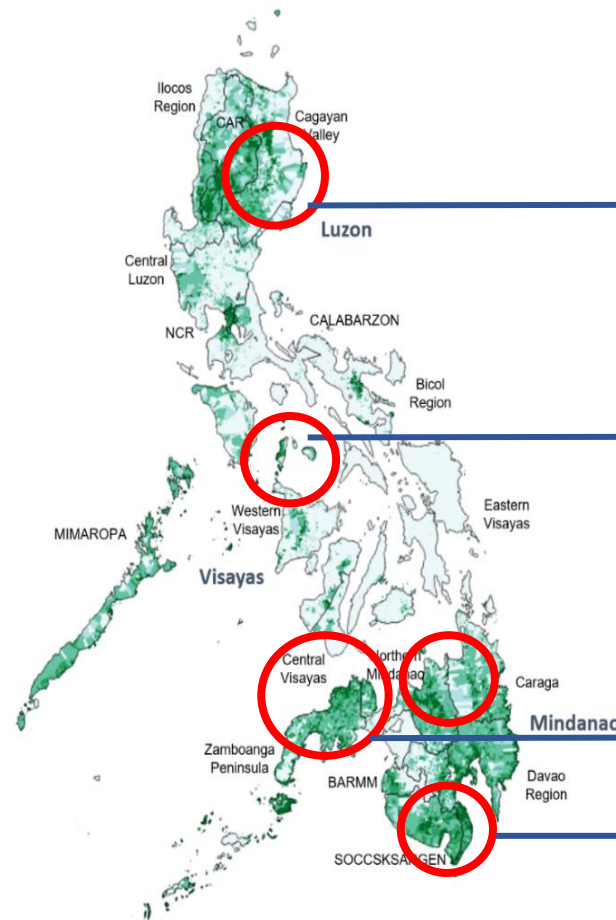
Poverty Incidence (2021)
1 - 10
10 - 20
20 - 30
30 - 40
40 - 51
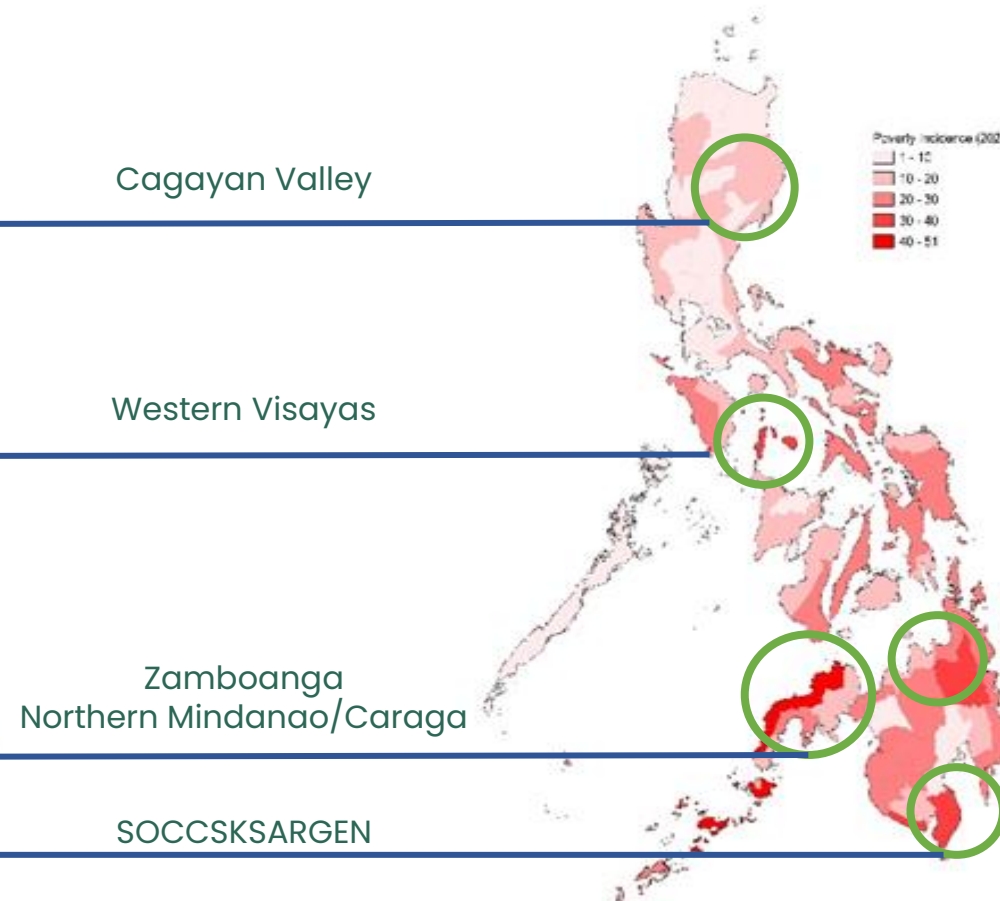
IPs are spread across poor and better-off regions while Muslim ethnic groups are more concentrated in poor areas

16%

of IPs live in provinces with low poverty rates below 10%

42%

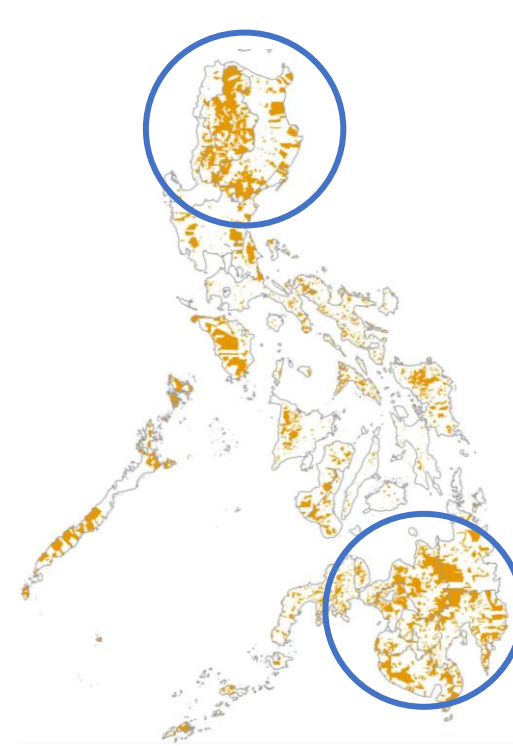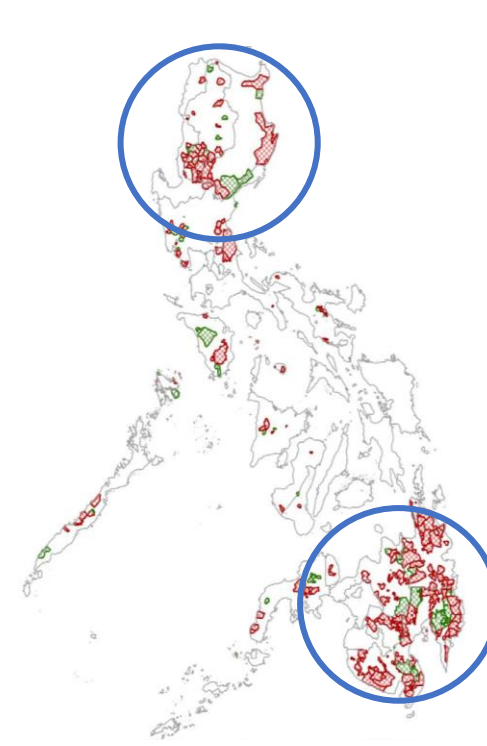of IPs live in provinces with moderate poverty rates between 10% and 25%

34%

of IPs live in provinces with High poverty rates above 30% (among them 15% live in provinces where poverty exceeds 40%)

ABOUT 16%

of Muslim ethnic groups (IP &Muslim) live in provinces with poverty rates below 10%

14%

of Muslim live in provinces with moderate poverty rates between 10% and 25%

OVER 65%

of Muslim live in provinces with High poverty rates above 30% (among them over 20% live in provinces where poverty exceeds 40%) Mainly in BARMM

2

Indigenous Peoples: Ancestral Domains, Land and Conflict

Relationship between Ancestral Domains, Land and Conflict

Q1

What is the relationship between conflict incidences and the proportion of IPs in selected areas in Mindanao?

Q2

Does the relationship btw conflict incidences and proportion of IPs in the area differ by the type of conflict?

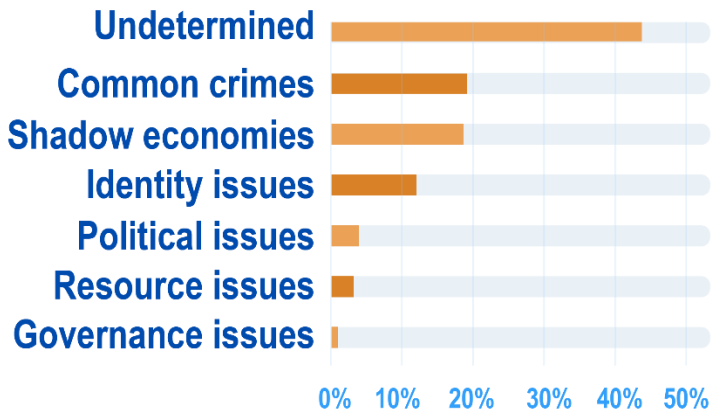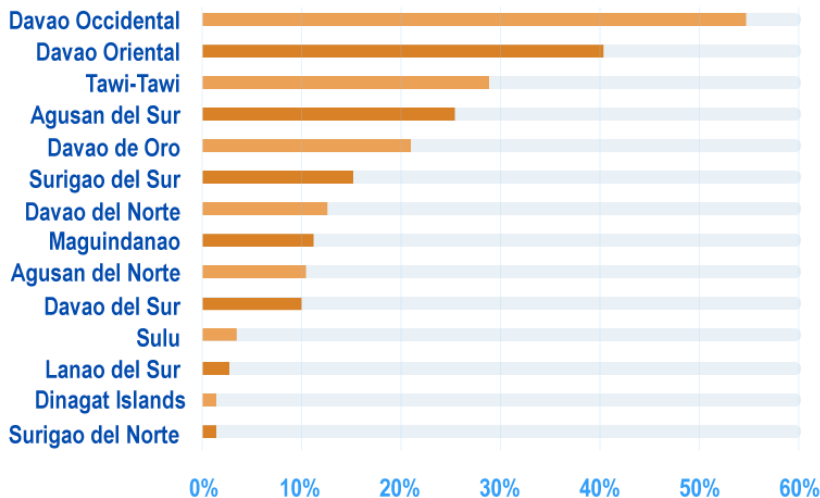**Q3**

What is the relationship between CADT and conflict incidences? Does it differ for different types of conflicts; and the CADT status (registered and non-registered CADT)?

IP and violence in BARMM, Caraga, and Davao

Percentage of IP Population by Province

Province	Percentage
Davao Occidental	~54%
Davao Oriental	~40%
Tawi-Tawi	~28%
Agusan del Sur	~25%
Davao de Oro	~21%
Surigao del Sur	~15%
Davao del Norte	~13%
Maguindanao	~11%
Agusan del Norte	~10%
Davao del Sur	~10%
Sulu	~4%
Lanao del Sur	~3%
Dinagat Islands	~1%
Surigao del Norte	~1%

Distribution of violent incidents by Province

Province	Percentage
Davao del Norte	~16%
Davao de Oro	~16%
Davao del Sur	~14%
Maguindanao	~13%
Davao Oriental	~9%
Lanao del Sur	~9%
Sulu	~8%
Basilan	~8%
Davao Occidental	~7%
Surigao del Sur	~6%
Agusan del Norte	~5%
Surigao del Norte	~5%
Tawi-Tawi	~6%
Agusan del Sur	~5%
Dinagat Islands	~5%

Distribution of violent incidents by category

Category	Percentage
Undetermined	~43%
Common crimes	~20%
Shadow economies	~19%
Identity issues	~13%
Political issues	~3%
Resource issues	~2%
Governance issues	~1%

Distribution of violent incidents by land, non-land and undetermined categories

Category	Value
Land-related	
Undetermined	41.9
Non-land and related	57.4

22

Relationship between ancestral domains, land and conflict in the CARAGA Region

WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CADT AND CONFLICT INCIDENCES? DOES IT DIFFER FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF CONFLICTS; AND THE CADT STATUS (NONE, APPROVED BUT NOT REGISTERED)?

Conflict Distribution in CARAGA

- ▨ CADT
- 🟩 Conflict outside CADTs
- 🟥 Conflict inside CADTs

⚠️

Most conflict happens outside CADT areas

Joint GIS database of conflict using information from International Conflict Alert (51,025 cases 2011-2020 BARMM, Caraga and Davao), IP presence at barangay level (Census 2020), and CADT 72 (NCIP)

Relationship between ancestral domains, land and conflict in the DAVAO Region

WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CADT AND CONFLICT INCIDENCES? DOES IT DIFFER FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF CONFLICTS; AND THE CADT STATUS (NONE, APPROVED BUT NOT REGISTERED)?

Conflict Distribution in DAVAO

- CADT
- Conflict outside CADTs
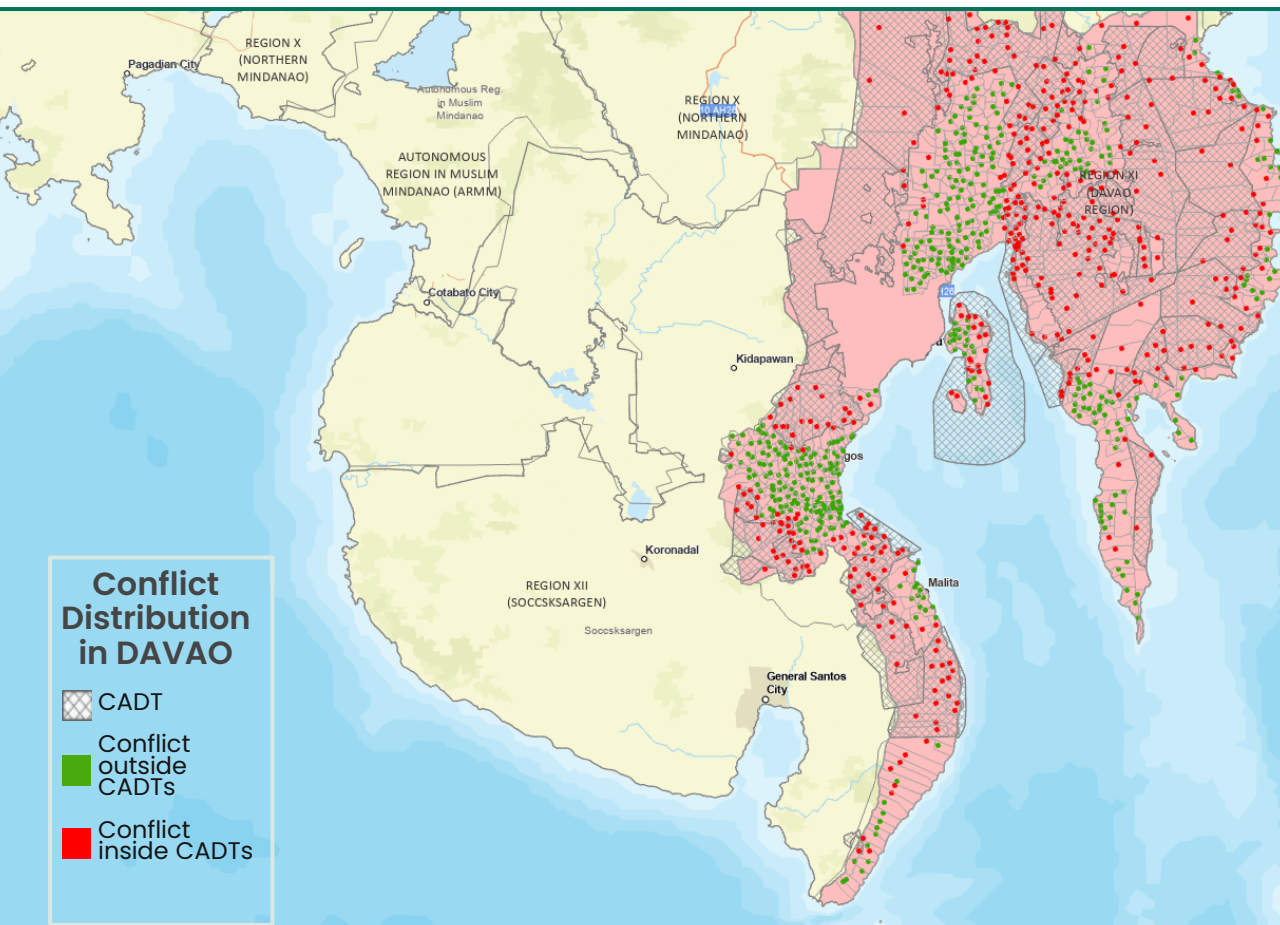- Conflict inside CADTs

Most conflict happens outside CADT areas

Joint GIS database of conflict using information from International Conflict Alert (51,025 cases 2011-2020 BARMM, Caraga and Davao), IP presence at barangay level (Census 2020), and CADT 72 (NCIP)

Relationship between ancestral domains, land and conflict

WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CADT AND CONFLICT INCIDENCES? DOES IT DIFFER FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF CONFLICTS; AND THE CADT STATUS (NONE, APPROVED BUT NOT REGISTERED)?

Conflict Distribution in CARAGA
- ⊠ CADT
- 🟩 Conflict outside CADTs
- 🟥 Conflict inside CADTs

⚠ Most conflict happens outside CADT areas

Conflict Distribution in DAVAO
- ⊠ CADT
- 🟩 Conflict outside CADTs
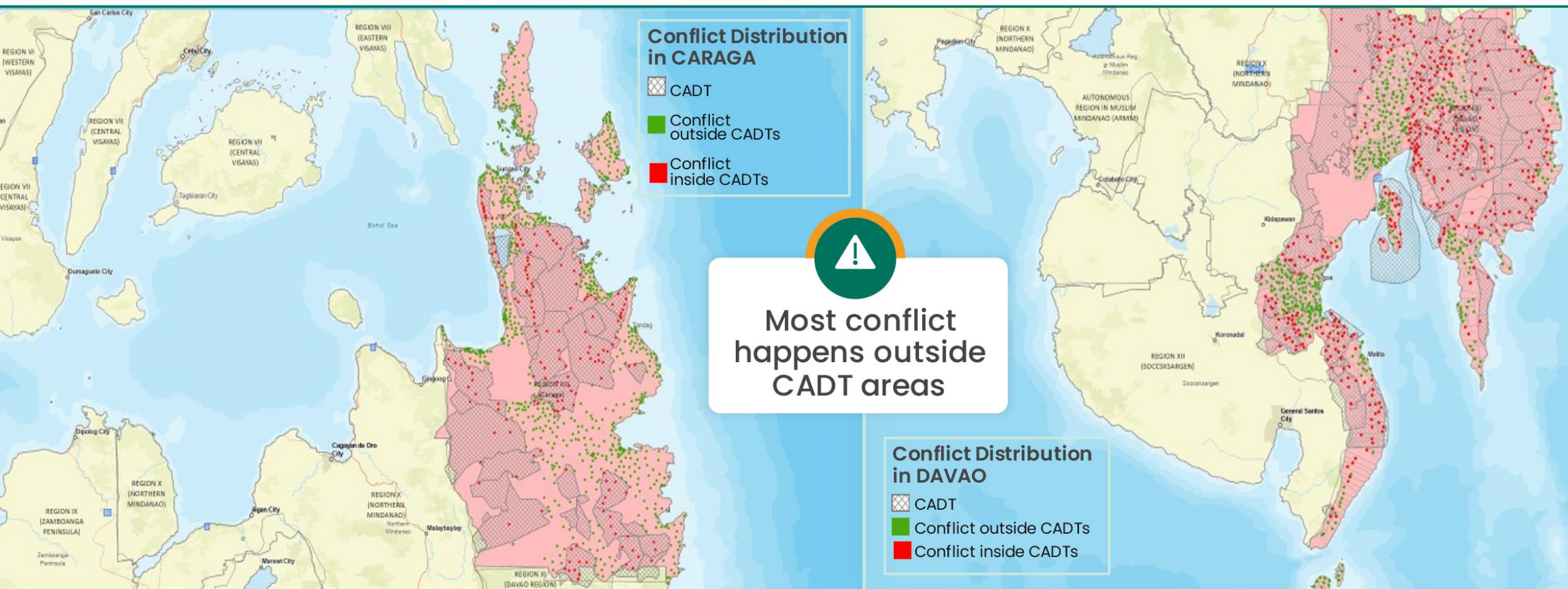- 🟥 Conflict inside CADTs

Joint GIS database of conflict using information from International Conflict Alert (51,025 cases 2020 2020 BARMM, Caraga and Davao), IP presence at barangay level (Census 2020), and CADT 72 (NCIP)

Summary of empirical findings

1

Violent conflict shows a downward trend

2

No evidence that more presence of IPs leads to **increasing violence** or conflict (in fact, more IP presence, less incidents)

3

When unpacking by type of conflict (land, resource, no-land, no-resource and undetermined), that result holds. Areas with high IPs presence have lower incidence of conflict than areas with low presence of IPs

4

Most conflict happens **outside CADT areas.**

5

When unpacking by type of conflict, land-related conflict are more likely inside CADT areas than outside CADT areas.

6

Results show that **having an registered CADT versus merely an approved CADT** matters for conflict

7

Registered CADT areas are associated with **less** conflict both for land and non-land conflict. Approved CADT areas are associated with **more land** conflict and **less non-land** conflict (although results are less statistically significant)
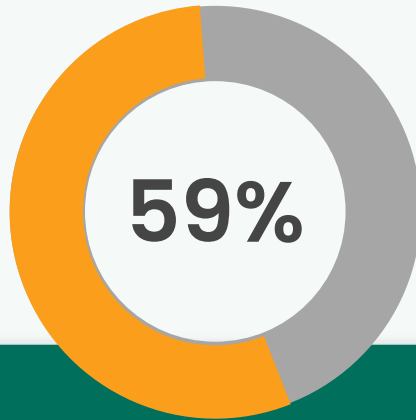
3

Indigenous Peoples: Living Conditions and Social Cohesion

High perception of poverty

IP FACE GREATER FINANCIAL CHALLENGES IN ESCAPING POVERTY THAN NON-IP GROUPS.

59%

Of IP groups perceive themselves as poor compared to **52%** of non-IP

84%
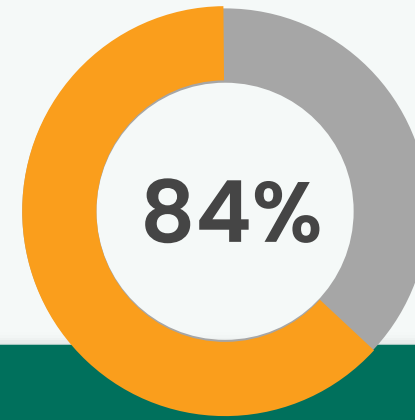
Of IP in BARMM perceive themselves as poor compared to **75%** of non-IP

Prevalent food insecurity despite high involvement in farming

ABOUT 60% OF IP GROUPS HOUSEHOLDS ARE IN FARMING- THIS REACHES 70% IN BARMM

51%
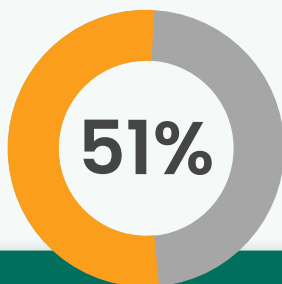
Of IP groups perceive themselves as food poor compared to **45%** of non-IP

Over **85%** of IP and non-IP in BARMM perceive themselves as food poor

40%

Of IP and non-IP groups experienced hunger

The proportion of households experiencing food insecurity and hunger is significantly higher among farming households, those with children below the age of 15 and those living in BARMM

Source: IP HH survey 2023 and 2020 CPH

Indigenous Peoples and Muslim are younger and have larger family size

Population under 25
IPs – 56%
Muslim – 62%
Non-IP – 48%

Average age
IPs – 26
Muslim – 22
Non-IP– 29

Average household size
IPs and non-IP= 4
Muslim= 5

POPULATION PYRAMID FOR IPS AND NON-IPS, 2020, PERCENT

Source: 2020 CPH
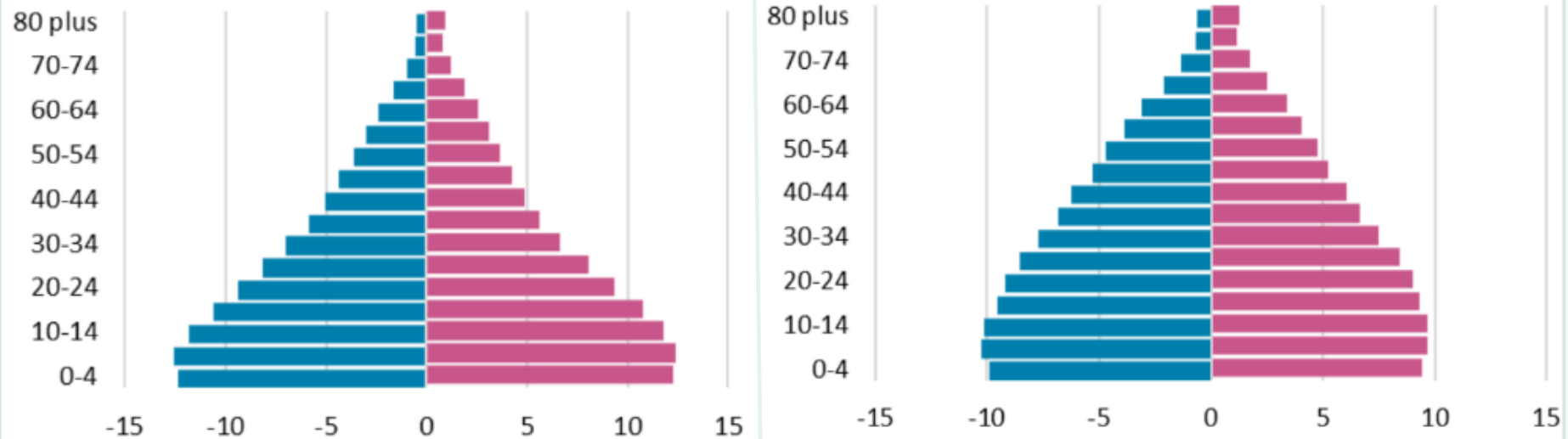
IPs and Muslims trail in education but show promising signs of upward mobility

Can't read or write
IPs – 7%
Muslim – 11%
Non-IP – 2%

No Birth certificate
IPs – 9%
Muslim – 21%
Non-IP – 4%

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY AGE, PERCENT

Age	IPs	Muslim	Non IP
5-15	92	80	94
16-19	77	67	83
20-24	26	30	26

Legend: IPs (gray), Muslim (green), Non IP (orange)
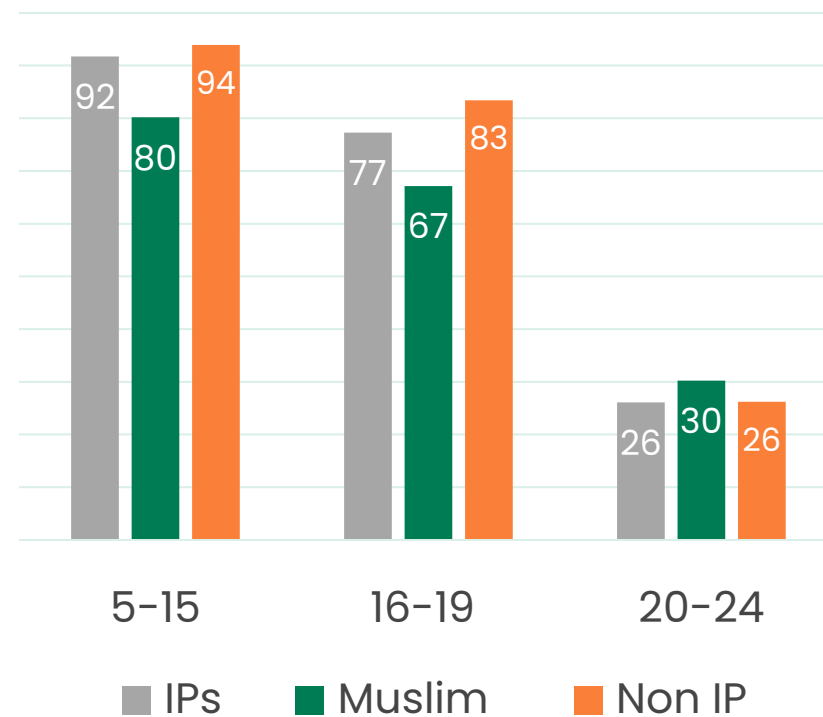
EDUCATION ATTAINMENT 25 YEARS AND OLDER, PERCENT

	IPs 25-29	IPs Total	Muslim 25-29	Muslim Total	Non-IP 25-29	Non-IP Total
Above HS	35	25	28	22	47	37
HS	34	30	33	27	42	40
Primary & below	31	45	38	51	11	23

Legend: Primary & below (green), HS (orange), Above HS (gray)
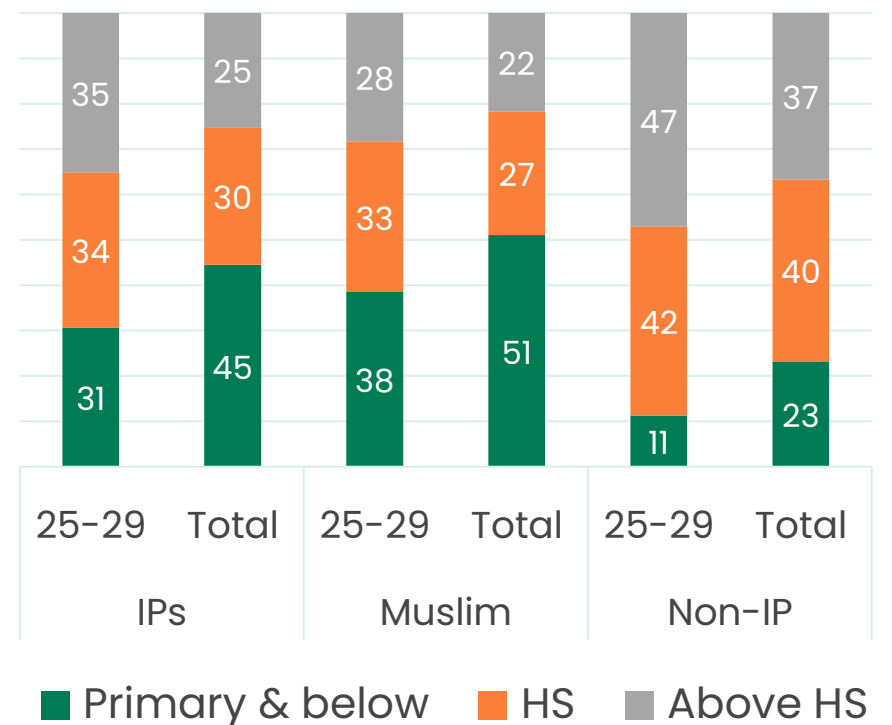
Source: 2020 CPH

IPs and Muslim are predominantly in agriculture but educated youth are shifting to services

Employed

IPs – 55%
Muslim – 50%
Non-IP – 53%

Employed youth

IPs – 38%
Muslim – 34%
Non-IP – 38%

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE BY EDUCATION AND AGE, PERCENT

	IPs				Muslim				Non IP			
	Primary or Less	HS & above	Below 30	Total	Primary or Less	HS & above	Below 30	Total	Primary or Less	HS & above	Below 30	Total
	78	27	47	52	72	26	50	52	48	10	14	19

Source: 2020 CPH

IPs and Muslim women are less active in the labor market

While working women tend to engage more than men in nonfarm and wage work, they lag their non-IP counterparts
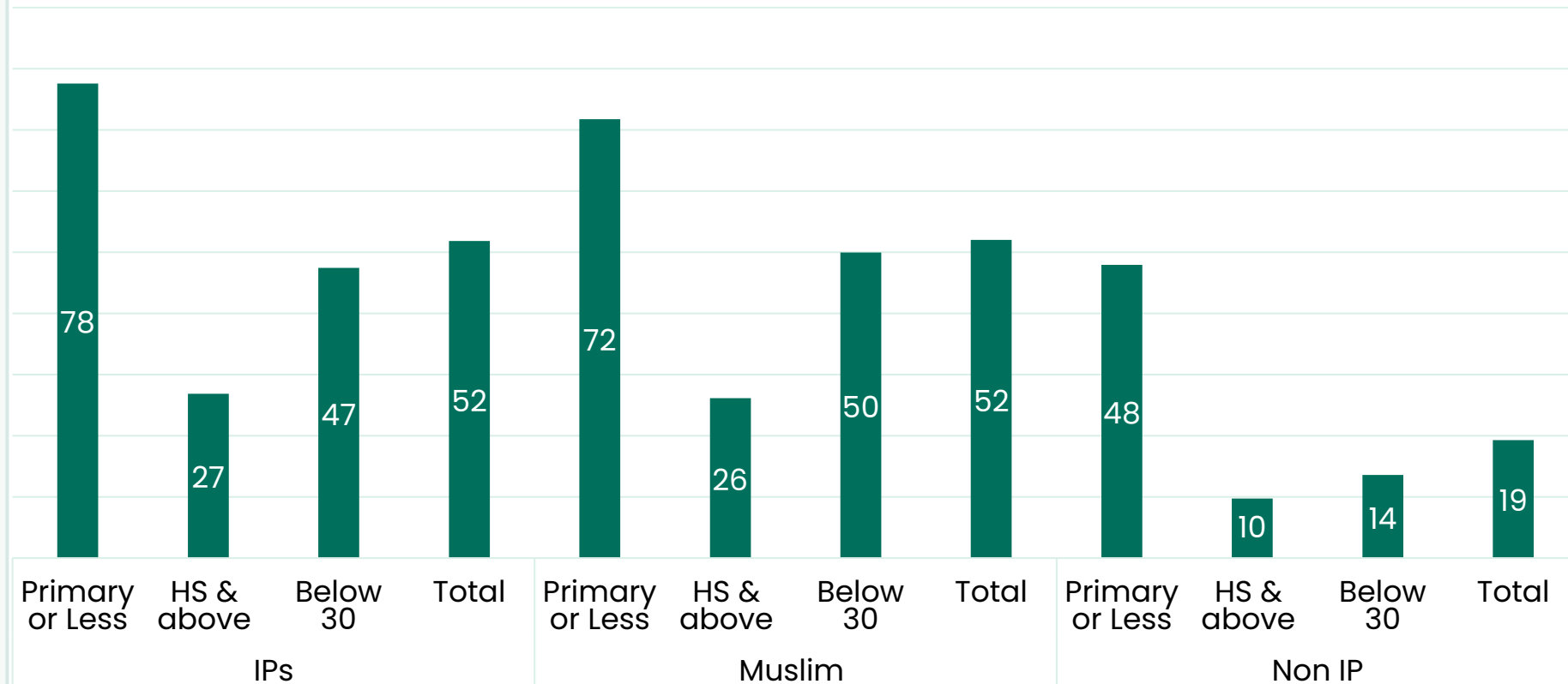
Employed women

IPs – 34%
Muslim – 26%
Non-IP – 37%

Employed men

IPs – 74%
Muslim – 72%
Non-IP – 70%

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE BY EDUCATION AND AGE, PERCENT

	Men (IPs)	Women (IPs)	Men (Muslim)	Women (Muslim)	Men (Non-IP)	Women (Non-IP)
Services	25	61	34	70	50	82
Agriculture	59	35	60	27	25	8
Wage work	48	56	27	41	69	72
Self-employed	36	22	56	42	24	22
Unpaid family business	8	18	8	13	3	4

IPs — Muslim — Non-IP

■ Services ■ Agriculture ■ Wage work ■ Self-employed ■ Unpaid family busines

Source: 2020 CPH

Perception about gender

There is a positive perception about women empowerment among IP groups

DISAGREEMENT WITH .....

	Non-IP	IP
Women can only travel outside the home in the company of a male relative	31	25
Women are free to engage in businesses or work	14	16
Housework should be shared by women with their spouses	11	9
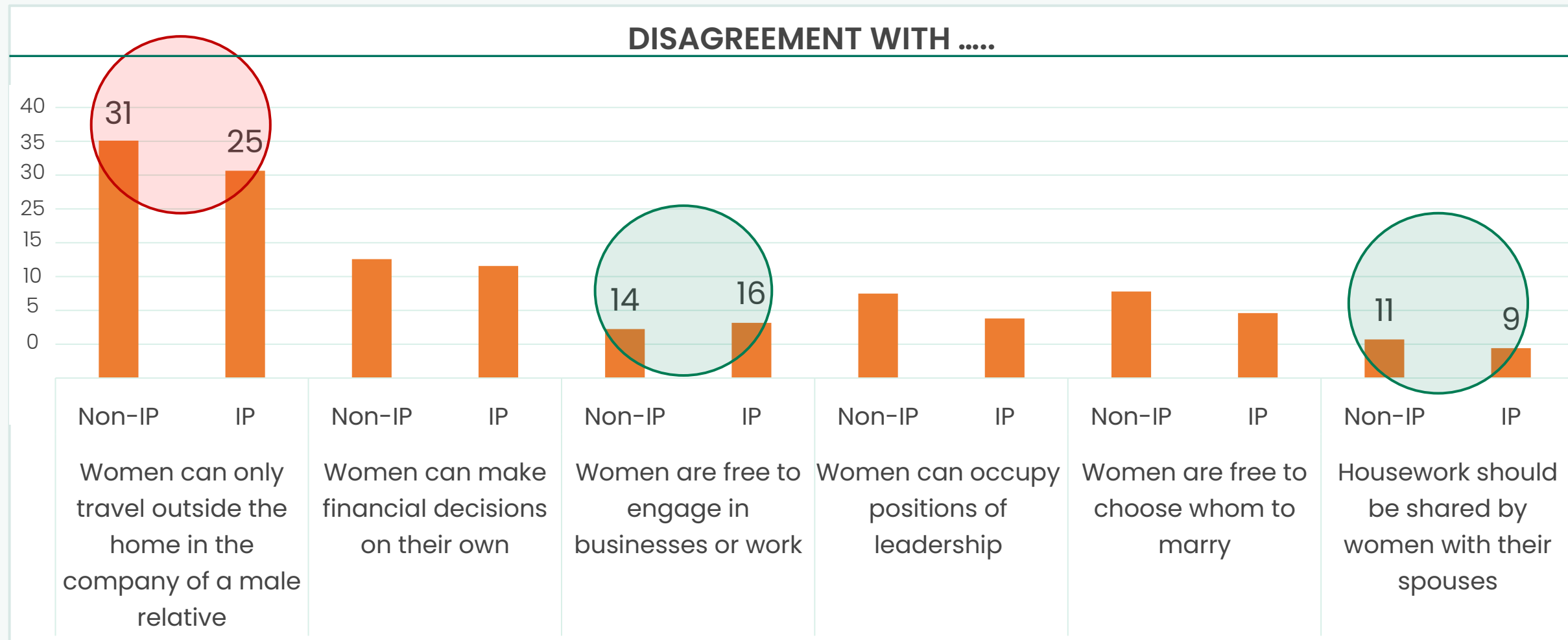
IPs and Muslim face gaps in access to basic services

ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER, PERCENT

IPs: Own faucet or piped well 21, Unimproved 12
Muslim: Own faucet or piped well 24, Unimproved 18
Non-IP: Own faucet or piped well 27, Unimproved 4

- ■ Own faucet or piped well
- ■ Unimproved
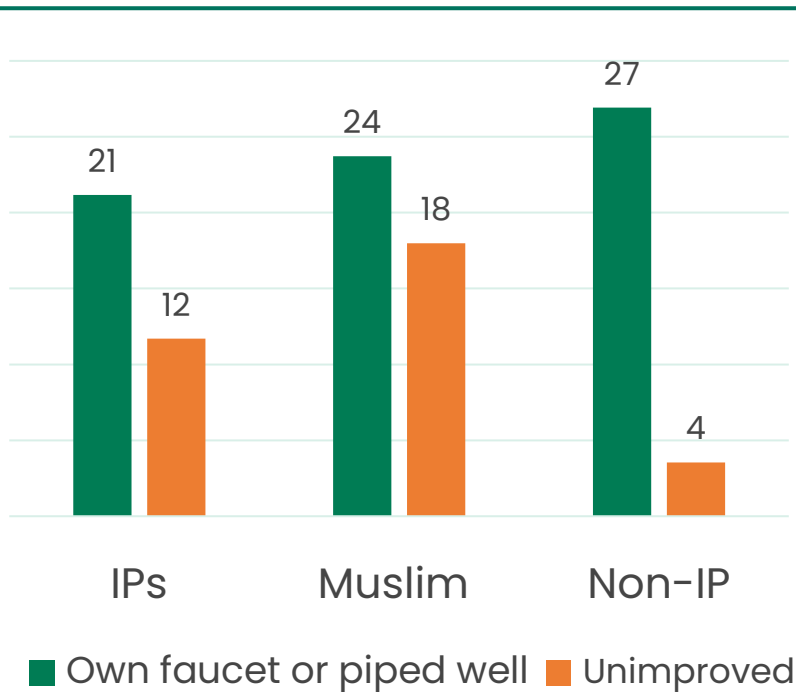
ACCESS TO SANITATION, PERCENT

IPs: Flush improved 81, Unimproved 9
Muslim: Flush improved 60, Unimproved 24
Non-IP: Flush improved 92, Unimproved 4

- ■ Flush improved
- ■ Unimproved
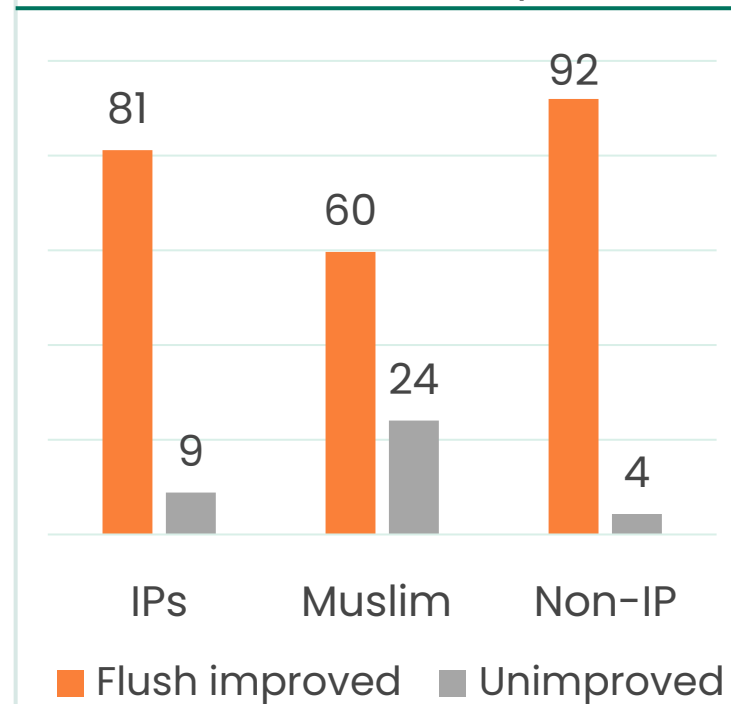
ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY, PERCENT

IPs: Electricity 80, Solar panel/lamp 9
Muslim: Electricity 74, Solar panel/lamp 20
Non-IP: Electricity 95

- ■ None
- ■ Kerosene/LPG/Other
- ■ Solar panel/lamp
- ■ Electricity
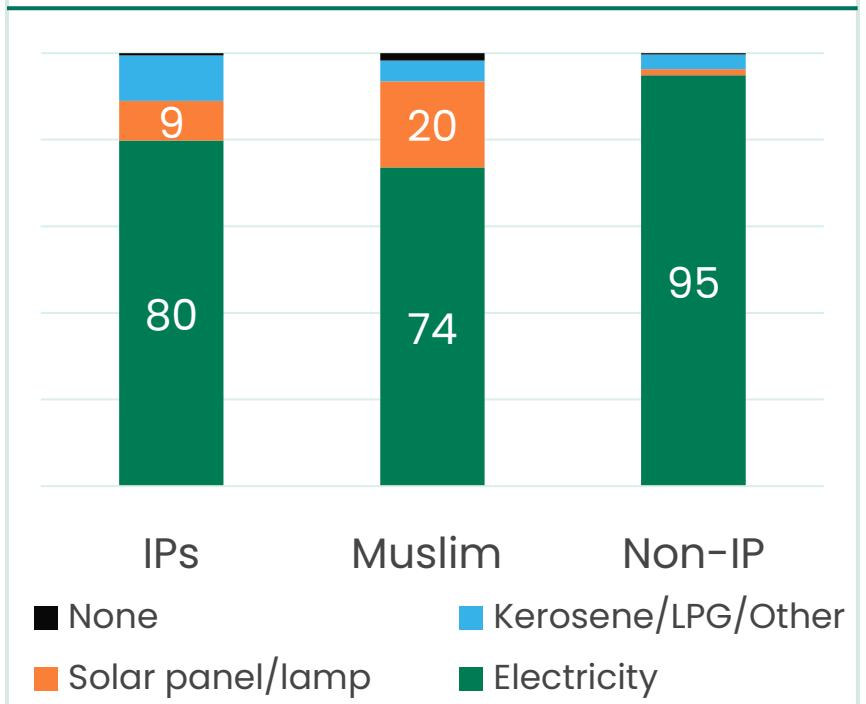
Source: 2020 CPH

18% Of Muslim and 12% of IPs drink from unsafe water sources

24% Of Muslim use unsafe sanitation
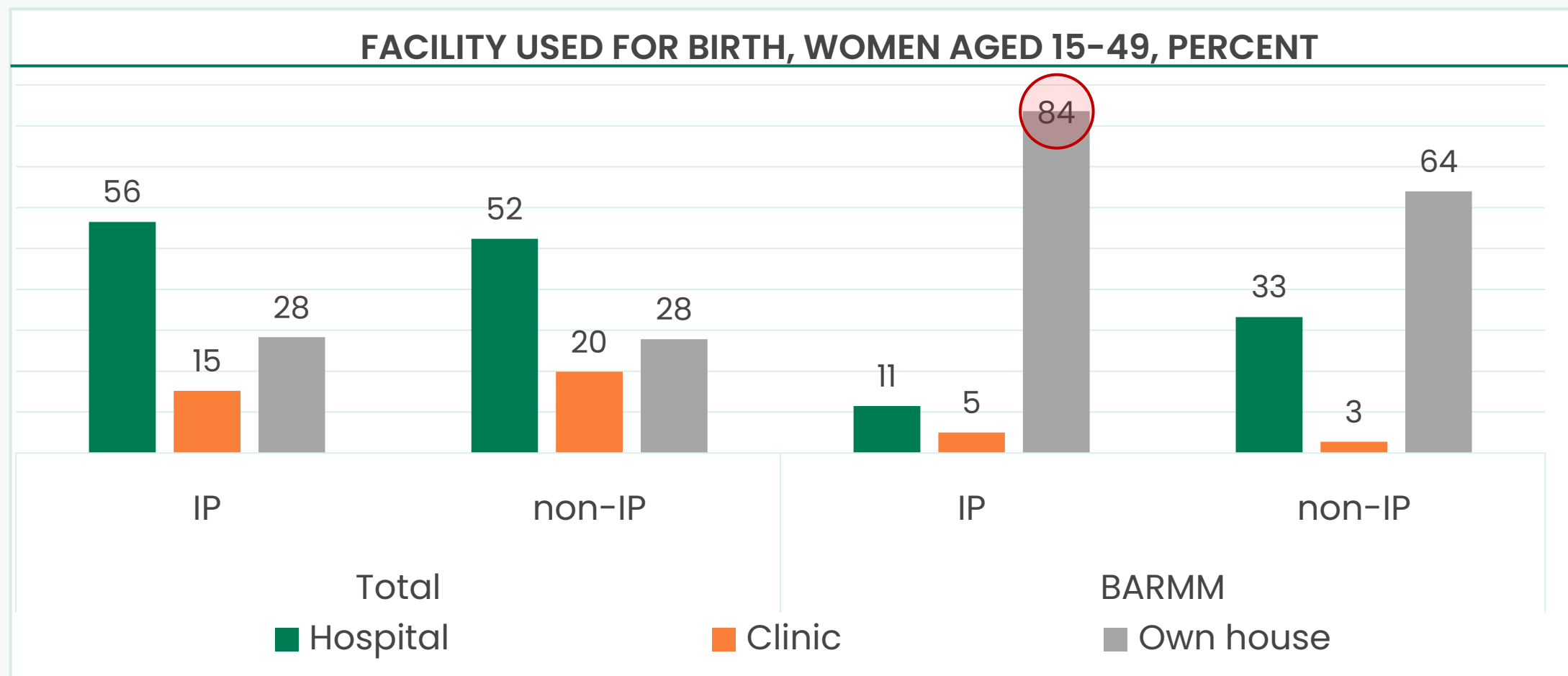
Muslim and IPs

Compensate the lack of access to electricity with solar energy

Access to infrastructure is limited, particularly for Muslim and IPs

	High school	College	Health center	Hospital	Market	Internet
IPs	54%	10%	94%	9%	12%	35%
Muslim	40%	15%	74%	11%	18%	29%
Non-IP	54%	20%	91%	17%	29%	46%

Over one fourth of women do not use health facility for birth
Birth at home rates are striking among IP group women in BARMM

FACILITY USED FOR BIRTH, WOMEN AGED 15-49, PERCENT

Total
- IP: Hospital 56, Clinic 15, Own house 28
- non-IP: Hospital 52, Clinic 20, Own house 28

BARMM
- IP: Hospital 11, Clinic 5, Own house 84
- non-IP: Hospital 33, Clinic 3, Own house 64

Legend: ■ Hospital ■ Clinic ■ Own house

IPs Household Survey, 2023

All households in the Philippines
have experienced some form of shock

Inflation and natural hazards are the most common affecting over 80%

HOUSEHOLDS TEND TO RELY ON ASSISTANCE AND ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF REVENUE TO COPE WITH THE SHOCKS, BUT MANY REDUCE THEIR FOOD CONSUMPTION

ABOUT 22%	ABOUT 30%	ABOUT 29%	ABOUT 20%
About 22% of IP and 20% of non-IP groups	About 30% of IP and non-IP groups	About 29% of IP and 26% of non-IP	About 20% of IP and 17% of non-IP
Use borrowing as a coping mechanism	Receive assistance as a coping mechanism	Engage in income generating activities as a coping mechanism	Reduce consumption as a coping mechanism

Social assistance

*The majority of IP and non-IP are aware of PhilHealth
and have household members affiliated with the program as a member*

1

30% of IP and 26% of non-IP received 4Ps assistance.

2

However, more than half of the beneficiaries are not aware of the conditionalities of the program.

3

The majority of IP and non-IP started registration to PhilSys ID, only half of them completed the final step for the issuance of the ID.
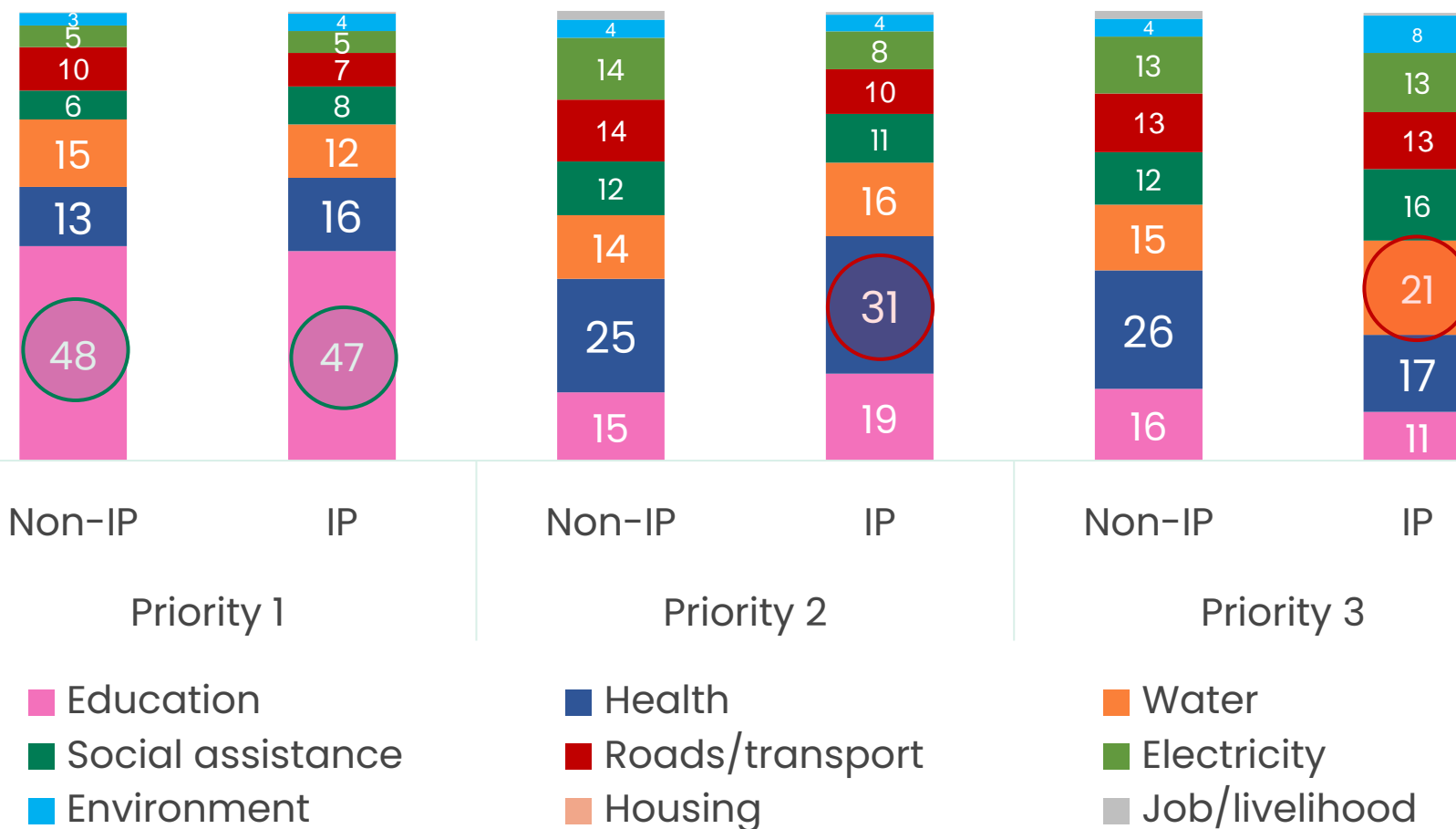
4

Most challenges are related to the complexity of the registration process (54 %) and the distance to the registration area (29%).

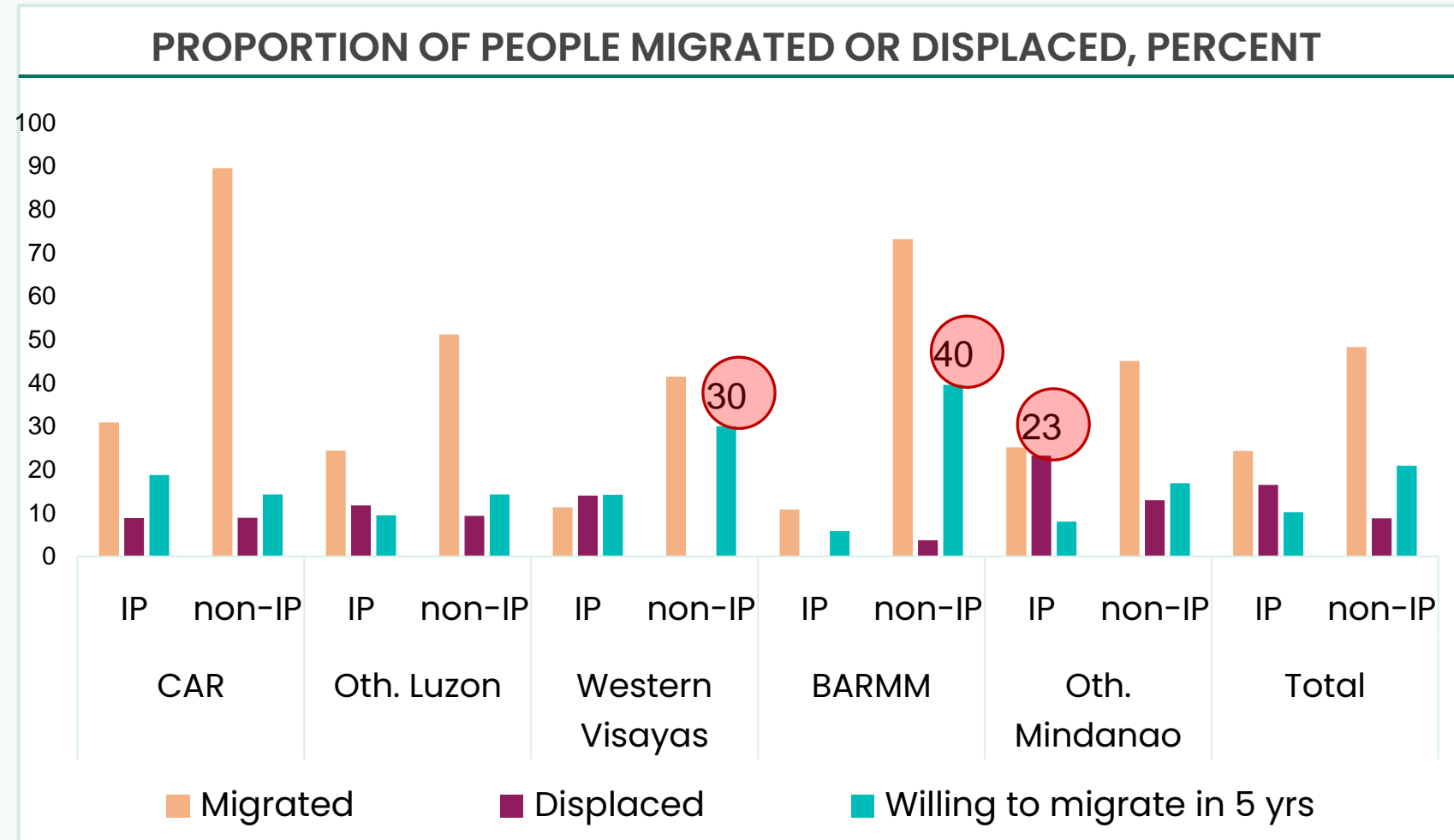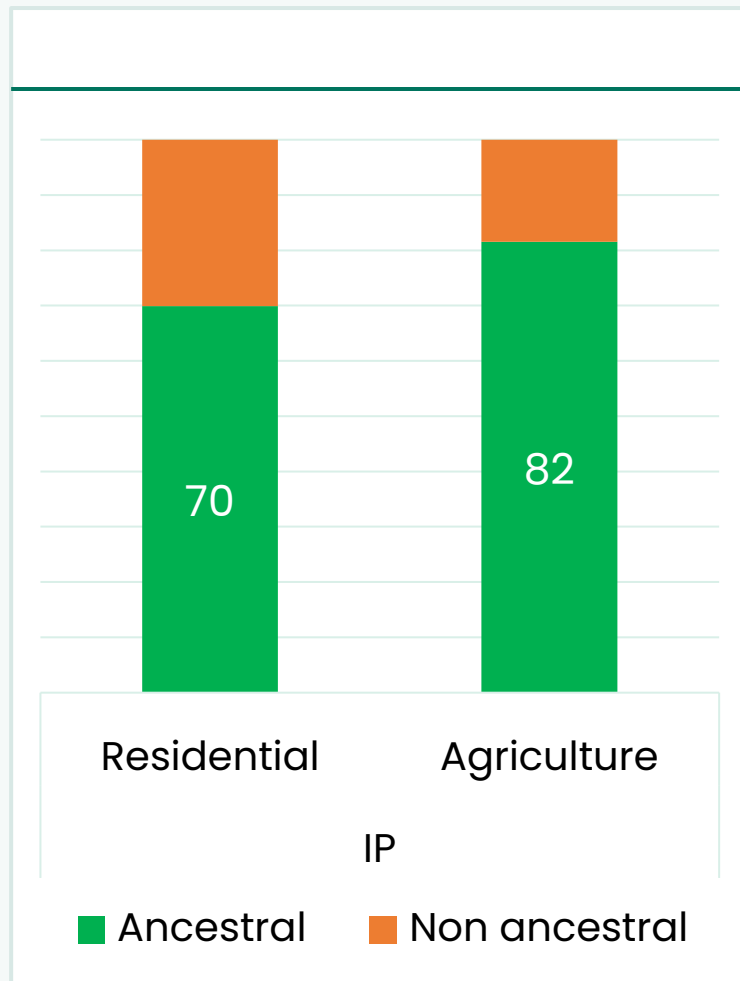# Education, Health and Water are priorities

Nearly 1 in 2 IPs

Identify education as a top priority for the government to address. This result is consistent with the non-IP groups

TOP THREE PRIORITIES FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO ADDRESS, PERCENT

Priority 1
- Non-IP: 48, 13, 15, 6, 10, 5, 3
- IP: 47, 16, 12, 8, 7, 5, 4

Priority 2
- Non-IP: 15, 25, 14, 12, 14, 14, 4
- IP: 19, 31, 16, 11, 10, 8, 4

Priority 3
- Non-IP: 16, 26, 15, 12, 13, 13, 4
- IP: 11, 17, 21, 16, 13, 13, 8

Legend:
- Education
- Health
- Water
- Social assistance
- Roads/transport
- Electricity
- Environment
- Housing
- Job/livelihood

IP Household Survey 2023

Indigenous Peoples
Collective Attachment to Land, Migration and Displacement

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE MIGRATED OR DISPLACED, PERCENT

IP / non-IP — CAR, Oth. Luzon, Western Visayas, BARMM, Oth. Mindanao, Total

Residential: 70
Agriculture: 82

IP

■ Ancestral   ■ Non ancestral

■ Migrated   ■ Displaced   ■ Willing to migrate in 5 yrs

IPs Household Survey, 2023

Indigenous Peoples
Rights and Community Cohesion

AWARENESS OF THE IPRA OF 1997, PERCENT

- 73 (No, Non-IP)
- 65 (No, IP)
- 27 (Yes, Non-IP)
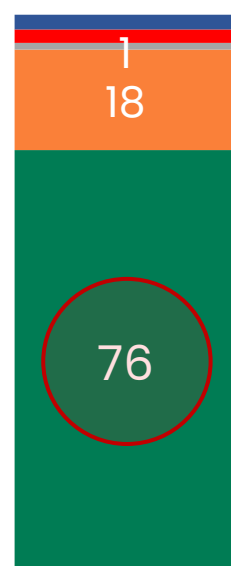- 35 (Yes, IP)
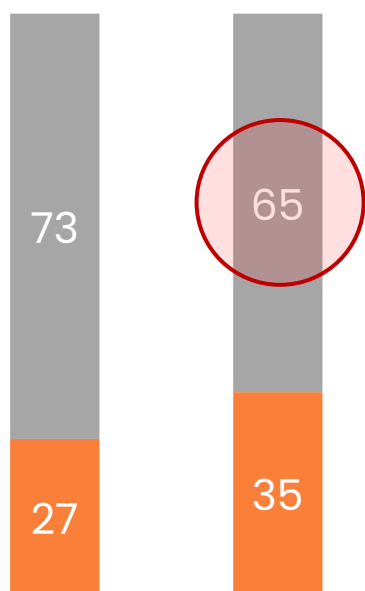
Non-IP   IP

■ Yes   ■ No

IP IDENTITY PRIDE AND SENSE OF BELONGINGNESS, PERCENT

Pride of indigenous identity: 1, 18, 76

Sense of belonging to people with same indigenous background: 13, 52, 25

■ No opinion   ■ Not proud at all/Very weak
■ Somewhat not proud/Somewhat weak   ■ Somewhat proud/ Somewhat strong
■ Very proud/ Very strong

SENSE OF BELONGINGNESS TO THE COUNTRY AND COMMUNITY, PERCENT

	Non-IP	IP	Non-IP	IP
No opinion	6	8	12	10
Somewhat weak	19	14	22	20
Somewhat strong	56	55	56	55
Very strong	17	22	8	12
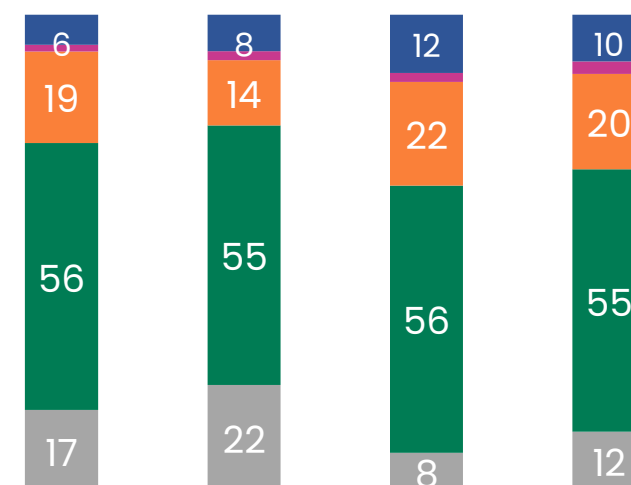
Country   Community

■ No opinion   ■ Very weak
■ Somewhat weak   ■ Somewhat strong
■ Very strong

IPs Household Survey, 2023

Despite reported limited exposure to conflicts, concerns about potential exposure to violence risks are significant

AGREEMENT TO..., PERCENT
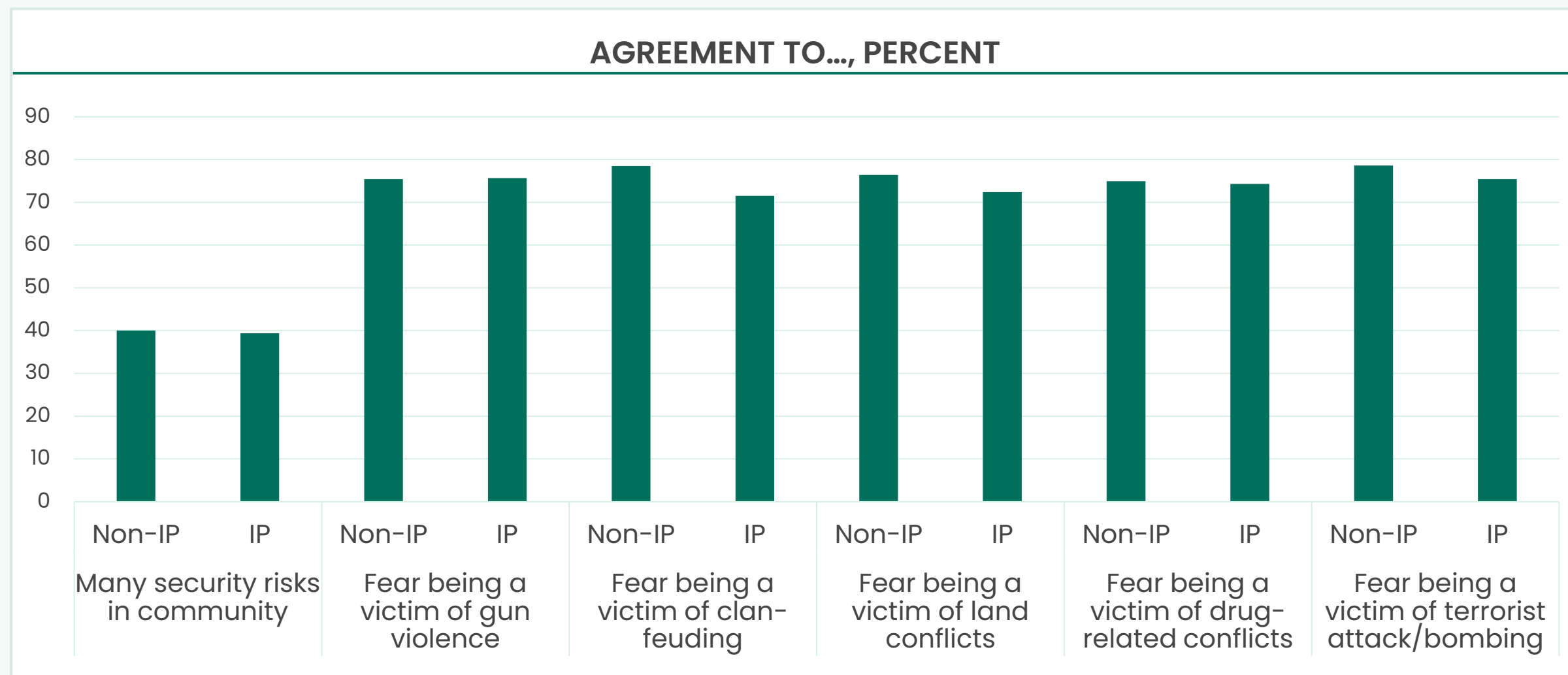
Main findings and next steps

1
IPs appear to lag behind non-IPs in a number of critical dimensions of well-being

2
But many of the challenges faced by IPs are stemming from their geographic location

3
Birthplace can be a significant determinant of unequal opportunities, particularly affecting IP groups because they have lower migration tendencies

4
Mindanao has the highest levels of disparities in education and access to basic services and infrastructure

5
The development of economically disadvantaged regions and reduction of spatial inequalities are critical for IP and non-IP well-being

6
Further research is necessary to delve deeper into the root causes of these inequalities and inform policy interventions to improve IPs' living conditions

NO DATA, NO STORY
Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines

Thank you! Salamat po

WORLD BANK GROUP
Social Sustainability & Inclusion