Abstract

Development interventions promoting integrated agriculture aquaculture (IAA) have become increasingly popular in order to tackle resource degradation and poverty in agricultural communities all over the developing world. In many places, national park peripheral areas compete with the agricultural sector, which is the predominant source of income in rural areas. In this connection there frequently is much more than a simple conflict to be solved. The prevailing abundance of natural resources is often confronted with non-existent labour markets and rural poverty. Derived out of individual human emergency situations, these circumstances can lead to ruthless resource use practices (e.g. illegal logging, cyanide- and dynamite-fishing), nowadays well known in the Philippines. New practicable possibilities to face this alarming development have to be elaborated. Methods which both secure the environment from further destruction on the one hand and ensure the provision of income alternatives on the other hand. This presentation will demonstrate the potential of an ecologically sound IAA production system in order to provide a sustainable source of income for small scale farmers and people of other related sectors. Simultaneously, the implementation of IAA is able to contribute to lessen the pressure on the natural resource base. A bundle of criteria has to be taken into account in order to successfully implement the development activities in the project region. Focussing on the procedure of modelling an adequate production system, an example is shown on a pilot project site near St. Paul National Park on the island of Palawan, southwest Philippines. In this context the designing of production activities on the experimental site will be described. Furthermore an evaluation at farm scale and the formulation of different scenarios will give an idea about the great potential of the analysed system to meet the objectives.

Keywords: Income generation, integrated agriculture aquaculture, national park peripheral areas, Philippines, sustainable land use