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Republic of the Philippines  
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao  
**BANGSAMORO TRANSITION AUTHORITY**  
BARMM Compound, Cotabato City

FIRST PARLIAMENT  
(First Regular Session)

CABINET BILL NO: 40

Introduced by:

**MELANIO U. ULAMA and ROMEO C. SALIGA**

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

This proposed bill seeks to uplift the lives of the Indigenous Peoples, especially of in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. This through the enactment of law to recognize, protect, promote and preserve the rights of IPs in BARMM (par.(a), sec. 4, Art. XVI, RA 11054) which is also included in the mandate and as provisions served by the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs.

In lieu with this, per IPRA of 1997, the National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) was created as the primary government agency responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies, plans and programs to promote and protect the rights and well-being of the ICCs/IP and the recognition of their ancestral domains as well as the rights thereto.

On the other hand, MIPA is created, in accordance with. R.A 11054, at the ministry for indigenous people which shall have the primary responsibility to formulate and implement policies, plans and programs to promote the well-being of all indigenous people in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in recognition of their ancestral domain as well as their rights thereto.

As stated in R.A 11054 Article 1, Section 3, "*The purpose of this Organic Law is to establish a political entity, provide for its basic structure of government in recognition of the justness and legitimacy of the cause of the Bangsamoro people and the aspirations of Muslim Filipinos and all indigenous cultural communities in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao to secure their identity and posterity, allowing for meaningful self-governance within the framework of the Constitution and the national sovereignty as well as territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines.*", and since the issue on the NCIP, it is imperative to create a bill for the continuation of the provisions to be given to the indigenous people.

This proposed bill will play a crucial role in the development of the Indigenous people, thus is imperative that its value be given the Parliament's imprimatur and support.

In the view of the foregoing, the approval of this bill is earnestly requested.

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Republic of the Philippines  
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao  
Bangsamoro Transition Authority Parliament  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

**RECEIVED**

By: NORIA Y. TAHA  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 01-23-2020  
Time: 9:27 AM

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3 Republic of the Philippines  
4 **Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao**  
5 **BANGSAMORO TRANSITION AUTHORITY**  
6 BARMM Compound, Cotabato City

7 FIRST PARLIAMENT  
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17 **Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao**  
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19 BARMM Compound, Cotabato City

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22 FIRST PARLIAMENT  
23 (First Regular Session)

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26 CABINET BILL NO: 40

27 Introduced by:

28  
29 **MELANIO U. ULAMA** and **ROMEO C. SALIGA**

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32  
33 **AN ACT TO RECOGNIZE, RESPECT, PROTECT, PROMOTE, AND SUPPORT THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIGENOUS**  
34 **PEOPLES, CREATING THE MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AFFAIRS, ESTABLISHING THE IMPLEMENTING**  
35 **MECHANISMS, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

36  
37  
38 *Be it enacted by the Member of the Parliament of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority in assembly:*

39  
40 **CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS**

41  
42 **Section 1. Short Title.** —This Act shall be known as "**Indigenous Peoples Rights Act in the Bangsamoro**  
43 **Autonomous Region**".

44  
45 **Section 2. Coverage.**— This Act shall apply to all indigenous peoples (IPs) within the Bangsamoro Autonomous  
46 Region in Muslim Mindanao, such as Téduray, Lambangian/Balég, Dulangan Manobo, Erumanun Ne  
47 Menvuvu, Badjao, Sama, Yakan, Higaonon, Blaan and other indigenous tribes that shall be recognized by  
48 Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs.  
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Republic of the Philippines  
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao  
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1 **Section 3. Declaration of State Policies.** —The Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao  
2 [BARMM] reaffirms the policies embodied in the 1987 Philippine Constitution, Republic Act 8371 [Indigenous  
3 Peoples Rights Act of 1997 (IPRA)], Muslim Mindanao Act 241 or the Tribal Peoples Rights Act, Republic Act  
4 11054 [Organic Law for the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao] and international  
5 treaties and agreements concerning indigenous peoples, such as, but not limited to, the International Labor  
6 Organization Convention No. 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as adopted by  
7 the General Assembly on September 13, 2007. It is hereby declared the policy of the Bangsamoro  
8 Government:

- 9
- 10 a) To recognize, respect, protect, promote, and support the rights of the Bangsamoro Indigenous  
11 Peoples within the framework of the Constitution and national unity and development;  
12
- 13 b) To recognize the inherent right of the Indigenous Peoples to self-governance and self-determination,  
14 and to respect the integrity of their values, practices, and institutions;  
15

16 The Bangsamoro Government shall guarantee the rights of the Indigenous Peoples to freely pursue  
17 their economic, social, and cultural development. Further, it shall consequently establish the means  
18 for the full development and empowerment of the IPs' own institutions and initiatives, provide  
19 resources, therefor, respecting their native titles;  
20

- 21 c) To ensure indigenous peoples have the freedom to retain their distinct indigenous and ethnic  
22 identity in addition to their Bangsamoro political identity. There shall be no discrimination on the  
23 basis of identity, religion, and ethnicity;  
24
- 25 d) To protect the rights of the IPs on their ancestral domains and to ensure their economic, social and  
26 cultural well-being;  
27

28 The Bangsamoro Government shall recognize the applicability of customary laws governing property  
29 rights or relations in determining the ownership and extent of ancestral domains;  
30

- 31 e) To recognize, respect, protect, promote, and support the rights of IPs to preserve and develop their  
32 cultures, traditions, and institutions. The Bangsamoro Government shall uphold these rights in the  
33 formulation of its regional plans and policies;  
34
- 35 f) To ensure the development, protection, and well-being of all IPs within the Bangsamoro Autonomous  
36 Region in Muslim Mindanao;  
37
- 38 g) To guarantee that the Indigenous Peoples, regardless of sex and gender, shall equally enjoy the full  
39 measure of human rights and freedoms without discrimination; and  
40
- 41 h) To take measures, with the participation of the IPs concerned, to protect their rights, guarantee  
42 respect for their cultural integrity, and ensure that IPs benefit from rights and opportunities which  
43 Bangsamoro laws and regulations grant other members of the population.  
44

45 Towards these end, the Bangsamoro government shall institute and establish the necessary mechanisms  
46 to enforce and guarantee the realization of these rights, taking into consideration the customs,  
47 traditions, values, beliefs, interests, and institutions of IPs, and to adopt and implement measures to  
48 protect their rights to their ancestral domains e.g. fusaka ingëd, pusaka tana among others.  
49



1 **CHAPTER II: DEFINITION OF TERMS**

2  
3 **Section 4. Definition of Terms.** —For purposes of this Act, the following terms shall mean:

4  
5 a) **Ancestral Domain** refers to all areas generally belonging to IPs, comprising lands, inland waters, coastal areas, air and natural resources therein, which are necessary for ensuring their economic, social, and cultural welfare, held under a claim of ownership and occupied or possessed by IPs, by themselves or through their ancestors, communally or individually, since time immemorial continuously to the present, except when interrupted by war, force majeure, displacement by force, deceit, stealth, or as a consequence of government projects or voluntary dealings entered into by government and private individuals or corporations. It shall include ancestral lands; forests; pasture; residential, agricultural, and other lands individually owned, whether alienable and disposable or otherwise; hunting grounds; burial grounds; places of worship; bodies of water; mineral and other natural resources; and lands which may no longer be exclusively occupied by IPs but from which they traditionally had access to for their livelihood and traditional activities.

16 Ancestral domains serve not only the physical but cultural basis for ethnic identity and organization.

17  
18  
19 b) **Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title** refers to a title formally recognizing the rights of possession and ownership of IPs over their ancestral domains identified and delineated in accordance with this law;

20  
21  
22  
23 c) **Certificate of Ancestral Lands Title** – refers to a title formally recognizing the rights of possession and ownership of ICCs/IPs over their ancestral lands;

24  
25  
26 d) **Communal Claims** refer to claims on land, resources, and rights thereon belonging to the whole community within a defined territory;

27  
28  
29 e) **Customary Laws** refer to a body of written and/or unwritten rules, usages, customs, living experiences, and practices traditionally and continuously recognized, accepted, and observed by IPs;

30  
31  
32 f) **Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC)** refers to the consensus decision of affected IPs communities, to be determined in accordance with their respective customary laws and practices, free from any external manipulation, interference, or coercion, regarding any proposed public or private activity, enterprise, or agreement, the intent and scope of which shall be disclosed to the IPs, in a language and process understandable to them;

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38 g) **Indigenous Political Structures (IPS)** refers to organizational and cultural leadership systems, institutions, relationships, patterns, and processes for decision-making and participation, identified and practiced by IPs such as, but not limited to, Council of Elders, Council of Timuays, Timuay Justice and Governance, Gempa te Kalindaan ne Kamal, Kena Menuwa or any other tribunal or body of similar nature;

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44 h) **Individual Claims** refer to claims on land and right therein which have been devolved to individuals, families, and clans including, but not limited to, residential lots, rice terraces or paddies, and tree lots;

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48 i) **Indigenous Peoples' Education** refers to an educational system based on Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSP) that interfaces with other educational systems;

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- j) **Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs (MIPA)** refers to the office created under this Act that shall be the primary government agency responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies, plans, and programs to recognize, protect, and promote the rights of IPs in the Bangsamoro;
- k) **Indigenous People (IPs)** refer to a group of indigenous people or homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by others, who have continuously lived as organized community on communally bounded and defined territory, and who have, under claims of ownership since time immemorial, occupied, possessed, and utilized such territories; sharing common bonds of language, customs, traditions, and other distinctive cultural traits, and who have, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads of colonization, non-indigenous religions and cultures, became historically differentiated from the majority of Filipinos. Indigenous Peoples shall likewise include peoples who are regarded as indigenous on account of their decent from the populations which inhabited the country, at the time of conquest or colonization, or at the time of inroads of non-indigenous religions and cultures, or the establishment of present state boundaries, who retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, but who may have been displaced from their traditional domains or who may have resettled outside their ancestral domains;
- l) **Native Title** refers to pre-conquest rights to lands and domains which, as far back as memory reaches, have been held under a claim of private ownership by IPs and have never been public lands or public domain and are thus indisputably presumed to have been held that way since before the Spanish conquest;
- m) **Non-government Organization** refers to a private, non-profit voluntary organization that has been organized primarily for the delivery of various services to the IPs and has an established track record for effectiveness and acceptability in the community where it serves;
- n) **Indigenous Peoples/Bangsamoro Indigenous Peoples Organization** refers to a private, non-profit voluntary organization of members of IPs which is accepted as representative of such IPs;
- o) **Sustainable Traditional Resource Rights** refer to the rights of IPs to sustainably use, manage, protect, and conserve a) land, air, water, and minerals; b) plants, animals and other organisms; c) collecting, fishing, and hunting grounds; d) sacred sites; and e) other areas of economic, ceremonial, and aesthetic value in accordance with their indigenous knowledge, principles, beliefs, values, systems, and practices;
- p) **Time Immemorial** refers to a period of time when as far back as memory can go, certain IPs were known to have occupied, possessed, in the concept of owner, and utilized a defined territory devolved to them, by customary law or inheritance from their ancestors, in accordance with their customs and traditions.

**CHAPTER III: RIGHTS TO ANCESTRAL DOMAINS OR FUSAKA INGĒD**

**Section 5. Concept of Ancestral Domains** —Ancestral domains/lands shall include such concepts of territories which cover not only the physical environment but the total environment, including the spiritual and cultural bonds to the areas which the IPs possess, occupy, and use and to which they have claims of ownership.



1 **Section 6. Indigenous Concept of Ownership.** —Indigenous concept of ownership maintains the view that  
2 ancestral domains and all resources found therein shall serve as the material bases of the cultural integrity  
3 of IPs. The indigenous concept of ownership generally holds that ancestral domains are the IPs' private but  
4 community property, which belongs to all generations and therefore cannot be sold, disposed, or destroyed.  
5 It likewise covers sustainable traditional resource rights.  
6

7 **Section 7. Composition of Ancestral Domains.** —Ancestral domains shall consist of all areas generally  
8 belonging to IPs as referred under Sec. 4, item (a) of this Act.  
9

10 **Section 8. Rights to Ancestral Domains.** —The right to ownership and possession of ancestral domains by  
11 IPs shall be recognized and protected. Such rights shall include:  
12

- 13 a) *Right of Ownership* — The right to claim ownership over lands, bodies of water traditionally and  
14 actually occupied by IPs, sacred places, and traditional hunting and fishing grounds, and all  
15 improvements made by them at any time within the ancestral domains;  
16
- 17 b) *Right to Develop Lands and Natural Resources* — The right to develop, control, and use lands and  
18 territories traditionally occupied, owned, or used by IPs; to manage and conserve natural resources  
19 within the territories and uphold the responsibilities for future generations; and to benefit from and  
20 share the profits from allocation and utilization of the natural resources found therein. It shall  
21 include the right to negotiate the terms and conditions for the exploration of natural resources in the  
22 areas, for the purpose of ensuring ecological conservation measures, pursuant to national, regional,  
23 and customary laws; and the right to an informed and intelligent participation in the formulation and  
24 implementation of any project, government or private, that will affect or impact upon the ancestral  
25 domains. It shall also include the right to receive just and fair compensation for any damages which  
26 the areas might sustain as a result of the project; and the right to effective measures by the  
27 government to prevent any interference, alienation, and encroachment upon these rights;  
28
- 29 c) *Right to Stay in the Territories* — The right to stay in the territory and not be removed therefrom. No  
30 IP shall be relocated without their Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC), nor through any means  
31 other than eminent domain. Where relocation is considered necessary as an exceptional measure,  
32 such relocation shall take place only with the FPIC of the IPs concerned; whenever possible, they shall  
33 be guaranteed the right to return to their ancestral domains, as soon as the grounds for relocation  
34 cease to exist. When such return is not possible, as determined by agreement or through appropriate  
35 procedures, IPs shall be provided in all possible means with lands of quality and legal status at least  
36 equal to that of the land previously occupied by them, suitable to provide for their present needs and  
37 future development. Persons thus relocated shall likewise be fully compensated for any resulting loss  
38 or injury;  
39
- 40 d) *Right in Case of Displacement* - In case of displacement as a result of human-made disasters and  
41 natural hazards, the Bangsamoro Government shall resettle the displaced IPs in suitable areas where  
42 they are provided or can access food, water, shelter, health, and other basic services: *Provided*; that  
43 the displaced IPs shall have the right to return to their abandoned lands when the normalcy and  
44 safety of such lands have been determined: *Provided*; further, that should their ancestral domain  
45 cease to exist and normalcy and safety of the previous settlements are not possible, displaced IPs  
46 shall enjoy security of tenure over lands to which they have been resettled: *Provided* finally, that basic  
47 services and livelihoods shall be provided to them to ensure that their needs are adequately  
48 addressed;  
49



- 1 e) *Right to Regulate Entry of Migrants* — IPs have the right to regulate the entry of migrant settlers and  
2 organizations into the domains. It shall also include a review and negotiations between existing  
3 migrants and organizations;  
4  
5 f) *Right to Safe and Clean Air, Water, and Environment* — For this purpose, the IPs must have access to  
6 integrated management systems of their inland waters, environment, and air space;  
7  
8 g) *Right to Claim Parts of Reservations* — The right to claim parts of the ancestral domains which have  
9 been reserved for various purposes when not being utilized by the institutions concerned;  
10  
11 h) *Right to Resolve Conflict* — The right to resolve land conflicts in accordance with customary laws of  
12 the area where the land is located, and only in default thereof shall the complaints be submitted to  
13 amicable settlement or alternative dispute resolution and to the Courts of Justice.  
14  
15 i) *Right to Delineation of ancestral domains* of the Bangsamoro Indigenous Peoples shall be recognized  
16 and protected;  
17  
18 j) *Right to speedy processing of Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADT)* of IPs shall be ensured by  
19 the MIPA, based on native title and customary laws, among others;  
20  
21 k) *Right to transfer land or property* — Such right shall include the right to transfer land or property  
22 to/among members of the same IPs, subject to their customary laws and traditions.  
23  
24 l) *Right to Redemption* — In cases where it is shown that the transfer of land or property by virtue of  
25 any agreement or devise, to a non-member of IPs is tainted by the vitiated consent of the IPs, or is  
26 transferred for an unconscionable consideration or price, IPs have the right to redeem the land or  
27 property within the constituted due process.  
28

29 **Section 9. Responsibilities of IPs to their Ancestral Domains.** — IPs occupying ancestral domains shall have  
30 the following responsibilities in accordance with their customary laws:  
31

- 32 a) **Maintain Ecological Balance** — To preserve, restore, and maintain a balanced ecology in the  
33 ancestral domain by protecting the flora and fauna, watershed areas, and other reserves;  
34  
35 b) **Restore Denuded Areas** — To actively initiate, undertake, and participate in the reforestation of  
36 denuded areas and in other development programs and projects subject to just and reasonable  
37 remuneration; and  
38  
39 c) **Observe Laws** — To observe and comply with customary laws, other relevant laws, the provisions of  
40 this Act and the rules and regulations for its effective implementation.  
41

42 **Section 10. Unauthorized and Unlawful Intrusion.** —Unauthorized and unlawful intrusion upon or use of  
43 any portion of the ancestral domain, or any violation of the rights herein enumerated, shall be punishable  
44 under this law. Furthermore, the Bangsamoro Government shall take measures to prevent non-indigenous  
45 peoples from taking advantage of the IPs' customs and concept of ownership or their lack of understanding  
46 of laws, to secure ownership and possession of land belonging to said IPs.  
47



1 **Section 11. Recognition of Ancestral Domain Rights.** —The rights of IPs to their ancestral domains by virtue  
2 of Native Title shall be recognized and respected. Formal recognition, when solicited by an IPs concerned,  
3 shall be embodied in a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT)(insert note), which shall formally  
4 recognize the ownership of the concerned IPs over the territories identified and delineated.  
5

#### 6 **CHAPTER IV: RIGHT TO SELF-GOVERNANCE AND EMPOWERMENT**

7

8 **Section 12. Self-Governance.** —The Bangsamoro Government recognizes the inherent right of IPs to self-  
9 governance and to self-determination and respects the integrity of their values, practices, and institutions.  
10 Consequently, the Bangsamoro Government shall guarantee the right of IPs to freely pursue their economic,  
11 social, and cultural development. The Bangsamoro Government shall recognize indigenous political  
12 structures of IPs as legitimate systems of determining policies and arriving at key decisions.  
13

14 Building on traditional practice of self-reliance, the indigenous political structures (IPS) shall develop their  
15 own resource-generation strategies. The IPS shall establish a Mutual Support Fund that builds on existing  
16 traditions of mutual support (e.g., umun among various Mindanao indigenous peoples).  
17

#### 18 **Section 13. Powers and Functions of Indigenous Political Structures.** —

19

- 20 a) The Indigenous Political Structures (IPS) have the authority, power, and jurisdiction to govern their  
21 economic, political, and social relations. It must be strengthened in line with human rights  
22 principles. Further, it must have authority over the resolution of conflict between and among the  
23 Indigenous Peoples.  
24
- 25 b) The IPS have the authority to review and amend structure and customary laws.  
26
- 27 c) The IPS have the right and authority to confer tribal titles to those chosen through their customary  
28 practices.  
29
- 30 d) There shall be an Indigenous Peoples' Council composed of representatives from different IPs  
31 throughout the BARMM. The Indigenous Peoples' council shall coordinate matters directly or  
32 indirectly affecting them.  
33
- 34 e) The IPS have the powers within their ancestral domains and territories to self-governance and  
35 justice systems, administration of customary laws and means to finance its affairs, the management  
36 of lands and assets, culture and language, membership, marriage, health, education, and basic social  
37 services; including the regulation of domestic relations between IPs members, to exercise  
38 jurisdiction over matters occurring on the domains and security, among others.  
39
- 40 f) The IPS have the power to solemnize marriage and issue birth certificates, certificates of tribal  
41 marriage, certificate of tribal membership, and death certificates, subject to related rules and  
42 regulations of MIPA and other concerned government agencies.  
43
- 44 g) The IPS have the power to convene and select representatives for reserved seats to the Local  
45 Sanggunians, in the executive branch and other policy making bodies.  
46
- 47 h) The IPS have the power to formulate guidelines on the selection of reserved seats, IPMR and other  
48 IPs representation to policy -making bodies.  
49



1 **Section 14. Recognition of Indigenous Peoples Structures**-The Bangsamoro Government shall recognize,  
2 protect, promote and support the different Indigenous Peoples Structures by providing necessary resources  
3 and opportunities for development and empowerment.  
4

5 **Section 15. Right to participate in the Executive Branch of Local Government Units**- There shall be an IP  
6 mandatory co-terminous position such as IP Deputy Governor, IP Deputy Mayor, and IP Deputy Barangay  
7 appointed by their respective chief executive, upon recommendation of the concerned IP Council Leaders  
8 through selection process in the Bangsamoro Government which can constitute at least ten percent (10%)  
9 IPs of the total population of the said local government units (*restructure the statement*).  
10

11 **Section 16. The Right to Participate in Decision-Making** —IPs have the right to full and effective  
12 participation, if they so desire, at all levels of decision-making of the Bangsamoro Government in matters  
13 that may affect their rights and interests; and to maintain and develop their own indigenous political  
14 structures even as they participate in processes outside these structures.  
15

16 Consequently, the Bangsamoro Government shall ensure that the IPs are given mandatory representation in  
17 local legislative councils, the executive branch, and other policy-making bodies.  
18

19 **Section 17. The Right to Determine and Decide Priorities for Development.** —The IPs have the right to  
20 determine and decide their own priorities for development that affect their lives, beliefs, institutions,  
21 spiritual well-being, and the lands they own, occupy, or use. They shall participate in the formulation,  
22 implementation, and evaluation of policies, plans, and programs for regional, and local development which  
23 may directly affect them and their destinies.  
24

25 **Section 18. Free Prior and Informed Consent.** —The IPs shall exercise their right to self-determination and  
26 decision-making through Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC). The rights shall be protected in the  
27 introduction and implementation of plans, programs, projects, activities, and other undertakings that will  
28 impact upon their ancestral domains to ensure their economic, social, and cultural well-being.  
29

30 The Bangsamoro Government shall promote and ensure just and equitable partnerships in environmental  
31 management, land use, and the utilization of resources within ancestral domains. The Bangsamoro  
32 Government shall also uphold benefit- sharing between concerned IP communities and prospective  
33 investors, government agencies, local government units, non-government organizations, and other entities  
34 interested in any partnership, following FPIC guidelines.  
35

36 **Section 19. The Role of Non-Moro Indigenous Peoples Organizations.** —The Bangsamoro Government shall  
37 respect the role of independent NMIPs' organizations to enable the NMIPs to pursue and protect their  
38 legitimate and collective interests and aspirations.  
39

40 **Section 20. Means for Development and Empowerment of IPs.** — The Bangsamoro Government shall  
41 establish the means for the full development and empowerment of the IPs' own institutions and initiatives,  
42 and provide the resources needed therefor.  
43

44 **Section 21. IP LGUs** – There shall be creation of IP LGUs in the BARMM in areas with substantial population  
45 of IPs.  
46

47 **Section 22. Indigenous Peoples' Day** – In recognition of the rich cultural heritage of the indigenous peoples,  
48 every 29<sup>th</sup> day of October is hereby declared as an Indigenous Peoples day and a regular holiday in the



1 Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. The Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs (MIPA)  
2 shall allocate funds and spearhead the conduct of different activities fitting for this purpose.

3  
4 **Section 23. IP Settlements and Presidential Proclamations** – The Bangsamoro Government shall proclaim  
5 settlements for IPs and to affirm the existing settlements and Presidential Proclamations thereof within the  
6 BARMM area.

7  
8 **CHAPTER V: TRADITIONAL OR TRIBAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

9  
10 **Section 24. Primacy of Customary Laws and Practices** – Customary laws, traditions, and practices shall be  
11 used to resolve among themselves the disputes involving IPs.

12  
13 **Section 25. Justice System and Peacebuilding Processes.** — The IPs have the right to use their own distinct  
14 tribal justice systems, conflict resolution institutions, peacebuilding processes, and other customary laws  
15 and practices within their respective communities, and as may be compatible with the national legal system  
16 and internationally recognized human rights instruments. The resolution of conflicts shall be in accordance  
17 with the customary laws of the ancestral domain where the conflict arose. Only in default thereof shall the  
18 complaints be submitted for amicable settlement and to the regular courts of justice, whenever necessary.  
19 The customary laws, traditions, and practices of IPs on ancestral claims and ownership and settlement of  
20 disputes shall be implemented and enforced among the members thereof.

21  
22 Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) shall also be explored in the resolution of disputes, to promote  
23 goodwill and repair or strengthen ties or relationships among Indigenous Peoples and Non-Indigenous  
24 Peoples.

25  
26 **Section 26. IP Traditional Courts.** —The Bangsamoro Government shall recognize and respect the IPs' justice  
27 system, including its courts. Furthermore, it shall assist and provide resources for establishing and  
28 strengthening of said indigenous courts and support the customary justices or jury. These traditional courts  
29 shall determine, settle, and decide controversies and enforce decisions involving personal and family  
30 relations and property rights of members of the IPs, in accordance with their customary laws.

31  
32 **Section 27. Indigenous Structures.** — The Bangsamoro Government shall recognize indigenous structures or  
33 systems which promote peace, law and order. Such indigenous structures or systems shall include  
34 indigenous local peace enforcers, such as, but not limited to, Diyaga Fénuwo and Agubalang among the  
35 Tëduray, Behani among Erumanen ne Menuvu, Lambangian and Dulangan Manobo and similar indigenous  
36 structures of other Non-Moro Indigenous Peoples in the BARMM.

37  
38 **Section 28. Coordination with Law Enforcement Agencies.** — The IPs, through the indigenous courts, shall  
39 coordinate with law enforcement agencies of the Bangsamoro Government and local government unit  
40 concerned, for cases involving criminal acts in the foregoing sections, subject to applicable national laws.

41  
42 **CHAPTER VI: SOCIAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

43



1 **Section 29. *Equal Protection and Non-discrimination of Indigenous Peoples.*** — Consistent with the equal  
2 protection clause of the Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines, the Bangsamoro Organic Law, IPRA,  
3 the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including, the International  
4 Human Rights Law and United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Bangsamoro  
5 Government shall, with due recognition of their distinct identity, accord to the members of the IPs the  
6 rights, protections, and privileges enjoyed by the rest of the citizenry. It shall extend to them the same  
7 political, economic, social, and cultural rights available to every member of the society. Accordingly, the  
8 Bangsamoro Government shall likewise ensure that the employment of any form of force or coercion against  
9 IPs shall be dealt with by the law.

10  
11 The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure that the fundamental human rights and freedoms as enshrined in  
12 the Constitution, relevant international instruments, such as the Convention on the Elimination of Racial  
13 Discrimination (CERD), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women  
14 (CEDAW), and the Magna Carta of Women, are guaranteed also to indigenous women. By virtue thereof, no  
15 provision in this Act shall be interpreted so as to result in the diminution of rights and privileges already  
16 recognized and accorded to women under existing laws of general application.

17  
18 **Section 30. *Rights during Armed Conflict.*** —IPs have the right to special protection and security in instances  
19 and periods of armed conflict. The Bangsamoro Government shall observe international standards, in  
20 particular the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, for the protection of civilian populations in circumstances  
21 of emergency and armed conflict, and shall not recruit members of the IPs against their will into the armed  
22 forces, and in particular, for use against other IPs; nor recruit children of IPs into the armed forces under any  
23 circumstances; nor force indigenous individuals to abandon their lands, territories, and means of  
24 subsistence, or relocate them to special centers for military purposes under any discriminatory condition.

25  
26 **Section 31. *Freedom from Discrimination and Right to Equal Opportunity and Treatment.*** —IPs have the  
27 freedom from discrimination and right to equal opportunity and treatment. By virtue of that right, the  
28 Bangsamoro Government shall accord due protection for IPs who choose to engage in formal employment  
29 arising from market investments and opportunities shall be ensured.

30  
31 It shall be the right of the IPs to be free from any form of discrimination, with respect to recruitment and  
32 conditions of employment, such that they may enjoy equal opportunities for admission to employment,  
33 medical and social assistance, safety, and other employment benefits. They shall also be informed of their  
34 rights under existing labor laws and of means available to them for redress. They shall not be subject to any  
35 coercive recruitment system, including bonded labor and other forms of debt servitude. They shall enjoy  
36 equal treatment in employment regardless of gender, and they shall be protected from sexual harassment.

37  
38 Towards this end, the Bangsamoro Government shall, within the framework of national laws and  
39 regulations, and in cooperation with the IPs concerned, adopt special measures to ensure the effective  
40 protection of IPs with regard to the recruitment and conditions of employment, when they are not  
41 effectively protected by laws applicable to workers in general.

42  
43 IPs shall have the right to freedom of association and assembly for all trade union activities and the right to  
44 conclude collective bargaining agreements with employers' organizations. They shall likewise have the right  
45 not to be subject to working conditions (*insert note*) hazardous to their health, particularly through exposure  
46 to pesticides and other toxic substances.

47  
48 **Section 32. *Unlawful Acts Pertaining to Employment.*** — It shall be unlawful for any person:  
49



- 1 a) To discriminate against IPs with respect to the terms and conditions of employment on account of  
2 their identity. Equal remuneration shall be accorded to IPs for work of the same value; and  
3  
4 b) To deny IPs any right or benefit herein provided for, or to discharge them for the purpose of  
5 preventing them from enjoying any of the rights or benefits provided under this Act.  
6

7 **Section 33. Basic Services.** — The IPs have the right to special measures for the immediate, effective, and  
8 continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions, including in the areas of employment,  
9 vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health, and social security. Particular attention shall  
10 be given to the rights and special needs of indigenous women, elderly, youth, children, and differently-abled  
11 persons. Accordingly, the Bangsamoro Government shall guarantee the right of IPs to access basic services  
12 which shall include, but are not limited to, water and electric facilities, education, health, and infrastructure.  
13 Moreover, The Bangsamoro Government shall provide a mechanism for the use of medical facilities that is  
14 sensitive to the culture of the IPs in the BARMM.  
15

16 **Section 34. Women.** —The Bangsamoro Government shall endeavor to address all forms of discrimination  
17 against indigenous women, in keeping with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination  
18 Against Women (CEDAW) and the Magna Carta of Women, or Republic Act 9710 and existing regional laws.  
19 Indigenous women shall enjoy equal rights and opportunities with men in the social, economic, political, and  
20 cultural spheres of life.  
21

22 The right to participation of indigenous women in the decision-making processes shall be promoted and  
23 institutionalized. As far as practicable, the Bangsamoro Government shall endeavor to implement gender  
24 balance in creating committees, bodies, and other mechanisms that decide on matters that affect  
25 indigenous peoples.  
26

27 The Bangsamoro Government shall work to promote the right to decent work of indigenous women and  
28 create opportunities for them to meaningfully participate in the economy. This includes access to credit and  
29 capital and access to technologies. Social services shall also be provided to support the economic  
30 participation of women.  
31

32 The Bangsamoro Government shall also promote the right to health of indigenous women, which includes  
33 access to maternal and child care, information on infant care and nutrition, comprehensive services for  
34 survivors of abuse and violence, promotion of breastfeeding, responsible family planning, indigenous health  
35 practices and birthing methods, and other essential services. These services shall be offered to, but not  
36 imposed upon, indigenous women.  
37

38 The Bangsamoro Government shall also promote the right to education of indigenous women.  
39 Vocational, technical, professional, and other forms of training shall be provided to enable these women to  
40 fully participate in all aspects of social life.  
41

42 As far as applicable, the Bangsamoro Government shall ensure that access to services for women are  
43 communicated to them in the local languages.  
44

45 The Bangsamoro Government shall include indigenous women as beneficiaries of programs and projects  
46 funded by the Gender and Development (GAD) budget, which represents five percent (5%) of the total  
47 budget.  
48



1 **Section 35. *Children and Youth.*** — The Bangsamoro Government shall recognize the vital role of the  
2 children and youth of IPs in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual,  
3 intellectual, and social well-being. Towards this end, the Bangsamoro Government shall support all  
4 government programs intended for the nurturing of children and indigenous youth to help them develop  
5 into productive members of society, and establish mechanisms as may be necessary for the protection of  
6 their rights.

7  
8 **Section 36. *Integrated System of Education.*** —The Bangsamoro Government shall, through the Ministry of  
9 Basic, Higher, and Technical Education (MBHTE), provide a complete, adequate, and integrated system of  
10 education, relevant to the needs of the indigenous children and youth.

11  
12 **Section 37. *Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.*** — The Bangsamoro Government shall  
13 recognize, promote, and support indigenous systems for disaster risk reduction (DRR). A percentage of funds  
14 for this program of the Bangsamoro Government shall be provided for DRR to IPs. This shall include, but is  
15 not limited to, the conduct of Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (VRA), information dissemination  
16 campaigns, disaster management plans, among others. Non-Moro Indigenous peoples shall have access to  
17 humanitarian relief, recovery, and rehabilitation in the event of disasters.

18  
19 The Bangsamoro Government shall recognize, promote, and support indigenous climate change adaptation  
20 practices and include indigenous peoples in mapping out climate change vulnerability and risk analyses. The  
21 Bangsamoro Government shall endeavor to provide funds for strengthening the resilience of indigenous  
22 peoples. This may include projects on sustainable agriculture, agro-ecology, systems of rice intensification  
23 (SRI), and other mechanisms which support the food security requirements, and ultimately food sovereignty,  
24 of indigenous peoples, who belong predominantly to the agriculture sector.

## 25 26 **CHAPTER VII: CULTURAL INTEGRITY AND IDENTITY OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

27  
28 **Section 38. *Protection of Indigenous Culture, Traditions and Institutions.*** — The Bangsamoro Government  
29 shall respect, recognize, and protect the right of IPs to safeguard their culture, traditions, and institutions. It  
30 shall consider this right in the formulation and application of regional plans and policies.

31  
32 **Section 39. *IP Educational Systems.*** —The Bangsamoro Government shall provide IPs' access to all levels of  
33 education where the medium of instruction is the local indigenous language and the teaching methods  
34 sensitive and appropriate to indigenous culture. The Bangsamoro government shall also ensure the  
35 equitable access of IPs to public and private educational and cultural facilities, adequate scholarships, grants,  
36 and other incentives. However, this does not prejudice the rights of IPs to establish and control their own  
37 educational systems and institutions.

38  
39 **Section 40. *Tribal State University.*** —The Bangsamoro Government may create a Tribal State University  
40 system within the BARMM to address the higher educational needs of the IPs. The Ministry of Basic, Higher  
41 and Technical Education, the MIPA, and the IP Council shall undertake studies on how to efficiently and  
42 effectively establish the Tribal State University in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.

43  
44 The Tribal State University shall be founded upon Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSP). It  
45 shall develop educational programs appropriate and relevant to the needs and aspirations of the IPs, and  
46 geared towards the respect, promotion, and protection of their cultures and practices. The University shall  
47 have programs in the natural and social sciences and the arts to support these aspirations. It shall endeavor  
48 to inspire young IPs to serve and be leaders in their ancestral domains. It shall involve the training of  
49 teachers to effectively carry out the mandates of the Tribal State University.



1  
2 **Section 41. Recognition of Cultural Diversity.** —The Bangsamoro Government shall endeavor to have the  
3 dignity and diversity of the cultures, traditions, histories, and aspirations of the IPs appropriately reflected in  
4 educational curricula, public information materials, and cultural exchanges. Consequently, the Bangsamoro  
5 Government shall take effective measures, in consultation with IPs concerned, to eliminate prejudice and  
6 discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations between IPs and all segments of  
7 society. Furthermore, the Bangsamoro Government shall take effective measures to ensure that  
8 Bangsamoro Government-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. The Bangsamoro  
9 Government shall likewise ensure the participation of recognized indigenous leaders in schools,  
10 communities, and international cooperative undertakings, such as festivals, conferences, seminars, and  
11 workshops, to promote indigenous heritage and values. As a repository of traditional knowledge, indigenous  
12 leaders and individuals of exemplary skills will be given due recognition.

13  
14 The Bangsamoro government shall build the Banobo Center as a “kacap dulunan” site to memorialize the  
15 founding of relations between the Mamalu and Tabunaway. The Banobo Center shall facilitate cultural  
16 exchanges between the Non-Moro and Moro youth to celebrate and strengthen common heritage and inter-  
17 peoples cooperation.

18  
19 **Section 42. Community Intellectual Property Rights.** —IPs have the right to practice and revitalize their own  
20 cultural traditions and customs. The Bangsamoro Government shall protect, preserve, and promote  
21 indigenous heritage and culture, and enforce the right to the restitution of cultural, intellectual, religious,  
22 and spiritual property taken in violation of their laws, traditions, and customs, or without their FPIC. Their  
23 proprietary, exclusive, economic, and moral rights over their traditional knowledge and expressions shall be  
24 protected

25  
26 **Section 43. Rights to Religious, Cultural Sites and Ceremonies.** —IPs have the right to manifest, practice,  
27 develop, and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs, and ceremonies; the right to maintain,  
28 protect, and access their religious and cultural sites; the right to use and control ceremonial objects; and the  
29 right to the repatriation and reburial of human remains. Accordingly, the Bangsamoro Government shall  
30 take effective measures, in cooperation with the IPs concerned, to ensure that indigenous sacred places,  
31 including burial sites, be preserved, respected, and protected. To achieve this purpose, it shall be unlawful  
32 to:

- 33  
34 a) Explore, excavate, or dig in archaeological sites of the IPs for the purpose of obtaining materials  
35 of cultural values, including human remains, without the Free and Prior Informed Consent of  
36 IPs; and  
37  
38 b) Deface, remove, or otherwise destroy artifacts which are of great importance to  
39 the IPs in the conservation of their cultural heritage.

40  
41 **Section 44. Right to Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices, Science and Technology.** —NMIPs have  
42 the right to the full ownership and control and protection of their cultural and intellectual rights. They shall  
43 have the right to special measures to control, develop, and protect their indigenous science and technology.  
44 These include genetic resources, such as seeds and medicinal plants, animals, and minerals. These also cover  
45 traditional medicine and health practices, indigenous knowledge systems and practices, knowledge of the  
46 properties of fauna and flora, traditional medical knowledge, traditional ecological knowledge, oral  
47 traditions, literature, and visual and performing arts.



1 **Section 45. Access to Biological and Genetic Resources.** —Access to biological and genetic resources and  
2 their derivatives, including digital sequence information, and to indigenous knowledge related to the  
3 conservation, utilization, and enhancement of these resources, shall be allowed within ancestral domains of  
4 the IPs only when the FPIC is obtained in accordance with customary laws of the concerned IPs. The  
5 Bangsamoro Government shall ensure that benefits arising from the use of such resources and knowledge  
6 are shared with the communities in accordance with mutually agreed terms.  
7

8 **Section 46. Agro-ecological Principles and Practices.** — The Bangsamoro Government shall recognize and  
9 support the agro-ecological practices of indigenous peoples. Agro-ecology draws upon ecological and social  
10 practices to manage food and agricultural systems.  
11

12 Agro-ecology seeks to optimize the relationships between plants, animals, humans, and the environment  
13 while factoring in social aspects in promoting a sustainable and fair food system. Agro-ecological practices  
14 are often in themselves strategies for climate change adaptation.  
15

16 The Bangsamoro Government shall likewise promote the bio-genetic and resource management systems  
17 among the IPs and shall encourage cooperation between government agencies to ensure the successful  
18 sustainable development of IPs.  
19

20 **Section 47. Funds for Archaeological and Historical Sites.** —The IPs shall have the right to receive from the  
21 Bangsamoro Government all funds especially earmarked or allocated for the management and conservation  
22 of their archaeological and historical sites and artifacts with financial and technical support from  
23 Bangsamoro Government agencies.  
24

## 25 **CHAPTER VIII: MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AFFAIRS (MIPA)** 26

27 **Section 48. Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs -** There shall be created the Ministry for Indigenous  
28 Peoples, which shall be the primary government agency responsible for the formulation and implementation  
29 of policies, plans, and programs to promote and protect the rights and well-being of all indigenous peoples,  
30 in recognition of their ancestral domains as well as their rights thereto consistent with Republic Act 11054,  
31 Republic Act 8371, Muslim Mindanao Autonomy Act 241, and other Bangsamoro laws, customs, and  
32 traditions of IPs in the aspect of self-governance.  
33

34 **Section 49. Powers and Functions.** —To accomplish its mandate, the MIPA shall have the following powers,  
35 jurisdiction, and functions:  
36

- 37 a) Serve as the primary Bangsamoro government ministry to assist Indigenous Peoples in the BARMM;
- 38 b) Review and assess the conditions of IPs, including existing laws and policies pertinent thereto and to  
39 propose relevant laws and policies to address their role in Bangsamoro development;
- 40 c) Issue Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADT) to IPs in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in  
41 Muslim Mindanao and register such CADTs in the appropriate Register of Deeds;
- 42 d) Formulate and implement policies, plans, programs, and projects for the economic, social, and  
43 cultural development of the IPs and monitor the implementation thereof;
- 44 e) Request and engage the services and support of experts from other agencies of government or  
45 employ private experts and consultants as may be required in the pursuit of its objectives;
- 46
- 47
- 48
- 49



- 1  
2 f) Subject to existing laws and the FPIC of the IPs, to enter into contracts, agreements, or arrangement  
3 with government or private agencies or entities, as may be necessary to attain the objectives of this  
4 Act, and to obtain loans from government, non-government, private, and international lending  
5 institutions to finance its programs, subject to the approval of the Chief Minister of the Bangsamoro  
6 Government;
- 7  
8 g) Negotiate for funds and to accept grants, donations, gifts and/or properties in whatever form and  
9 from whatever source, subject to the approval of the Bangsamoro Government, for the benefit of  
10 IPs; and administer the same in accordance with the terms thereof, or in the absence of any  
11 condition, in such manner consistent with the interest of IPs and existing laws;
- 12  
13 h) Coordinate development programs and projects for the advancement of the IPs and oversee the  
14 proper implementation thereof in coordination with other agencies, government or private if so  
15 required;
- 16  
17 i) Convene periodic conventions, congresses, summits or assemblies of IPs to review, assess, and  
18 propose policies or plans;
- 19  
20 j) Advise the Chief Minister of the Bangsamoro Government on all matters relating to the IPs, and to  
21 submit within sixty (60) days after the close of each calendar year, a report of its operations and  
22 achievements;
- 23  
24 k) Submit to the Bangsamoro Parliament appropriate legislative proposals intended to carry out the  
25 policies under this Act;
- 26  
27 l) Prepare and submit the appropriate budget to the Office of the Chief Minister;
- 28  
29 m) Facilitate the conduct of consultations on the FPIC process and issue appropriate certification as a  
30 precondition to the grant of permit, lease, grant, or any other similar authority for the disposition,  
31 utilization, management, and appropriation by any private individual, corporate entity, or any  
32 government agency, corporation, or subdivision thereof on any part or portion of the ancestral  
33 domain taking into consideration the consensus approval of the IP concerned;
- 34  
35 n) Promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the implementation of this Act;
- 36  
37 o) Issue Certificates of Accreditation and Certificates of Dissolution of marriages contracted and  
38 solemnized in accordance with the customs, culture, and tradition of IPs in the celebration and  
39 solemnization of marriages.
- 40  
41 p) Provide legal and paralegal assistance to IP communities.
- 42  
43 q) Develop appropriate plans and programs to respond to gender issues and concerns as these relate to  
44 the full realization and protection of indigenous women's rights for maximum participation in  
45 community and nation-building;
- 46  
47 r) Develop appropriate plans and programs for the need of indigenous youth and students;
- 48  
49 s) Develop appropriate programs for the elderly and Persons With Disabilities



- 1  
2 t) Accredit existing local IP organizations and non-government organizations operating in the areas of  
3 IPs.  
4  
5 u) Exercise such other powers and functions as may be directed by the Chief Minister of the BARMM;  
6  
7 v) Perform such other related functions as may be provided by law, such as issuance of tribal  
8 membership or Certificates of Confirmation to IP applicants for any legal purpose.  
9

10 **Section 50. Quasi-judicial Power of MIPA** – The MIPA shall have the power and authority to:

- 11  
12 a) To promulgate rules and regulations governing the hearing and disposition of cases filed before it as  
13 well as those pertaining to its internal functions and such rules and regulations as may be necessary  
14 to carry out the purposes of this Act;  
15  
16 b) To administer oaths, summon the parties to a controversy, issue subpoenas requiring the attendance  
17 and testimony of witnesses or the production of such books, papers, contracts, records, agreements  
18 and other document of similar nature as may be material to a just determination of the matter under  
19 investigation or hearing conducted in pursuance of this Act;  
20  
21 c) To hold any person in contempt, directly or indirectly, and impose appropriate penalties therefor;  
22 and  
23  
24 d) To enjoin any or all acts involving or arising from any case pending before it which, if not restrained  
25 forthwith, may cause grave or irreparable damage to any of the parties to the case or seriously affect  
26 social or economic activity.  
27  
28

29 **Section 51. No Restraining Order or Preliminary Injunction.** – No inferior court of the Philippines shall have  
30 jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or writ of preliminary injunction against the MIPA or any of its duly  
31 authorized or designated offices in any case, dispute or controversy arising from, necessary to, or  
32 interpretation of this Act and other pertinent laws relating to ICCs/IPs and ancestral domains.  
33

34 **Section 52. Offices within the MIPA.** –

- 35  
36 a) **Office of the Minister** – where the Minister is the over-all head;  
37  
38 b) **Office of the Deputy Minister for Administration** – oversee the administrative  
39 and finance function of the office;  
40  
41 c) **Office of the Deputy Minister for Operations** – oversee the operations of the  
42 Office.  
43  
44 d) **Director General/Office of the Executive Director.** – The MIPA shall create the Office of the  
45 Executive Director that shall lead the day-to-day operation of the office. The office shall be  
46 headed by an Executive Director, who shall be appointed by the Minister upon  
47 recommendation of the IPs. The staffing pattern of the office shall be determined by the  
48 MIPA subject to existing rules and regulations.  
49



1 e) **Office for Ancestral Domains/Native Title.** The Ancestral Domains Office shall be responsible  
2 for the identification, delineation and recognition of ancestral domains upon the request of IP  
3 communities based on self-delineation process. It shall assist in the management of ancestral  
4 domains in accordance with a master plan as well as the implementation of the ancestral  
5 domains right of the IPs as provided for in this Act. It shall also review, determine and  
6 recommend issuance of certificate of precondition to the Minister for MIPA, upon the free  
7 and prior informed consent of the IPs concerned, prior to the grant of any license, lease, or  
8 permit for the exploitation of natural resources affecting the interests of IPs or their ancestral  
9 domains and to assist the IPs in protecting the territorial integrity of all ancestral domains. It  
10 shall likewise perform such other functions as the Ministry may deem appropriate and  
11 necessary;

12  
13 f) **Office on Policy, Planning and Research.** The Office on Policy, Planning, and Research shall  
14 be responsible for the formulation of appropriate policies and programs for IPs, such as, but  
15 not limited to, the development of a master plan for the IPs. Such plan shall undergo a  
16 periodic process of review and assessment and make revisions based on the changing  
17 context.

18  
19 The Office shall also undertake the documentation of customary law and shall establish and  
20 maintain a Research Center that would serve as a repository of ethnographic information for  
21 monitoring and evaluation and policy formulation. It shall assist the Minister of MIPA in the  
22 formulation of appropriate legislation benefiting IPs.

23  
24 g) **Office of Education, Culture and Health.** The Office on Education, Culture and Health shall be  
25 responsible for the effective implementation of the education, cultural and health and related  
26 rights as provided in this Act. It shall assist, promote and support community schools, both  
27 formal and non-formal, for the benefit of NMIPs, especially in areas where existing  
28 educational facilities are not accessible to members of IPs. It shall administer all scholarship  
29 programs and other educational rights intended for IP beneficiaries in coordination with the  
30 MBHTE. It shall undertake a special program which includes language and vocational training,  
31 public health and family assistance programs and related subjects.

32  
33 It shall also assist and recommend appropriate legislations inherent to the educational,  
34 cultural and health needs of IPs.

35  
36 Appropriate educational programs relevant to the needs and aspirations of the non-Moro  
37 indigenous peoples shall also be supported that include, but is not limited to, the  
38 establishment of Schools for Living Traditions intended to preserve, promote, and protect  
39 indigenous knowledge, systems and practices of the IPs. Coordination with the MBHTE in the  
40 indigenization of the educational curriculum shall be initiated.

41  
42 h) **Office for Socio-Economic Services and Special Concerns.** The Office on Socio-Economic  
43 Services and Special Concerns shall serve as the Office through which the MIPA shall  
44 coordinate with pertinent government agencies charged with the delivery of basic socio-  
45 economic services, policies, plans, and programs to IPs. It shall also be responsible for other  
46 such functions as the MIPA may deem appropriate and necessary.

47  
48 i) **Office of Empowerment, MIPA Governance and Human Rights.** The Office of Empowerment,  
49 IPs Governance and Human Rights shall ensure that indigenous socio-political, cultural, and



1 economic rights are respected and recognized. It shall ensure that capacity-building  
2 mechanisms are instituted, and IPs are afforded every opportunity, if they so choose, to  
3 participate in all levels of decision-making. It shall likewise ensure that the basic human rights  
4 and such other rights as the IPs may determine, subject to existing laws, rules, and  
5 regulations, are protected and promoted;  
6

7 j) **Administrative and Finance Office.** The Administrative and Finance Office shall provide the  
8 MNMIP with economical, efficient, and effective services pertaining to personnel, finance,  
9 records, equipment, security, supplies, and other related services. It shall also administer the  
10 Ancestral Domains Fund.

11  
12 k) **Legal Affairs Office.** There shall be a Legal Affairs Office that will advise the MIPA on all legal  
13 matters concerning IPs and provide them with legal assistance in litigation involving  
14 community interest. It shall conduct preliminary investigations on the basis of complaints  
15 filed by IPs against a natural or juridical person believed to have violated the rights of IPs. On  
16 the basis of its findings, this Office shall initiate the filing legal action to appropriate agencies  
17 of the Government.

18  
19 l) **Provincial and City Offices.** There shall be provincial offices and city offices to be established  
20 in provinces and cities of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao where  
21 there are dominant population of IPs to be headed by a Provincial Officer or City Officer.

22  
23 m) **Community Service Center.** Community Service Centers shall likewise be established in  
24 municipalities where IPs are of significant number or cluster of municipalities where IPs are  
25 residing in an intact community. The Community Service Centers shall be headed by a  
26 Community Development Officers.  
27

28 **Section 53. Composition.** — The Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs shall be headed by the Minister and  
29 assisted by two (2) Deputy Ministers, one for Administration and one for Operations. It has an Executive  
30 Director and appropriate offices for the following: 1) Director for the Office on Policy Planning and Research;  
31 2) Director for Administrative and Finance Office; 3) Director for the Office for Ancestral Domains/Native  
32 Title; 4) Director for the Office for Empowerment and Human Rights; 5) Director for the Office for Socio-  
33 Economic Services and Special Concerns; 6) Director for the Office for Education, Culture and Health; and 7)  
34 Director for Legal Affairs Office.  
35

36 Provincial Officers for Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-tawi and a cluster of Barangays  
37 in North Cotabato and City Officer for the City of Cotabato, Lamitan City and Marawi City wherein the above  
38 mentioned areas constitute the IP population of not less than 10% of the total population in the said  
39 provinces, cities and cluster of municipalities.

40  
41 Community Development Officers for Community Services Centers in municipalities and clustered  
42 municipalities where IPs are dominant.  
43

44 **Section 54. Qualifications, Tenure, Compensation.** —The Minister must be a natural-born Filipino citizen, a  
45 member of any Indigenous Peoples resident of the BARMM as certified by the tribe he/she comes from and  
46 must have worked for at least ten years in ancestral domain areas or in agencies involved with IP concerns.  
47 The Minister must either come from the IP Members of Parliament chosen and endorsed by the IP  
48 communities as provided in the BOL or non-Member of the Parliament; Provided that he/she shall be chosen  
49 and endorsed by IP communities. He/she must have proven honesty and integrity and must not have been



1 convicted in court of any crimes. The Minister for Indigenous Peoples shall hold office for a period of three  
2 (3) years, and may be subject to re-appointment upon confirmation by the appointing authority for another  
3 term if they are chosen and endorsed by Indigenous Peoples. *Provided*, that no person shall serve for more  
4 than three (3) terms subject to selection and endorsement by IP communities. That In case of vacancy,  
5 appointment to any vacancy shall only be for the unexpired term of the predecessor and in no case shall be  
6 a member be appointed or designated in a temporary or acting capacity. *Provided*, finally that the Minister  
7 and other personnel shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with the Salary Standardization Law.  
8

9 **Section 55. Appointment of Personnel** — Personnel of lower rank holding the salary grade 24 and below  
10 shall be appointed by the Minister for the Indigenous Peoples.  
11

12 **Section 56. Removal from Office.** — The Minister in the MIPA may be removed from office by the Chief  
13 Minister, on his own initiative or upon recommendation by any IP communities, for cause, before the  
14 expiration of his/her term for loss of trust and confidence, and after complying with due process  
15 requirement of law.  
16

17 **Section 57. Other Offices.** — The MIPA shall have the power to create additional offices if may deem  
18 necessary, subject to existing rules and regulations.  
19

20 **Section 58. Accessibility and Transparency.** — Subject to such limitations as may be provided by law or by  
21 rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, all official records, documents, and papers pertaining  
22 to official acts, transactions, or decisions, as well as research data used as basis for policy development of  
23 the MIPA shall be made accessible to the public.  
24

25 **Section 59. Relationship with other offices.** — The MIPA shall establish a mechanism for effective  
26 coordination and ensure harmonious relationships with other offices of the Bangsamoro and National  
27 Governments in the implementation of programs and policies for the benefit of the IPs in the BARMM.  
28

29 **CHAPTER XI: DELINEATION AND RECOGNITION OF ANCESTRAL DOMAINS.**  
30

31 **Section 60. Delineation and Recognition of Ancestral Domains.** —Self-delineation shall be the guiding  
32 principle in the identification and delineation of ancestral domains. As such, the IPs concerned shall have a  
33 decisive role in all the activities pertinent thereto. The Sworn Statement of the Elders as to the scope of the  
34 territories and agreements or pacts made with neighboring IPs, if any, will be essential to the determination  
35 of these traditional territories. The MIPA shall take the necessary steps to identify lands which the IP  
36 concerned have traditionally occupied, and guarantee effective protection of their rights of ownership and  
37 possession thereto. Measures shall be taken in appropriate cases to safeguard the right of the IPs concerned  
38 to land which may no longer be exclusively occupied by them, but to which they have traditionally had  
39 access for their subsistence and traditional activities  
40

41 **Section 61. Delineation Process.** — The identification and delineation of ancestral domains shall be done in  
42 accordance with the following procedures:  
43

- 44 a. Ancestral Domains Delineated Prior to This Act. The Ministry shall recognize ancestral domains already  
45 delineated or titled in accordance with existing National Law;
- 46
- 47 b. Ancestral Domains in the process of delineation. The Bangsamoro Government shall recognize ancestral  
48 domains that are still in the process of delineation prior to this Act and shall be considered as vested  
49 right of the IPs.



- 1  
2 c. Petition for Delineation. The process of delineating a specific perimeter may be initiated by the IPs  
3 through the petition of the claimants to the MIPA by a majority of the members of the IPs or through  
4 their IPS;  
5  
6 d. Delineation Proper. The official delineation of ancestral domain boundaries, including census of all  
7 community members therein, shall be immediately undertaken by the Ancestral Domains Office upon  
8 filing of the application by the IP concerned. Delineation shall be done in coordination with the IP  
9 concerned and shall at all times include genuine involvement and participation by the members of the IP  
10 concerned;  
11  
12 e. Proof Required. Proof of Ancestral Domain Claims shall include the testimony of elders or community  
13 under oath, and other documents directly or indirectly attesting to the possession or occupation of the  
14 area since time immemorial by such IPs in the concept of ownership which shall consist of any one (1) of  
15 the following authentic documents:  
16  
17 1. Written accounts of the IPs' customs and traditions  
18 2. Written accounts of the IPs' political structures and institutions  
19 3. Pictures showing long-term occupation such as those of old improvements, burial grounds, sacred  
20 places, and old villages  
21 4. Historical accounts, including pacts and agreements concerning boundaries entered into by an IP  
22 concerned with other IPs  
23 5. Survey plans and sketch maps  
24 6. Anthropological data  
25 7. Genealogical surveys  
26 8. Pictures and descriptive histories of traditional communal forests, hunting and fishing grounds  
27 9. Pictures and descriptive histories of traditional landmarks such as mountains, rivers, creeks, ridges,  
28 hills, terraces, and the like  
29 10. Write-ups of names and places derived from the local language of the community.  
30  
31 f. Preparation of Maps. On the basis of such investigation and the findings of fact based thereon, the  
32 Ancestral Domains Office shall prepare a perimeter map, complete with technical descriptions, and a  
33 description of the natural features and landmarks embraced therein;  
34  
35 g. Report of Investigation and Other Documents. A complete copy of the preliminary census and a report  
36 of investigation, shall be prepared by the Ancestral Domains Office of the MIPA;  
37  
38 h. Notice and Publication. A copy of each document, including a translation in the native language of the  
39 IPs concerned, shall be posted in a prominent place therein for at least fifteen (15) days. A copy of the  
40 document shall also be posted in the local, provincial and regional offices of the MIPA, and shall be  
41 published in a newspaper of general circulation once a week for two (2) consecutive weeks to allow  
42 other claimants to file opposition thereto within fifteen (15) days from date of such publication:  
43 *Provided*, That in areas where no such newspaper exists, broadcasting in a radio station will be a valid  
44 substitute: *Provided*, further, That mere posting shall be deemed sufficient if both newspaper and radio  
45 station are not available;  
46  
47 i. Endorsement to MIPA. Within fifteen (15) days from publication and within the period of the inspection  
48 process, the Ancestral Domains Office shall prepare a report to the MIPA endorsing a favorable action  
49 upon a claim that is deemed to have sufficient proof. However, if the proof is deemed insufficient, the



1 Ancestral Domains Office shall require the submission of additional evidence: *Provided*, That the  
2 Ancestral Domains Office shall reject any claim that is deemed patently false or fraudulent after  
3 inspection and verification: *Provided*, further, That in case of rejection, the Ancestral Domains Office  
4 shall give the applicant due notice, copy-furnished all concerned, containing the grounds for denial. The  
5 denial shall be appealable to the MIPA; *Provided*, further, That in cases where there are conflicting claims  
6 between IPs on the boundaries of ancestral domain claims, the Ancestral Domains Office shall cause the  
7 contending parties to meet and assist them in coming up with a preliminary resolution of the conflict,  
8 without prejudice to its full adjudication according to the section below.

9  
10 j. **Turnover of Areas Within Ancestral Domains Managed by Other Government Agencies.** The Minister  
11 of the MIPA shall certify that the area covered is an ancestral domain. The Minister of the Ministry of  
12 Agrarian Reform, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and Energy, Ministry of the Interior  
13 and Local Government, and Shariah Court, and any other government agency claiming jurisdiction over  
14 the area shall be notified thereof. Such notification shall terminate any legal basis for the jurisdiction  
15 previously claimed;

16  
17 k. Issuance of Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles. IPs whose ancestral domains have been officially  
18 delineated and determined by the MIPA shall be issued a CADT in the name of the community  
19 concerned, containing a list of all those identified in the census; and

20  
21 l. Registration of Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles/Certificate of Ancestral Land Titles. The MIPA shall  
22 register issued Certificates of Ancestral Domain Titles/CALTs before the Register of Deeds in the place.

23  
24 **Section 62. Fraudulent Claims.** — The Ancestral Domains Office may, upon written request from the NMIPs,  
25 review existing claims that have been fraudulently acquired by any person or community. Any claim found to  
26 be fraudulently acquired by, and issued to, any person or community may be cancelled by the MIPA after  
27 due process.

28  
29 **Section 63. Communal Rights.** — Areas within the ancestral domains, whether delineated or not, shall be  
30 presumed to be communally held: *Provided*, that communal rights under this Act shall not be construed as  
31 co-ownership as provided in Republic Act. No. 386, otherwise known as the New Civil Code.

32  
33 **Section 64. Existing Property Rights Regimes.** — Legitimately acquired property rights within and forming  
34 part of the ancestral domains, already existing and/or vested upon effectivity of this Act, shall be recognized  
35 and respected.

36  
37 **Section 65. Natural Resources within Ancestral Domains.** — The IPs shall have priority rights in the  
38 harvesting, extraction, development, or utilization of any natural resource within ancestral domains. A non-  
39 member of the IPs concerned may be allowed to take part in the development and utilization of the natural  
40 resources for a period of not exceeding twenty-five (25) years, renewable for not more than twenty-five (25)  
41 years: *Provided*, That a formal and written agreement is entered into with the IPs concerned, pursuant to its  
42 own decision-making process, has agreed to allow such operation: *Provided*, That the IPs shall enjoy full  
43 royalties arising from this such agreements. The royalty from use of natural resources found within ancestral  
44 domains shall be not be less than 20% of the gross income. *Provided*, finally, That the MIPA may exercise  
45 visitorial powers and take appropriate action to safeguard the rights of the IPs under the same contract.

46  
47 **Section 66. Camps within the Ancestral Domain Areas specifically in Camps Omar and Bad'r.** — Ownership  
48 of IPs of portions of ancestral domains which have been used as camps must be recognized and respected.  
49 These must be transformed into productive areas. The government agencies tasked with implementing the



1 Normalization process shall coordinate with the Indigenous Political Structure of the Indigenous Peoples to  
2 ensure that their rights to their ancestral domain will be protected.  
3

4 **Section 67. Mining Application in Ancestral Domain areas.** — Mining applications in the ancestral domains  
5 shall be approved by the Minister of the MIPA, upon favorable recommendation of the concerned tribal  
6 councils after the FPIC process has been properly complied with.  
7

8 **Section 68. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Aquatic Resources.** — Consistent with the Philippine Fisheries Code  
9 of 1998, Republic Act. No. 8550, MIPA shall enjoy preferential fishing rights in areas that belong to ancestral  
10 domains. The MIPA shall grant permits to commercial fishing companies intending to fish in waters within  
11 ancestral domain upon the issuance of consent by the IPs. IPs shall be entitled to twenty percent (20%)  
12 royalties arising from commercial fishing activities.  
13

14 IPs shall have the authority to enter into or deny proposals for Agribusiness Venture Agreements (AVAs)  
15 with individuals or corporate entities.  
16

17 **Section 69. Environmental Considerations.** — Ancestral domains or portions thereof, which are found to be  
18 necessary for critical watersheds, mangroves, wildlife sanctuaries, wilderness, protected areas, forest cover,  
19 or reforestation as determined by appropriate agencies with the FPIC and full and effective participation of  
20 the IPs concerned, shall be conserved and developed for such purposes. The IP shall have the authority to  
21 conserve and develop such areas with the full assistance of government agencies. Should the IP decide to  
22 transfer the responsibility over the areas, said decision must be made in writing. The Free and Prior  
23 Informed Consent (FPIC) of the Non-Moro Indigenous Peoples should be obtained in accordance with its  
24 customary laws without prejudice to the basic requirements of existing laws and guidelines on FPIC:  
25 *Provided*, that the transfer shall be temporary and will ultimately revert to the IPs in accordance with a  
26 program for technology transfer: *Provided*, further, that no IPs shall be displaced or relocated for the  
27 purpose enumerated under this section without their FPIC.  
28

29 **Section 70. Certification Precondition.** — All Ministries and other governmental agencies shall henceforth be  
30 strictly enjoined from issuing, renewing, or granting any concession, license, or lease, or entering into any  
31 production-sharing agreement, or carry out any project without prior certification from the MIPA that the  
32 area affected does not overlap with any ancestral domain. Such certification shall only be issued after a field-  
33 based investigation is conducted by the Ancestral Domains Office of the area concerned: *Provided*, That no  
34 certification shall be issued by the MIPA without the Free and Prior Informed and Consent of IPs concerned:  
35 *Provided*, further, That no department, government agency, or government-owned and controlled  
36 corporation may issue new concession, license, lease, or production-sharing agreements while there is a  
37 pending application for a Certification of Ancestral Domain Title: *Provided*, finally, That the IPs shall have the  
38 right to stop or suspend, in accordance with this Act, any project that has not satisfied FPIC guidelines.  
39

40 **Section 71. Exemption from Taxes.** — All lands certified to be ancestral domains shall be exempt from real  
41 property taxes, special levies, and other forms of exaction except such portion of the ancestral domains are  
42 actually used for large-scale agriculture, commercial forest plantation, and residential purposes or upon  
43 titling by private persons: *Provided*, that all exactions shall be used to facilitate the development and  
44 improvement of the ancestral domains.  
45



1 **Section 72. Resolution of Conflicts.** — In cases of conflicting interest, where there are adverse claims within  
2 the ancestral domains as delineated in the survey plan that cannot be resolved, the MIPA shall hear and  
3 decide, after notice to the proper parties, the disputes arising from the delineation of such ancestral  
4 domains: *Provided*, that if the dispute is between IPs regarding the traditional boundaries of their respective  
5 ancestral domains, customary process shall be followed. *Provided*, further, That any decision, order, award  
6 or ruling of the MIPA on any ancestral domain dispute or on any matter pertaining to the application,  
7 implementation, enforcement, and interpretation of this Act may be brought for Petition for Review to the  
8 Court of Appeals within fifteen( 15) days from receipt of a copy thereof.

9  
10 **Section 73. Applicable Laws.** — Customary laws, traditions, and practices of the IPs of the land where the  
11 conflict arises shall be applied first with respect to property rights, claims and ownerships, hereditary  
12 succession, and settlement of land disputes. Any doubt or ambiguity in the application and interpretation of  
13 laws shall be resolved in favor of the IPs.

14  
15 **Section 74. Remedial Measures.** — Expropriation may be resorted to in the resolution of conflicts of interest  
16 following the principle of the "common good." The MIPA shall take appropriate legal action for the  
17 cancellation of documented titles that were acquired illegally: *Provided*, That such procedure shall ensure  
18 that the rights of possessors in good faith shall be respected: *Provided* further, that the action for  
19 cancellation shall be initiated within five (5) years from the effectivity of this Act: *Provided*, finally, that the  
20 action for re-conveyance shall be within a period of fifteen (15) years.

21  
22 **Section 75. Pending Ancestral Domain/Native Title/Fusaka Inged Claim.** — Ancestral Domain Claims that  
23 are currently being processed by the NCIP for issuance of Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title such as, but  
24 not limited to, the Teduray Lambangian Ancestral Domain Claim shall be assess and validate by the Ministry  
25 for Indigineous Peoples Affairs.

26  
27 **CHAPTER X: JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURES FOR ENFORCEMENT OF IP RIGHTS**

28  
29 **Section 76. Primacy of Customary Laws and Practices.** — Customary laws and practices shall be used to  
30 resolve disputes among and between IPs.

31  
32 **Section 77. Rights during Armed Conflicts.** — Indigenous peoples have the right to special protection and  
33 security in periods of armed conflict. The Bangsamoro Government shall observe international standards for  
34 the protection of civilian populations in situations of emergency and armed conflict.

35  
36 The Bangsamoro Autonomous Region shall not recruit members of the IPs against their will in any military,  
37 paramilitary and/or other armed groups, especially when said recruitment is for the use against other IPs.  
38 Furthermore, it shall not recruit children of IPs into the armed forces under any circumstance, nor force  
39 indigenous individuals to abandon their lands, territories, and means of subsistence, or relocate them in  
40 special centers for military purposes under any discriminatory condition.

41  
42 **CHAPTER XI: ANCESTRAL DOMAINS FUND/ Funds and Annual Appropriation**

43  
44



1 **Section 78. Ancestral Domains Fund.** — There shall be created a Special Fund to be known as Ancestral  
2 Domain Fund, an initial amount of Two Hundred Million Pesos (P200,000,000) shall be set aside to cover for  
3 the compensation for expropriated lands, delineation and development of ancestral domains of the  
4 Indigenous Peoples in the Bangsamoro in accordance with the Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development  
5 and Protection Plans (ADSDPP) to be taken from Block Grant of the Bangsamoro Government and Official  
6 Development Fund. The annual appropriation of MIPA to cover the organizational/personnel services  
7 expenses, maintenance and other operating expenses, capital expenditures, programs, projects, and  
8 activities shall not less 2% of the total general appropriation of the Bangsamoro government.  
9

## 10 **CHAPTER XII: PENALTIES**

11  
12 **Section 79. Punishable Acts and Applicable Penalties.** — Any person who violates of any of the provisions of  
13 this Act and other existing laws, such as, but not limited to, unauthorized and/or unlawful intrusion upon  
14 any ancestral domains or shall commit any of the prohibited acts mentioned hereof, shall be punished in  
15 accordance with the customary laws of the IPs concerned: *Provided*, that no such penalty shall be a cruel,  
16 degrading, or inhuman form of punishment: *Provided*, further, That neither shall the death penalty or  
17 excessive fines be imposed. This provision shall be without prejudice to the right of any IPs to avail of the  
18 protection of existing laws. In which case, any person who violates any provision of this Act shall, upon  
19 conviction, be punished by imprisonment of not less than nine (9) months but not more than twelve (12)  
20 years or a fine of not less than One hundred thousand pesos (P100,000) nor more than Five Hundred  
21 Thousand pesos (P500,000) or both such fine and imprisonment upon the discretion of any competent  
22 court. In addition, they shall be obliged to pay to the NMIP concerned whatever damages may have been  
23 suffered by the latter as a consequence of the unlawful act.  
24

25 **Section 80. Persons Subject to Punishment.** — If the offender is a juridical person, all officers such as, but  
26 not limited to, its president, manager, or head of office responsible for their unlawful act shall be liable and  
27 punishable by law, in addition to the cancellation of their certificate of precondition, registration and/or  
28 license: *Provided*, that if the offender is a public official and employees, they may be punished in accordance  
29 with any existing laws after due process has been exhausted.  
30

## 31 **CHAPTER XIII: INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS (IGR)**

32  
33 **Section 81. Creation of the Bangsamoro IP Council Leaders or Consultative Bodies.** —To foster inter-tribal  
34 unity and cooperation among the diverse IPs, the BARMM shall support the creation of the Council or  
35 Consultative Bodies per IPs group with membership duly selected pursuant to their customary laws. There  
36 shall be an IP Council or Consultative Bodies that shall advise the Minister on matters affecting the IPs in the  
37 Bangsamoro Autonomous Region Muslim Mindanao.  
38

39 The MIPA shall provide financial resources for the periodic convening of this Council or Consultative Bodies.  
40

41 **Section 82. Relations of MIPA with other Ministries of the Bangsamoro Government** — Appropriate  
42 mechanism shall be established to foster and maintain mutual and harmonious relationship with other  
43 Ministries in the BARMM.  
44

45 **Section 83. MIPA relation to the NCIP and other National line agencies** — Appropriate mechanisms shall be  
46 established to arrange the administrative relations of the Ministry for Indigenous Peoples with other  
47 national government agencies having related concerns for the Indigenous Peoples in the Bangsamoro  
48 Autonomous Region.  
49



1 **CHAPTER XIV: FINAL PROVISIONS**

2

3 **Section 84. Appropriations.** — An Initial Amount of at least Two Billion Pesos (P2,000,000,000,000) annually  
4 shall be set aside to fund the implementation of this law to be taken from the Annual Block Grant Allocation  
5 of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao and Official Development Fund.

6

7 **Section 85. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** — Within sixty (60) days immediately after passage of  
8 this law, the MIPA shall formulate the necessary implementing rules and regulations, in consultation with  
9 the Committee on Indigenous Peoples Affairs of the Bangsamoro Parliament and with the representation of  
10 the IPOs and IPS of the Indigenous Peoples, for the effective implementation of this Act.

11

12 **Section 86. Saving Clause.** — This Act shall not in any manner adversely affect the rights and benefits of the  
13 NMIPs under other conventions, covenants, international treaties, national laws, awards, customs, and  
14 agreements.

15

16 **Section 87. Separability Clause.** — In case any provision of this Act or any portion thereof is declared  
17 unconstitutional by a competent court, other provisions shall not be affected thereof. The remaining  
18 provisions that are not affected shall continue to be in full force.

19

20 **Section 88. Repealing Clause.** — Previous Laws, issuances that are incompatible with this act are hereby  
21 repealed and modified accordingly.

22

23 **Section 89. Effectivity.** —This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days upon its publication in the official Gazette  
24 or in any two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

25

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29

30

31 Signed :

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33

34

35

  
**MELANIO U. ULAMA**  
Member of the Parliament/MIPA Minister

  
**ROMEO C. SALIGA**  
Member of the Parliament