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Enhanced Tenure Security through Participatory Data Management and Building Harmony in Rural Communities in the Province of Bukidnon, Philippines

Prepared by Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC) and Xavier Science Foundation, Inc. (XSF)

THE LAND SECTOR

The Philippines is an archipelagic Southeast Asian country comprised of 7,641 islands rich in land- and water-based natural resources.

Twelve million hectares, or 40 percent of the country's land area, are agricultural lands (FAO, 2016; FAOSTAT, 2017), while seven million hectares are forestlands (FAO, 2016). Over half of the country's population of over 100 million reside in rural areas (FAOSTAT, 2017), and agriculture employs roughly one-fourth⁶ (FAOSTAT, 2017; PSA, 2019a) of the labor force.

⁶ 25.4% of population employed in agriculture in 2017 (FAO, 2017), 24.3% in 2018 (PSA, 2019c)

Poverty in the Philippines is largely rural. Data from 2018 shows that individual poverty incidence was highest among farmers (31.6%), fisherfolk (26.2%), and people residing in rural areas (24.5%) (PSA, 2020). Rural poverty is attributed to the skewed distribution of land and wealth which has also caused intense conflicts over resources.

Among the country's rural poor, poverty is highest in the uplands. According to the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) in 2015, 68 percent of households living below the poverty line are found in upland areas. Majority of these upland dwellers are indigenous

“The Constitution obligates the State to pursue agrarian and natural resources reform for the benefit of farmers, farmworkers, settlers, indigenous peoples, and fisherfolk.”

peoples (IPs) that constitute 14 to 15 percent of the Philippine population.

Overview of the legal and policy environment on access to land

The 1987 Philippine Constitution provides the framework for land use, ownership, and management. Property rights are protected by the Civil Code.

The Constitution obligates the State to pursue agrarian and natural resources reform for the benefit of farmers, farmworkers, settlers, indigenous peoples, and fisherfolk. Towards this end, the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law/CARL (1988, amended in 2008), the Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act/IPRA (1997), and the Philippine Fisheries Code/PFC (1998, amended in 2015) have been enacted with the rights of rural communities in mind.⁷

Gaps and challenges in the land sector

Recognizing that the equitable distribution of land and wealth is key to solving the incessant problem of poverty in the country, the Philippine Government has enacted progressive asset reform laws on the alienation of lands and their use, resource conservation and protection, and

recognition of the rights of farmers, indigenous communities, and other marginalized groups.

In a comprehensive review of asset reform implementation in the rural Philippines, Quizon et al. (2018) elaborated how, despite significant improvements in providing farmers, fisherfolk, and indigenous peoples with ownership, access, and governance rights over resources, asset reform is far from complete.

In the case of agrarian reform on private agricultural lands, 32 years since the enactment of the CARL, 4.7 million hectares of lands have been redistributed as part of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP). This represents 90 percent of the program’s target scope. However, many Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs) have not yet been installed on their land despite being the rightful owners, women comprise only 30 percent of the listed titleholders, several cooperatives are under unfair contracts with agribusiness companies, and numerous beneficiaries have already informally (or illegally) sold their lands. Moreover, an estimated 100,000 hectares are qualified to be covered under the program but were not identified before the law’s “expiry date” in 2014.

The Indigenous People’s Rights Act (IPRA) recognizes the rights of IPs and Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs) over their ancestral domains and provides for a process of titling of lands through the issuance of Certificates of Ancestral Domain/Ancestral Land Titles (CADTs/CALTs). However, the slow-paced processing of CADTs hinders the IPs’ quest to redeem their ancestral lands. Among the major reasons for the delays in title approvals (in 2011 to 2018) is the revision of the Omnibus Rules on Delineation and Recognition of Ancestral Domains and Lands that was intended to: i) increase the

⁷ The Urban Development and Housing Act (1992) on the other hand, was enacted in response to the needs of urban and informal settlers.

LIST OF ACRONYMS	
A&D	Alienable and Disposable
AD	Ancestral Domain
ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan
ANGOC	Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BLGU	Barangay (village) Local Government Unit
BMZ	Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)
CADC	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CALT	Certificate of Ancestral Land Title
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CBFMA	Community-Based Forest Management Agreement
CCLO	Certificate of Customary Land Occupancy
CSO	civil society organization
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
IPO	Indigenous Peoples Organization
IPRA	Indigenous Peoples Rights Act
JALR	Joint Action for Land Rights
LRA	Land Registration Authority
JAO	Joint Administrative Order
LGU	Local Government Unit
MILALITTRA	Miarayon-Lapok-Lirongan-Talaandig Tribal Association (IP organization)
NAMAMAYUK	Nakahiusang Manobong Manunud sa Yutang Kabilin (IP organization)
NEDA	National Economic Development Authority

NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
PIDS	Philippine Institute of Development Studies
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PTTA	Portulin Talaandig Tribal Association (IP organization)
RDC	Regional Development Council
RLUC	Regional Land Use Committee
SALaR	Secure Access to Land and Resources (Program)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
STDM	Social Tenure Domain Model
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
XSF	Xavier Science Foundation, Inc.

efficiency of the survey and delineation process; ii) increase safeguards against fraudulent claims; and, iii) ensure the legality and acceptability of NCIP Surveys. On top of these, NCIP has been found facing challenges in financial and human resources. Moreover, because of the sectoral approach to resource governance, there are policy and jurisdictional overlaps among agencies mandated to implement the laws. Boundary delineation overlaps have hampered the work of the NCIP, Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), and Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) on the issuance of titles and resolution of disputes, among others.

Moreover, while 18 percent of the country's land has already been legally covered and awarded to IPs, much still needs to be done in the process of boundary delineation of ancestral domains. The current delineation process is expensive, long and tedious, focuses more on the technical acceptability of spatial data, allows very little participation by the affected communities, and rarely accommodates critical spatial information from the perspective of the local people.

Table 1. Quick Stats: Philippines and Bukidnon Province

	Philippines	Bukidnon
Total population (2015)	100,981,437	1,415,226
Total land area (hectares)	29,817,000	1,049,859
Total area of farms (hectares; 2012)	7,271,446 (24.4% of land area)	316,632 (30.2% of land area)
Average area of farms (hectares; 2012)	1.3	-
% of agriculture in the GDP (2020)	10.2%	-
% of employment in agriculture (2017)	25.4%	-
% of female employment in agriculture (2017)	15.3%	-
Poverty incidence among families (2018)	12.1%	22.3%

Sources: FAO, PSA (2017, 2018, 2019a, 2019b, 2021), PhilAtlas

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The SALaR project in the Philippines was implemented jointly by the Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC) and Xavier Science Foundation, Inc. (XSF) through three phases implemented from 23 April 2018 to 31 May 2021, or a total 58 months. Project sites covered seven villages in two municipalities of the province of Bukidnon, Philippines.

Project objectives

The overall objective of the SALaR project was to enhance the tenurial security of about 3,500 households of smallholder farmers in Bukidnon, Northern Mindanao, Philippines. The project sought to contribute to the three targeted outcomes of SALaR:

- Increased uptake of land tools, approaches, frameworks, and policy guidelines that are pro-poor, fit-for-purpose, and gender-responsive;
- Strengthened capacity of change agents and rural poor women, men, and vulnerable groups to implement pro-poor, fit-for-purpose, and gender-responsive land tools and approaches; and,

- Improved awareness among stakeholders on issues and measures for improving land and natural resource tenure security for poor women, men, and vulnerable groups.

Project participants and sites

In 2018, the SALaR initiative in the Philippines was implemented through the project *Improving Tenure Security of Smallholder Farmers in Select Areas in the Philippines*. The targeted rural poor smallholder farmers are IPs, who are among the poorest and most disadvantaged social groups in the country. Indigenous peoples (IPs) living in the Northern Mindanao region of the Philippines are especially vulnerable because their traditional lands are located in areas such as watersheds where land use is being increasingly restricted by the Government. In 2020, the project included migrant settlers in the municipality of Pangantucan as beneficiaries.

The project covered seven (7) villages namely *Barangays* Mirayon, Lapok, Lirongan and San Miguel in the municipality of Talakag; and *Barangays* Bacusanon and Nabaliwa in the municipality of Pangantucan.

Table 2. Overview of SALaR Project in the Philippines

Project Title:	Improving Tenure Security of Smallholder Farmers in Select Areas in the Philippines
Main project partners:	ANGOC and XSF
Project sites:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Barangays Bacusanon, Nabaliwa and Portulin, Municipality of Pangantucan, Province of Bukidnon ■ Barangays Miarayon, Lapok, Lirongan, and <i>Sitio Tinaytayan of Barangay San Miguel</i>, Municipality of Talakag, Province of Bukidnon

The targeted IP organizations are the Miarayon Lapok Lirongan Talaandig Tribal Association, Inc. (MILALITTRA) of Talakag, the Portulin Talaandig Tribal Association, Inc. (PTTA) and the Nagkahiusang Manobong Manunuod sa Yutang Kabilin (NAMAMAYUK) of Pangantucan.

The overall coverage of the SALaR project in the Philippines totaled 3,500 households.

Municipality of Pangantucan

The municipality of Pangantucan has a land area of 46,172 hectares and is composed of 19 *barangays* (villages, administrative divisions). Project participants in the municipality are from three of its *barangays*, namely, Portulin Bacusanon and Nabaliwa. Barangay Portulin has 4,868 hectares of forest and about 1,453 hectares which are classified as alienable and disposable (A&D) land, while the remaining 2,805 hectares are timberland. The Portulin Talaandig Tribal Association, Inc. (PTTA) is the partner organization in the *barangay*. PTTA's main goal

is to address logging within their ancestral domain, which covers 6,673 hectares, as well as the health and sanitation and livelihood concerns of their members.

Barangay Bacusanon has a land area of 5,227 hectares comprising forestland and A&D areas which are used for agriculture and agro-industrial activities. The partner organization in this *barangay* is NAMAMAYUK which applied for an ancestral domain claim over 3,506 hectares in 2002. The NCIP has recommended funding for the survey and mapping of their ancestral domains. The Congress has yet to approve the proposal.

Barangay Nabaliwa has a land area of 4,614 hectares, 4.6 percent of which are forestland and about 2.6 percent hectares are classified as A&D. The main use of the land in the area is agro-industrial and agriculture.

Municipality of Talakag

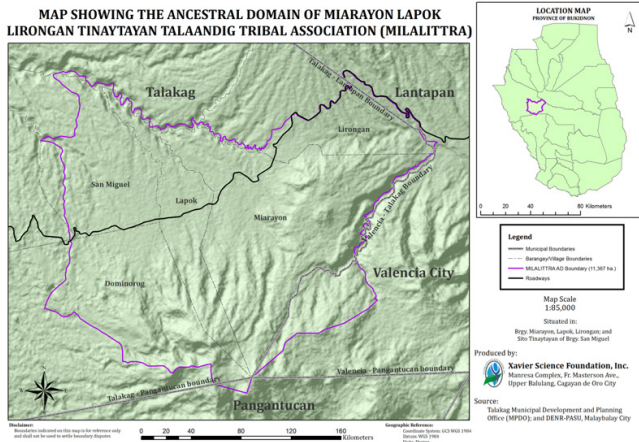
Four *barangays* of Talakag were involved in the project, namely: *Barangays* Miarayon, Lapok,

Table 3. Summary of project sites and participants

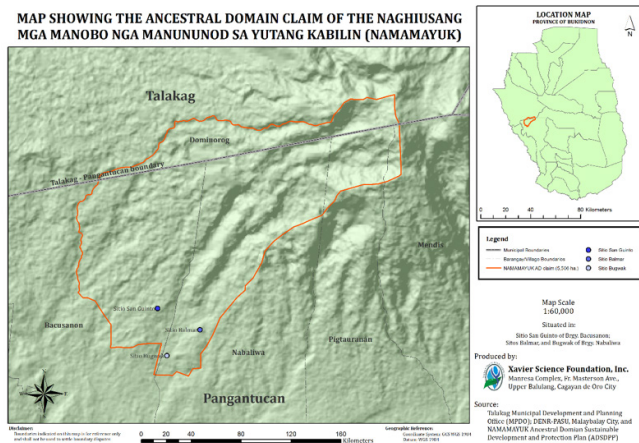
Site	Participants	Number of HHs involved
<i>Barangays</i> Nabaliwa and Bacusanon, Municipality of Pangantucan	NAMAMAYUK (IP organization)	336
	IPs not affiliated to an IP organization	620
	Migrant settlers	932
<i>Barangay</i> Portulin, Municipality of Pangantucan	PTTA (IP organization)	223
<i>Barangays</i> Miarayon, Lapok, Lirongan and San Miguel, Municipality of Talakag	MILALITTRA (IP organization)	1,389
TOTAL		3,500

Lirongan and San Miguel. They are collectively known as the *Miarayon Region*. A Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) has been awarded to a partner group in these *barangays*

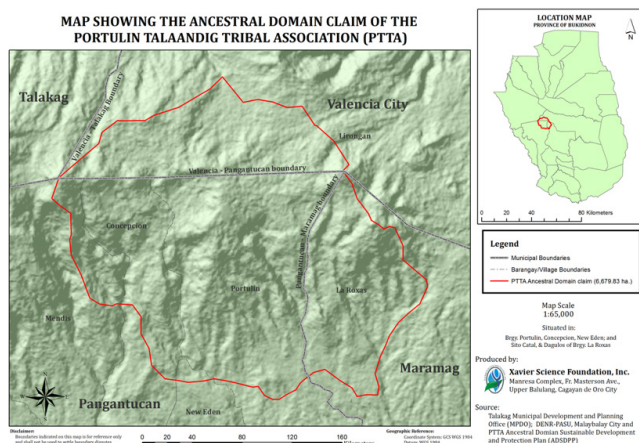
called MILALITTRA. The total coverage of the CADT is 12,685 hectares but about 1,500 hectares are located in the Reserved Military Zone.



The MILALITTRA ancestral domain map.



The NAMAMAYUK ancestral domain map.



The PTTA ancestral domain map.

Partnership and institutional arrangements

Table 4 lists the major institutions involved in the implementation of the SALaR project in the Philippines.

PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Component 1: Land tools implementation

Mobilization of local communities as project partners in addressing tenure insecurity issues

Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) was sought from the tribal leaders and council of elders. At the same time, the purpose of the project was explained along with the activities that would require the tribal leaders' approval. Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) were then drawn up between XSF and the respective municipal mayors and *barangay* captains of the partner communities.

The community profiles of the IPOs were prepared, printed, and disseminated, and uploaded to the *Improving Tenure Security of Smallholder Farmers in Select Areas in the Philippines* page of ANGOC's website. The profiles of *Barangays* Bacusanon and Nabaliwan in the municipality of Pangantucan were also prepared. Refer to <https://angoc.org/gltn/>

Table 4. Key Partners of the SALaR Project in Philippines

Aspect	Organization	Role in the project
Management and implementation	ANGOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project holder and overall management ■ Networking with CSOs and other actors (GIZ, UN Habitat Country Office) ■ Liaise with government line agencies at national level ■ Implement national-level activities in relation to policy work ■ Lead role in knowledge generation and dissemination
	XSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lead implementor of field activities in relation to land tools implementation and capacity building ■ Networking with local CSOs, local government units and Regional Land Use Committee (RLUC)
Main Project Partners	NAMAMAYUK, MILALITTRA, PTTA (IP Organizations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Main project partners ■ Approve and sign the Memorandum of Understanding with XSF ■ Sign the Certificates of Customary Land Occupancy
	Indigenous peoples who are not affiliated with the IP Organizations and migrant-settlers in the municipality of Pangantucan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Main project partners ■ Approve and sign the Memorandum of Understanding with XSF ■ Sign the certificates of land occupancy
Supporting Partners at National Level	GLTN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Promote innovative land tools developed (i.e., STDM, GEC, YLRC) to the project ■ Provide mentoring to partners and facilitates the participation of resource persons needed by the project ■ Provide funding to the project as financed by BMZ ■ Provide technical assistance to the project
	Government Agencies – National Commission on Indigenous Peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Engage in policy dialogues on land rights of IPs, particularly in relation to the application of the Certificates of Ancestral Domain Titles
	Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Agrarian Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Participate in policy dialogues
	CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Participate in policy dialogues
	GIZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Participate in policy dialogues and provide financial support for complementary activities
	UN-Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide technical expertise during workshops ■ Invite ANGOC to events to share project experience
	Supporting Partners at Local Level	Local government units (municipal and <i>barangay</i>)
	Regional Land Use Committee (RLUC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Engage in policy dialogues and learning events ■ Explore inclusion of main project partners in the respective programs of the members of RLUC

Table 5. Land tools used in the SALaR Project in the Philippines

GLTN Tools	CSO Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ STDM ■ Participatory Enumeration ■ Fit-for-Purpose Land Administration ■ Gender Evaluation Criteria (GEC)³ ■ Tenure Responsive Land Use Planning (TRLUP)⁴ ■ Continuum of Land Rights⁵ ■ Youth and Land Responsiveness Criteria (YLRC)⁶ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landscape Governance (XSF/ANGOC)⁷ ■ Land conflict: concepts ■ Land Conflict management and resolution: concepts ■ Indigenous peoples' rights (PAFID) ■ Harmonization of government and community plans

Assessment, selection, and re-designing of existing land tools; and review of appropriate approaches and tools for implementation

ANGOC formulated the household baseline profiling tool, capturing information on: (1) community profile; (2) household profile; (3) housing and homelot details; (4) sources of livelihood and income; (5) sources of food and perceptions on food security; (6) perceptions on tenurial security; and, (7) perceptions on community problems.

Based on the results of the baseline survey and dialogues with the IPOs, land tools and approaches were identified, reviewed, and introduced to the IPOs (Table 5). Table 6 provides the number and profile of enumerators trained on participatory enumeration and geo-spatial tools. Enumerators gathered Information on houses, gardens and farm parcels (Table 7).

³ Presented as part of the Landscape Governance training, also used to assess implementation and report to the MTR.
⁴ Presented as part of the Landscape Governance Forum.
⁵ Presented as part of the Landscape Governance training.
⁶ Presented as part of the Landscape Governance training
⁷ Landscape Governance was a set of principles and procedures that were documented by partners during implementation of SALaR.

Table 6. Enumerators trained, disaggregated by age and sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
15-24 years old	6	14	20
25 and above	5	11	16
Total	11	25	36

In the process of mapping the farm and residential lots, conflicting claims were unearthed. Focus group discussions (FGDs) and validation workshops were undertaken, easing tensions and creating consensus among community members in identifying their boundaries. As a result, the delineation process increased transparency and gave respondents a sense of security that they could confidently pass on their lots to their children (See Table 8).

Using the IP governance system, the “*datu*”⁸ system and complementing this with the knowledge they had acquired through training on landscape governance, communities were able to amicably resolve their land disputes.

The delineation of land boundaries likewise enhanced relationships between neighbors

Box 1: Steps in Implementing Participatory Enumeration and Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) Tools

- Courtesy visit and orientation of project with local officials, tribal leaders and community members
- Community Mapping per *sitio* (hamlet)
- Deployment of enumerators
- Household-level orientation (per sitio)
- Checking enumeration and following outputs/data
- Encoding, Digitization & GIS data management
- Checking of encoded outputs/data
- Certificates template designing
- Validation
- Revisions & finalization of data with STDM database
- Certificate revisions & finalization
- Awarding/Turnover of certificates

⁸ *Datu* is the chief or leader of the tribe

Table 7. Number and Size of Houses, Gardens and Farms encoded in STDM Database

Phase	IP Organizations/Site	Houses		Gardens		Farms	
		Number	Hectares	Number	Hectares	Number	Hectares
April 2018 to January 2020	MILALITTRA	1,375	53.11	32	4.939	1,861	3,784.04
	NAMAMAYUK	236	7.46	-	-	207	486.57
	PTTA	316	20.80	43	19.57	296	571.66
September 2019 to March 2021	Barangay Bacusanon	1,191	82.83	7	0.14	243	602.316
	Barangay Nabaliwa	336	15.40	9	0.34	69	221.65
January 2021 to May 2021	Barangay Bacusanon	328	27.12	2	0.05	77	196.241
	Barangay Nabaliwa	137	5.031	3	0.11	28	226.225
TOTAL		3,919	211.751	96	25.149	2,781	6,088.702

in the communities. In other instances, land conflicts were addressed with the intervention of *barangay* officials.

Table 9 shows the achievements of the SALaR project in the Philippines in terms of enumeration and distribution of Certificates of Customary Land Occupancy.

The total number of HHs surveyed differed from those validated, as some HHs were not around when their forms were reviewed. Moreover, a few HHs migrated to another municipality thus further reducing the total number of certificates issued.

Component 2: Capacity Development

Capacity needs and resource assessment

The capacity needs assessment survey pointed to the respondents' need to understand their land

rights under the IPRA and the Expanded National Integrated Protected Area Systems (ENIPAS). It also confirmed the need to understand the landscape governance framework in relation to resource management.

Implementation of the capacity development plan

Three batches of Training of Trainers on Landscape Governance were conducted to share concepts and tools on conflict management, STDM, gender and youth. These training courses, together, were able to strengthen capacities and knowledge of 104 participants (50 females, 54 males) from the IP communities, *Barangay* Local Government Units, Government Agencies, Academe, and Youth.

A list of capacity building activities conducted from 2018 to 2021 is found in Table 10.

Table 8. Number of land disputes encountered and resolved

Number of land disputes encountered	Size of areas under dispute	Number of HHs affected	Number of land disputes resolved
11	1 hectare or less	22	11

Empowering women

Using the Gender Evaluation Criteria (GEC), the project endeavored to promote gender inclusivity and to respond to the needs of women.

Box 2: Steps in land conflict resolution under the Project

- Upon identification of a particular problem or conflict, the local enumerator seeks a dialogue with the families concerned.
- The conflicting families coordinate with each other and decide on a schedule to discuss the issue.
- Given the set schedule for dialogue, the local enumerator informs the local *barangay* officials and requests them to bear witness to the dialogue.
- At the appointed time the conflicting families meet at the farm/home lot concerned, together with the representatives of the *barangay*.
- With the support of the local enumerator through mapping/delineating the exact boundaries, both of the conflicting parties agree on new boundaries .
- When both families are satisfied with the mapping and delineation, they plant a bamboo or endemic tree seedling as a symbol of the agreed boundary between the two lots.

Project implementers consciously encouraged indigenous women’s participation in project activities such as training courses, workshops, and data-gathering for the participatory enumeration. Twenty-five out (of the 36) enumerators were women, while housewives actively participated in the surveys. To monitor the gender balance in event participation, implementers consistently produced gender-disaggregated attendance data.

Enumerators, most of whom were women, were introduced to the basics of survey studies, as well as to the use of global positioning system (GPS) devices and an open-source geographic information system (GIS) software. Selected male and female participants joined training courses where they were re-oriented about rights and entitlements for IPs, and were educated in landscape governance with sensitivity to the equal rights of people regardless of age and gender. Through the landscape governance training course, participants were also introduced to global land tools such as the GEC, Tenure Responsive Land Use Planning (TRLUP), Continuum of Land Rights, Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM), and Youth and Land Responsiveness Criteria (YLRC), which they may use in governing their ancestral domains.

Youth inclusivity

Throughout its implementation, the project ensured the engagement and participation of the youth in activities, such as training courses, forums, and participatory enumeration on land information. Young people were assigned recordation roles using the STDM tool. The results were made available and accessible to the youth along with the rest of the communities. Roles and avenues for participation of IP youth in the governance of their ancestral domains were highlighted in the results of surveys, focus group discussions, and training courses.

Component 3: Fostering multi-stakeholder engagement

Regional Development Bodies

ANGOC and XSF secured the support of the Regional Land Use Committee (RLUC) for the project. RLUC is a coordination mechanism for various government agencies (i.e., DAR, DENR, DA, NCIP, etc.) to discuss policies and programs.

XSF also provided inputs to an initiative by the Regional Development Council X Inter-Agency Committee for Conflict Resolution of Tenurial Claims (RDC-X IAC-CRTC) to establish a geospatial database. Called the One Map, it will consolidate all titles and tenurial instruments issued in the region and identify overlapping tenurial instruments in aid of conflict resolution. This can be further developed as a platform for building harmonious relationships among government agencies and private institutions to pursue the broader land use and management agenda of the region.

At the same time, a resolution was passed by the Development Council of Region X (Resolution No. 10 series of 2018) supporting the Project.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ)

The SALaR Project was linked to the eight-month initiative *Mitigating the impact of COVID-19 through enhancing food, nutrition and tenure security of rural households in Northern Mindanao* which started on 1 August 2020 and aims to contribute to mitigating the impact of the pandemic by enhancing food and nutrition security of the rural poor and strengthening the land tenure security of smallholders in Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental, Northern Mindanao. The partner IP communities in Bukidnon were designated as resource persons for the radio programs developed under this initiative, particularly by sharing their experiences and challenges in enhancing their tenure security during the pandemic.

Table 9. Number of households surveyed and data validated and certificates distributed

Phase	IP Organizations/ Site	HHs Surveyed	HH Data Validated	Certificates Distributed/ Turned Over to IP Organizations and Communities
April 2018 to January 2020	MILALITTRA	1,389	1,290	1,255
	NAMAMAYUK	316	312	312
	PTTA	223	218	218
September 2019 to March 2021	Barangay Bacusanon	921	911	911
	Barangay Nabaliwa	300	300	300
January 2021 to May 2021	Barangay Bacusanon	300	300	300
	Barangay Nabaliwa	51	51	51
TOTAL		3,500	3,382	3,347



Participants of the Landscape Governance Training Course ready to share their dream community. @XSF

Furthermore, project partners were engaged in policy discussions through the radio programs.

Component 4: Knowledge, learning and dissemination

Documentation of key interventions and lessons learned

Fifty-one knowledge products (profiles, brochures, training materials, issue briefs, publications and video documentation) were generated from 2018 to 2021, as listed in Table 11.

These knowledge products contributed to the policy discourse processes on a number of thematic areas that relate to IPs. As such, issue briefs were prepared on women, youth, land rights of IP, land conflicts, and harmonization of community and local development plans.

These papers provided the national context and overview vis-a-vis the local-level situations, and how the related GLTN land tools were to be applied in the community settings.

Briefing materials on the IPRA and the Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System (ENIPAS) were produced to increase the land literacy among project participants.

These materials were used as part of the evidence-based policy work of ANGOC and XSF at national and sub-national levels. In particular, the papers complemented the ongoing advocacy of ANGOC in pushing for the fast-tracking of CADT applications, the passage of the National Land Use Act (NLUA) and the Indigenous Community and Conservation Areas (ICCA) bills, the review of the Joint Administrative Order #1 of 2012 and the revision of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the ENIPAS.

Table 10. List of capacity building activities from 2018 to 2021

#	Capacity Building Intervention	Date	Participants		
			Female	Male	Total
1	Community and Field Enumerators Orientation	14 to 16 July 2018	17	34	51
2	Orientation and Coordination with partner MLGU and BLGU of Talakag	15 March 2019	3	20	23
3	Orientation and Training on the Use and Application of the Social Tenure Domain Model (Part 1)	10 to 13 October 2018	14	25	39
4	Training on the Integration of Digital Tablets as a Tool for Community Mapping in Bukidnon, Northern Mindanao (Part 2)	10 to 11 December 2018	9	6	15
5	Enumerators and Encoders Training on the Use and Application of STDM tool to improve tenure security of smallholder farmers	21 to 23 February 2019	19	8	27
6	Community-level orientation meeting with NAMAMAYUK	20 March 2019	19	11	30
7	Community level training on STDM with table usage for enumerators (PTTA, NAMAMAYUK and MILALITTRA)	21 to 23 March 2019	11	9	20
8	Community-level special training on STDM tool with NAMAMAYUK enumerators with practicum	26 March 2019	9	4	13
9	National Land Use Act (NALUA) Regional Consultation with IP Representatives	10 April 2019	3	5	8
10	Community-level monitoring, mentoring and coaching with NAMAMAYUK	22 April 2019	8	4	12
11	Forum on Engaging Stakeholders on Land Use and Tenure Security Towards Building Sustainable Communities	30 April 2019	15	19	34
12	Project Staff and Enumerators: Program and Peer Evaluation	9 to 10 May 2019	13	8	21
13	Landscape Governance Forum	19 June 2019	22	28	50
14	Landscape Governance Trainer's Training (Part 1)	20 to 22 June 2019	15	17	32
15	Community-level meeting with PT TA leaders on project implementation	26 June 2019	18	13	31
16	Landscape Governance Trainer's Training (Part 2)	2 to 3 July 2019	20	26	46
17	Country Learning Exchange for SALaR with MILALITTRA and NAMAMAYUK	23 to 24 November 2019	83	69	152
18	Community-level orientation with barangay LGU of Bacusanon and Nabaliwa (Phase 2)	10 August 2020	14	21	35
19	Community-level orientation with barangay LGU of New Eden	12 August 2020	9	6	15
20	Community-level orientation with barangay LGU of La Roxas and Conception	16 August 2020	15	9	24
21	Community-level Enumerators Training on the Use and Application of STDM	28 to 31 August 2020	11	37	48
22	Community-level Baseline Survey In-Depth Orientation and Training	10 September 2020	8	7	15
23	Community-level Field Stories Writeshop with Enumerators	31 October 2020	8	7	15
24	Project Staff and Enumerators: Program and Peer Evaluation	11 to 12 December 2020	8	7	15
25	Indigenous Peoples Organizations' Capacity Building Workshop towards a Tenure Secured Future	14 March 2021	21	17	38
26	Landscape Governance with IPRA and ENIPAS	26 to 27 March 2021	15	11	26
TOTAL			407	428	835



IP women-leaders explaining how the project has contributed to increasing their tenurial security. @XSF

At the sub-national level, the RLUC issued a resolution affirming its support for the project, as the RLUC continues its engagement with the project. This reaffirms the acceptability of the approaches used.

At the local level, the approval and signing of the LGUs and IP leaders demonstrated their acceptance of STDM as an alternative tool in enhancing the tenurial security of the ICCs.

A SALaR project page within the ANGOC website has been created to feature updates, publications and other knowledge products that were generated. (See <https://angoc.org/gltn/about-us/>) Copies of the same were likewise disseminated at various events including: NCIP meetings; Forum on State of Land and Resource Tenure and the Voluntary Guidelines (with Regional Development Council of Northern Mindanao); meetings

with the Philippine Indigenous and Conserved Communities Area (ICCA) Working Group etc.

EMERGING OUTCOMES

In relation to increasing tenure security

The perception of indigenous peoples on their tenure security has increased through the issuance of Certificates of Customary Land Occupancy (CCLO). Transparency in the process of delineation of residential and farm lots has brought a sense of security. From arbitrary boundary indicators, IP households are now informed of their respective land boundaries.

As the CCLO is signed by the local government official in the area, it recognizes and provides a sense of legitimacy to the claim.

As respective households were able to obtain separate certificates, such entitlement has fueled

their drive to further protect and care for their plots, and has discouraged them from selling out their land.

Furthermore, the importance of their domain has been realized, increasing the motivation of the IPs to bring forward their application for Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT).

Having their information captured and their lands mapped has been enough to make community members report feeling “secure enough” on their land. The fear of evictions and encroachment has greatly been reduced by the project activities.

The IPs believe that land tenure security is a fundamental right. Any tangible evidence or document that will secure their land tenure rights is indispensable to encourage IPs to invest in farming and agricultural livelihoods on which their food security depends.

For IPs, there is a strong link between land and food security. In fact, land security is food security for them. IPs depend on land resources for livelihood where they can access and consume safe and nutritionally-adequate food for at least three times a day.

In relation to women and youth

As the project has put premium on enhancing the engagement of women and youth, their confidence has increased. In a focus group discussion (FGD), women IPs have expressed how the project contributed to the recognition of their roles in their communities:

- Women recognize their role in the ancestral domain as inheritors, protectors and stewards of land, peacemakers of the community, and mothers of the future generation.

- Significantly, the project provided an avenue for discussions and engagements among women; they comprised more than half the number of enumerators.
- Women acknowledge their equal right to land especially for *pure* native women married to non-indigenous men in the ancestral domain.
- Women are not commonly recognized as title holders, but through the project, their names can now be registered in a document that supports their rights to land.

Women in the communities reported increased awareness about their legal entitlements and gender-equal land rights. It is important to emphasize that women-headed households are also awarded the certificates of land occupancy documents within this project, further enhancing their land rights in the ancestral domains. Memia Pongautan of NAMAMAYUK shares:

“In the family, you will see changes because there is motivation to work. There seems to be no doubt that [our land] is already mapped. Even in small portions, the family is encouraged to plant. I also see here in our community that for the first time, like today if there are interviews, women will be scared. But with the project, it seems to have changed. We have learned. Before, we used to hide in the corner, but the change is huge now, we can already face people and we can speak to them.”

On a similar vein, the names of the children are included in the Certificates of Customary Land Occupancy.

The youth were involved in training courses, forums, and participatory enumeration on land information. Young people were assigned

recordation roles using the STDM tool. The results were made available and accessible to the youth along with the rest of the communities. Roles and avenues for participation of IP youth in the governance of their ancestral domains were highlighted in the results of surveys,

focus group discussions, and public fora. *Youth* participants were oriented on the Indigenous People's Rights Act which recognizes the vital roles of IP youth in nation-building and in the protection and promotion of their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being.

Table 11. List of Major Knowledge Products

Type and total	List
Info materials (brochure, factsheet, video) - 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project brochure for Phase 1 (English) ■ Project brochure for Phase 2 (English) ■ Project brochure for Phase 2 (Cebuano) ■ NAMAMAYUK Profile ■ MILALITTRA Profile ■ PTTA Profile ■ NAMAMAYUK community map ■ MILALITTRA community map ■ PTTA community map ■ Certificate of customary land occupancy template ■ LGU profiles ■ Presentation material on the context of the project ■ Presentation material on project updates ■ Publication on lessons learned for Phase 1 - Building Food-Secure Communities through Enhanced Tenure Security ■ Publication on lessons learned for Phases 1, 2, 3 ■ Publication on stories from enumerators ■ Project video Phase 1 ■ Project video Phase 2 ■ Briefer on most significant change, emerging outcomes, and opportunities
Policy papers and issue briefs – 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Caselet on The Uphill Battle to Reclaim the Ancestral Land of the Manobo and Talaandig of Mt. Kalatungan ■ Caselet on Stewards of the Mountain ■ Caselet on Participatory Enumeration and STDM Implementation in the Rural Setting ■ Caselet on Women of the Talaandig and Manobo of Mt. Kalatungan play the indispensable role of pillars of the tribe ■ Caselet on Talaandig and Manobo Youth Groups of Mt. Kalatungan take the lead in keeping their indigenous practices and traditions alive ■ Stories of Hope from Mt. Kalatungan: the Manobo and Talaandig experience in defending and conserving their ancestral lands ■ Harmonization and Mainstreaming of Forest and Local Land Use Plans briefer ■ Land Tenure and Poverty in Ancestral Domains briefer ■ Youth Engagement in Food Security and Land Governance briefer ■ Women, Land, and Agriculture in Relation to Food Security in the Philippines briefer ■ Land and Resource Conflict In the Philippines briefer ■ IPRA briefer (English) ■ IPRA briefer (Cebuano) ■ ENIPAS briefer (English) ■ ENIPAS briefer (Cebuano) ■ Caselet on the impact of pandemic to IPs ■ Policy brief on food hubs ■ Briefer on alternative dispute resolution

<p>Learning materials (manuals, modules, training materials) - 14</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ STDM Training Guidebook ■ Training material on landscape governance ■ Training material on Participatory Enumeration and STDM Tool ■ Training material on Harmonization and Mainstreaming of Forest and Local Land Use Plans briefer ■ Training material on recognizing IP rights ■ Training material on Tenure Security and Conflicts on Land and Natural Resources ■ Training material on Youth in Landscape Governance ■ Training material on Action Planning for Landscape Governance ■ Training Material on Women, Land, and Agriculture in Relation to Food Security in the Philippines ■ Landscape governance full training manual ■ Learning material on planning (English) ■ Learning material on facilitation (English) ■ Learning material on planning (Cebuano) ■ Learning material on facilitation (Cebuano)
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Through increased participation in the various activities of the project, the women and youth exhibited greater confidence to speak-up and express their views during training courses, community meetings and policy discussions with different stakeholders. The 2021 baseline study shows that:

“They exercise their right to civic engagement and as such participate in the affairs of the community such as representation in the crafting of policies and decisions and membership in organizations. Both the youth and women sectors are given the opportunity to participate as governance structures as well as spaces and procedures are made available to them. An example to this is the youth organization (e.g., the Sangguniang Kabataan). The women and youth are given access to and information about land and tenure through their elders and the documents available. There was also mention about technology and gadgets that would make information more accessible to them. They participate in decision-making through their attendance in meetings and community activities and rituals.”

With the involvement and awareness-raising on land rights among youth, they have (re)gained interest and upheld the importance of protecting and preserving their ancestral lands. There has been a resurgence among youth performing traditional rituals depicting their connection to the land and the spirits that abound there.

Awareness is an integral part to becoming effective members and stewards of the ancestral domain. The youth recognized that they would be the heirs of the gains as well as the challenges in relation to their land.

In relation to increased capacity to use appropriate land tools and enhanced partnerships

The various land tools used in the project, in particular the participatory enumeration, STDM, and landscape governance as modified in the context of IPs, have contributed to the empowerment of communities. Such framework linking ancestral domain governance and environment conservation has refreshed the IPs on how they once managed their territories where no political boundaries restrict the spatial extent of their stewardship on the environment.



Youth representatives from the project sites trained as enumerators. ©XSF

The community members expressed that they have been well equipped with knowledge and skills that will help them sustain the gains of the project. For instance, the landscape approach that they acquired from the training activities, is being practiced and has strengthened the collaboration among women, youth, IPO leaders, and other community members. In which case, the IPO will continue to recognize their rights to carry on with their CADT application.

On the other hand, the participatory and community-led data gathering had the effect of transferring knowledge and skills, and thus served as a mobilizing platform and an empowerment tool.

Significantly, the project contributed to improved relationships among tribes of the IP organizations. It fostered respect, unity, and understanding among the youth, women, men, Council of Elders, local government units and members of the communities.

The project thus has fostered partnerships at the local to national levels from various stakeholders, including government, IPs, and CSOs.

LESSONS LEARNED

- ***Land delineation is necessary to resolve land-related disputes in the family and community.*** Households have been informed of their respective land boundaries and this has promoted understanding between neighbors. The STDM tool will support the IPs' application for CADT boundary delineations of ancestral domains; using the STDM tool will aid in their claims over land located in buffer areas.

At the same time, the Project highlighted the importance of Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) and the harmonization of Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plans (ADSDPPs) and other forest land use plans in the CLUP.

- ***Capacity building, training and mentoring individuals and communities is necessary to achieve project sustainability.*** The acquired knowledge will be retained and further strengthened as the communities continue to follow-up on their CADT applications. The confidence among women and youth has

clearly increased following the seminars. They said that they have improved their ability to communicate and face outlanders or visitors. An added dimension is the increased knowledge and appreciation of the youth towards the conservation, preservation, and protection of the environment.

Women and youth have played significant roles in data collection and encoding, particularly in the cases of MILALITTRA and NAMAMAYUK. Cooperation among respondents and enumerators (as discussed above) and the involvement of various sub-sectors within the IP communities solidified the long-existing sense of community among the IPs of Mt. Kalatungan.

- ***Securing the support of the LGUs is vital to the success of the project.*** Partnership-building with potential local partners is needed to explain the project in depth, especially since it concerns sensitive issues like land concerns. Active collaboration with the LGUs is necessary to help them recognize the IPs as inheritors and stewards of the ancestral domains.
- ***Community-led and participatory data gathering is essential for LGUs to formulate better plans.*** This activity enabled the communities to get “the bigger picture” and, coupled with evidence-based information, has built confidence among them to assert their land rights. This will help the communities to better support the government, on the one hand, and the government to better address the issues and improve their planning, on the other hand, compared to the usual top-down process.

“Through increased participation in the various activities of the project, the women and youth exhibited greater confidence to speak-up and express their views.”

- ***Operating in the context of ancestral domain requires understanding and appreciation of indigenous communities’ unique knowledge systems and beliefs.*** The indigenous knowledge systems and practices (IKSPs) of IPs continue to be practiced. Their customary laws still govern decision-making and conflict resolution. Recognizing their ability to handle issues and concerns related to land is a key element in ensuring that conflicts do not escalate and are resolved in a peaceful and harmonious dialogue. Thus, interventions on ancestral domains require close coordination with the tribes and should recognize that each tribe may have a different set of cultural practices, traditional values, visions, needs and priorities.

OPPORTUNITIES

Securing the support of the RDC and the RLUC promoted inter-agency collaboration, reduced conflicting claims, and increased the likelihood that the RLUC would support NCIP program implementation (e.g. registration of CADTs and approval of ADSDPPs). Such partnerships are necessary to strengthening the claim and security of tenure of the IP communities over their ancestral domains.

Sustained engagements with the NCIP Central and Regional Offices will provide a platform for the IPs to follow-up NCIP on their CADT

applications and support for the implementation of their ADSDPPs.

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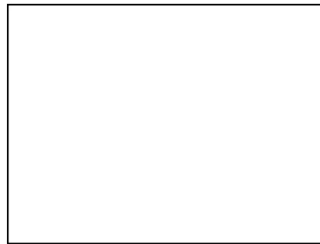
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SAMPLE CERTIFICATE OF CUSTOMARY LAND OCCUPANCY

Household Control No.: H0557-0215

Certificate of Customary Land Occupancy



NAME	SURNAME	GENDER

The information below shows the location, type of house, garden and farm lots occupied by the family.

HOUSE MAP	Tenure: Coordinates:	House use:	

House name:	
House lot area:	

Legend

HOUSE LOT

NEIGHBORS

FARM MAP	Tenure: Coordinates:	Land type:	

Legend

FARM LOT

NEIGHBORS

Land area: 0.446 ha
Disclaimer: This is an estimated land/lot area.

GARDEN MAP	Tenure: Coordinates:		

Legend

GARDEN LOT

NEIGHBORS

Garden area: 122.082 sq.m
Disclaimer: This is an estimated land/lot area.

Certified by:

Issued on:

Barangay Chairman

IPO Chairman

Barangay/Sitio Chieftain

Land Occupant

Neighboring 1

Neighboring 2

*Disclaimer: This certificate recognizes the family that occupies the lands where their house, garden and farm are situated. This document is not legal to use in order to sell or lease the property without due authorization of those who certified it.