



4.09.05 Land Management: Ancestral Domain

Note: This is a first attempt to provide guidance in preparing the information product needed for the CLUP and is intended to be used hand-in-hand with Volumes 1 and 2. As more knowledge is gathered, the IP will be updated. Likewise, updates may be required due to new or changing land-use policies. Furthermore, data will continuously be prepared by the custodians, which may require updates.

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Step 1: Prepare Background and Identify the Objectives of the GIS Analysis

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) implemented several mechanisms to delineate ancestral lands and domains resulting to the issuance of evidences of claims called “Certificates of Ancestral Land Claims (CALC)” and “Certificates of Ancestral Domain Claims (CADC)”. About two million hectares constituting almost 7 % of the total land area within the Philippines were covered by these claims by 1997.

It was only in 1997 that the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA, Rep. Act No. 8371) passed into law. The law recognizes ownership held by indigenous peoples in the form of ancestral lands and domains. It authorizes the delineation of indigenous peoples’ areas and the issuances of evidences of titles called Certificates of Ancestral Land Title (CALT) or Certificates of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT). Claims that had been issued through former DENR programs were to be converted to titles. It also recognized a limited form of self determination for communities within ancestral domain allowing the State to recognize customary laws for the settlement of conflicts.

Ongoing claims on ancestral land that are not yet given titles are handled by the Ancestral Domain Office (ADO) under the National Commission for Indigenous People (NCIP).

The objective of the GIS analysis is to show the areas bounded by ancestral

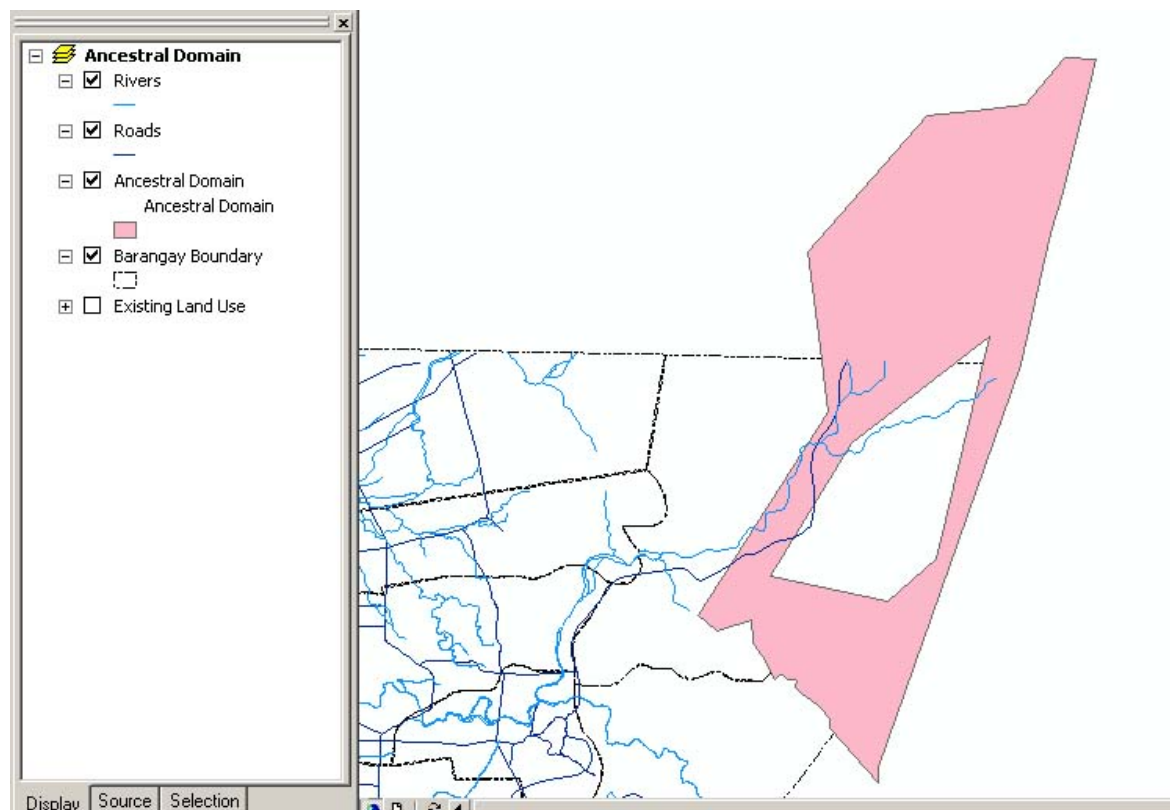


	domains/lands. Since these areas often are situated in forest lands, they will be outside the real scope of the CLUP. Nevertheless, their location and delineation should be a part of the CLUP GIS.	
	Step 2: Identify the Ancestral Domains and Lands	
	The NCIP should provide the LGU with data on the delineated and titled areas. The LGU should ask for the status of claimed land without issued titles.	
	Step 3: Create the Database	
	Attributes	
	The following attribute table may be used for this sector: LM08 Ancestral Domain	
	The Custodian of sector data is the National Commission for Indigenous People.	
	Spatial	
	The feature types will be polygons.	
	Ancestral domain with CADT	
	Ancestral land area with CALT	
	Other areas claimed to be ancestral domains by indigenous people	
	Step 4: Analyze the Data	
	The ancestral land domains and areas are protected and cannot be the location for future urban development. The layer can be used in a risk and suitability analysis, where the ancestral areas in overlays constitute constraints to any urban development.	



Step 5 Present the Data

The ancestral domain and land layer(s) will be put on top of the Base Map as shown below.



1:5,000 scale model of the ancestral domain (10,054 ha) of the Higa-onon Peoples. Municipality Impasug-ong Bukidnon, Philippines (Yr 2001-2004). The area includes the forests of Mt. Kimangkil, rivers, waterfalls and sacred spaces.