

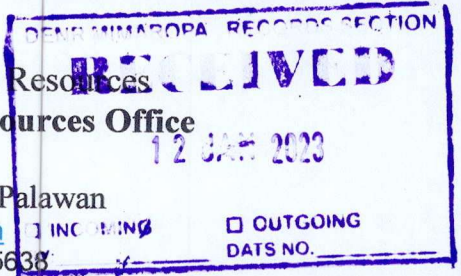


Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
MIMAROPA Region

Bgy. Sta. Monica, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan

E-mail: penropalawan@denr.gov.ph

Telfax No. (048) 433-5638 / (048) 433-5638



January 3, 2023

MEMORANDUM

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

THRU : The OIC, Assistant Regional Director for Technical Services


FROM : The Provincial Environment and
Natural Resources Officer

SUBJECT : **PROTECTED AREA SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT (PASA) OF
CALAUTIT ISLAND GAME PRESERVE AND WILDLIFE
SANCTUARY**

Forwarded is the memorandum dated November 29, 2022 from CENRO Coron along with the lacking documents for the Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA) for Calautit Island Game Preserve and Wildlife Sanctuary.

For information and record.


FELIZARDO B. CAYATOC

DENR-PALAWAN
PENRO-RECORDS
RELEASED
By: 
Date: 04 JAN 2023 23-12





Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
MIMAROPA Region

Bgy. Sta. Monica, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan

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Telfax No. (048) 433-5638 / (048) 433-5638

January 3, 2023

MEMORANDUM

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DENR MIMAROPA
1515 DENR By the Bay Bldg., Roxas Boulevard,
Barangay 668, Ermita Manila

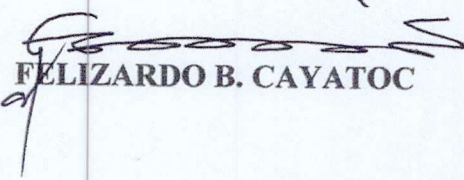
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For information and record.


FELIZARDO B. CAYATOC

DENR-PALAWAN
PENRO-RECORDS
RELEASED

By 
Date: 04 JAN 2023 23-12





Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
MIMAROPA Region
Community Environment and Natural Resources Office
Coron, Palawan
Email add: cenrocoron@denr.gov.ph

November 29, 2022

MEMORANDUM

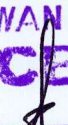
FOR : The Regional Executive Director
DENR MIMAROPA Region
1515 DENR By the Bay Bldg.
Roxas Blvd, Brgy. 668,
Ermita, Manila

THRU : The Provincial Environment and
Natural Resources Officer
Sta. Monica, Puerto Princesa City

FROM : The OIC-Community Environment and
Natural Resources Officer

SUBJECT : PROTECTED AREA SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT (PASA) OF
CALAUIT ISLAND GAME PRESERVE AND WILDLIFE
SANCTUARY (P-2022-82920)

**DENR PENRO
PALAWAN RECORDS
RECEIVED**

BY: 
DATE: 12-05-2022 CN 22-11113

This is in compliance to the memorandum instruction dated November 02, 2022 of ARD for Technical Services Maximo Landrito which was received by this Office on November 17, 2022 requiring this office to submit lacking data/documents on the conducted PASA of Calauit Islanad Game Preserve and Wildlife Sanctuary.

Attached herewith are the lacking data/documents as follows:

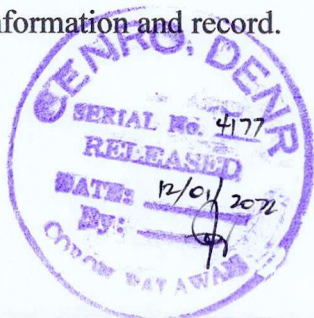
- Minutes and record of attendance of public consultations presenting the result of PASA to all concerned stakeholders on November 28, 2022 with geo-tagged pictures
 - Sangguniang Bayan members of the municipality of Busuanga, Palawan
 - Barangay Council and stakeholders of Barangay Buluang, Busuanga, Palawan
- PASA Form 3 duly signed by the PASA Team and attested by OIC-CENRO
- Drone shots of Calauit Island Game Preserve and Wildlife Sanctuary

Tabulated hereunder is the inventory of exotic animals in Calauit Island gathered in the Sapari Park, to wit:

Name of exotic animals	Total	Male	Female
1. Giraffe	20	Bulls 12	Cow 8
2. Zibra	27	Stalions 17	Mares 10

In addition hereto, the LGU (municipal and barangay) Resolutions or positions papers are being finalized by the executive committee and will be submitted once approved by all concerned stakeholders.

For information and record.



For and in the absence of the CENRO:


EDWIN I. CAC

DMO IV (Asst. CENR Officer)
In-Charge, Office of the CENRO



Minutes of the meeting during the presentation of Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA) to the Local Government Unit held on November 28, 2022, at Legislative Building, Municipal Hall, Busuanga, Palawan

The activity started at exactly 9:00 am followed by the prayer led by Forester Roy D. Pascual. To formally open the presentation, it was facilitated by DMO IV Edwin I. Cac, In-Charge, Office of the CENRO.

DMO IV Edwin Cac expresses his appreciation to the presence of the members of Sangguniang Bayan who was present at that time.

DMO Cac said that the collection of data has been conducted last year sometime between March to November 2021 and is now formally presented to the Council on the result of the conducted assessment pursuant to Technical Bulletin No. 2016-04 dated December 02, 2016

To start the presentation he called the attention of Forester III Ferdinand Gatchalian to present the result of the study.

For. Gatchalian, greets everyone who is present and spreads her indulgence and appreciation for giving full-time attention to the meeting. Hereunder are the contents of the presentation:

- The PASA process was presented to the MLGU-Busuanga and BLGU-Buluang on March 08, 2021
- Followed by data gathering and collection from March to November 2021

NAME OF INITIAL COMPONENT:	CALAUT GAME PRESERVE AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
LOCATION :	So. Calaut, Barangay Buluang, Busuanga, Palawan
AREA SIZE :	3,717 hectares
DATE OF ASSESSMENT :	March to November, 2021

History

On August 31, 1976 - declared as a Game Preserve and Wildlife Sanctuary

Between 1976 and 1977- 104 feral African animals from eight species were brought to the island: 12 bushbucks, 11 elands, 11 gazelles, 15 giraffes, 18 impalas, 12 waterbucks, 10 topis, and 15 zebras

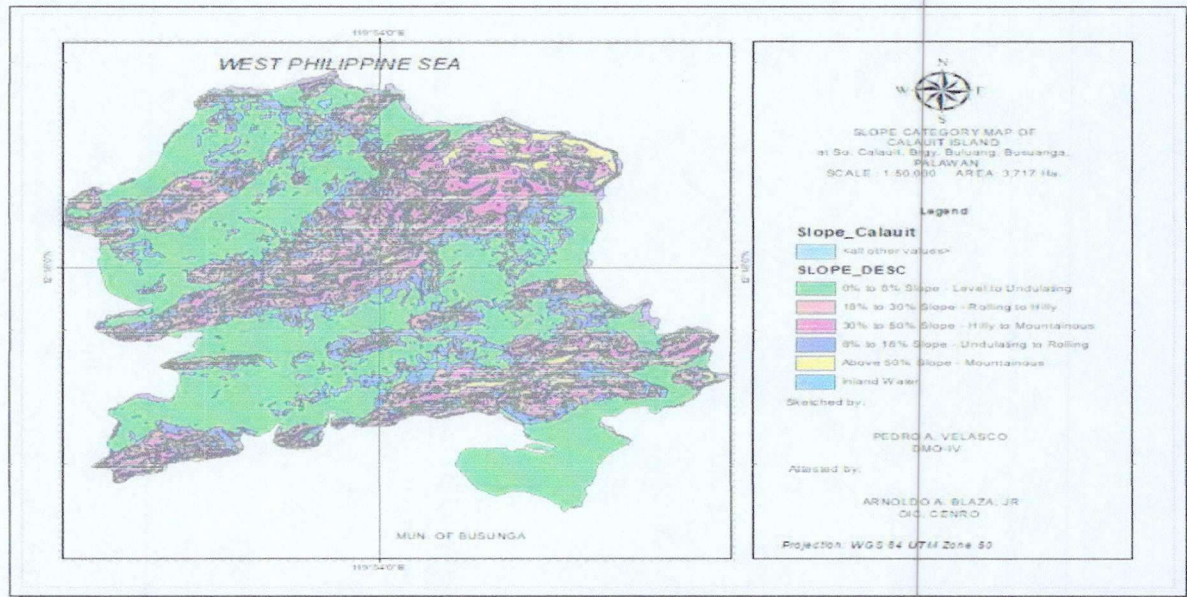
Executive Order No. 721 transferred the administration of the game preserve and sanctuary from the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development to the Provincial Government of Palawan.

- In 1977 - before the park opened, an estimated 254 families mostly members of Tagbanwa tribe were evicted and relocated to Halsey Island, Culion, Palawan
- In 2008 - the government recognized the Tagbanwa's rights to their ancestral lands
- March 25, 2008 -the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples turned over to the Tagbanwa community a property title for Calait Island and 50,000 hectares of surrounding ancestral waters by way of a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT-RO4-BUS-0308-062)
- In 1977 - before the park opened, an estimated 254 families mostly members of Tagbanwa tribe were evicted and relocated to Halsey Island, Culion, Palawan
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Slope Category and Corresponding Area of Calait Island

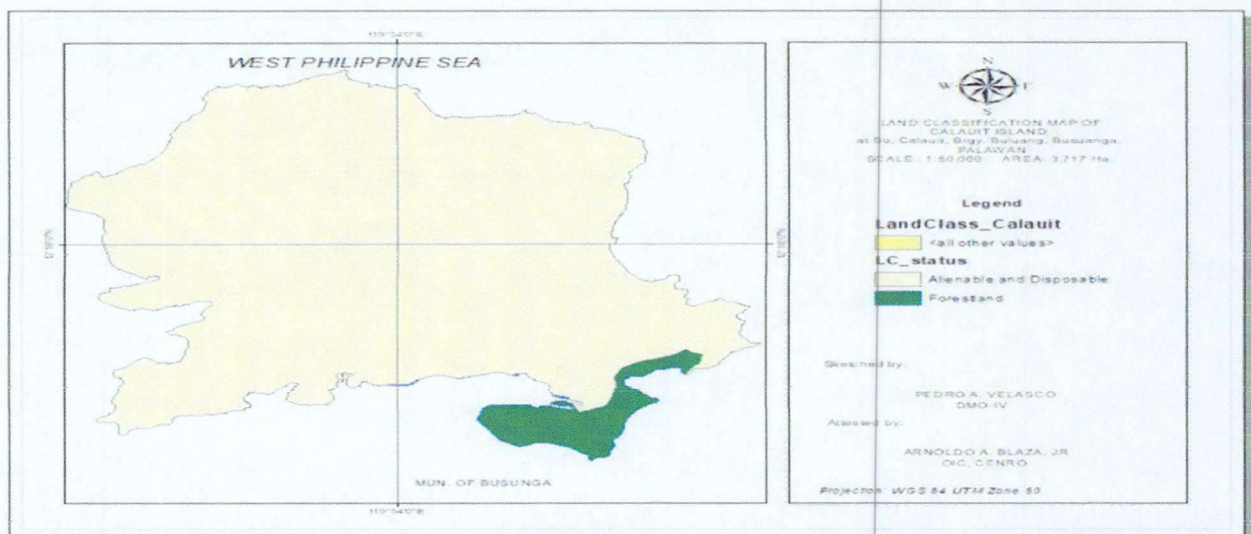
SLOPE CATEGORY		AREA	PERCENTAGE
Percent	Description	Hectares	
0-8	Level to undulating	1812.65	49%
8-18	Undulating to rolling	696.43	19%
18-30	Rolling to Hilly	563.37	15%
30-50	Hilly to mountainous	621.61	16%
50-Up	Mountainous	22.94	1%
Total		3,717 has	100%

SLOPE CATEGORY OF CALAUTIT ISLAND



DENR-CENRO Coron's records show that the total land area of Calautit Island is 3,717 hectares of which 3,478.77 hectares is A & D or agricultural land and 238.23 is forestland (mangrove). Calautit Island is classified as alienable and disposable land under Project No. 2-A of Land Classification Map No. 839 approved on Dec 9, 1929.

Land Classification Status of Calautit Island



There are two present legal land uses of Calait Island

1. The whole island is a preservation and conservation area under Presidential Proclamation 1578 declared on August 31, 1976
2. CADT of the Tagbanua tribe was approved on March 25, 2008

Estimated Existing Land Use Pattern in Calait Island

Land Classification	Location	Approximate Size (Has.)
A. Alienable and Disposable		
• CADT	Mostly whole of Calait Island	2,978.77 has.
• Safari Park	So. Calait	500.00 has
B. Timberland		238.23 Has.
• Mangrove (under proclamation 2152)	Calait proper	
TOTAL		3,717 .00 Has.

Demographic Data

Land Classification	Location	Approximate Size (Has.)
A. Alienable and Disposable		
• CADT	Mostly whole of Calait Island	2,978.77 has.
• Safari Park	So. Calait	500.00 has
B. Timberland		238.23 Has.
• Mangrove (under proclamation 2152)	Calait proper	
TOTAL		3,717 .00 Has.

Calait Island has a total population of 1,472 with 360 total households. 54% are male and 46% are female. The most populous place in Calait is in So. Calait (BCM) accounts for 486 people followed by So. Aban-aban with 45 people. Calait (BCM) is the center of governance of the Tagbanua tribe.

Figure shows the Census conducted by Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Sitios/ Purok	No. of HH	No. of Population	%	Female	Male
Aban-aban	45	174	11	70	104
Binalayan	20	89	6	46	43
Boktot	9	38	2	15	23
Cadyes	25	101	8	48	53
Calauit (BCM)	120	486	33	236	250
Catmon	2	5	0.33	3	2
Cemento	6	31	2	12	19
Cheey-cheey	3	12	0.81	5	7
Dayongdong	1	6	0.40	4	2
Dequera	23	126	8	53	73
Dimipac	45	166	11	73	93
Japnay	3	7	0.47	3	4
Kalatan	5	30	2	13	17
Kawiren	7	19	1	8	11
Macachin	1	1	0.15	0	1
Manlag	29	127	10	57	70
Pagdukon	6	20	1	12	8
Ponda	2	7	0.47	2	5
Kiling-Kiling	8	27	2	13	14
TOTAL	360	1,472	100	673	799

Potential for Tourism

- The island of Busuanga where Calauit Island is found, became one of the major tourist destinations in northern Palawan
- Busuanga Island is declared by the Department of Tourism as tourist zone pursuant to PD 1801 which includes the municipality of Busuanga and Coron
- The data of tourist arrival (local and foreign) has increased from 2,646 in the year 2009 to 17,361 in 2019.

Potential for Tourism

Name of Tourist Spot	
1.	The Calauit Safari Park
2.	Tagbanua Community at Sitio Calauit (Balik Calauit Movement)
3.	Diving and snorkeling sites near Calauit Island
4.	Boat Ride to Calauit Island (Ilultok River)
5.	Giraffe Feeding, Girrafe feeding station
6.	Visit to Mini Zoo
7.	Nature appreciation (Zebra, giraffe, Calamian deer at Park ground-2)
8.	Boat ride to Macalachao, Ilultok River

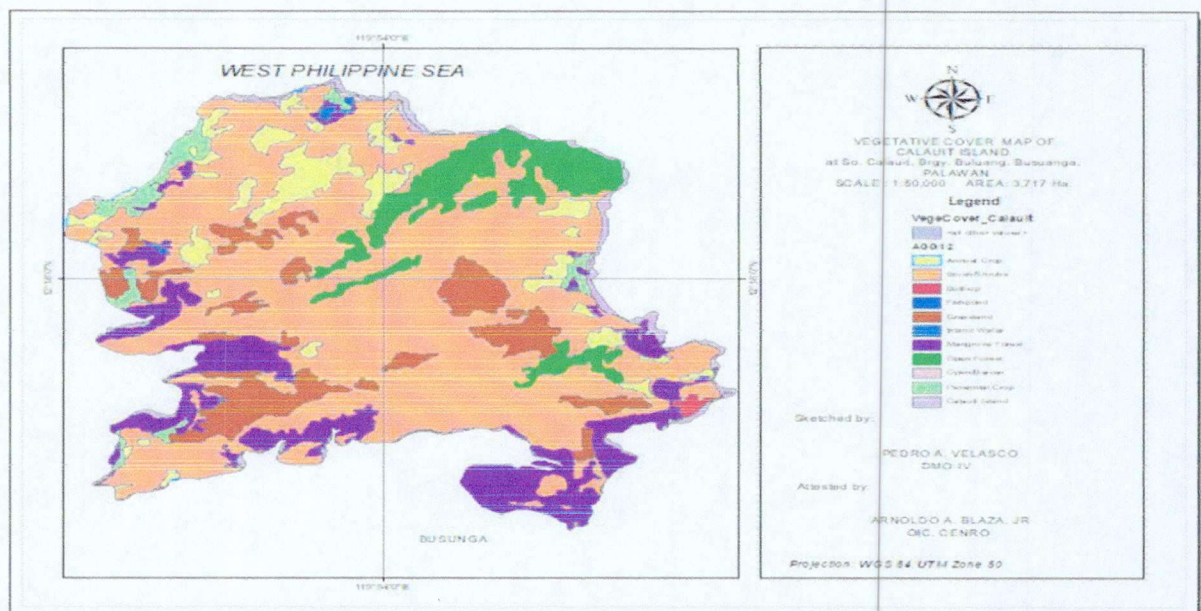
BIO-PHYSICAL FEATURES

- Calauit Island has nine (9) small springs that supplies the water needs of the indigenous people
- These springs cannot provide the needed quality and quantity of water, they are very important to them because it lessens the dependence of water both for domestic and drinking from outside the island

Vegetative Cover

LAND COVER	AREA (has)	PERCENTAGE
Annual Crop	278.66	7.49
Brush/shrub	2257.08	60.72
Built-up	10.39	0.28
Fishpond	7.36	0.20
Grassland	374.00	10.00
Inland Water	1.00	0.02
Mangrove Forest	460.07	12.37
Open Forest	301.59	8.11
Open/barren	15.45	0.42
Perennial Crop	11.40	0.30
TOTAL	3,717.00	100%

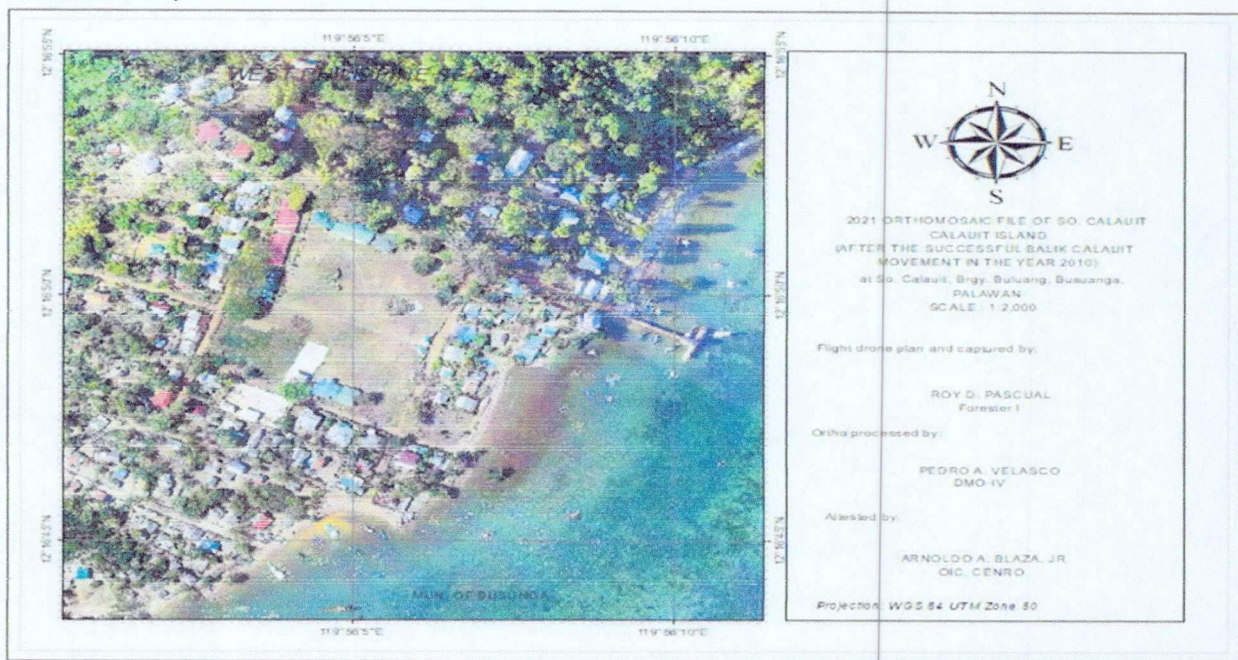
Vegetative Cover



BIO-PHYSICAL FEATURES

- Calait Island has nine (9) small springs that supplies the water needs of the indigenous people
- These springs cannot provide the needed quality and quantity of water, they are very important to them because it lessens the dependence of water both for domestic and drinking from outside the island

Figure shows The updated built-up area in so. Calait (BCM) Taken from DRONE SHOTS IN MARCH2021)



Important flora and fauna

- Based on the observation and interview made by the PASA Team, Calait Island is rich in natural resources and has diverse flora and fauna that was observed from terrestrial down to marine ecosystem

Important flora and fauna

Based on the observation and interview made by the PASA Team, Calauit Island is rich in natural resources and has diverse flora and fauna that was observed from terrestrial down to marine ecosystem

Minor Forest Resources

Aside from timber, the Island's minor forest products include rattan, nipa leaves (shingle), and boho.

Other Wildlife:

Sitio Aban-aban in Calauit Island is an identified site of dugong while Sitio Dimipac and Maltanubong is an identified nest site of pawikan.

SOCIO-CULTURAL FEATURES

Tagbanua tribe composed the largest percentage of the population (301), second are Cuyonins (8), and the least are Bisaya (2). Tagalog is used as a medium of communication not only in schools but in the whole Barangay

Purok/Sitio	ETHNICITY						TOTAL
	Tagbanua	Palawan	Bisaya	Cuyonin	Agutayanin	Ilongo	
Aban-aban	50	-	1	-	-	-	51
Binalayan	23	-	-	-	-	-	23
Boktot	No data	-	-	-	-	-	No data
Cadyes	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Calauit (BCM)	102	-	1	8	-	-	111
Catmon	No data	-	-	-	-	-	No data
Cemento	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Cheey-cheey	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dayongdong	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dequera	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
Dibulok	No data	-	-	-	-	-	No data
Dimipac	33	-	-	-	-	-	33
Japnay	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Kalatan	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Kaniren	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Macachin	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Manlag	No data	-	-	-	-	-	No data
Pagdukon	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ponda	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	301	-	2	8	-	-	311

Indigenous Peoples

Tagbanua is the Indigenous People on the island and most of them are fishermen.

Health Services

The Sitio Health Station is located in So. Calait (BCM).

It is maintained by two (2) midwives from Provincial Health Office, one (1) midwife from Local Government Unit, five (5) Barangay Health Workers, one (1) Barangay Microscopist, one (1) Barangay Volunteer Sanitary Inspector, one (1) Barangay Environment Agriculture Nutrition Scholar, one (1) Barangay Community Organizer, and one (1) assigned nurse who regularly visit the area. Periodic immunization, supplemental feeding, weighing of infants and other child care services are regularly undertaken to monitor the incidence of malnutrition.

Education

Name of School (Public)	Enrollment		
	Female	Male	Total
I. Calait Elem. School	83	113	196
II. Calait High School	44	62	106
Total	127	175	302

ELECTRIFICATION

- Busuanga Electric Cooperative (BISELCO) provides electrification in Calait Island but only in Calait (BCM).
- Other residents bought their own solar platform and some also are given by the government and or non-government organization operating in Calait.

Institutional Issues

The provincial government is managing the safari park as of today

Not all or the whole of the island is utilized by the provincial government in caring for the remnants of giraffes and zebra introduced between the years 1976 and 1977.

The space used by the safari park is not fenced. Further, the Safari Park is headed by a project manager with some animal caretakers.

The municipal government has no involvement in the management of animals/wildlife in the park.

With the Balik Calait Movement (BCM), the Tagbanuas was awarded with Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) and made So. Calait (BCM) as their central place of governance in 2008

Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) was also generated granting only 500 hectares area for the safari park.

Until now, the ADSDPP have not yet in the hands of the Tagbanuas of Calait

The Tagbanuas as CADT holder, elected the Apang Dakulo as the council of the elder chairman and some Manig-erekelen as councilman.

An NGO named C3 is also actively supporting the ancestral waters of Calait island. This NGO helped the IPs and the government in putting-up conservation areas like marine protected areas, and dugong and pawikan conservation areas.

CONCLUSION

- Calait Island is a Game Preserve and Wildlife Sanctuary created under Presidential Proclamation No. 1578 on August 31, 1976. It was listed as one of the initial components of the National Integrated Protected Areas System of the Philippines
- Through Executive Order No. 722 ratified on December 12, 2008, the government transferred the administration of the game preserve and sanctuary from the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development to the Provincial Government of Palawan. The name was changed to Calait Safari Park.
- It became the most eco-tourism attraction in Busuanga Island. Until today, the Provincial Government of Palawan solely is administering the park.
- In 2008, the government recognized the Tagbanwa's rights to Calait Island as their ancestral land.
- March 25, 2008 NCIP turned over to the Tagbanwa community a property title for Calait Island and 50,000 hectares of surrounding ancestral waters by way of Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT-RO4-BUS-0308-062)

- There are two equally important reasons why:
 - a) Calait Island is tenured with CADT;
 - b) Calait Island is an alienable and disposable land. As a CADT area, Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan is already generated as a guide in the management of Calait Island. The CADT provided 500 hectares for the Safari Park.
- The disestablishment of the Calait Island as initial component of the National Integrated Protected Area System does not mean to cease the operation and management of the Safari Park
- It is hereby emphasized that the Safari Park is a gem in terms of tourism destination in the municipality of Busuanga.
- Thus, the Provincial government, Municipal government and the CADT holder (Tagbanua Community) can merge or join together themselves in the management (preservation, conservation, sustainable development and management) of the park coupled with income sharing to maintain its existence and importance.
- These management and sharing system are in line with Sec. 3, (par. i) of RA 7160 otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991 which states that: Local government units shall share with the national government the responsibility in the management and maintenance of ecological balance within their territorial jurisdiction.

- Long before the proclamation of the island as Game Preserve and Wildlife Sanctuary in 1976, Calait Island is classified as alienable and disposable land under Project No. 2-A of Land Classification Map No. 839 approved on December 9, 1929.
- Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) of the Tagbanua tribe in Calait Island is not yet in effect since the plan itself is not yet in the hands of the Tagbanua tribe. As per interview to the Apong Dakulo, the ADSDPP provided or zoned 500 hectares of the CADT for the area needed in the management of the Safari Park.
- There is an issue on the management of wildlife in the Safari Park. Wild pigs and other wildlife are feeding on the root crops and other plants planted by the indigenous people on their land that sometimes resulted to killings of the wildlife.
- Per consultation to the LGU of Busuanga, the municipal government is ready for a joint management and production sharing with the Provincial Government and the CADT holders of Calait Island.

Recommendation

- Although Calait Island is rich in both floral and faunal diversity as mentioned in the conclusion, Calait Island Game Preserve and Wildlife Sanctuary as an initial component of the National Integrated Protected Areas System is no longer suitable for establishment as protected area under the national system.

- Should the 500 hectares that was allocated by the ADSDPP is not enough for the land resource needed in the Safari's wildlife management, then the provincial and municipal government can level-off this concern to the Tagbanuas.

After the presentation the following issues and concerns was raised:

SB Zandro De Jesus raised if the area of 500 hectares that will be given to safari park is suitable for the animals that are presently thriving in the Island?

DMO Edwin CaC answered that it may not be possible since the animals are used to roam in the whole island hence giving them smaller area would affect them particularly in their forage.

SB John Silver Edonga raised question re position paper, he has mentioned that under executive order 722 the management of the sanctuary was transferred from PCSD to Provincial Government, is it also possible that the management of the park will be devolved in the Local Government Unit of Busuanga? Will the office of DENR can give an advice on the matter?

DMO Edwin Cac stated that after the presentation of the result of PASA to the stakeholders, the team will submit a report to the higher office and will wait for further instruction hence, there is a need to fasten the submission of position paper of the LGU. Afterwards, another meeting with the higher office will be set where the LGU might be invited.

SB John Silver Edonga stated that based on the situation, there might be a difficulty in terms of coordination with the provincial government office and PCSD regarding the transfer of management hence, it may not materialize.

DMO Edwin Cac agreed on what SB Edonga have said but he also added that the LGU should strengthen their action/stand thru the submission of position paper or resolution.

SB Tommy Cruz stated about the power of LGU over its jurisdiction. Relative to that, he said that the ADSDPP must be presented to the LGU first in order to review and discussed the said plan before its approval. He also added that the LGU should refer in the Local Government Code.

DMO Edwin Cac said that, he has learned earlier that the ADSDPP is not yet presented in the Sangguniang Bayan. He added that the LGU must be involve during the preparation of the plan. But since the plan is not yet presented in the LGU it is considered unapproved.

SB Tommy Cruz asked if there is a decision from the supreme court on the issuance of the CADT in Calait.

DMO Edwin Cac answered that during the meeting with the NCIP it was mentioned that there were only two CADTs awarded in Calamian Island, one is the CADT of Calait and the other one is in Coron.

SB Tommy Cruz suggested regarding the management in Calait that in order to respect the existing tribal community they should be given a specific area to settle without compromising the welfare of the animals thriving therein since it is one of the most visited ecotourism site in the municipality. Hence both the IP community and sanctuary will exist in the island with a

specific boundary. He also added that in terms of the municipal share in the revenue the LGU is not receiving any amount.

DMO Edwin Cac stated that they should be given a share, since Caluit is within their territorial jurisdiction.

SB Benjamin Alarcon raised suggestion to set another meeting with the IP community leaders to discussed the said issues and concerns.

SB John Silver Edonga agreed to the suggestion of SB Alarcon. He asked if who will set the schedule of the meeting?

DMO Edwin Cac answered that it is better if the LGU will be the one to set the meeting, he also mentioned that it is better to have the presence of the municipal mayor and vice mayor together with the stakeholders on the said meeting to address parties' issues and concerns.

Forester III Ferdinand Gatchalian reiterated that one of the purpose of the visit is to follow up the submission of the position paper of the LGU.

DMO Edwin Cac said that they should incorporate on the position paper their stand on the management of Caluit because it is within their jurisdiction. He added that the said position paper will be forwarded to the regional office once submitted to the office.

SB John Silver Edonga said that they will discuss about the position paper in their executive meeting and they will inform the PASA team once they already scheduled.

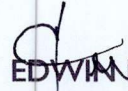
The meeting ended at exactly 11:00 in the morning.

Prepared by:


LENY M. JAGMIS
Forest Technician I

Noted by:

For and in the absence of the CENRO:


EDWIN J. CAC
DMO-IV, Asst. CENR Officer
In-Charge, Office of the CENRO



Minutes of the meeting during the presentation of Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA) to the Barangay Council and other Stakeholders held on November 28, 2022, at Barangay Buluang, Busuanga, Palawan

The activity started at exactly 2:00 Pm followed by the prayer led by Forester Roy D. Pascual. To formally open the presentation, it was facilitated by DMO IV Edwin I. Cac, In-Charge, Office of the CENRO.

DMO IV Edwin Cac expresses his appreciation to the Barangay Council and other participants who was present at that time, including the IP Chairman and the Apong Dakulo Fidel Mondragon of the IPs leaders in Calait Island.

DMO Cac said that the collection of data has been conducted last year sometime between March to November 2021 and is now formally presented to the Council on the result of the conducted assessment pursuant to Technical Bulletin No. 2016-04 dated December 02, 2016

To start the presentation he called the attention of Forester Mary Ann B. Valones to present the result of the study.

Ms. Valones, greets everyone who is present and spreads her indulgence and appreciation for giving full-time attention to the meeting. Hereunder are the contents of the presentation:

- The PASA process was presented to the MLGU-Busuanga and BLGU-Buluang on March 08, 2021
- Followed by data gathering and collection from March to November 2021

NAME OF INITIAL COMPONENT:		CALAIT GAME PRESERVE AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
LOCATION	:	So. Calait, Barangay Buluang, Busuanga, Palawan
AREA SIZE	:	3,717 hectares
DATE OF ASSESSMENT	:	March to November, 2021

History

On August 31, 1976 - declared as a Game Preserve and Wildlife Sanctuary

Between 1976 and 1977- 104 feral African animals from eight species were brought to the island: 12 bushbucks, 11 elands, 11 gazelles, 15 giraffes, 18 impalas, 12 waterbucks, 10 topis, and 15 zebras

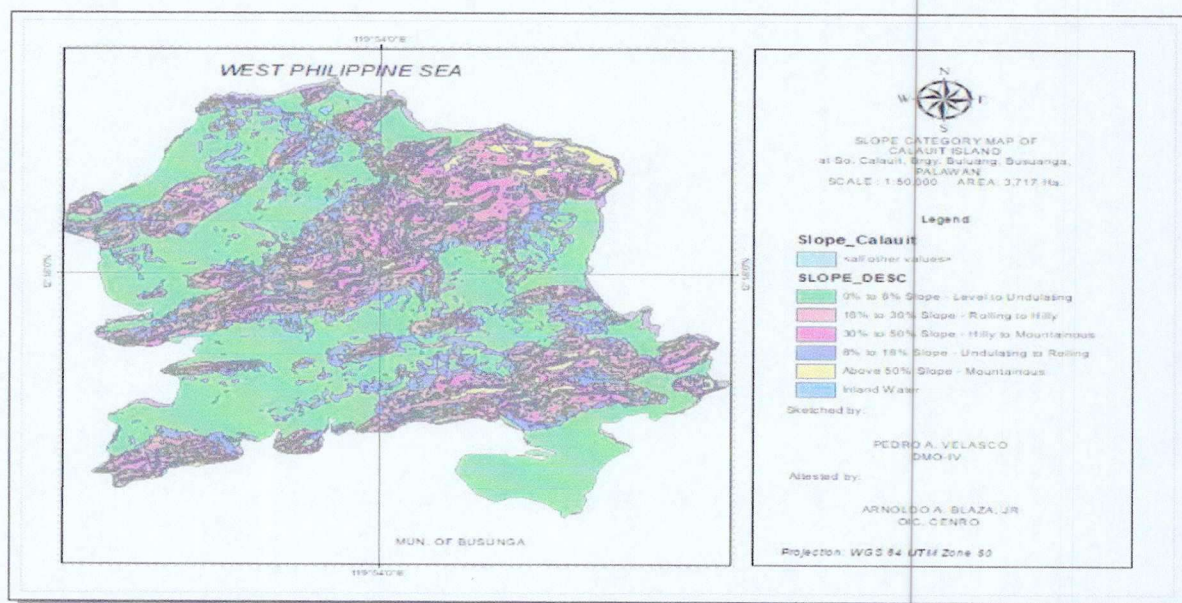
Executive Order No. 722 - transferred the administration of the game preserve and sanctuary from the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development to the Provincial Government of Palawan.

- In 1977 - before the park opened, an estimated 254 families mostly members of Tagbanwa tribe were evicted and relocated to Halsey Island, Culion, Palawan
- In 2008 - the government recognized the Tagbanwa's rights to their ancestral lands
- March 25, 2008 -the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples turned over to the Tagbanwa community a property title for Calait Island and 50,000 hectares of surrounding ancestral waters by way of a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT-RO4-BUS-0308-062)
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Slope Category and Corresponding Area of Calait Island

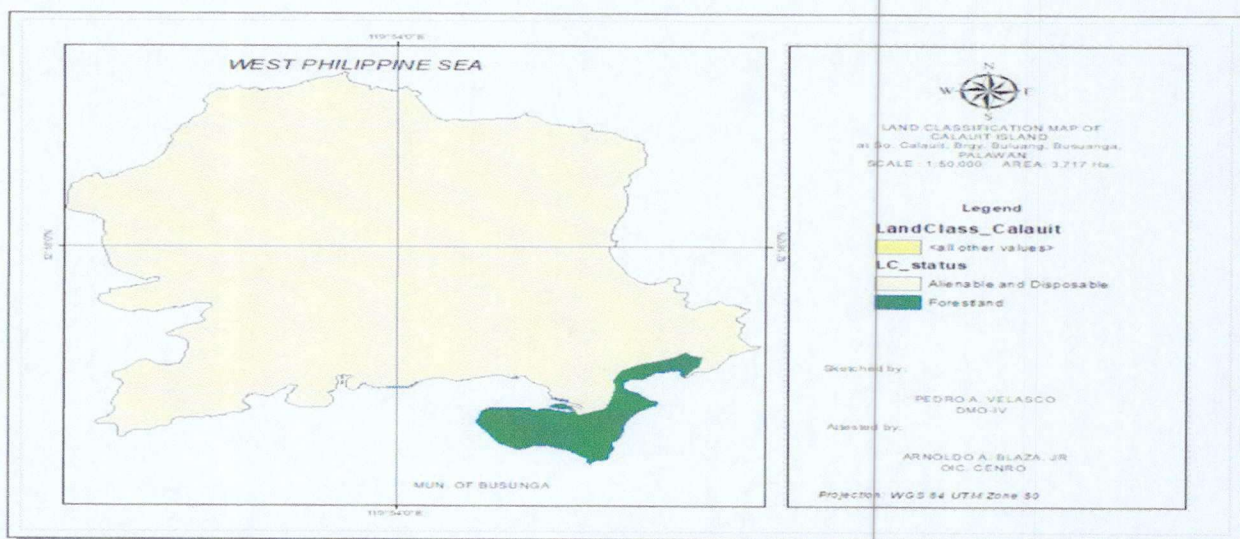
SLOPE CATEGORY		AREA	PERCENTAGE
Percent	Description	Hectares	
0-8	Level to undulating	1812.65	49%
8-18	Undulating to rolling	696.43	19%
18-30	Rolling to Hilly	563.37	15%
30-50	Hilly to mountainous	621.61	16%
50-Up	Mountainous	22.94	1%
Total		3,717 has	100%

SLOPE CATEGORY OF CALAUTIT ISLAND



DENR-CENRO Coron's records show that the total land area of Calautit Island is 3,717 hectares of which 3,478.77 hectares is A & D or agricultural land and 238.23 is forestland (mangrove). Calautit Island is classified as alienable and disposable land under Project No. 2-A of Land Classification Map No. 839 approved on Dec 9, 1929.

Land Classification Status of Calautit Island



Existing Land Use Pattern

There are two present legal land uses of Calauit Island

1. The whole island is a preservation and conservation area under Presidential Proclamation 1578 declared on August 31, 1976
2. CADT of the Tagbanua tribe was approved on March 25, 2008

Estimated Existing Land Use Pattern in Calauit Island

Land Classification	Location	Approximate Size (Has.)
A. Alienable and Disposable		
• CADT	Mostly whole of Calauit Island	2,978.77 has.
• Safari Park	So. Calauit	500.00 has
B. Timberland		238.23 Has.
• Mangrove (under proclamation 2152)	Calauit proper	
TOTAL		3,717 .00 Has.

Demographic Data

Land Classification	Location	Approximate Size (Has.)
A. Alienable and Disposable		
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• Safari Park	So. Calauit	500.00 has
B. Timberland		238.23 Has.
• Mangrove (under proclamation 2152)	Calauit proper	
TOTAL		3,717 .00 Has.

Calauit Island has a total population of 1,472 with 360 total households. 54% are male and 46% are female. The most populous place in Calauit is in So. Calauit (BCM) accounts for 486 people followed by So. Aban-aban with 45 people. Calauit (BCM) is the center of governance of the Tagbanua tribe.

Figure shows the Census Conducted by Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Sitios/ Purok	No. of HH.	No. of Population	%	Female	Male
Aban-aban	45	174	11	70	104
Binalayan	20	89	6	46	43
Boktot	9	38	2	15	23
Cadyes	25	101	8	48	53
Calauit (BCM)	120	486	33	236	250
Catmon	2	5	0.33	3	2
Cemento	6	31	2	12	19
Cheey-cheey	3	12	0.81	5	7
Dayongdong	1	6	0.40	4	2
Dequera	23	126	8	53	73
Dimipac	45	166	11	73	93
Japnay	3	7	0.47	3	4
Kalatan	5	30	2	13	17
Kawiren	7	19	1	8	11
Macachin	1	1	0.15	0	1
Manlag	29	127	10	57	70
Pagdukon	6	20	1	12	8
Ponda	2	7	0.47	2	5
Kiling-Kiling	8	27	2	13	14
TOTAL	360	1,472	100	673	799

Potential for Tourism

- The island of Busuanga where Calauit Island is found, became one of the major tourist destinations in northern Palawan
- Busuanga Island is declared by the Department of Tourism as tourist zone pursuant to PD 1801 which includes the municipality of Busuanga and Coron
- The data of tourist arrival (local and foreign) has increased from 2,646 in the year 2009 to 17,361 in 2019.

Potential for Tourism

Name of Tourist Spot	
1.	The Calauit Safari Park
2.	Tagbanua Community at Sitio Calauit (Balik Calauit Movement)
3.	Diving and snorkeling sites near Calauit Island
4.	Boat Ride to Calauit Island (Ilultok River)
5.	Giraffe Feeding, Giraffe feeding station
6.	Visit to Mini Zoo
7.	Nature appreciation (Zebra, giraffe, Calamian deer at Park ground-2)
8.	Boat ride to Macalachao, Ilultok River

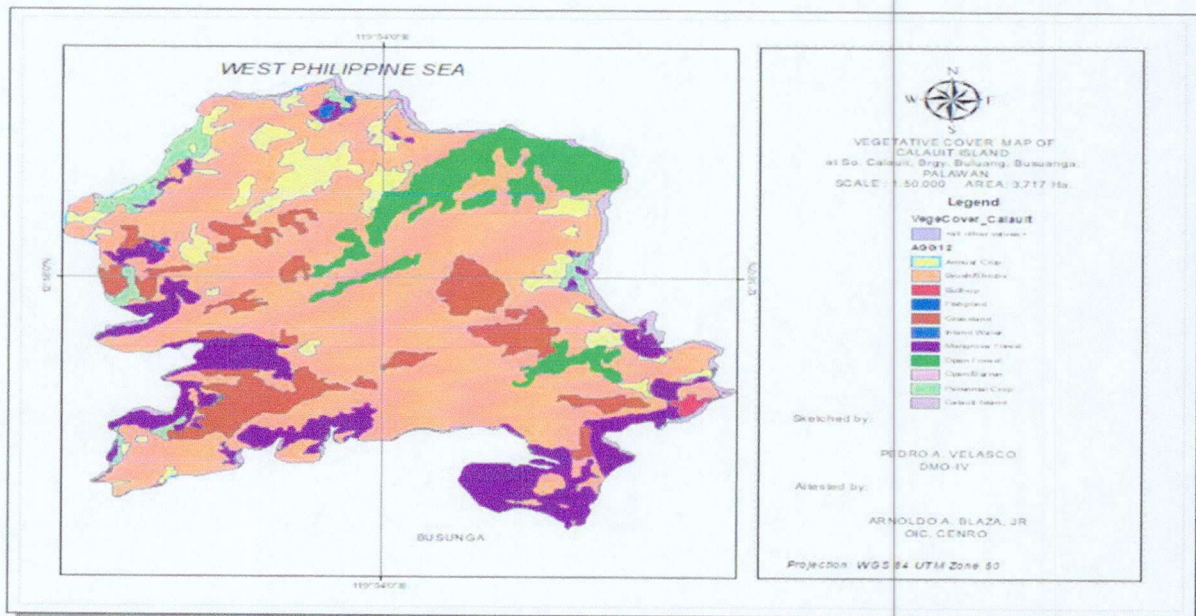
BIO-PHYSICAL FEATURES

- Calauit Island has nine (9) small springs that supplies the water needs of the indigenous people
- These springs cannot provide the needed quality and quantity of water, they are very important to them because it lessens the dependence of water both for domestic and drinking from outside the island

Vegetative Cover

LAND COVER	AREA (has)	PERCENTAGE
Annual Crop	278.66	7.49
Brush/shrub	2257.08	60.72
Built-up	10.39	0.28
Fishpond	7.36	0.20
Grassland	374.00	10.00
Inland Water	1.00	0.02
Mangrove Forest	460.07	12.37
Open Forest	301.59	8.11
Open/barren	15.45	0.42
Perennial Crop	11.40	0.30
TOTAL	3,717.00	100%

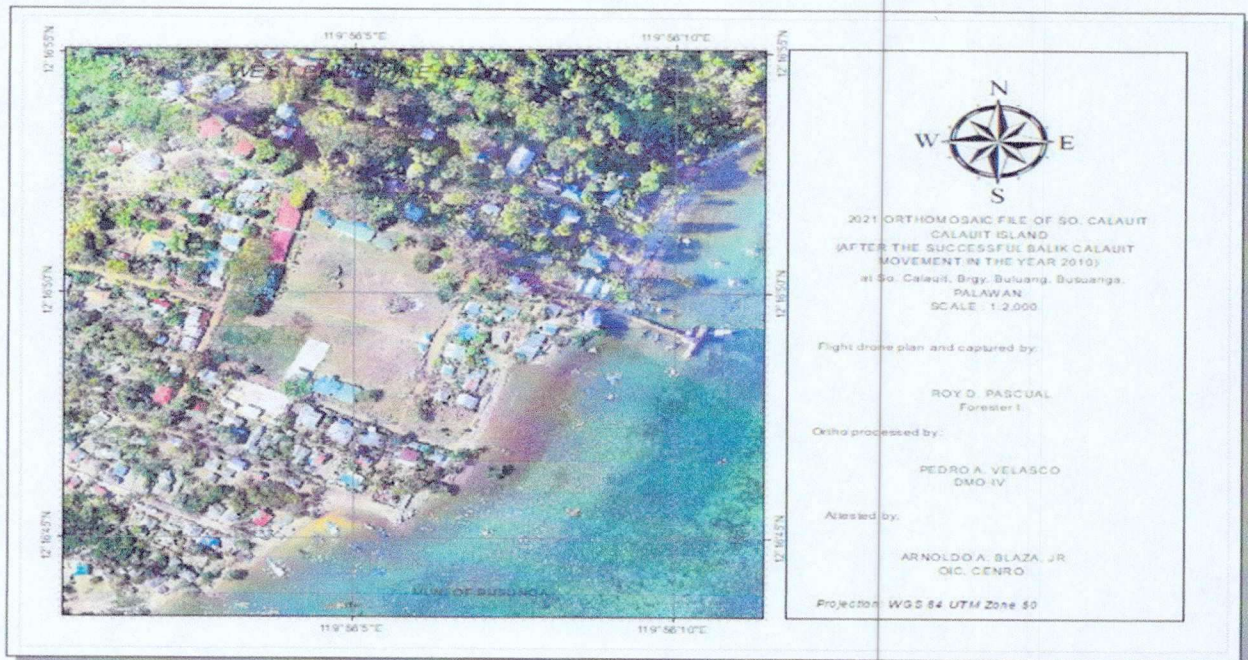
Vegetative Cover



BIO-PHYSICAL FEATURES

- Calautit Island has nine (9) small springs that supplies the water needs of the indigenous people
- These springs cannot provide the needed quality and quantity of water, they are very important to them because it lessens the dependence of water both for domestic and drinking from outside the island

Figure shows The updated built-up area in so. Calautit (BCM) Taken from DRONE SHOTS IN MARCH2021)



Important flora and fauna

- Based on the observation and interview made by the PASA Team, Calautit Island is rich in natural resources and has diverse flora and fauna that was observed from terrestrial down to marine ecosystem

Important flora and fauna

Based on the observation and interview made by the PASA Team, Calauit Island is rich in natural resources and has diverse flora and fauna that was observed from terrestrial down to marine ecosystem

Minor Forest Resources

Aside from timber, the Island's minor forest products include rattan, nipa leaves (shingle), and boho.

Other Wildlife:

Sitio Aban-aban in Calauit Island is an identified site of dugong while Sitio Dimipac and Maltanubong is an identified nest site of pawikan.

SOCIO-CULTURAL FEATURES

Tagbanua tribe composed the largest percentage of the population (301), second are Cuyonins (8), and the least are Bisaya (2). Tagalog is used as a medium of communication not only in schools but in the whole Barangay

Purok/Sitio	ETHNICITY						TOTAL
	Tagbanua	Palawan	Bisaya	Cuyonin	Agutayanin	Ilongo	
Aban-aban	50	-	1	-	-	-	51
Binalayan	23	-	-	-	-	-	23
Boktot	No data	-	-	-	-	-	No data
Cadyes	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Calauit (BCM)	102	-	1	8	-	-	111
Catmon	No data	-	-	-	-	-	No data
Cemento	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Cheey-cheey	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dayongdong	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dequera	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
Dibulok	No data	-	-	-	-	-	No data
Dimipac	33	-	-	-	-	-	33
Japnay	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Kalatan	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Kaniren	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Macachin	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Manlag	No data	-	-	-	-	-	No data
Pagdukon	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ponda	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	301	-	2	8	-	-	311

Indigenous Peoples

Tagbanua is the Indigenous People on the island and most of them are fishermen.

Health Services

The Sitio Health Station is located in So. Calautit (BCM).

It is maintained by two (2) midwives from Provincial Health Office, one (1) midwife from Local Government Unit, five (5) Barangay Health Workers, one (1) Barangay Microscopist, one (1) Barangay Volunteer Sanitary Inspector, one (1) Barangay Environment Agriculture Nutrition Scholar, one (1) Barangay Community Organizer, and one (1) assigned nurse who regularly visit the area. Periodic immunization, supplemental feeding, weighing of infants and other child care services are regularly undertaken to monitor the incidence of malnutrition.

Education

Name of School (Public)	Enrollment		
	Female	Male	Total
I. Calautit Elem. School	83	113	196
II. Calautit High School	44	62	106
Total	127	175	302

ELECTRIFICATION

- Busuanga Electric Cooperative (BISELCO) provides electrification in Calautit Island but only in Calautit (BCM).
- Other residents bought their own solar flatform and some also are given by the government and or non-government organization operating in Calautit.

Institutional Issues

The provincial government is managing the safari park as of today

Not all or the whole of the island is utilized by the provincial government in caring for the remnants of giraffes and zebra introduced between the years 1976 and 1977.

The space used by the safari park is not fenced. Further, the Safari Park is headed by a project manager with some animal caretakers.

The municipal government has no involvement in the management of animals/wildlife in the park.

With the Balik Calait Movement (BCM), the Tagbanuas was awarded with Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) and made So. Calait (BCM) as their central place of governance in 2008

Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) was also generated granting only 500 hectares area for the safari park.

Until now, the ADSDPP have not yet in the hands of the Tagbanuas of Calait

The Tagbanuas as CADT holder, elected the Apong Dakulo as the council of the elder chairman and some Manig-erekelen as councilman.

An NGO named C3 is also actively supporting the ancestral waters of Calait island. This NGO helped the IPs and the government in putting-up conservation areas like marine protected areas, and dugong and pawikan conservation areas.

CONCLUSION

- Calait Island is a Game Preserve and Wildlife Sanctuary created under Presidential Proclamation No. 1578 on August 31, 1976. It was listed as one of the initial components of the National Integrated Protected Areas System of the Philippines
- Through Executive Order No. 722 ratified on December 12, 2008, the government transferred the administration of the game preserve and sanctuary from the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development to the Provincial Government of Palawan. The name was changed to Calait Safari Park.
- It became the most eco-tourism attraction in Busuanga Island. Until today, the Provincial Government of Palawan solely is administering the park.
- In 2008, the government recognized the Tagbanwa's rights to Calait Island as their ancestral land.
- March 25, 2008 NCIP turned over to the Tagbanwa community a property title for Calait Island and 50,000 hectares of surrounding ancestral waters by way of Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT-RO4-BUS-0308-062)

- Long before the proclamation of the island as Game Preserve and Wildlife Sanctuary in 1976, Calait Island is classified as alienable and disposable land under Project No. 2-A of Land Classification Map No. 839 approved on December 9, 1929.
- Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) of the Tagbanua tribe in Calait Island is not yet in effect since the plan itself is not yet in the hands of the Tagbanua tribe. As per interview to the Apong Dakulo, the ADSDPP provided or zoned 500 hectares of the CADT for the area needed in the management of the Safari Park.
- There is an issue on the management of wildlife in the Safari Park. Wild pigs and other wildlife are feeding on the root crops and other plants planted by the indigenous people on their land that sometimes resulted to killings of the wildlife.
- Per consultation to the LGU of Busuanga, the municipal government is ready for a joint management and production sharing with the Provincial Government and the CADT holders of Calait Island.

Recommendation

- Although Calait Island is rich in both floral and faunal diversity as mentioned in the conclusion, Calait Island Game Preserve and Wildlife Sanctuary as an initial component of the National Integrated Protected Areas System is no longer suitable for establishment as protected area under the national system.

- There are two equally important reasons why
 - a) Calait Island is tenured with CADT;
 - b) Calait Island is an alienable and disposable land. As a CADT area, Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan is already generated as a guide in the management of Calait Island. The CADT provided 500 hectares for the Safari Park.

- The disestablishment of the Calait Island as initial component of the National Integrated Protected Area System does not mean to cease the operation and management of the Safari Park

- It is hereby emphasized that the Safari Park is a gem in terms of tourism destination in the municipality of Busuanga.
- Thus, the Provincial government, Municipal government and the CADT holder (Tagbanua Community) can merge or join together themselves in the management (preservation, conservation, sustainable development and management) of the park coupled with income sharing to maintain its existence and importance.

- These management and sharing system are in line with Sec. 3, (par. i) of RA 7160 otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991 which states that: Local government units shall share with the national government the responsibility in the management and maintenance of ecological balance within their territorial jurisdiction.

- Should the 500 hectares that was allocated to the ADSDPP is not enough for the land resource needed in the Safari's wildlife management, then the provincial and municipal government can level-off this concern to the Tagbanuas.

After the presentation the following issues and concerns was raised:

Mr. Fidel Mondragon, the Apong Dakulo he mentioned that there is a private proponent who will establish a project intended for Safari and accordingly it was already finalized and they had already communicated in the IP level. Does the said project will not affect to the result of the PASA?

DMO Edwin Cac, Probably it will not affect, the purpose of these presentation is for you to come-up with a concrete position on your stand.

Mr. Roy Dabuit the IP Chairman also discussed that as per the revision of the ADSDPP they had allocated 250 hectares purposely for the Calauit Safari. And as to his observation since then, there is no share income coming from Safari. The Provincial Government manages the said project. He added also that, if possible why does the Provincial Government invest in the repair of the Provincial road from Old Busuanga going to Barangay Quezon and Barangay Cheey, all in the municipality of Busuanga all out from the project as part of their share.

DMO Edwin I. Cac, replied that you may incorporate all of your suggestions in your position paper in a form of Resolution. You may set another time for you to review and have it finalized.

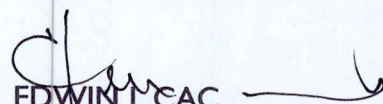
The meeting ended at exactly 3:30 in the afternoon.

Prepared by:


LENY M. JAGMIS
Forest Technician I

Noted by:

For and in the absence of the CENRO:


EDWIN I. CAC
DMO-IV, Asst. CENR Officer
In-Charge, Office of the CENRO

**PROTECTED AREA SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT (PASA)
(SUMMARY SHEET)**

Name of NIPAS Initial Component: CALAUT ISLAND GAME PRESERVE AND
WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Date of Assessment: March to November, 2021

Criteria	Parameters	Weight (%)	Actual Rating (%)	Remarks
IRREPLACEABILITY: Presence of restricted range and congregator species		30	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Calamian deer, Palawan Bear Cat, Stink badger, Ant eater are endangered species, so with dugong.
VULNERABILITY: Presence of globally threatened species	Indicate what globally threatened species are found in the area	25	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calaut served as conservation area for the Calamian deer, Binturong, and Pilandok introduced in 1980 aside from the giraffe and zebra introduced in 1976 from Kenya

<p>SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Value of area in terms of recreational, educational, traditional use, heritage, and other sustainable uses</p>	<p>Ecosystems services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecotourism/recreational value (4%) 2. Water (4%) 3. Carbon (4%) 4. Heritage Traditional (4%) and 5. Hazard mitigation (4%) 	<p>20</p>	<p>8</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>(0)</p> <p>(0)</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>(0)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Safari Park is tourism destination in the municipality of Busuanga. • There is shortage of water for both domestic and irrigation purposes. • There is only 460.07 hectares of mangrove that can serve as sequesters of carbon dioxide • Tagbanuas was awarded with CADT in March 25, 20008 but the ADSDPP is not yet implemented as of this date. (CADT No. RO4-BUS-0308-062) • There is no hazard mitigation project observed in Calaut.
<p>NATURALNESS: Intact natural cover such as forest, mangroves, seagrass beds and corals</p>	<p>% of the area coverage; condition</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of forest is only 11% or 301.59 hectares out of 3,717 land area hence not intact. • Mangrove have only about 12.37% or 460.07 hectares of 3,717 land area. • Seagrass and coral beds is good.

UNIQUENESS: Presence of important cultural, geological and aesthetic features that support biodiversity		10	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tagbanua tribe with ADSDPP of their CADT. Tagbanua tribe is the ancestor of Calamianes. The ADSDPP is not yet implemented according to plan. • Tagbanua communities already assimilated to non-IPs.
ABUNDANCE: High concentration of species of flora and fauna in the site		5	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56 identified plants species in the forest and brushlands of Calauit • 14 identified fauna species in the forest areas of Calauit • 1 specie of marine turtle
TOTAL SCORE			68%	

Note:

Irreplaceability: Full or 0

Vulnerability: Full or 0

Socio-Economic Importance: Percentage


Naturalness: Percentage

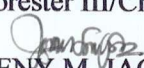
Uniqueness: Full or 0

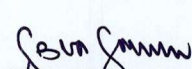
Abundance: Full or 0

Failed: 68%

Prepared by:

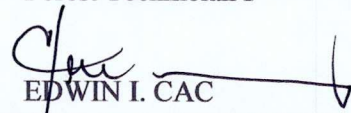

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DARIUS T. JAGMIS
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Attested by:


EDWIN I. CAC
SEMS/OIC-Asst. CENRO (DMO-1V)
In-Charge, Office of the CENRO



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
MIMAROPA Region
Community Environment and Natural Resources Office
Coron, Palawan
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ATTENDANCE
PRESENTATION OF PASA
MUNICIPALITY OF BUSUANGA, PALAWAN
Date: November 28, 2022

NAME	ORGANIZATION	SIGNATURE
1. JOHN PATRICK GATARDO	LGU Busuanga	
2. FERNANDO D. GATCHALIAN	DENR-CORON	
3. EDWIN T. CAE	-	
4. BENAMIN A. ALARCON JR	SB MEMBER	
5. GERALDO D. BONGIOR	SB MEMBER	
6. ROY D. PASA	DENR	
7. Mary Ann B. Valones	DENR	
8. Estanislao Rodriguez III	SB	
9. TOMMY C. CRUZ		
10. Jerome C. Villaluna	-	
11. Danilo D. Duen	L.S.D / Vice	
12. John Silver D. Edonga	LGU - Busuanga	
13. Zandro T. de Jesus	SB MEMBER - LGU BUS.	
14. Dromedel Jagmis Jr	SB Member	
15. Romel Gacayan	DENR-BPR	
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
MIMAROPA Region
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ATTENDANCE
PRESENTATION OF PASA
BARANGAY BULUANG, BUSUANGA, PALAWAN
Date: November 28, 2022

NAME	ORGANIZATION	SIGNATURE
1. RAMIL D. AGNES		
2. Rexon T. Gonzaga	KAGAWAD	
3. MIRSOL D. SILVERIO	BLGU- BULUANG	
4. JOSEPHINE L. PADILLA	BLGU- BULUANG	
5. EDWIN I. CAC	DENRU CORON	
6. Romel E. Gacayan	DENRU - BPR	
7. Manny Amu B. Valbuena	DENRU	
8. Mario Bryan S.	BLGU- BULUANG	
9. Mahinay, Edlyn S.	BHW	
10. TERESA D. GARCIA	DENRU - CORON	
11. Esail S. Mangin	Kagawad	
12. Christian B. Rio Sr	Kagawad	
13. Fidel E. Mondragon S	NTCA	
14. ANTONIO M. BARRIZ	NTCA	
15. ROY D. DABUIR	NTCA CHAIRMAN	
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		

PROTECTED AREA SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT (PASA) PRESENTATION



LGU-Busuanga, Palawan



Barangay Buluang, Busuanga, Palawan

Drone Photos of Calauit Island Game Preserve and Wildlife Sanctuary

