

# **Participatory Community Forest Monitoring Initiative: Philippine IPs Experience in Tinoc, ifugao**

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# **Background of IPs engagement in REDD+**

- **Even before REDD+ decision, IPs/LCs have effectively and sustainably used and managed the remaining forests and natural resources in their defined territories for generations**
- **With IPs' interdependence on forest ecosystems for its multiple benefits and uses.**
- **Traditional local monitoring systems as integral part of IPs' knowledge systems and customary governance of their territories and resources.**
- **IPs were part of lobby/advocacy group towards the agreement on REDD+ in Bali COP7 in 2007, the Cancun Agreement on REDD+ safeguards, and other related forest/REDD+ decisions and further guidance provided in Warsaw decisions**
- **With REDD+ agreements, IPs continued to use and maximize these decisions for the further recognition, promotion and securing their customary rights to lands, forests and NRM**
- **Reiteration on the full and effective participation/engagement of IPs/forest dependent communities and other stakeholders as crucial in the success of REDD+, within Sustainable Development framework.**

# **Development of CBMIS/PFM and Indicators for Monitoring**

- ◆ **Under CBD and CC/REDD+, IPs developed CBMIS defining indicators relevant to IPs related to:**
  - 1. Lands, territories and resources**
    - **Control over lands, territories and resources**
    - **Recognition of IP tenure rights over territories and forests**
    - **Customary rights/governance and State laws**
  - 2. Traditional Knowledge/ culture and language vitality**
  - 3. Traditional Occupations/livelihoods**
  - 4. Demographics**
  - 5. Well-being**
- ◆ **Within the framework of IPs sustainable self-determined development (IPSSDD)**
- ◆ **Securing land / forest rights and recognition of resource management by IPs/forest dependent peoples are increasingly recognized as a low-cost strategy to REDD+, CC adaptation and mitigation, and SD.**

# **IPs initiatives in the development of CBMIS, including PFM/SIS on REDD+**

- Global Partnership of IPs on CC, Forests and Sustainable Development among 17 partners within 13 countries implementing CBMIS within the framework of IP-SSDD**
- With the Cancun Safeguards on REDD+ and CBD Nagoya Protocol and Aichi Targets, IPs further developed Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems (CBMIS)**
- Integrated subnational PFM (as part of CBMIS); and on how this will contribute to NFMS, Safeguard Information Systems, CBD Targets, among others**
- Considered as low-cost, effective strategy with community ownership on the sustainable use and management of forests and NR, as a contribution in reducing forest carbon emissions from forests**
- Part of the IP global partnership are Philippine partners and pilot areas in Tinoc, Ifugao and Manipungol, Compostela Valley which both have their CADTs, overlapping with declared protected areas (Mount Pulag and Mount Kanduyog) within their territories**



**Philippine Case: Tinoc, Ifugao with 50-80% forest cover of its land area**





**Tinoc, Ifugao is peopled by the Kalanguya IPs with about 13,000 population**





# Rice Culture within Agro-forestry area







**(Inum-an)  
Rotational  
Agricultural  
lands**



Invasion of commercial vegetable production, chemical-based farming since the mid-90's







Participatory Community Mapping including Forest Cover and other Land Use classification (2010-2014)



Land Use Classification (2010-2014)	Tenure	Land Area	%
Kabel-ewan [watershed conserved areas]	Common, shared	22,028.54	59.13
Kiyewan [woodlot]	Communal	5,724.63	15.37
Muyung [woodlot]	Family-forest		
Inum-an/kinabba [shifting cultivation]	Usufruct	531.00	1.43
<i>Katah-taaawan</i> [hunting areas]	Communal	5,381.55	14.44
Pahyew [ricelands)	Private lands	922.26	2.48
<b>Homesites</b>	** privatized**	284.25	.76
<b><i>Galdin [commercial farming area]</i></b>	<b>privatized</b>	<b>2,384.54</b>	<b>6.40</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>37,256.73</b>	<b>100</b>

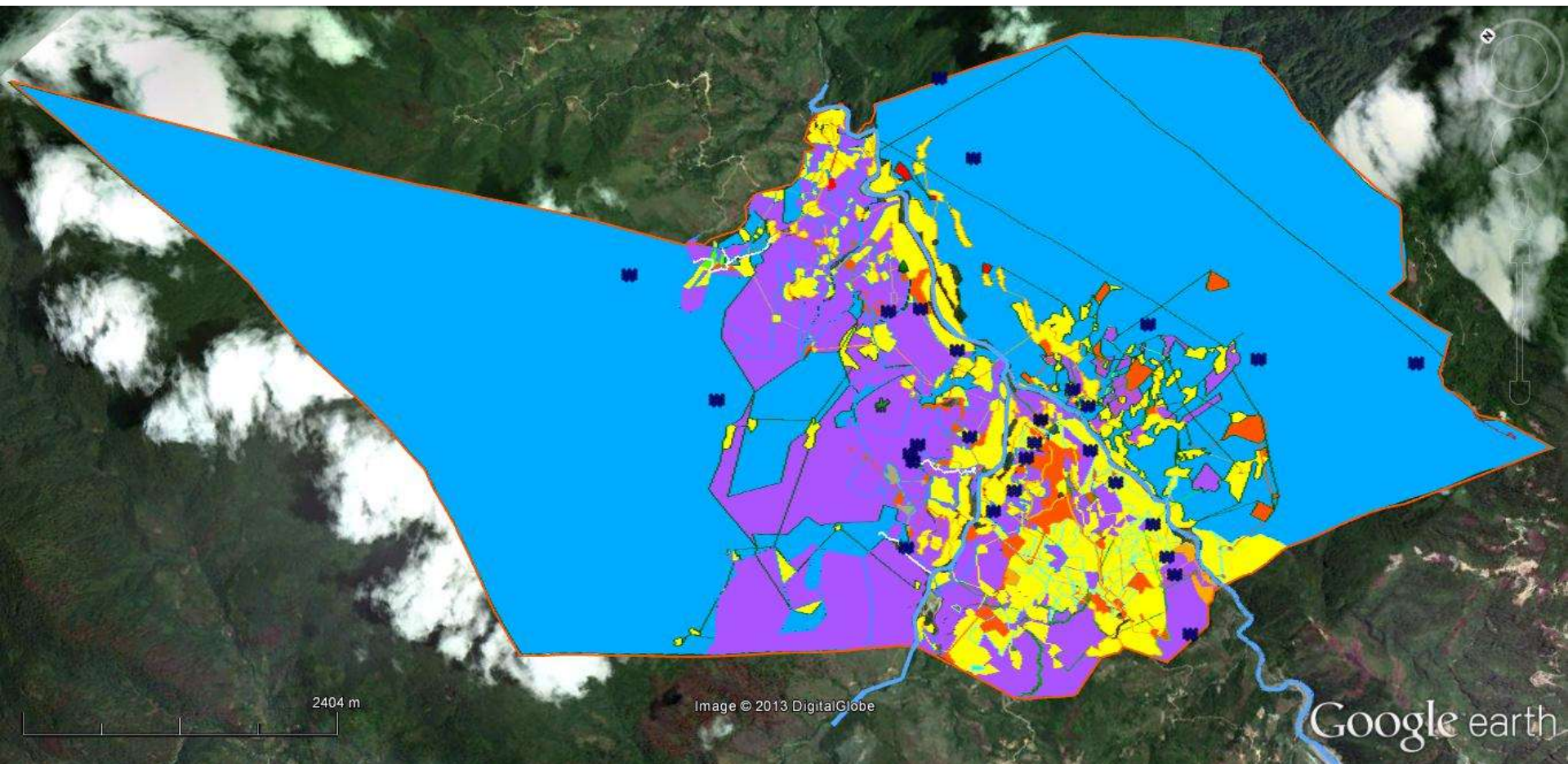
# **Motivations of IPs in conducting mapping and land use classification and other studies**

- ◆ **Demarcating and securing land of the commons**
- ◆ **Defining the **MORE** conserved/protected areas**
- ◆ **Strengthening local / community land-use management and implementation**
- ◆ **Innovations and technology development (on the *development of production areas*)**
- ◆ **Review of customary laws and State laws on lands and resource use towards effective governance and implementation**
- ◆ **Ownership of information as basis for territorial management and development plans**
- ◆ **Capacity building on use of other tools and technologies for participatory mapping, land use classification, planning and monitoring**



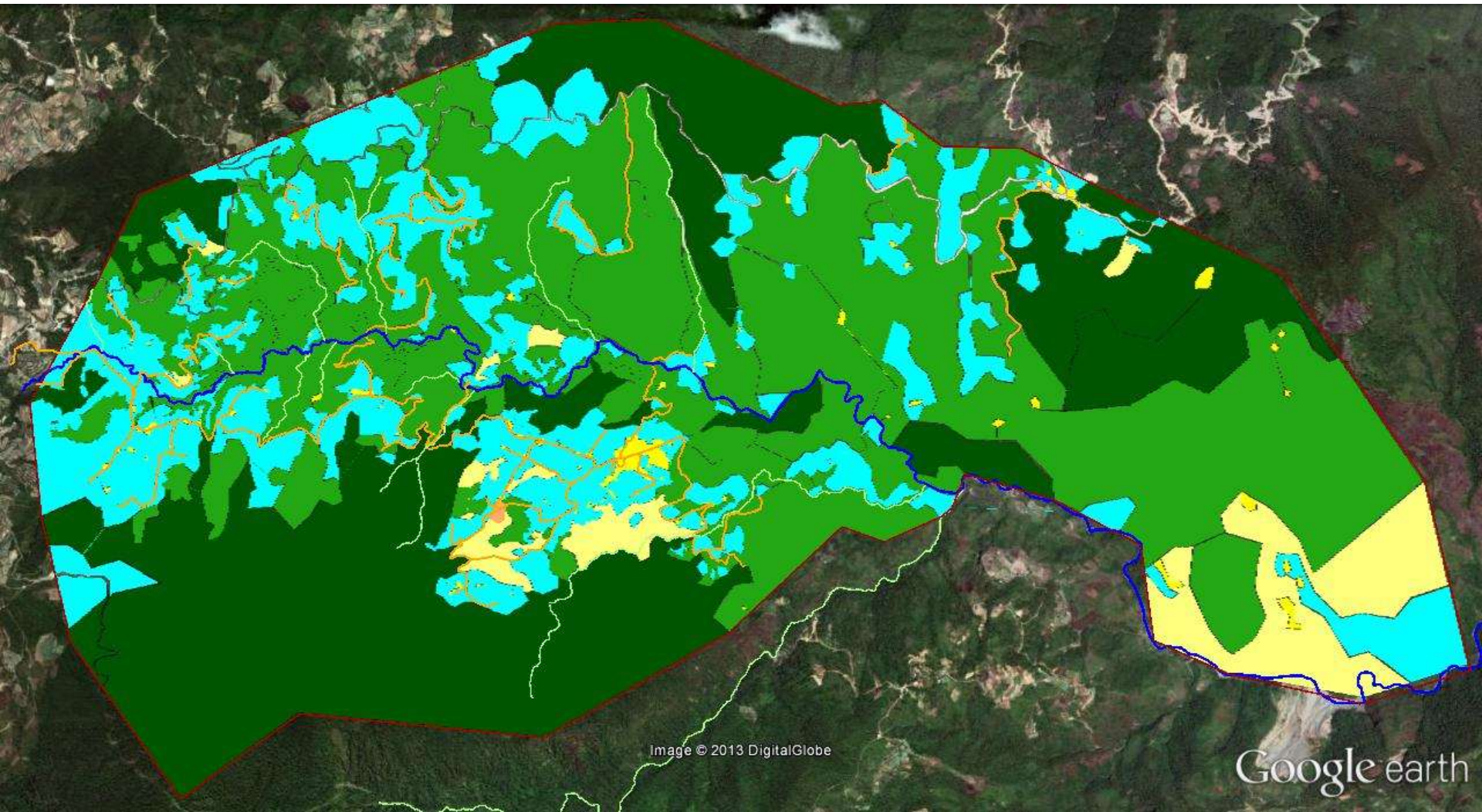
# Wangwang : Primarily traditional

Blue color	Demarcated protected areas and land of commons
Violet color	Demarcated additional land of the commons
Yellow	Production sites for increased productivity



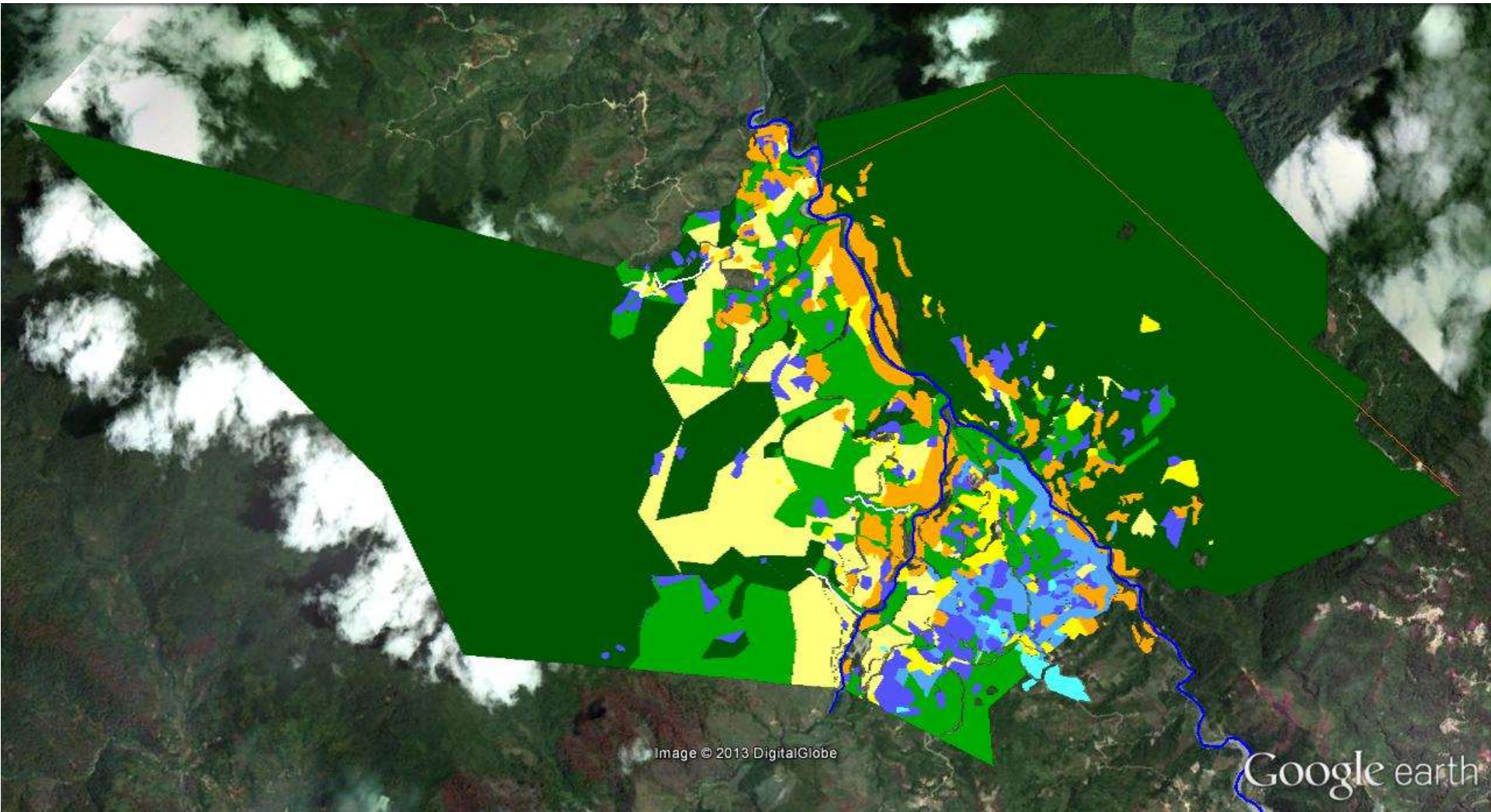


# Tukucan (dominantly vegetable farming)





# Wangwang: Present Land Use



		a)
<b>14</b>	<b>Restoration of livelihoods and well-being</b>	<b>XXX</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Restorations of degraded ecosystems</b>	<b>XX</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Innovations on knowledge and practices</b>	<b>XXXX</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Knowledge based on biodiversity values are improved</b>	<b>XXX</b>

**a) Indicators for initial assessment on results, in a range of 1 to 5**



# **Challenges in incorporating local/subnational PCM into NFMS/SIS**

- **Conducting local/subnational resource mapping exercises are initiated by IP communities for strengthening their own land use management and development plans, and not necessarily as PFM**
- **Land use/classifications by IPs are in accordance to traditional land uses and may not necessarily fit in to national forest/land classifications**
- **PFM/mapping and studies conducted by IPOs/NGOs are independent of NFMS, but may contribute to ground-based forest information and validation of data on forest areas and changes**
- **National REDD+ unit is still in the process of developing NFMS/SIS, however, it is being done collaboration with IPOs/NGOs and other stakeholders**

# **Opportunities and contributions of PFM/CBMIS for monitoring REDD+ Safeguards and NCBs of forests, CC and SD interventions**

- **Existing legal framework on the recognition of IP rights (IPRA in the Philippines) helps to facilitate mapping and resource inventories within customary forests and ancestral domains**
- **IPs/LCs are able to do their own forest inventory and monitoring through participatory mapping/PFM/CBMIS with use of technologies**
- **Effective collaboration with government (DENR-FMB/CCC, etc.) and other NGOs on the development of the National Strategy on REDD+, defining NCBs, SIS, Aichi Targets, among others**
- **Effective engagement of IPs and other stakeholders in Climate Change, REDD+, CBD and other processes at national, regional and global levels**
- **IPs engagement in the REDD+ processes including PFM at all levels is primarily motivated by the implementation of REDD+ safeguards and the inclusion of NCBs, and not necessarily on the RBPs.**
- **Finally, IPs/LCs should be included in REDD+ processes at all levels. There can be no successful REDD+ and sustainable development if the rights of those who have sustainably used and managed the remaining forests and natural resources are not respected, protected and fulfilled.**





*Iyaman*  
**THANK YOU!**

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