Group 3: Supporting land tenure security of the rural poor Members:

Name	Organisation	
1. Don Marquez	ANGOC	
2. Norlito Sarmiento	DENR-INREMP	
3. Johanna San Pedro	DENR-INREMP	
4. Ma Theresa Ladrera	DENR-INREMP	
5. RD Faisal Mambuay	DAR-Region 10	
6. Felix Aguhon	DAR	
7. Ferdinand Buenviaje	MTCPZ	
8. Dave De Vera	PAFID-Facilitator	
9. Cheryl Retizos	Land Bank	
10. Isabel Tejo	CHARMP2	
11. Rene Cerilla	PAKISAMA-AFA	
12. Elmer Mercado		

Observation	Issues and concerns	Recommendations to future COSOP
1. CHARMP2 – more successful tenure issue in ARBs in Mindanao than in CAR; Land ownership is less of an issue in CAR than in Mindanao, because the CAR IPs have established and acknowledge ownership of lands among other tribes. They are also majority and more educated and well-established in the local community/governance areas.	 Land titling has cause more conflict than resolution with other tribes (in CAR), because it now challenges traditionally-established land ownership/boundaries of tribes; some IPs find the issuance of CADT more problematic than helpful; (RELEVANCE) Changes in land titling (CADT) and CALT: change of policy of recognizing domain (tribe) title and individual member titles 	 Need for over-arching policy to unify or resolve this overlapping mandates

	 of members within domain (tribe); (POLICY) ADSDPP important to pursuing development in tribal lands (and basis for decision-making) on what to do and proposals; 	
2. ANGOC	• There is a lot of overlapping tenurial instruments issued by different laws; and determination of priority land uses/dev't.	• Passage of a national land use act
3. DENR (INREMP)	 Issue related to non-renewal of previously issued CBFM (that are about to expire) in upland areas and inside IP lands (NCIP – to be processed); 	
4. DAR (Dir. Faisal) – Agree that there are IPs who selected either CADT or CLOA. CONVERGE (50% targeted are IPs).	• Express process of recognizing options by IPs in the issuance of either CADT or CLOA.	
5. JAO No. 3 – Joint administrative order – No. 3 _ NCIP, DENR, DAR, LRA – clearance and issuance of title and exclusion of other prior rights	 JAO is effective on a case-to-case basis (institutional and operational) TWG at the province-level are the one who resolve them Not the same experience in other areas in use of JAO; In Mindanao and CAR not being implemented and results to non- issuance of CADT because of non- resolution (long-term resolution) of identification of prior land rights (i.e. ARBs, upland, mining, etc.) 	 Suspend implementation of JAO and prioritise the issuance of IP titles (i.e. CADTs) before segregation of prior rights.

		• Strengthen social engagement and capacity of POs/NGOs.
6. ARBs (PKKP)	 Identification of no. of land distributed and no. of CLOAs issued; technicalities of contract arrangements/lease agreements with big producers; Retained areas (e.g. retention) of landowners vs ARBs to purchase/lease; ARB's rights to redemption (no loan programme by Land Bank); Agriculture use of forest lands; 18% slope classification of forestlands (that are now agriculture use) 	
7. Pakisama		• "New" agrarian reform law (based on land tenure improvement); discussed and now being proposed in Congress;
		• EO 3 (2015) – study on unification land administration agencies
8. DAR	• Determination of identification of ARBs is based on data-based (name not in data-based, not part of coverage/participants)	 Availability of accurate information/database; status of lands in terms of land use are not actual (i.e. forestlands but agriculture use)
9. DA focus: lands and production; DAR – ARBs (farmers)		 Governance on public lands; Impact of climate change; support services to farmers (DA) but not with ARBs (DAR) Delineation of municipal waters

Reversion (informal/illegal) or consolidation of distributed lands;	 Important elements to farmers _ water, land and seeds; strengthen continued access of farmers – water, land and seeds; planters-to-seed growers/bankers
---	---