



Forest  
Foundation  
Philippines  
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# BUKIDNON-MISAMIS ORIENTAL: LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE JOURNEY

2018-2020

**START**

# DIALOGUES: AN APPROACH TO LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE

Efforts to harness landscape governance are not at all new; but as times move forward, resources get depleted, and people grow at an exponential rate, the dialogues must be redesigned to be more inclusive, and promote sustainability at a landscape level. Dialogues help people from different sectors see their different development agenda, and identify how they can work together towards common sustainable pathways.



Since 2018, the Forest Foundation Philippines and Tropenbos International have been facilitating Sustainable and Inclusive Landscape Governance (SILG) dialogues in three focal landscapes – Sierra Madre, Palawan, and Bukidnon-Misamis Oriental. SILG aims to build on landscape experiences, and to promote best practices. It also aims to develop methodologies and tools that can help landscape stakeholders to co-create, co-implement, and co-own landscape governance mechanisms, and practices.

# BRINGING COMPLEXITY TO THE SURFACE: SUSTAINABLE & INCLUSIVE LANDSCAPES AS AN APPROACH

Sectors and organizations now realize the complex nature of environmental problems we face. As such, landscape approach as a lens to look at existing dynamics brings the reality of these problems to the surface. For example, some look at the forests as conservation and restoration areas; whereas other groups can also see these areas for timber harvesting, timber poaching, possible expansion areas for agricultural production, and eco-tourism sites.

These varying intentions for forest areas depict a reality that these spaces are governed by different regulatory mechanisms, and subsequently by different groups of people and communities.

Another layer that contributes to the complexity of the problem is that ecosystems are under both natural and anthropogenic drivers

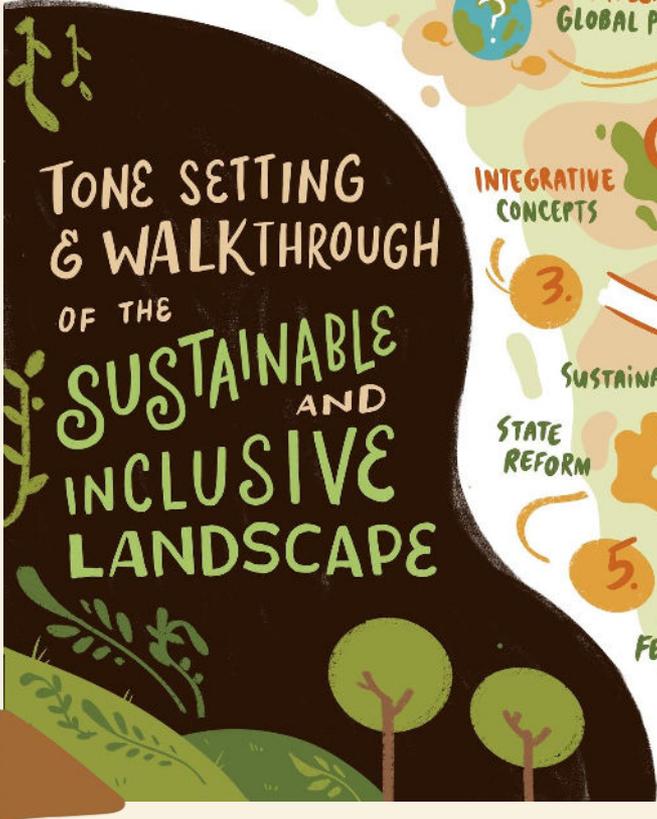
of changes, and pressure. As these uncontrolled interventions, and unmonitored changes happen over time, problems become more difficult to address at a landscape level.

This is a general storytelling of where the dialogues are anchored on – bring people with varying perspectives, intentions, and advocacies together, and vision for probable futures.

**Futures that are grounded on the pillars of landscape governance – sense of place, multi-stakeholder participation, institutions, sustainable economic development, and management.**



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TONE SETTING  
& WALKTHROUGH  
OF THE  
SUSTAINABLE  
AND  
INCLUSIVE  
LANDSCAPE

why **LANDSCAPE APPROACH?**

1. **COMPLEXITY of GLOBAL PROBLEMS**
2. **INTEGRATIVE CONCEPTS**
3. **SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS**
4. **STATE REFORM**
5. **FEDERALISM  
DECENTRALIZATION  
SPATIALIZATION**

**LANDSCAPE is HOME**  
our HEART & LIVES

CITIES FORESTS AGRICULTURE MINING AREAS

BRINGING THESE + PEOPLE TOGETHER:  
in PROTECTION:

**LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE**

PEOPLE + NATURE TRADITION COHERENCE in DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT of RESOURCES

**PHILIPPINE LANDSCAPE DIALOGUE**

NAT'L CONCERNS:  
- CLIMATE CHANGE  
- FORESTS  
- WATER  
- CHARTER CHANGE

DIALOGUE ACROSS LEVELS & JURISDICTIONS

WITHIN THE LIMITS OF NATIONAL POLICIES STATE REFORM

NED 2018 SURVEYS

**NED 2019**

"WE WILL ENVISION TOGETHER THE LANDSCAPES WE WANT & HOW TO GET THERE."

**PUSHPIN**  
VISUAL SOLUTIONS

**LANDSCAPE JOURNEY:  
HOW WE CAME TO KNOW  
OUR LANDSCAPES &  
OUR PARTNERS**

# BUKIDNON-MISAMIS ORIENTAL: CULTURE-BASED CONSERVATION

## Community livelihood options

*As with all landscapes, communities are always concerned about sustainable and viable community livelihood options. Should they venture into agroforestry? Should they ask the local government to invest in post-processing technologies and facilities?*

## Mitigating land conversion into oil palm plantations

*In Cagayan de Oro, forest areas are being converted to oil palm plantations. Stakeholders are worried that they will lose all their forest areas to oil palm; the major challenge is to let their local governments know and act on their concerns.*

## Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

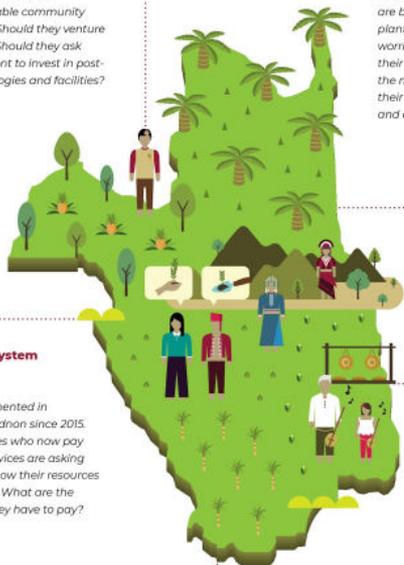
*PES has been implemented in Mt. Kiatunggan, Bukidnon since 2015. However, communities who now pay for the ecosystem services are asking for transparency on how their resources were actually valued. What are the bases of the prices they have to pay?*

## Risk and threat reduction among IP leaders and members

*While IP leaders and members lead the discourse and implementation of landscape governance, they are still exposed to a number of risks and threats. In this light, stakeholders see the need to help protect and reduce the risks to IP advocates, so that the IP communities can continue their landscape advocacies.*

## Continuing intergenerational practices and culture

*Participants expressed their concern on how the younger generation might not be able to continue local cultural practices. They are looking for ways to help young people appreciate inter-generational practices and to inspire them to continue these practices despite modern advancements.*



## LIFESCAPES

**March 12-14, 2019.** Bukidnon-Misamis Oriental stakeholders saw their landscapes as lifescapes that can support, and sustain lives. They centered on responding to their landscape issues with **life-centered approaches**.

To jumpstart landscape governance work in Bukidnon-Misamis Oriental, the landscape dialogue provided opportunities for both laying down a conceptual framework, and as well as re-looking at their landscape from this perspective. Their group was composed of representatives from CSOs, local government units, Indigenous communities, and academic institutions. Participants identified a number of landscape issues, and concerns. What's interesting was how the participants were able to link all of these issues, and concerns with Indigenous culture, and governance systems.

Their discussions can be categorized into these five overarching themes:

1. Community livelihood options;
2. Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES);
3. Risk and threat reduction among IP leaders, and members;
4. Continuing intergenerational practices, and culture; and
5. Halting land conversion from forests to plantations (mostly oil palm)

Revisit our 2019 landscape dialogue summary [here](#).



**VISIONING FOR THE LANDSCAPE:  
HOW DO I SEE THE LANDSCAPE  
IN 5 TO 10 YEARS?**

# LAND CONVERSION BUKIDNON MISAMIS ORIENTAL VISIONS

### GUIDE QUESTIONS

MULTISTAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION & MANAGEMENT

SUSTAINABILITY

LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

### KASAMTAGAN

REAL ESTATE

PLANTASYON NAGALAPAD

PLANNED

DAM CONSTRUCTION

IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION

Mining = + Quarrying

UNDERLYING ISSUES

AGRI FARMS

UPDOWN CDO

KALATUNGAN (KIT TOWNS)

OPOL

BAUNGON

TALAKAG CDO

IPONAN RIVER CDO

IMPASUGONG (PANTOHAN)

NGP, NREMP

### PANTARON-KIMANGKIL-KALANAWAN-SUMAGAYA-PAMALIHI

#### MOUNTAIN RANGE

ISSUES x

- OIL PALM PLANTATIONS
- ROAD CONSTRUCTION
- DAMS + IRRIGATION
- TIMBER POACHING
- UNCONTROLLED "ECO TOURISM"
- FOREST ENCROACHMENT
- UNCONTROLLED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
- LOSS of IKSP
- ARMED CONFLICT
- OVERLAPPING LAND TENURE
- COMMUNITY + FOREST FRAGMENTATION

VISIONS ✓

- HARMONIZING IP GOVERNANCE
- CAPACITY BLDG. + SECTORS
- COOPERATION of INSTITUTIONS
- APPROPRIATE TECH. LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTIONS
- COMMUNITY BASED LAW ENFORCEMENT w/ LGU + DENR SUPPORT
- ARMED CONFLICT DIALOGUE
- INSTITUTIONALIZE ICCA
- YOUTH CAPACITY + STRENGTH
- COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING + INTERFACING

### LANA NORTE/SUR LANDSCAPE

BUSINESS AS USUAL

IDEAL

PEACEFUL ENVIRONMENT

GOOD GOVERNANCE

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM

STRICT LAW ENFORCEMENT

SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

EMPOWERED LANDSCAPE CONSTITUENTS

HARMONY BETWEEN MAN + LAND

Participants of the breakout session formed smaller groups to focus their discussions on their watershed areas. From the smaller groups, the resulting identified problems and joint visions include prioritizing good governance and sustainable livelihoods through advocating against certain development efforts such as road and dam constructions, and expansion of oil palm plantations. Participants also envisioned to have stronger community inclusion in development agenda setting and planning, with the hope as communities get involved in conversations, their aspirations can be taken into consideration.

# WATER PROVISIONING

# Bukidnon Misamis ORIENTAL

# VISIONS

## CONTEXT/ISSUES CONCERNS

- RIVER BASIN COUNCIL
- LESS MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPING PLAN
- ABSENCE OF CULTURAL INPUT
- POLLUTION FROM LIVESTOCK
- CDO WATER CRISIS
- CONTAMINATED WATER FROM FARMS
- BGSs w/ NO WATER SYSTEM
- INCREASING GROUND WATER PRESSURE
- WATER USE BEHAVIOUR
- CLIMATE CHANGE
- PLANTATIONS
- EXISTING PROTECTED AREAS
- ANCESTRAL DOMAIN CLAIM
- MINING
- SUBDIVISIONS + RESETTLEMENT

- INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
- SUSTAINABILITY
- LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY
- MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION + MANAGEMENT

- ### BUSINESS as USUAL
- WATER SHORTAGE
  - POWER SHORTAGE
  - LOW PRODUCTIVITY (ESP. AGRIC)
  - CONFLICT DUE TO WATER SHORTAGE
  - RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT

### IDEAL!

SUSTAINABLE WATER SUPPLY  
HEALTHY LANDSCAPE

AFFORDABLE GREEN ENERGY



- ### SUSTAINABILITY
- WATER EXTRACTION
  - QUARRYING
  - RIPARIAN REDAMATION
  - WATER ALLOCATION FOR FUTURE AIRPORT
  - DECLINING WATER SUPPLY ESP. DURING DRY SEASON

- ### INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT
- LACK OF M&E MECHANISM
  - IMPROPER WASTE DISPOSAL
  - IRRIGATION SYSTEMS w/o FPIC

## Lake Lanao WATER SHED

BUSINESS as USUAL	IDEAL
INTRODUCTION of ALIEN SPECIES	REHABILITATED LAKE
IMPROPER WASTE DISPOSAL	RESOURCE USE CONFLICT
REDUCTION of WATER LEVEL	DECLINING FISH CATCH
INCREASING # of WATER HYACINTH	DETERIORATING WATER QUALITY
	HIGH LEVELS of COLIFORM CONTAMINANT
	INCREASE FISH CATCH
	LEVEL 3 WATER SYSTEM in PLACE
	PUBLIC OR in every BGY.

- ### LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY
- RIVER WIDENING
  - ILLEGAL FISHING
  - DECLINE of FISH DIVERSITY
  - WATER INFRA w/o FPIC
  - SILTATION + SEDIMENTATION
  - WATER RELATED SICKNESS
  - WATER CONTAMINATION DUE TO AGRIC
- 

- ### MULTISTAKEHOLDER
- MINIMAL PARTICIPATION of UPLAND IPe/ICCs + LOCAL COMMUNITY
  - TOPDOWN APPROACH of RBMC

Participants from the landscape subdivided into smaller groups to discuss in detail the current situations of the watershed they belong to, and eventually discussed in a bigger group. The group was able to thresh out landscape issues on water provisioning, some of which include clarifying roles and responsibilities of the Cagayan de Oro River Basin Management Council (CDORBMC); lack of multi-stakeholder participation in development plan; absence of cultural inputs in water governance; contribution of agricultural areas and livestock to water pollution; changing climate; mining; and increasing settlement areas. All these contribute to declining landscape integrity, and the landscape's capacity to provide quality water to the people.

To address these pressing issues, participants envision to have proper monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in place, where malpractices will be reported, and apprehended. Ultimately, they envision a governance system where stakeholders are regularly consulted, and provided space to contribute.

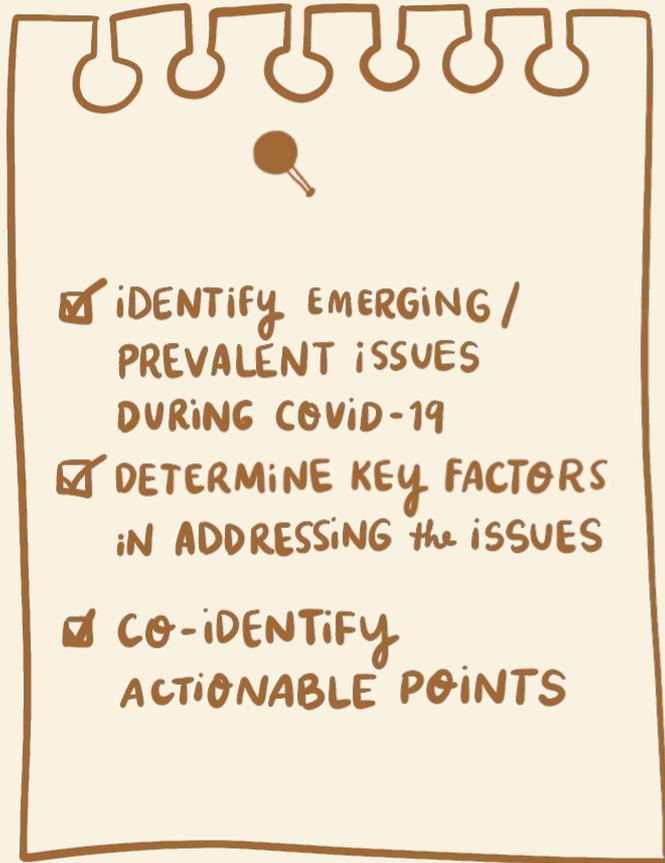
**TULOY ANG USAPAN:  
ON LAND USE &  
WATER GOVERNANCE**

# LAND GOVERNANCE

JULY 9, 2020

As the pandemic continues to challenge our ways of working, so we must continue to adapt. Our dialogues have transitioned to digital platforms. **These digital platforms are not replacement of our usual in-person conversations; but they also offer new possibilities of working together.**

- How has COVID-19 reshaped the land use choices of communities in the landscapes?
- How can we continue banking on inclusivity, and participation for land resources amid challenges on mobility?



- ☑ IDENTIFY EMERGING /  
PREVALENT ISSUES  
DURING COVID-19
- ☑ DETERMINE KEY FACTORS  
IN ADDRESSING THE ISSUES
- ☑ CO-IDENTIFY  
ACTIONABLE POINTS

This dialogue session was designed to identify emerging and prevalent land conversion issues during COVID-19; and to determine key factors for success in addressing such issues. Ultimately, the session aimed to co-identify actionable points that can be taken on by specific landscape actors.

# ON LAND CONVERSION

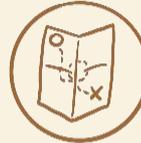
## SITUATIONER FROM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE FOR SOCIAL CHANGE'S (ESSC) LANDSCAPE-WIDE MAPPING PROJECT

- RAPID AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION (FOLLOWING FROM THE 70s)
- ADDITIONAL FOREST AREAS (GAINS)
- DECREASE IN FOREST COVER, PREVALENT IN AREAS WITHOUT EXISTING LAND TENURIAL INSTRUMENTS
- VOLATILE PEACE and ORDER SITUATION
- PROTOCOLS of ENGAGEMENT BECAME MORE COMPLEX (MILITARY COMMANDS)
- IDENTIFY CHANGE AGENTS
- ENHANCING CAPACITIES is NOT JUST ABOUT ACQUIRING SKILLS
- DELAYS ARE PART of the SOCIAL REALITY

## LAND USE CHANGES DURING COVID-19

NOT MUCH REPORTS ON RECENT  
LAND CONVERSION INCIDENCES  
PRIMARILY DUE TO FOCUS ON  
RESOLVING THE CURRENT HEALTH CRISIS  
AND THE NEED TO BE VIGILANT DUE TO VIRUS

## EVIDENCE for CASES



USE AVAILABLE  
DATA and INFO  
and MAPS

★ CDOR BMC IS DEVELOPING A  
DECISION SUPPORT TOOL (DST)

# ON LAND CONVERSION

HOW DO WE ENSURE THAT COMMUNITIES REALLY EARN FROM THEIR FARMING ACTIVITIES?

## PROTECT INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

INCREASE ENGAGEMENT *with*

- GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
- INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
- ENSURE TO ALSO PROTECT THEIR CULTURAL INTEGRITY

## EXPAND *the* NETWORK



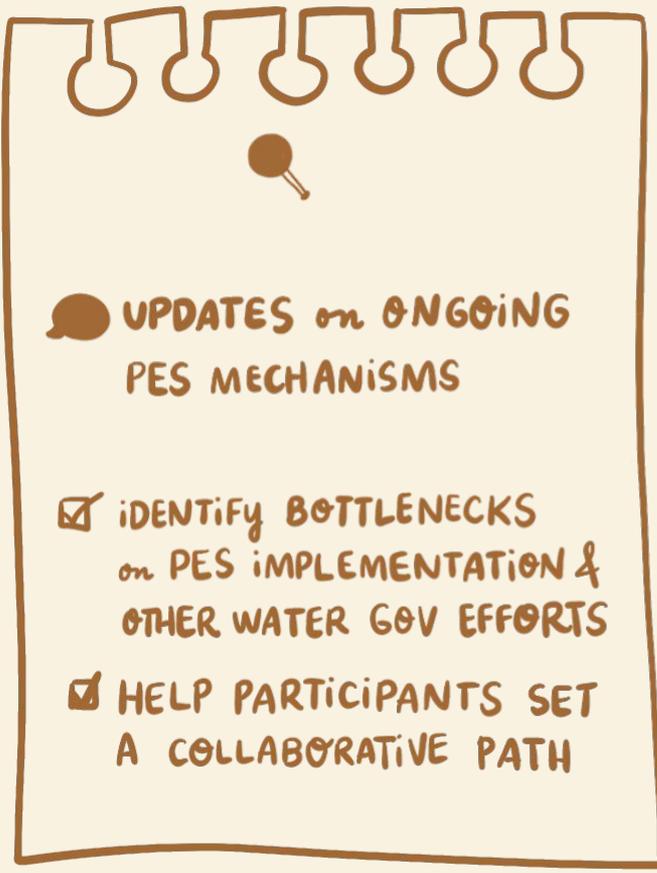
- 1 INVOLVE THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (NCIP) IN THE DIALOGUES TO HELP BETTER GRASP THE CONTEXT AND BE INFLUENCED TO TAKE ACTION.
- 2 REACH OUT TO IP COMMUNITIES ESPECIALLY TRIBE LEADERS TO ENSURE THAT THEY ARE INCLUDED IN THE DISCUSSION.
- 3 STRENGTHEN EFFORTS TO INVOLVE PRIVATE SECTOR & FINANCERS TO INCLUDE THEM AS NETWORK THAT CO-CREATE SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS AND FINANCING MECHANISMS.

# WATER GOVERNANCE

JULY 14, 2020

As the pandemic continues to challenge our ways of working, so we must continue to adapt. Our dialogues have transitioned to digital platforms. These digital platforms are not replacement of our usual in-person conversations; but they also offer new possibilities of working together.

- How has the landscape designed, and implemented water governance mechanisms pre-, and during COVID-19?
- Who were the necessary actors that helped implement the mechanisms?
- What sectors are still missing in the network?



● UPDATES on ONGOING  
PES MECHANISMS

☑ IDENTIFY BOTTLENECKS  
on PES IMPLEMENTATION &  
OTHER WATER GOV EFFORTS

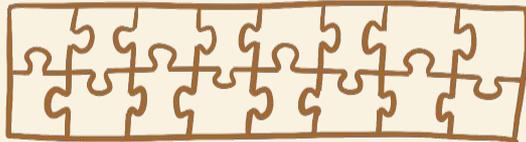
☑ HELP PARTICIPANTS SET  
A COLLABORATIVE PATH

This dialogue session was intended to provide updates on the ongoing Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) mechanisms in the landscape; and to identify bottlenecks on the implementation of PES, and other water governance efforts. Ultimately, the session intended to help participants set a collaborative path that all participating organizations can contribute to.

# ON WATER GOVERNANCE

## EMBRACING LANDSCAPE APPROACHES

A HOLISTIC APPROACH  
IN ADDRESSING ISSUES



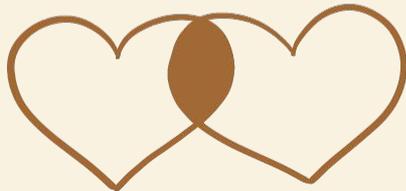
COMPARTMENTALIZATION  
USUALLY OCCURS WHEN  
DEALING WITH PROJECTS/INITIATIVES



INCREASE & STRENGTHEN  
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

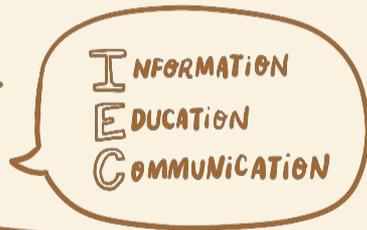


FIND A CROSS-CUTTING ISSUE  
THAT CAN HELP STAKEHOLDERS  
UNDERSTAND & TACKLE THE  
SITUATION MORE EFFECTIVELY



## IMPROVING THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

EFFECTIVELY ENGAGE  
THE EDUCATION SECTOR FOR A MORE  
LASTING & SYSTEMATIC CHANGE



CDOR/BMC + DEPED  
ARE LOCALIZING MODULES  
ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES



TAP CHED TO HELP CSOs  
INFLUENCE HEI TO CONSIDER  
NEW LANDSCAPE SCENARIOS  
IN THEIR MODULES



CHED'S CONCERN:  
CURRENT COURSES ARE FOCUSED  
ON CLASSROOM LEARNING.  
IT'S DIFFICULT TO ABSORB REALITY  
WHEN THEY DON'T SEE IT.



## TOURISM & WATER GOVERNANCE

- THE DEPT OF TOURISM IS DEVELOPING THEIR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMS & PLANS THAT WILL HELP INVESTORS & IMPLEMENTERS SEE RESOURCE UTILIZATION MECHANISMS BETTER
- DEPT OF TOURISM IS HELPING PROMOTE PROPER USE OF WATER (MOSTLY HOTELS & RESTAURANTS)
- NATIONAL ECONOMIC & DEV'T AUTHORITY (NEDA) AND OTHER GOV AGENCIES MUST BE INVOLVED IN THE DISCUSSIONS TO APPROPRIATELY ANSWER THE WATER SHORTAGE PROBLEM

KASAMA SA KULTURA NILA NA MAHALIN AT IRESPETO ANG TUBIG.

LEARNING FROM INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

## INTEGRATION of DEV'T PLANS

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN, FOREST LAND USE PLANS (FLUP), ETC, ARE NOT INTEGRATED AMONG IMPLEMENTING LGUs



### ACTION POINTS

1. OPTIMIZE ESSC ROAD SHOW BY INCORPORATING SESSIONS ON POSSIBLE USE OF THE DATA TO BE SHARED WITH THE LGUs & PAMB/DENR OFFICES
2. STRENGTHEN EFFORTS TO INVOLVE PRIVATE SECTOR for the UPCOMING NAT'L DIALOGUE
3. EXPLORE PARTNERSHIP WITH DEPED, CHED, and OTHER HEIs.
4. CONDUCT SMALLER & MORE TARGETED DIALOGUES for IDENTIFIED LANDSCAPE ISSUES

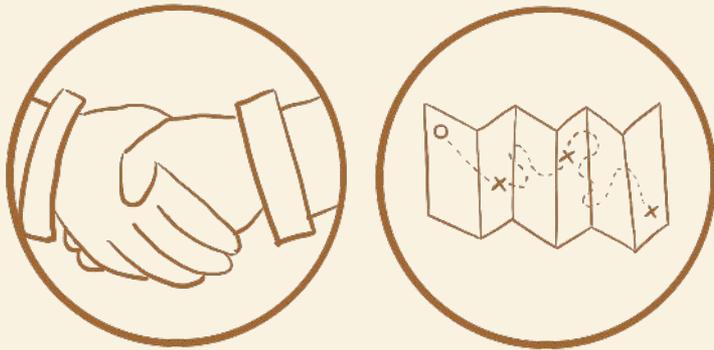
## COMMUNICATING SCIENCE

### TO POLICY MAKING

- #1 COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SCIENTISTS, POLICY MAKERS & DECISION MAKERS SHOULD BE OPEN and CONTINUOUS.
- #2 SCIENTISTS & THE ACADEME MUST CONVEY CLEARLY WHAT SCIENCE IS TELLING, AND HOW RESEARCH RESULTS CAN BE USED AS BASES FOR IMPROVING POLICY PROVISIONS.

### ADVOCACY WORK

- REALITY:  
IT'S DIFFICULT TO INCULCATE ENVIRONMENT-RELATED VALUES
- STRENGTHEN ADVOCACY WORK for COMMUNITIES, ESP. THOSE WITH CONFLICTS ON WATER RESOURCE, THEY OWN TENURE RIGHTS BUT ARE NOT BEING ACKNOWLEDGED.



The online dialogues helped Bukidnon-Misamis Oriental stakeholder agree on two major points:

1. **Harness using maps**, and up-to-date data for planning, and conservation purposes; and
2. **Expand and strengthen the current network** by inviting representatives from private, and education, sectors.

Revisit the 2020 online dialogues [here](#).

**WHERE DO WE GO  
FROM HERE?**

# **PATHWAYS FOR SUSTAINING INCLUSIVE LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE**

**SEPTEMBER 23-25, 2020**

As the project culminates, this National Environmental Dialogue was designed to spark conversations on how participants can commit to sustain the dialogues. The sessions also provided specific entry points to institutionalize landscape governance principles in the current local development planning processes.

From here, we ask ourselves, “**How can we continue working on our visions for the landscape?**”

**TO INCORPORATE INTO LOCAL  
DEVELOPMENT PLANS**



**ADVOCATE FOR  
ENVIRONMENT-CENTEREDNESS**

AMONG LGUs SO THE NETWORK CAN WORK TOGETHER FOR BETTER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



**EXPLORE OTHER OPTIONS TO USE  
MAPS AS A COLLABORATIVE TOOL &  
PROCESS TO HELP COMMUNITIES BETTER  
LOCATE THEMSELVES IN THE LANDSCAPE**

Taking off from the previous dialogues, the participants continued to build on their specific priorities to strengthen advocacy work to help LGUs adopt an environment-centered approach to development. They also built upon the idea to use maps to unite local communities, and Indigenous communities, spark collaboration, and increase their sense of belonging in the landscape.

Also, as a pre-session before they have a deep dive in exploring local development planning to sustain their existing efforts, they identified initial observable challenges in their landscape.

**CHALLENGES in LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**



**STRENGTHEN and  
INSTITUTIONALIZE FLUP**



**COLLABORATIVE  
EFFORTS from AGENCIES**



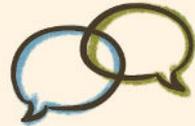
**SEEING EYE TO EYE  
LGU PERSPECTIVE  
=  
COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE**



**RESPECTING FORESTS  
for SPIRITUAL PURPOSES**



**COMPENSATION of  
COMMUNITY EFFORTS  
(BY LGU/GOVERNMENT)**



**DISCUSSION of INDIGENOUS  
TRADITIONAL VALUES**



**PEACE & ORDER SITUATION  
(..x. RED TAGGING of  
UNKNOWN ORGANIZATIONS)**



**INSTITUTIONALIZE PROTECTION/  
CONSERVATION AREAS**

**VISUALIZED BY PUSHPINVISUALS.COM**

## IDENTIFIED ENTRY POINTS

- BOTH AGENCIES HAVE TO BE PROACTIVE & AGGRESSIVE (BOTH HAVE STRENGTHS & WEAKNESSES)
- MAXIMIZE THE MOMENTUM (with the PARTNERSHIP)
- ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP with COMMUNITIES
- GET A FEEL OF HOW LGUs WORK; ARE THEY OPEN and/or WHAT CAN THE CSOs DO TO BUILD RELATIONSHIP WITH LGUs
- MONITORING & CHECK and BALANCE PROCESSES
- ACTIVE PRESENCE of CSOs

## CHALLENGES

-  FORMALIZE PARTNERSHIP with LGUs (ENGAGE in DIALOGUES & DISCUSSIONS on PRIORITIZATION)
-  EXTENSION PROJECTS TO BE INTEGRATED/ COORDINATED with LGU (TO ENSURE THAT COMMUNITIES BENEFIT and IMPLEMENTATION GOES WELL)
-  GETTING A BOTTOMLINE: IDENTIFY WHERE THE LGU IS IN TERMS OF WHERE THEY ARE IN THEIR LAND USE
-  UP TO BLGUs: COURTESY
-  EMPOWER PARTNER COMMUNITIES SO THAT EVENTUALLY, THEY CAN REPRESENT THEMSELVES

## ACTIONABLE POINTS

NGAYON LANG NAMIN KAYO NARAMDAMAN. BAKA KUKUNAN NIYO LANG KAMI NG DATA.

### • COMMUNITIES



- COVID & IMPENDING IMPACTS
- EXISTING LGU DYNAMICS

- PROJECTS APPROVED BUT NO INPUTS from KIN AND OTHER GROUPS



- ENABLING MECHANISMS TO ENSURE PARTICIPATION (TRANSPORTATION, INCENTIVE)

- OPENNESS of LGUs

While not all participating stakeholders had direct work with local development planning, they were able to identify entry points. Most of these are anchored on maximizing their current strengths, and roles in the landscape; and on banking on their existing relationships with LGUs, and other sectors.

# DAY 3 BREAKOUT SESSION



## HARNESS THE CULTURE OF COLLABORATION

IT REQUIRES PATIENCE, DEDICATION & EFFORT.

IT REWARDS YOU W/ STRENGTH, PERSPECTIVE & CONFIDENCE



WHAT KIND OF RESILIENT FUTURE CAN WE BUILD IF WE CONTINUE TO

LEARN, IMAGINE & COLLABORATE?



## BUKIDNON MISAMIS ORIENTAL

### THE AGREED ACTION POINTS



CAPACITY BUILDING OF IPs FOR ADSOPP



CENTRAL DATABASE



STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS



Revisit NED 2020 sessions here.

To cap off their dialogues that started in 2018, the participants agreed to pursue the following:

1. **Capacitate Indigenous communities** in crafting, implementing, and monitoring their Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development and Protection Plans (ADSDPP). This entails more rigorous works from the CSOs to really provide the IPs with necessary skills, and understanding of their rights, and responsibilities;
2. **Develop a collaborative central database** where up-to-date data from different organizations can be stored. This effort can be started off with the existing effort of the Environmental Science for Social Change (ESSC) to host the updated land cover maps of Bukidnon. If the landscapes want science-based, and responsive plans, this central database can provide them with a platform to continuously, and more easily update plans, and identify good practices, and gaps; and
3. **Come up with a strategy to engage other sectors** needed to advance their advocacies. They envision to have more proactive participation from CHED, DepED, PLGUs and MLGUs (especially the PAOs, and MAOs), and private sector. They see the critical role of the education sector to integrate the ongoing advances in environmental issues, and solutions in curricula.



## **Revisit your 2018-2020 Landscape Governance Journey!**

The shared Google Drive folder contains summaries of 2018-2020 landscape and national dialogues; and scenarios from our foresight session.

# SUPPORTING MATERIALS FOR OUR LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE WORK

[Invitation to Landscape Governance Journey](#)  
[\(Video\)](#)

[Reading materials on Landscape Governance,](#)  
[and Sustainable Development](#)

[National Environmental Dialogue \(NED\) 2018](#)  
[Policy Brief Series](#)

[National Environmental Dialogue \(NED\) 2019](#)  
[Materials](#)

[National Environmental Dialogue \(NED\) 2020](#)  
[Materials](#)

[2020 Inter-landscape Kumustahan-Dialogue on](#)  
[Continuing Work amid COVID-19](#)

# Maraming salamat sa pakikibahagi!

Tuloy lamang ang mga  
diskusyon para sa solusyon.

Share your responses, questions, or requests at

**[landscapes@forestfoundation.ph](mailto:landscapes@forestfoundation.ph)**



Forest  
Foundation  
Philippines

Let's grow together.



TROPENBOS INTERNATIONAL



INSTITUTE FOR  
CLIMATE AND  
SUSTAINABLE  
CITIES



ESSC



The  
Samdhana  
Institute



Forestry Development Center  
College of Forestry and Natural Resources  
University of the Philippines Los Baños

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