

Chapter I.

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE PROVINCE OF IFUGAO

The name Ifugao comes from the word *Ipugo* meaning “from the hill.” The Spanish colonizers then changed the term *Ipugo* to *Ifugaw* before the Americans modified it to its present name – IFUGAO. The name Ifugao refers to the province. At the same time, it is also used as a collective term referring to the people in the province. Today however, the Ifugaos are more known according to the dialects they speak. There exist three major ethnolinguistic groups in Ifugao namely *Ayangan*, *Tuwali*, and *Kalanguya*.

THEORIES ON THE ORIGIN AND MIGRATION OF THE IFUGAOS*

According to Ifugao mythology, *Wigan* and *Bugan* are the ancestors of the Ifugaos who had lived in a village called *Kiyyangan* (now Kiangnan). They are believed to be children of deities in Kabunyan or the Skyworld. By some force of circumstance and with the consent of their father, *Wigan* and *Bugan* married each other and went to live in *Daya* or the Western world where they begot two boys and three girls. Years after, their descendants inhabited the Ifugao world. After the occurrence of a great flood, it is believed that only *Kabigat* and his sister *Bugan* survived. Eventually, they married each other and settled in *Kiyyangan* where they had many children.

Aside from the myth, there exist three other theories on the origin and migration of the Ifugaos – all concluded by prominent scholars on Cordillera studies. The first is that of H. Otley Beyer, as cited by Dulawan (2005) stating that, “the ancestors of the Ifugao belonged to the first wave of Malays who came to the Philippines from the southeastern part of the Asian continent many centuries ago.” Beyer claims that these ancestors occupied the area around Lingayen Gulf from where their descendants decided to move to the North. Upon reaching Bokod in Benguet, they traversed to Kayapa (now a municipality in Nueva Vizcaya) “where they settled and built the rice terraces.” Many years after, their descendants moved northeast to Ifugao, passing through Asipulo, Kiangnan and Hingyon and finally settling in Banaue “where they began the construction of the first rice terraces in Ifugao” (12). Beyer claims that the rice terraces in Kayapa are older than those in Banaue which is why he believed that the descendants of the Ifugao ancestors migrated from Kayapa to Ifugao. This theory however, is criticized by other researchers because

there is no concrete evidence of culture similarity between the people in Kayapa and the people in Banaue.

On the other hand, Felix Keesing (quoted in Dulawan 2005) theorized that, “the present-day Ifugao are descendants of a people who lived in Central Cagayan Valley.” Because the Spanish colonizers were taking over Cagayan and Isabela that time, some of the people fled to Nueva Vizcaya, and others went to the mountains in what is now Ifugao. Dulawan states that Keesing based his theory on the “discovery” of a terraced place near Carig (now Santiago City) where there are *gabi* plants. Since rice terraces are common in Ifugao, and the people their plant *gabi*, Keesing concluded that, “the fields and *gabi* plants found in Carig were abandoned by the Ifugao when they retreated farther into the mountains of Ifugao” (12). Dulawan however, comments that the practice of rice terracing is prominent in Southeast Asia, and that *gabi* is cultivated worldwide.

The third theory is concluded by Roy F. Barton (1969) in which he claims that “Ifugao land was settled by migrations from various directions that displaced the aboriginal Negritos” (quoted in Dulawan 2005). According to him, there was a migration of Kankanaey across the Cordillera to the West which explains the “very close kinship between the Kankanaey and Ifugao languages.” Other migrating groups which Barton identified include “the Ifugao of the Lamot Valley” speaking another different language from the Ifugaos, and the “Ifugaos of Lagawe” having a secret language for which only a few were able to converse. There were also the “Silipanes” who were rice cultivators. They are found in the eastern foothills, and they have a “different religion and speak a different dialect from other Ifugaos,” including those from Mayoyao who have a different culture and preference (13).

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF IFUGAO

Ifugao as a Politico-Military Unit of Nueva Vizcaya during the Spanish Regime

Ifugao became a politico-military unit of the Spanish colonial government in 1889 as ordered by Governor General Valeriano Weyler with Quiangan (now Kiangan) as the seat of government. This strengthened the number of armed forces aiming to put the people under Spanish authority. When Governor Weyler left ifugao and returned to Spain, he left Kiangan with at least 135 civil guards to command.

The Ifugaos – known to be a warring tribe – started attacking the Spanish military forces in Kiangan then in the whole Ifugao after Weyler left. The series of attacks on the Spanish military outposts in other parts of Ifugao eventually weakened the Spanish forces. This resulted in the withdrawal of Spanish forces in Ifugao in early 1898.

Ifugao as a Sub-province during the American Period

After the Spanish attempt to colonize the Ifugaos, the Americans followed in establishing a civil government in Ifugao, assigning Lt. Levi Case as governor in 1902. Lt. Case put up his headquarters in Banaue with Lt. Jefferson Gallman as his assistant. When Lt. Case was promoted and transferred to another assignment, Gallman became Lieutenant Governor in 1905. This was also the year when Ifugao was separated from Nueva Vizcaya and became a sub-province. Sometime in 1910, Gallman transferred his headquarters from Banaue to Kiangan, right where the Kiangan War Memorial Shrine now stands. In early 1913, Gallman was assigned to Zamboanga.

Succeeding Gallman was Lt. Owen Tomlinson who became governor from 1913-1915. He is known for establishing a capitol building in Linda, Kiangan where the Ifugao Museum is now built. Unfortunately, an earthquake destroyed the capitol building in the mid-1920s.

Following Tomlinson is Lt. William Dosser who served longest as Lieutenant Governor from 1915-1927. From 1927-1930, Capt. Mariano Meimban of Pampanga took over as governor of Ifugao. After three years in service, he was replaced by Capt. Pedro Bulan from Cagayan. Bulan's term as Lieutenant Governor marked the end of military rule in Ifugao.

The Commonwealth Era

Kiangan, as a Municipal District during the start of the Philippine Commonwealth era in 1935, became the seat of the Provincial Government of the Sub-Province of Ifugao. The following year, Luis Pawid, Sr. was designated as the first deputy governor of Ifugao until the outbreak of World War II in 1942.

Japanese Regime

During the Japanese occupation in the country from 1942-1945, a number of deputy military governors were appointed by Japanese authorities (See Table 1.1 next page).

Table 1.1: Deputy Military Governors in Ifugao during the Japanese Occupation in the Country

Terms of Office	Names
1942-1943	Jose Dulinayan
1943-1944	Valerio Famorca
1944-1945	Alejandro Fontanilla

Post Liberation Period

After the second World War, when Civilian authority was restored in 1946, the position of Deputy Governor was likewise restored, and Luis Pawid Sr. was reappointed to this position till 1947. Seven other leaders succeeded him, and Victor Codamon was the last to serve as Deputy Governor in 1966 -1967 as presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Deputy Governors during Post Liberation Period

Terms of Office	Names
1946-1947	Luis Pawid, Sr.
1947-1949	Leopoldo Culhi
1949-1952	Alfredo Cappleman
1952-1953	Raymundo Baguilat
1953-1959	Nicolas Liangna
1959-1963	Santiago Habawel
1963-1966	Jose Guinid
1966-1967	Victor Codamon

Ifugao as a Province

Ifugao became a Province when House Bill No. 1526 also known as the Republic Act No. 4695, or the "Division Law of Mountain Province" was signed into law on June 18, 1966. President Marcos inducted on March 26, 1967, the first officials in the Province with Gualberto B. Lumaug as governor, Manuel Tuguinay as vice governor, and Gaspar Ponchinlan and Napoleon Hangdaan as board members. On April 1, 1967, the new province started its operations.

Gualberto Lumaug managed to retain his position as Governor after having won his first formal election on Nov. 14, 1967. Meanwhile, a new set of officials were appointed for other positions. (See Table 1.3 for the list of officials from 1967-2016.)

When Martial Law was declared on September 21, 1972, Lumaug remained as governor of Ifugao until June 15, 1976, when President Marcos terminated his term as provincial governor. The next day, retired B/Gen. Zosimo Paredes, Sr. was appointed to replace Lumaug. After abolishing the Congress, Marcos also ended the Provincial Boards and replaced it with the first Sangguniang Panlalawigan, where vice governors and board members were automatically transferred. Furthermore, Nena Baguilat, Atty. Raymundo Baguilat, Eugenio Dacumos, Berlito Napolitano, Mario Chilagan, Andres Morales and Anacleto Bonayao were appointed as municipal representatives to the new Sanggunian.

A transitory government was created after the 1986 EDSA Revolution; therefore, new local officials were also appointed: Juan Dait, Jr. as OIC Governor, Evelyn Dunuan as OIC Vice Governor, Ramon Bulayungan, Albert Pawingi, Felipe Lacbawan, Angelino Mon-alon, Ricardo Buduhan, Jose Albano, Pedro Chucana (ABC President) and Buena Uyami (KB Chairman) as Board Members. Some of them were replaced after the May 11, 1987 snap election.

In 1987, the Cordillera Administrative Region was created through Executive Order 220 issued by then Pres. Corazon Aquino. An Organic Act which pushes for the region's autonomy failed in the plebiscite on January 30, 1990, thus Ifugao remained under the jurisdiction of the Cordillera Administrative Region. The said Act was rejected by the voting population except Ifugao. In 1997, a new Organic Act was submitted to the plebiscite but was rejected except for Apayao.

Ifugao was divided into two board member districts in 1992. When it moved from 4th class to 3rd class province in 2005, the number of board members increased from six to eight.

In the recent May 9, 2022 elections, re-elected in their positions are; Solomon R. Chungalao as Congressman, Engr. Jerry U. Dalipog as governor and Glenn D. Prudenciano as vice-governor. The eight (8) winning board members are the following, for district 1, re-elected are Ceasario D. Cabbigat and Joselito G. Guyguyon while Alberto D. Binlang Jr. and Jose Jordan T. Gullitiw newly elected. For district 2, re-elected are Orlando H. Addug and Perfecta D. Dulnuan while Peter B. Bunnag and Joseph J. Odan are newly elected. Table 1.3 presents the list of elected officials of the province.

Table 1.3: Elected Officials in the Province

Formal Election	Congressman	Governor	Vice Governor	Board Members	Notes/Ex-Officio Members
March 26, 1967 <i>1st Provincial Board</i>		Gualberto B. Lumauig <i>(appointed)</i>	Manuel N. Tuguinay, Sr. <i>(appointed)</i>	Gaspar Ponchinlan <i>(appointed)</i> Napoleon B. Hangdaan <i>(appointed)</i>	
November 14, 1967 elections <i>2nd Provincial Board</i>		Gualberto B. Lumauig	Carlos C. Luglug Sr.	Dominador M. Famorca Esteban E. Cutiyog	
November 11, 1969 Congressional Election	Atty. Romulo B. Lumauig				
November 8, 1971 Elections <i>3rd Provincial Board</i> (1971-1976)	Atty. Romulo B. Lumauig	Gualberto B. Lumauig	Johnny C. Langbayan, Sr.	Dominador M. Famorca Napoleon B. Hangdaan	
June 1976 <i>4th Sangguniang Panlalawigan</i> (1976-1979)		B/Gen. Zozimo J. Paredes, Jr. <i>(replacement of GBL)</i>		<i>Appointed Members:</i> Johnny C. Langbayan, Sr. Napoleon B. Hangdaan Dominador M. Famorca Andres B. Morales, Sr. Anacleto Bonayao Geronima DL Baguilat Eugenio Dacumos Edward Sakai Raymundo A. Baguilat Mario Chilagan Santiago Lozano Romeo B. Lim-ang Felicisima D. Lumauig Sanitago D. Habawel Federico Nebre Berlito Napolitano Edwin I. Gano	Note: >Provincial Board was abolished >Replaced with Sangguniang Panlalawigan
January 30, 1980 Elections and Plebiscite <i>(No opponents)</i> <i>5th Sangguniang Panlalawigan</i> (1980-1986)	Gualberto B. Lumauig (Assemblyman)	Zosimo J. Paredes, Sr.	Carlos C. Luglug Sr.	Juan B. Dait, Jr. Larry B. Dunuan Esteban E. Cutiyog Pio Changiwang Julian Dulawan Gaudencio Manuel, Sr	<i>(ABC President)</i> Jose P. Albano <i>(KB Chairman)</i> Bella I. Gano/Nora D. Dinamling
May 14, 1984	Jess M. Paredes				
1986 after EDSA Revolution <i>6th Sangguniang Panlalawigan</i> (1986-1987)		Juan B. Dait, Jr. <i>OIC-Governor</i>	Evelyn S. Dunuan <i>OIC-Vice Governor</i>	<i>OIC Board Members:</i> Alberto D. Pawingi Felipe B. Lacbawan Angelino Mon-alon Ricardo Buduhan Ramon B. Bulayungan	<i>(ABC President)</i> Jose Albano/Pedro Chuchana <i>(KB Chairman)</i> Buena B. Uyami

<p>May 11, 1987 Congressional Elections <i>7th</i> <i>Sangguniang Panlalawigan</i> (1987-1988)</p>	Gualberto B. Lumauig	Juan B. Dait, Jr.	Napoleon B. Hangdaan <i>OIC-Vice Governor/ replacer of ED</i>	Ricardo M. Buduhan Jose P. Albano Francisco N. Uyami Alfredo Humiwat John F. Piligan	
<p>January 18, 1988, Elections <i>(Postponed in Ifugao to January 25, 1998)</i> January 25, 1988 Elections <i>8th</i> <i>Sangguniang Panlalawigan</i> (Term: June 30, 1988 – 30 June 1992)</p>		Benjamin B. Cappleman	Atty. Albert D. Pawingi	Herman B. Dinumla Juan B. Dacawe Alfredo Mendoza Geraldo D. Luglug Salcedo D. Likiyan Corazon Montinig	
<p>May 11, 1992 Elections <i>9th</i> <i>Sangguniang Panlalawigan</i> (Term: 30 June, 1992 – 30 June 1995)</p>	Benjamin B. Cappleman	Atty. Albert D. Pawingi	Herman B. Dinumla	<p>District I: Juan B. Dacawe James G. Tayaban Rodolfo T. Dulnuan</p> <p>District II: Gaspar B. Langbayan Juanito A. Licnahan, Sr. Luis P. Natunno</p>	<p>(PCL President) Miguel B. Dimalnat Jr.</p> <p>(Interim PCL President) Peter Udan <i>(replacer of MBD who filed for Vice Mayor)</i></p> <p>(ABC President) Patrick B. Puguon <i>(August 3, 1998-August 31, 1992)</i></p> <p>(SK Fed. President) Jubert H. Himoldang</p>
<p>May 8, 1995 Elections <i>10th</i> <i>Sangguniang Panlalawigan</i> (Term: 30 June, 1995 – 30 June 1998)</p>	Benjamin B. Cappleman	Idefonso N. Dulinayan	Juan B. Dacawe	<p>District I: Dominga Bella G. Takinan Robert B. Mangyao James Tayaban</p> <p>District II: James Beyer Gaspar Langbayan Paterno Buya-ao</p>	<p>(PCL President) Nora B. Luglug</p> <p>(ABC President) Chester D. Bahatan <i>(July 1, 1994-August 31, 1997)</i></p> <p>(SK Fed. President) Jubert H. Himoldang</p>
<p>May 11, 1998 Elections <i>11th</i> <i>Sangguniang Panlalawigan</i></p>	Benjamin B. Cappleman	Idefonso N. Dulinayan	Robert B. Mangyao	<p>District I: Dominga Bella G. Takinan Antonio P. Dumanop Jose S. Guyguyon Miguel B. Dimalnat, Jr.</p>	<p>(PCL President) Gaspar B. Chilagan</p> <p>(ABC President)</p>

(Term: 30 June, 1998 – 30 June 2001)				District II: Abriol B. Chulipa Benjamin L. Tugguin John C. Langbayan Esther N. Licnachan	Ronnie H. Lumayna (1997-2001) (SK Fed. President) Ivan B. Baguilat
May 14, 2001 Elections <i>12th</i> <i>Sangguniang</i> <i>Panlalawigan</i> (Term: 30 June, 2001 – 30 June 2004)	Atty. Solomon R. Chungalao	Teodoro B. Baguilat, Jr.	Dominga Bella G. Takinan	District I: Nora D. Dinamling David M. Dumangeng Catalina G. Accatan Rodolfo T. Dulnuan District II: Rufino N. Guinid Peter I. Gannaban Jose A. Atluna Esther N. Licnachan	(PCL President) Zenaida B. Munar (Interim PCL President) Johnny P. Nabanalan, Sr. (ABC President) Manuel P. Cutiyog (SK Fed. President) Ivan B. Baguilat
May 10, 2004 Elections <i>13th</i> <i>Sangguniang</i> <i>Panlalawigan</i> (Term: 30 June, 2004 – 30 June 2007)	Atty. Solomon R. Chungalao	Benjamin B. Cappleman	Glenn D. Prudenciano	District I: Nora D. Dinamling Atty. Pedro G. Mayam-o Lucio D. Ayahao, Jr. Robert K. Humiwat District II: <i>Noli G. Maguiwe</i> Atty. Eugene M. Balitang Joseph J. Odan Aldrin B. Guingayan	(PCL President) Marites A. Tumapang (Interim PCL Fed. President) Quirino C. Pana (LnB Fed. President) Fernando G. Bahatan (SK Fed. President) Jayson D. Lopez
October 26, 2006 – June 30, 2007		Glenn D. Prudenciano <i>(replacer of BBC (died) by virtue of succession)</i>	Noli G. Maguiwe <i>(replacer of GDP (promoted) by virtue of succession)</i>	<i>Benjamin Sherwin B. Cappleman</i> <i>(Appointed)</i>	
May 14, 2007 Elections <i>14th</i> <i>Sangguniang</i> <i>Panlalawigan</i> (Term: 30 June, 2007 – 30 June 2010)	Atty. Solomon R. Chungalao	Teodoro B. Baguilat, Jr.	Nora D. Dinamling	District I: Jose Jordan T. Gullitiw Robert K. Humiwat Lucio D. Ayahao, Jr. Rodolfo T. Dulnuan District II: Joseph J. Odan Clemente T. Bongtiwon Samson T. Atluna Aldrin B. Guingayan	(PCL President) Martin L. Habawel, Jr. (LnB Fed. President) Allan P. Cutiyog (SK Fed. President) Jomar A. Buyuccan
May 14, 2010 <i>15th</i> <i>Sangguniang</i> <i>Panlalawigan</i> (Term: 30 June, 2010 – 30 June 2013)	Teodoro B. Baguilat, Jr.	Atty. Eugene M. Balitang	Atty. Pedro G. Mayam-o	District I: Jose Jordan T. Gullitiw Robert K. Humiwat Victor H. Bunnol, Jr. Robert B. Mangyao District II: Joseph J. Odan Clemente T. Bongtiwon Samson T. Atluna James Frederick F. Dulnuan	(PCL President) Geraldo D. Luglug (ABC President) Victor B. Bunnol <i>(Dec. 2010)</i> (SK Fed. President) Ronel T. Gayamo <i>(Dec. 2010)</i>

<p>May 13, 2013</p> <p><i>16th Sangguniang Panlalawigan</i></p> <p>(Term: 30 June, 2013 – 30 June 2016)</p>	Teodoro B. Baguilat, Jr.	Atty. Denis B. Habawel	Atty. Pedro G. Mayam-o	<p>District I: Jose Jordan T. Gullitiw Geronimo T. Bimohya Robert B. Mangyao Victor H. Bunnol, Jr.</p> <p>District II: Samson T. Atluna Noli G. Maguiwe Federico G. Juguiad, Jr. James Frederick F. Dulnuan</p>	<p>(PCL President) Alberto D. Binlang, Jr.</p> <p>(LnB Fed. President) Victor B. Bunnol</p> <p>Note: SK Election postponed indefinitely</p>
<p>May 10, 2016</p> <p><i>17th Sangguniang Panlalawigan</i></p> <p>(Term: 30 June, 2016 – 30 June 2019)</p>	Teodoro B. Baguilat, Jr.	Atty. Pedro G. Mayam-o	Jose Jordan T. Gullitiw	<p>District I: Robert B. Mangyao Victor H. Bunnol, Jr. Geronimo T. Bimohya Robert K. Humiwat</p> <p>District II: Noli G. Maguiwe Clemente T. Bongtiwon James Frederick F. Dulnuan Federico Juguiad, Jr.</p>	<p>(PCL President) Maximillian D. Luglug</p> <p>(LnB Fed. President) Victor B. Bunnol (Dec 2010 to June 30, 2018)</p> <p>(Interim LnB Fed. Pres) Amado M. Tuguinay (July 1 to August 15, 2018)</p> <p>(LnB Fed. President) James M. Buhulon (effective August 16, 2018)</p> <p>(SK Fed. President) Aezle D. Dumangeng</p>
<p>May 11, 2019</p> <p><i>18th Sangguniang Panlalawigan</i></p> <p>(Term: 30 June, 2019 – 30 June 2022)</p>	Solomon R. Chungalao	Jerry U. Dalipog	Glenn D. Prudenciano	<p>District 1 Ceasario D. Cabbigat Joselito G. Guyguyon Agustin C. Calya-en Geronimo T. Bimohya</p> <p>District II Orlando H. Addug Perfecta D. Dulnuan Noli G. Maguiwe Clemente T. Bongtiwon</p>	<p>(PCL President) Maximillian D. Luglug</p> <p>(ABC President) James M. Buhulon</p> <p>(SK Fed. President) Aezle D. Dumangeng</p>
<p>May 9, 2022</p> <p><i>19th Sangguniang Panlalawigan</i></p> <p>(Term: 30 June, 2022 – 30 June 2025)</p>	Solomon R. Chungalao	Jerry U. Dalipog	Glenn D. Prudenciano	<p>District I Alberto D. Binlang Jr. Ceasario D. Cabbigat Jose Jordan T. Gullitiw Joselito G. Guyguyon</p> <p>District II Orlando H. Addug Peter B. Bunnag Perfecta D. Dulnuan Joseph J. Odan</p>	<p>(PCL President) Karen Joy B. Luglug (October 1, 2022- June 30, 2025)</p> <p>(Interim PCL) James I. Talib (July 1 to Sept. 30, 2022)</p> <p>(ABC President) James M. Buhulon</p> <p>(SK Fed. President) Aezle D. Dumangeng</p>

Source: Office of the Secretary to the Sanggunian

Creation of Municipalities

In 1936, the seat of government of the sub-province of Ifugao was moved from Kiangan to Lagawe. Lagawe was once known as Burnay but later changed to its current name by virtue of RA 3380 issued June 18, 1961. Table 1.4 shows when the eleven towns of the Province became full pledged municipalities. Asipulo is the last to become a regular municipality.

Table 1.4: Creation of Municipalities

Municipality	Date	Legal Basis
Mayoyao	January 1, 1916	
Hungduan	1921	EO No. 6
Alfonso Lista	May 25, 1955	RA No. 1222
Lamut	April 5, 1959	RA No. 2111
Banaue	June 25, 1963	EO No. 42
Kiangan	June 25, 1963	EO No. 42
Lagawe	June 25, 1963	EO No. 42
Aguinaldo	February 11, 1981	RA No. 86
Tinoc	March 15, 1982	RA No. 184
Hingyon	September 12, 1982	RA No. 239
Asipulo	January 13, 1992	RA No. 7173

Source: *Comprehensive Land Use Plans, Comprehensive Development Plans and Socio-Economic Profiles of Municipalities*

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

Ifugao is politically sub-divided into eleven municipalities of which there are 176 barangays and nine Special Economic Zones (SEZ) as presented in Table 1.5 next page. Liwon which is one of the special economic zones became the latest barangay by virtue of RA No. 10957 approved on the 30th of October 2017. These nine SEZ were renamed to Sitio Special Growth Zone (SSGZ) through Provincial Ordinance # 2020-18 enacted & approved on August 11, 2020. Same ordinance allocated Three Million Six Hundred Thousand Pesos (P3,600,000.00) from the annual general budget of the provincial government or a minimum amount of *Four Hundred Thousand Pesos* (P400,000.00) for each of the nine (9) Sitio Special Growth Zone (SSGZ) for six years as annual fund assistance for development programs/projects.

Table 1.5: Number of Municipalities, Barangays and Sitio Special Growth Zones (SSGZ), Ifugao as of 2021

Municipality	Number	Name of Barangay/Special Zone		
1. Aginaldo	16	1. Awayan 2. Bunhian 3. Butac 4. Buwag 5. Chalalo 6. Damag	7. Galonogon 8. Halag 9. Itab 10. Jacmal 11. Majlong 12. Mungayang	13. Ta-ang 14. Talite 15. Posnaan 16. Ubao
2. Asipulo	13	1. Amduntog 2. Antipolo 3. Camandag 4. Cawayan 5. Haliap	6. Namal 7. Pula 8. Panubtuban 9. Nungawa 10. Natcak**	11. Liwon 12. Nampaling ** 13. Duli **
3. Alfonso Lista	20	1. Bangar 2. Busilac 3. Calimag 4. Calupaan 5. Caragasan 6. Dolowog 7. Kiling	8. Laya 9. Little Tadian 10. Namillangan 11. Namnama 12. Ngileb 13. Poblacion Potia 14. Pinto	15. San Jose 16. San Juan 17. San Marcos 18. San Quintin 19. Santa Maria 20. Sto. Domingo
4. Banaue	19	1. Amganad 2. Anaba 3. Balawis 4. Banao 5. Bangaan 6. Batad 7. Bocos	8. Cambulo 9. Ducligan 10. Gohang 11. Ibayong ** 12. Kinakin 13. Poitan 14. Poblacion	15. Pula 16. San Fernando 17. Tam-an 18. Uhaj 19. Viewpoint
5. Hingyon	12	1. Anao 2. Bangtinon 3. Ubuag 4. O-ong	5. Bitu 6. Mompolia 7. Namulditan 8. Piwong	9. Poblacion 10. Umalbong 11. Cababuyan North 12. Cababuyan South
6. Hungduan	9	1. Abatan 2. Ba-ang 3. Bangbang	4. Bokiawan 5. Hapao 6. Lubo-ong	7. Maggok 8. Nungulunan 9. Poblacion
7. Kiangnan	15	1. Ambabag 2. Bagingue 3. Bokiawan 4. Bolog 5. Dalligan	6. Duit 7. Hucab 8. Julongan 9. Lingay 10. Mappit **	11. Mungayang 12. Nagacadan 13. Pindongan 14. Poblacion 15. Tuplac

8. Lagawe	20	1. Abinuan 2. Banga 3. Boliwong 4. Burnay 5. Buyabuyan 6. Caba 7. Cudog	8. Dulao 9. Jucbong 10. Luta 11. Montabiong 12. Olilicon 13. Pob. East 14. Pob. West	15. Pob. North 16. Pob. South 17. Ponghal 18. Pullaan 19. Tungngod 20. Tupaya
9. Lamut	18	1. Ambasa 2. Bimpal 3. Hapid 4. Jolowon 5. Lawig 6. Lucban	7. Mabato-bato 8. Magulon 9. Nayon 10. Panopdopan 11. Payawan 12. Pieza	13. Pob. East 14. Pob. West 15. Pugol 16. Salamague 17. Sanafe 18. Umilag
10. Mayoyao	27	1. Aduyungan 2. Alimit 3. Ayangan 4. Balangbang 5. Banao 6. Banhal 7. Bongan 8. Boninan 9. Bato-Alatbang	10. Chaya 11. Chumang 12. Epeng 13. Guinhon 14. Inwaloy 15. Langayan 16. Liwo 17. Maga 18. Magulon	19. Mapawoy 20. Mongol 21. Mayoyao Proper 22. Nalbu 23. Nattum 24. Palaad 25. Poblacion 26. Talboc 27. Tulaed
11. Tinoc	16	1. Ahin 2. Ap-apid 3. Binablayan 4. Danggo 5. Eheb 6. Gumhang	7. Impugong 8. Luhong 9. Tulludan 10. Poblacion 11. Tukucan 12. Wangwang	13. Bawi** 14. Bato** 15. Galiwgiwen** 16. Naduntog**

Source: Office of the Secretary to the Sanggunian

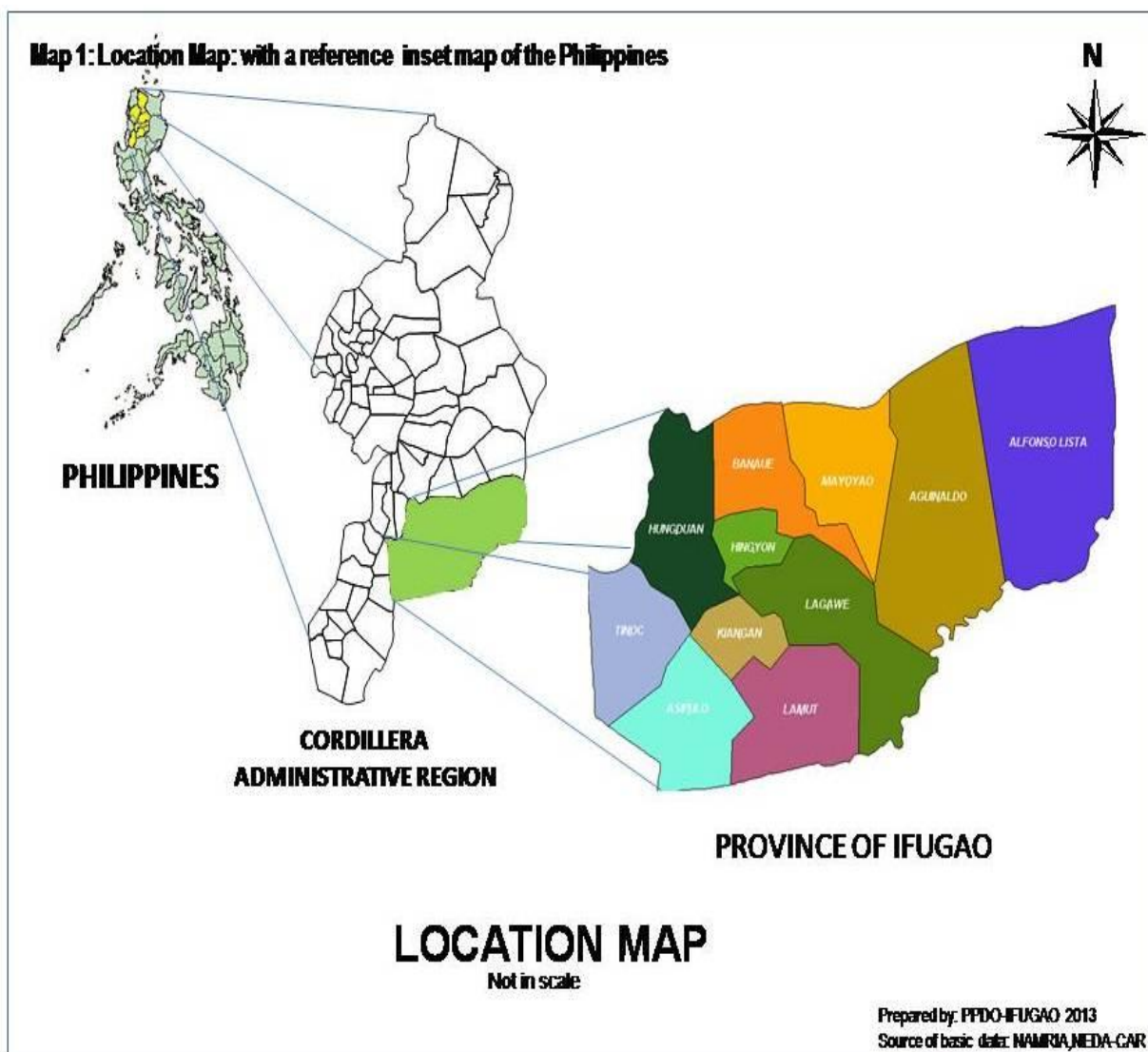
Note: ** The nine (9) Sitio Special Growth Zones by virtue of Sangguniang Panlalawigan Resolution Number 2020-18 enacted and approved on August 11, 2020.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE PROVINCE OF IFUGAO

Ifugao is a mountainous province located in Northern Luzon, and is bounded by Isabela on the east, Benguet on the west, Mountain Province on the north and Nueva Vizcaya on the south. (See Map 1) It lies between 120°40' to 121°31' longitude and 16°35' to 17°5' latitude.

On the eastern side between the provinces of Ifugao and Isabela is the Magat River. On the western side between Ifugao and Benguet is Mount Pulag. On the northern part between Ifugao and Mountain Province is Mount Polis and on the southern side between Ifugao and Nueva Vizcaya is the Lamut River.

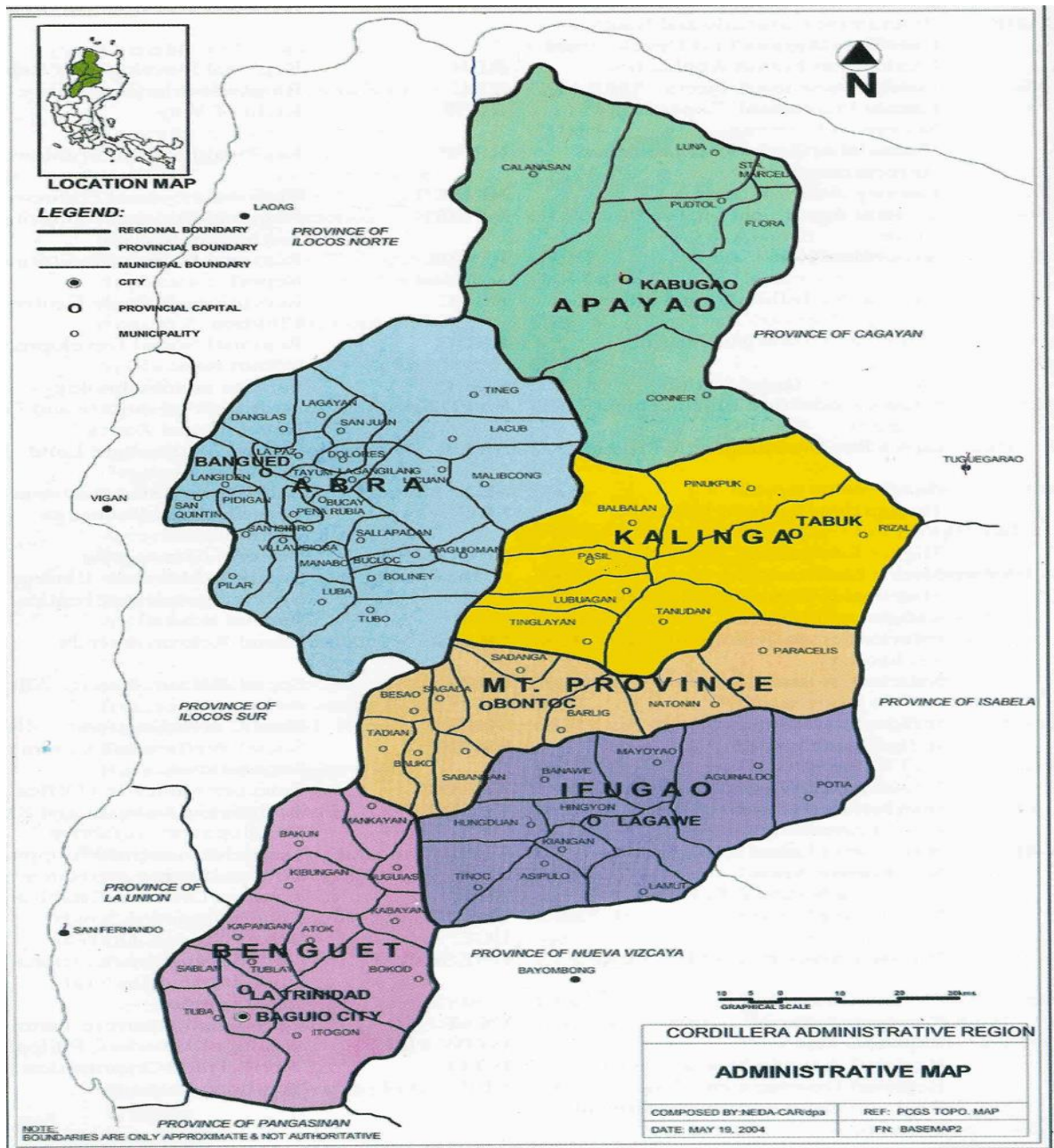
Map 1.1: Location Map of the Province in the Philippines and CAR



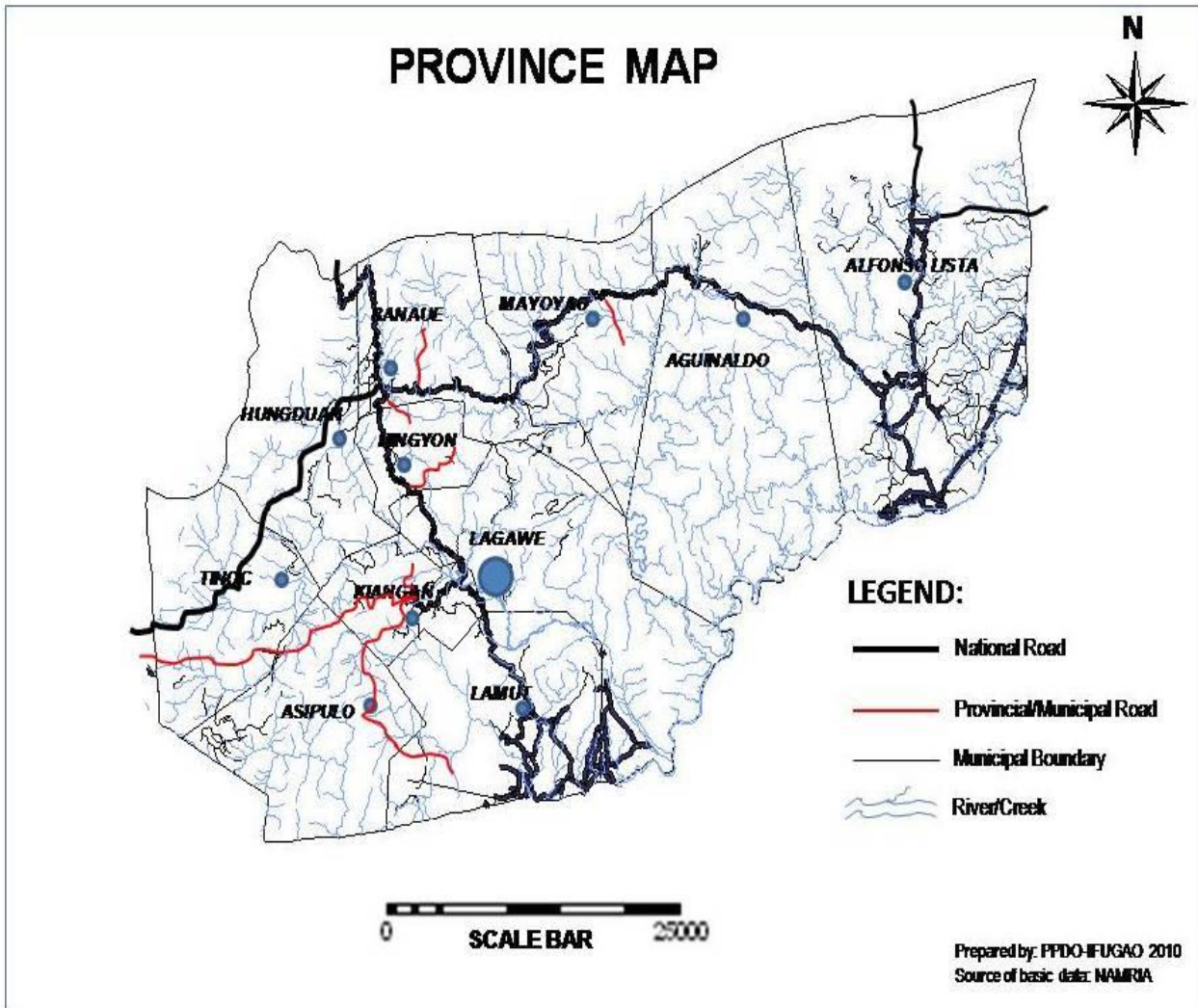
The Cordillera Administrative Region was created in 1987 through Executive Order No. 220 having Ifugao as one of its Provinces. (See Map 2) Ifugao occupies 258,282 hectares of land area making up 13.84% of the total land area (1,865,659 has) in CAR.

Ifugao is accessible from Metro Manila via the Maharlika Highway passing through the provinces of Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and Nueva Vizcaya. It is also accessible from Baguio City via Marcos Highway or via the Baguio-Ambuklao-Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya route and the Halsema Highway passing through Mountain Province.

Map 1.2: Map of the Cordillera Administrative Region



Map 1.3: Map of Ifugao



DIALECTS AND LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE PROVINCE

Based on the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, Tawali is the predominantly spoken dialect in the province followed by Ayangan. Ilocano and Kalanguya-speaking groups also comprise a large number. There are other dialects and languages even, which are being used in Ifugao. Some of these include the English, Tagalog, and Kapampangan languages as well as other dialects such as Kankanaey, Baliwon, Agutaynon etc. (Refer to Table 1.6). The presence of other local dialects being spoken in the province possibly resulted from intermarriages or migrations.

Table 1.6: Language/Dialects Generally Spoken in the Province

Language/Dialects Spoken	CY 2010
TOTAL	187,419
Ayangan	45,689
Agutaynon	5
Badjao	6
Baliwon	40
Bantoanon	7
Bicol	148
Bisaya	259
Bontok	544
Cebuano	87
Gaddang	637
Ifugao	91,113
Ilocano	24,034
Kalanguya	21,025
Kankanaey	1,650
Kapampangan	52
Karay-a	16
Panggalato	180
Tagalog	814
Yogad	166
Other Local Ethnicity	40
American/English	907

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Note: (1) Language/dialects spoken not taken in the 2015 Census of Population and Housing

(2) No data taken in the latest PSA & CBMS survey

There are three major ethnolinguistic groups in Ifugao. These are the Tawali, Ayangan and Kalanguya. There is, however, the Kalinga tribe found in Alfonso Lista particularly in Little Tadian. The Ayangan ethnolinguistic groups are distributed in all municipalities. The Tawali groups are mostly found in Lagawe, Hingyon, Kiangan, Banaue, Hungduan, Lamut, A. Lista and in some areas in Asipulo. The Kalanguya ethnolinguistic groups are found in Tinoc and Asipulo.

Table 1.7: Ethnolinguistic Groups in Ifugao

Ethnic Group	Tribes	
1. Ayangan Group	a. lolilicon tribe b. lalimit tribe	c. Ihananga tribe d. Iguinhon tribe
2. Tawali Group	a. Ilag-aw tribe b. Ibonne tribe c. Munkigoj-a tribe d. Mun-alyon tribe e. Munganu/Munkalyoj tribe f. Kala tribe g. Yattuka tribe h. Ipakawol tribe	j. Ihaliap tribe k. Iboliwong tribe l. Iambabag tribe m. Dikkalay tribe n. Ikamandag tribe o. Ibannawol tribe p. Icambulo tribe q. Igohang tribe

	i. Imuntabiong tribe	r. lhapo tribe
3. Kalanguya Group	a. Iddaya tribe b. Itenec tribe	c. Itabuy tribe
4. Kalinga Group	a. Kalinga tribe	

Source: Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, PSA- Ifugao Provincial Statistics Office

Note: No updates in the succeeding survey

Table 1.8 below shows that there are only 907 persons in Ifugao who have foreign origins. 3,337 people belong to other ethnicities other than Ifugao.

Table 1.8: Household Population by Ethnicity, Province of Ifugao

Ethnicity	Both Sexes	Male	Female
TOTAL	190,948	98,365	92,583
Ayangan	45,689	23,743	21,946
Bikol	148	90	58
Bisaya	259	124	135
Bontok	544	273	271
Gaddang	637	328	309
Ibaloi	431	217	214
Ibanag	350	184	166
Ifugao	91,113	46,223	44,890
Ilocano	24,034	12,872	11,162
Kalanguya	21,035	10,814	10,221
Tagalog	814	448	366
Foreign Ethnicity	907	469	438
Other Ethnicity	3,337	1,729	1,608

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Note: No updates in the succeeding survey

RELIGIOUS SECTS

Based on the 2015 survey, more religious groups were identified. Of these groups, the Roman Catholic is consistently leading in the share from the total populace registering 58.92%. Evangelicals (Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches) comes next with 24% and the rest follows. Figure 1.1 shows the top 3 religious' groups for the past two years and Table 1.9 includes all other religious denominations.

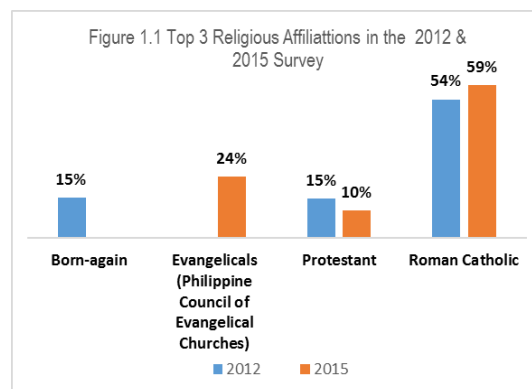


Table 1.9: Religious Affiliation, Ifugao, 2012 & 2015 Survey

Religious Affiliation	2012			2015		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
IFUGAO	173,490	90,170	83,176	202,802	104,806	97,996
7th Day Adventists	680	349	331	631	343	288
Aglipay	32	18	14	1		1
Association of Baptist Churches	-			10	5	5
Bible Baptist Church	-			2,106	1,076	1,030
Born-Again	26,727	13,690	13,037	-		
Buddist	-			1	1	-
Church of Christ	-			48	17	31
Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day	-			71	41	30
Crusaders of the Divine Church of Christ	-			468	231	237
Evangelicals (philippine Council of Evangelical)	-			42,915	22,083	20,832
Faith Tabernacle Church (Living Rock)	-			13	5	8
Iglesia ni Cristo	2,825	1,424	1,401	3,381	1,742	1,639
Iglesia sa Dios Espiritu Santo, Incorporated	-			3	2	1
International One Way Outreach	-			3	1	2
Islam	49	29	20	67	31	36
Jehovah's Witnesses	1,054	510	544	1,113	553	560
Jesus is Alive Community, Incorporated	-			633	309	324
Jesus is Lord Church	-			317	139	178
Lutheran Church of the Philippines	-			5,703	3,519	2,184
Missionary Baptist Churches of the Philippines	-			3	2	1
Miracle Revival Church of the Philippines	-			3	2	1
National Council of Churches in the Philippines	-			2,007	1,026	981
None	-			379	245	134
Not Stated	3,991	2,586	1,405	-	-	
Other Baptists	-			8	3	5
Other Protestants	-			21,181	11,000	10,181
Others	18,721	9,698	9,023	2,170	1,080	1,090
Philippine Ecumenica Christian Church	-			1	1	-
Philippine Grace Gospel	-			5	3	2
Potter's House Christian Center	-			5	4	1
Protestants	26,284	13,479	12,805	-		
Roman Catholic	92,815	48,312	44,503	107,014	55,198	51,816
Salvation Army, Philippines	-			3	2	1
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day	142	75	67	-		
Things to Come	-			1	-	1
Tribal Religions	-			1,039	672	367
Union Espiritista Christiana de Filipinas	-			7,901	4,158	3,743
United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP)	-			2,594	1,310	1,284
United Pentecostal Church (Philippines)	-			4	2	2

Source: PSA-Ifugao

The 2015 survey reveals that, of the total household population 10 years old and over, 47.2% were never married while 46% were married. The rest belongs to the widowed (4.3%), common law/live-in (1.3%) and divorced/separated with 1.1% as shown in Table 1.10.

Table 1.10: Household Population 10 years old and over by Marital Status and Sex: Ifugao as of 2015 (*latest available data*)

<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
IFUGAO	157,776	81,721	76,045	100.0%
Single	74,491	41,951	32,540	47.2%
Married	72,616	36,223	36,393	46.0%
Widowed	6,803	1,769	5,034	4.3%
Divorced/Separated	1,730	737	993	1.1%
Common Law/Live-in	2,126	1,041	1,085	1.3%

Source: 2015 Census of Population and Housing (*latest data provided by PSA-Ifugao*)