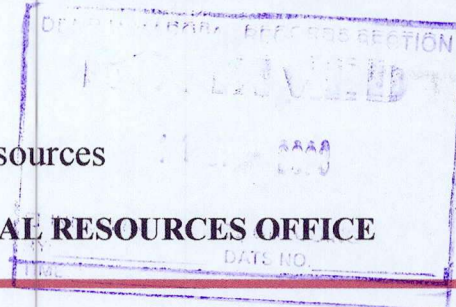




Republic of the Philippines  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
MIMAROPA Region  
**PROVINCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES OFFICE**



DEC 29 2022

**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 Management Services

**FROM** : The OIC, PENR Officer

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

Forwarded is the memorandum dated December 19, 2022 of PASu of Mounts Iglit-Baco Natural Park (MIBNP) regarding submission of the ASEAN Heritage Park (AHP) fourth quarter 2022 accomplishment report.

Attached is the detailed narrative report with geotagged pictures of activities conducted by MIBNP-PAMO anchored to the focused priority outputs under Involvement of Indigenous and Local Communities within the Protected Area.

For information and record.

  
**ERNESTO E. TAÑADA**

TSD-CDS12/28/2022

Copy furnished:

1. Planning Section
2. File





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**

December 19, 2022

**MEMORANDUM**

**FOR :** The Regional Executive Director  
DENR MIMAROPA Region  
1515 DENR By the Bay Bldg., Roxas Blvd., Ermita, Manila

**THRU :** The OIC-PENR Officer  
Mamburao, Occidental Mindoro

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

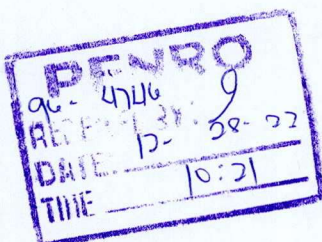
**SUBJECT :** **SUBMISSION OF THE ASEAN HERITAGE PARK (AHP)  
FOURTH QUARTER 2022 ACCOMPLISHMENT  
REPORT**

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

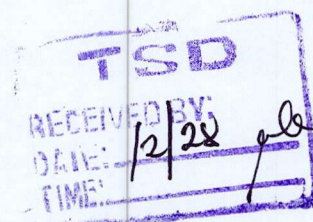
Included in the report are the results and progress of activities conducted by MIBNP-PAMO anchored to the focused priority outputs under Involvement of Indigenous and Local Communities within Protected Areas as follows:

- 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.**







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

PROGRESS REPORT  
ON

# ASEAN HERITAGE PARK (AHP) INITIATIVES

4<sup>th</sup> QUARTER CY 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 Fourth Quarter of C.Y 2022.

**1. Conduct a study of Taobuid agriculture and resource use and food security**

A section of “Traditional Wisdom and Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices” in the draft CCP is the compilation and summarization of all the information on Taobuid agriculture and resource use (and how they organize their living space) collected during the previous quarters .

**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.**



Just like in the previous quarter, the Taobuid residing near Station 2 still maintain a cautious and “to see-is-to-believe” attitude towards the permaculture initiative in Station 2. They observe the practice of mulching, polyculture, composting, natural filtration of water and other permaculture techniques, but there is no indication yet if these practices are being copied. The interaction with Taobuid residing near Station 2, exchanges of food crops with the MIBNP-PAMO and DAF staffs, and procurement of materials such as bamboo and cogon roofing material from them have been maintained.

### **3. Conduct exchanges, training events, and study visits from the Taobuid to other indigenous initiatives in the Philippines**

One female MIBNP-PAMO staff and three DAF male staff participated in the fifth Philippine Permaculture Convergence held at the Hiraya Farm Resort in Gloria, Oriental Mindoro from Nov 24 to 28, 2022. At the Philippine permaculture convergence event, the PAMO staff and Taobuid DAF met and learned about the experiences of other permaculture practitioners from different parts of the country, at least two of whom are working with indigenous peoples (Project Propel in the Bicol Region and Mabuwaya Foundation in the Northern Sierra Madre. They also got updated on the developments at the Hiraya Farm Resort – which applies permaculture techniques - that two of the staff visited earlier in the year. They also visited a Taobuid community residing at the foot of the mountain which an NGO affiliated with the farm resort works in.

This event served as a great learning opportunity for the MIBNP-PAMO and Taobuid to be exposed to a workshop event with participants from different parts of the country who are also practicing permaculture.



**Figure 1 MIBNP-PAMO during the conduct of the Philippine Permaculture Convergence held at the Hiraya Farm and Resort, Gloria Oriental Mindoro**



#### 4. Establish an area inside MIBNP for trials and demonstrations of agriculture and agroforestry and ecosystem restoration techniques

Five (5) monitoring visit were conducted during the period which lasted three (3) to four (4) days inclusive of the trek going up and down Station 2. The permaculture implementing officers, assistants, and hired labor stayed at station 2 for a week or even longer, working with the rangers at the station, whenever possible.

Table 1. Date of monitoring visits at Station 2 during the quarter

Number	Date of monitoring visit
1	September 20 to October 1
2	October 18 to 20
3	October 27 to 31
4	November 11 to 13
5	November 30 to Dec 3

The PAMO team continues to work closely with DAF personnel in establishing the permaculture-bases system in Station 2. Below are the achievements related to the permaculture-based system food production and ecosystem restoration initiative:

##### ● Kitchen garden

The kitchen garden already produced vegetables and fruits that are produced into a jam. The harvested products has already been consumed by the DAF and the rangers. The focus of the work had been on maintenance, as the rainy season was coming to an end and the onset of the dry season was about to begin. The rangers transferred one of the waste segregation system attached to the ranger bunker house to an area of about 10-meter distance from the ranger bunkhouse. The MIBNP-PAMO rangers and DAF personnel dug a hole at the back of the kitchen garden at the end of the banana circles.



Figure 2 MIBNP-PAMO during the cleaning of the kitchen garden



- **Tree seedling nursery**

Roots of seedlings that were planted along the tree guilds and the food forest in Landing, at the edge of the forested portion of Station 2 have grown and pierced through the potting bags and already penetrated the soil while other seedlings were kept in the nursery.

- **Food forest**

The food forest being established is located in the southern part of Landing near the water tank. Fruit tree seedlings (atis, kaimito, duhat, and avocado) were planted around the hole in a circle. A tarp was placed on the hole dug at the area below the end of the last pole to retain the water that drops (see photo below). The bamboo poles used in the irrigation system that taps the overflowing water from the water tank have been replaced with bigger ones.



Figure 3 Irrigation system and repaired Dongdong

- **Dongdong**

The dongdong has been repaired. And the walls, floor, and roof were all replaced (see photo below).

- **Habitat restoration experimental area – “with intervention” section**

There are 837 tree seedlings in overall have been planted/grew naturally/transferred through biomass in the 42 mounds in the “with intervention” section of the habitat restoration experimental area in Landing as of 15 December 2022 (Table 2). This means an additional 161 tree seedlings were added to the mounds; 47% of which were brought to the mounds through natural dispersion.

Table 2. Overall origin of seedlings in the “with intervention” section of the habitat restoration area in Landing

Origin	Number	Percentage
Planted as collected wildling	404	48.27%



Planted from seed	227	27.12%
Natural dispersion	134	16.01%
Transferred through biomass	72	8.60%
Total	837	

Since May 2022, there is a monthly monitoring for the survival of the tree seedlings (there were 61 species). After six monitoring visits (July 1, August 1, September 1, October 1, November 1, and December 1) 69% of the tree seedlings were recorded to have survived (Table 3). The tree seedlings whose origins were natural dispersion and biomass had the highest survival rates (96% and 74% respectively). A significant number of tree seedlings were eaten by rats.

**Table 3. Survival rate of seedlings planted/grew natural in the mounds in the "with intervention" section**

Origin	No. planted	No.still alive	No.already dead	Percentage of alive
Planted-Wildling	404	277	127	69%
Planted-Seed	227	116	111	51%
Natural dispersion	134	129	5	96%
Biomass	72	53	19	74%
Grand Total	837	575	262	69%

### ● Tree guilds

Tree guilds were located at the edge of the forested area of Station 2. Only a few tree seedlings whose roots have pierced the potting bags were added to the tree guilds.

### ● Habitat restoration experimental area - natural regeneration

On 1 December 2022, the second monitoring of the "no-intervention" area in Landing was done. However, according to the observation of MIBNP-PAMO team and DAF personnel there were less tree seedlings observed this fourth quarter compare to the first monitoring. It is important to note that two(2) tree seedling species (lanete and malsaot) that were not recorded during the first monitoring were observed during the second monitoring. And one tree seedling species that was recorded during the first monitoring disappeared during the second monitoring.



**Table 4. Tree seedlings observed during the first and second monitoring in the no-intervention area**

Species	Scientific name	14-Jun-22	01-Dec-22
Almuyo	<i>Ficus nota</i>	2	2
Anapla	<i>Albizia procera</i>	28	23
Bane	<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	1	
Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	5	7
Lanete	<i>Wrightia arborea</i>		1
Malsaot			1
Mambog	<i>Mitragyna diversifolia</i>	5	4
Tiyagtag	<i>Ficus septica</i>	1	1
Grand Total		42	39

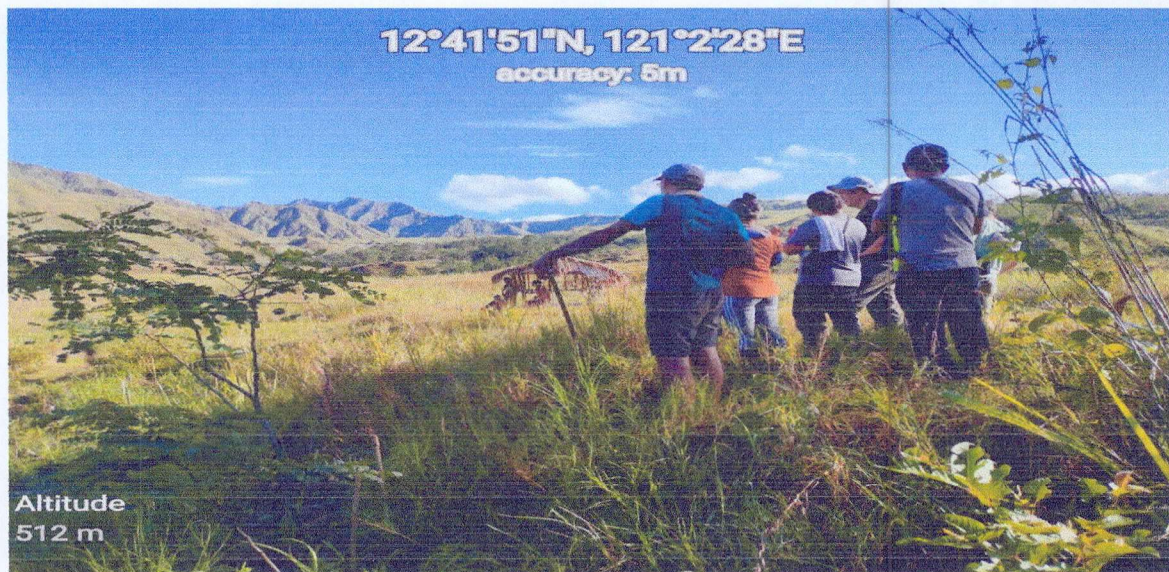


Figure 4 MIBNP-PAMO during the monitoring on the "no intervention" in the Landing area

#### ● Monitoring of plant species

As of this quarter, the list of monitoring plant species consists of 124 species, from 74 species during the last quarter. The additional species from the previous quarter comprised collected wildings from around the area of Station 2 and along the trail from Station 1 to Station 2. The list is constantly being discussed with DAF staffs as part of the program to monitor non-native and 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**

The first meeting on the Community Conservation Plan (CCP) was held on 15 December 2022 at the community center in Station 1. There were more than twenty people in the meeting but only 19 were recorded. Four PAMO staff attended the meeting together with 3 Farasfasan which refers to Taobuids living near the road; 4 suwabilog to those living adjacent to the tamaraw core zone of monitoring and 1 tibatuid living in the uplands with very minimal contact with the lowlands, 1 IPMR and 2 DAF staff.



The meeting was held and priors of this meeting, the draft CCP was prepared using the data collected during the previous quarters and based on the CCP concept note prepared earlier. The outline of the draft CCP is shown below:

## TAOBUID COMMUNITY CONSERVATION PLAN

### Acronyms

### English-Tagalog-fanaubuid glossary

### Context and rationale

Legal framewok: Recognition of Indigenous Rights within protected areas  
Context: A century of environmental degradation challenging Taobuid lifestyle

Challenge: From misunderstanding to cooperation between Taobuid and DENR authorities  
Purpose of the document

The Community Conservation Plan: Collective system to take care of habitat and culture pertaining to Taobuid communities residing inside Mts Iglit-Baco Natural Park

Goal, objectives and scope of the CCP

## SECTION I. INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS AND PRACTICES OF THE TAOBUID

1. Taobuid communities inside Mts Iglit-Baco Natural Park
2. Taobuid traditional wisdom, beliefs and practices  
Taobuid traditional wisdom

The concept of *Sagrado* in the system of beliefs

IKSP dedicated on natural resources management through a land-use system approach  
a] Forest or *Araw* : associated beliefs and regulation

b] Swidden

c] Traditional hunting

d] Fishing

e] Gathering

f] Cultural burning

g] Burial Sites

h] Reproduction sites



e] Traditional hunting

f] Fishing

g] Gathering

h] Cultural burning

g] Burial Sites

h] Reproduction sites

## SECTION II. The Protected Area Management Plan and the Taobuid

E. Role and mandate ofPAMO

F. PAMP programs pertaining to the scope of the CCP

G. Zoning system and planned regulation inside Taobuid realms

H. Tamaraw conservation: situation, objective and strategy

## SECTION III. Concerns, challenges, and threats “atmalimu”

- Illegal activities and intrusion
- Erosion of culture
- Food security
- Biodiversity conservation vs IPs rights

## SECTION IV. Mechanisms to manage issues

- Merging traditional land-use system with the zoning system of the park
- Communication, coordination and transparency
- Customary laws vs ENIPAS/Wildlife act
- Prevention of illegal activities and reporting tools

## SECTION V. Management of a tamaraw safe zone

- Zoning: Fixed and widen “fagfatungkudan” (or other name to avoid misunderstanding)
- Modalities of management and regulation

## SECTION VI. Actions to be taken



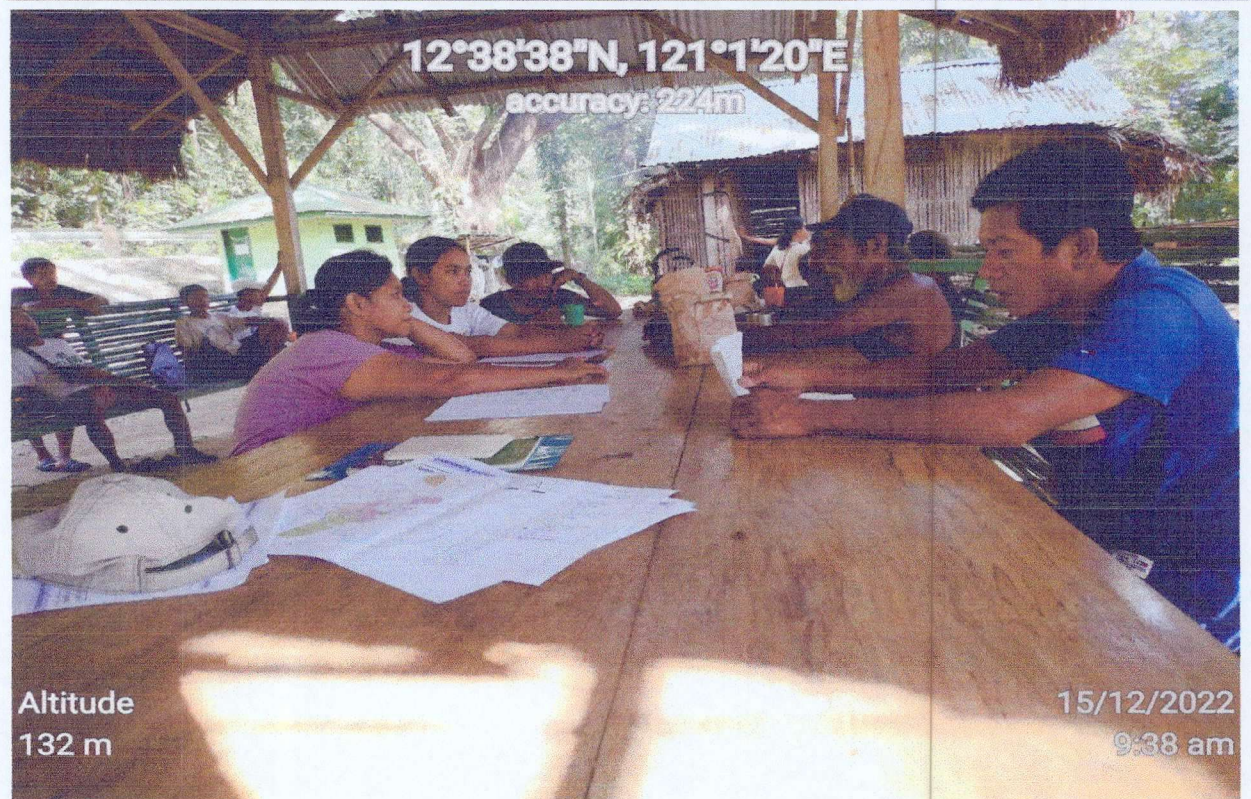
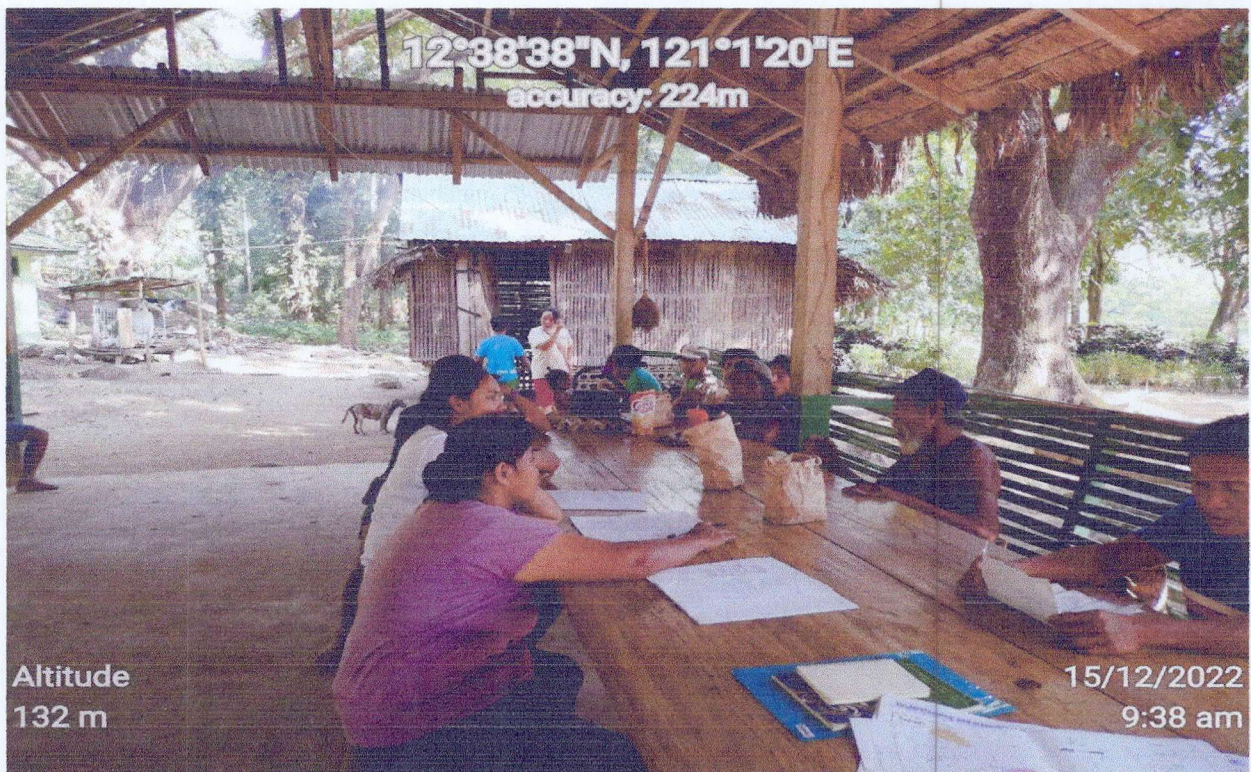


Figure 5 MIBNP-PAMO during the meeting held on Community Conservation Plan(CCP) held in Community center in Station, Brgy. Poypoy.



As promised, the draft of the “Context and rationale” and Sections I and III have been completed. These sections were translated into Filipino. The “Context and rationale” and Section I were discussed during the first meeting on 15 December. The other sections will be discussed in the succeeding meeting in February 2023.

There were seven (7) suggestions and corrections made by the Taobuid during this quarter’s meeting. These will be incorporated in the second draft of the document. The form of the CCP document presented above is the version intended for the government and other stakeholders who can read and write. Another diagram or illustration-based version will be prepared internal use by the Taobuid.

The frequency of visits to Station of Taobuid residing nearby have been maintained at a level similar to the previous quarter. However, their “wait-and-see” have remained and the program just needs to good examples of natural resources management through permaculture that they can observe. It looks like this situation will linger for a long time.

However, fire management was not discussed during the quarter, except for an internal planning meeting of the MIBNP-PAMO staff and DAF personnel to do maintenance work on the firebreaks starting January 2023 to prepare for the onset of the dry season.

The program continues to maintain a list of all the plant species that were planted in Station 2 and Landing. Some of these plants are potentially beneficial but could be invasive that have been or were introduced in the area and need to be monitored.



### **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**

The first draft entitled “Estimation of tamaraw population size at Mts. Iglit-Baco Natural Park: a comparison between the simultaneous multi vantage points count method and the double observer point count estimator.” Copies of the report were given and discussed with the MIBNP Protected Area Superintendent (PASu), Tamaraw Conservation Program (TCP) Coordinator, DENR Mimaropa Regional Executive Director and her technical staff in the first week of November. The first technical report shows that the official population of tamaraw and its density returned by the annual tamaraw count at 20 animals per square kilometer is unrealistic. This density is rare for a large wild herbivore species. Based on the double observer point count estimator, the report states that the actual number of tamaraw in the core zone of monitoring is not more than 250 individual

The reports states two possible reasons for the overestimation, first it due to the intrinsic



subjective nature of the simultaneous multi vantage point count method this means that changing people or redoing the consolidation phase would probably lead to different numbers of tamaraws each time. Second is due to the cumulative nature of the multi-vantage point estimator. It appears that the higher the number of count sessions is, the larger is the final number of different animals retained. A likely explanation is the increasing impossibility of differentiating between individual tamaraws as population size increases. Moreover, when analyzing the consolidated data sheets, it was observed that there was a substantial variability in the proportion of animals removed because of supposed double counts. Over the past 5 years, the "total number of animals sighted" seems to decrease while the number of "actual number of individuals sighted" did increase.

The report highlighted the need to address the problem of density dependence and the fact that the species requires more space at MIBNP. The report recommends the need to switch to an indicator of abundance rather than focusing on an absolute number of tamaraws, which has become even more relevant in the perspective of phasing-out the use of fire prior to the annual count, as stated in the Protected Area Management Plan for Mts Iglit-Baco Natural Park (2021) and which will make the current method obsolete.

The contents of CCP included the discussion on the enlarged no hunting area. MIBNP PAMO Protected Area Superintendent Hector S. Aragon Jr. , is keen in reviving the use of the SMART system at MIBNP, and was planned to have a refresher training be conducted in the first quarter of 2023. The said training will include some changes in the meta-data and the data model of the version of SMART being used in the park. It will include the names of the new rangers in the meta-data and additional species of animals being monitored in the park. Among others, PASu sees the SMART system as an enhancement of the field diary that the rangers are doing as part of the Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS) that is the official biodiversity monitoring system being used in the park.

During this quarter, the MIBNP-PAMO conducted 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 MIBN. The program posted on DAF's Facebook page a brief description of its key activities. Program staff also acted as resources persons in webinars and conferences of both the Philippine Permaculture Association and the Biodiversity Conservation Society of the Philippines Symposium.

**Collate statistics and publish an annual law enforcement and wildlife crime prevention report**

No activity during the quarter as dependent on developments in Activity 3 above.



#### **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**

A new Geodetic Engineer (GE), Cristina Joyce Bachini, had been hired by the Regional Office of the NCIP to replace the former GE Mcdenniz Magpali who was deployed in Palawan.

Last November 7, the IPMR of Calintaan Allan C. Lumawig, wrote a resolution addressed to the President of the Philippines, Ferdinand “Bongbong” Marcos, Jr. to accelerate the CADT processes, particularly the issuance of the Work Order for the survey delineation, which was duly received by the Office of the President last Nov. 18, 2022.

NCIP requested from DAF the amount of Php 40,000 for the calibration of instruments to be returned thereafter upon completion of the Tabouid counterpart last 15 November 2022..A Last November 17, the staff of Provincial IPMR confirmed that the contributions of the Taobuid have been collected and will be given to Sir Jay Garcia of NCIP upon his return to Mindoro (it has not been confirmed yet if the amount of Php40,000 has been given by the Taobuid to the NCIP).

Last November 28, three documents from the NCIP were released: First is the Work Order for the Reconstitution of Provincial Delineation Team for the CADT Application of the Tau-buid ICCs/IPs in the Municipalities of Sablayan and Calintaan Occidental Mindoro (Refer to attached Work Order PDT TEam). Then, Geodetic Engineer Cristina Joyce Bachini was given a work order by the NCIP Regional Office to conduct perimeter survey over the ancestral domain of the Taobuid ICCS/IPS located in municipalities of Sablayan and Calintaan. She is the designated Chief Party Geodetic Engineer for this survey. Given the go signal by the Regional Director, OIC Provincial Officer Jay Garcia farmed out a letter of invitation on Stakeholders Meeting Prior to the Resumption of the Survey Activities of the Taubid ICCs Ancestral Domain CADT Application located in the portion of the municipalities of Sablayan and Calintaan. The meeting was set on December 2, 2022 in Sablayan Municipal Conference Hall to be attended by the NCIP, representatives from the DENR, Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm, D'ABOVILLE Foundation and



Demo Farm, Inc., Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representatives of Sablayan and Calintaan and IP Leaders.

Last November 29, the calibration of the survey instruments have been completed Thus Engr. Bachini with the calibrated instruments travelled from Manila to Occidental Mindoro.

Last December 2, the Stakeholders Meeting and Mission Planning was facilitated by the NCIP Provincial team and funded by DAF. There were 26 participants/attendees in this activity of which 6 were Female (5 from NCIP and 1 from DAF) and 20 Male participants (2 from Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm, 2 from CENRO Sablayan, 4 from NCIP and 11 Taobuid Leaders and 1 Alangan representative). The objectives of this meeting were:

- To provide the status and updates on the delineation process with stakeholders
- To conduct mission planning and ways forward in the CADT Application Processes
- To identify gaps and possible solutions during the delineation process.
- The following schedules were shared by Engineer Bachini on the next steps in the process that would be undertaken after the stakeholder's meeting. All the participants made no objection on the presented schedules.

General Procedure	Schedule/s
Survey Notification (Pabatid - NCIP)	December 5-16, 2022
Reconnaissance (Paghahanap ng naitayong mohong DENR, NCIP at NAMRIA bilang batayan sa pagsusukat)	December 19-23, 2022
Establishment of Project Controls/Perimeter Survey	January 10-24, 2023, February 14-28, 2023*
Data Processing, Preparation of Survey Returns and Technical Report	Will prepare after the conduct of perimeter survey

However, the complete documentation needed for the CADT application and ADSDPP is already completed and done by NCIP.



## Attachments

### Attachment 1. Summary of Progress Made

Expected outputs	2021 performance indicators	2021 planned activities	Progress
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study on Taboud agriculture, resource use, and food security completed</li> <li>Detailed ethnographic and socio-economic study to understand how new practices in agriculture and land use can be assimilated completed</li> <li>At least two study visits and training events completed</li> <li>Demonstration area established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct a study of Taobuid agriculture and resource use and food security</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Conduct exchanges, training events and study visits from the Taobuid to other indigenous initiatives in the Philippines</li> <li>Establish an area inside MIBNP for trials and demonstrations of agriculture and agroforestry and ecosystem restoration techniques.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collected data on Taobuid land use and natural resource incorporated as a section on Traditional wisdom and Indigenous Knowledge System and practices in the CCP.</li> <li>Integrated in the above output</li> <li>One Taobuid PAMO staff and two Taobuid DAF staff participated in the 5th Philippine Permaculture Convergence in Oriental Mindoro</li> <li>The tree seedlings on the mounds monitored three times during period (total of 6 monitoring visits since the start in May 2022). Second monitoring visit on the “no-intervention” area in Landing conducted</li> </ul>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Conservation Plan (CCP) draft completed</li> <li>Number of Taobuids adopting new practices</li> <li>Strategy for erosion control, fire management, and invasive species control developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold participatory resource management planning (community conservation plan, or CCP) events with the Taobuid</li> <li>Work with at least one selected village to enable and encourage uptake and encourage uptake agricultural extension advice</li> <li>Develop and start to implement strategies and joint actions for fire management, erosion control and invasive species control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First meeting on the draft CCP conducted, participated in by MIBNP PASu and Taobuid leaders in the farasfasan, suwabilog, and tibabuid communities</li> <li>Level of interaction with Taobuid residing near Station 2 maintained but they still adopt a cautious "to-see-is-to-believe" attitude</li> <li>Completed analysis of tamaraw habitat assessment data in the core zone of monitoring that were collected for the previous five years by DAF.</li> </ul>
3] The Tamaraw population is well protected, stable or increasing and occupying an increased protected zone of at least 2,500ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refined census method implemented</li> <li>Agreement on enlarged no hunting area (or section in CCP)</li> <li>Number of rangers and data managers trained/coached</li> <li>Annual law enforcement report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support, develop, and implement refined census techniques for Tamaraw</li> <li>Agree an enlarged no-hunting area with the Taobuid (linked to 2.1)</li> <li>Train, equip and support rangers to improve protection and monitor and plan activities using SMART</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report on double observer point count method presented to MIBNP PAMO, TCP, and DENR Mimaropa. Findings show over-estimation of tamaraw counts for at least five years.</li> <li>Integrated with discussions on the CCP</li> <li>Revival of the use of the SMART system in PAMO through a refresher workshop moved to first quarter of 2023.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least two awareness campaign events</li> </ul>	<p>software.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collate statistics and publish an annual law enforcement and wildlife crime prevention report</li> <li>• Conduct an awareness campaign on the management of MIBNP need for tamaraw conservation. Focal groups               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Park edge communities</li> <li>- Local government units and official agencies with an interest in MIBNP</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No activity in this aspect during the quarter as dependent on above activity</li> <li>• Brief description of progress of key program activities posted on DAF's Facebook page.</li> </ul>
<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"> <li>• Support to ADSDPP application provided</li> <li>• CCP plan completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide resources to support the CADT and ADSDPP process, based on the requests of the Taobuid and the NCIP</li> <li>• Complete documentation of all requirements for CADT and ADSDPP inside MIBNP (CCP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New work order issued. Delineation team now headed by Engineer Bachini. Survey notification posted by NCIP in public places in LGUs. Reconnaissance started December 16 and perimeter survey to be started on January 14, 2023.</li> <li>• Documentation being done by NCIP as per agreed Work and Financial Plan</li> </ul>