DATA AND INFORMATION WORKSHOP ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND CULTURAL COMMUNITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES:

Developing National Standards and Guidelines for Data Collection and Statistics

Shangri-la The Fort, Taguig City, Philippines
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Table of Contents

Background and Objectives

The 2024 World Bank report "*No Data, No story: Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines*" emphasizes the urgent need for higher-quality data to enhance policy making for Indigenous Peoples (IP) in the Philippines. With more detailed and precise data, policymakers will be better equipped to reduce conflict, strengthen land governance, and reduce poverty more effectively for all members of Philippine society.

Following the release of "*No Data, No Story*", the World Bank's social development team organized a workshop on Data and Information on Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Communities in the Philippines on January 27th and 28th in Manila. Supported by the Australian-World Bank Growth and Prosperity in the Philippines (AGaP) Trust Fund from the Australian Government, the workshop aimed to kick-start a conversation on developing government standards and guidelines for systematically incorporating ethnicity indicators into official government statistics. The workshop discussed the importance of data on indigenous populations and cultural minorities in the Philippines, highlighting challenges and potential for closer coordination, and exploring methods and technical approaches from local and international best practices. Based on presentations and discussions, the workshop developed actionable recommendations to help government and public agencies to improve data collection and standardize and harmonize data and statistics.

The workshop was attended by 40 technical participants from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), Komisyon ng Wikang Filipino (KWF; *English: Commission on the Filipino Languages*), National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF), Department of Health (DoH), and the Department of Education (DepEd). Cambodia's Secretary of State in the Ministry of Planning, and the IP organization Cambodia Indigenous People Organization (CIPO) also participated in the workshop. Moreover, four international IP experts from the International Labor Organization (ILO), Mexico, New Zealand, and Australian Bureau of Statistics joined virtually and delivered international good practices of IP in the workshop.

Dr. Moya Collett, Chargé d'affaires of the Australian Embassy, delivered opening remarks, emphasizing the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade's (DFAT) sustained support for the IP work in the Philippines. The workshop also featured remarks from Undersecretary Fatima Aliah Dimaporo (DSWD), Deputy National Statistician Minerva Eloisa Esquivias (PSA), and Chairperson Jennifer Sibug-Las (NCIP). World Bank (WB) Country Director Zafer Mustafaoglu expressed gratitude to the Australian Government's continuing commitment to the WB's efforts to improve data collection and analysis on IPs, paving the way for more inclusive and effective policies that benefit indigenous communities for generations to come.

Presentations and Key Discussion Points

Director Mary Grace Buasen's (NCIP) presentation covered different aspects of IP identity, the operational definition of IP, IP-related survey questions, methods for identifying IP identity, the relation between religion and ethnicity, and mixed marriage patterns. NCIP detailed the historical context and challenges in operationalizing these concepts, including the decision to use descent and blood relation as the basis for ethnicity, and shared an official working definition of Ethnicity in

Philippines: ethnicity is a primary sense of belonging to an ethnic group based on descent/blood relation/consanguinity. As a working practice, NCIP instructed IP surveyors that "if the respondents ascribed that they are IP, they must still be counted as IP because by self-ascription and by descent they are IPs". According to the NCIP data base, there are 222 IP groups and 110 languages in the Philippines.

The NCIP also discussed their advocacy experience and challenges they faced in obtaining regional support for successfully gathering of IP demographic data. Among the tools and measures used were legal obligation reference, information on websites and social media, IEC materials, and dedicated training for NCIP Census Focal Persons (CFPs) on the concepts and definitions of ethnicity. Challenges they encountered included (i) respondents' uncertainty about age and birthdays, (ii) limited awareness about official birth registration, (iii) negative associations and limited pride about IP identity due to negative stereotypes, and (iv) unwillingness to be counted as IPs.

Chief Yasmin Alonto-Naga's (NCMF) presentation covered the role and structure of the NCMF, the Muslim Filipino Groups, and status and challenges from a Census of Population of Muslim Filipinos. NCMF's working definition of Muslim Filipinos is "Filipino citizen who identify themselves as Muslim are Muslim Filipinos. The term Muslim Filipinos are not exclusively for the Bangsamoro people or the known 13 Moro Ethnolinguistic Groups of MinSuPala Region. The definition and categorization are not focuses on the political and cultural identity of these groups, but more on religious characteristic". Challenges for NCMF in the Census of Population include the itinerant nature of some Muslim Filipinos, refusals to participate in the survey, surveyor hesitation to go to Muslim areas, and language barriers.

The key discussion and recommendation from this presentation were a promotional campaign to increase awareness on the importance on the participation to the census of population and the significance of civil registration, mobile registration, registration cost reduction, a direct link between birth registration and schooling and healthcare, more engagement between community and religious leaders, and training for Muslim enumerators in each region.

Ms Jomilynn Rebanal's (PSA) presentation outlined the evolution of their working concept of IP over four phases between 2000 to 2024. Members of IP were first identified via self-ascription, second based on blood, third based on blood/descent/consanguinity, and most recently based on consanguinity. The Census of Population and Housing (CPH), identifies 9.8 million Indigenous People in the Philippines, increasing by 1.7 million from 2010 to 2020.

One successful practice shared by the PSA is ethnic inclusion in community-based monitoring system (CBMS), for which PSA is the lead agency. Persons of all ethnicities were involved in the CBMS process as enumerators, data processors, field supervisors, and trainers. The CBMS data set, finalized fora total of 635 cities and municipalities, can be disaggregated based on several social dimensions: sex, ethnicity, age group, *barangay* (village), city, and municipality, employment status, disability status. The PSA also shared plans for including ethnicity data in (i) further censuses, (ii) labor force surveys, and (iii) the registration of vital events.

Dr. Arthur Casanova and Ms Lourdes Zorilla-Hinampas' (KWF) presentation started with the 135 indigenous languages derived from Austronesian family, 107 of these languages belong to the

Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICC)/Indigenous People (IP) in the Philippines. Based on UNESCO's Language Vitality and Endangerment (2003) methodology, they were able to categorize the vitality of these languages as Safe (52%), Unsafe (42%), Definitely Endangered (16%), Critically Endangered (14%), and Extinct (10%). KWF identified forty (40) languages as endangered—22 in Luzon, 10 in Visayas, and 8 in Mindanao. Language endangerment is driven by socio-economic conditions, discrimination, negative attitudes toward indigenous languages, intermarriages, and loss of language function. KFW stressed that ethnolinguistic IP data is critically important for CFL's national agenda for the preservation of endangered languages 2023-2025. This agenda includes a framework of plans for the revitalization of endangered languages and preservation of indigenous languages. These efforts build on ongoing work, such as support of local government units for the languages revitalization and immersion project, ongoing since 2017 through. The project included two components (i) Bahay-Wika/language Nest and (ii) master-apprentice language learning program.

Ms Hannah Giray's (DSWD) presentation stressed the importance of IP data management for social protection. The challenges of data management, including absence of standardized IP classification across programs and services, and difficulty in capturing indigenous knowledge systems and practices, have resulted in inadequately tailored interventions for IP. Operational challenges are exacerbated by low turnout for enrollment for social protection programs and power struggles among IP leaders. The DSWD shared their new comprehensive Data Governance Framework which aims to address some of these challenges. The framework covers data lifecycle management (data collection and preprocessing, data quality, data archiving, retention, and disposal, and data access and sharing), data architecture and infrastructure (data modeling and design, data storage and operations, data integration and interoperability, reference and master data, and data warehousing and business intelligence), data insights and utilization (data analytics and reporting, metadata management), and data privacy and security (data protection protocols). The framework will be rolled out over the course of 2025, with (i) issuance and adoption of the DSWD Data Governance Framework (Q1 2025), (ii) development of detailed operational guidelines (Q2 2025), (iii) dissemination and rollout activities (Q3 2025), and (iv) implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities (Q4 2025 and onwards).

Ms Maria Lourie Victor's (DepEd) presentation focused on the IP Education program (IPEd), which is the DepEd response to the right of IP communities to basic education through the inclusion of Indigenous Cultural Communities in education planning. The program is supported by data management systems such as a Basic Education Information System (BEIS), Mother Tongue-based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE), and Learner Information System (LIS). However, the DepEd still has concerns about these data set in terms of number of IP learners, location, languages, and awareness about IP issues that can impact data collection. Moving forward, the DepEd would like to ensure identification of two ethnicities (i.e. for IP learners whose parents came from different ethnicities) to avoid the view that one ethnicity is more superior than another, inclusion of indigenous religion, identification of language, self-determination of IP name, measurement of learning outcomes. Urgent needs DepEd identified are an ethnicity list shared across agencies, consistent naming and spelling of ICC and ICC languages, an accurate population count of IPs to be able to target and generate gross and net enrollment rates.

Ms Irene Hizon's (DOH) presentation covered indigenous people health, the issue of unserved and underserved areas (UUA) & geographically isolated and disadvantaged area (GIDA), and *Purokalusugan* (Health District). The DOH presented its IP strategic plan for health (2025-2028), which has provisions for improved service delivery (access to quality, affordability, and culture-sensitivity of primary care services for ICCs/IPs within the health/primary care provider network), governance and management systems (strengthened ICCs/IPs health leadership, workforce/ Human Resource for Health (HRH), health information system, and institutions), and health promotion (promoting health and well-being and disease preventions among ICCs/Ips).

International Good Practices Presentations and Discussions

In addition to the government agencies' presentations, the workshop also included presentations on international best practices by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the Mexican Institute of Statistics, the U.S. Statistics Bureau, the University of Waikato (New Zealand), the International Labor Organization (ILO), and government representatives from Cambodia.

Mr Martin Oelz's (ILO) presented the IP related international legal framework, including ILO's constitution, the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No.111), and the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169). The Philippines have ratified the Discrimination Convention (No.111) but not the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No. 169). ILO highlighted the policy report using data from ILO's Harmonized Microdata Collection (from labor force surveys). LFS data disaggregated by ethnicity is available for 47 of the 187 ILO Member states, the Philippines not among them so far.

The key recommendations from ILO were: (1) disaggregated data is essential for addressing inequalities through appropriate polies and their monitoring, (2) a human right based approach is needed – consultation and participation of concerned groups in development methodologies, classifications, (3) ethnicity variable is missing in Philippines Labor Survey, (4) step by step harmonization across data sources, and (5) consideration of ratification of ILO Convention No. 169.

Dr Mauricio Rodriguez's (Mexico's National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)) presentation highlighted a set of international and regional legal frameworks Mexico's government has applied such as ILO Convention 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, and ECLAC (a method for the identification of ethnic groups based around self-recognition of identity, common origin, culture & territoriality). In Mexico's population and housing census 2020, which identified 8.1% of total households as IP, IP data was captured with two criteria: linguistic and self-recognition of identity.

One best practice shared from the Mexico is the deployment of pecialized technical committees (STC) in development sectors such as health, education, population and demography. Guidelines for the collection of statistical data on the indigenous population are promoted within the committees. For example, STC on Disability Information and STC on Health promotes the collection of statistical data such indigenous communities or spoken indigenous languages in birth, death and fetal death certificates. STC on Educational Information work to create the continuous education statistics system. This format captures basic statistical information, such as student body and personnel, and the number of indigenous language speakers among both. STC on information on the

integral protection of the rights of children and adolescents ensures participation in the updating of indicators on children and adolescents. NEGI further provided technical support in the creation of the first national electronic certificate of disability

Professor Tahu Kukutai's (The University of Waikato, New Zealand) presentation underscored the importance of a legal framework to ensure IP data collection and coordination from different stakeholders, based on the experience of data collection on Maori descent. The census 2018 had a gap of ethnic data that put a Maori electorate seat at risk, and resulted in significant political debate. In response, the 2019 Mana Orite (equal authority) relationship agreement between Statistics New Zealand and the Data Iwi (ethnic) Leaders Group of the National Iwi (Tribal) Chairs forum provided for a shared work program to advance tribal data priorities and aspirations. The program has two key components (1) IP leading a significant field data collection operation for Census 2023, and (2) to build IP capacity and capability to undertake data analytics. Based on this experience, New Zealand could develop their Data and Statistics Act 2022. The New Zealand presentation emphasized the importance of IP participation in data collection and analysis and of legal frameworks to ensure the effective coordination among different levels and units of the government agencies.

Mr Luke Verghese's (Australian Bureau Statistics) presentation encompassed the importance role of legal and policy framework for IP Data verification and application, practical data collection method through community engagement approach, data sovereignty & governance, data integration, and data services. The Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975 established ABS as an independent statutory authority, the office of Australian Statistician, and the Australian Statistics Advisory Council. The Census and Statistics Act 1905 provided the authority to conduct statistical collections, when necessary to direct a person to provide statistical information, and the requirement to publish and disseminate compilations and analyses of statistical information, to maintain the confidentiality of information collected under the Act. For data collection, ABS ensures engagement management unit and managers. Data collection process covers all of Australia through knock on doors to identify IP households, optimum number of adults and children for interview, face-to-face interviews using trained interviewers, assistance from local IP communities, and culturally appropriate interview questions for IPs.

IP Data Sovereignty ensures the right of IP to exercise ownership over IP Data. Ownership of data can be expressed through the creation, collection, access, analysis, interpretation, management, dissemination and reuse of IP Data. The IP Data governance framework calls for (i) partnering with IP, (ii) building data related capabilities, (iii) providing knowledge of data assets, and (iv) building inclusive data systems. The objective of data governance and sovereignty is to work together to tell stories with data. ABS also shared the experience of data integration and services from different sources such as the census of population and housing, surveys of people and households, and administrative data. ABS presented the current data integration system, called person level integrated data asset (PLIDA). PLIDA is a secure data asset combining information on health, education, government payments, income and taxation, employment, and population demographics (including the Census) over time.

Dr Bunnak Poch's (Ministry of Planning, Cambodia) delivered a presentation on the Cambodian National policy on the Development of Indigenous People (2009), which has four specific goals: (i) all indigenous peoples shall have a living standard beyond starvation and extreme poverty, (ii) all

indigenous peoples shall be provided with at least nine years of fundamental education and shall be provided with appropriate vocational skills training services according to their needs and based on the geographical areas in which they live, (iii) indigenous peoples have been provided with good health services, and (iv) the cultures of indigenous peoples have been carefully protected and safeguarded. CMP highlighted the important role of data quality and consistency to implement these socio-economic development goals for IPs.

One thought-provoking discussion on this Cambodian presentation was about the need improve quality and consistency in ethnic data, while at the same time ensuring the effective use of existing ethnic data in social development policy and planning. For example, the National IP development policy covers ten different development sectors: 1) culture, 2) education and vocational training, 3) health, 4) environment 5) land, 6) agriculture and water resources, 7) infrastructure, 8) justice, 9) tourism, and 10) industry, mines and energy.

All international experiences presented illustrated that a specific legal act, IP data governance, and standardized IP data collection procedure are critical to establishing quality IP data set, which can then be applied in IP-tailored social development policy and program formulation and delivery.

Panel Discussion and Outcomes

The common concern across the presentations in this workshop was the need to harmonize IP definition and data collection based on revised legal and policy recommendation for IP data governance that take into account the experiences of the different agencies involved. Accordingly, the two key questions discussed by the different government agencies in the panel were: (1) How can we harmonize and standardize IP concept & definition and data collection? (2) How can we collectively develop a legal framework for IP data collection questions and procedures?

PSA proposed the inclusion of ethnic data in (i) successive censuses, (ii) in the labor force survey conducted every two years, and (iii) in the main forms for registration of vital events. PSA is already engaged in consultations with the Philippines Government to create the legal basis for these changes. NCIP suggested forming an Interagency Task Force to improve coordination, and updating a master IP list through community level consultation. The DepEd recommended using the existing IP data developed from its IPEd program, already developed on the basis of community consultations, rather than conducting a new series of consultation. The DSWD has offered the existing Data Governance framework, and next steps for IP data improvement such as ongoing data harmonization initiatives such as *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program's* (English: Conditional Cash Transfer) system reengineering and *i-Registro* (Dynamic Social Registry). DOH will scale up their pilot program and will feed into the ethnic data harmonization process.

Based on the discussion from this workshop, draft standards and a legal framework for IP data collection will be developed. Two immediate actions the government agencies can undertake in their interagency meetings are creating a master list and incorporating an ethnic variable in the labor force survey. Specific steps agreed were: (i) to begin data collection and harmonization based on existing IP data, which includes 222 IP groups and 110 languages; and (ii) to form an Interagency Task Force to coordinate the next actions of each government unit and to deliberate how to harmonize and collectively develop standardized data collection method and a new IP data legal framework. The

World Bank's social development team will support this process by hiring an international IP statistics advisor, a local IP data specialist, and a local statistician to draft standards for IP definitions, survey questions, and legal process. The social development team will also organize a workshop to review the draft standards with the interagency task force from NCIP, PSA, DSWD, KWF, NCMF, DepEd and DOH.

Next Steps

Based on the panel discussion, the government agencies and the World Bank's social development team developed five key action items:

1. Form an interagency task force (technical working group) comprising PSA, NCIP, DSWD, KWF, NCMF, DepEd and DoH,
2. Discuss the necessary actions to harmonize and standardize IP definition, questions, and data collection processes, and develop a legal framework. This will start with the existing dataset of 222 IP groups and 110 IP languages and harmonize from there (to be completed by government agencies by February 2025). Two quick-win actions that can be coordinated among the government agencies are (i) creating a master list of IPs and (ii) incorporating an ethnic variable in the labor force survey.
3. Hire an international IP statistics advisor, local IP consultant, and a local statistician to develop standardized guidelines and procedures for IP data collection methods, as well as policy and legal requirement (to be completed by the World Bank in June 2025).
4. Organize a deep-dive technical workshop where the draft developed by the IP consultant and Statistician will be shared with government agencies (to be completed by the World Bank in May 2025).
5. Finalize the first draft of the IP data collection method standardization and legal framework (to be completed by the World Bank in June 2025).

Annex A. Workshop Agenda

Day 1, Monday, January 27, 2025	
8:00am – 8:30am	**Registration** (30mins)
8:30am – 9:00am	**Welcome and Introduction** (30mins) Aliah Dimaporo, Undersecretary, Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Minerva Eloisa P. Esquivias, Deputy National Statistician, Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Jennifer Pia Sibug-Las, Chairperson, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Dr Moya Collett, Chargé d'affaires, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), Australia Zafer Mustafaoglu, Country Director, World Bank
9:00am – 9:20am	**Topic 1. Setting the stage:** **1.1 Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines, Context, definitions and categorization.** NCIP (20mins)
9:20am – 9:40am	**1.2 Muslim Filipinos. Definition and categorization, nationally and BARMM**. Yasmin Alonto-Naga, Settlement Division Chief, National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF) (20mins)
9:40am – 10:00am	**1.3 Status of Indigenous Peoples Data in National Statistics. Census, surveys, and administrative data.** PSA (20mins)
10:00am - 10:40am	**Q&A (Sit-down Panel Discussion)** (40mins)
10:40am – 11:00am	**Coffee Break** (20mins)
11:00am - 11:30am	**The relevance of data and statistics on Indigenous Peoples and ethnic minorities in the Philippines for policy and inclusive development. Key findings and policy recommendations from *No Data, No Story: Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines (2024)*** Carlos Perez-Brito, Senior Social Development Specialist, World Bank (30mins)
11:30am – 11:50am	**Q&A** (20mins)
11:50am – 12:10pm	**Cambodia Presentation** (20mins) H.E. Dr. Bunnak Poch, Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning, Cambodia Mr. Kuntheary Som, Project Manager, Cambodia Indigenous People Organization
12:10pm – 12:20pm	**Q&A** (10mins)
12:20pm – 1:20pm	**Lunch Break** (60mins)
1:20pm – 1:40pm	**Indigenous Peoples languages and ethnolinguistic groups** Komisyon ng Wikang Filipino (KWF) (20mins)
1:40pm – 3:20pm	**Q&A (Sit-down Panel Discussion)** (100mins)
3:20pm – 3:40pm	**Coffee Break** (20mins)
3:40pm - 4:25pm *8:40am - 9:25am (CET)*	**Promoting Visibility of Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Minorities in Labour Statistics: International Principles and ILO Experiences** Martin Oelz**,** Senior Specialist, International Labor Organization (ILO) (45mins)
4:25pm – 4:50pm	**Day 1 Wrap Up** (25mins)

Day 2, Tuesday, January 28, 2025	
8:30am – 9:15am *6:30pm – 7:15pm* *(Jan 27; CST)*	**Topic 2. Standards and Guidelines:** **2.1 International Good Practices Mexico: National Institute of Statistics and Geography** Dr. Mauricio Rodriguez**,** General Director of Sociodemographic Statistics, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), Mexico (45mins)
9:15am – 9:30am	**Q&A** (15mins)
9:30am – 9:40am	**(Recap) Challenges in data collection, disaggregation, and dissemination of statistics on indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.** Carlos Perez-Brito, Senior Social Development Specialist, World Bank (10mins)
9:40am – 10:00am	**2.2. How to harmonize and standardize current dataset and information systems** **2.2.1 Data Planning and Governance efforts from DSWD. Experience from the 4Ps Program.** Policy Development & Planning Bureau, DSWD (20mins)
10:00am – 10:20am	**2.2.2 Data Planning and Governance efforts from the Department of Health (DOH)** Department of Health (20mins)
10:20am - 10:40am	**2.2.3 Data Planning and Governance efforts from the Department of Education (DepEd)** Department of Education (20mins)
10:40am - 11:00am	**Q&A** (20mins)
11:00am – 11:10am	**Coffee Break** (10mins)
11:10am – 11:55am *4:10pm – 4:55pm* *(NZ time)*	**Indigenous Data in Aotearoa New Zealand: A blueprint for the future?** Tahu Kukutai, Professor, The University of Waikato (45mins)
11:55am – 12:10pm	**Q&A** (15mins)
12:10pm – 1:10pm	**Lunch Break** (60mins)
1:10pm – 1:50pm *4:10pm – 4:50pm* *(Canberra Time)*	**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics in Australia** Luke Verghese, Director of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (40mins)
1:50pm - 2:50pm	**2.3 Standardization and Harmonization: How to move forward on a common approach in terms of questions and methodologies.** DSWD, PSA, NCIP, NCMF, DOH, DepEd, KWF, and others (60mins)
2:50pm – 3:00pm	**Coffee Break** (10mins)
3:00pm – 4:00pm	**Topic 3. Policies and legislations** **Open Discussion:** **What kind of policies and legislation is needed to move the needle and what are some of the potential risk and challenges.** All (60mins)
4:00pm – 4:30pm	**Next Steps** (30mins)

Annex B. List of Participants

Organization/Institution	Name	Designation/Office	Signature
Asian Development Bank	**Bruce Dunn**	Director	
Asian Development Bank	**Dindi Tisha Samsuya**	Senior Safeguards Officer	
Asian Development Bank	**Mitchel Bullecer**	Associate Safeguards Officer (Social)	
Australian Embassy - DFAT	**Moya Colett**	Deputy Ambassador	
Australian Embassy - DFAT	**Abigail Bakker**	Second Secretary	
Australian Embassy - DFAT	**Jore Rico-de Leon**	Senior Program Officer	
Cambodia Indigenous People Organization (CIPO)	**Kuntheary Som**	Project Manager	
Department of Education	**Maria Lourie Victor**	Head	
Department of Education	**Aivan Kharlo Sueno**	Information Systems Analyst II	
Department of Education	**Marieta Atienza**	Project Development Officer V	
Department of Health	**Gerna Manatad**	DIRECTOR IV	
Department of Health	**Alfonso Miguel Regala**	Medical Officer V	
Department of Health	**Romcy Sagucio**	Senior Health Program Officer	
Department of Health	**Bently Roxas**	Director IV	
Department of Health	**Joshua Jay Ilustre**	Health Program Officer II	
Department of Health	**Mar Wynn Bello**	Director IV	
Department of Social Work and Development (DSWD)	**Aliah Dimaporo**	Undersecretary	
Department of Social Work and Development (DSWD)	**Daniel G. Atienza**	Senior Administrative Assistant III	
Department of Social Work and Development (DSWD)	**Quennie Arien Magana**	Project Development Officer III (4Ps)	
Department of Social Work and Development (DSWD)	**Hannah A. Giray-Carcido**	Assistant Bureau Director (PDBP)	

Organization/Institution	Name	Designation/Office	Signature
Department of Social Work and Development (DSWD)	**Raquel O. Celeste**	Division Chief (PDPB)	
Department of Social Work and Development (DSWD)	**John Paul D. Aldeza**	Project Development Officer IV (PDPB)	
Department of Social Work and Development (DSWD)	**Christopher A. Saavedra**	OIC Chief, IT Division (NHTO)	
Department of Social Work and Development (DSWD)	**Jewel M. Refran**	Statistician IV (NHTO)	
Department of Social Work and Development (DSWD)	**April Loise L. del Rosario**	Project Development Officer IV (KALAHI CIDSS)	
Department of Social Work and Development (DSWD)	**Kenneth John B. Andohoyan**	Project Development Officer IV (KALAHI CIDSS)	
Komisyon ng Wikang Filipino	**Dr. Art Casanova**	Chairperson	
Komisyon ng Wikang Filipino	**Lourdes "Jing" Hinampas**	Director	
League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP)	**Andrea Loriaga**	Executive Director of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP)	
Ministry of Planning, Royal Government of Cambodia	**Bunnak Poch**	Secretary of State	
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)	**Atty. Harriet N. Abyadang**	Director, Office on Policy, Planning & Research (OPPR)	
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)	**Dr. Carlos P. Buasen, Jr.**	Director, Office on Education, Culture & Health (OECH)	
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)	**Reynaldo A. Dingal**	Director, Office on Socio-Economic Services & Special Concerns (OSESSC)	
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)	**Engr. Mary Grace P. Buasen**	Director, Administrative Service (AS)	

Organization/Institution	Name	Designation/Office	Signature
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)	**Dahlialyn D. Dait-Cawed**	Director, Foreign Assisted Programs and International Relations Office (FAPIRO)	
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)	**Glenda A. Pua**	Division Chief, Socio-Economic Development Division - OSESSC	
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)	**Alvin Benedict D. Del Castillo**	Division Chief, Information and Research Division – OPPR	
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)	**Raychelou T. Valencia**	Division Chief, Information and Communications Technology Division	
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)	**Jennifer Sibug-Las**	Chairperson	
National Commission on Muslim Filipinos	**Yasmin Alonto-Naga**	Chief - Settlement Division, NCMF-Bureau of Muslim Settlement	
National Commission on Muslim Filipinos	**Aida T. Madale**	Acting Chief - Relief Assistance and Disaster Coordination Division, NCMF-Bureau of Muslim Settlement	
National Commission on Muslim Filipinos	**Norolaine D. Pacasum**	DMO-IV, NCMF-Bureau of Muslim Settlement	
National Commission on Muslim Filipinos	**Sittie Ainna M. Lomondot**	DMO II, NCMF-Bureau of Muslim Settlement	
National Commission on Muslim Filipinos	**Watha M. Omar**	DMO-I, NCMF-Bureau of Muslim Settlement	
National Commission on Muslim Filipinos	**Sahraman C. Disomimba**	DMO-III, NCMF-Bureau of Muslim Settlement	
PhilHealth	**Lemuel Untalan**	Vice President, Member Management Group	
PhilHealth	**Melody Gabuya**	Division Chief IV, Indirect Contributor	

Organization/Institution	Name	Designation/Office	Signature
Philippine Statistics Authority	**Minerva Eloisa P. Esquivias**	OIC-Deputy National Statistician, CTCO	
Philippine Statistics Authority	**Angelie Grace B. Aycardo**	Chief Statistical Specialist, SS-SSD	
Philippine Statistics Authority	**Michelle Robles-Natial**	Statistical Specialist II, SS-SSD	
Philippine Statistics Authority	**Anne Louise Gatmaitan**	Statistical Specialist I, SS-SSD	
Philippine Statistics Authority	**Harlene Mae Santos**	Statistical Analyst - COSW, SS-SSD	
Philippine Statistics Authority	**Frederick Castillo**	Statistical Analyst - ~~COSW, SS-SSD~~ CBSD	
Philippine Statistics Authority	**Jomilynn R. Rebanal**	Senior Statistical Specialist, NCS-PHCD	
World Bank	**Zafer Mustafaoglu**	Country Director	
World Bank	**Carlos Perez Brito**	Senior Social Development Specialist	
World Bank	**Thiha Ko Ko**	Social Development Specialist	
World Bank	**Marjorie Inigo**	Team Assistant	
World Bank	**Melchor Rael Jacinto**	Consultant	
World Bank	**Mayumi Corazon C. Pimentel**	Consultant	
Department of Health	Irene V. Hizon	Supervising Health program officer - BLHSD	
NCIP	CHRISTINE SABELLA	EA V Chief of Staff of Atty	
NCIP	Jovelyne C. Cruzat	Project Development Officer II	
Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino	Lourdes Hermosa	Chief Language Researcher	
NCIP	Zoraida Dmabata		
NCIP	Jomar Constantino		
WB	Shawn Tan		
DepEd	JOSE LAVA	Educ. Program Specialist II	
NCIP	JENNIFER LINAO	OIC II	
DEPED	Arjane Sotto	TA	
DOH	JOHN ULYSSES M. GOW	OIC-DC	

Annex C. Workshop Presentations

1. Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines, Context, definitions and categorization
2. Muslim Filipinos. Definition and categorization, nationally and BARMM
3. Status of Indigenous Peoples Data in National Statistics. Census, surveys, and administrative data
4. The relevance of data and statistics on Indigenous Peoples and ethnic minorities in the Philippines for policy and inclusive development. Key findings and policy recommendations from *No Data, No Story: Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines (2024)*
5. Data On Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Minorities in Cambodia: Availability, Usage, and Inconsistency
6. Indigenous Peoples languages and ethnolinguistic groups
7. Promoting Visibility of Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Minorities in Labour Statistics: International Principles and ILO Experiences
8. International Good Practices Mexico: National Institute of Statistics and Geography
9. Data Planning and Governance efforts from DSWD. Experience from the 4Ps Program.
10. Data Planning and Governance efforts from the Department of Health (DOH)
11. Data Planning and Governance efforts from the Department of Education (DepEd)
12. Indigenous Data in Aotearoa New Zealand: A blueprint for the future?
13. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics in Australia

Annex D. Workshop Photos


Timeline for Developing Standards for Collecting IP Data and Cultural Communities (4 Steps)
1. Workshop 1: Workshop on Data and Information on Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Communities in the Philippines, January 27-28, 2025
2. Hiring consultants
1. Statistics expert
2. IP expert
3. Statistics advisor
• Tasks:
• International good practices
• Draft standards based on review of local institutions
3. Workshop 2: Presentation of Draft Standards
4. Draft of legal administrative framework
• Tentative: June 2025


Workshop on Data and Information
on Indigenous Peoples and
Cultural Communities in the Philippines
January 27-28, 2025
Manila, Philippines
DSWD
THE WORLD BANK