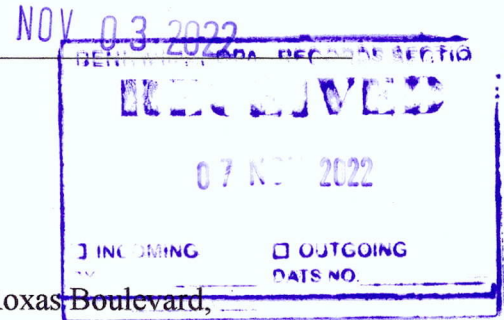




Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
MIMAROPA Region
PROVINCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES OFFICE



MEMORANDUM

FOR : The Regional Executive Director
DENR MIMAROPA Region
1515 DENR By the Bay Building, Roxas Boulevard,
Barangay 668, Ermita, Manila

THRU : The ARD for Technical Services

FROM : The OIC, PENR Officer

SUBJECT : **SUBMISSION OF THE ASEAN HERITAGE PARK (AHP)
THIRD QUARTER 2022 ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT**

Forwarded is the memorandum dated October 26, 2022 of PASu of Mounts Iglit-Baco Natural Park (MIBNP) regarding Submission of the ASEAN Heritage Park (AHP) third Quarter 2022 Accomplishment Report.

Reported are the activities undertaken by the PAMO-MIBNP anchored to the priority outputs under Involvement of Indigenous and Local Communities within Mounts Iglit-Baco Natural Park (MIBNP).

For information and records.


ERNESTO E. TAÑADA



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
MIMAROPA Region
Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
**MOUNTS IGLIT-BACO NATURAL PARK
PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT OFFICE**

October 26, 2022

MEMORANDUM

FOR : The Regional Executive Director
DENR MIMAROPA Region
1525 L & S Bldg., Roxas Blvd., Ermita, Manila

THRU : The OIC-PENR Officer
Mamburao, Occidental Mindoro

FROM : The Protected Area Superintendent
Mts. Iglit-Baco Natural Park

SUBJECT : **SUBMISSION OF THE ASEAN HERITAGE PARK (AHP)
THIRD QUARTER 2022 ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT**

Respectfully submitted is the 2022 Third Quarter Report of Mts. Iglit-Baco Natural Park – Protected Area Management Office (MIBNP-PAMO) on ASEAN Heritage Park (AHP) initiatives.

Included in the report are the results and progress of activities conducted by MIBNP-PAMO anchored to the focused priority outputs under Involvement of Indigenous and Local Communities within Protected Areas as follows:

- Output 1: A sound understanding of the structure, culture and needs of Taobuid communities in and around the Tamaraw habitat and of the options and needs for sustainable land use and landscape rehabilitation;
- Output 2: At least two Taobuid communities are engaged in implementing agreed plans of activities to improve sustainability of resource and land use and rehabilitate damaged landscapes in and around Tamaraw habitat;
- Output 3: The Tamaraw population is well protected, stable or increasing and occupying an increased protected zone of at least 2,500ha; and
- Output 4: A claim for the rights of the Taobuid in their Ancestral Domain is prepared and submitted by the end of the project.

For information and record.


HECTOR S. ARAGONES JR.

TSD	RECORDS
RECEIVED BY: <i>11/02/22</i>	RECEIVED BY: <i>J</i>
DATE: <i>11/02/22</i>	DATE: <i>10/28</i>
TIME: <i>11:00 am</i>	RELEASED BY:
	DATE: TIME

PENRO
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RECEIVED BY: <i>J</i>
DATE: <i>10-28-22</i>
TIME: <i>11-24p</i>



MTS. IGLIT-BACO NATURAL PARK - PROTECTED AREA
MANAGEMENT OFFICE (MIBNP-PAMO)

PROGRESS REPORT
ON

ASEAN HERITAGE PARK (AHP) INITIATIVES

3rd QUARTER OF C.Y 2022

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Introduction

The Mts. Iglit Baco Natural Park (MIBNP) has been designated as an ASEAN Heritage Park (AHP) under the ASEAN Declaration on Heritage Parks since December 2003, signed by the ASEAN Ministers of Environment. Since then, the Mts. Iglit Baco-Natural Park - Protected Area Management Office (MIBNP-PAMO) continuously support the initiatives of AHP for MIBNP. One of the programs. As part of AHP programs to aid the betterment of management, conservation and protection of MIBNP by promoting the Involvement of Indigenous and Local Communities within the protected areas, its programs and activities are focuses on the following expected outputs:

- Output 1: A sound understanding of the structure, culture and needs of Taobuid communities in and around the Tamaraw habitat and of the options and needs for sustainable land use and landscape rehabilitation;
- Output 2: At least two Taobuid communities are engaged in implementing agreed plans of activities to improve sustainability of resource and land use and rehabilitate damaged landscapes in and around Tamaraw habitat;
- Output 3: The Tamaraw population is well protected, stable or increasing and occupying an increased protected zone of at least 2,500ha; and
- Output 4: A claim for the rights of the Taobuid in their Ancestral Domain is prepared and submitted by the end of the project.

With the assistance of D'Aboville Foundation and Demo Farm, Inc., a local NGO working in Mindoro and partner of MIBNP in the conservation of the protected area, PAMO focuses to involve the Indigenous People/ Indigenous Cultural Communities, ultimately in the protection of important wildlife species inside MIBNP while ensuring the preservation of indigenous culture and traditions.

1. Expected Output 1: A Sound Understanding of the Structure, Culture and Needs of Taobuid Communities in and Around the Tamaraw Habitat and of the Options and Needs for Sustainable Land Use and Landscape Rehabilitation

1.1 2022 Performance Indicators

1. Study on Taobuid agriculture, resource use, and food security completed
2. Detailed ethnographic and socio-economic study to understand how new practices in agriculture and land use can be assimilated completed
3. At least two study visits and training events completed
4. Demonstration area established

1.2 2022 Planned Activities

1. Conduct a study of Taobuid agriculture and resource use and food security
2. Conduct socio economic and ethnographic studies of one Taobuid village in order to understand how new practices in agriculture and land use can best be assimilated.
3. Conduct exchanges, training events and study visits from the Taobuid to other indigenous initiatives in the Philippines
4. Establish an area inside MIBNP for trials and demonstrations of agriculture and agroforestry and ecosystem restoration techniques.

1.3 Progress

Four activities were conducted by Mts. Iglit-Baco Natural – Protected Management Office (MIBNP-PAMO) under Involvement of Indigenous and Local Communities within Protected Areas-Output 1: A sound understanding of the structure, culture and needs of Taobuid communities in and around the Tamaraw habitat and of the options and needs for sustainable land use and landscape rehabilitation as part of ASEAN Heritage Park (AHP) Activities inside MIBNP during the Third Quarter of C.Y 2022.

On August 10 to 12, 2022, the MIBNP-PAMO team together with D'Aboville personnel participated in the face-to-face workshop that focused on the socio-geography of indigenous practices related to burning. Dr. Julia Tichit, a French social geographer was the resource person and facilitated the workshop. The topic was particularly relevant in the context of MIBNP, where the PA management plan calls for the phase out of annual burning.

Apart from discussing the socio-geography of indigenous practices related to fire, the workshop

also continued the landscape analysis that was started during the first workshop with new information collected, and had started analyzing and interpreting the results of the field interviews conducted using the matrix discussed. This is an iterative process that is still ongoing. The MIBNP-PAMO became skilled in using Global Positioning System (GPS). The approach that has been taken in building capacity is "learning by doing," i.e., giving those assignments, the trainees carry out the tasks assigned to them, and they reported back to discuss, assess, and work on the data they collected during workshop.



Figure 2. The MIBNP-PAMO team during the conduct of permaculture training in Station II.



Figure 1. The MIBNP-PAMO team during the potting of wildings in the landing area in Station II



Figure 3. The MIBNP-PAMO making seed beds for permaculture in Station II.



Figure 4. The MIBN-PAMO while making kitchen garden nearby DAF house and waste segregation with the use of sacks in Station II

On the month of August, PASu Hector Aragonés together with DAF personnel discussed the need for a sufficiently long enough accompaniment and eventual handover of the permaculture initiative from DAF to PAMO that has been mentioned in a memorandum of understanding (MOU), but was not signed because it was caught in the transfer of management. On August 17, 2022, DAF and MIBNP personnel gathered as Mr. Ronet Santos, the program officer of DAF tackled about permaculture and its importance, he also explained why Station 2 has been chosen for the permaculture project. Some key elements of the permaculture system are added; kitchen garden, waste segregation system, food forest, nurseries, habitat restoration, experimental area (located in the eastern portion of the Landing area), tree guilds, habitat restoration through natural regeneration, monitoring of potentially beneficial but non-native plant species, and raising native pigs.

The MIBNP-PAMO team has started to build kitchen garden, waste segregation using sacks, plant nurseries, seed beds, hanging garden and potting of wildings. As of 1 September 2022, 676 trees have been planted/grew naturally in the 42 mounds in the “with intervention” section of the habitat restoration experimental area in Landing. One of the MIBNP-PAMO rangers collected about 100 wildings of Amugis (*Koordersiodendron pinnatum*) almost two months ago and these are surviving and hardening well. The list of species that are potentially beneficial but known to be not native to the area contains 74 species. Not all of these species are planted, due to availability of planting materials. The list is constantly being discussed by DAF with MIBNP-PAMO as part of the program to monitor invasive plant species.

2. Expected Output 2: At least two Taobuid communities are engaged in implementing agreed plans of activities to improve sustainability of resource and land use and rehabilitate damaged landscapes in and around Tamaraw habitat

2.1 2022 Performance Indicators

1. Community Conservation Plan (CCP) draft completed
2. Number of Taobuids adopting new practices
3. Strategy for erosion control, fire management, and invasive species control developed

2.2 2022 Planned Activities

1. Hold participatory resource management planning (community conservation plan, or CCP) events with the Taobuid
2. Work with at least one selected village to enable and encourage uptake agricultural extension advice
3. Develop and start to implement strategies and joint actions for fire management, erosion control and invasive species control.

2.3 Progress

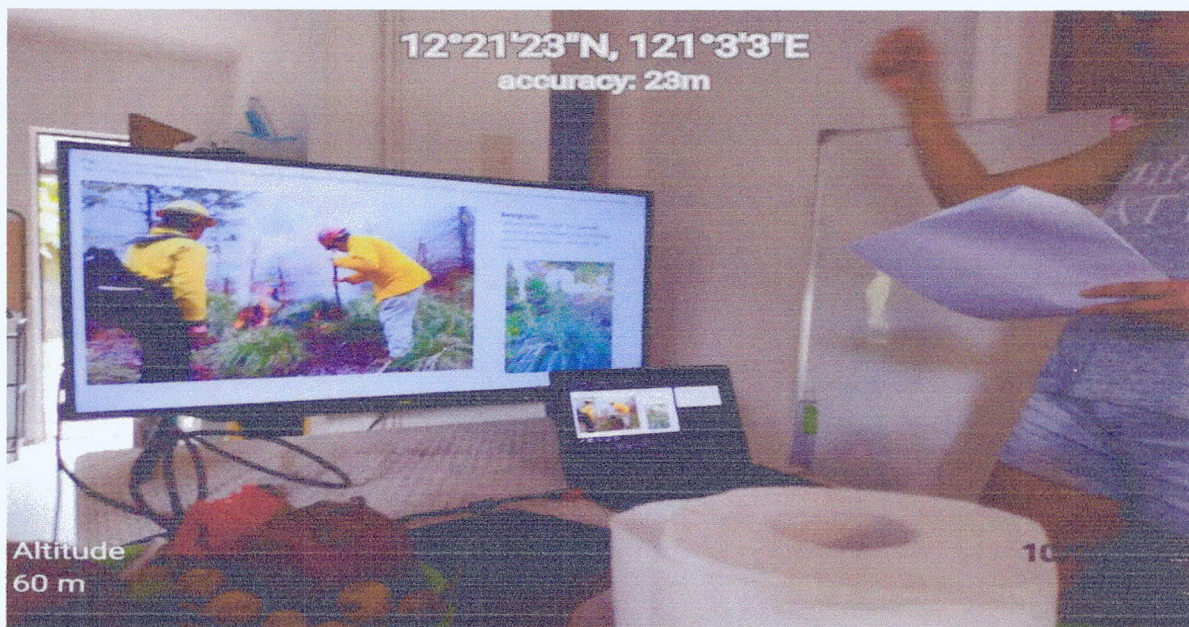
It is increasingly becoming apparent that the Community Conservation Plan (CCP) for the Taobuid, to be relevant, does not need to follow the usual format of a written, mainly text-based management plan. The relevance of a planning document in the context of the Taobuid – who do not have a culture of reading and writing, whose social organization is primarily based of kinship, and whose understanding of temporal reality is governed by seasonal cycles rather than the usual five- year or ten-year planning cycles – becomes questionable.

A draft concept paper on the community conservation plan was prepared along the above lines. The data already collected are being reconfigured along this framework. The CCP plan, which will be diagram and illustration-based, will be attempted to be written in *Fanaubuid*. The provisional title was slightly revised by incorporating better understanding of *Fanaubuid*. The provisional title of the CCP is now *Fasadán noggalaga fagbanwanan Taobuid ay mangilafang sadbasad MIBNP* (Plan for anaging the home of the Taobuid and wildlife habitat within MIBNP).

On July 08, 2022, the MIBNP-PAMO attended the online zoom meeting together with the social geographer Dr. Julia Tichit. The meeting was mainly about the importance of fire and firebreaks in connection with PD 705 or the Forestry Reform Code of the Philippines. This act lays down the basic principles of forest management and conservation, makes provision for the

administration of forestry, and the survey for the classification of lands for the purposes of forestry. The next day, a meeting has been arranged together with Punong Tribu Fausto Novelozo, PAMO staff and leaders of the Taobuids to discuss about the main purpose of a CCP, even if was discussed before. Punong Tribu emphasized that it is to serve as a reminder to the Taobuid, especially to the young generation of the principles and the practices that defines their culture. Secondary purposes for him are to serve as a communication tool to inform others of these principles and practices to serve as a way for the alignment of the cultural purposes of the Taobuid and the conservation objectives of the protected area.

On the month of August, a second social geography workshop has been conducted where the central topic workshop was 'cultural burning,' this for the staff of MIBNP and DAF to gain a deeper understanding of this phenomenon among the Taobuid. The interviews covered the use of fire (*faglabean*) by the Taobuid, the purposes and reasons for this, and how burning is being controlled and managed.



Altitude 60 m

12°21'23"N, 121°3'3"E
accuracy: 23m

Market places observation

Market place	Origin of the seller(s)	Origin of the buyer(s)	Description of the product(s) and origin(s)	Season of the product	Price or Barter
Sales by upland community members (level 2, level 3)					
Handicraft (quantity)			Walis Lembang, pipe, batik...		
Kaingin crops (quantity)			Banana, root...		
Gathering products			Tram, honey...		
Purchases by upland community members (level 2, level 3)					
Rice (quantity)					
Pig					
Basic products (Coffee, sugar, ...)					
Tools and equipment					

Figure 5. The MIBNP-PAMO together with DAF personnel during the meeting regarding cultural burning held via Zoom.

The permaculture-based system at Station II was still ongoing. The frequency of visits to Station of Taobuid residing nearby have increased during the quarter, judging by the observation of field staff and records of paid labor from Taobuid residing in the settlements and working on the permaculture system. It never happened in the past quarters that Taobuid from a category settlement worked in the DAF program. Taobuid from category 3 settlements openly work, while Taobuid from category 2 settlements still do not, and this was explained by a Tabouid staff. It is important to note that Category 3 settlements are far from Station 2, so there is very minimal danger that the elders there will know that they worked in the program. So, while the elders still have a deep-seated belief that such projects have ulterior motives that will be detrimental to the Taobuid, the younger ones are more open but do not dare go against the wishes, or even just to be seen as going against the wishes, of their elders. It is therefore very encouraging that a few Taobuids from category 2 settlements are the ones visiting Station 2 themselves and expressing curiosity and interest in what is being done there. It is important to note that one young single female Taobuid and her sister-in-law and brother-in-law requested MIBNP rangers to teach them how to read and write, so that they know what is written in signboards or in packages. Because religion and education are sensitive topics to the Taobuid in category 2 and 3 settlements (they prohibit their children from being "educated" in the siganon way), the field staff discussed this request. One of the suspicions of the Taobuid in category 2 and 3 settlements is that the permaculture initiative is just a front to allow the entry of education and religion. The program conducted by DAF with the participation of MIBNP-PAMO, therefore, does not want to fall into a possible trap of a request to learn how to read and write and eventually be told off to be introducing education. The said program will discuss this with PT Fausto and with Henry Mapilwe the representative of category 2 and 3 settlements. The above interactions and discussions, which never happened in the past quarters, are an indication that the program is slowly building a critical mass of Taobuid from category 2 (and possibly in the outskirts of category 3) that are open to discussions on conservation, agriculture, etc.

3. Expected Output 3: The Tamaraw Population is Well Protected, Stable or Increasing and Occupying an Increased Protected Zone of at Least 2,500ha

3.1 2022 Performance Indicators

1. Refined census method implemented
2. Agreement on enlarged no hunting area (or section in CCP)
3. Number of rangers and data managers trained/coached
4. Annual law enforcement report
5. At least two awareness campaign events

3.2 2022 Planned Activities

1. Support, develop, and implement refined census techniques for Tamaraw
2. Agree an enlarged no hunting area with the Taobuid (linked to 2.1)
3. Train, equip and support rangers to improve protection and monitor and plan activities using SMART software.
4. Collate statistics and publish an annual law enforcement and wildlife crime prevention report
5. Conduct an awareness campaign on the management of MIBNP need for tamaraw conservation. Focal groups - Park edge communities - Local government units and official agencies with an interest in MIBNP

3.3 Progress

Just like in the previous reports, the discussion on the enlarged no hunting area is being done alongside the formulation of the CCP. This quarter, MIBNP PAMO joined DAF, TCP, and UNDP-BIOFIN mission (lasted from September 15 to 22, 2022) to assess the vegetation in the Tamaraw Core Zone. The mission is using the BMS transects and quadrats, but this time focusing on a limited number of quadrats, those where unidentified tree species were observed in the past. The mission is also conducting an assessment of the vegetation and doing an initial delineation of the proposed expansion area of the no-hunting zone.

On Sep 27, 2022, the MIBNP PAMO Protected Area Superintendent expressed interest in reviving the use of the SMART system that was started in 2019 but was discontinued by MIBNP PAMO because the staff saw the system as somehow duplicating the Lawin Forest and Biodiversity Protection System that is officially used by DENR through a Department administrative 2018-21 order. The Lawin though is designed for forest protection and its data model does not include tamaraw

and other wildlife species relevant to the park. Which was the reason why in 2019, a SMART system that was specifically designed for MIBNP was piloted jointly by MIBNP PAMO and TCP. This system is still being used by the Tamaraw Conservation Program until now but not by MIBNP PAMO.

Dependent on developments in Activity 3

No relevant activity during the quarter was conducted during 3rd quarter dependent on developments in Activity 3.

4 Output 4: A claim for the Rights of the Taobuid in their Ancestral Domain is Prepared and Submitted by the End of the Project

4.1 2022 Performance Indicators

1. Support to ADSDPP application provided
2. CCP plan completed

4.2 2022 Planned Activities

1. Provide resources to support the CADT and ADSDPP process, based on the requests of the Taobuid and the NCIP
2. Complete documentation of all requirements for CADT and ADSDPP inside MIBNP (CCP)

4.3 Progress

The NCIP MIMAROPA opened job opportunities last August for two geodetic engineers to ease up the load of Engineer Mcdenniz Magpali. The selection process though is still ongoing. During those months of non-movement on the CADT application of the Taobuid, the Taobuid leadership lobbied for support from the Municipal Local Government Unit (LGU) of Sablayan through its IP Mandatory Representative Abraham Padua. MIBNP-PAMO together with the Municipal and the Provincial LGUs gave their commitments to support the CADT application of Taobuid which they were eyeing to be completed by December 2022. This target date for the award is of course dependent on the NCIP, when they will start the survey and complete the processing of the needed documents.

It was planned that on October 15, 2022, Engineer Mcdenniz Magpali will be assigned as the new Officer-In-Charge of the NCIP office also will also welcome recent development in the staffing of NCIP Sablayan. This means that the geodetic engineer will be based in Sablayan (serving Taobuid and Alangan tribes) and he has vouched to prioritize the survey of the ancestral domain of the Taobuid.

The documentation needed for the CADT application is already completed and done by NCIP as of September 2022.

Attachments

Attachment 1. Summary of Progress Made

Expected outputs	2021 performance indicators	2021 planned activities	Progress
<p>1] A sound understanding of the structure, culture and needs of Taobuid communities in and around the Tamaraw habitat and of the options and needs for sustainable land use and landscape rehabilitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Study on Tabouid agriculture, resource use, and food security completed <input type="checkbox"/> Detailed ethnographic and socio-economic study to understand how new practices in agriculture and land use can be assimilated <input type="checkbox"/> At least two study visits and training events completed <input type="checkbox"/> Demonstration area established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct a study of Taobuid agriculture and resource use and food security <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct socio economic and ethnographic studies of one Taobuid village in order to understand how new practices in agriculture and land use can be assimilated. <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct exchanges, training events and study visits from the Taobuid to other indigenous initiatives in the Philippines <input type="checkbox"/> Establish an area inside MIBNP for trials and demonstrations of agriculture and agroforestry and ecosystem restoration techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Key Taobuid residing near Station 2 interview for updating of “State of knowledge” on Taobuid land use and natural resource management and CCP. <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated with first activity described above. <input type="checkbox"/> Workshop that focused on the “Social geography of cultural burning.” conducted <input type="checkbox"/> Focused on monitoring of survival rates of tree seedlings planted in the mounds in Landing and establishing tree guilds. Chicken coop started. Two waste segregation systems added. Raised seedbeds constructed. More vegetables and fruit trees planted in the food forest area. Tree nursery maintained with more than 500 wildlings; hardening now on third month. . .

<p>2] At least two Taobuid communities are engaged in implementing agreed plans of activities to improve sustainability of resource and land use and rehabilitate damaged landscapes in and around Tamaraw habitat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Community Conservation Plan (CCP) draft completed <input type="checkbox"/> Number of Taobuids adopting new practices <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy for erosion control, fire management, and invasive species control developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold participatory resource management planning (community conservation plan, or CCP) events with the Taobuid • Work with at least one selected village to enable and encourage uptake agricultural extension advice • Develop and start to implement strategies and joint actions for fire management, erosion control and invasive species control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCP concept paper drafted and discussed with PT Fausto Novelozo. • Increased interaction with Taobuid residing near Station 2. Taobuid from category 3 settlements started working in the permaculture initiative as paid labor for first time. • DAF contracted by UNDP-Biofin to help with their fieldwork on building on DAF's earlier work in habitat assessment in the core zone of monitoring.
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<p>3] The Tamaraw population is well protected, stable or increasing and occupying an increased protected zone of at least 2,500ha</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refined census method implemented • Agreement on enlarged no hunting area (or section in CCP) • Number of rangers and data managers trained/coached • Annual law enforcement report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support, develop, and implement refined census techniques for Tamaraw • Agree an enlarged no hunting area with the Taobuid (linked to 2.1) • Train, equip and support rangers to improve protection and monitor and plan activities using SMART 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft on the results of fieldwork on the double observe point count method completed. • Discussions with Taobuid on-going • New MIBNP PASu expressed interest in reviving the use of the SMART system in PAMO through a re-orientation workshop in December 2022. • Video on alternative census methods for the tamaraw uploaded on Youtube and link shared in DAF's Facebook Page
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least two awareness campaign events 	<p>software.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collate statistics and publish an annual law enforcement and wildlife crime prevention report Conduct an awareness campaign on the management of MIBNP need for tamaraw conservation. Focal groups - Park edge communities - Local government units and official agencies with an interest in MIBNP 	<p>page.</p>
<p>4] A claim for the rights of the Taobuid in their Ancestral Domain is prepared and submitted by the end of the project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to ADSDPP application provided CCP plan completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide resources to support the CADT and ADSDPP process, based on the requests of the Taobuid and the NCIP Complete documentation of all requirements for CADT and ADSDPP inside MIBNP (CCP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCIP Geodetic Engineer Magpali assigned to serve as NCIP Sablayan Officer-in-Charge which increased likelihood of CADT delineation to be started within the next quarter. Documentation being done by NCIP as per agreed Work and Financial Plan

Concept note for a Community Conservation Plan for Taobuid communities residing inside Mts Iglit-Baco Natural Park

DAF – September 2022

The crafting of a **Community Conservation Plan** for the Taobuid residing inside MIBNP is relevant to a specific context:

- Section 13 of the ENIPAS Act of 2018, accords due recognition to ancestral domains and customary rights. The law states that The ICCs/IPs concerned shall govern, maintain, develop, protect, and conserve ancestral territories covered by CADT/CALT, that share common areas with protected areas based on their ADSDPP or CCP. The law also states that the PAMO shall assist the ICCs/IPs concerned in the identification, mapping, and documentation of the areas to be included in the CCP. Taobuids have not yet finalized their CADT and the CADT process is in progress.
- Half of the Ancestral Domain claim has common boundaries with MIBNP
- This situation opens way for the formulation and implementation of a CCP with the support of PAMO
- Taobuid of so called “category 2” are the one concerned by Tamaraw presence through their land-use system and territories expand. 3 to 6 settlements/communities (furuans) are concerned, gathering several hundred people;
- Tribal leader Fausto Novelozo is residing at the edge of the AD and PA, next to lowlander Tagalogs and within the category 1 area
- MIBNP has a PAMP stressing the need to expand tamaraw presence as one of its major objectives, through the formulation: expanding the tamaraw core habitat and no hunting area
- Land-use system of Taobuids and DENR management goals have many antagonistic points, with a lack of mutual understanding basing the relationship

Goal of the CCP

Propose and formalize mechanism aiming to avoid or solve conflicting situation between PAMO and Taobuid due to misunderstanding, miscommunication or lack of information on each-other activities/initiatives; the central element being to agree on the management of an area enabling a larger distribution of the tamaraw compare to today (tamaraw safe zone) without depriving IPs from rights or important livelihood resources.

To provide IPs with a clear state of knowledge of the principals driving their cultural practices as of today, pertaining to areas where PAMO is having specific management objectives

Purpose of the CCP

To highlight and depict the way Taobuid concerned by tamaraw conservation goals are currently using and managing their territory in order to:

- Inform Taobuid that DENR and other stakeholders are aware of their cultural practices, resource needs and that they understand them
- Inform Taobuid about the plans and objectives and obligation of the PAMO MIBNP
- Provide DENR and other stakeholders with a clear and rational description of the cultural practices of the Taobuid communities relevant to land-use management and biodiversity conservation
- Provide PAMO MIBNP and other stakeholders with keys of understanding and capability to compromise and collaborate with IPs.

Scope

The CCP could be limited to the communities concerned by the tamaraw expansion area, either because of their direct land-use practice, or their position as decision makers. For instance, it could include the landscape covered by the furuans of Bayanan, Tagurades, Bangkodo.

This scope would correspond to a CCP geographically framed by the Anahawin sub-watershed realm.

Structure / Format / Content

The CCP could be composed of two versions:

- A rather literal version addressed to DENR, including maps and diagrams, but explaining in deeper details through text, rational and functioning of the many components of IP cultural practices relevant to the PAMP.
- A more visual version using maps, diagrams, drawings and representations, for IPs, that could be printed both in an A4 paper document as well as larger poster format (tarpaulin)

Content shall be restricted to only the cultural practices and ethnographic aspects directly concerned by PAMP objectives. Detailed description could be presented in appendix or annex documents for reference, so as to keep both core CPP documents as compact and digestible as possible.

The CCP could rather take the shape of a charter/convention/agreement emphasizing the modality of land-use and cultural practices of the concerned IPs and formulating mechanism to manage conflicting objectives/activities.

Tamaraw shall not be essentialized as the centre and sole reason of the CCP as the tamaraw is a component of the landscape and its rea of presence is a consequence of the land-use management

of IPs through and PAMO:

- Internal customary laws and silent cultural system
- Cultural practices and resource use system in 2022
- Agreement with PAMO on zones and regulation
- Capacity of rangers to prevent poaching from outsider

Broad timeline

- Second iteration of discussing the CCP concept paper (September)
- Preparing the draft Taobuid version of CCP (October)
- First discussion among Taobuid on the contents of the above draft (Nov)
- Second discussion among Taobuid on the contents of the draft including Taobuid overall leadership and NCIP (Dec)
- Presentation of the draft to the PAMB Technical Working Group on Communities and IPs (Q1 2023)
- Review and discussion (Q1/Q2 2023)
- Presentation to the PAMB en banc (for information)



MTS. IGLIT-BACO NATURAL PARK - PROTECTED AREA
MANAGEMENT OFFICE (MIBNP-PAMO)

PROGRESS REPORT
ON

ASEAN HERITAGE PARK (AHP) INITIATIVES

3rd QUARTER OF C.Y 2022