

Strengthening Indigenous Peoples' Capacities and Partnership of Government Agencies and Stakeholders towards Security of Land Tenure

TFM-ILC/GLTN






International Land Coalition: A global alliance

- A global alliance to promote secure and equitable access to and control over land for women and men
- Vision: *Secure and equitable access to and control over land reduces poverty and contributes to identity, dignity and inclusion*
- Global Secretariat hosted at IFAD (Rome)
- Regional Nodes: Manila (Asia), Kigali (Africa), Lima (Latin America)
- Focus on policy dialogue, knowledge generation, capacity building and advocacy

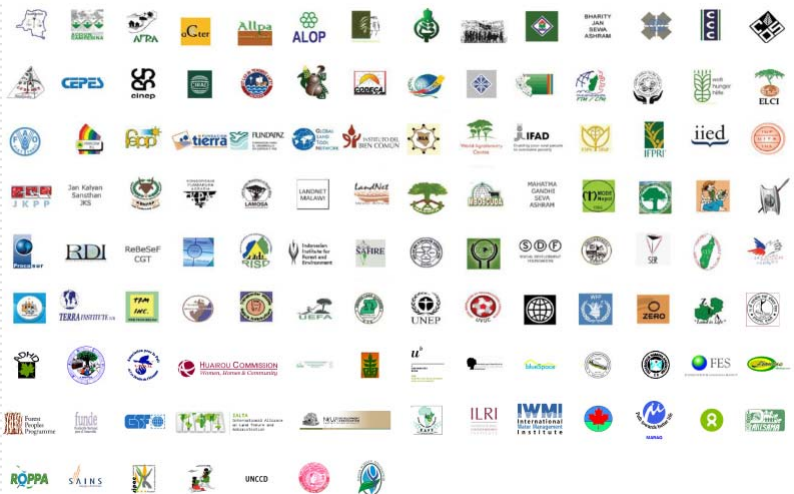
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dialogue
land concentration
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118 members, including intergovernmental organisations, farmers' organisations, research institutes, NGOs and CBOs



10 IP communities
(31,577 hectares and 5,530 IP beneficiaries)
 in Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) areas

- **8 communities** – Bukidnon
- **2 communities** – Agusan del Sur



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- The project is located in large areas in the provinces of **Bukidnon** and **Agusan del Sur** considered damaged and untenured forestlands inhabited by farmers and Indigenous Peoples (Higaonons, Manobos and Mamanwas)
- In Bukidnon and Agusan del Sur, IPs are trapped in a miserable economic condition where a person earns an average gross monthly income of PhP 2,230 which is very far below the Philippine poverty threshold of PhP 50 (USD1) per day.

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- **Bukidnon** is located in Northern Mindanao with a total land area of 829,378 hectares, 80% (669,576 hectares) of which are forest lands;
 - Out 669,576 hectares, 187,548 hectares are classified as production forests; the remaining 481,978 hectares is protection forest
 - Of the 187,548 hectares of public forest still open for application of public tenure instruments; only 14.38% or 27,977 has have CBFMA.
- **Agusan del Sur** is part of CARAGA which is the poorest region in the country with a total land area of 1,913,84 hectares, 75% (1,008,420 hectares) of which is production forest
 - Only 20.18% of the available area have CBFMA while the 26.10% are with CADC. 16% of production forest or approximately 161,357 hectares can still be subject to tenurial applications;

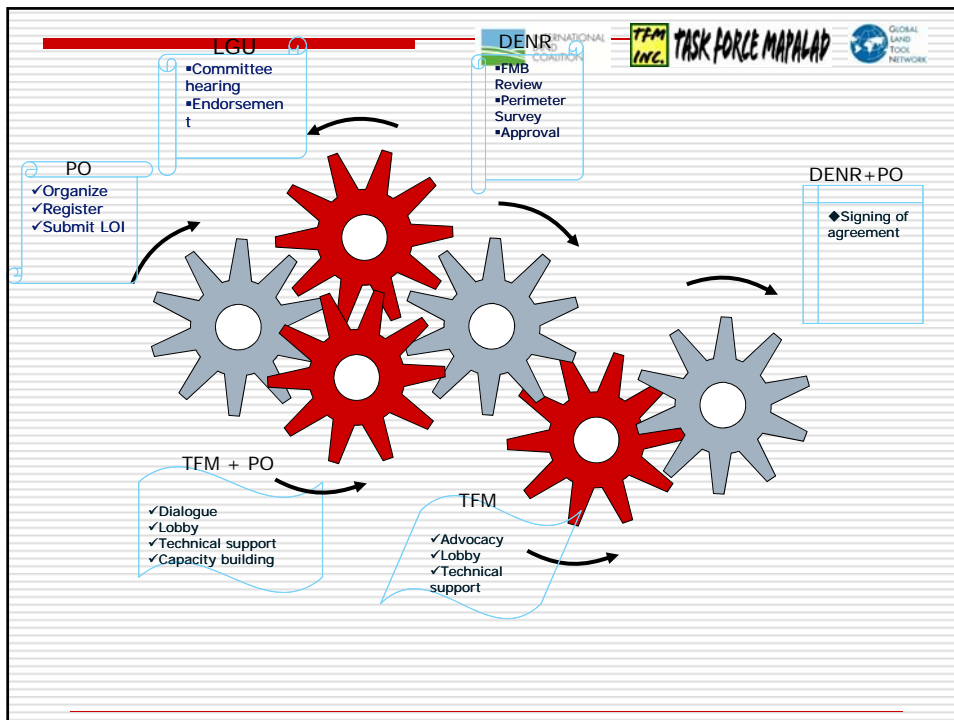
- existence of land tenure instruments for public lands (CBFM, CARP and CADT)
- IP communities are not organized and unaware of the CBFM program. This is exploited by some corporations/ large businesses who defy guidelines of Free Prior and Informed Consent and encroach the area.
- By law, IP organizations apply for CADT – ancestral domain title that secures ownership. But processing is sluggish and costly (*NCIP's budget is limited to process only 1 CADT per province per year*)
- Stalled applications for CBFM

Stages of CBFMA application

STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	STAGE 4	STAGE 5	STAGE 6
Social Preparation	Compliance of Application Requirements	LGU Endorsement	CBFMA Administrative Requirements	DENR Endorsement	Approval of CBFMA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Area documentation (AD) - PO formation (PO) - Letter of Intent (LOI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PO Certificate of Registration (PCR) - List of Officers/Members (LOM) - PO Resolution for official representative (PR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Barangay Endorsement (BE) - Municipal Endorsement (ME) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perimeter Survey/Land Use Mapping (SVY) - NCIP Certification of Non-Overlap (CNO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CENRO Endorsement (CE) - PENRO Endorsement (PE) - RED Endorsement (RDE) - FMB Endorsement (FMB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CBFMA Signing (CS) - Approved CRMF/5-year development plan (CRMF)

TFM Project pilot areas:

BUKIDNON - Piglintian Higaonon Tribal Council (PHTC), Indulang Higaonon Tribal Council (IHTC), MABUHAY CSC, Santiago Tribal Community (SANTRICO), Zamboanguita-Indalasa-Pulangihon Tribal Association (ZIPTRAS), BIMA, DALIRIG CSC, and ALBARECE RANCH
AGUSAN DEL SUR - ANGKOTAE and COMOTA



Results in 1 Year

Enhanced land tenure/ access rights by pursuing processes for formal recognition and protection through CBFM:

- 2 - completed all the requirements (371 hectares, 280 farmer beneficiaries) for CBFM approval
- 1 - finished its perimeter survey
- 1 - preparing for survey with commitment from the DENR
- 6 - securing CBFM endorsements from local legislative councils

Results in 1 Year

CBFMA status of the project pilot areas: 5 are in stage 4; 5 are in stage 5

AREA (hectares/families)	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3		Stage 4		Stage 5				Stage 6	
	AD	PO	LOI	PCR	LOM	PR	BE	ME	SVY	CN O	CE	PE	RDE	FM B	CS	CRM F
PHTC 700 / 178																
IHTC 7,000 / 3,000																
Mabuhay CSC 500 / 95																
SANTRICO 500 / 295																
ZIPTRAS 500 / 100																
BIMA 119 / 95																
Dalirig CSC 150 / 120																
Albarece Ranch 108 / 65																
Angkotae 5,000 / 350																
Comota 5,000 / 250																

Results in 1 Year

- 627 IPs/upland settlers trained as paralegals for CBFM and Ancestral Domain Claims; 22 paralegals trained as Local Leader-Organizers; 112 IPs trained in community mapping in Agusan del Sur; and 34 trained in communications/ as local spokespersons representing their respective organization during dialogues and negotiations;
- 381 acquired knowledge on conversion of Certificates of Stewardship Contracts (CSC) to CBFM;
- 9 peoples organization (POs) undergone organizational diagnosis;
- 7 POs formalized and registered
- 2 Provincial IP federations established and strengthened



Opportunities

- Creation of mechanisms for participation of beneficiaries in addressing the issues of their land claim;
- Processing tenure instruments – formation of Inter-Agency Task Force for Public Lands;
- Lessened bureaucratic red tape in the processing of CBFMA
- Constant coordination with local and national reform officials to create dynamic relationship to help hasten processing of tenural instruments



Lessons and Insights on How to Effectively Engage with Government

- collaboration with local and national stakeholders within government and non-government institutions;
- broadening stakeholders' participation to support the land rights claim of IPs (media practitioners, political personalities, and church leaders);
- Combination of legal processes and sequences with social pressure through campaigns, mobilizations and media projection;



Scaling Up

- Elaboration of Resource Tenure Improvement (RTI) as core strategy;
- Improving the ownership rights of POs by encouraging PO to generate own-account resources for counterpart with external support;
- Improving the managerial rights within the POs by developing the technical infrastructure as well as other required individual capacities in management;
- Strengthening the institutional memory of IP communities and POs through technical support for information management and documentation of indigenous knowledge systems and practices;

Scaling Up

- **Expanding to new communities and project areas using tested methods and protocols -**
 - expansion to the following CBFM claimant groups
Agusan del Sur
VIMATRIFA (La Paz, Agusan Sur), SUMATRIFA (La Paz, Agusan Sur), SALUTRIFA (San Luis, Agusan Sur), KIMBATRIFA (San Luis, Agusan Sur), BKMK (San Luis, Agusan Sur) and MATRUFA (Talacogon, Agusan Sur) with a total of 25,000 hectares and 1,899 households awaiting prevalidation from DENR.
 - expansion to PICOP concession covering an aggregate area of 254,000 hectares (with 12-assisted POs in 4 municipalities of **Surigao Sur** applying in 73,385 hectares with 12,119 households)

Scaling Up

- Development of tested land tools into kits and handbooks for wider dissemination;
 - Employ TFM and PO experiences and tested strategies to overcome legal and political barriers in CBFM claims;
 - Partnership building and continuing dialogue with local level officials.;
 - Sustenance of Inter-agency Task Force on Public Lands;
 - Consolidating existing CBFM areas by broadening initiatives to include resource management strategies and technologies
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