

Farmer A has a canal on the edge of his area for the water to pass through.



Farmer B also has some sunflowers as windbreaks on his area.



Farmer C plants broccoli.



CLUSTER 1: TUGASAN SUB-WATERSHED

Tugasan sub-watershed has a total area of 4,879.29 hectares with elevation ranging from 1,000 to 2,700 masl. Though situated in the upper portion of Lantapan, the watershed has adequate public facilities such as schools, good electricity connection, covered court, access to household-level water supply, and military office for security. Aside from that, the cluster also has rich natural capital with 84.5% of its area being classified as timberland/

forestland. Its fertile soil also provides farmers opportunities in agricultural production. However, poor access to market due to poor road condition, poorly constructed bridges and inadequate modes of transportation limit the income of smallholder farmers in the cluster.



Farmer C's crops already have clubroot disease.



Because Farmer C's area is sloping, her crops are easily flooded and washed out when it rains.



Trees preserve the forest and are also good for soil erosion.



Farmer A plants banana and Brazilian fire trees.



Farmer C applies chicken dung to restore the soil fertility.



Farmer C's celery easily wilts when it rains.



Insects also infest Farmer C's eggplants.

CLUSTER 2: ALANIB SUB-WATERSHED

The Alanib sub-watershed is considered as the second largest sub-watershed in Lantapan, Bukidnon with a total area of 6,595.83 hectares. Majority of its area (52.00%) is devoted to agriculture such as cultivation of vegetable, maize, banana, and other agricultural crops. Aside from

its contribution to agricultural sector, this landscape has also cultural significance since it hosts a large community of Talaandig Tribe in Brgy. Songco. The availability of land and suitability of climate to banana and pineapple has attracted several multinational agricultural companies in

the cluster. However, the use of chemicals of these large companies posed threat to the health of the people and the watershed as well.



Investing in rural people



Trees preserve the forest and are also good for soil erosion.



There are parts in Farmer D's area which get flooded.



Farmer B does contouring so that the land would not easily erode.



Majority of Farmer B's crops are beans.



Farmer C has made a barrier out of packed sacks so that the water doesn't overflow onto her field.



The trees planted on the side of Farmer A's area are used as boundary against the water coming from the road.



When the rain is strong, the water is diverted to the canal so that it wouldn't get to the crops.

CLUSTER 3: KULASIHAN SUB-WATERSHED

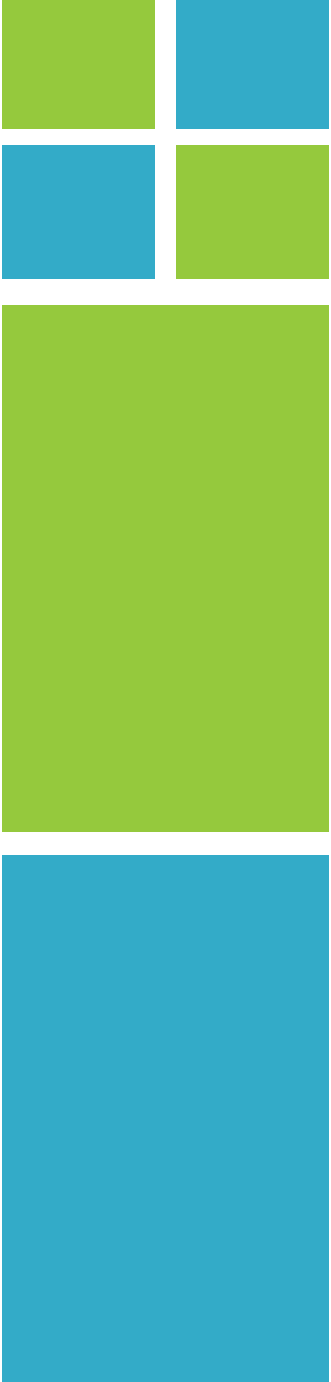
Kulasihan sub-watershed, the largest among the nine sub-watersheds in Lantapan, has a total area of 10,075.52 hectares. It also hosts the Cinchona Forest Reserve which is being developed as an ecotourism site. With majority of its land classified as alienable and disposable land, the sub-

watershed has been exposed to anthropogenic activities resulting in soil erosion, decrease in water supply, poor soil and water quality, and changing climate. The inadequate public facilities such as health centers, proper drainage systems, accessible roads and waste facilities has reduced the welfare of

the community living in the cluster. The presence of large agro-companies provided opportunities to the people but also posed threats to the people and environment of Kulasihan Cluster.



The trees get uprooted when the wind is strong.



The water comes from the roadside when it rains.



Sometimes there is also water shortage because it doesn't rain that much in Farmer D's area.



The road which connects her farm to the main road is easily flooded when it rains.