

# SELF-GOVERNANCE & EMPOWERMENT

The State supports ICCs/IPs' self-governance, cultural rights, and participation in decision-making, while also providing resources for their empowerment and recognizing their justice systems.



## SOME OF OUR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

- Badjao
- Igorot
- T'boli
- Manobo
- Aeta
- Ibanag
- Mangyan
- Ifugao
- Lumad

## PENALTIES

Violations, such as unauthorized access to ancestral lands, are punishable by 9 to 12 years of imprisonment, fines up to ₱500,000, and compensation, with additional penalties for officials or business leaders.

## ANCESTRAL DOMAINS FUND

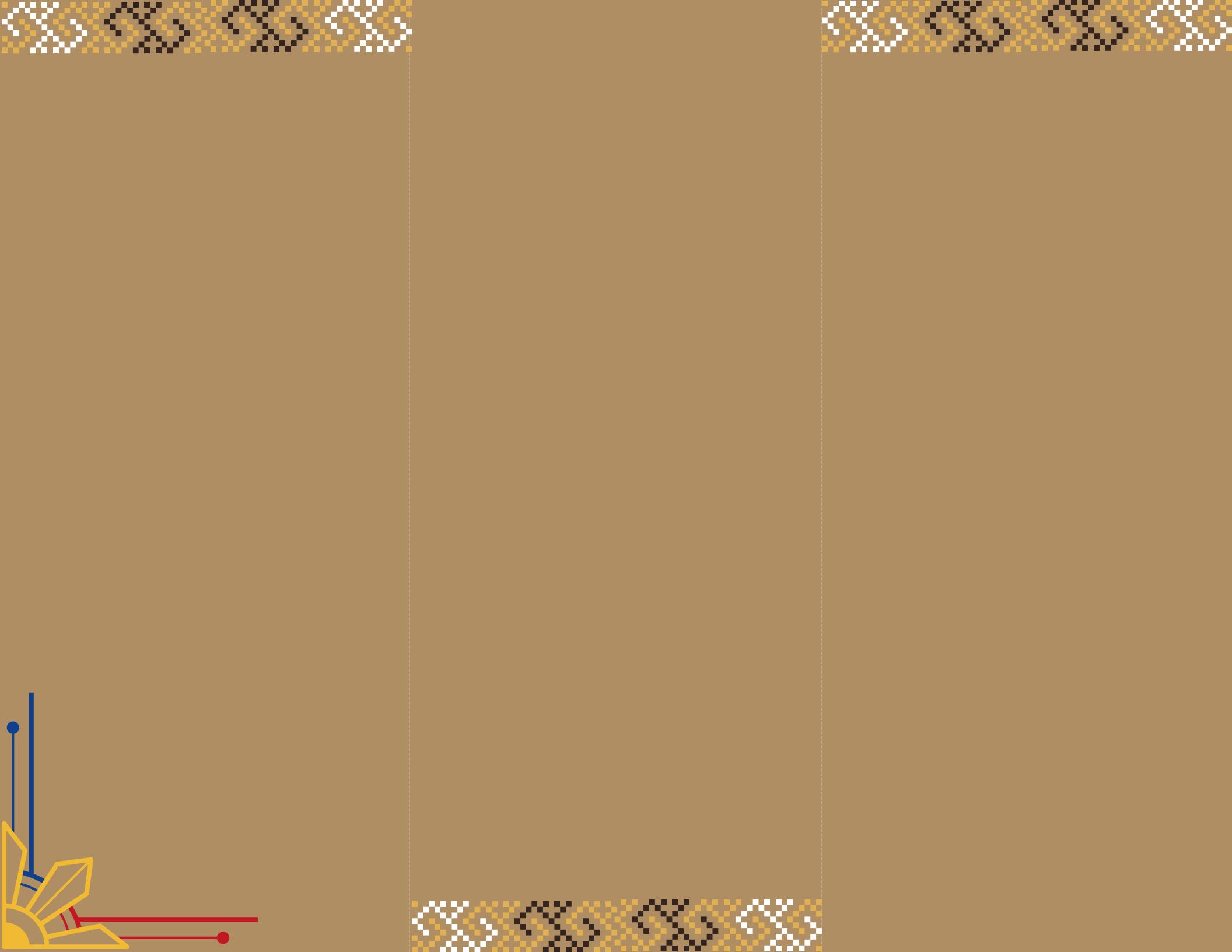
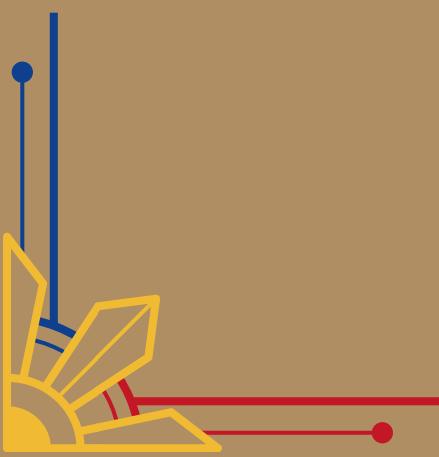
A ₱130 million fund is created to support the delineation, development, and compensation related to ancestral domains, managed by the NCIP and funded by government sources, with contributions being tax-exempt.



## INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

### RIGHTS ACT of 1997







## SOCIAL JUSTICE & HUMAN RIGHTS

The State guarantees equal protection, non-discrimination, and access to rights and services for ICCs/IPs, including their cultural, educational, and employment rights. Additionally, it supports their security during conflicts, sustainable development, and the preservation of their cultural heritage and resources.

## NCIPS

The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) is the primary government agency responsible for protecting the rights and well-being of Indigenous Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) and overseeing the recognition of their ancestral domains.



## IP RIGHTS TO ANCESTRAL DOMAINS

Ancestral domains are non-transferable lands central to ICCs/IPs' cultural and spiritual identity. These lands include rights to natural resources, development, and self-governance. Protection, ecological responsibility, and recognition through a CADT are essential.



