

Natural Resources Management in the Philippines

Edgardo E Tongson
VP-Programmes, WWF-Philippines
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Outline

- Background and Brief History in NRM
- Current situation
- Cases
- Challenges in CBNRM

Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas: a Collaborative Management Learning Network in Southeast Asia

Objective 1: Supporting CM practice in relevant field-based initiatives in the selected sites;

Objective 2: Enhancing capabilities to develop and maintain collaborative management practices (policies, processes, agreements and institutions) among field-based practitioners in the selected sites;

Objective 3: Enhancing understanding, awareness and recognition of CM practices in the selected sites and beyond.

Project proponents

- Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) Foundation
- Collaborative Management Working Group (CMWG) of the IUCN's Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP)
- Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)
- International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)

Southeast Asia Region (Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam)

Philippines: A Megadiversity "Hotspot"

Terrestrial biodiversity

- 576 bird species, 34% endemic
- 204 mammal species, 54% endemic
- 101 amphibians, 78%
- 258 reptiles, 66% endemic

Sulu-Sulawesi marine ecoregion

- Apex of coral triangle
- 27,000 km² of coral reefs hosting 60% of 800 known coral species worldwide
- 2,000 species of fish
- 40 sp of mangroves
- 23 species of cetaceans,

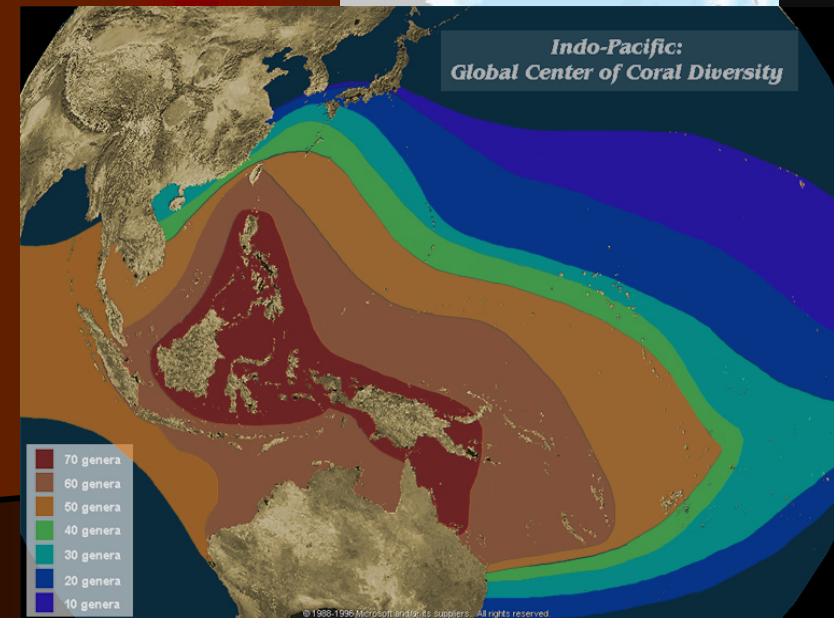


Fig. 1. Trends in Forest Cover

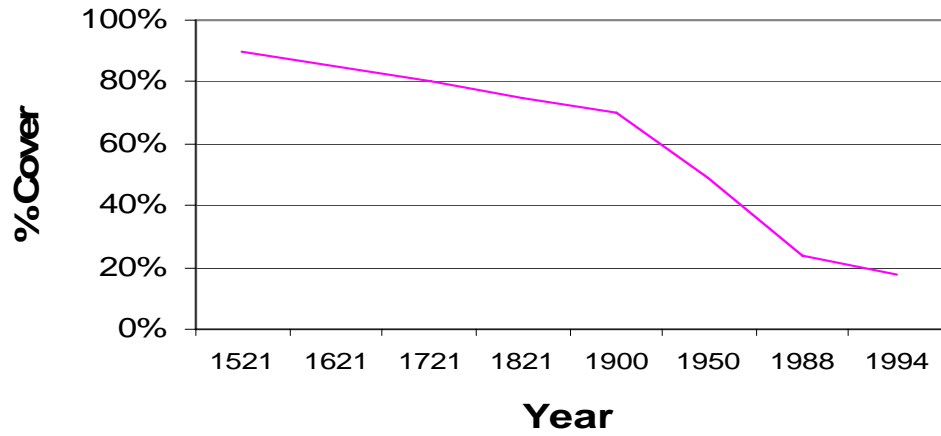
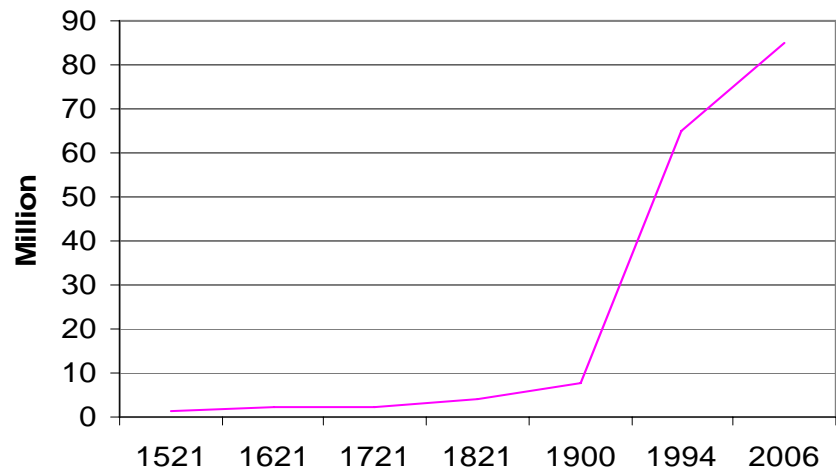


Fig. 2 Population Trend



Current Situation

- Decline in live coral cover

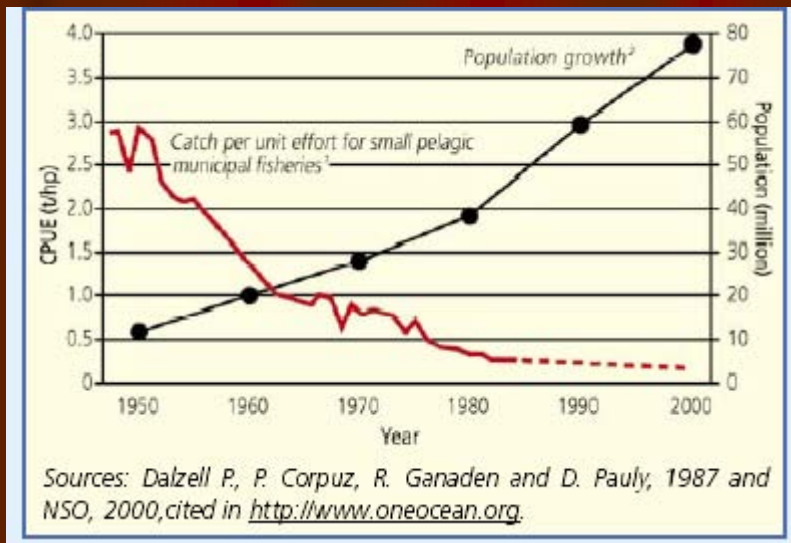


Fig. 7. Decline in Philippine Catch, 1950-2000

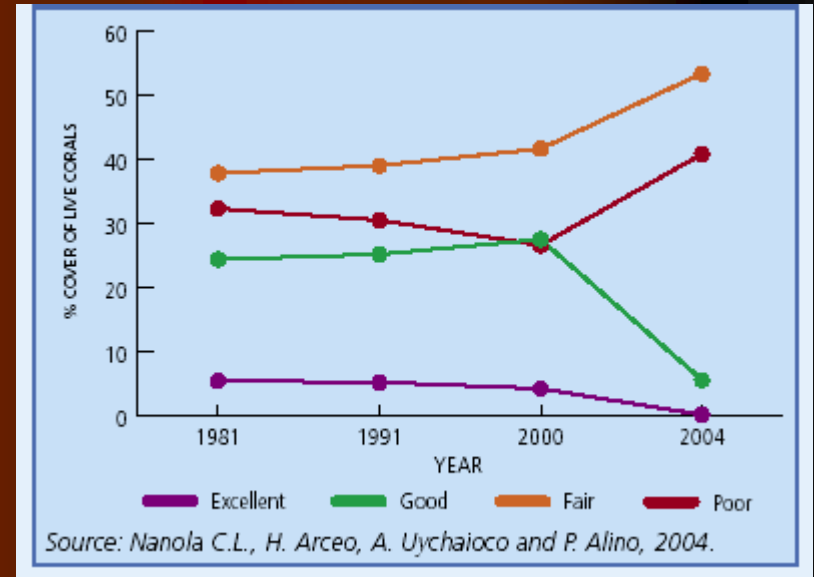
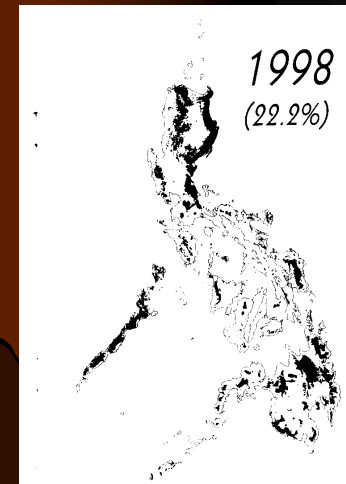
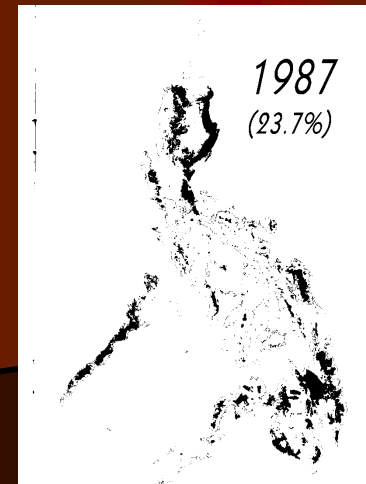
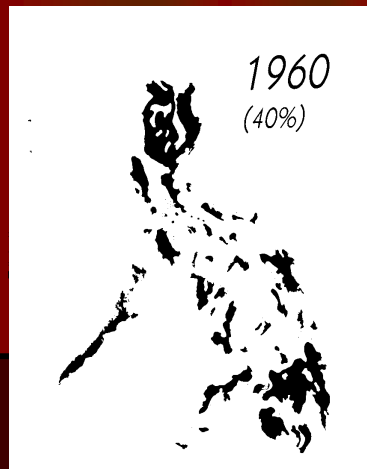
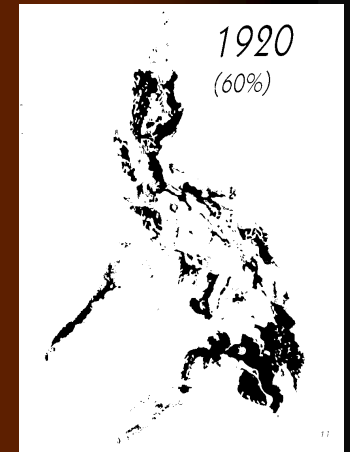
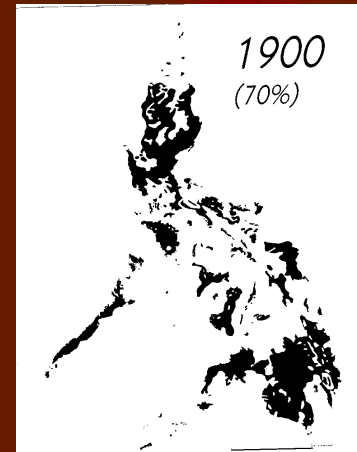


Fig. 3 Current Status of Coral Reefs

- Decline in fisheries

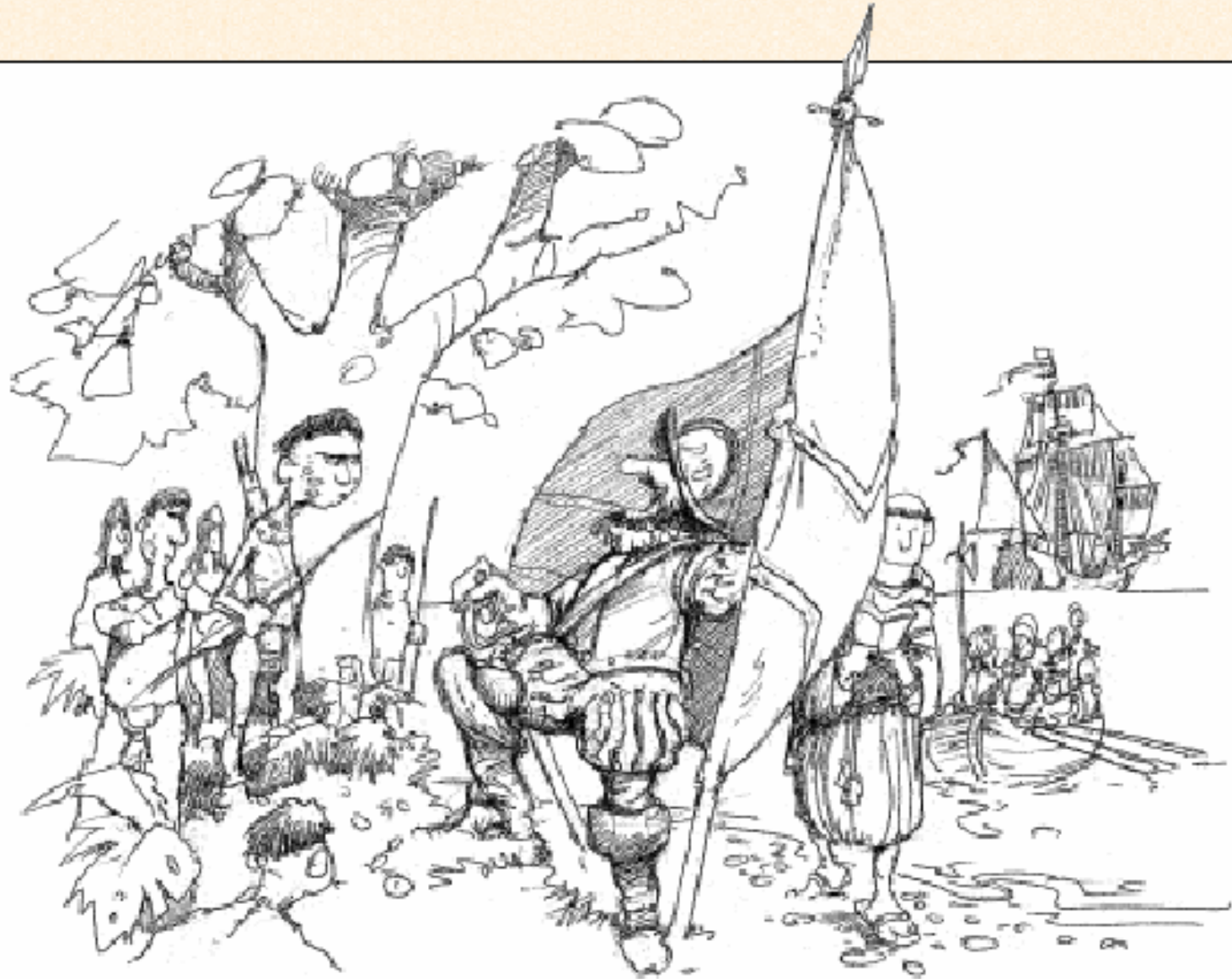
Philippines at a glance

- Pre-colonial Philippines 3000 BC – 1500 AD
- Spanish Colony (1521 – 1900)
- American period (1901 – 1942)
- Japanese Occupation (1942-1945)
- Post-war rehabilitation (1945 – 1964)
- Marcos Years (1965 – 1986)
- EDSA Revolution (1986- 1998)
- Current Situation



EDSA Revolution (1986-1998)

- New constitution
- Ban on log exports
- Social Forestry
- Earth summit (1992) and PA21
- National Integrated Protected Areas
- Devolution
 - Local Government Code
 - System Law
 - DAO2, Social Forestry
 - Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (1997)
 - Fishery Code
- 22% cover



"Relax, we're from Conservation, Inc."

Co-management in Forest Lands

- Forest Lands
 - Community-Based Forestry Management Agreements
 - Protected Areas/ Multi-stakeholder Protected Areas Management Board
 - Ancestral Lands (CADT)

“Native title refers to pre-conquest rights to lands and domains which as far back as memory reaches, have been held under claim of private ownership by the indigenous peoples, have never been public lands and are thus indisputably presumed to have been held that way since before the Spanish conquest.” (Sec 3 (I), IPRA).

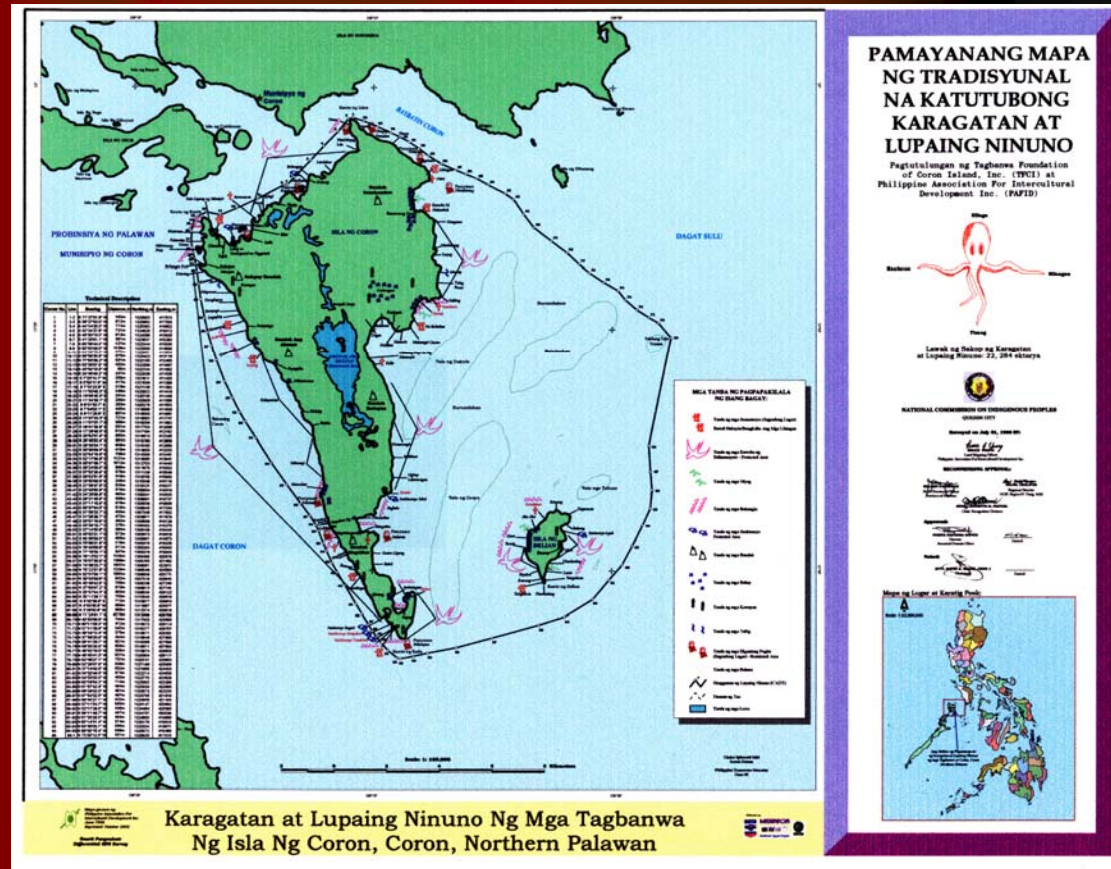
Co-management in marine waters

- Marine

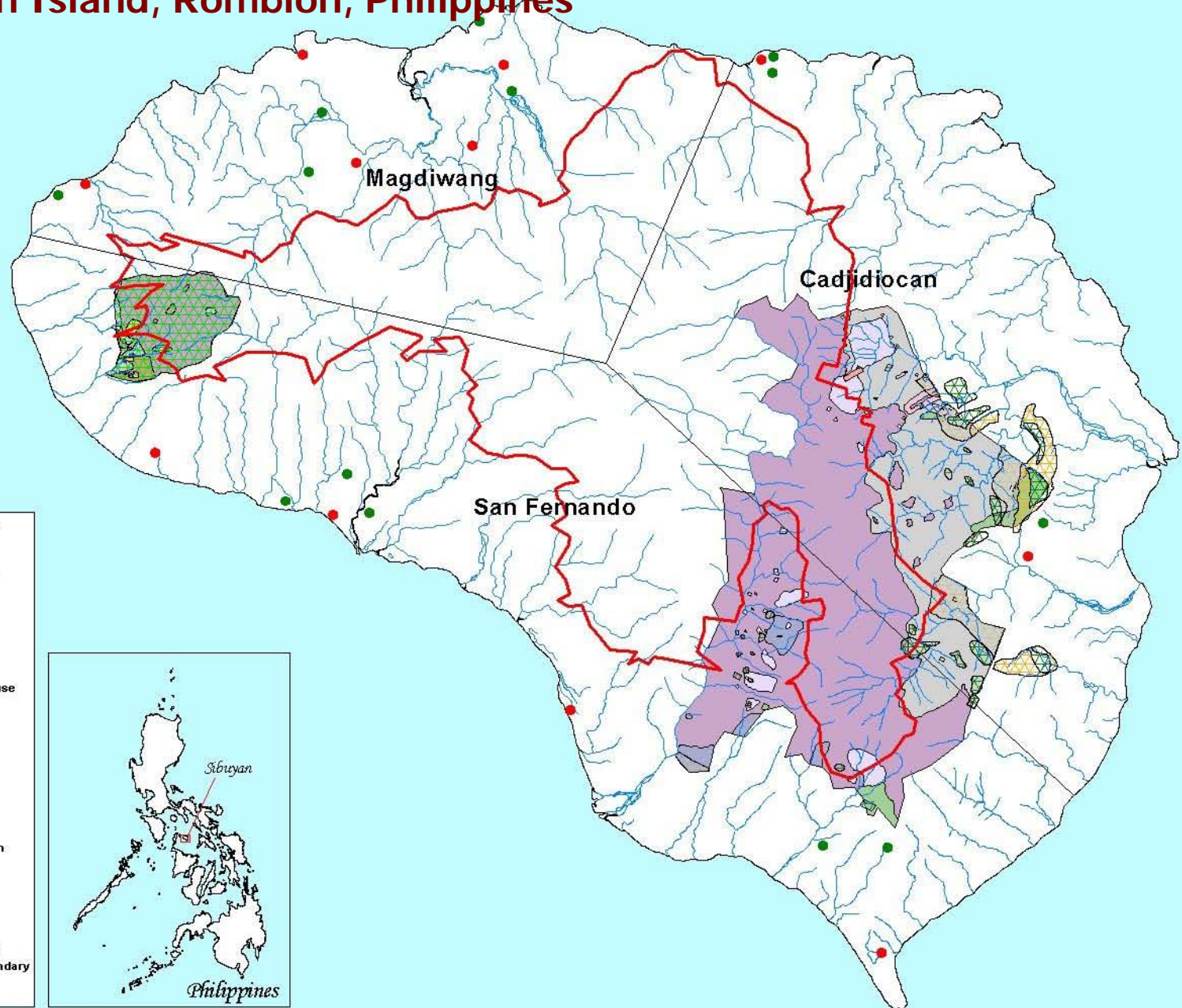
- Municipal Waters (< 15 km) LGUs, Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils
- National waters (>15 km) Bureau of Fisheries, Protected Areas Management Board, Coast Guard
- Marine Protected Areas, PAMB
- Ancestral Waters (e.g. Coron, Subic Bay)

Northern Palawan CCA (Phils..)

- The Tagbanwa People were able to negotiate to have an “all- Tagbanwa” provisional Park Management Board.
- Their Ancestral Domain Management Plans has since been adopted as the Protected Area Management Plan by the Government.



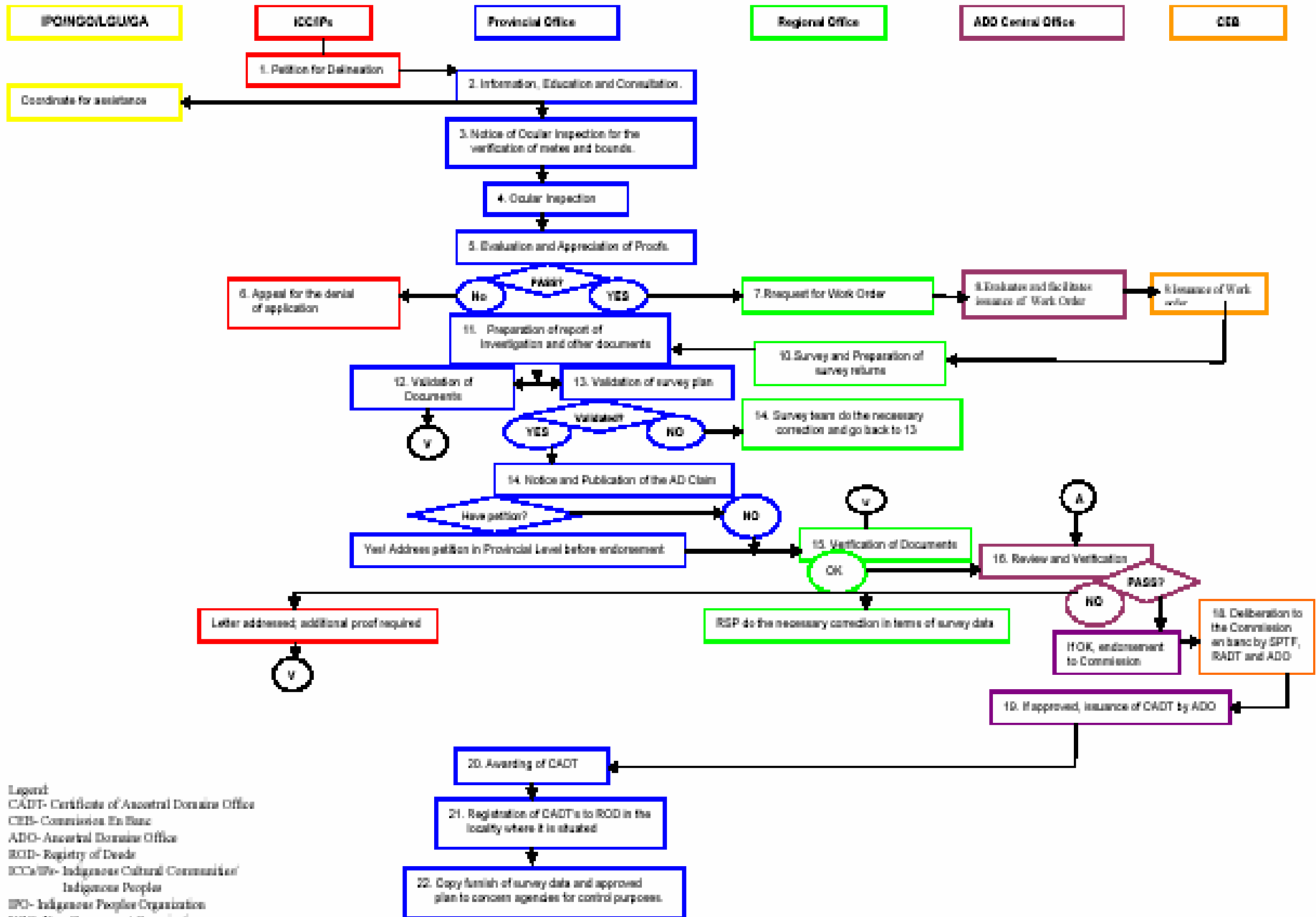
Sibuyan Island, Romblon, Philippines



- Livelihood projects
- Farm ventures
- △ Rivers
- Protected Area - Landuse
 - abaca
 - bahayan
 - cogon
 - forest
 - lati
 - punlaan
 - uma
- Ancestral Domain - Landuse
 - agricultural
 - banilao
 - basketball
 - cogon
 - dam
 - forest
 - jv abaca proj
 - lati
 - mine
 - niyog
 - prop communal farm
 - prop high school
 - refo
 - school
 - tribal hall
 - uma
- Municipal Boundary
- Protected Area Boundary
- Sibuyan Island



FLOW CHART OF THE PROCEDURE ON DELINEATION AND RECOGNITION OF ANCESTRAL DOMAINS



Legend:
 CADT- Certificate of Ancestral Domain Office
 CED- Commission En Banc
 ADD- Ancestral Domain Office
 ROD- Registry of Deeds
 ICCIPs- Indigenous Cultural Communities/
 Indigenous Peoples
 IPO- Indigenous Peoples Organization
 NGO- Non-Government Organizations
 LCU- Local Government Unit
 GA- Government Agencies



T: SMT women perform during a break

M: Children in upland areas

L: Community meeting by the riverbank



L: Elders locate burial grounds

M: Constructing the 3-D Map

B: Finishing touches to 3-D map



People and Parks Issues

- Theft of community intellectual property
- Conservation Laws often Criminalize Customary Use, local People Perceived as Poachers, Squatters or Destroyers of the Environment
- Overdependence on Tourism as Revenue Model for Parks in Traditional Regions
- Conservation is low priority (vs mining)

People and Parks Issues

- Conflicting Governmental policies; (logging/mining in PAs)
- Erosion of Customary Institutions
- Dispossession of Community Property, Insecurity over Access to Customary Resources or Livelihood Base

Local Initiatives

- Adoption of local customary systems in conservation management
- Recognition of community property rights
- Community management of conservation areas
- Innovations on multi-sectoral enforcement, user fees, PES
- Equity in management and development of natural resources

Policy

- Government-mandated regulations sometimes damage the local management systems, leading to resource destruction,
- Need to have a detailed understanding of resource tenure arrangements as a fundamental basis for considering appropriate natural resource management regimes;
- Need for policy coherence in granting resource utilization/management instruments.
- Progressive policies/legislation can be enacted, i.e., IPRA (Philippines) & National Land Law 2001 (Cambodia)

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