WORLD’S EXTREMELY POOREST ARE IPs (UNDP 2010)
The global neoliberal consensus and IPs

- overlap of ancestral domains within Philippine ecozones (Pimentel 2012; PAFID 2011; Cruz & Juliano 2012)

- development aggression
- land dispossession
- community organizing
Marginalization is a space of weak power but it is a *space of power*, nonetheless.”

(Hall 1996: 34)
PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- INTRODUCTION
- PART I
- RESEARCH FINDINGS
- PART II
- DATA ANALYSIS
- PART III
STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

→ material, discursive and institutional conditions of possibility for marginalization or transformation among the Aetas in the globalizing Clark Special Economic Zone
1.3 FRAMEWORK OF ANALYSIS
Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

- systematic analysis of the **discursive sources of power, social inequality and oppression** (Van Dijk 1988)
- nature of **social power** (Van Dijk 1993: 254, 256)
1.3 METHODS AND METHODOLOGY
Sitio Haduan
Sitio Calapi
Sitio Pulang Lupa
Sitio Monicayo
CHAPTER II
CASE STUDY PROFILE
OF THE AETAS
Fast Facts: Aetas of Mabalacat

- **1,300 families** (March 2017)
- Majority are **self-employed** farmers, hunters, gatherers, vendors and sari-sari store owners
- Only **1%** of the total no. of CSEZ employees are Aetas
  → contractual, low-skilled & low-wage jobs
2004: Award of Ancestral Domain Title
CHAPTER III
IMPACT OF THE CLARK SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE ON THE AETAS
Table 4: Summary of Issues & Experiences of the Aetas (p.54)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIAL</th>
<th>POLITICAL</th>
<th>ECONOMIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Intermarriages</td>
<td>• Conflict of IPRA &amp; BCDA Laws</td>
<td>• Inaccessible local employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Poverty</td>
<td>• CDC’s control over activities</td>
<td>• Quarrying operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Erosion of indigenous culture</td>
<td>• Social exclusion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ancestral land as a source of money</td>
<td>• Leadership crisis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOCIAL

POLITICAL

ECONOMIC
Sometimes, development in the city is different from development in the mountains.

-NCIP 1
Life's difficult. They say, "Katutubo lang iyon". -Aeta 4
Table 6: Summary of Responses to the Issues of the Aetas of Mabalacat within Clark Special Economic Zone (p. 65)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Key Actors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. communal nature of problem solving</td>
<td>Aetas, Tribal Council and Council of Elders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Caragan Festival</td>
<td>Aetas, IPMR, Mabalacat City Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Faith-based social formation</td>
<td>Aetas, Pastors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ‘Life goes’</td>
<td>Aetas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Dependency on social services</td>
<td>Aetas, local politicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy</td>
<td>Key Actors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Formal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Political Interventions</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. IPRA law</td>
<td>IPMR, MATA, NCIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. More aggressive lobbying in government</td>
<td>MATA, Tribal Council and Council of Elders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Joint Management Agreement</td>
<td>CDC, NCIP, BATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Interventions</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Haduan Falls Travel and Tours</td>
<td>communal source of income at Sitio Haduan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. CDC-sponsored livelihood programs and employment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negocart</td>
<td>projects not sustained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aetapreneurship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark Museum Tour and Handicraft Tie-up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory employment of Aetas</td>
<td>depends on the JMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ancestral Domain. Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP)</td>
<td>depends on the JMA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER IV
JOINT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT
JMA’s 2 Main Points

Joint Development Council (JDC)

Aeta Development Fund (ADF)
CHAPTER VI
CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH FINDINGS
CONFLICT OF LAWS

BCDA  →  IPRA

CDC  ↔  Aeta ICCs

overlapping policy regimes

CONFLICT OF LAWS
CDC beyond its macroeconomic goals

social governance strategy ~ CSR
→ failed integration
    ◇ not consensus-driven
6.2 Ancestral domain as a primary material resource

- intimate link with cultural, spiritual and economic lives
- agricultural farming
- quarrying
6.3 JMA as an institutional condition for transformation
Interdependent factors in implementing the JMA

- ADSDPP
- IP representation
- CSEZ employment
- Community Dev’t

JMA
6.4 Social power of the Aeta ICCs

- strong social cohesion: life & politics
- collective experiences and issues
  → feel excluded

Community-based organizations

- socio-political formation and ideology
- lobbying arm & social service provider
Moving beyond the margins is not always a win-win solution for Aetas; rather, there can be certain consequences that result out of these transformative spaces.
Too much social power can engender limited spaces for critical thinking.
CHAPTER VII
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS
The globalization of the Clark ecozone does not exclusively engender an economic development that compromises their right to ancestral domain.
SOCIAL POWER as a constitutive dimension of their empowerment as a tribe
“We want peace. Freedom...Our land is our only wealth.” –Aeta 2
Co-organized by:

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

In partnership with:

Asian Institute of Management

Ateneo de Manila University

RDI Resilience Development Initiative

RDM Risk and Disaster Management Program

Institut Teknologi Bandung

RSiS Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Canadian Red Cross

Canada
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“the country's first smart, green and disaster-resilient metropolis”

(BCDA 2015)
CLARK GREEN CITY – City in a Farm
AGROURBANISM

food security