



Working Group Session I

Examination of Four Buffer Zone Case Studies

This set of working groups was convened to examine the existing situation in each of four natural reserve areas and the key buffer zone issues that must be tackled. The groups were asked to design the features of a successful management to plan address these issues. The cases were then critically reviewed by the entire workshop. A comparative summary of the four case studies was then developed.

Group #1

Mt. Apo National Park

- Chairman : Grace Teoxon-Mindanao Env. Forum, Inc. (MEF)
Vice-Chairman : Nilo Rivera-DENR
Rapporteurs : Jocelyn Villanueva, Legal Rights & Natural Resources Center, Inc.
Edgar B. Testa , NECI
Members : 1. Salve Narvadez, Haribon Foundation
2. Panny Patindol, ViSCA
3. Gener Laquihon, Jr., MBRLC
4. Veronica F. Villavicencio, FPE
5. Noel D. Villesa, NAPOCOR
6. Neil Jones, Kew College School, UK
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Mt. Apo National Park covers 72,113 hectares, encompassing parts of the city of Davao and the Provinces of North Cotabato and Davao del Sur. Mt. Apo is the highest mountain in the Philippines (2,953 masl). It is one of the last viable habitats of the Philippine Eagle; the last remaining large block of forest in eastern central Mindanao; serves as watershed for about 30 river systems located in Davao City, Davao del Sur, Bukidnon and Cotabato; it is one of the 10 ASEAN Heritage Sites; it is included in the UN's list of National Parks and Equivalent Resources; and it is rich in species diversity in both flora and fauna. Mt. Apo is claimed to be the ancestral domain of six tribes in Mindanao: The Manobos, Bagobos, Ubos, Atas, Ulagans and Waulos. It is now the site of a Geothermal Power Project.

The table lists the group consensus on the major issues and problems facing park conservation, their implications, and proposed solutions.

Issues/problems	Implications	Proposed solutions
1. Occupancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degradation of the land due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – utilization/practices farming systems – increasing population • Conversion of lands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Park to agricultural lands and settlements (50% of park has been converted) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Organizing/ Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identify communities nearest to park – Improve farming systems – Livelihood assistance • Rehabilitation • Survey and registration of occupants (regulating measure)
2. Tenurial rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous people's right to self-determination and ancestral domain • Discrimination of migrants (must be a resident for 5 years) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National consultation • National policy formulation (Grant of CADC/CALC to those IP communities who consider these options) • Government stewardship instrument
3. Geothermal exploration/development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment degradation • Inconsistency of development policies and strategies (National development strategy vis-a-vis environmental protection) • Unresolved indigenous people's concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of compliance of ECC
4. Peace and order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased mobility/access to areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogues, negotiations, and linkage building

Elements of a Mt.Apo management plan

Features of project design	Activities
1. Linkage building (LGUs, Community/ IPs, NGOs/POs, GAs)	– information dissemination
2. Biophysical assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – boundary delineation – management zoning – SRPAO (Survey and Registration of Protected Areas Occupancy) – PASA (Protected Areas Suitability Assessment) – public hearings/consultation – buffer zone establishment
3. Socio-economic development	– community organizing
4. Buffer zone management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – planning/consultation – implementation – monitoring/evaluation
5. Elements of BZM (Buffer zone management)	
a. Participatory process with consultation	
b. Policies and sanction defined by the community in agreement with government	
c. Community organizing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – park protection <i>formal and informal sessions</i> <i>Information brought to BDC then to public session then back to BDC</i> – livelihood support program <i>small groups for piloting maybe a cooperative if felt needed (self-reliance)</i>
d. Agricultural/livelihood modeling	
e. Small groupings may result in cooperative formation	
f. Strengthening local institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – LGUs, Associations, IPs <i>there are existing local groups there already</i>
6. Research & Development	ecological research to build on indigenous knowledge

Group #2

Mt. Makiling Case

Chairman	: Jose Sargento-UPLB-CF
Vice-Chairman	: Gregorio Reyes-ERDB-DENR
Rapporteurs	: Faustina Baradas-PCARRD Jesus Manuel Lumdang-ICRAF-Lantapan
Members	: 1. Charlie Agati-DENOR-CO 2. Delbert Rice-Kalahan Educational Foundation, Inc. 3. Blesilda Calub-UPLB Agroforestry 4. Gemma Velasco-NAPOCOR 5. Rogelio Serrano-PCARRD 6. Tomas Austral, Sr-CMU

I-Proposed buffer zone management plan for Mount Makiling

Situation at Mt. Makiling

1. Mount Makiling Forest Reserve (MFR) is important as a

- Training laboratory on natural resources
- Gene pool of biological diversity
- Watershed for surrounding communities
- Recreation and amenities area
- Source of geothermal energy
- Home and source of livelihood of squatters/kaingineros

2. Issues, Problems and Concerns

Inside the Makiling Forest Reserve (MFR) of 4,244 hectares there is

- illegal occupancy/squatting (286 families; total of over 1000 people)
- illegal forest product gathering
- shifting cultivation (kaingin-making)
- boundary conflict between private lands & MFR
- organizational and management problems

Outside the MFR boundary area (the proposed buffer zone) there is

- unregulated and uncoordinated land use conversions subdivisions, resorts, and industrial development
- water shortage in some areas
- climatic changes and environmental degradation
- indiscriminate and uncoordinated solid waste disposal

- lack of active community participation in the formulation and implementation of plans
- rapidly increasing population
- lack of people's awareness on environmental issues
- weak linkages and networking among LGU's, UPLB unit and NGO groups

Executive Order No. 121, Series of 1993. Cognizant of the continuing degradation of Laguna de Bay resulting from pollutants, land conversions and land degradation occurring from the surrounding areas including the above problems outside the MFR boundary, Executive Order No. 121, was issued on August 24, 1993. Creating the Mt. Makiling Reserve Area and Laguna de Bay Commission.

Subsequently, a moratorium on land conversion activities within a buffer zone of 3 kilometers reckon from the MFR boundary was issued and remained in effect until Master plans for the MFR and the Laguna Lake were approved by higher authorities. Thus, the planning for a 3-kilometer buffer zone around the MFR was incorporated in the master planning process of the MFR. Positive and negative reactions from the affected sectors were generated during the consultations and public hearings conducted particularly on the aspect of buffer zone.

Proposed action plan

A. Information Dissemination and Education (multisectoral)

1. Target : All concerned sectors
2. Topics/subject matter:
 - 2.1. problems./issues
 - 2.2. possible solutions to water problem and other problems
 - 2.3. idea of a green zone

B. Series of Consultations

1. Target : All concerned sectors
2. Topics/subject matter:
 - 2.1. problems/issues
 - 2.2. possible solutions to water problem and other problems
 - 2.3. suggest a green zone

C. Public Hearing Phase I

Purpose: Consolidation of outputs of the series of consultations conducted

D. Formulation of Indicative Implementing Guidelines incorporating all perspectives

E. Public Hearing Phase II

Purpose: Fine tuning/Finalization of Implementing Guidelines

F. Field Activities

1. MFR boundary validation and demarcation

- a. inside MFR-boundary between remaining forest and cultivated/non forest areas is being done by 4 POs (farmers) with MOAs and UPLB. A map to be submitted by end of 1995.
- b. MFR boundary-UPLB, PO's and private land owners

2. Buffer zone outside MFR boundary

Final activities will be based on the outcome of activity A to F above.

Note : Since the term "buffer zone" has generated negative reactions from some affected sectors, it is suggested to look for other terms, e.g. "Green Zone"

G. Monitoring and Evaluation

Purpose-to monitor the progress of the above activities and determine measures necessary to ensure the successful implementation of the action plan.

Suggested budgetary sources

- A. Key Budget Inclusion (KBI) through DBM
- B. General Appropriations Act (GAA)
- C. Income Generating Projects (IGPs)

Group #3

Mt. Kitanglad National Park

Chairman	: Felix Mirasol-DENR-X
Vice-Chairman	: Butch Dagondon-Green Mindanao
Rapporteurs	: Easter Canoy-COPARD Mirasol Clarete-DENR-X
Members	: 1. Victor Amoroso-CMU 2. Peregrine Cayadong-TOUCH Foundation 3. Elizabeth Cruz-NPC 4. John Dalton-ACIPHIL 5. Virgil Estrada-PEF 6. Christina Glynn-ICRAF-Lantapan 7. Carmelita Marban -DENR-X 8. Daniel Somera-DENR-X 9. Agustin Zerrudo-Xavier University 10. Gilard Melendres-BRCI 11. Anatolio Abellanosa-ICRAF-Lantapan

Elements of a management plan for Mt. Kitanglad

A. Land use

<i>Problem 1</i>	<i>Unregulated and uncoordinated land use conversion in the Buffer Zone</i>
The causes are:	1. Lack of policy enforcement on the part of the government 2. Population pressure and the increasing demand for agricultural lands 3. Public apathy
The effects:	1. Forest destruction 2. Soil erosion 3. Loss of biodiversity and wildlife habitat destruction
Recommendations:	1. Resource assessment and distinguish its land use capability 2. Sub-zoning of the buffer zone 3. Identify qualified occupants based on existing policy and restrict entry of new occupants to the buffer zone 4. Information, education and campaign activities on land use and the effects of forest loss. 5. Organize multi-sectoral forest protection committee at the barangay level

<i>Problem 2</i>	<i>Inappropriate farming systems in the buffer zone</i>
The causes are:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farming (of high value crops) in sustainable areas (steep slopes) 2. Lack of proper soil conservation management techniques
The effects:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soil erosion 2. Downstream siltation
Recommendations:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct research on alternative land use 2. Establish local nursery and provide free planting materials of ecologically viable crops 3. Conduct market research on selected agricultural commodities produced in the buffer zone. 4. Strengthen extension programs dealing with sustainable agriculture 5. Facilitate visits to farms which operate in sustainable agriculture concept

B. Resource access in the buffer zone

<i>Problem</i>	<i>Lack of security of tenure due to delayed issuance of tenurial instruments of PA and BZ occupants</i>
The effects:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of concern on soil conservation measures 2. Limited access to credit institutions 3. Lack of interest to cooperate with government initiated projects in the BZ areas 4. Squatting/Land grabbing
Recommendations :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fast track the approval/issuance of tenurial instruments (e.g. on individual or groups) 2. Survey and registration of buffer zone occupants

C. Community development

<i>Problem</i>	<i>Lack of consensus between communities on resource use</i>
The causes are:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diverse or conflicting view on resource management 2. Lack of understanding of the current environmental situation in the PA/buffer zone.
The effects:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poverty 2. Forest destruction (e.g. timber poaching)
Recommendations:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of training and credit support on livelihood activities of communities 2. Strengthen/Reinforce institutional linkages of communities to service agencies

D. Acculturation of indigenous cultural communities

<i>Problem</i>	<i>Eroding of traditional values and knowledge</i>
The causes are:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In-migration2. Lack of recognition and respect on indigenous value system3. (Consumerism) intrusion of capitalists4. Domination by existing laws and the displacement of traditional practices
The effect :	Loss of traditional sustainable practices of tribal groups on resource use
Recommendations:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Promote and support the revival and recognition of ICCs traditional customs and practices on resource use2. Give priority on tribal values in terms of criteria in the resource allocation

E. Protection and Enforcement

<i>Problem 1</i>	<i>Unspecified ground boundary of the protected area</i>
The cause:	Release of funding for boundary demarcation is subject to congressional declaration of the protected area pursuant to the NIPAS act.
The effects:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Encroachment of PA and BZ2. Confusion of land status3. Ineffective enforcement of PA rules and regulations
Recommendations:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Lobbying for immediate gazetting of PA by congress2. Encourage communities to participate in the survey and the establishment of the PA and the BZ3. Identify priority areas for delineation
<i>Problem 2</i>	<i>Tedious process of deputizing forest guards.</i>
The cause:	Impractical requirements for volunteer guards
The effect :	Discourages people from volunteering to be guards
Recommendations:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Amend and simplify existing regulations on the deputization of volunteers2. Provide assistance to fast track deputization
<i>Problem 3</i>	<i>Poor incentive to forest protection volunteers</i>
The cause :	Lack of community and institutional support to volunteers
The effect:	Weak volunteerism
Recommendation :	Nurture commitment to environmental protection of communities through IEC activities and CSC (stewardship) grants

F. Environmental Education

<i>Problem</i>	<i>Inadequate public awareness on forest / BZ situation</i>
The cause:	Inadequate education program
The effects	1. Public apathy 2. Lack of support on conservation programs
Recommendations :	1. Bring in experts to prepare a package on environmental awareness program 2. Execute a social compact through a multi-partite memorandum of agreement with concerned parties such as the ICCs, academe, NGOs, etc. 3. Identify stakeholders of the Kitanglad National Park and encourage their participation in the conservation efforts

G. Social Services

<i>Problem</i>	<i>Inadequate health and education of communities in the BZ areas</i>
The causes:	1. Poor health and education services of government and NGOs (ex. extension on primary health care) 2. Undeveloped indigenous health care practices 3. Inaccessibility
The effects:	1. Poor physical and mental health of communities 2. Illiteracy 3. Low productivity 4. Varied views on buffer zone problems and issues
Recommendations:	1. Enhance health and education services 2. Promote the use of indigenous medicines 3. Rehabilitate existing trails

Group #4

St. Paul Sub-Terranean River National Park

St. Paul's Park is a unique and exceptional land formation with distinct karst topography and bio-diversity. The park currently occupies 3165 hectares. There is an intention to expand the area to 5000 hectares to enable it to be designated as a World Heritage Site. The indigenous communities have filed a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim for 7300 hectares which includes much of the park area.

The Objectives of the Park are:

- 1. To protect the park from physical degradation due to encroachment and unsustainable extraction of natural resources.*
- 2. To rehabilitate denuded areas within the park.*
- 3. To intensify community organizing strategies and enhance community participation in park protection.*

The key issues, activities, and implications for an improved management plan are shown in the succeeding table.

St. Paul National Park: Issues and Activities

Key issues	Implications
1. Issuance of CADC	issuance of CADC is too the slow
2. Possible mineral extraction (marble)	issuance of permit will be (non-process illegal; can be legally contested
3. Extraction of NTFP regulation thru the issuance of permit/concession eg. Rattan, alamaciga, honey and etc.	unsustainable
4. No designated land mark between the park and the ancestral domain	confusion
5. Kaingin farming by Lowlander	lost of premium timber species
6. Open access to gathering	accelerated land degradation extraction of NTFP
7. Proposed hydro-Electric plant	encroachment of the ancestral domain and national park
8. Possible road construction	encroachment of the ancestral domain and national park
9. DENR participation	not enough manpower to patrol the park

Objective 1. Park protection

Activities

1. Delineation of the buffer zone boundary using the Global Positioning System methods; identify natural land marks
2. Identify the all parties involved in gathering/extracting NTFP
 - interview them
 - gain participation of ICC/local people in monitoring the activities of concessionaires
 - introduce appropriate technology in gathering NTFP

Objective 2. Rehabilitate denuded areas within the park.

Activities

1. Identify and mapping of denuded areas
2. Identify possible tree species suitable for rehabilitation
3. Prepare map rehabilitation activities
4. Prepare monitoring and evaluation document

Objective 3. To intensify community organizing strategies and enhance community participation in park protection.

Activities

1. Community organizing (IEC) Information and Education Campaign
2. Community consultation
3. Core group formation
4. Tasking
5. Networking/linkaging/collaboration

Strategies within the CADC area

Current activities extraction of NTFP and hunting of wild animals

For NTFPs

- Rattan
 - a. nursery establishment
 - b. replanting
 - c. increase market value
- Almaciga
 - a. nursery establishment
 - b. care and management
 - c. scientific tapping
 - d. replanting

- Honey
 - a. don't cut bee trees
 - b. maintain the natural vegetation
- For wild animals: maintain natural vegetation.
- For improved land use adopt
- Sustainable Upland Agriculture (SALT)
 - Agroforestry

Elements of a management plan for St. Paul's

- I. Comprehensive Resource Inventory
 - A. Data Base Generation and Management
 - B. Land Resources Inventory
- II. Mapping
 - A. Establishment of Boundary or Zoning
- III. Organizational Strengthening
 - A. Preparatory
 - B. Implementation and monitoring
 - C. Evaluation and Consolidation
- IV. Ecosystem and Livelihood Components
 - A. Soil and Water Conservation
 - B. Agro-forestry Management and Interim Livelihood
 - C. Establishment of Nursery
 - D. Establishment of Herbal Garden
 - E. Bio-diversity and Wildlife Sanctuary
 - F. Other Livelihood Programs
- V. Infrastructure Component
 - A Infrastructure Development
 - B. Improvement of Settlement
- VI. Socio-Cultural Development Component
 - A. Functional Literacy
 - B. Revival of Indigenous Political System
 - C. Arts and Culture
- VII. Networking and Linkaging
 - A. Drafting of MOA's, PO's, GO's and NGO's
 - B. Fund Sourcing
- VIII. Implementation and Monitoring
 - IX. Impact Evaluation

A final look across the four case studies

The table below compares the current situation and management status among the four parks examined by the working groups. The problem of migrant settlement differs greatly among the cases. At St. Paul's there is virtually no human settlement inside the park, while in Mt. Apo and Mt. Makiling settlement has reached critical levels. The tenurial status of land just outside the boundaries of the parks also varies greatly. At Mt. Apo and Mt. Makiling lands in the boundary zone are all under private ownership. This makes the establishment of a buffer zone very difficult. At Mt. Kitanglad there is a zone of DENR forest land surrounding the park which should facilitate buffer zone development; but this area has heavy settlement pressure.

The only park where the external boundaries have been clearly established on the ground is Mt. Makiling. But that has not prevented settlement inside of the demarcated boundary (in fact over half the park has been occupied!). In the other three cases boundary demarcation on the ground has yet to be initiated. Indigenous

A Comparison of the Four National Park Studies

Issue	Kitanglad	St. Paul	Apo	Makiling
1. Migrant settlement inside park	Modest	None	Critical	Critical
2. Boundary status and type of and outside the park	DENR land	Private and ALC	Private land	All private land
3. Park Boundary delineation on the ground	Not done	Not done	Not done	Outside : done Inside: in progress
4. Indigenous land claims	Filed	Filed	Filed (Manobo only)	None
5. Linkages between farming conservation development	Barangay being pursued dev. agreements	NTPP Development sought	Agriculture livelihood models	Sustainable with perennial crops to be strengthened

ALC—Ancestral Land Claim

cultural communities claim parts or all of the area in three of the parks: Kitanglad, St. Paul's, and Mt. Apo. Ancestral Domain Claims have been submitted for all of them. Makiling has no indigenous cultural community claims (but plenty of other claims).

The prospective linkages between conservation and development activities differ among the cases. A major element of the proposed strategy to link development with conservation at St. Paul's is non-timber forest product extraction, and its further development through agroforestry cultivation of the key commodities. In Kitanglad, with many unsustainable and environmentally destructive farming systems on the park boundary, barangay conservation and development agreements are seen as crucial, along with assistance in intensification of agroforestry systems to be balanced with community involvement in boundary enforcement. In Makiling, although farming activities have encroached on over 50% of the park area, the mixed perennial agroforests that predominate are fairly benign environmentally. Community support to further develop the existing agroforests is seen as important in gaining the cooperation of park settlers to prevent any further encroachment into the natural forest.



Working Group Session 2

**Fleshing out the critical
elements of an integrated
conservation-development
program**

The second working group sessions considered five major questions that need to be addressed in any successful integrated conservation-development program. The issues are shown in the following box.

Key Questions	Chair
1. How to implement explicit linkages between conservation and development?	<i>Salve Narvadez</i>
2. What are the best ways to deploy community organizing in an ICDP	<i>Rainero Niese</i>
3. How can top-down and bottom-up approaches be balanced in developing and managing an ICDP?	<i>John Dalton</i>
4. How does an ICDP cope with in-migration and the presence of landless families?	<i>Boy Tan</i>
5. How can ancestral land claims be reconciled with local government jurisdiction in an ICDP?	<i>Delbert Rice</i>

Group I: How to implement explicit linkages between conservation and development?

The group identified three key steps involved in the development of successful linkages between conservation and development. These are to:

1. Define and recognize the roles and contributions of the key players or stake holders in conservation and development,
2. Develop the commitment of the stakeholders through a carefully constructed and explicit social contract in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding or Agreement (MOU/MOA), and
3. Continuous monitoring and evaluation of progress and problems in implementation of the agreement.

They proposed the following table which outlines the leadership roles of the various stakeholders in different aspects of the program, including policy formulation, policy implementation, and resource mobilization.

Stakeholder leadership and participation in the various phases of an ICDP

Stakeholder	Policy Formulation	Planning	Policy Implementation				Resources			
			Management		Fieldwork		Manpower			
			PAMB	Community Organizing	Community	Technical	Labor	Technical	Financial	Non-cash
GO's/LGU's	L	L	L		R	L		L	L	
PO's/Communities	R	R	R	L	R	IK	L			L
NGO's/Private	R	R	R		L	R		L	L	

Legend: L-Leader, R-Representative, IK-Indigenous knowledge

Group 2: What are the best ways to deploy community organizing in an ICDP?

The group proposed the following outline of activities to ensure effective community organization in support of an ICDP.

Elements of Effective Community Organization for Buffer Zone Protection

- A. Site Identification
 - Village Characterization
e.g. RRA, RSA, PLLA, etc.
- B. Community Preparation
 1. Coordination
 - a. Provincial Level
 - b. Municipal Level
 - c. Barangay Level
 2. Community Immersion/Integration
 - a. Associate and live with the community
 - b. Establish good relationship
 - b.1. Barangay officials/leaders
 - b.2. Community as a whole
 3. Consultation/Information Drive
 - a. Barangay Officials
 - b. Community/Sitio Level
 4. Identification of Potential Community Leaders

- C. Organizational Strengthening
 - 1. Conduct/Facilitate consultation/seminar workshop/training experiences with barangay officials/small group organization or "hugpongs"
 - 2. Original building of capacity
 - a. Objective and goal setting
- D. Design Intervention or Alternatives
 - 1. Identification of priorities
 - 2. Project proposal-making
- E. Project Implementation
 - 1. Implementation of the planned projects
- F. Monitoring/Evaluation
- G. Phase Out

Group 3: How can top-down with bottom-up approaches be balanced in developing and managing an ICDP?

One of the most difficult dilemmas faced by ICDPs is how to cope with the differences between a 'top-down' and 'bottom-up' model of decision-making. Large projects, with their centralized bureaucracies, tend to practice a top-down approach. Non-governmental organizations typically use a 'bottom-up' model, building more slowly and flexibly from a small base. Ideally, any large ICDP needs to be organized so as to benefit from the advantages inherent in both models.

The group proposed the following outline of activities to balance these two approaches.

- A. Planning and Programming " 2 levels and 2 stages community/village framework and action planning"
 - 1. Bottom-up
 - sitio and interest groups consultations and planning sessions
 - integrate and prepare overall village framework and action plans "to include community consultation (what , when, how, who will monitor)"
 - validate and approved by BDC etc.
 - 2. Top-down
 - MPDO/ Agencies called to planning sessions (use situationers as base)
 - prepare framework plan
 - 3. Alignment workshop
 - representatives of both groups meet to align framework and action plans
 - with business sector represented
 - differences reconciled in favor of the community

B. Checks and Balances Process

1. Process of agreeing on situations build understanding of other perspective and other concerns enables agreement on priorities on action plans.
2. Alignment sessions
3. Mutual monitoring of performance
4. Guidelines for planning at each level
5. Work at linkages

C. Implementing and Monitoring

1. Bottom-up
 - for development management group
 - priority action plan - small work program
 - start small, use key communities on farm demos
 - no big deals/big money
 - community remain in control of implementation
 - agencies provide appropriate support services on time including marketing
 - inputs localized as much as possible
2. Top-down
 - action plan to provide services to community
3. Monitoring
 - simple indicators
 - aggregated and reported up
 - agency/LGU visits

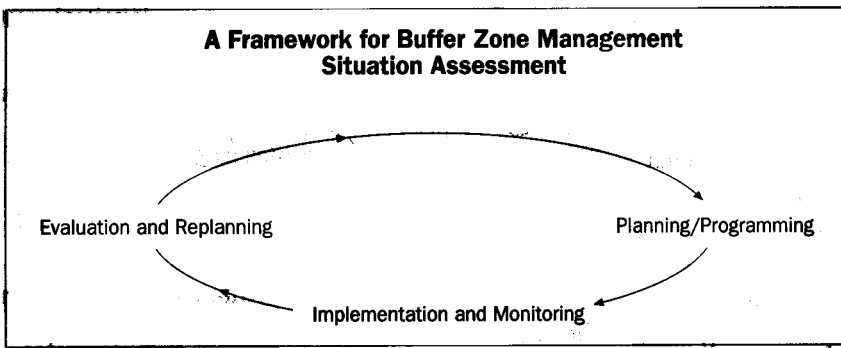
D. Evaluation and Replanning

1. Bottom-up
 - draw out experiences (workshop/field visits)
 - document and review learnings
 - agree on adjustments to framework plan
 - action plan for next year
 - repeat at barangay level
2. Top-down
 - draw out experiences
 - document learnings
 - agree on adjustments to framework plan
 - action plan for next year with community action plans as basis
 - agree on performance awards

Process : Participatory/collaborative workshop

Focus : Buffer zone-people in it

Facilitators : Task Force (PAS/Host NGO)



E. Situation Assessment

- From community : Sketch map, landuse/practices, time line, planting calendar house hold surveys (PRA)
- From LGU/Agency : Maps, LGU / Agency profiles, resource survey information (GIS)
- Process
 1. Conducted initially in small groups (sitios/ common interest)
 - then aggregated and validated at community/village level and approved by BDC
 2. Workshop of multi-agency at municipal level to gather data and agree on situation
 - supported by provincial data (PPDO/PEO)

Group 4: How does an ICDP cope with in-migration and the presence of landless families?

The ICDP approach gives real impetus to addressing the needs of the poorest households and the landless in remote upland areas. Biodiversity conservation is a cause that helps justify more attention and support for programs that directly benefit the poorest of the poor.

The group developed the following list of issues and activities to assist in controlling migration into buffer zone areas.

Migration and Landless Farmers

Measures to control in-migration

- Census and registration of park occupants
- Community-enforced limitations on land transfers
- Strong enforcement of remaining intact areas
- Health care, nutrition and sanitation (filling existing demand for family planning)

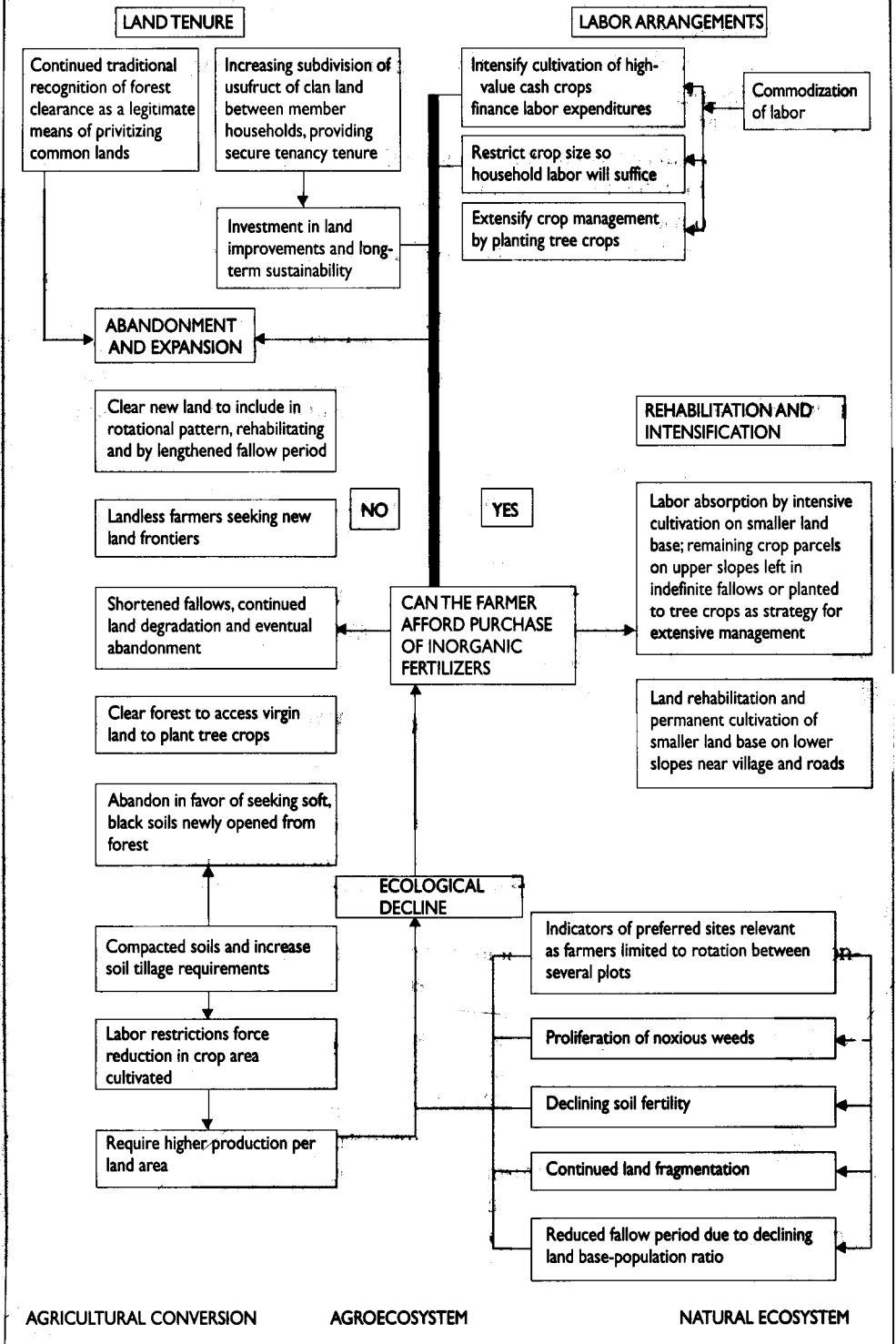
- Linkage with other agencies (e.g. CARP could settle landless farmers in less ecologically sensitive areas)
- Resolve peace and order issues that are prompting in-migration
- Effective land reform
- Recognize ancestral (CADC and CALC) domain claims and long-established tenured migrants

Opportunities to reduce local population growth

- Skills training for other livelihood option (non formal education)
- Intensified land use
- Promotion of non-farm economic sectors-job and income (on-site and off-site)
e.g. post-harvest processing
- Emphasis education as means of increasing opportunities

The group presented the following table to illustrate the ways that land tenure interacts with farmer resources and ecological decline in a buffer zone situation.

The interaction between land tenure, farmer resources, and ecological decline in a buffer zone



Group 5: How can ancestral land claims be reconciled with local government jurisdiction in an ICDP?

The National Integrated Protected Areas System Act recognizes the ancestral land claims of indigenous cultural communities residing within protected areas. It stipulates procedures for the formal ratification of specific ancestral land claims. In protected areas where indigenous cultural communities are recognized, they are to be directly involved in the formulation and execution of management plans for the protected area and buffer zones.

The present option for recognition of ancestral domain claims is the Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claims (CADC). The passage of further legislation in support of titling ancestral domains is difficult given the present composition in Congress. Therefore, the practical approach is to work toward a CADC and the development of a successful management plan as the basis for land titling or a trust deed in the future.

Local government jurisdiction can best be reconciled by linking local indigenous peoples' communities through their becoming local government officials. The municipal government is responsible for municipal development plans. The indigenous people are responsible for their ancestral domain management plan. There is need to provide a venue for municipal councils to dialog with indigenous people's communities for integration of these respective plans.

The plenary discussions pointed out that the composition of the Protected Areas Management Boards (PAMB) introduces great constraints in managing effective linkages between local government and indigenous communities. There are many government representatives on the PAMB, but few representatives from the indigenous cultural communities and the NGOs. This makes it all but impossible for equitability in dialog between the stakeholders on each side.

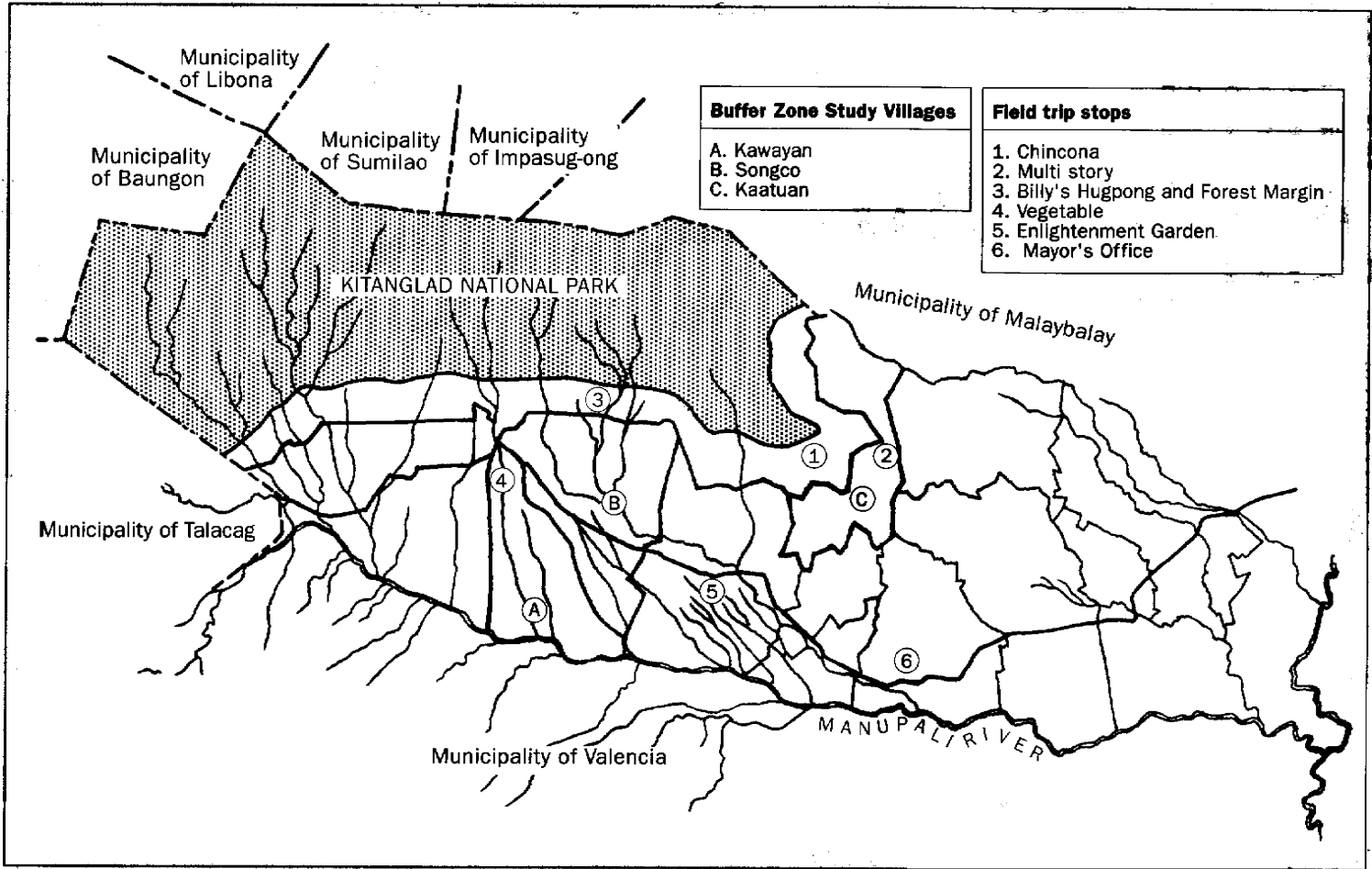
Field Trip to the Buffer Zone of Kitanglad National Park

The field trip provided the participants with an opportunity to see the buffer zone conditions for Kitanglad National Park in the watershed of the Manupali River in the municipality of Lantapan, Bukidnon; and to review the activities of the SANREM research project in assembling the elements of a conservation-development strategy. The map on the following page shows the various stops along the way.

The group arrived by bus in Lantapan from the Central Mindanao University campus. They were initially briefed at the Lantapan Municipal complex and SANREM site coordinating office by Ms. Consuelo del Castillo, acting site coordinator. She made introductions and explained SANREM's participatory methodology, with emphasis on the role of Community Advisory Committee.

The participants disembarked in Barangay Sungco and hiked up to the buffer zone area below the forest margin at Sitio Bol-ogan. Dr. Victor Amoroso spoke about the high levels of biodiversity found in the biological surveys in the Mt. Kitanglad range. Mr. Felix Mirasol of the Regional Office of DENR, who is responsible for park protection, briefed the group on some of the key constraints to park boundary enforcement. Mr. Romy Banaynal discussed the strategy of SANREM in working through the neighborhood farmer work groups or *hugpongs* to forge grassroots approaches to environmental consciousness and farming systems development. The group observed the remnant stands of previous government reforestation efforts in the buffer zone, and the food and vegetable cropping systems which often alternate with imperata (*cogon*) grass fallows. They passed by a number of farms where agroforestry systems are emerging.

In Barangay Cawayan the group was briefed by Mr. Edgar Testa, the SANREM community development facilitator about the development of six local *hugpongs*, and saw an outstanding model of diversified farming initiated by Mang Anudon. Edgar explained that a large percentage of the population in this village was of Igorot ethnicity, derived from migrants from the central Cordillera Mountains in Luzon, that came here to take advantage of the high elevations (above 600 meters) to establish temperate vegetable farms. Potatoes and tomatoes are among the major vegetable crops grown. Much of the land was initially cleared by the native Talaandig people, who have typically rented land to the Igorots.



Lunch was served at the SANREM-COPARD office in Sungco. At the campus of the San Hermenegildo Agro-Industrial School (SHAISI) the group visited an 'Enlightenment Garden' and had a demonstration on the use of the A-frame to lay out contour hedgerows. They then visited a diversified farm with contour hedgerows and a range of livestock enterprises; an example of a farmer initiative that both increases diversity and income simultaneously.

Next, they traveled by bus to the hydro-electric power plant of the National Power Corporation on the Pulangi River (of which the Manupali is a tributary) some 60 km further south. Ms. Elizabeth Cruz, watershed management specialist, explained the serious siltation problems of the reservoir, and their conservation and rehabilitation programs. They are assisting hundreds of farmers to install contour hedgerows and reforest parts of their farms.

Workshop Program

August 7, 1995

Morning

Participant's arrival at Cagayan de Oro City Airport and travel by bus to Central Mindanao University, Musuan, Bukidnon.

Day 1–August 8, 1995

Morning

0700-0830	Registration	
0830-0930	Opening Program	
	Invocation	Dr. Jose Sargento
	Introduction of Participants	Dr. Rogelio Serrano
	Welcome Address	Dr. Jaime Gellor
	Singing of the Philippine National Anthem	Ms. Frances Pagobo
	Opening Remarks	Dr. William Dar
	Workshop Objectives	Dr. Dennis Garrity
0930-1000	Workshop Briefing	
1015-1045	Paper Presentation: <i>Buffer Zone Management and Agroforestry: Some Lessons from a Global Perspective</i>	Dr. Dennis Garrity
1045-1115	Paper Presentation: <i>Stabilizing Upland Agroecosystems to Protect National Park Buffer Zones</i>	Mr. Malcolm Cairns
1115-1145	Paper Presentation: <i>The Community Forestry Program: Initial Experiences in Field Implementation</i>	Mr. Buenaventura Dolom
1200-1300	Lunch	
<i>Afternoon</i>		
1300-1330	Paper Presentation: <i>Buffer Zone Management and Agroforestry: The Ifugao Experience</i>	Dr. Rogelio Serrano
1330-1400	Paper Presentation: <i>The UPLB Experience in the Participatory Planning of Buffer Zones in Mt. Makiling Forestry Reserve</i>	Dr. Jose Sargento
1430-1500	Discussion	
1500-1515	Coffee Break	
1515-1545	Paper Presentation: <i>Talaanding Indigenous Concept of Resource Management</i>	Mr. Victorino Saway
1545-1615	Paper Presentation: <i>Community Organizing Participatory Action Resource Development Research: A Strategy for Buffer Zone Management</i>	Mr. Romeo Banaynal

1615-1715	Discussion
1715-1800	Sharing of other related experiences
1800-1900	Break
1900-2200	Dinner and Fellowship Program

Day 2–August 9, 1995

Field Trip to Kitanglad buffer zone

Day 3–August 10, 1995

Morning

0800-0815	Paper Presentation: <i>The Kalahan Foundation Experience</i>	Rev. Delbert Rice
0815-0830	Paper Presentation: <i>Integrated Area Development in the Interaction Zone of an ICDP Approaches for Kerinci Seblat National Park, Sumatra, Indonesia</i>	Mr. John Dalton
0830-0945	Progress Briefing	
0945-1030	Working Group Session 1	
1030-1035	Coffee Break	
1035-1200	Group Reports	Group presentors
1200-1300	Lunch Break	

Afternoon

1300-1500	Working Group Session 2
1500-1515	Coffee Break
1515-1700	Working Group continue
1700-1900	Preliminary Review of Output
1900-2000	Dinner Break
2000-2200	Fellowship
2200	Evening Break

Day 4 - August 11, 1995

Morning

0700-0800	Breakfast	
0800-1000	Workshop Group Output Review (Working Group Session 2 Groups # 1 to 4)	Group presentors
1000-1015	Coffee Break	
1015-1200	Preparation of Working group Presentations	
1200-1300	Lunch Break with Government officials and Private Sectors' representatives	
1300-1700	Presentation of Workshop Output and Closing Program	

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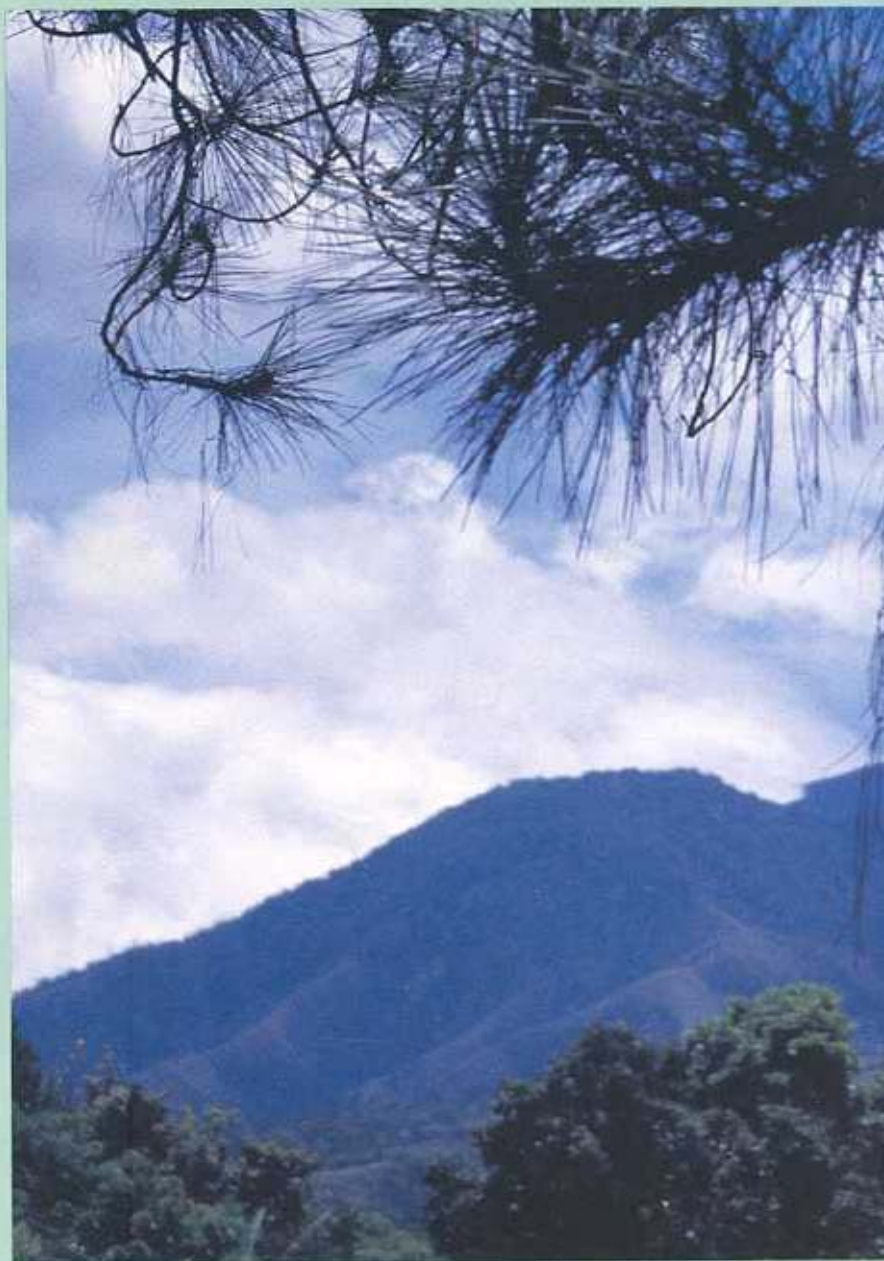
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Some Recent Publications on Buffer Zone Management

- Asian Development Bank. 1995. **Biodiversity Conservation in the Asia and Pacific Region. Constraints and Opportunities.** Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines. 508 p.
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- Wells, Michael, and Katrina Brandon. 1992. **People and Parks. Linking Protected Area Management with Local Communities.** World Bank, Washington DC, USA. 99 p.



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