



Land and Resource Conflict Monitoring in Asia

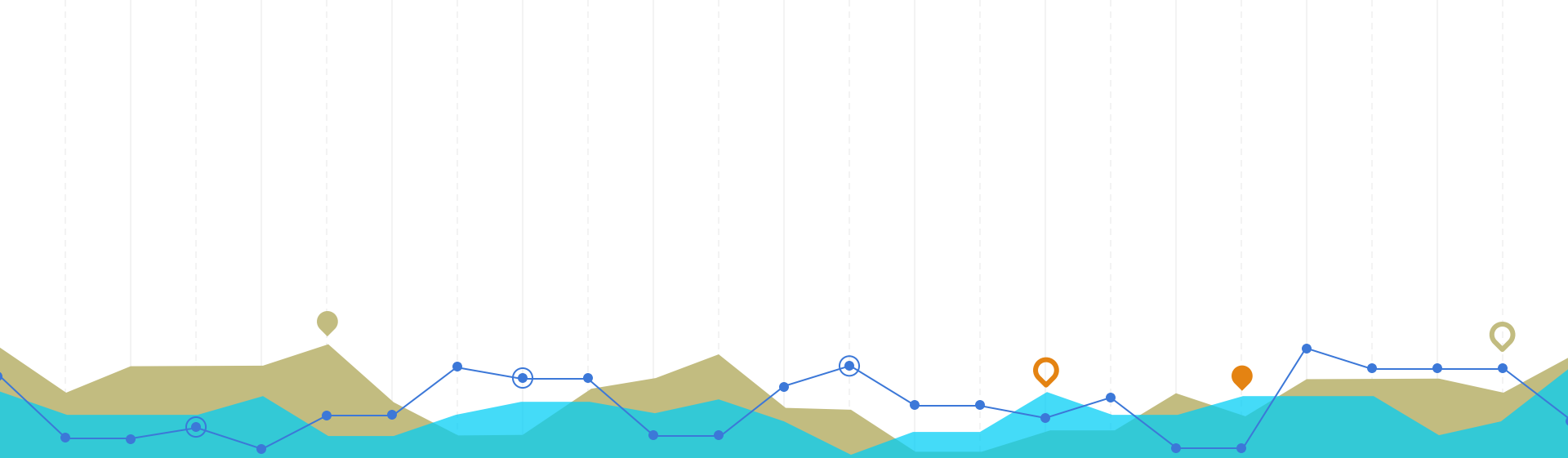
21 November 2021

2020 Philippine Land and Resource Conflict Monitoring

Findings

Experiences in methodology implementation





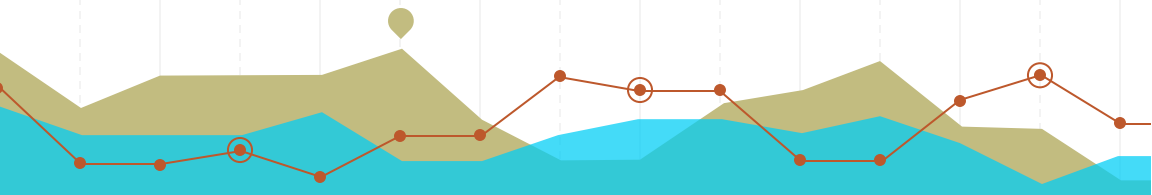
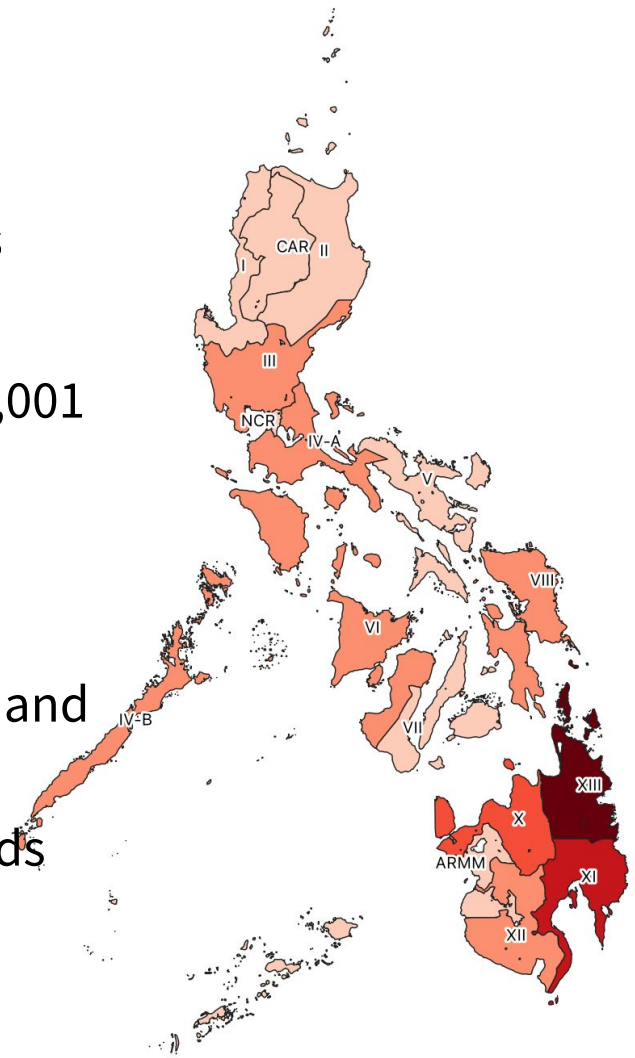
Findings

1

Summary of Cases and Incidents

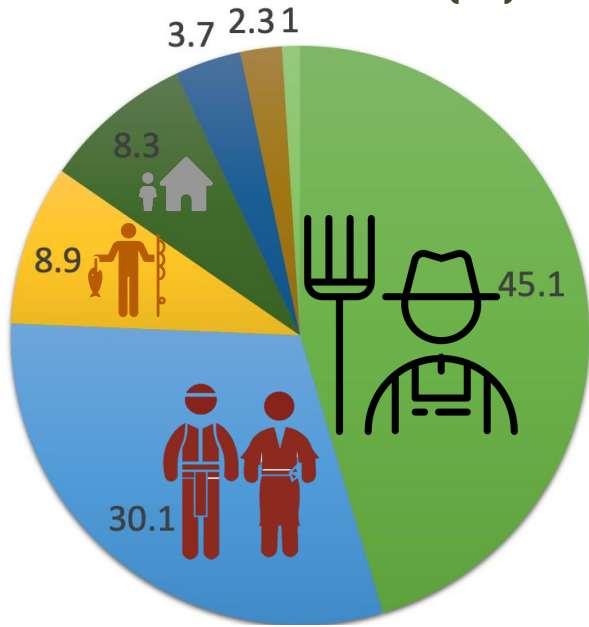
- **237** ongoing land and resource conflict **cases**
- 1,665,399 ha (5.6% of the PH land area)
- Affecting roughly 507,889 households and 68,001 individuals.

- **147 incidents** of violence against individuals and communities
- Victims: 287 individuals and 58,295 households



Stakeholders in land conflict

Affected communities (%)



- Smallholder farmers/ producers
- ICCs/IPs
- Fisherfolks
- Residents
- Informal settlers
- Forest protectors
- Forest users, dwellers

290 relationships



(36.2%)

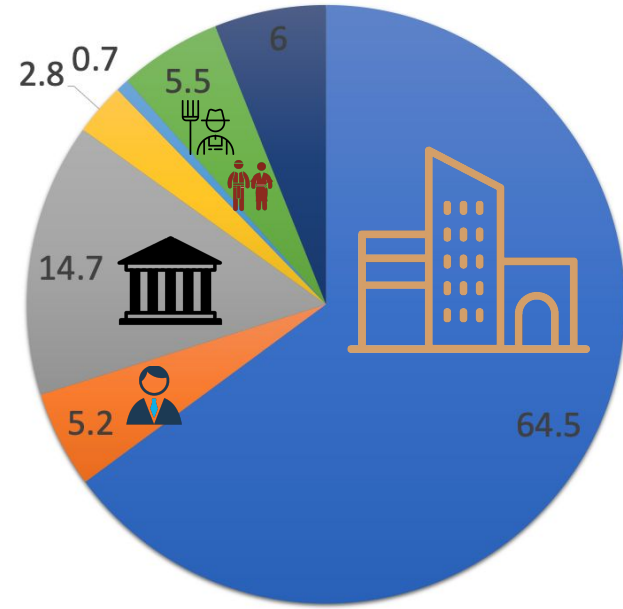


(13.1%)



(7.96%)

Duty bearers (aggressors) (%)



- Private companies/corporations
- Powerful individual
- Government
- Military
- Foreign Fishing Vessels
- Other rights holders (farmers, IPs, forest dwellers)
- Others

Sources of Conflict

Clashing tenure systems
11.2%

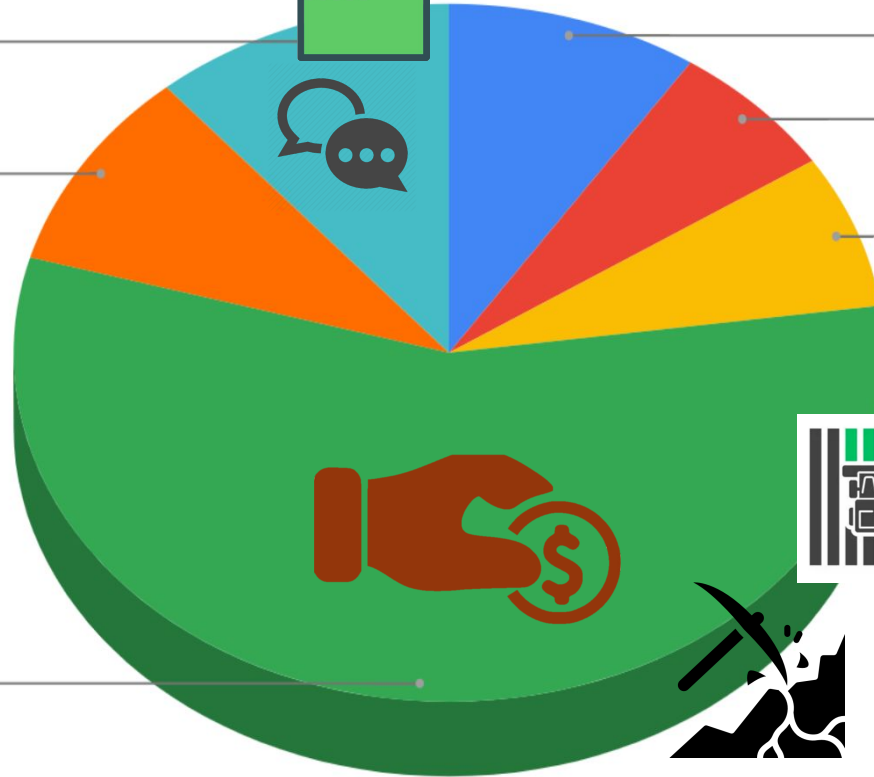
Public-Private Partnership
9.4%

Private investment
56.6%

Resistance to land reform
9.4%

Resource conflict
6.4%

Government project
7.1%



Incidents: Individual Violence

Of the 287 individual victims...



Incidents: Community Violence

Households affected by community violence

*from incidents where number of households affected is known or accounted for



401
Destruction
of property



48
Disenfranchisement



28,317
Displacement



35
Forcible entry/
lack of or faulty FPIC



37
Harassment, intimidation,
persecution, trauma



26,000
Tagging, coloring,
labeling

Of the 58,295 households...

Households affected by ecological violence

*from incidents where number of households affected is known or accounted for



27,371
Contamination of
resources/pollution



4,333
Destruction of
biodiversity

Perpetrators of violence

Perpetrators of individual violence



209 State agents
(military, police)



161 Powerful
Individual



29 Unidentified
assailants



26 Private company
or corporation



5 Paramilitary



3 Non-state
armed groups



2 Criminal
syndicate

Perpetrators of community violence



30 State agents
(military, police)



16 Private company
or corporation



10 Unidentified
assailants



6 Non-state
armed groups



5 Powerful
Individual



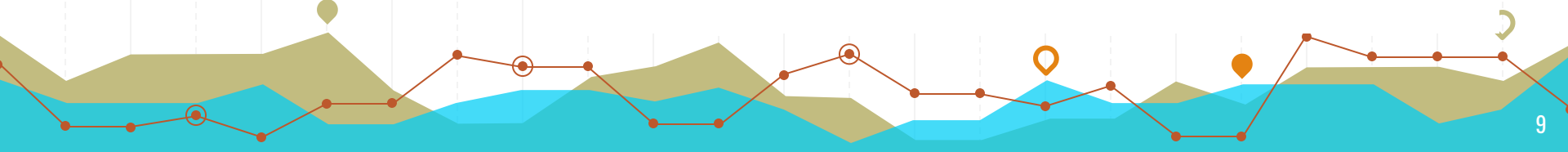
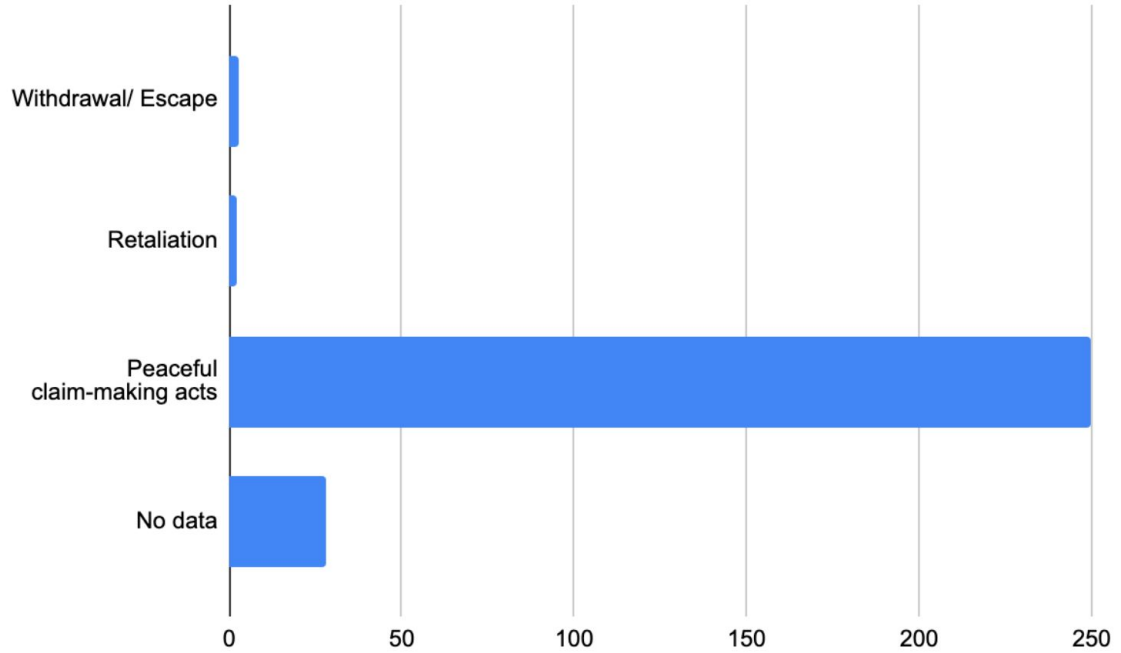
2 Private
armed groups



Foreign
Fishing Vessels

Responses to conflicts

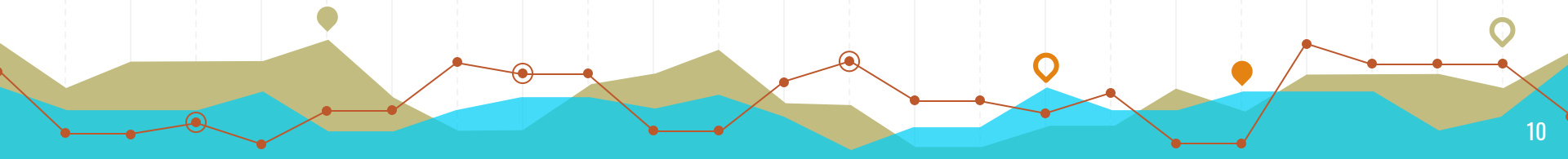
Community responses



Responses to conflicts

Corrective actions

- 68.4% --- no corrective action taken
- 19.7% --- with corrective action provided
 - 84.4% by the government
 - 2.6% by the private companies involved
 - 2.2% by third party actors

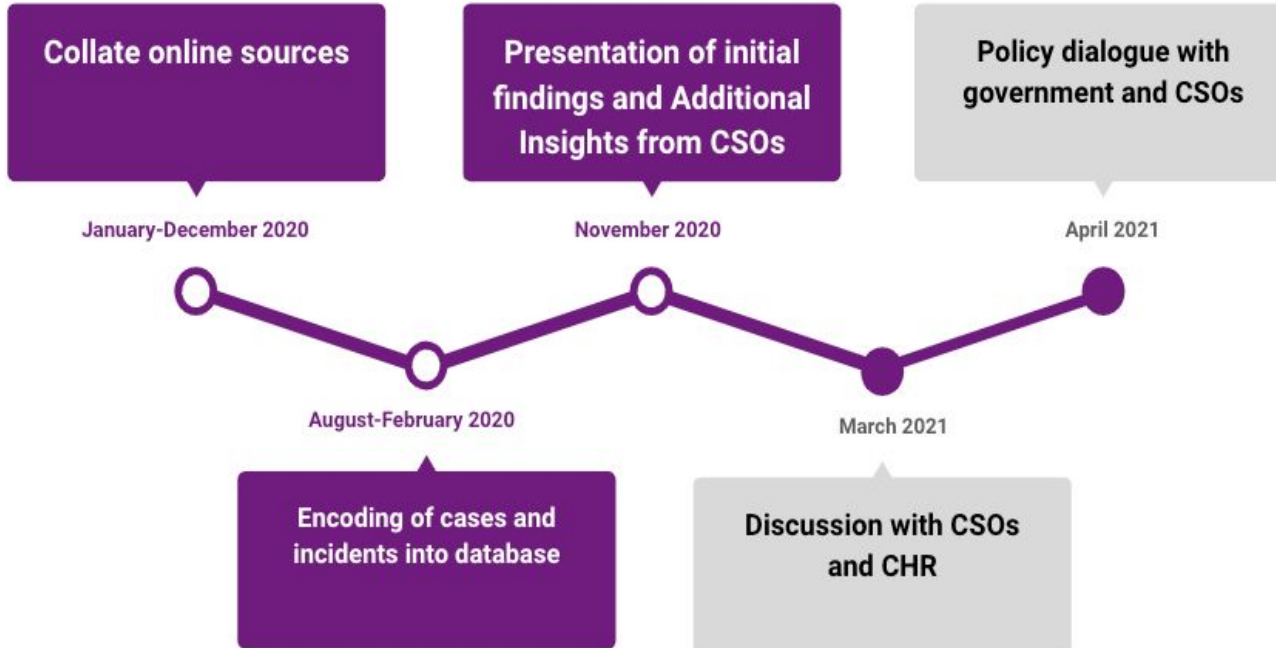




Experiences in implementing the methodology

2

Methodology/Process



Challenges

- Collecting case documents/files from the government

Data sources:
(In order)

Mainstream media (online) - 51%

CSO/NGO/PO - 18.8%

Social Media Platforms - 12.9%

Academe - 11.9%

Government agencies - 5.2%

NHRI/C - 0.3%

- Validation of the case data/information (addressed by 2-online source verification)
- Conflicts in specific regions are less reported in the mainstream media

What worked?

- Regular checkups within the data gathering team
- Series of workshops with partner CSOs and communities have significantly contributed in data collection and validation, and further study recommendations
- Joint-organization of the policy dialogue with the NHRI allowed for a guided approach in presenting the findings and recommendations with the other government agencies
- The policy dialogue provided a venue to discuss immediate course of joint actions based on the proposed recommendations

THANKS!



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