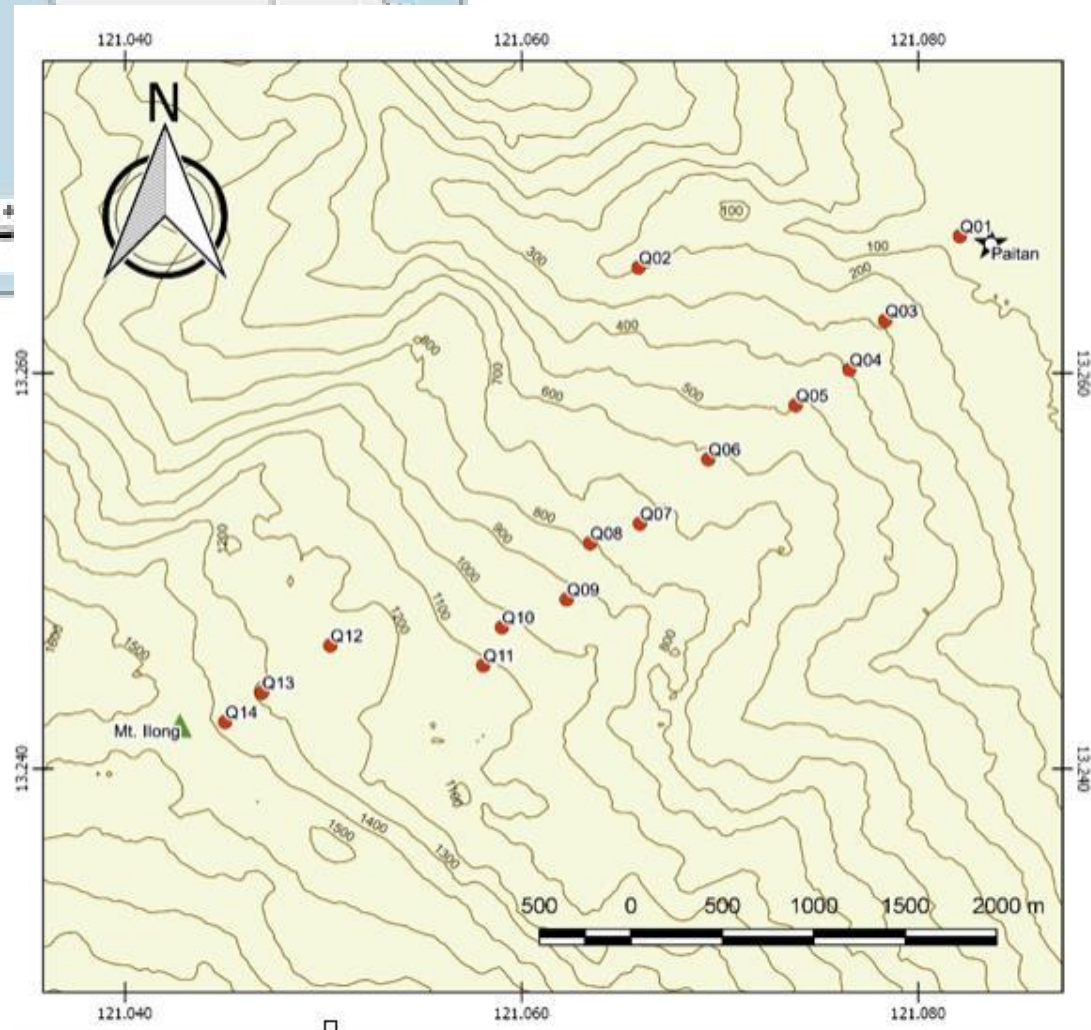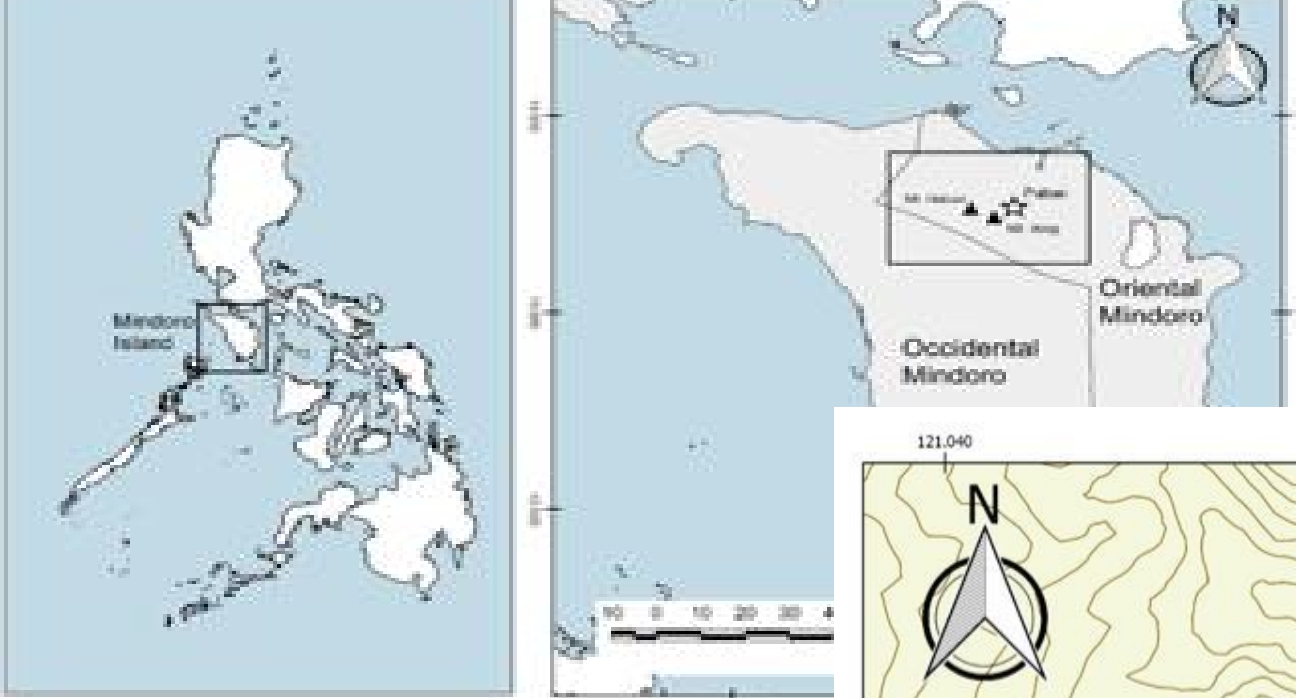# Developing a Localized and Area-based Conservation Priority Setting of the Useful Plants among Alangan Mangyans of Halcon Range, Mindoro Island, Philippines

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The project site, Paitan Village, Naujan, Oriental Mindoro, Philippines, home of the Alangan Mangyans.

Objectives

1. to establish baseline data of the plants useful to Alangan Mangyans in the village of Paitan, Naujan, Oriental Mindoro.

2. develop area based or localized conservation priority setting of useful plants frequently harvested by the locals.

Methods

1. Key Informant Interview

2. Field Survey

3. Determining the plants to be prioritized for conservation using a customized conservation priority index

Determining the Conservation Priority Index

Conservation Priority Index = *Harvesting Risk + Economic Use + Cultural Use + Species Distribution + Relative Frequency + Global Threatened Status + National Threatened Status*
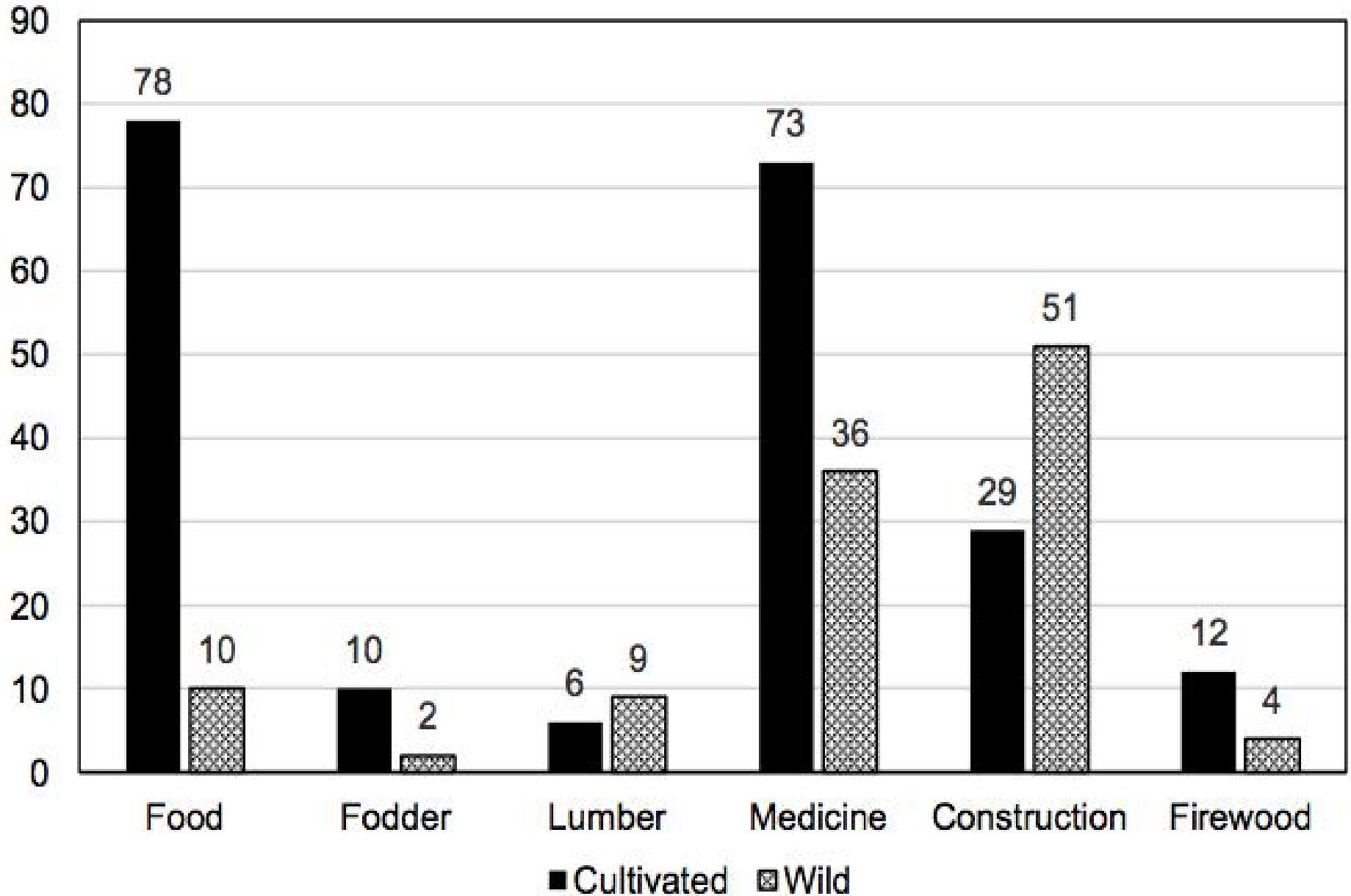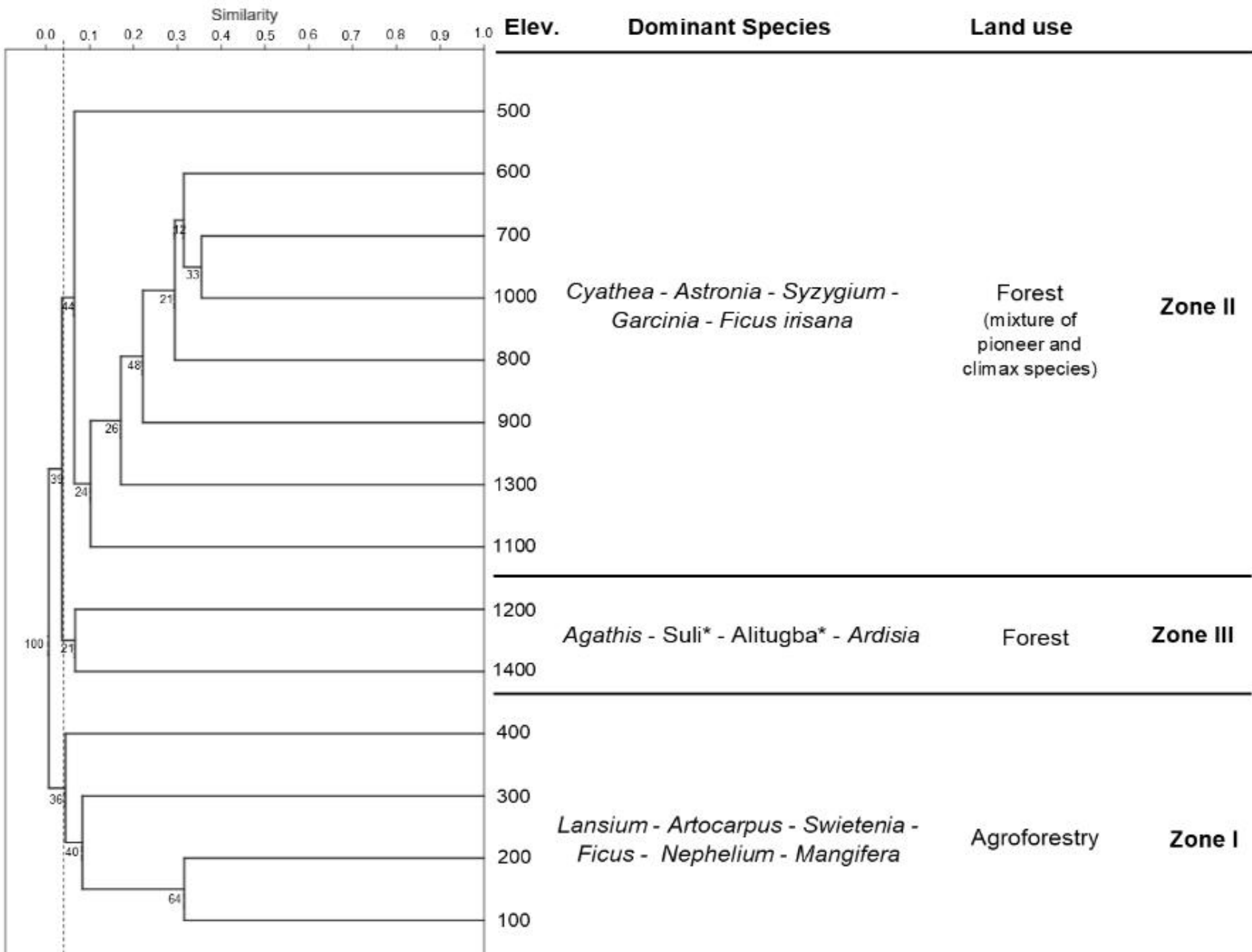
(scale of 1-5 with 1 as lowest)

Conservation priority classification based on CPI scores.

| Score	Priority Level	Decision
1-12	Low	Suitable for high-impact harvesting
13-24	Medium	Can be harvested with specific quotas
25-35	High	Requires strict regulation in harvesting

Results

Zone I: *Lansium – Artocarpus – Ficus – Nephelium – Mangifera* zone

- Land Use: **agroforestry**
- Elevation: **100-400m**
- Mainly composed of fruit trees such as **lanzones**, **coconut**, **mango**, **rambutan**, **jackfruit** and other crops such as **coffee**

Similarity	Elev.	Dominant Species	Land use	
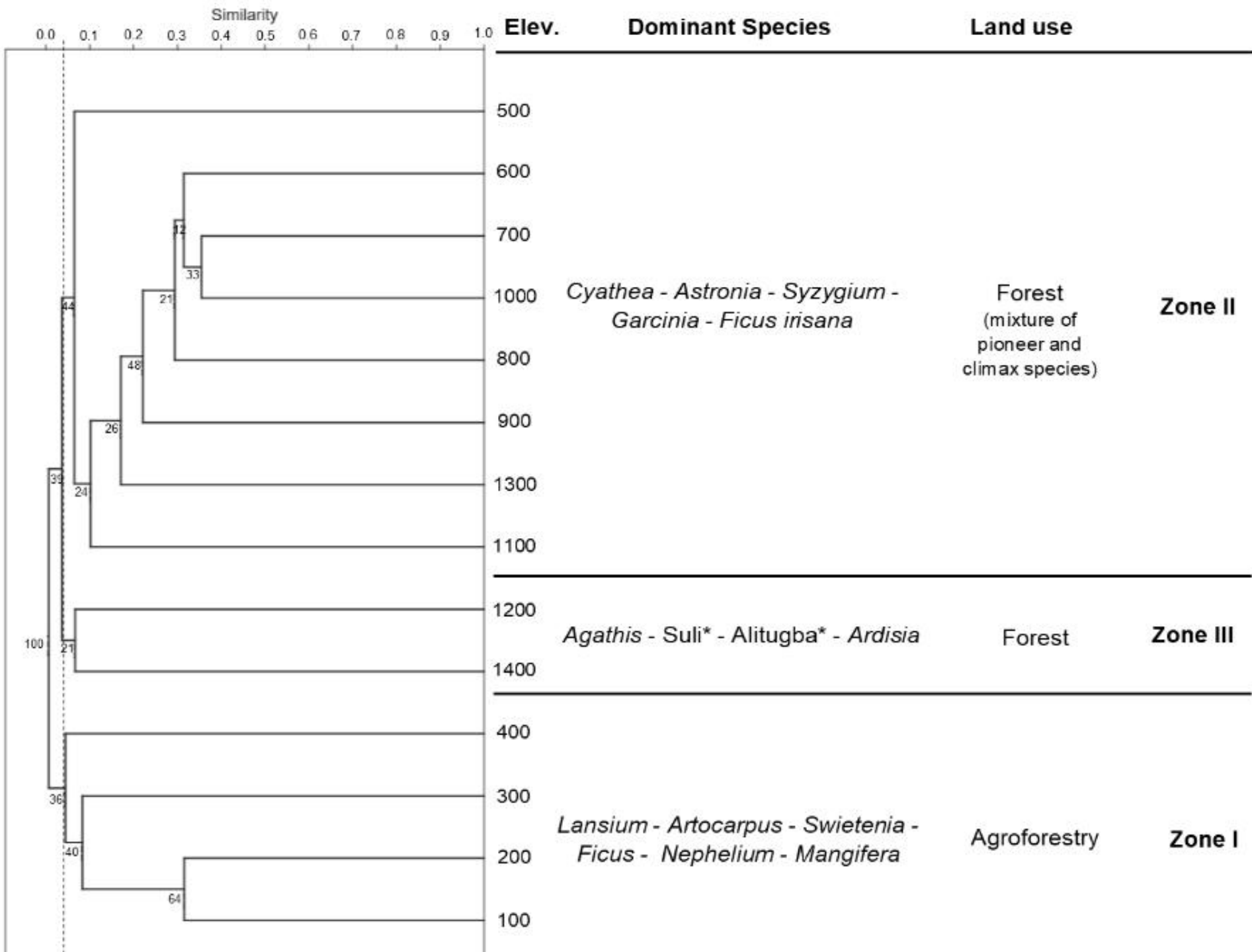
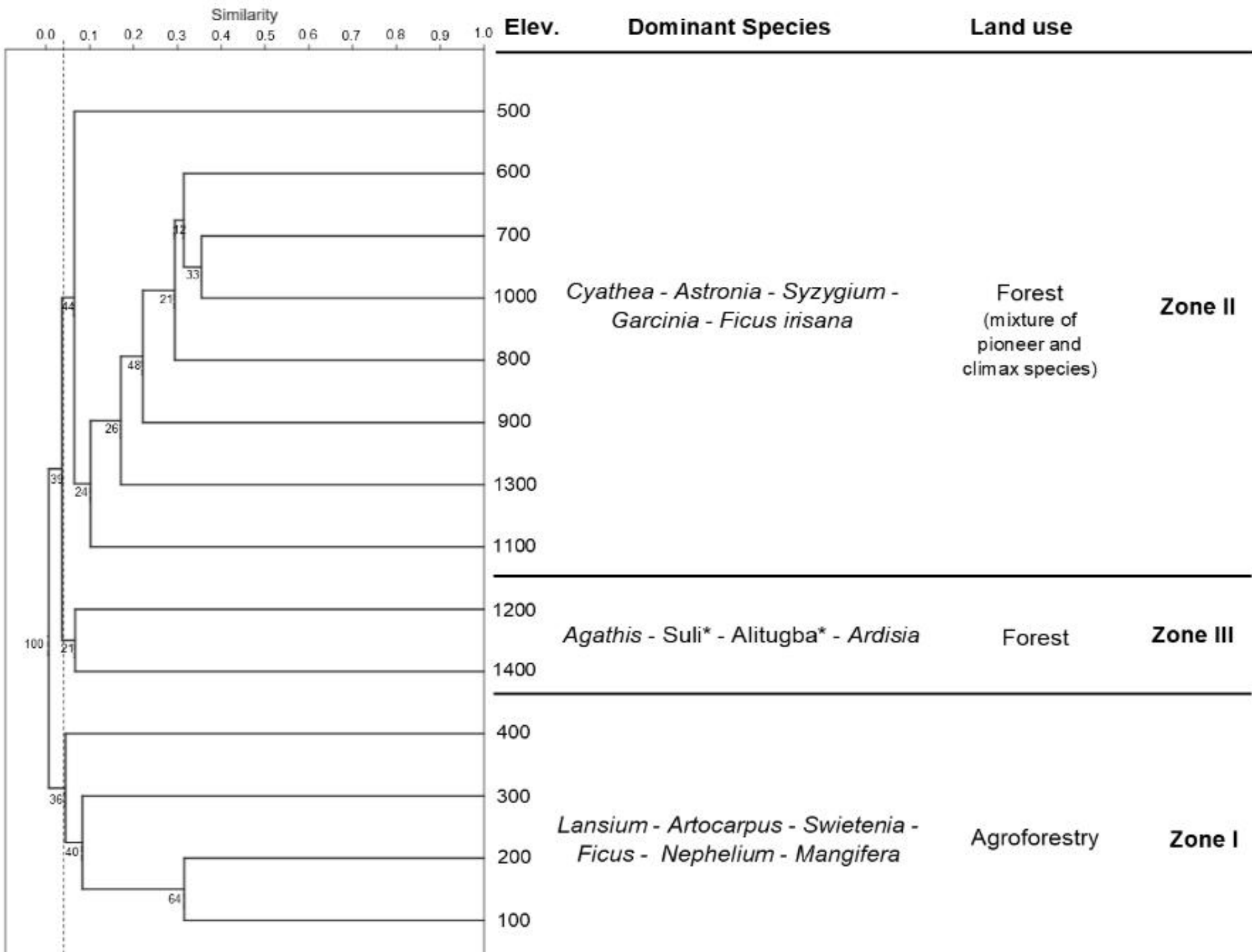# Zone II: *Cyathea – Astronia – Syzygium – Garcinia – Ficus* zone

- Land Use: **forest** (mixture of pioneer and climax species)

- Elevation: **500-1,100m; 1,300m**

- Herbs and shrubs present from 500-900m

Photo credits: AM Caringal

ZONE III:
Agathis– Suli*
– Alitugba* –
Ardisia zone

Land Use: **Forest**
(mossy)
Elevation:
1,200m; 1,400m

A) 72 species were frequently harvested as identified by the local people

B) None was categorized as High priority

B) 17 were of medium priority and the rest were of low priority

Three groups of medium priority species

Group	I	II	III
Description	*Species with high frequency or harvesting risk*	*Species with socio-cultural significance*	*Species with available threat assessment and/or limited species distribution*
Species	*Diplodiscus paniculatus*	*Barringtonia acutangula* subsp. *acutangula*	*Agathis philippinensis*
	Phoebe sterculioides	*Cinnamomum mercadoi*	*Cratoxylum sumatranum*
	Syzygium gigantifolium	*Hopea malibato**	*Cephalostachyum mindorense*
	Xanthophyllum bracteatum	*Macaranga grandifolia*	*Hopea plagata*
		Macaranga bicolor	*Pterocarpus indicus*
		Schefflera diffusum	*Tristaniopsis decorticata*
		Schizostachyum diffusum	

Important Notes

- The devised index promotes the involvement of the local people in conservation priority setting
- Procedure in itself is static
- The list requires regular updating
- Application to policies in the local level

Contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Target

5	Indicator 1: Species inventory/enumeration of useful plants Indicator 2: Number of FREQUENTLY harvested plants by the Alangan IP from the forest, through key informant interview.

2017	Post-2020
Established baseline information: 199 plants from the forest are used in various categories as food, medicine, fodder, lumber, handicraft, ornamental, etc.	Should drop after 2020 with enhancement of home gardens enabling locals to domesticate more important forest plants
72 are frequently harvested plants identified by the Alangan Mangyans	Should be halved after 2020 as the IPs would start to intensify domestication of wild plants in their home gardens

Contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Target

7	Indicator 1: scoring system (1-5 with 1 as lowest) for the seven customized criteria for the Conservation Priority Index of a species (h*arvesting risk, economic use, cultural use, species distribution, relative frequency, global threatened status, national threatened status*)
2017	**Post-2020**
17 out of 72 useful plants were considered of medium priority for conservation	Should drop to a half or lower after 2020 with the planting of more medium priority plants in home gardens
55 out of 72 useful plants were considered of low priority for conservation	Hopefully these plants of lower priority will be sustained as it is to ensure integrity of the forest ecosystem services

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/)

Strategic Goal A				Strategic Goal B					
■	■		●	●		●	●		■

Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			
●	●	●	●	●			■	■	

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs)

Message to the CBD for post-2020

IPSI should be sustained for post-2020 targets to secure the interacting global network leading to conserve the SEPLS around the world.

Suggestions to IPSI for post-2020

There are still a lot of SEPLS not in the IPSI network yet. Their inclusion and participation might give us insights on how to operationalize sustainable management in each member's context.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

Thank you...