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11.08.22



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Ifugao
OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN
Capitol, Lagawe, Ifugao

27 September 2022

HON. JERRY U. DALIPOG
Provincial Governor
This Province

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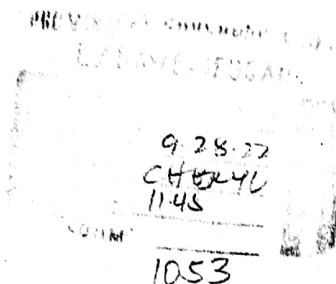
SIR:

The Sangguniang Panlalawigan (SP) is transmitting herewith **Provincial Ordinance No. 2022-21 known as the "Ayangan Congress Ordinance"**, for your information, and/or basis of appropriate action.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

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MIGUEL B. DIMALNAT JR., MNSA
Sanggunian Secretary



CERTIFICATION

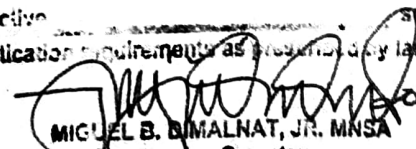
Provincial Ordinance No. 2022-21

Is hereby declared **APPROVED** per Section 54, Local

Government Code (Republic Act No. 7160)

effective

subject to
publication requirements as prescribed by law.


MIGUEL B. DIMALNAT, JR. MNSA
Sanggunian Secretary

RECOGNIZING THE CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF THE AYANGAN TRIBE OF THE PROVINCE OF IFUGAO, THROUGH AN "ANNUAL AYANGAN CONGRESS" AND PROVIDING FUNDS THEREFOR

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In the Province of Ifugao, anthropology and language studies grouped the Ifugao people into three major ethno-linguistic divisions. They are the Ayangan, Tawali and Kalanguya. Fortunately, one of the most studied cultural groups in the Cordilleras is the Tawali of Ifugao. If not specified, cultures of the other ethno-linguistic groups like the Ayangan and Kalanguya are subsumed under the Tawali. But equally, the Ayangans of Ifugao have heritage properties and practices that remain oral or undocumented. At present, Ayangans sub-groups are found in nine (9) out of the eleven (11) municipalities of Ifugao. The i-Bahelna and i-Henanga dominantly inhabit the municipalities of Mayoyao and Aguinaldo. Ayangans of Banaue are referred as the *Il-lagud*.

They inhabit the Barangays of Ducligan, Anaba and Bannaw on the South East and on the North-east are barangays of Banaan, Batad, Cambulo and Pula. Humalophop, which used to be a sitio of Ducligan, Banaue was ceded to Hingyon upon its creation as a Municipality. In the municipality of Lagawe, they are referred to as the *i-adjang* or *i-ayyang* of upper and Lower Ayangan. They are largely spread in the twelve barangays of Abinuan, Banga, Buy-o, Caba, Dulao, Jucbong, Luta, Montabiong, Olilicon, Ponghal, Pullaan and Tupaya. Some families of Ayangan from Lagawe crossed the Ibulao river and settled in the barangays of Hucab and Bolog in the Municipality of Kiangnan including Mappit, recognized as a Special Economic Zone of the Municipality.

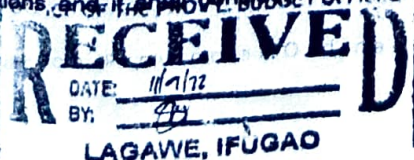
On the other hand, Ayangans from Ducligan migrated directly to Asipulo and settled in the Barangays of Haliap (Hojap) and Panubtuban. The intermarriages of this population with Lower and Upper Ayangans of Lagawe brought expansion to other barangays to include barangays of Pula, Cawayan and Lower Choleh (Duli) of Barangay Camandag. The Ayangans of Lamut, sometimes referred as *i-riverside* are found in the barangays of Ambasa, Pieza, Maggulun, Umilag, Julowon, Panopdopan and Lucban. On the Eastern side, Ayangans inhabit the barangays of Bimpal, Nayon, Payawan, Hapid and Pugol. Alfonso Lista Ayangans are sometimes identified by their place of origins like *i-Chu'llig*, *i-Henanga* and *i-Fahher*. Majority are found in the barangays of Caragasan, Pinto, Killing, Calimag and Namnama.

As mentioned earlier, many cultural practices and materials of the Ayangans vanished simply because very few take interest and passion to document and transmit their rich culture. Ironically, the present generation of the young is assimilated to the world's mindset characterized by social and economic status, educational attainment and government-held positions for which the Ayangans, in general, is late in these development domains. Either by internal apathy characterized by the attitude of fragmented and divided action, intra-ethnic prejudices, fear and shame of the negative perception and connotation towards the Ayangan identity or external discrimination and socio-political biases, these conditions make the Ayangans a minority voice and representation in the province in spite of their number and territorial advantage.

Therefore, in order to espouse inclusive development for the whole province, this ordinance aims to establish and institutionalize this Annual Ayangan Congress. This platform serves as a strategy to keep building the Ayangan heritage, unite the Ayangan sub-group's consciousness and appreciation of their identity and inspire collective and collaborative action with other tribes for the development of the province.

That the 1987 Philippine Constitution Article II, Section 22 imposes the duty on the State to recognize and promote the rights of the indigenous cultural communities within the framework of national unity and development. Further in the Indigenous People's Right Act, provides that "The state shall recognize, respect and protect the rights of the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICC/IP) to preserve and develop their cultures, traditions and institutions, and the role of their customary systems in the formulation of national laws and policies."

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PROV'L PLANNING & DEV'T. OFFICE
11/9/2022
[Signature]

Moreover, in Chapter IV, section 13 of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act, "The state recognizes the inherent right of ICCs and IPs to self-governance and self-determination and respects the integrity of their values, practices and institutions consequently, the state shall guarantee the right of ICC/IPs to freely pursue their economic social and cultural development".

In the context of the well-being, harmony and unity of all cultural tribes of the province, this humble representation gives high importance, respect and support for the recognition, appreciation, protection and promotion of the rights and identity of our Ayangan brothers and sisters. One concrete way of manifesting our unified action is through the declaration and celebration of the "Annual Ayangan Congress" that will provide the avenue for all Ayangan sub-groups to meet and showcase their cultural identity; express and draw up their plans and aspirations; involve in policy making and participate and engage in talks about their development.

Therefore, this ordinance is imperative that will give meaning to the provisions of the laws mentioned above. This humble representation believes also that this ordinance support, expand and sustain socio-cultural and tourism programs and activities of the province.



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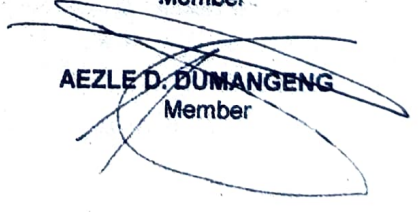


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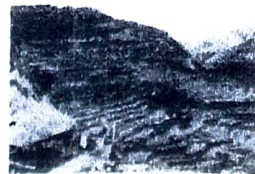
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PROVINCIAL ORDINANCE NO. 2022 - 21

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RECOGNIZING THE CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF THE AYANGAN TRIBE OF THE PROVINCE OF IFUGAO, THROUGH AN "ANNUAL AYANGAN CONGRESS" AND PROVIDING FUNDS THEREFOR

Be it enacted by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, in session assembled, that:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE - This Ordinance shall be known as the "Ayangan Congress Ordinance".

SECTION 2. LEGAL BASIS:

- 1.) **Section 22, Article II of the 1987 Philippine Constitution.** The State recognizes and promotes the rights of indigenous cultural communities within the framework of national unity and development.
- 2.) **Section 13 of RA No. 8371 otherwise known as the Indigenous People's Rights Acts of 1997.** The State recognizes the inherent rights of ICCs/IPs to self-governance and self-determination and respects the integrity of their values, practices and institutions. Consequently, the State shall guarantee the right of ICCs/IPs to freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.
- 3.) **The Indigenous People's Right Act** provides that "The state shall recognize, respect and protect the rights of the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICC/IP) to preserve and develop their cultures, traditions and institutions and it shall consider these rights in the formulation of national laws and policies"

SECTION 3. DECLARATION OF POLICY - The Provincial Government shall continue to know deeper the customs and traditions, and the different culture as a whole of the Ayangan tribe in order to promote an equal recognition, protection and respect among the different tribes in Ifugao. The province shall support the conduct of an annual Ayangan Congress as a venue to achieve the objectives of their ordinance.

SECTION 4. DEFINITION OF TERMS - The following terminologies shall be understood and interpreted, for the purpose of this Ordinance, as the following:

- a. **Ayangan Congress** – it is a gathering of Ayangan delegations from the different covered Barangays or Municipalities.
- b. **Adjang**- the territorial/domain/communities inhabited by the Ayangans.
- c. **I-adjang** – refers to a person/people whose ancestry belongs to the Ayangan tribe or a person who is married to an i-adjang.
- d. **Ijadjang** - refers to a person/ the people claiming Ayangan ethnicity, duty bearers/culture bearers of the Ayangan heritage.
- e. **Ayangan**- one of the major tribes in Ifugao composed of an ethnic group called the "Ijadjang".

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SECTION 5. PURPOSES - The Ordinance, in the spirit of unity and recognition undertakes the following purpose:

- a. To gather all Ayangan Individuals/Elders for a forum that will enhance and promote their well beings as a Tribe;
- b. A platform where all Ayangan people can participate in policy making and decision processes regarding the rights, benefits and well-being of the Ayangans as a tribe;
- c. Promote the communal/tribal and ethnic spirit and social significance of their various customs and other unique rituals of the Ayangan people in Ifugao as their very own culture;
- d. Call for all Ayangan people assisted by the government to start documenting and transmitting their own culture and chart their own future;
- e. It is a means to instill pride to the cultural identity of the members of the Ayangan tribe to work at par in unity and cooperation with other tribes in Ifugao.
- f. A venue to create and promote tourism of the province.

SECTION 6. SCOPE AND COVERAGE - This Ordinance shall cover the Adjang and I-adjang/Ijadjang/Ayangan in the Province of Ifugao.

SECTION 7. RESPONSIBLE OFFICE - The Tourism Division under the Provincial Planning and Development Office shall act as the Secretariat and shall be the responsible office to coordinate with all the concerned municipalities of Ifugao relative to the implementation of this ordinance, and as such it shall lead or spearhead the first gathering. Further, it shall act as the convener of the succeeding assemblies in coordination with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP).

SECTION 8. IMPLEMENTATION - Every January of each year, the Tourism Division shall call and form a Planning Committee which shall be mainly composed of at least two (2) Ayangan elders from each municipality, preferably the Municipal or Barangay Indigenous Person Mandatory Representative (IPMR) and Indigenous peoples Organization (IPO) leaders. The main function of the committee is to decide and plan on the main feature or activities of that congress and to decide on the specific dates and venue of that gathering.

SECTION 9. VENUE AND SCHEDULE OF THE CELEBRATION - The Ayangan Congress shall take place alternately at any of the identified Ayangan Barangays or Municipalities or as may be decided by the Committee, and on the day/month to be decided by the Committee. The schedule and venue is dependent on the kind of festival or activities to be decided as the main feature of the gathering.

SECTION 10. FUNDING - The Provincial Government shall annually appropriate an amount of at least Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php500,000.00) for the implementation of this Ordinance. This shall be disbursed based on a Work and Financial Plan prepared by the Provincial Tourism Division with the recommendation of Local Finance Committee, and approved by the Provincial Governor.

SECTION 11. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE. - If any provision of this Ordinance is held unconstitutional or invalid, the other provisions thereof shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 12. EFFECTIVITY CLAUSE - This Ordinance, if approved, shall take effect immediately and shall remain in force until amended or repealed.