



Land Justice Initiative is implemented by:



“One land, many generations – A snapshot of land conflict: past, present, and future”



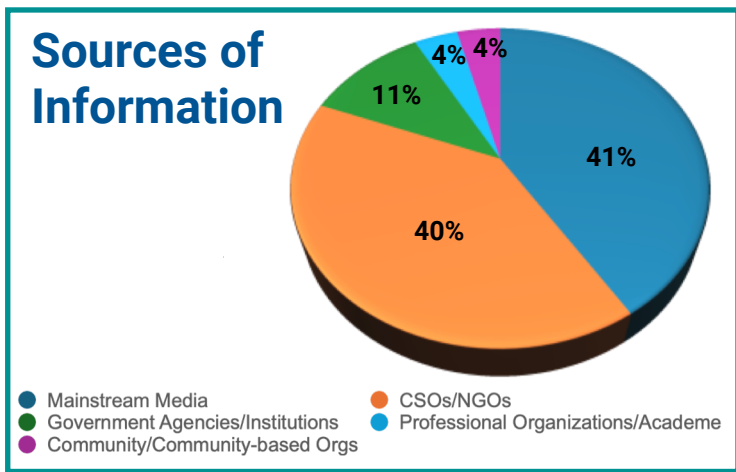
The **2025 Philippine Land and Resource Conflict Monitoring (LRCM) Report** shows that many land conflicts in the country continue to rise and a large number of them remain unresolved for decades, exposing weak enforcement of laws that should be protecting smallholder farmers, indigenous peoples, and fisherfolk. A total of **281 cases** of ongoing land and resource conflicts in 2025 were covered, involving **796,587 hectares** and affecting **109,208 households**. It calls for urgent collective action to ensure rights-based, participatory, and accountable land conflict resolution.

Ongoing Cases	Number
Total number of cases	281
Total number of hectares contested	796,587
Total number of households affected	109,208

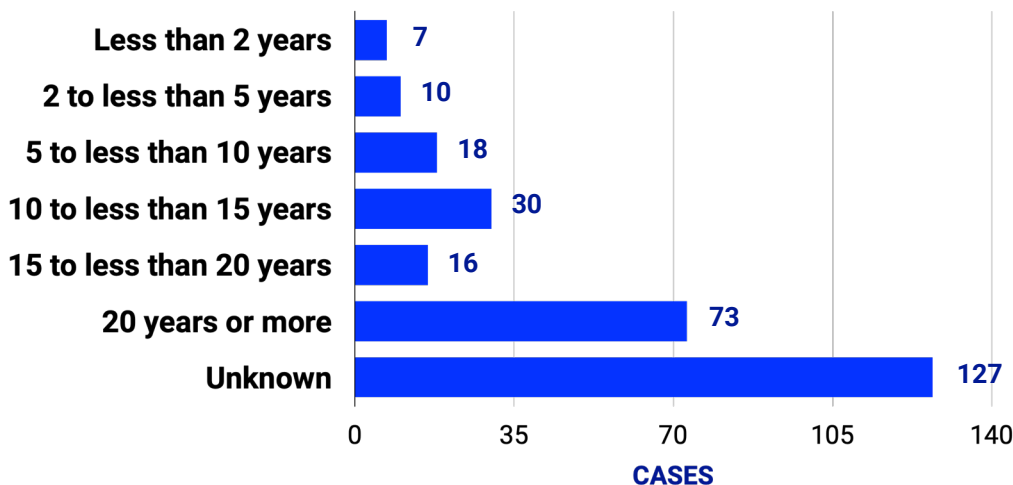
Scope

- Reports land and resource conflict cases as of the period ending 31 December 2025
- Rural and Urban Areas Land and Waters
- Covers HRVs that happened and were monitored from 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

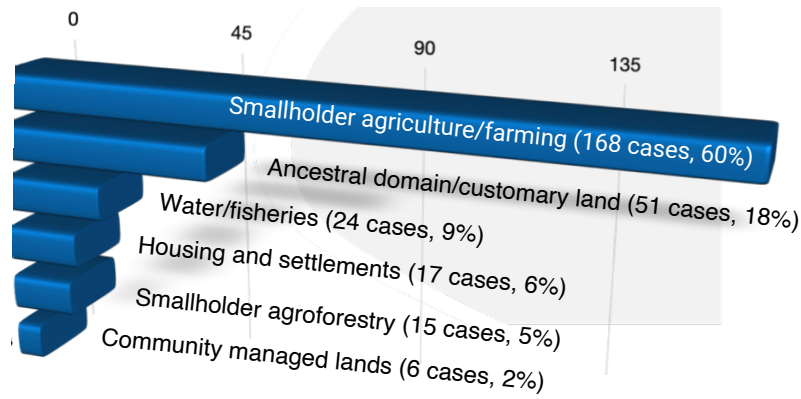
This report presents land conflict cases and related human rights violations gathered in 2025 and does not claim to provide a comprehensive picture of all conflicts nationwide. Continued validation is expected to improve the completeness of future monitoring reports.



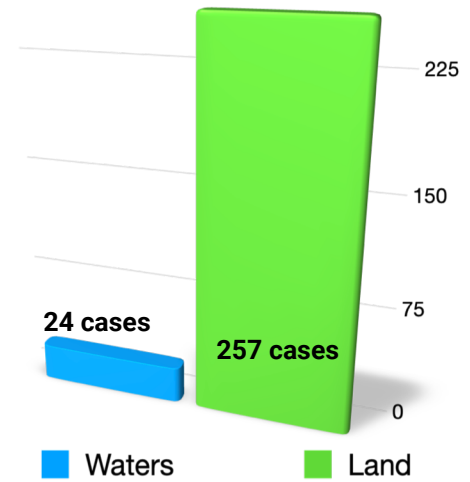
Duration of cases



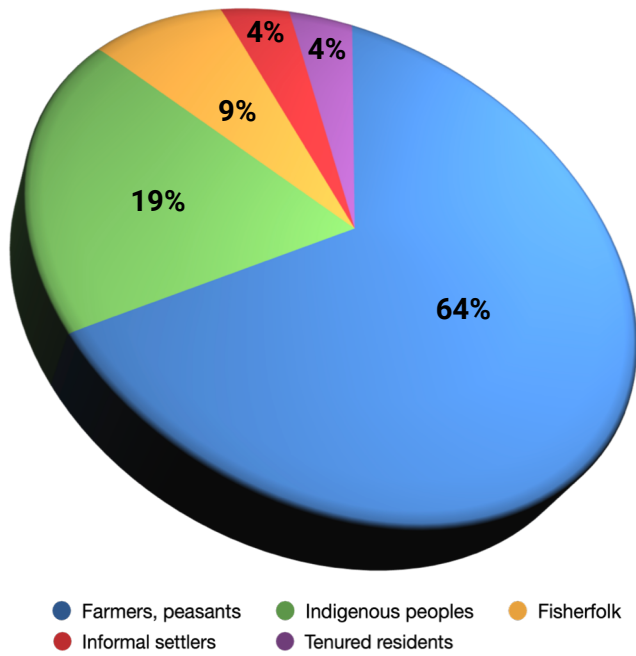
Types of land affected by conflict (no. of cases)



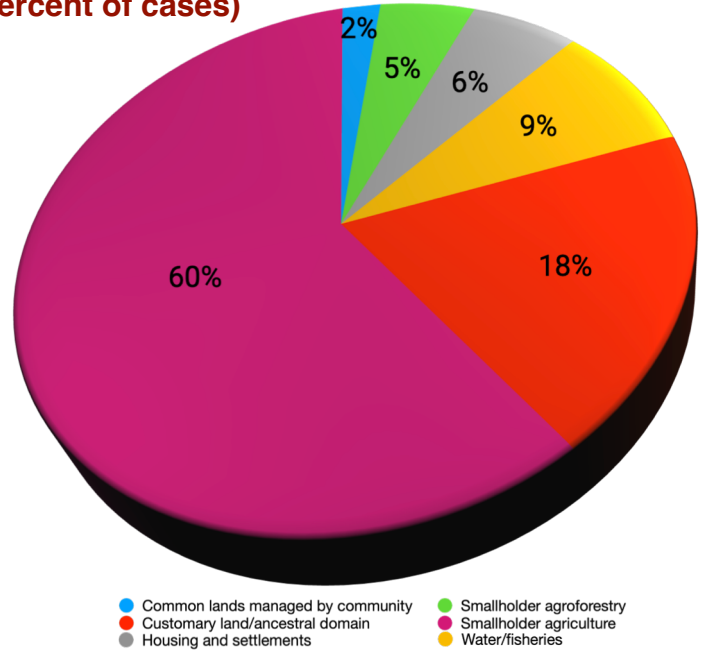
Conflicts involving land and waters



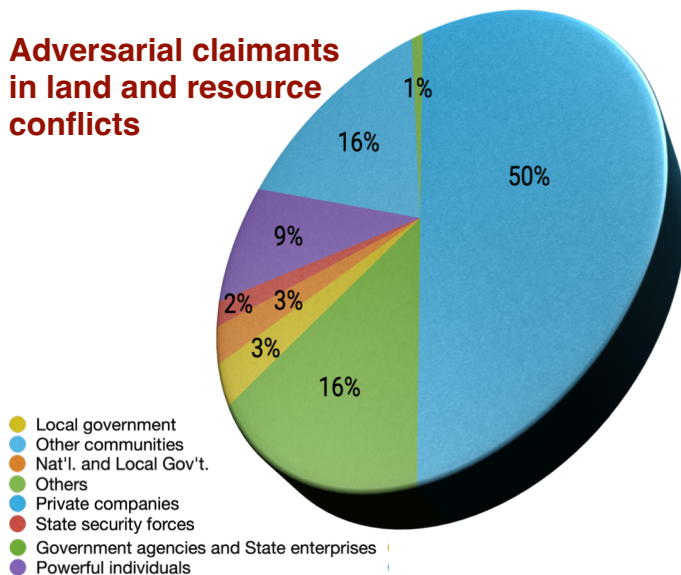
Primary sector or community affected by land and resource conflicts (percent of cases)



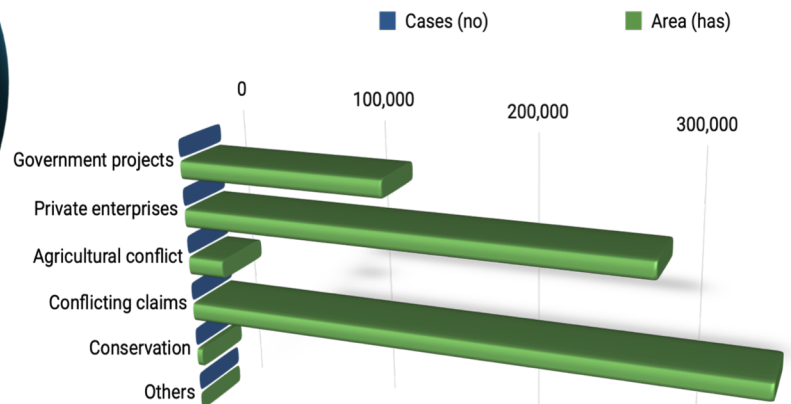
Types of land affected by conflict (percent of cases)



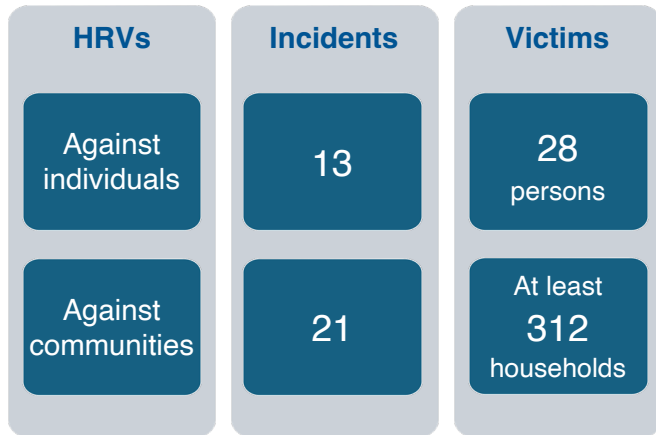
Adversarial claimants in land and resource conflicts



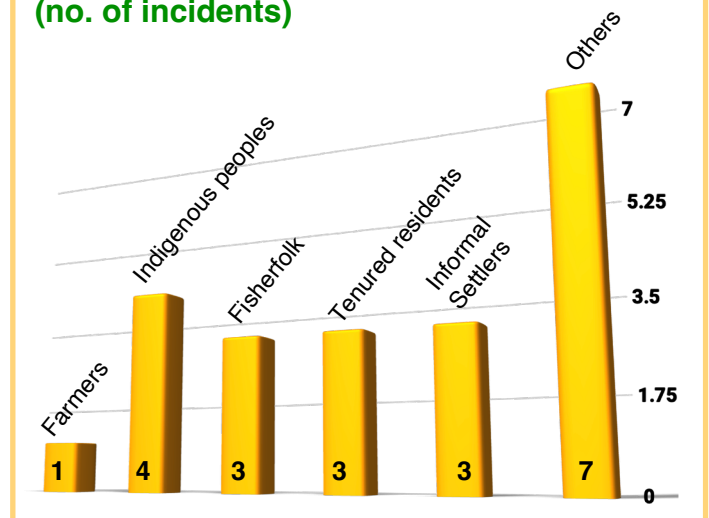
Drivers of land and resource conflicts



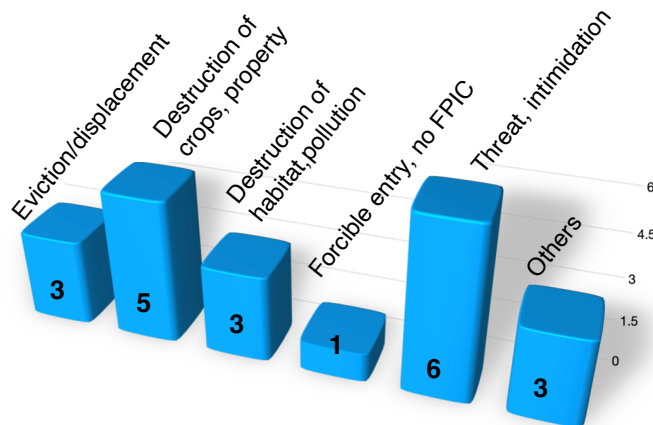
Human rights violations (HRVs)



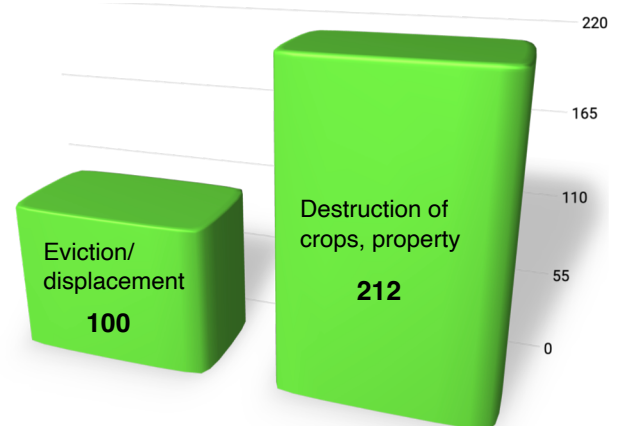
Communities affected by HRVs (no. of incidents)



Types of HRVs against communities (no. of incidents)



Types of HRVs against communities (no. of households)



Forms of HRVs committed against individuals based on number of victims, by gender

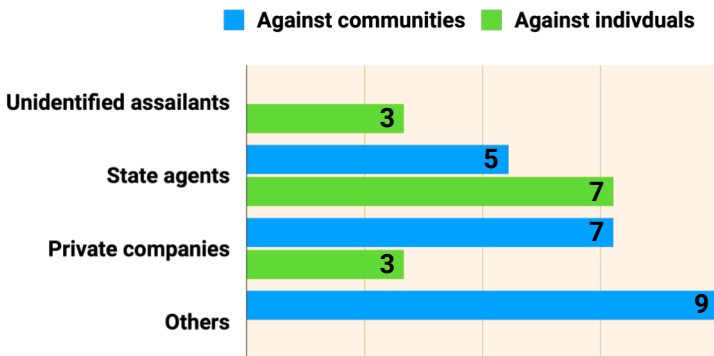


Eviction/Displacement refers to the involuntary separation of the victim from her/his land.

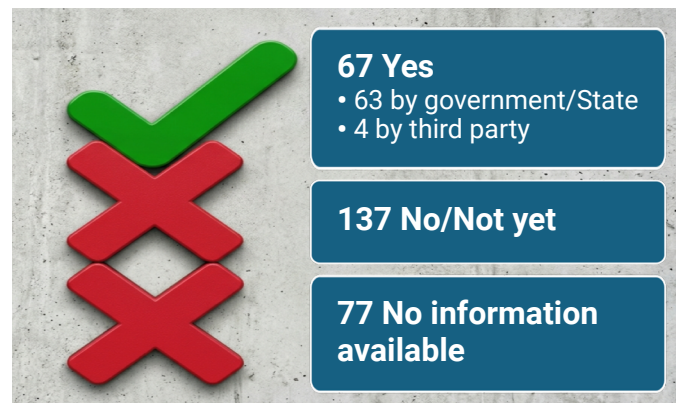
Detainment/Legal Arrest or illegal detention was disaggregated to separate criminalization, which is more closely related, if not the same as red-tagging.

Criminalization refers to the act of State agents of transforming and interpreting a person's legal behavior into an offense punishable by law, either through legislation, administrative and judicial decisions, or law enforcement.

Reported perpetrators of HRVs (by number of incidents)



Corrective actions to address land conflicts



Responses to land conflicts by communities



The Kaisahan Tungo sa Kaunlaran ng Kanayunan at Repormang Pansakahan (KAISAHAN) and the Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC) are jointly implementing the project **“Land Justice Initiative (LJI): Amplifying Land Rights Defenders’ Access to Justice and Uniting Stakeholders for Land Rights Accountability”** with financial support from the European Union (EU).

The project aims to increase access to justice and protection for land and human rights defenders (LHRDs) through enhanced capacities, programs, and partnerships with stakeholders.

This infographic gives a visual snapshot of the 2025 Philippine Land and Resource Conflict Monitoring Report, a major output under the policy advocacy component of the LJI project. The full report may be accessed at <https://angoc.org/portal/one-land-many-generations-a-snapshot-of-land-conflict-past-present-and-future-2025-philippine-land-and-resource-conflict-monitoring-report/>

Citation

Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC). (2026). “One land, many generations – A snapshot of land conflict: past, present, and future”: Infographic. [2025 Philippine Land and Resource Conflict Monitoring Report Infographic prepared under the Land Justice Initiative (LJI) Project jointly implemented by the Kaisahan Tungo sa Kaunlaran ng Kanayunan at Repormang Pansakahan (KAISAHAN) and ANGOC, with financial support from the European Union (EU).]

Key recommendations

Land conflicts persist due to weak enforcement – not lack of laws. Coordinated action across government, business, and CSOs is essential.

For Government	For Private Sector	For CSOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce existing laws: Fully implement Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) and Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act (IPRA) • Resolve land issues: Fast-track ARB land distribution and CADT/CALT titling; address overlapping claims • Ensure policy coherence: Align DENR-MGB permitting, LGU approvals, and national laws (strictly implement FPIC); NAP for UNGPs BHR • Hold violators accountable: Sanction abusive security forces and cancel permits of non-compliant firms • Enact key laws: National Land Use Act (NLUA), Human Rights Defenders Protection Act (HRDPA), Anti-Dynasty Law (ADL) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply in good faith: Follow both the letter and <i>spirit</i> of laws (no FPIC manipulation) • Implement due diligence: Conduct human rights and environmental impact assessments before projects • Ensure fair deals: Protect the right of farmers and IPs in contracts and operations • Be accountable: Set up grievance mechanisms; prevent harm from all projects, including “green” projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empower communities: Educate them on CARP/ IPRA rights; support legal actions and advocacies • Organize and mobilize: Strengthen local capacity to assert land rights • Push reforms: Advocate for NLUA, HRDPA, ADL • Monitor and report: Track land conflicts and HRVs; fill government data gaps



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Funded by the European Union

Disclaimer

This publication was produced with the financial support of the EU as part of the LJI project. The views expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect those of the EU.

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