

Landscape Governance Forum

Landscape Governance¹

¹ This material was presented during the Landscape Governance Forum held in June 2019 in Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental in Northern Mindanao, Philippines as part of the project on *Improving Tenure Security of Smallholder Farmers in Select Areas in the Philippines*. This project is implemented by the Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC) in partnership with Xavier Science Foundation, Inc. (XSF), with technical support from Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) as facilitated by the UN-Habitat. The initiative aims to secure the tenure of about 2,500 households of indigenous peoples in two municipalities in Bukidnon, Northern Mindanao. This project is funded by German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development/BMZ and UN-Habitat as part of the “Secure Access to Land and Resources (SALaR)” program. The views indicated in this material do not necessarily reflect those of the GLTN and BMZ.





LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE

Towards Inclusive and Sustainable Development in Northern Mindanao

A sunset over the ocean with a silhouette of a hand holding a leaf. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a golden glow across the sky and reflecting on the water. The hand is positioned on the right side of the frame, holding a large leaf. The background is a mix of orange, yellow, and blue tones.

Contents

01 The Changing Context

Fast Transforming World, Impact in Northern Mindanao, Need for a more Responsive Resource Governance

02 Landscape Governance

Defining Landscapes, Think Landscapes, Achieving Coherence & Making Institutions Work

03 Moving Forward

Education and information Sharing, Common Action, Policy Advocacy

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

After the module 1, you will be able to:

Challenge resource governance professionals, policy makers, community leaders and other stakeholders to adopt an integrative perspective, looking beyond the sectoral boundaries, taking into account cross-sectoral concerns and working in multi-disciplinary teams.



FAST Changing World We Live In

CROWDED

PH ranked 12th in the world



IMBALANCE

3 in 4 poor live in rural areas; many are in Mindanao



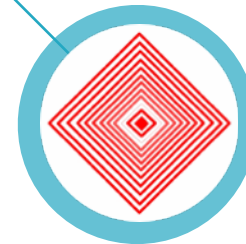
FRAGILE

PH climate risk index ranked 4th in the world (1995-2014)



SHRINKING

OF reached 10.2 million in 2014



Northern Mindanao



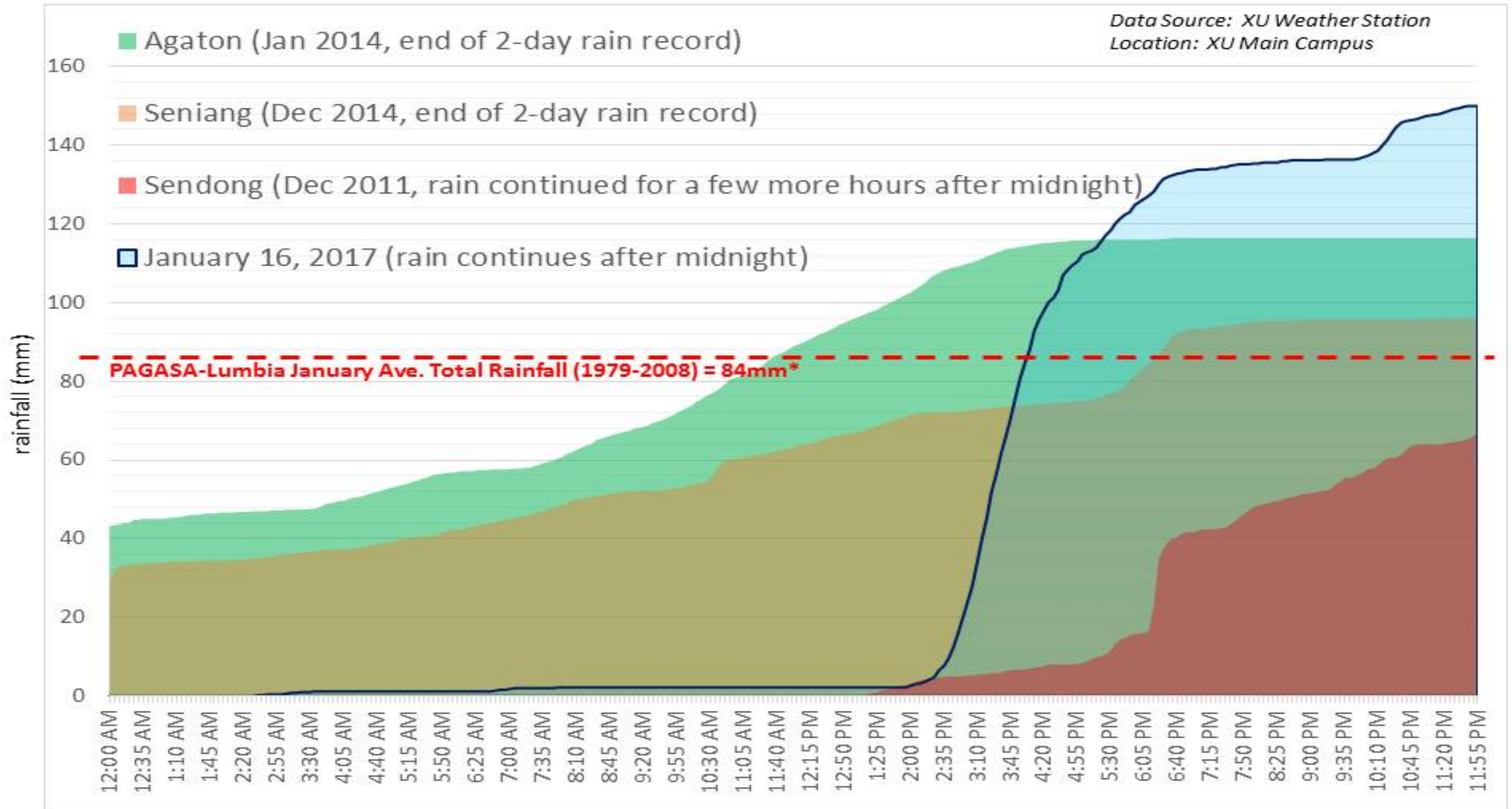
Impact in Northern Mindanao



Environmental Disasters

Typhoon Sendong 2011 (c) Dustein Sibug

Rainfall in XU Main Campus on January 16, 2017



Marginalization of Communities



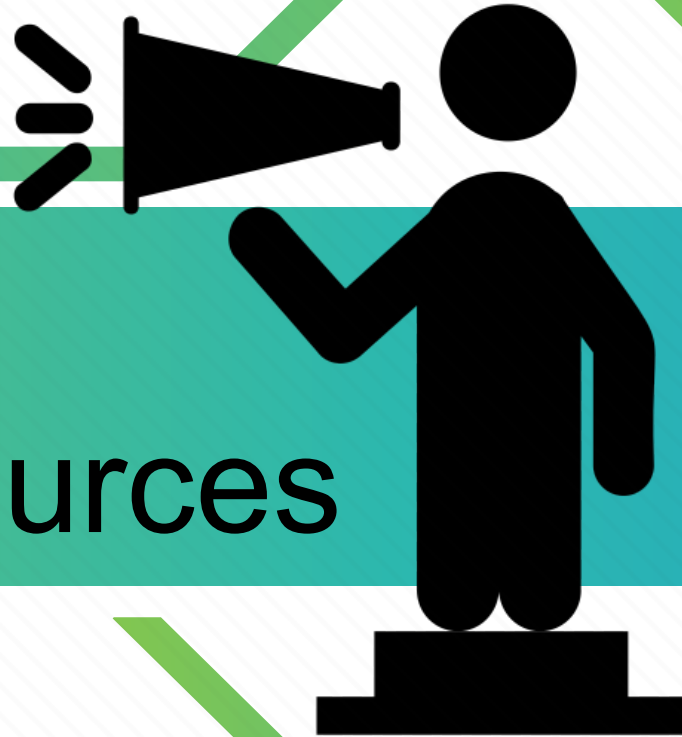
Crop production in Talakag, Bukidnon (c) XSF

Intensifying Violence

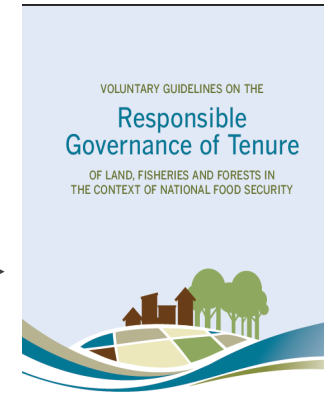


(c) Aljazeera.com

A more Responsive Governance of Resources



Sustainable and Ecologically-Friendly



A

Addresses
Climate
Change
impacts

B

Integrates
coastal, urban,
agricultural and
forests Dynamics

C

Adapts to realities
of Dispossession,
Displacement and
Resettlement

Inclusive and Participatory

Governance of
resources that
work for PEOPLE

01



- Promotes food security
- Secures tenure security
- Facilitates investments
- Considers gender

02



Build
sustainable
partnerships
and networks



03

Resolves conflicts

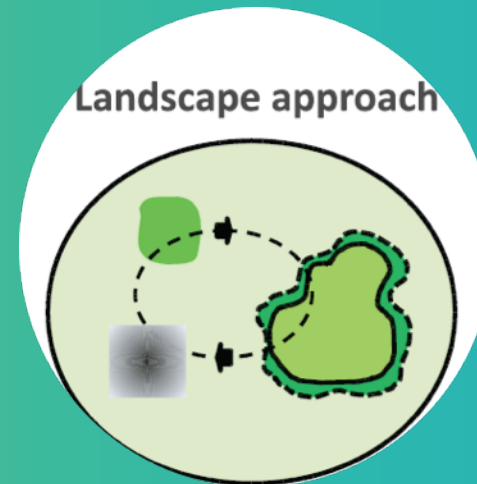
Defining Landscapes

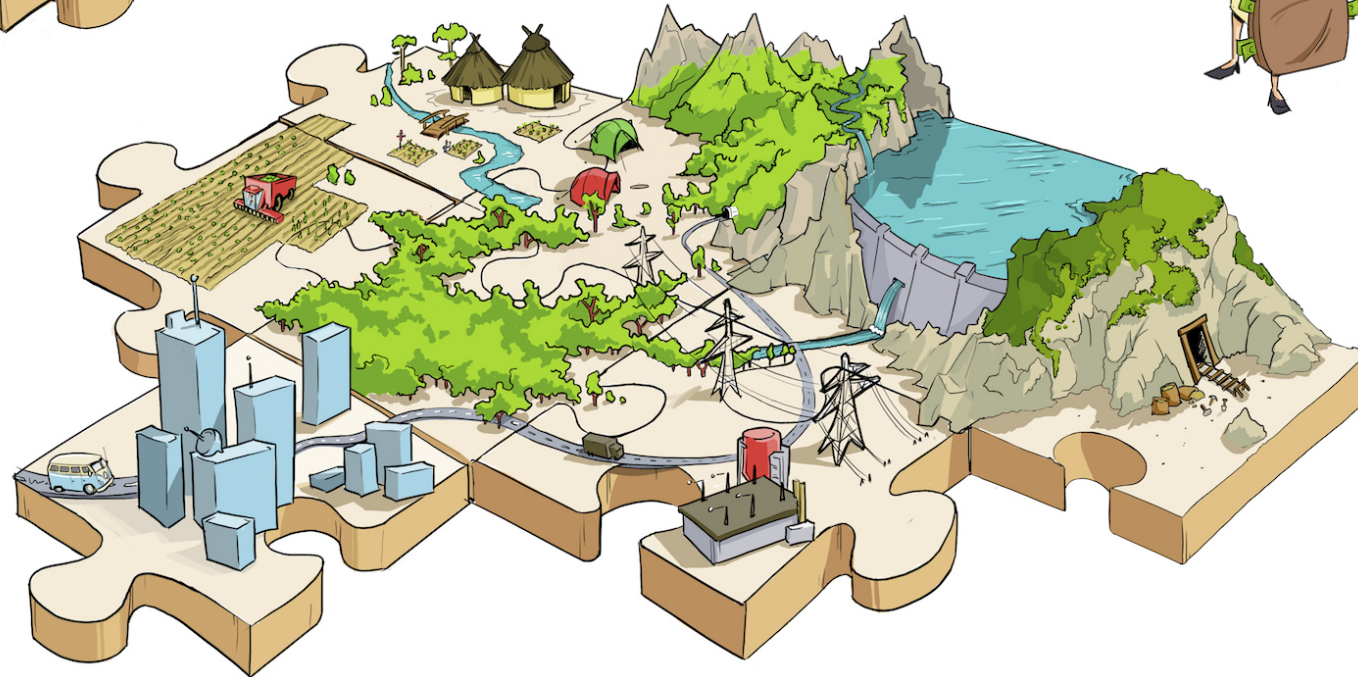
Getting to Know You, Landscape in your language, Landscape and Landscape Governance Defined

**Exercise 1:
Getting to
Know You**

**Exercise 2:
Landscape
in your
language**

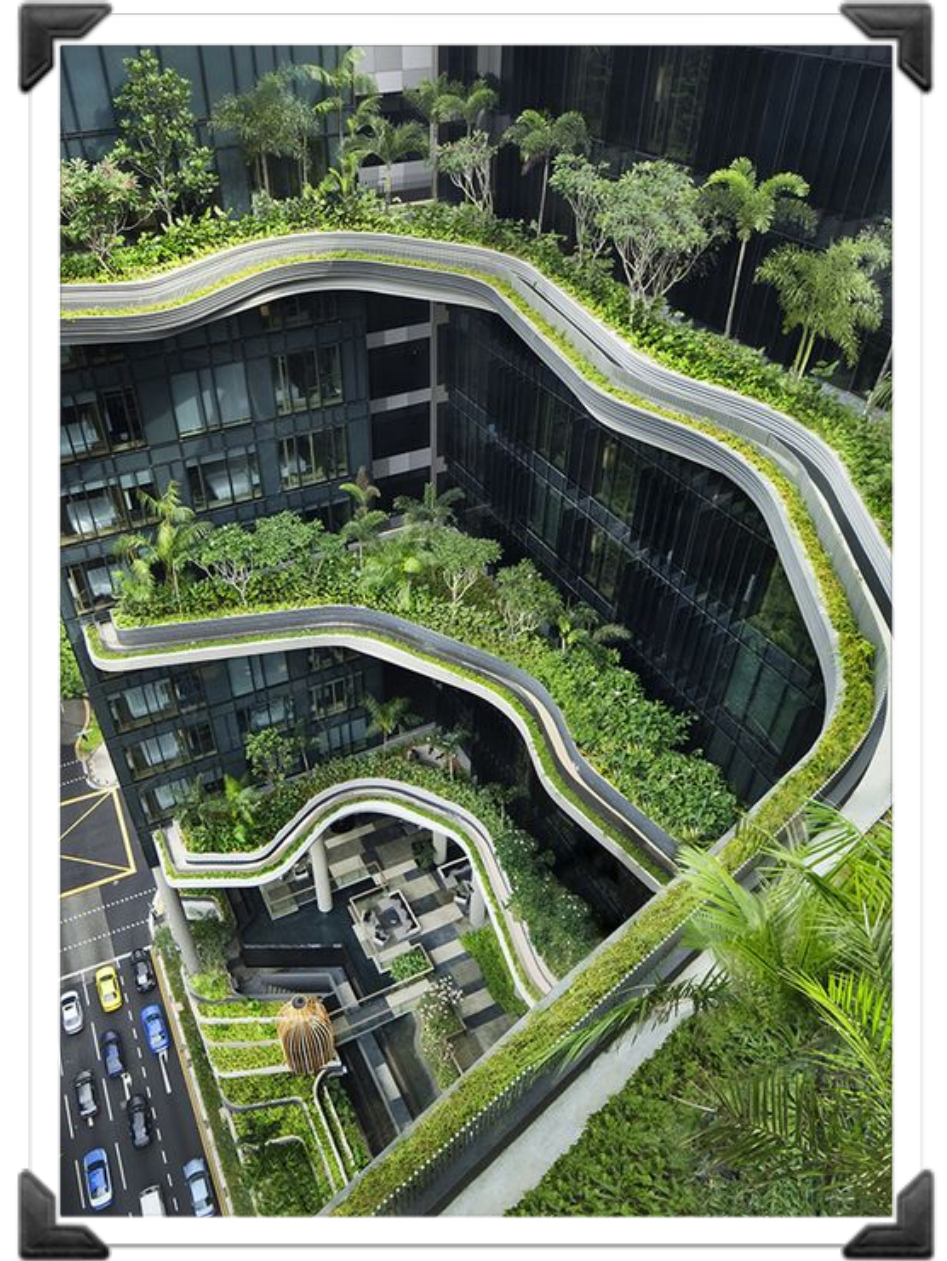
Landscape Approaches



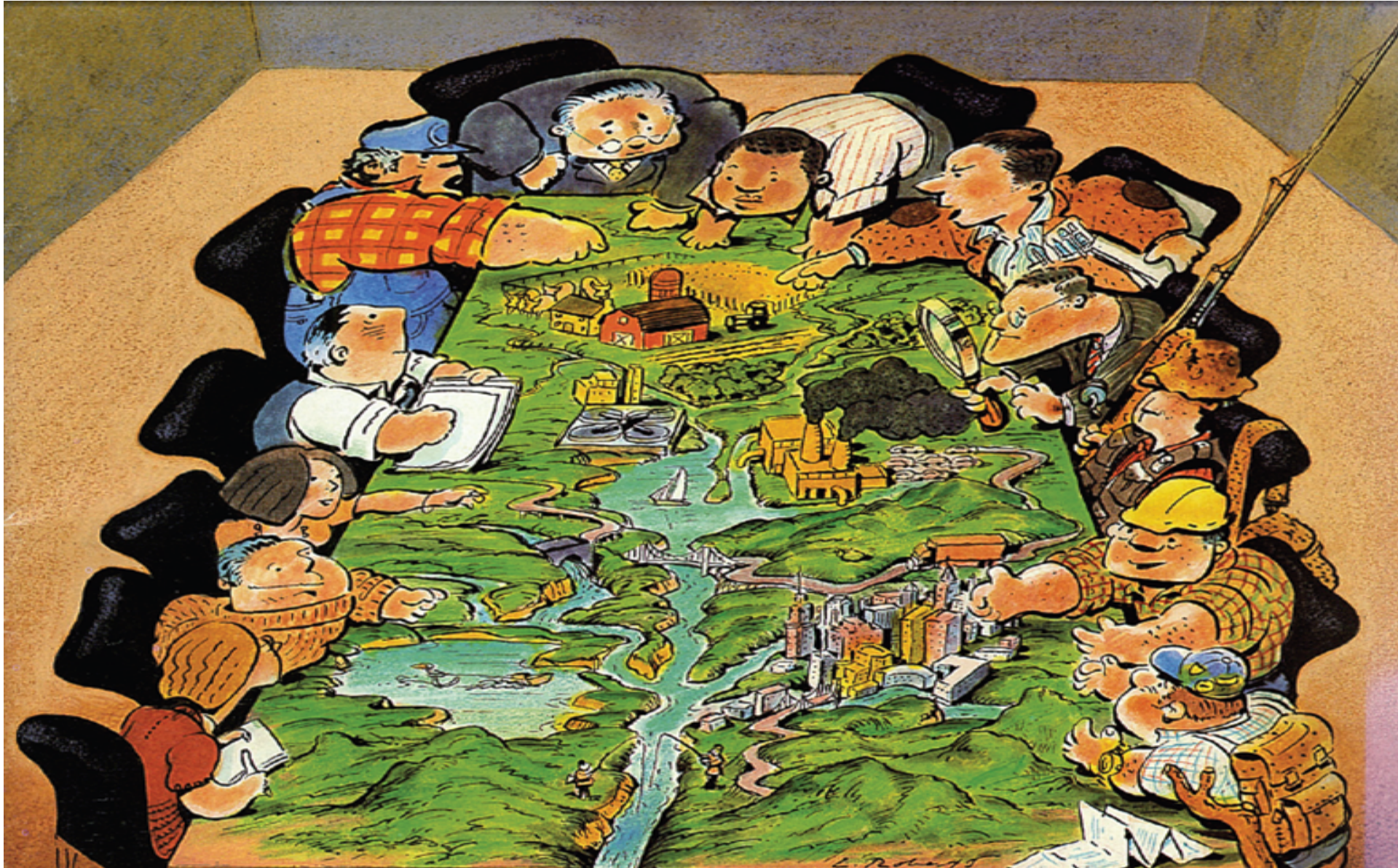


What is Landscape?

- ❖ As “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of humankind with the physical environment centrally” (Council of Europe, 2000)
- ❖ An area delineated by an actor for a specific set of objectives. It constitutes an arena in which entities, including humans, interact according to rules (physical, biological and social) that determine their relationships.



Governance



“the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority” to manage a country’s or any other social or political system’s “affairs at all levels”.

It “comprises the complex mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, mediate their differences and exercise their legal rights and obligations.”

So what then is LANDSCAPE
GOVERNANCE?

- ❖ LG is a place-based multi-stakeholder process of negotiation and spatial decision making, with the aim to maintain, enhance or restore landscape functions as well as the goods and services that these provide (van Oosten et al, 2014)
- ❖ LG is a polycentric by nature, as it can be driven by multiple objectives and multiple stakeholder arrangements at the same time (Ros-Tonen et al., 2018)
- ❖ LG is the process of multi-sector, multi-actor and multi-level interaction and spatial decision making at the landscape level that aims at the development of landscape specific policy targets rather than at sectoral objectives or individual actor goals (Sunderland, 2014; Reed, 2015)

Core Components of Landscape Governance



In the Philippines, this has been called
as...

“Ridge to Reef” or “ecosystem”
management

At the policy level, articulated in the
National Land Use Act

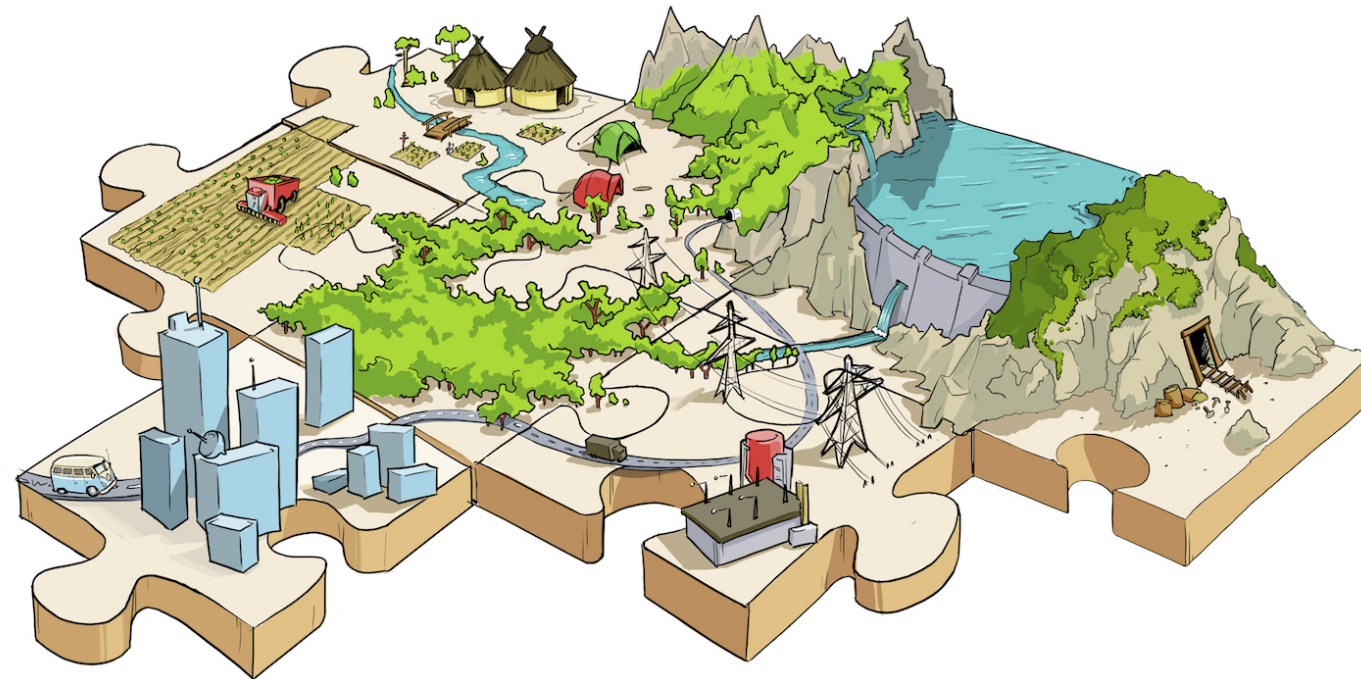
CONFLICT



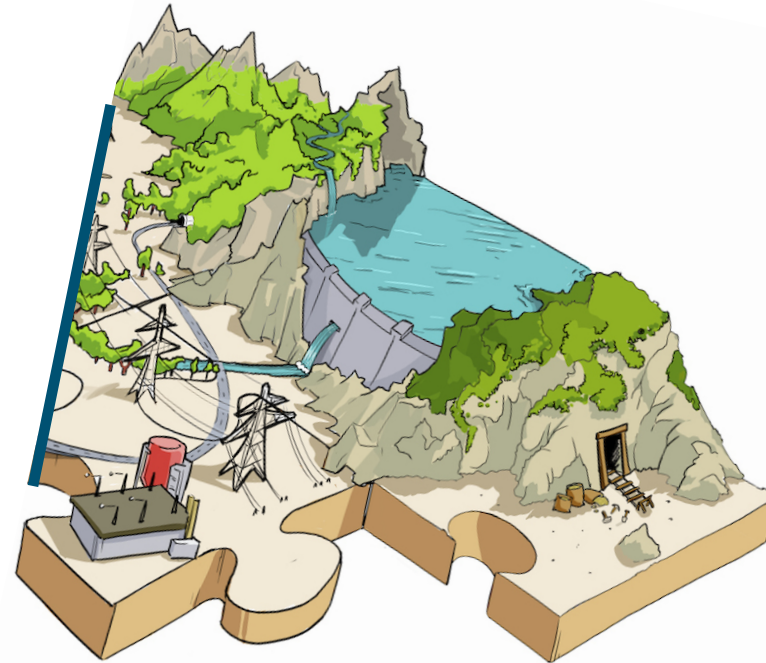
Power Relations



Jurisdictional Boundaries



Jurisdictional Boundaries



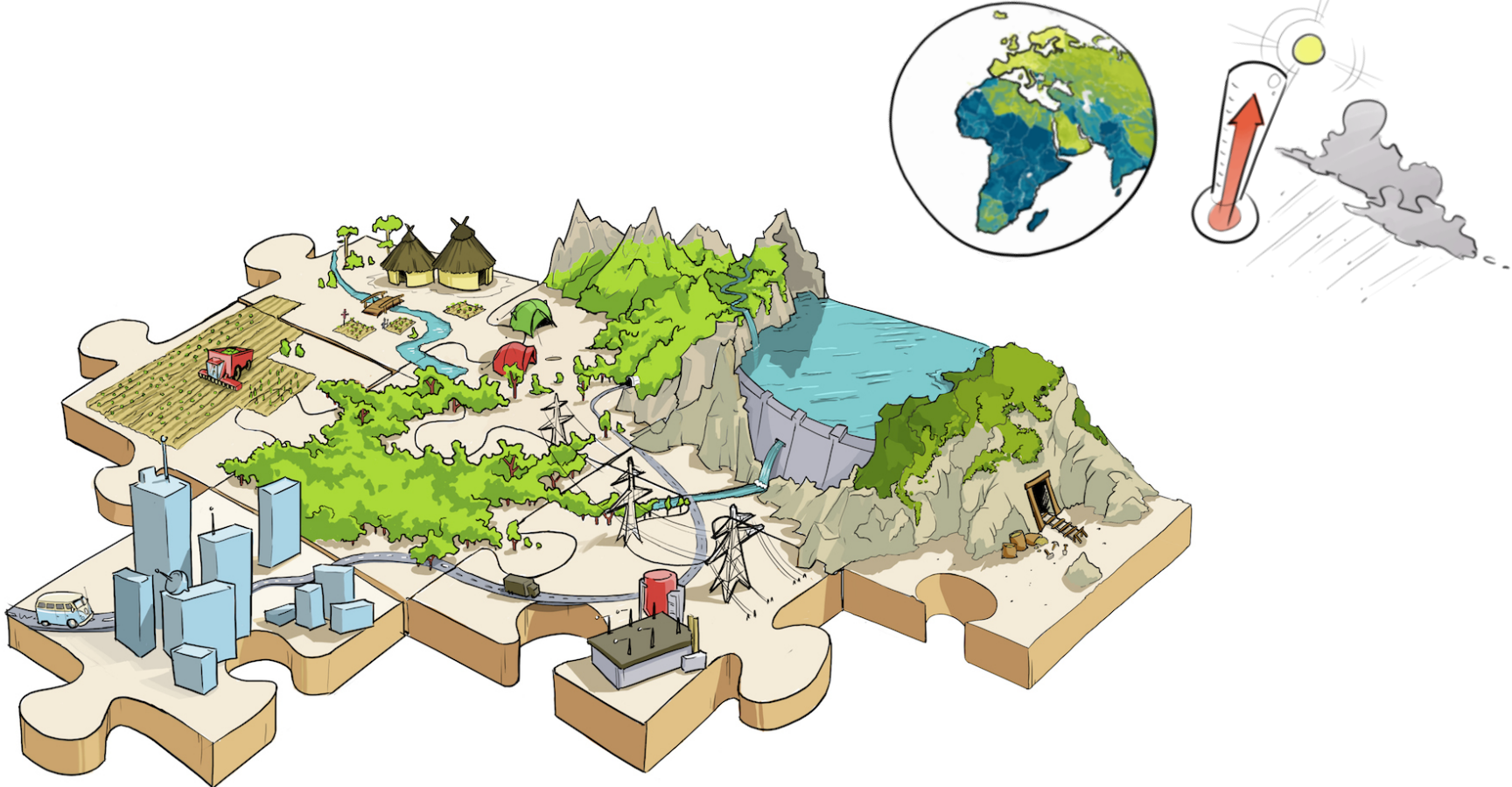
Sectoral Boundaries



Products & Chains



Climate Change



Landscape Governance is POLYCENTRIC

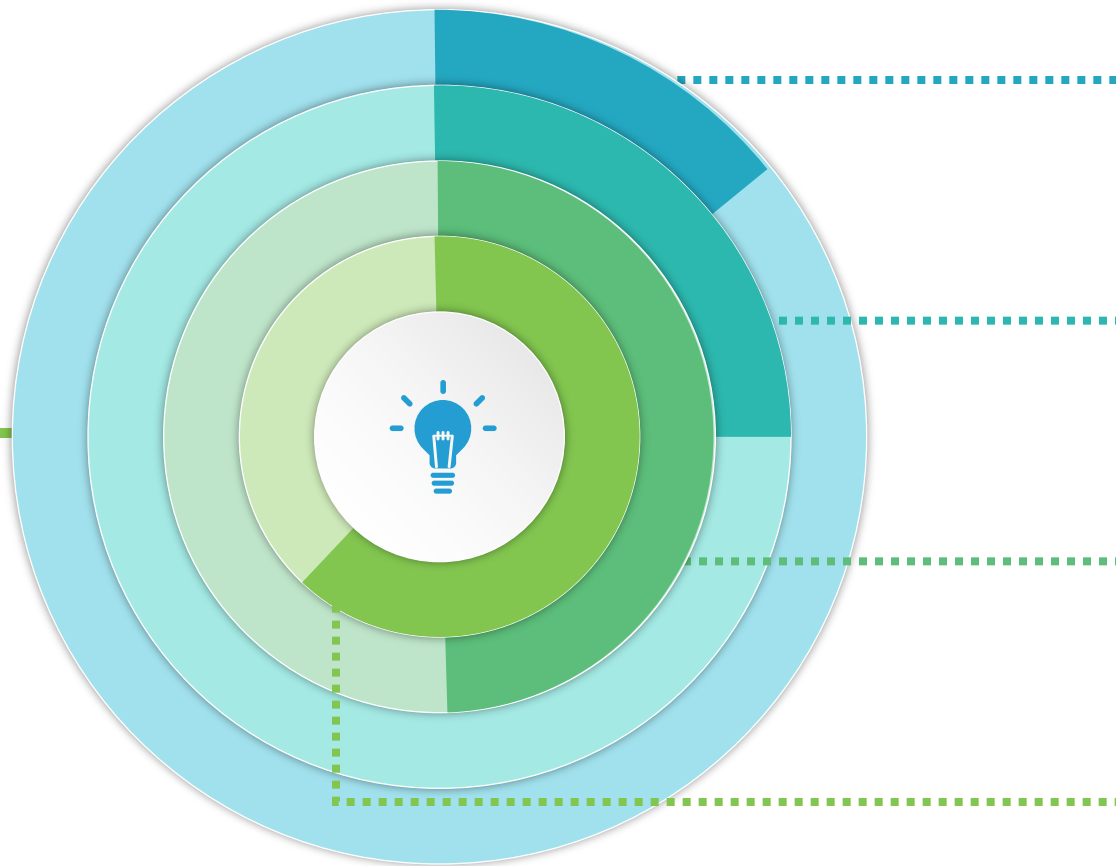




Workshop 1: LANDSCAPE MAPPING



APPRECIATING INTERCONNECTEDNESS



Education and Information

Documentation of stories; case studies and research; training module development



Communication

Website and Social Network utilization



Landscape Dialogues

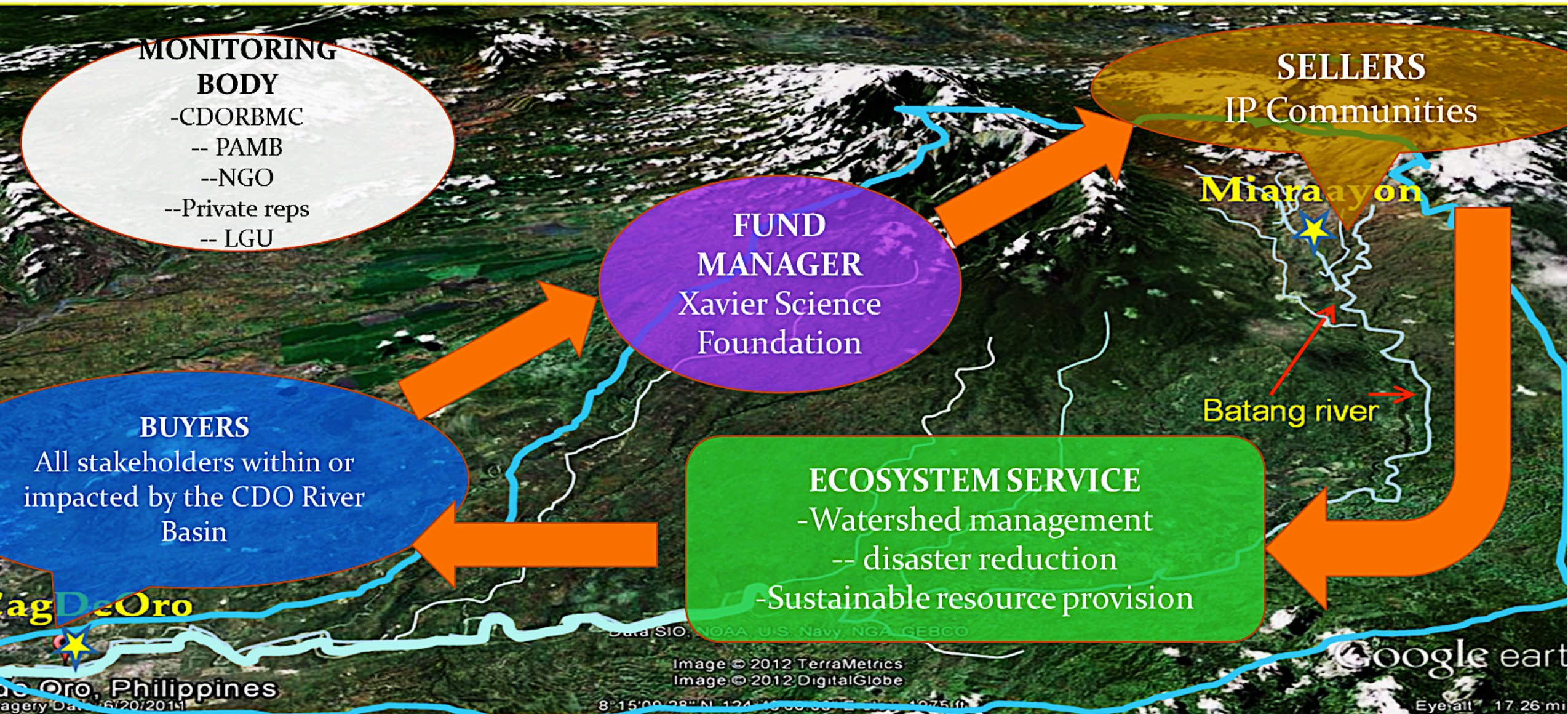
International Forum on Resource Governance; seminars & conferences



Certificate Programs

Certificate course on Landscape Governance

COMMON ACTION: PES mechanism in Mt. Kalatungan

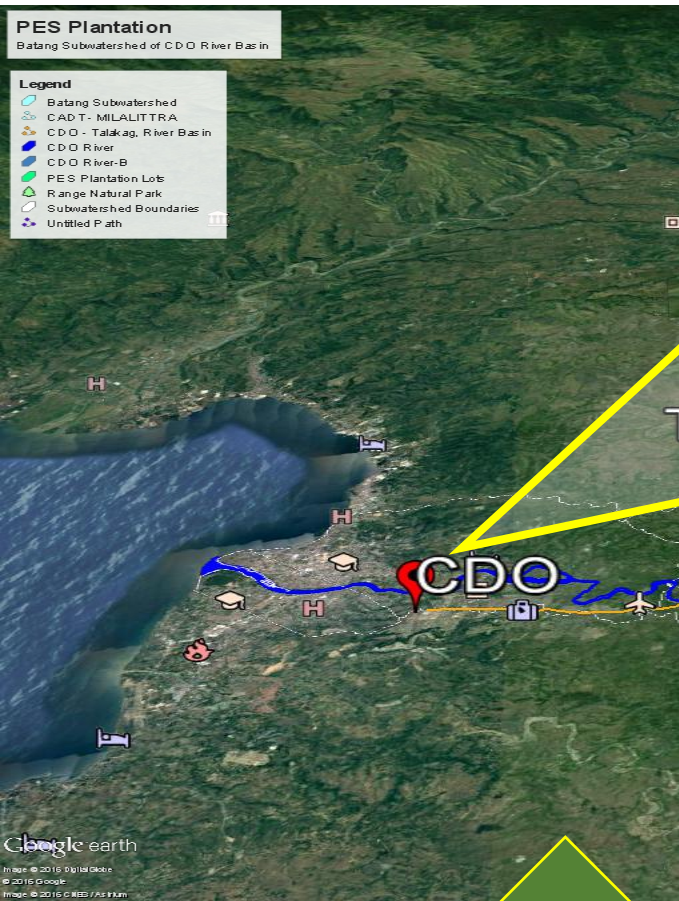




Launching of PES in 2014

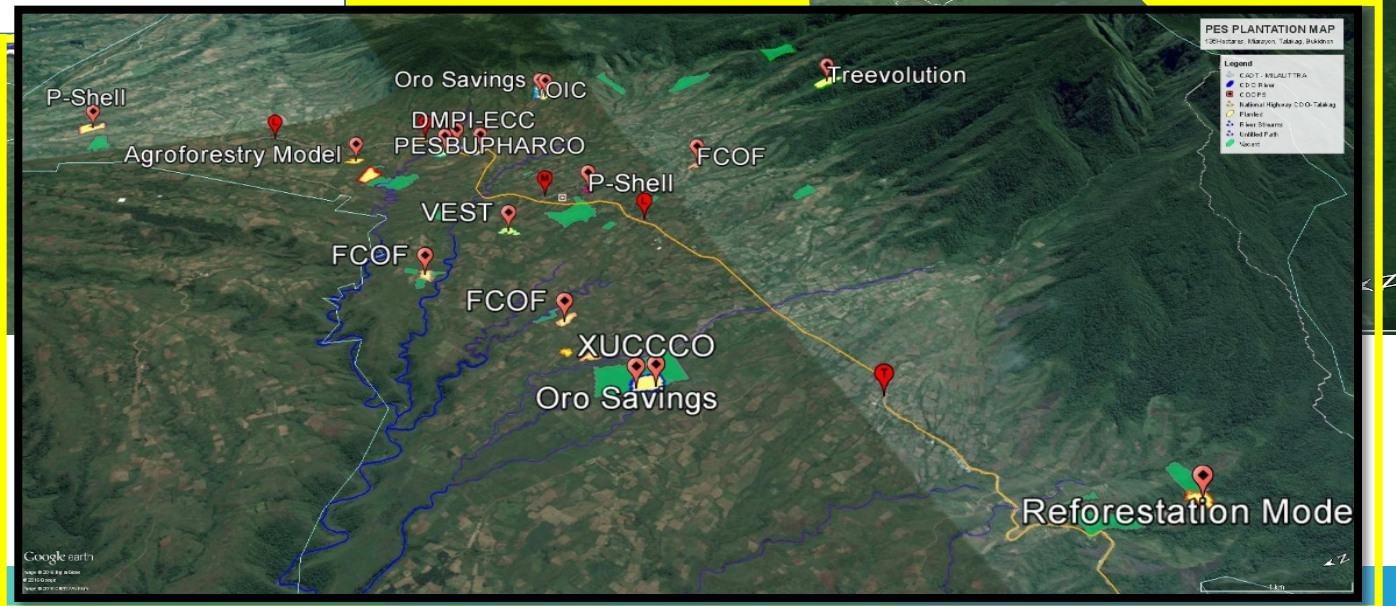
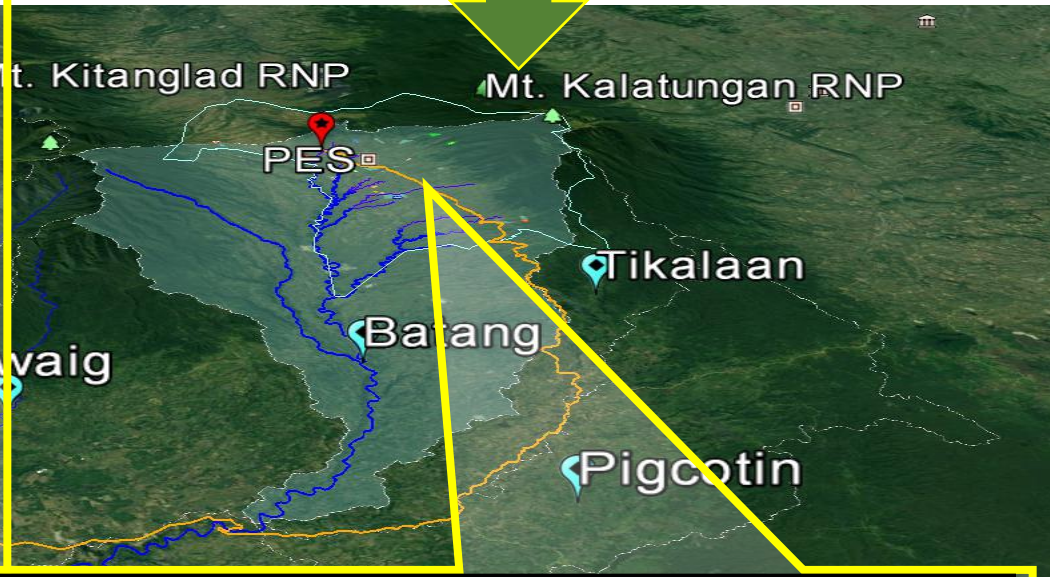
Where we are now

Buyers' site allocation and Sellers' geotagging



BUYERS'

Government	
Individual	
Business	
CSO's	



12 Investors from different sectors

Policy Advocacy

Promotion of NLUA Bill

National Land Use Bill of 2017

An act instituting a National Land Use Policy providing the implementing mechanisms therefor, and for other purposes.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
Second Regular Session)

SENATE
S. B. No. 1522

Introduced by Sen. Juan Miguel F. Zubiri

AN ACT
INSTITUTING A NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY, PROVIDING THE
IMPLEMENTING MECHANISMS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

A national land use policy is a primary tool to achieve national development and social equity. No less than President Rodrigo Roa Duterte emphasized its importance during his Second State of the Nation Address on July 24, 2017 when he mentioned that the passage of the National Land Use Act is one of his administration's priority.

A national land use policy is envisioned to provide a policy for the rational, holistic and just allocation, utilization, management and development of our land resources. It includes the parameters that will guide planning at the national and local levels.

This proposed national land use policy also provides for guidelines in major areas, as follows: agricultural lands, forestlands and watersheds, coastal zones, mineral lands, energy resource lands, settlements development areas, industrial development areas.



Thank You

Towards Inclusive and Sustainable Development in Northern Mindanao

