

Reflections and Recommendations for Support Groups

from the First National ICCA Conference in the Philippines,
March 2012

The ICCA
Consortium



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2012

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**The ICCA
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Cover photos: The Vizcaya mountains, Philippines, courtesy of Vanessa Reid.

Datu Elfranco and Datu ?? at the First National Conference, courtesy of Vanessa Reid.

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Ibugan falls, Vizcaya Mountains/ Vanessa Reid

Acronyms in this document

CADT = Claim Ancestral Domain

DNR = Department of Natural Resources

FPIC = Free, Prior and Informed Consent

ICCAs = Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas and Territories

IPs = Indigenous Peoples

IPO = Indigenous Peoples' Organisation

LCs = Local Communities

NCIP = National Commission on Indigenous Peoples'

PAs = Protected Areas

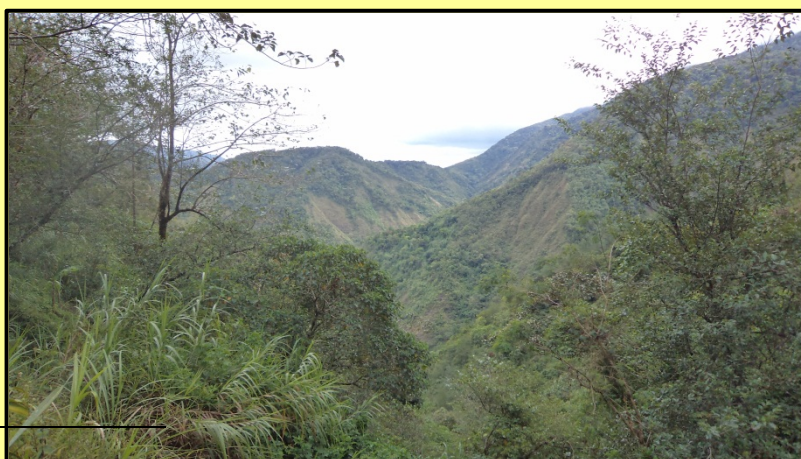
Acknowledgements

The National Conference was organised by the PAWB-DENR-NewCAPP¹, with support from GEF through UNDP, in collaboration with the University of the Philippines and partner NGOs such as PAFID and the Coalition of Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPO) in the Philippines (KASAPI).

Special thanks goes to all those who contributed their knowledge for this four-part report. Particular thanks goes to the Indigenous participants of the National Conference who very enthusiastically shared their advice, recommendations, experiences and wisdom during the interviews. Thanks also goes to the Ikalahan community of Vizcaya Mountains who gave a week of their time to create a photo-story and to share their experience of defending their ICCA against encroaching mining threats.

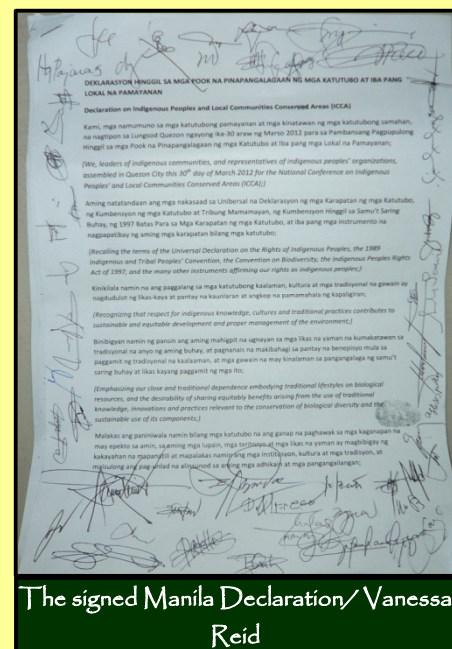
This report was compiled and written by Vanessa Reid, of the ICCA Consortium, with advice and expertise from Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend and input from Dave de Vera and Sam Pedragosa of PAFID. Grazia and Vanessa took the photos within this report.

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Executive Summary

The National Conference on ICCAs (Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas) took place at the University of the Philippines in Manila, from 28-30 March 2012. It was an event of paramount significance for the recognition and support of ICCAs not simply within the Philippines, but within the wider international context also. For the first time, Indigenous Peoples' leaders, local and international NGOs, UN agencies, and cooperation agencies from numerous countries came together with one main purpose: to discuss, explore and analyse the status of ICCAs within the Philippines and to determine the most appropriate next steps for fully recognizing and appropriately supporting them.



The National Conference was a culmination of results from three subnational ICCA workshops involving 185 IPOs in November, 2011. These workshops galvanized understanding of ICCAs among the Indigenous Peoples' (IP) communities, and secured their support for its adoption. Key results included – heightened advocacy by IP groups to support ICCAs and additional expressions of interest for documentation and registration of ICCA in various sites. Another key purpose of the conference was to map out a national strategy framework and direction for ICCA.

ICCAs are considered to be a long-term solution for biodiversity conservation in the Philippines, of which the country is said to harbour more diversity of life than any other country on earth on a per hectare basis. It is in fact one of the 17 mega diverse countries which host 70-80% of the world's biodiversity. Yet, Philippine biodiversity is alarmingly endangered, making it a biodiversity hotspot as well. Hence why NewCAPP () now consider the ICCA issue a top item of their agenda.

The 'Manila declaration - on Indigenous Peoples and Local Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs)' –written and signed at Conference – is a 'further important step forward for the recognition, promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms of indigenous peoples to govern their traditional territories and community conserved areas'. The Manila declaration does not state it will only be NGOs responsible for the process, nor does it state simply governments with all the responsibility, but rather it describes, and hopes for a joint-effort from numerous parties. Within the Manila Declaration there is an action plan required to translate support to ICCA a reality. The action plan has major components:

1. Establishment of partnership structures/ mechanisms (ICCA network/council, national registry, etc.)
2. Documentation, mapping, declaration and registration of ICCAs and resources

3. Policy development for ICCA
4. Capacity development (establishment of School of Living Traditions, integration of TEK in formal school systems, etc.)
5. Financing of ICCA initiatives (PES, etc)

This report provides practical next-steps and recommendations particularly for Support Groups i.e national NGOs like PAFID, KASAPI and NTFP-EP in collaboration with international associations such as The ICCA Consortium and NewCAPP, to get on track with starting the process of fulfilling the action plans, outlined in the Manila declaration, for the purpose of further supporting and providing recognition of ICCAs in Philippines.

This report comes in four parts. Part 1 and 2 is informed from the Conference proceedings and outcomes, whilst part 3 is based upon field research with the Ikalahan community of the Vizcaya Mountains in Northern Luzon, the Philippines, carried out by the ICCA Consortium and PAFID, co-sponsored by UNDP/NewCAPP. Part 4 provides some Lessons Learnt from the Philippines ICCA process thus far for its neighbouring country, Indonesia.

Part 1 provides Recommendations written from the ICCA Consortium perspective for Support Groups and NewCAPP future collaboration, post-conference, suggesting ways to fulfil the action-plan items outlined within the Manila Declaration.

Part 2 provides a summary of Recommendations from interviews with ICCA Philippines IP participants during the National Conference period (28-30 March). These Recommendations are designed to inform Support Groups of exactly what the IPs themselves expect and want to be fulfilled following the Conference.

Part 3 describes a positive ICCA example from the Ikalahan Community of the Vizcaya Mountains, North Luzon, The Philippines. This community have, and continue to actively, protect their ICCA against encroaching threats from mining applications. This part tells their struggle, outlining how strong a governance structure and customary laws can help a community to 'armour' itself against such threats. It also tells of their strategy in which they adopted throughout the process. By telling their story, it is hoped other local communities possibly facing the same threats, can learn from this positive example and decipher how the Philippines IPRA, combined with stronger ICCA enforcement law and practice can help IP/LCs like the Ikalahan to defend their ICCAs.

Part 4 gives recommendations, or 'Lessons Learnt' for Indonesia, from the Philippines context. Seeing as Philippines is 'pioneering' with its IPRA and ICCA approach, arguably there are a number of things Indonesia, as a neighbouring country can adopt. Currently there is a new ICCA initiative in Indonesia to document ICCA case studies in order to provide positive examples of LC/IP conservation, but also to provide recommendations for greater recognition of IPs and LCs by the Indonesian government. This documentation series is an ICCA Consortium collaborative project with national Indonesian NGOs.

The same field research methodology of the photo-story and Resilience and Security Index will be applied to the Indonesian documentation series of which much of the lessons learnt from the Ikalahan experience can be used for the Indonesian case studies.



The signing of the Manila Declaration/ Vanessa Reid

The IPRA and Ancestral Domains

The IPRA was signed into Philippines law on October 29, 1997 by then President Ramos. Hailed as a landmark legislation, the IPRA is the result of various consultations, consolidated bills related to ancestral domains and lands, and international agreements on the recognition of land/domain rights of the IPs. In general, the

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National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
Administrative Order No. 1
Series of 1998

**RULES AND REGULATIONS IMPLEMENTING
REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8371, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
"THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS ACT OF 1997"**

Pursuant to Section 80 of Republic Act No. 8371, otherwise known as "The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997" (IPRA), the following rules and regulations are hereby promulgated for the guidance and compliance of all concerned.

RULE I. PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Section 1. Title. These rules shall be known and cited as "The Rules and Regulations Implementing The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997" (IPRA).

Section 2. Purpose. These rules are hereby promulgated to prescribe the procedures and guidelines for the implementation of Republic Act No. 8371, otherwise known as "The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997" (IPRA) in order to facilitate compliance therewith and achieve the objectives thereof.

Section 3. Declaration of Policy. The State recognizes the inherent dignity and equal and inalienable rights of all members of Philippine society as the foundation of freedom, justice and peace. The rights of indigenous cultural communities / indigenous peoples are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated. It is, therefore, the policy of the state to recognize and promote all individual and collective rights of ICCs/IPs within the framework of national unity and development in accordance with the Constitution and applicable norms and principles.

IPRA seeks to recognize, promote and protect the rights of the IPs, including the Right to Ancestral Domain and Lands; Right to Self-Governance and Empowerment; Social Justice and Human Rights; and the Right to Cultural Integrity. The Conference explored how to use the IPRA to compliment ICCAs and vice-versa.

Part 1: Recommendations from the ICCA Consortium for Support Groups and NewCAPP collaboration

These recommendations are based on the key **action-plan activities** outlined in the **Manila Declaration**, Section 3, part A, B and C, and are intended as a series of guidelines specifically for 'the Support Groups. They are designed to determine what responsibilities each Support Group can, and is capable of assuming and are listed in order of the action-points within the Manila Declaration.

Who are the Support Groups?

Currently the considered Support Groups are PAFID, KASAPI, NTFP-EP, TEBTEBBA, NewCAPP and the ICCA Consortium.

Recommendations from the Manila declaration outlined

These recommendations are targeted specifically for Support Groups, providing ideas on how each one might be involved in the action plan activities stipulated within the Manila Declaration.

Priorities for IP Support Groups

- 'Provide guidance to simplify things'
- 'Recognise and respect the ICCA based on native title or other traditional and cultural indicators'
- 'Respect the spiritual relationship of the IPs'
- 'The IP's capability to manage their ICCAs should be supported; do not invent new systems or processes from somewhere else that will undermine them'
- 'Strengthen the involvement of IPs and their support groups'
- View ICCAs as strategies for protection, management, development and peace-building'
- 'The customary law should be made the highest standard in the policy-making and management of ICCAs'

Establishment of National ICCA Network

- A network created to facilitate the recognition and support for the governance and management of our ICCAs. KASAPI designated as lead organisation and ad-hoc council to coordinate and implement consolidated action-plan until ICCA National Network and Council is established.

Planned activities for the Recognition and Support of ICCAs

- The National Registry for ICCAs in the Philippines: KASAPI, the designated lead organisation and ad-hoc council for this process, should link with the ICCA Global Registry of UNEP-WCMC. NTFP-EP have a number of ICCAs to register within the Registry, particularly Bukidnon (Mintapod) and Quezon (exact area not identified yet).
- Document and map ICCAs for the National Registry: again KASAPI to link with ICCA Global Registry for this process. PAFID also can continue advice and facilitation as they have done so far.
- Formulate policies, establish processes, and develop mechanisms for integrating ICCA plans into national and local development planning:
- School of Living Traditions for integrating traditional knowledge and biodiversity conservation in the school curriculum at all levels: the ICCA Consortium can share with KASAPI examples from Members and Honorary members within its networks of success stories of others who have done this.
- Build capacity for the preparation of an ICCA Capacity Building Development Plan: ICCA Consortium consultants can help with this who have previous experience with developing such plans.
- Pursue schemes such as Payment for Ecological Services (PES) of ICCAs, capacity building and development of alternative livelihoods, among others to raise funds for financing the ICCA plans of the member communities: NTFP-EP have extensive experience with this. other Consortium members can also contribute advice to those IP and LC in need.
- Set-up systems and procedures for the establishment of the National ICCA Network in the Philippines: collaborating NGOs to provide the support, expertise, funds and organisational knowledge to carry out this process.

NewCAPP's role

The purpose of NewCAPP is to expand and diversify the national system of terrestrial protected areas, or new conservation areas, in the Philippines. There were many government offices and support agencies present and signified their support to ICCA. But most were however declaring “general statements”. The challenge now is to translate these general statements (in the Manila Declaration) to more concrete, doable plans. The work of the Philippine ICCA network will be crucial in creating actions out of the conference.

- NewCAPP's pilot sites: Twelve pilot sites have been identified, and preliminary activities are underway to identify and establish conservation areas and develop appropriate management scheme. Two of these sites aim to demonstrate the procedures for ICCA documentation, mapping and registration in the World Conservation Monitoring Center (WCMC), in partnership with IP groups and national NGOs. The establishment of local conservation areas (LCAs) in three municipalities in Polillo group of islands are being documented as an alternative model for 6 LGU managed regime of conservation areas. Lessons

and experiences from earlier DENR-LGU co management agreements in forest lands are also being reviewed as another model for the establishment of LGU-managed conservation areas. An important development was the completion of three subnational ICCA workshops involving 185 IP organizations in November, 2011. These galvanized understanding of ICCAs among the IP communities, and secured their support for its adoption. Key results include – heightened advocacy by IP groups to support ICCA, and additional expressions of interest for documentation and registration of ICCA in various sites.

To help NewCAPP, NGOs should support the process of ensuring the successful completion of two ICCA pilots, and the documentation and translation into useful guidelines and procedures.

Under Outcome 1 of NewCAPP's Annual 2011 Report '*Expansion of national PA system through recognition of new governance regimes and establishment of conservation areas*',

Through networking with relevant organizations, ICCA have been identified as the pathway towards the establishment of an IP managed regime in KBAs, with the aid of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA). See recommendations on proceeding with NewCAPP's pilot sites below.

Further recommendations

- Helping IP communities understand their rights within the **Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA)** in 1997, established for indigenous communities to start claiming ancestral domain rights over areas of land where they have traditionally lived. The IPRA seeks to recognize, promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples. These include the Right to Ancestral Domain and Lands; Right to Self-Governance and Empowerment; Social Justice and Human Rights; and the Right to Cultural Integrity. However, there is not yet a common understanding of basic concepts such as ancestral domain, nor is there harmonization between different laws on protected areas, ancestral domain, and resource use, which limits the potential for ancestral domain lands to contribute to biodiversity conservation effectively. All of the collaborating NGOs must work together to launch a national campaign to raise awareness of the IPRA and how IPs and LCs can benefit from it.
- **ICCAs and Ancestral Domains complementing existing PA system** to be more inclusive for the local communities and IPs surrounding/inhabiting them.
- **Exploring the link between new conservation areas**, including community reserves, PAs established by LGUs, and private reserves – one idea is to work with Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Foundation (PBCF) in the Polilio groups of islands,¹ in which a network of local conservation areas (LCAs) has been successfully established, with financial support and harmonized local legislation by the relevant municipal governments². Explore how this was set-up and how it can be developed further to ICCAs.

² Gatumbato, Errol and William Oliver. 2008. Final Project Report. Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species. Pioneering Community Based Conservation Sites in the Polilio Islands

- Informing CBD of developments with ICCAs: other countries can learn from the Philippines experience
- IUCN Governance matrix to be used for the Philippines: collaborating NGOs can move this process forward.
- Spreading more awareness across the world about positive stories from the Philippines: what Guiding Principles can be learnt to share?

Part 2: Reflections and Recommendations from ICCA Champions



These recommendations are synthesised highlights from interviews with some IP Elders, women and youth participants at the Conference known as ICCA Champions. Their wisdom and insights are vast and so these recommendations mark a gist of what they said. However, despite each of these ‘Champions’ coming from myriad social and cultural backgrounds throughout the Philippines, and with geographical and social differences, most of their recommendations all lead down the same path.

Participants interview questions

- What are your expectations and/or concerns for the Conference?
- How can Support Groups help the IPs in Philippines protect and gain recognition for their ICCAs?
- What is the involvement of youth participation in the community?
- What do you feel, based on presentation heard, is the most effective way to protect your ICCA?
- How can Philippines IPs have better involvement in the UNDRIP and PoWPA process?
- What role, if any, does the church play in your community?

Key Recommendations from participants for the Government and Support Groups

- The conflict between NCIP and DRN must be addresses and differences worked-out. NCIP need to be more active in engaging with IP rights at the ground level, not just theoretically.
- Traditional knowledge and customary systems and practices must have greater recognition by Philippines government .
- Participatory mapping and flora and fauna inventories need to be carried out in all ICCAs. To implement IPRA a first step is to map out the Ancestral Domains/Waters then work from that foundation.
- A unified term for ICCA in the Philippines is needed which can unite IP and LCs together.
- Greater awareness from government of role IPs play in nature conservation, preservation and restoration.
- For IPRA to be effective, more mapping of Ancestral Domains/Water is crucial. These maps provide communities with a legitimate weapon to protect their ICCAs.
- Governments must work, and consult very closely with IP/LC Leaders when drafting policy and implementing initiatives relating to ICCAs.
- IPs, Governments and Support Groups must follow-up and commit to actions outlined in Manila Declaration .
- Make IPRA easy to use for IP communities.
- Empowerment of fellow IPs to conserve their ICCAs – share stories and positive ICCA cases.
- Greater information sharing about the ICCA movement across Philippines (role of facilitating Support Groups)
- IPs/ LCs need freedom in their own governance, supported by the government rather than making it more difficult.
- Intergenerational change: how to involve the youth and engage them to make them feel useful?
- Awareness about IP/LCs role in Climate change prevention and mitigation.
- Key thing we want is recognition
- Platform needed to challenge all players, from Civil Society Organizations, agencies and all branches of the Government – from the Legislative, the Executive, and even the Judicial to sincerely RECOGNIZE and strengthen the roles of the Indigenous Peoples in the agenda of conservation in accordance to their proven centuries-old management tools – their customary laws, traditions, institutions and indigenous spiritualities.
- Issues relating to Illegal entry of migrants, Illegal hunting and fishing, Illegal logging, kaingin (swidden farm) need to have safeguards.
- Need pioneering education strategies to spread an awareness about ICCAs.
- Framework of ICCAs has to come from the bottom-up.
- The role of NCIP is to inform other government agencies what IP rights are, they should be the teachers of the other government departments, of rights of peoples, customary laws and rights, belief systems, knowledge systems.
- DENR has responsibility to protect our forest. For example, in management of PAs, the core of the management should be customary management of which DENR are mandated to support.
- It is the role of leaders to ensure customary laws are implemented and recognised.
- In some cases, Forest Guards are needed to arrest trespassers. More discussion is needed on the effectiveness of direct action and how far IPs and LCs should go.

The participants



Datu Elfranco, Linsahay, Talaandig Community Leader

‘For us, Talaandig people, ICCAs are seen as the Intensive Care Unit or ICU of this dying planet’.

‘What we need more is appropriate recognition’.

Ibu ??????

‘Participatory mapping of Ancestral Domains crucial to empower community’.

‘Women come together as a united front and choose key issues affecting them’.

‘Pleased with the conference overall, but feels DNR and NCIP need to reconcile their differences’.



Rocky D. Valderama, Bayanihan, Maria Aurora, Aurora 3202,

EGONGOT/ILONGOT TRIBE

‘I have a good experience in the conference because I learned that the UN and the Philippine government already recognized the traditional protection of the IPs’.

‘We have already a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) with a vast area of more or less 139,691.00 has. in the provinces of Aurora, Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino. In the province of Aurora, my province where I lived, we have more or less 27,800 has. We are very much lucky because our government awarded it to us, however, we can not protect our Ancestral Domain (AD) because of its wide area considering that we have no resources to use for the monitoring and patrolling of our AD’.

‘We have conducted Information Education Campaign (IEC) regarding protection of our CADT but still we can not curb them. In this regard, we are hoping from our government and support groups to give attention for the protection of our CADT. We have organized volunteer Ancestral Domain Guard (ADG) from our lines to monitor the forest part of our AD. Since they are volunteer we can not compel them to patrol and monitor everyday and night, they just give their time 2 to 3 days to volunteer themselves in guarding our CADT. This limited service of our ADG can not monitor all illegal activities in our CADT’.



Datu Victorino Saway, Talaandig leader, Member of the Steering Committee of KASAPI and key force behind a School of Living Traditions that seeks to integrate traditional knowledge and biodiversity conservation in Mindanao.

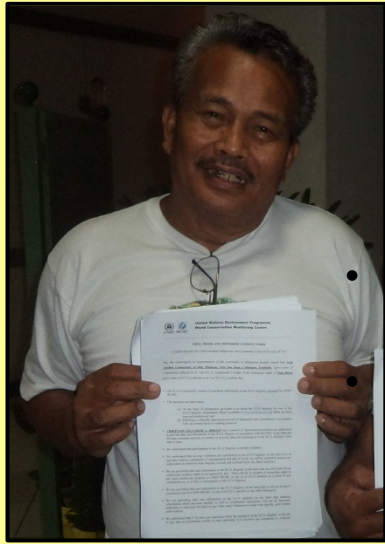
- ‘When we talk about ‘customary-law’ we are talking about ‘self-governance’ because customary law is an identity for us’.

- ‘The role of customary law **MUST** be recognised, and promoted, by the Philippines government’.

- ‘Imposing penalties for those breaking the customary laws is the only real way to ensure they are respected, I.e Saway’s community penalised the National Museum, with the Botanical Institute of Texas, for collecting leaf and plant samples without their Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). Did this by organising Tribal Guards who impose penalty if anyone defies customary law’.

‘Native title means outsiders must ask permission before entering a territory or ICCA of that IP or LC group. ‘It [the courtesy of the visit to the owner of the house], allowing people onto our land the issues is is not about stopping people coming , it is simply about us having the recognition and respect as the protectors of our ancestral domain’.





Datu Salvatore, New San Juan, Cabangan, Zambales.

‘Our community made the first Ancestral Domain claim in the Philippines under the DNR and now we are currently applying for a CADT’.

- ‘3D participatory-mapping, resource inventory mapping and forest transects all facilitated by PAFID and highly successful thus far’.

‘Crucial we have ‘Peace-building passage’ written into the Philippines IPRA’.
‘Four other tribes have visited their ICCA already to share their experiences’.

Datu Ampuan, Balmar Menuvu ICCA, Kalatungan Range National Park, Philippines.

‘Our ICCA is strong due our unified ‘Council of Elders, where management decisions are made.’

‘Important to merge scientific ‘modern’ knowledge with traditional knowledge for greater legitimacy’.



Datu Rodino C. Domogoy and Datu Alfredo M. Domogoy, Sote Community, from MATRICOSO NGO, Sote, Philippines.

Rodino and Alfredo are community leaders and protect their Ancestral Domain (ICCA) of 13,000 hectares, falling under category VI of the IUCN PA management category.

Main concern in the future of their children.

- They want to create sustainable livelihood options for the future generations.
- They have a ‘Council of Elders’ who make all the key decisions.
- Women and youth group.
- The issue is outsiders and lack of recognition to ask permission when people enter their land.

Part 3: An ICCA success story; The Ikalahan and their ICCA



'If you give your people responsibility, they will take it seriously'.

Sam Balinhawang, Executive Officer of the Kalahan Educational Foundation (KES)

The Kalahan are an IP community living in the Nueva Vizcaya Mountains in North Luzon, the Philippines. For generations they have protected and maintained their Ancestral Domain, referred to originally by their ancestors as Kuyanmi, roughly translatable to: 'It is Ours'. Their Kuyanmi can be defined, in a broader conservation context, as an ICCA.

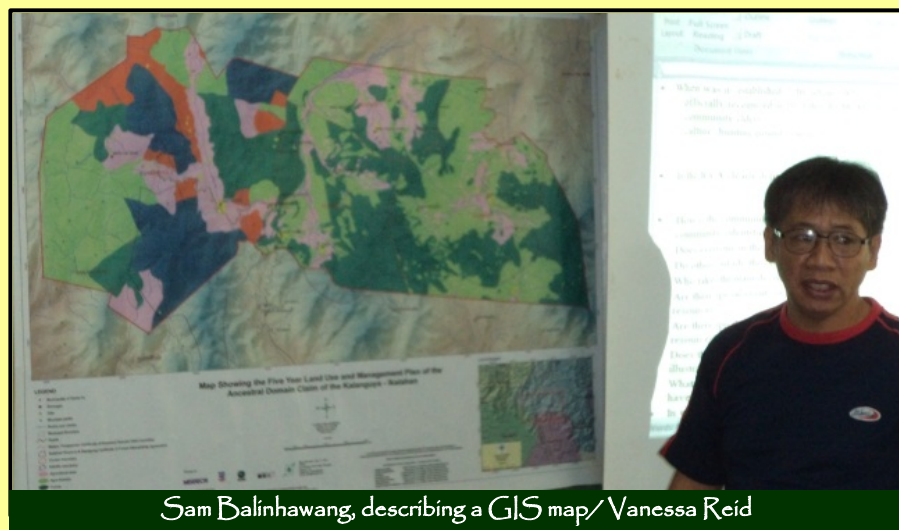
There are **three defining characteristics** to determine an ICCA, of which the Ikalahan Kuyanmi fulfils all of:

1. A specific indigenous people or local community is **closely "concerned"** about the area (related to it culturally and/or because of livelihoods)
2. Such people or community takes (de jure or de facto the **main management decisions** regarding the territory, area and natural resources.
3. The voluntary management decisions and efforts of such communities **achieve conservation results** (although their intention may not be necessarily related to conservation but to spirituality, security, satisfaction of local needs, etc.)

Why the Kalahan?

Sam Balinhawang, Executive Officer of the Kalahan Educational Foundation (KES) attended the ICCA National Conference as a representative of his Ikalahan community. This report describes the Kalahan story through Sam's eyes (at the Conference) and also by Kalahan community members during a research field visit conducted by the ICCA Consortium (Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend and Vanessa Reid) and PAFID (Dave de Vera and Sam Pedragosa), and sponsored by NewCAPP. The Kalahan provide a positive example of an IP community actively protecting their ICCA against external, encroaching threats. In their case, these threats have manifested in the form of multiple mining applications. The Kalahan are severely dependent on their ICCA for both their livelihoods and their social and cultural well-being and so ensuring its security is of paramount importance to them.

This report outlines the process the Kalahan have gone through to protect their ICCA and provides advice and lessons learnt for other LC/IP communities facing similar threats. It explores some of the reasons behind their successes, but also highlights the dramatic shifts needed by the Philippines government and Support Groups to help these communities gain the recognition and support they deserve.



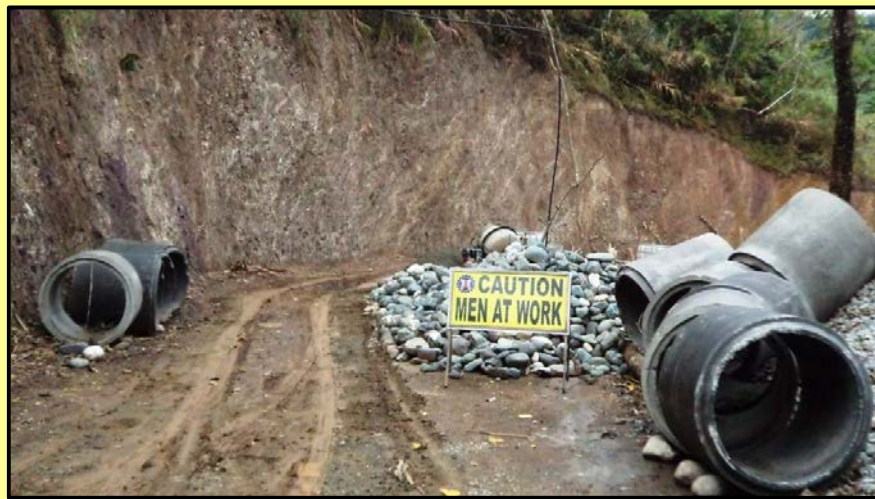
Mining threats and the Ikalahan

Indiscriminate mining operations undeniably threaten ecological sustainability. The Philippines is considered fifth most highly mineralized country in the world. It is a significant producer of gold, copper, nickel and chromite and has in the recent past ranked among the world's top 10 producers³. It is also abundant in non-metallic and industrial minerals such as marble, limestone, clay, feldspar and aggregates. Since key provisions of the Mining Code were upheld by the Supreme Court in 2004, there has been a heavy influx of mining activity and investment; as of 2007, some 124 Mineral Production Sharing Agreements (MPSA) and around 4 Financial and Technical Assistance Agreements (FTAAs) had been issued (DENR-MGB 2011). The threat is compounded by the fact that most of the country's priority conservation areas sit on top of huge mineral reserves. Thus, there are many areas of significant biodiversity with overlapping tenurial instruments, and with conflicting land uses and management objectives⁴.

³ NewCAPP publication

⁴ Threats to Philippine bio-diversity, NewCAPP publication, <http://www.newcapp.org/about-philippine-biodiversity.php>

The Kuyanmi sits directly upon land rich in gold and copper. This has lead mining companies, the likes of Titian Mining⁵, to enter the Kuyanmi and apply for multiple mining applications over the past five years. In fact, they are currently enlarging a road, which winds through the Kunayami, to accommodate large mining machinery. The issues is that mining companies have rights to water, timber rights,



Titian Mining equipment lining the road through the Kuyanmi/ Vanessa Reid

access rights, rights to move obstacles] .e

people's houses and they are using this to their advantage in Ikalahan. The Philippine government, as of today, has yet to come up with a new mining policy. The much anticipated Executive Order that is expected to lay down new mining policies pending the enactment of new mining legislation, has not yet been issued by the Philippine President. The proposed 25-year mining moratorium, remain as of today, a proposal.



A Kalahan ritual slaughter of a pig/ Vanessa Reid

The Ikalahan's story

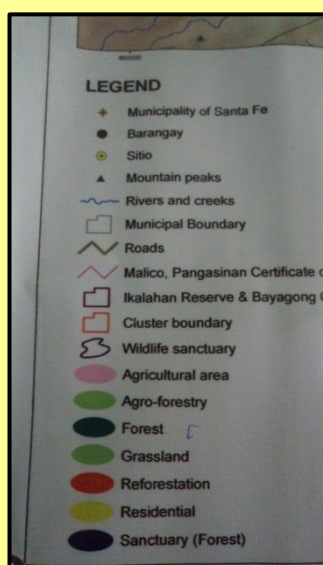
Despite the mining company's continuous efforts this past five years, the Kalahan community have fought back and are successfully defending their ICCA through the strong and constant presence of their traditional customary institution within their community. From the outset of the first mining application the Kalahan stood strong as a community with a united voice. They decided upon an action plan and have upheld it with determined

continuity and are a positive example for others to learn from.



The Kalahan's community organisation

- Establishment of the Kalahan Educational Foundation (KEF) for the community to meet, monitor and make all important decisions.
- Over past two decades the Kalahan created inventories of surrounding flora and fauna and completed rigorous monitoring processes. This included:
 1. Natural Resource Development Program (NRDP) – Protection Policies
 2. Forest Improvement Technology (FIT)
 3. Land Use Management Plan created by the Kalahan at the KES
 4. Measurement of Biomass growth: the Kalahan community measured biomass since 1994 so they could show the mining company the type of bio-diversity they would potentially destroy if they carried on with mining.
 5. Community participatory mapping: this is so empowering for the local community to be able to say where their ICCA is and where it is not. To able to 'prove' where their land is and where it is not.

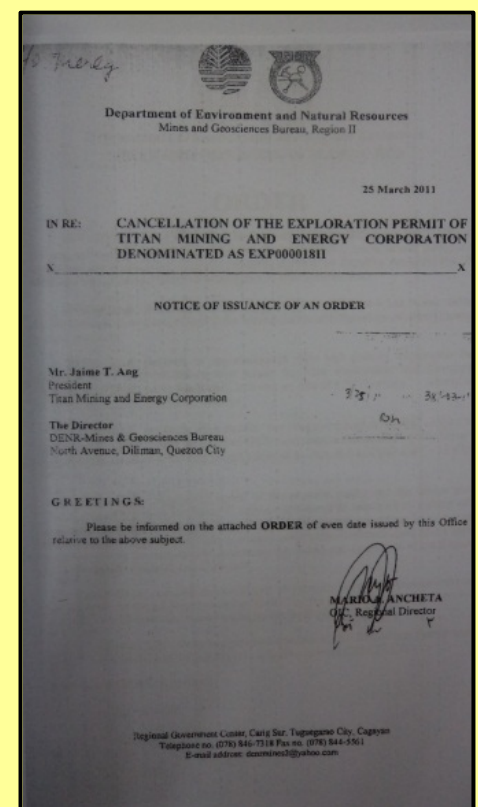


- The Kalahan case the women formed the 'Rural Improvement Club, also known as 'Christian Women's Association'. Women get together to decide on a decision and then propose their decision to the wider group as one unified voice.
- The women initiated a liquor ban – proposed by the women and voted on by consensus.
- The church, Pastor Rice, has helped them promote their culture by the school, the poetry books, the jam business,
- Use the knowledge of the youth: especially of young professionals, such as lawyers and writers to use them
- Strict monitoring system of who enters the community
- Community had a 'Peace Pact' so there is a great deal of trust in the community
- Elders of 'upon' are highly respected in the community



The Kalahan's Direct Actions so far

- In late 2009, the Council of Elders heard of the mining applications and informed the Kalahan community right away. The community met at the Barangay hall in Imugan Falls.
- 2010 'Congressional Inquiry' at the House of Representatives building in Manila.
- Mining Forum was created consisting of Local community members, predominantly of CADT Elders.
- 40 km protest march
- Cancellation document March 2011 where Mining Forum made decision that all CADT holders need to be involved in the decision making process.
- CADT holders Summit, November 2011
- Anti-mining summit, attended by at least 500 participants, February 2012 at the St. Mary's University in Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya. The activity was spearheaded by the barangay officials in the affected communities.



- **ULAN** (Upholding Law and Nature) **paralegal training for Kalahan community**, May 2012 conducted on site in all the four main 'clusters' within the Kalahan ancestral domain.

Next steps

- Members from the Kalahan community could come and share their stories with other communities facing external threats such as mining intrusion and logging. 'People are encouraged when there is a positive example placed in front of them',
- A photo-story and Resilience and Security Index Tool is being carried out with the Kalahan community now. once this is completed, it will then be uploaded to the Consortium site and circulated as far as possible so everyone can hear their story.

Part 4: Lessons learnt from Philippines for Indonesia



Following from an '[ICCAs in Indonesia](#)' [symposium](#) in October 2011, a documentation series proposal is underway to document ten ICCA, high-threat, case studies in Indonesia. This is in conjunction with plans to establish an ICCA Network in Indonesia. The series will be based on the same methodology used by The ICCA Consortium and PAFID when visiting the Kalahan and collecting research on their Kuyanmi. As highlighted so far, the Philippines is a pioneering examples for developments in ICCA recognition and support in South and South-East Asia. The following 'Lessons Learnt' therefore outline ways in which the Indonesian ICCA Network can learn from the Philippines positive outcomes thus far. It also asks some questions for consideration from the Indonesian ICCA Network also.

‘Lessons Learnt’

- **The establishment of IPRA in Indonesia:** How can something like the IPRA be better developed in Indonesia? PAFID, NewCAPP and KASAPI, in collaboration with NTFP-EP can help inform local Indonesian NGOs how to advocate for this.
- **Organising of a national conference on ICCAs in Indonesia:** NewCAPP, PAFID, and KASAPI can provide support and advice to ICCA Consortium, NTFP-EP and other Indonesian national NGOs working on the ICCAs in Indonesia action-plan.
- **Pilot case sites and documentation** to be used for current ICCA Indonesian documentation series proposal currently being developed. Existing Philippines pilot sites, from NewCAPP, could be used as templates.
- **University of the Philippines** to coordinate with Indonesian University and other research institutes to share and explain how the UP got involved, and why, with the ICCA Philippines process.
- **Participatory mapping and flora and fauna inventory is crucial:** other LCs/IPs can learn from the work done by PAFID. ‘The role of the NGO is to facilitate how ideas should come out, to allow opportunities for people to speak out and to determine for themselves what the issues are’⁶.

For more information on ICCAs, visit www.iccaconsortium.org

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**The ICCA
Consortium**

⁶ Giovanni, KASAPI