1ST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FOOD, ENVIRONMENT & CULTURE

"Fostering international cooperation for sustainable development through multidisciplinary RDE"

Hotel Supreme, Baguio City, Philippines May 15-18, 2017

MAPTENGUAMACHEM** SON SIKAYON EMIN





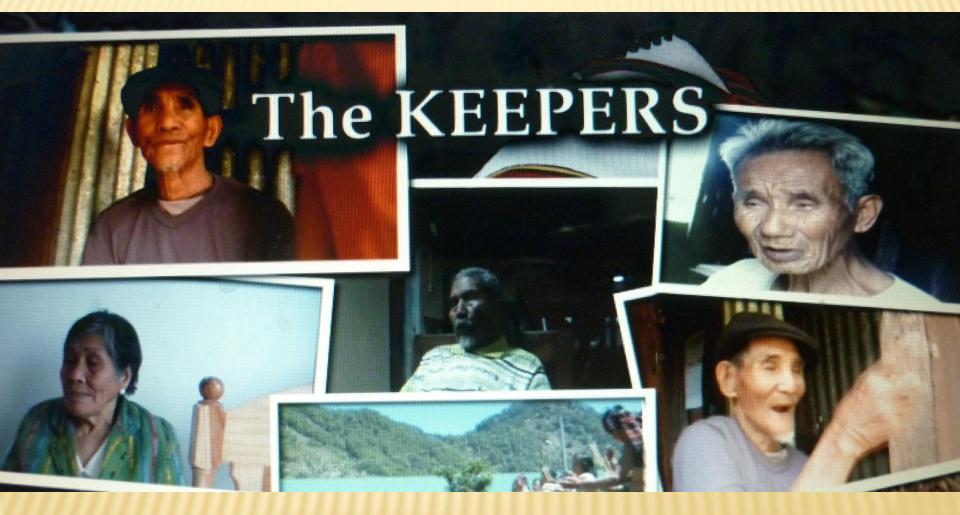
AND FARMING PRACTICES IN KARAO & EKIP, BOKOD, BENGUET, NORTHERN PHILIPPINES



SAY KAGOL (RATIONALE)

·IK is a tool for sustainable development ·IK is largely undocumented ·IK holders are aging •IP children are ignorant of their IK

THE CHALLENGES...



HOW TO RECORD INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE FROM THE KEEPERS

... HOW TO BRING THEM TO THE FUTURE KEEPERS

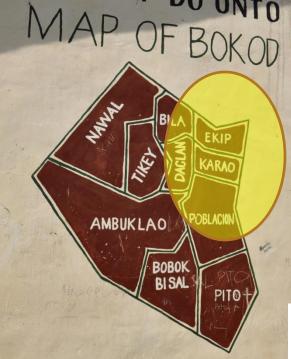


PIYAN A MEPASAMAK (Objectives)

- 1. To inventory the indigenous environmental conservation and farming practices of the i-Karao (Karao & Ekip)
- 2. To describe these practices from the perspective of the knowledge holders;
- 3. To produce a video documentary and coffee table book out of the documentation

PESING A MENGAMTA (Methodology)

- 1. Locale & Time
- 2. Respondents
- 3. Data Gathering
- 4. Data Treatment
 - a. consolidation & processing
 - b. Storyboard
 - c. Outline





INTACT FOREST RESOURCES

Locale & Time of the Study



•LARGELY PRACTICING THEIR INDIGENOUS CULTURE





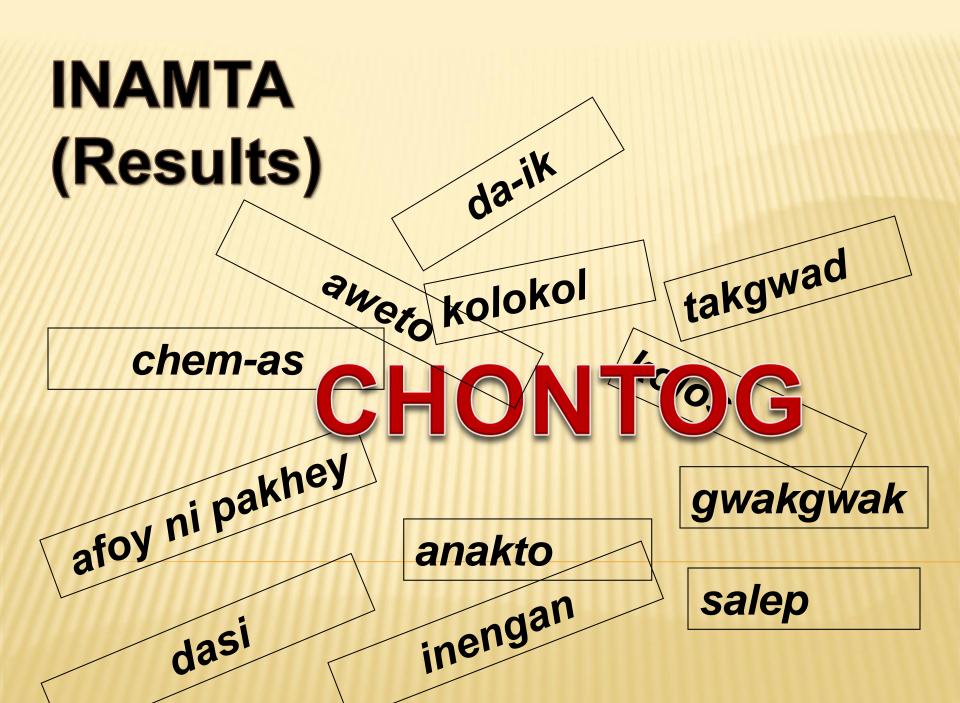
DATA GATHERING & VALIDATION

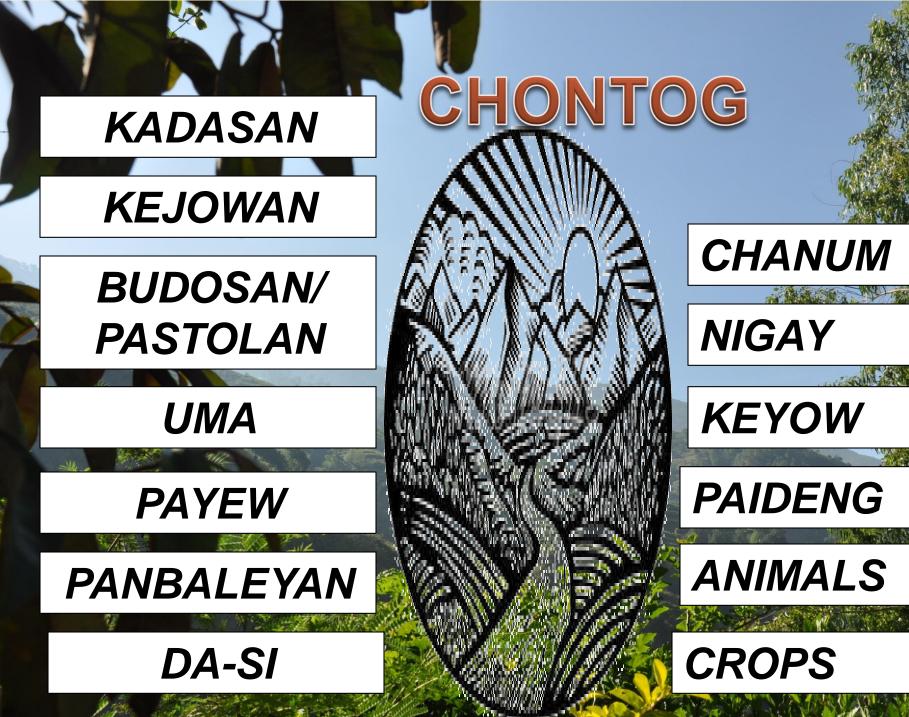
- **•COMMUNITY MEETINGS**
- WORKSHOPS
- **•GROUP INTERVIEWS**
- **•KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS**
- **•OCULAR SURVEYS**
- VISUAL METHODS
 - PHOTO DOCUMENTATION
 - ·VIDEO DOCUMENTATION
 - **•USE OF ILLUSTRATIONS**

DATA TREATMENT

- Consolidation of observations
- Storyboard for the video docu
- Outline for the Coffee Table Book







mossy forest

pine woodlot

pasture land

swidden fields

ricefields

residential area

backyard garden



KADASAN/KEJOWAN Mossy forest/pine woodlot

- Leaving the kadasan largely untouched
- madmad, uttering a prayer for protection
- to-ngil, selective pruning of branches for fuelwood
- gathering only what one needs
- not gathering all that is there

PASTOLAN/BUDUSAN (pastureland)

- Palo-an, wallowing pond
- ·Ba-ok, trench as part of the fence
- Fences made of local materials



UMA (swidden field)

•da-ik or preparing a fire line before burning to protect the surrounding areas



PAYEW (rice fields)

- Ineng (seedling preparation)
- •Chem-as (prohibition of walking around the ricefields after the first rain)
- •Gwak-gwak and doddod (weeding within and around paddies)
- Bayon (for scaring rice birds)
- Sorting while harvesting (seed selection)



-Aweto (ama na pahey). This is the longest panicle with coarse grains. It is placed between the thumb and the index finger. This belongs to the owner of the rice field. The jangeran is the person assigned to collect and bundle the aweto. She can be a member of the owner's family.

-Anak to. These are the short panicles with finer grains and are placed in between the index finger and the 'third finger'. At the end of the day, the harvesters will gather all the sifel (segregated) together and divide it equally among themselves. If the jangeran is not fromthe field owner's household, she will receive the same share as those who harvested. A bundle of anak to is called su-ol.

-Sabsab. This are the unripe grains, which are placed in between the third and fourth finger. The harvester may have the all the sabsab he/she has harvested. The sabsab is bundled and blanched (mai-nebneb). This is done to gelatinize the milky grain then dried over the soolan.

G

KADASAN

KEJOWAN

Takgwad

Palenged

TEMTEM (SPRING)



HOUSES

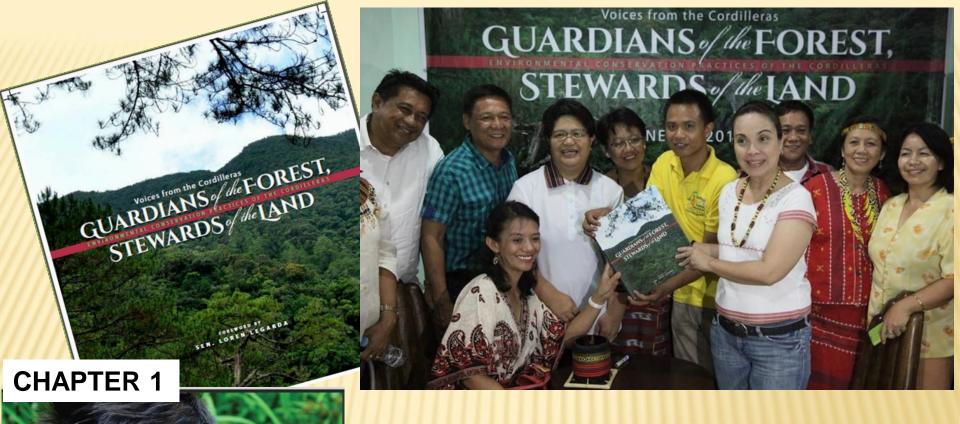


KOLOKOL

KOLOS

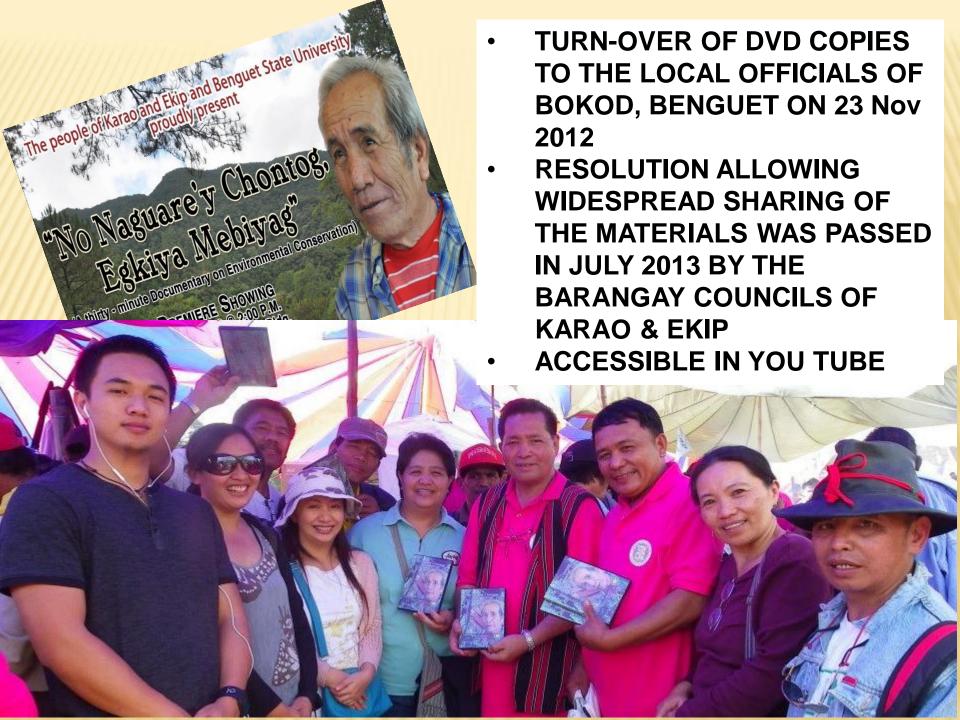
THE WATER TRAIL

RICE FIELDS/ **GARDENS**



- Distributed to communities covered
- Municipal Local Government Units
- Regional line government agencies
- Higher Education Institutions in Cordillera and other regions
- Other stakeholders





Conclusions

The i-Karao and i-Ekip:

 are still observing indigenous practices in managing and using their natural resources are aware that they get a lot from their chontog and therefore, this should be taken care of (no naguare'y chontog, egkiya mebiyag) are aware that there are practices which are no longer observed

Recommendations

- More documentation studies on indigenous knowledge
- 2. Establishment of a database to facilitate access to documented IK
- 3. Conduct of studies to determine how indigenous knowledge can be put to good use in addressing current phenomena like climate change.



- Honorable Mention Award in the United Nations Forum on Forests International Short Film Festival where 128 entries from 38 countries competed in 2013
- screened on 21 March 2014 at the UN Head Quarters celebration of the International Day of Forests
- Can be accessed at the UN You Tube channel and the BSU You Tube Channel

