




COMMITMENT 1: SECURE TENURE RIGHTS

| PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS | Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law? | Are there any other data available from other sources (CSOs, media, academic or research institutions)? | Comments on the indicator, if any |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| <p>1a. Documented land and water rights—number of women and men with legally recognized documentation or evidence of secure rights of land.</p> | <p> Data from the government is produced per sector (farmers, fisherfolk, IPs) by specific agencies (Department of Agrarian Reform [DAR], Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources [BFAR], Department of Environment and Natural Resources [DENR], National Commission on Indigenous Peoples [NCIP]). Although available, data is not consolidated, and national-level aggregates or summaries may not be produced.</p> <p>For the agrarian sector: Documents of land ownership from the government’s agrarian reform program are available for smallholder farmers. These may be sex-disaggregated.</p> <p>For the IP sector: The number of indigenous peoples living within titled ancestral domains may be determined but may not be disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>For the fishery sector: Use rights to public lands may be awarded, among others, to fisherfolk—through foreshore lease agreements (FLAs).</p> <p>Access to selected public lands (including forests, mangroves, foreshores, etc.) are provided through different kinds of permits, licenses, leaseholds, and management agreements. Some agreements are with community organizations, others are given to private individuals and corporations. Information on the beneficiaries of these agreements (including on whether they are individually- or corporate-owned) and data disaggregation by sex are not available.</p> <p>Further, there is no available data on landlessness; and official data on informal settlers are often based largely on estimates.</p> | <p> CSOs and academic institutions conduct occasional field research that covers data on legally-documented tenure security in selected areas.</p> <p>CSOs working with partner-communities also have some case-specific data on the number and sex of agrarian reform beneficiaries.</p> | |

Legend:







yes







no



partially available

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|--|--|--|---|
| 1b. Perceived tenure security—number of women and men who perceive their rights to land are protected against dispossession or eviction. |  Data is not available from government. |  CSOs conduct occasional field research that include perceptions of tenure security. However studies are limited in scope (i.e., in areas of operations). | |
| 1c. Effective legal and institutional framework put in place at national and local level for securing tenure rights. |  In terms of policies and tenurial instruments, there are available measures to secure the rights of farmers over agricultural lands, the rights of indigenous peoples over ancestral domains and fisherfolk also have preferential access to municipal waters and are mandated to have settlements near coastal areas. There remain several issues on the implementation of laws. There are inherent loopholes in the agrarian reform law that allow for land use conversion of smallholder farms. Tenure of land is also subject to overlaps in instruments, policies, and jurisdiction of agencies. Despite legal mandate, there are no institutional arrangements to ensure preferential access for fisherfolk to municipal waters and to secure settlements near coastal areas. |  While there are no definite parameters to assess the effectiveness of laws, there have been initiatives by CSOs and academe to assess government policies and programs (e.g. comparing government accomplishments vis-à-vis targets; documenting emergence of tenure conflicts and squatting; occasional perception surveys; shadow reports and scorecards; among others). | |
| 1d. Recognition of customary rights, individual and communal. |  The law recognizes customary rights to public lands. There are some measures to assess de-facto recognition of customary rights (i.e., Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) integration in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan and/or Local Development Plans). However, de-facto recognition of communal rights undergoes several procedural problems. The registry system for ancestral domains is not adapted to communal rights (i.e., Transfer of Certificate of Title, which can legally be sold for Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title that are on the other hand, prohibited by law to be sold to non-IP members). | | It is unclear whether the indicator (1d) refers to legal or de-facto recognition of communal rights. Legal recognition may be measured through claims, registered titles, self-delineation. De-facto recognition may be measured in terms of actual exercise of rights (e.g. implementation of ancestral community plans, practice of customs, among others). |

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|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1e. Violations of land and water rights | <p> Data on violations are available from several government agencies but is not consolidated at the national level.</p> <p>Available government data are gathered using different methodologies per agency (Commission on Human Rights, Department of Agrarian Reform, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Department of Justice, Department of Interior and Local Government, LGUs, etc.) and come in different formats. In some agencies, cases of violations are filed as individual reports which are not digitally encoded nor summarized.</p> <p>For cases with government agencies, reported by the media, or with CSOs, it is difficult to ascertain whether violations are directly related to land conflicts or are driven by other motivations.</p> | <p> CSOs conduct occasional field researches on the violation of land and water rights in selected areas.</p> | |
| 1f. Budget of national government allocated to tenure rights | <p> National budgets of government agencies are available either online or by request.</p> <p>Data regarding funds allocated specifically for tenure has to be manually culled out and consolidated from the budgets of individual government agencies.</p> | <p> Data is partially available from occasional studies by CSOs using government data.</p> | |

Legend:

 yes  no  partially available



COMMITMENT 2: STRONG SMALL-SCALE FARMING SYSTEMS

| PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS | Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law? | Comments on the indicator, if any |
|--|--|--|
| 2a. Equitable land distribution and re-distribution by size, productivity, and number of households. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There is government data on owners and occupants, size of land (re)distributed, crops planted per farmland, and availability of irrigation. | There are too many variables contained in one indicator (size, productivity, number of households). |
| 2b. Policies and programs in support for landless and small farmers enacted and implemented, funds for capacity building, rural infrastructure, climate change adaptation and mitigation; (disaggregated by gender). | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data on the number of beneficiaries of support service are available in several government agencies (i.e. Department of Agrarian Reform, Department of Agriculture, Land Bank of the Philippines). But in most cases, data are not sex-disaggregated, type of services are not specifically defined, and not readily accessible. | There are too many variables contained in one indicator. |
| 2c. Policies, rules and guidelines in support for sustainable land ownership and management of small-scale farms. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Through several laws (CARPER and IPRA) and policies of agencies (DA, DAR, NCIP), support services are provided to small-scale farmers and indigenous peoples for them to be able to manage their farms sustainably. Goals on sustainable land ownership and management of small-scale farms are enshrined in agrarian reform law through land ceilings and land distribution. On the other hand, for the fishery sector, guidelines for Foreshore Lease Agreements and Fishpond Lease Agreements do not give preferential ownership for nor pursue a redistributive approach to providing access/ownership to small fishers. | While there are existing policies in support of sustainable land ownership and management of small-scale farms, the indicator should reflect their actual implementation. The indicator should likewise reflect instances where national policies in support of family farming are negated by other policies and local ordinances—ex, price controls on rice & corn produce, agricultural investment policies, etc. |



COMMITMENT 3: DIVERSE TENURE SYSTEMS

| PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS | Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law? | Are there any other data available from other sources (CSOs, media, academic or research institutions)? | Comments on the indicator, if any |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>3a. Recognition of a continuum of individual and communal rights: the law recognizes a range of rights held by individuals (incl. secondary rights of tenants, sharecroppers, women, etc.)</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) recognizes the rights of men and women farmers, tenants, and sharecroppers. Indigenous People's Rights Act (IPRA) recognizes individual and communal rights of indigenous peoples.</p> <p>There are also programs that provide group and individual user rights to forest dwellers for 25 years with the option of renewal.</p> <p>On the other hand, preferential rights to the use of municipal waters are bestowed to small-fisherfolk through the Fisheries Code.</p> <p>However, while individual and communal rights are recognized in these laws, there is no consolidated official data on the extent of their implementation. The lack of synchronization of policy has led to a complex and fragmented landscape of laws.</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> Data is partially available from studies of CSO and academic institutions.</p> | <p>Whether the indicator (3a) refers to legal, or de-facto recognition of individual and communal rights, or both, should be clarified.</p> |
| <p>3b. Respect for and enforcement of a continuum of people's rights.</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Same as 3a</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> Data is partially available from studies of CSO and academic institutions.</p> | <p>'Enforcement' should be separate variable, and its parameters determined.</p> |
| <p>3c. Number and area of community claims made, with registration and verification by government agency.</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> These indicators are determined through available government data on Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claims (CADCs)—filed by indigenous peoples; and on forest management applications (i.e. Community-Based Forest Management Agreement [CBFMA], Integrated Forest Management Agreement [IFMA], others)—filed by forest dwellers.</p> <p>However, some data may not be easily accessible and updated.</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> Data found when CSOs assist their partner communities in filing and processing of community claims.</p> | <p>Community claims may not necessarily lead to secure tenure rights.</p> |

Legend:



yes



no











partially available

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|---|---|---|--|
| 3d. Policy and legislation developed and implemented that better enables and supports pastoralists, IPs, forest people, fisherfolk, and productive rangeland systems. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policies implemented include the CARP for farmers; IPRA for indigenous peoples; Community-Based Forest Management/Agreement Programs (e.g. CBFMA, IFMA, etc.) for forest dwellers; and Fisheries Code for fisherfolk. | <input type="checkbox"/> Data is partially available from studies of CSO and academic institutions. | <p>Policy development indicators may include assessment whether national policies follow international frameworks/treaties/agreements, and incorporate international guidelines (on climate change; disaster risk reduction and management; tenure and land governance; among others) into law.</p> <p>Indicators for policy implementation may include comparing government accomplishments vis-à-vis targets; documenting emergence of tenure conflicts and squatting; perception surveys; shadow reports and scorecards; among others).</p> |
| 3e. Customary rights of forest users—communities, groups of rural families and individuals—are legally recognized. | <input type="checkbox"/> Policies and programs implemented include the IPRA and CBFM/A programs. While there is data on forest users and communities whose tenure rights are recognized, there is no general data or census of forest dwellers. | <input type="checkbox"/> Data is partially available from studies of CSO and academic institutions. | |



COMMITMENT 4: EQUAL LAND RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

| PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS | Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law? | Are there any other data available from other sources (CSOs, media, academic or research institutions)? | Comments on the indicator, if any |
|---|---|--|--|
| 4a. Distribution of agricultural and natural resource holders by sex | <p> Gender disaggregation of data is done by several government agencies for specific sectors (i.e. DAR for farmer sector, DENR for farmer and fisherfolk sectors). However, gender disaggregation of data is not applied in all datasets of the government, and not available in all agencies (e.g. NCIP does not provide readily-processed gender disaggregated data for indigenous peoples).</p> | <p> Data is partially available from occasional studies of CSO and academic institutions.</p> | |
| 4b. Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, forest, pasture and housing by sex; share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure | <p> Ownership of agricultural land data with disaggregation by gender are available from DAR (gathered annually), DENR (gathered annually), and the Philippine Statistics Authority/PSA (gathered every 10 years). However, there are no available data disaggregated by gender for tenurial rights over forestlands and ancestral domains. On the other hand, data tenure rights over housing are limited to household head.</p> | <p> Data is partially available from occasional studies of CSO and academic institutions.</p> | There are too many variables contained in one indicator. |
| 4c. Gender-responsiveness of land and resource governance laws, policies or mechanisms | <p> There are existing general framework on gender-responsiveness—the Magna Carta of Women adopts the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Gender-responsiveness of land and resource governance is reflected in CARP and laws on public lands. On the other hand, IPRA and Fisheries Code only mention gender equality principle, but do not provide specific guidelines for the separate recognition of men and women.</p> | <p> Data is partially available from occasional studies of CSO and academic institutions.</p> | |
| 4d. Availability of an inheritance or family law | <p> Policies implemented include the Family Code (Articles 96, 211, and 225). While women’s equal rights within the family, including inheritance, are in the national legal framework, these are not always followed in practice—due largely to social, cultural and religious factors.</p> | <p> Data is partially available from studies of CSO and academic institutions.</p> | |

Legend:



yes



no



partially available

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|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| 4e. Number of women with tenure rights to land | <p>🕒 Data from the government is produced per sector (farmers, fisherfolk, IPs) by specific agencies (Department of Agrarian Reform [DAR], Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources [BFAR], Department of Environment and Natural Resources [DENR], National Commission on Indigenous Peoples [NCIP]). Much of which is gender-disaggregated.</p> <p>Although available, data is not consolidated, and national-level aggregates or summaries may not be produced.</p> <p>Documents of land ownership from the government's agrarian reform program are available for smallholder farmers. These may be sex-disaggregated.</p> <p>The number of indigenous peoples living within titled ancestral domains may be determined but may not be disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>There are no tenure instruments on land issued specifically for small fisherfolk. But there are collective tenure instruments for fisherfolk organizations giving them exclusive use rights over municipal waters.</p> | <p>🕒 CSOs conduct occasional field research that covers data on women with tenure rights to land in selected areas.</p> <p>CSOs working with partner-communities may also have some site- and case-specific data on the number and sex of agrarian reform beneficiaries.</p> | |



COMMITMENT 5: SECURE TERRITORIAL RIGHTS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

| PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS | Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law? | Are there any other data available from other sources (CSOs, media, academic or research institutions)? | Comments on the indicator, if any |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>5a. Recognition of indigenous peoples' autonomous right to lands, territories and resources and sacred ceremony sites in local and national legislation, policies, and programs.</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Passed in 1997, Republic Act 8371 or the IPRA, addresses four substantive rights of indigenous people/communities: (i) the right to ancestral domains and lands, (ii) the right to self-governance, (iii) the right to cultural integrity, and (iv) social justice and human rights.</p> <p>The IPRA defines ancestral domains to cover “forests, pastures, residential and agricultural lands, hunting grounds, worship and burial areas, including lands no longer occupied exclusively by indigenous cultural communities, but to which they had traditional access.”</p> <p>Under the principle of self-determination, IPRA provides for indigenous communities to document and delineate their own ancestral domain claims and to formulate their own ancestral domain sustainable development and management plans (ADSDPPs). ADSDPPs are the consolidated community plans developed by indigenous communities within an ancestral domain, and how resources will be managed based on their indigenous knowledge systems and practices.</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> Data is partially available from occasional studies of CSO and academic institutions.</p> | |
| <p>5b. Effective implementation of tenure security of indigenous lands (in practice).</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> While there are annual reports (which compare the targets with the accomplishments) released by the National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP), effective implementation may not be directly reflected in these documents as there are no defined measures in assessing this indicator.</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> CSOs conduct occasional field researches and workshops assessing the status of tenure security among indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Scope of CSO assessments are limited to partner IP-communities.</p> | <p>This can best be assessed by IP communities themselves or by their networks & alliances. See 5c.</p> |
| <p>5c. Perception of tenure security and resource governance of indigenous lands.</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There are currently no mechanisms on gathering perceptions of tenure security.</p> <p>There was one study (NSCB CAR in 2013) commissioned by the government to assess perceptions on IP tenure security and resource governance—however this was only done once for a particular project.</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> CSOs and research institutions conduct occasional field researches and workshops assessing the status of tenure security and resource governance, but limited to partner IP-communities.</p> | |

Legend:

yes no partially available

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|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 5d. Traditional land use and management plan recognized by government. | <p><input type="radio"/> At policy level, the government recognizes traditional land use and management through the ADSDPPs. Data on the number of plans formulated can be accessed in the NCIP; however, information whether they are integrated in local plans (e.g. CLUP, CDP, etc.) are lacking.</p> <p>There are also no consolidated data on the status of financing or implementation of ADSDPPs.</p> <p>In practice, ADSDPPs or traditional land use and management plans often conflict with/ and are often not recognized by other national government agencies, and by local governments. Indigenous lands also often overlap with other claims.</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> CSOs occasionally document experiences of partner IP-communities.</p> | |



COMMITMENT 6: LOCALLY-MANAGED ECOSYSTEMS

For all the indicators for this commitment, data is not available from CSOs nor academic institutions.

| PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS | Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law? | Comments on the indicator, if any |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| 6a. Comprehensive and sustainable land, forest, and water use planning are formulated and implemented in a participatory manner. | <p><input type="checkbox"/> Data on formulated plans may be gathered through the Land Use Plans (Comprehensive Land Use Plans, Regional Land Use Plans, etc.). However, statuses of the implementation of land use plans are not assessed.</p> <p>While the Local Government Code (LGC) mandates LGUs to formulate Comprehensive Land Use Plans, there is no national policy to set consistent parameters & regulations for formulating local land use plans.</p> <p>Listing of land use plans are available in the local government units, Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), and the Regional Offices of the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA).</p> | |
| 6b. Policies and resources are available for community in preparing a comprehensive and sustainable land, forest and water use plan. | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There is a national framework on land use planning. Community planning on specific resources (e.g. ancestral domain, forests, water use) are mandated and defined in sectoral policies.</p> <p>Since the Philippines has no national policy on land use, implementation and budgeting is dependent on the local government units (LGUs).</p> | |



| PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS | Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law? | Comments on the indicator, if any |
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| 6c. Urban development planning should be in line with indicator 6a. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There are guidelines in formulating land use plans. Both urban and rural development planning follow the same guidelines. These may be provided in the different land use policies—protection, production, settlements, and infrastructure. | |
| 6d. Land use tenure systems—allows the inclusion of mobile communities and pastoral land use. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No data provided by the government. | Indicator 6d may not be relevant to the Philippine case. |
| 6e. Number of pasturelands and other natural resources effectively managed and governed by communities recognized by the government. | <input type="checkbox"/> Data on lands governed by communities may be gathered from BFAR (e.g. Fish Sanctuaries, Fishpond Lease Agreement) assigned to fisherfolk organizations, DENR (e.g. Leaseholds, Patents, Resource Use Permits, Resource Management Agreements, CBFMAs etc.) assigned to local community organizations, and NCIP (CADT) assigned to indigenous peoples. Data may reveal which community-governed areas are recognized by government. However, as in indicator 5c and 5d, there is no measure as to whether these areas are effectively managed or the governance is recognized in practice. There is an existing compendium of statistics under the DENR but updated and more detailed data are accessible in separate DENR bureaus. | |



COMMITMENT 7: INCLUSIVE DECISION-MAKING

For all the indicators for this commitment, data is not available from CSOs nor academic institutions.

| PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS | Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law? | Comments on the indicator, if any |
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| 7a. Number of vulnerable women, men and youth represented in decision-making mechanisms related to rural land use. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data on mandatory representatives at different levels of government (local government, national government), per sector may be acquired from various agencies, and consolidated by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG). | The numbers themselves may not reveal how participatory the selection process was or what impact their presence has made. |

Legend:



yes



no



partially available

| PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS | Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law? | Comments on the indicator, if any |
|---|---|--|
| 7b. Number of policies and programs formulated as a result of the recommendation of vulnerable representatives. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No data provided by the government. | <p>It is difficult to attribute the formulation of policies and programs to the participation of sectoral representatives in government bodies. Most mandatory representatives may only recommend to policymakers, and not create policies themselves.</p> <p>Capacity development is also lacking for these sectoral (farmers, indigenous peoples, fisherfolk) representatives.</p> |



COMMITMENT 8: TRANSPARENT AND ACCESSIBLE INFORMATION

| PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS | Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law? | Are there any other data available from other sources (CSOs, media, academic or research institutions)? |
|--|---|---|
| 8a. Public access to policies, regulations and mechanisms that provide timely, reliable and accessible data on land and land-related issues. | <p><input type="checkbox"/> There is a recently-enacted Freedom of Information Policy (2017), which allowed for easier access to official government data.</p> <p>However, most of the data are outdated, not user-friendly, and are pre-tabulated. In some agencies, users have to pay fees to access data.</p> <p>There is also no nationally-consolidated data on information requests catered to by government agencies.</p> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor other sources. |
| 8b. Regional and national information on public deals. | <p><input type="checkbox"/> Government agencies have publicly accessible data on deals and projects (ex. information on infrastructure projects, agribusiness venture arrangements, mining permits, investments in ancestral domains, among others).</p> <p>However, many of the public deals remain undisclosed, until after the deals have already been made. Affected communities often have no access to prior information.</p> <p>There is an FPIC requirement for projects involving IP lands, but not for other sectors.</p> <p>While approved deals are updated and accessible online, some of the data are still not user-friendly. There are also no nationally-consolidated data on public deals of various types.</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> CSOs have conducted occasional monitoring initiatives on public deals. |
| 8c. Process of enabling land use—transparent information on law making, implementation, and monitoring. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Official information and government-initiated mechanisms are available for the different stages of lawmaking. Guidelines are also available to monitor the implementation of these laws. | <input type="checkbox"/> CSOs produce occasional reviews regarding the implementation of policies. |











COMMITMENT 9: EFFECTIVE ACTIONS AGAINST LAND GRABBING


| PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS | Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law? | Are there any other data available from other sources (CSOs, media, academic or research institutions)? | Comments on the indicator, if any |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>9a. Effective land policy, legal and institutional framework for private and public investments in place and implemented to prevent land grabs, including the existence of procedural safeguards.</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulations on the use of land and policies for the protection of tenure are available (ex. Free prior and informed consent as enshrined in the IPRA).</p> <p>However, there remain several issues on the implementation of laws. There are inherent loopholes in the agrarian reform law that allow for land use conversion of smallholder farms. Tenure of land is also subject to overlaps in instruments, policies, and jurisdiction of agencies. Some titles have been issued for public domains. There is continued encroachment of private or commercial interests into community land and water resources. Regulatory mechanisms of the government are also weak.</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> CSOs conduct occasional monitoring of land and resource rights of their partner-communities.</p> | <p>While there are no definite parameters to assess the effectiveness of policies, there have been initiatives by CSOs and academe to assess government policies and programs (e.g. comparing government accomplishments vis-à-vis targets; documenting emergence of tenure conflicts, land grabbing, and squatting; occasional perception surveys; shadow reports and scorecards; among others).</p> |
| <p>9b. Number of communities challenging land rights violation attempts—ranging from official complaints to actual legal challenges—and their description</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> Different government agencies have desks for receiving complaints and violation reports from communities (ex. Commission on Human Rights, NCIP, DAR, LGUs).</p> <p>However, data are not nationally-consolidated, and are scattered among the different agencies. Some agencies and courts do not categorize whether the cases and complaints are due to land conflicts. Reports on violations are also not easily verifiable, as they mostly rely on anecdotes.</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> CSOs conduct occasional monitoring of land and resource rights of their partner-communities.</p> <p>Other sources of this data include: courts and media reports.</p> | |
| <p>9c. Availability of dispute resolution mechanisms: number of women and men, indigenous and local communities that have access to effective dispute-resolution mechanisms</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There are available dispute-resolution mechanisms ranging from customary, administrative, quasi-judicial, judicial and multi-sectoral approaches.</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> Data is partially available from occasional studies of CSOs.</p> | |

Legend:

yes no partially available





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|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| 9d. Land dispute resolution effectiveness: number of individuals/ households/ communities that reported a land conflict or dispute in the past three years that have had the conflict or dispute resolved | <p> There is government data on the status of land dispute cases within the past three years. The DAR records land dispute cases in agrarian reform. Data is summarized by the number of cases received by DAR and how these are disposed, and thus land disputes may be counted more than once if they reoccur, as there is no final resolution. Summaries also do not indicate the total number of people/families/communities involved; these are estimated based on the number of hectares under contention.</p> <p>Data on other kinds of land dispute are scattered across several agencies, including the judicial courts.</p> | <p> Data is partially available from occasional studies of CSOs.</p> | |
| 9e. Number of families restituted of their lands, by gender and by type of land. | <p> Although, the government through IPRA provides the legal basis for restitution for indigenous peoples on their ancestral domains, but data is not readily available for this.</p> | <p> Data is partially available from occasional studies of CSOs.</p> | |
| 9f. Fair compensation and land restitution for affected families. | <p> Data is not provided by the government.</p> | <p> Data is not available from CSOs nor academic institutions.</p> | |
| 9g. In cases of land grabs, number of corrective actions taken against violators—whether companies, governments, etc. | <p> Data is not provided by the government.</p> | <p> CSOs have conducted occasional monitoring and documentation of land grab cases of partner communities or upon request.</p> | |



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| 9h. Transparency in land use conversion into industrial zone, tourism, eco-park, etc. | <p> There is available government data on land conversion of agricultural lands to other uses. DAR may provide data only on approved, legally-converted lands. Often, information is made available only after the land has been converted.</p> <p>Agencies also vary in terms of their level of transparency. Some government agencies are more willing than others to provide data. Data may also be outdated.</p> <p>The processes for land-use conversion are outlined in laws. However, communities have limited knowledge and understanding of these laws.</p> | <p> CSOs conduct occasional field research on land conversion.</p> | |



COMMITMENT 10: PROTECTION FOR LAND RIGHTS DEFENDERS

| PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS | Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law? | Are there any other data available from other sources (CSOs, media, academic or research institutions)? | Comments on the indicator, if any |
|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| 10a. Legal basis for the protection of land rights defenders. | <p> The Philippines is a signatory to the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Convention on Civil and Political Rights, and the Convention on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, and other human rights and humanitarian conventions/treaties.</p> | <p> Data is partially available from occasional studies of CSO and academic institutions.</p> | |
| 10b. Protective measures taken. | <p> The justice system provides for the legal protection of land rights defenders involved in legal battles. However, at times, protective measures are not provided for it is the government that is the perpetrator of violations.</p> | <p> A few CSOs occasionally have initiatives to protect land rights defenders, and in most cases subject to availability of funding.</p> | |

Legend:









yes



no



partially available

| PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS | Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law? | Are there any other data available from other sources (CSOs, media, academic or research institutions)? | Comments on the indicator, if any |
|--|---|---|---|
| 10c. Number of land rights defenders that have been threatened, arrested, killed, missing and jailed, specify number of violent acts against women. | <p> Different government agencies have desks for receiving complaints and violation reports from communities (ex. Commission on Human Rights, NCIP, DAR, LGUs). Data are not nationally-consolidated, and are scattered among the different agencies. Some agencies and courts do not categorize whether the cases and complaints are due to land conflicts. Reports on violations are also not easily verifiable, as they are mostly anecdotal.</p> | <p> CSOs conduct occasional monitoring of land and resource rights of their partner-communities. Other sources of this data include: courts and media reports.</p> | |
| 10d. Availability of effective mechanisms to protect, respect, and fulfil the rights of land rights defenders. | <p> The State justice system provides for the legal protection of land rights defenders involved in legal battles. At times, protective measures are not provided for it is the government that is the perpetrator. The Commission on Human Rights, the Philippines's independent human rights body, often probes into rights violations committed by State actors. However, there are no definite parameters to assess effectivity of the mechanisms.</p> | <p> A few CSOs occasionally have initiatives to protect land rights defenders; mostly subject to availability of funding.</p> | Indicator 10d is very similar to indicator 10b. |
| 10e. Availability of effective mechanisms—with sufficient budget—for the rehabilitation of land rights defenders and families that have been jailed or harassed. | <p> The justice system has a reintegration program, but only for State witnesses, not for victims.</p> | <p> Some CSOs, church groups, and individuals have supported programs on rehabilitation of land rights defenders and their families.</p> | |

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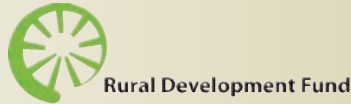
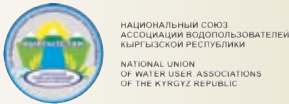
The **International Land Coalition (ILC)** is a global alliance of civil society and intergovernmental organizations working together to put people at the center of land governance. The shared goal of ILC's over 200 members is to realize land governance for, and with people at the country level, responding to the needs and protecting the rights of women, men and communities who live on and from the land.

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Strategic Partners and Donors of ILC





This publication analyzes the availability of official government data in relation to the 10 Commitment-Based Initiatives of the International Land Coalition (ILC) across eight Asian countries. This assessment is based on land monitoring studies undertaken by Land Watch Asia (LWA) partners in each country — Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, and the Philippines. It contains feedback from country researchers regarding the availability and quality of official land data and information regarding laws (legal framework), the current reality (de facto) and people’s perceptions and views. This publication is LWA’s contribution to the ILC network, towards generating land information for monitoring People Centered Land Governance.