

Article

# Whispers of the Woodlands: Unveiling the Interplay of Forest Conservation and Livelihood through Community Narratives

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**Abstract:** Amidst nature's enchanting embrace, forests stand as revered guardians, safeguarding biodiversity and nurturing rural livelihoods. In this journey, a qualitative study takes flight, exploring the cherished perspectives of the community within Iligan City's rustic expanse in Iligan City, Philippines. Its purpose? To unveil the intricate dance between forest conservation efforts and local livelihood strategies, weaving a tapestry of understanding. Through heartfelt conversations and keen observations, a diverse ensemble of 30 participants shares their wisdom, as thematic analysis reveals its breathtaking hues. In this symphony of voices, the community's resounding admiration for forest conservation emerges, painting a vivid portrait of its ecological significance and cultural splendor. As the canvas unfolds, the participants unfurl the whispered secrets of forest benefits—the gentle preservation of water resources and the enchanting pathways to ecotourism. Yet, amidst this beauty, they tenderly acknowledge the delicate trade-offs, where access to resources finds limitations. And so, the forest emerges as a steadfast companion in their livelihood odyssey, bestowing subsistence resources, opportunities for fruitful endeavors, and a profound sense of cultural heritage. These heartfelt discoveries beckon us to embrace the wisdom of the community, intertwining local perspectives into the fabric of forest conservation strategies, and championing participatory approaches that resonate with shared hopes and dreams. This study bestows upon us precious insights, illuminating the path towards sustainable forest management—a harmonious union where conservation goals and the vibrant tapestry of local livelihood needs dance hand in hand. Overall, locals must heed the profound symphony woven by forests and livelihood, as policymakers and practitioners craft a future where nature's melodies echo in the hearts of all who call the forest their home.

**Keywords:** forest Conservation; livelihoods through community narratives; whispers of the woodlands

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## I. Introduction

“Many scientists are now warning that we are moving closer to several "tipping points" that could — within as little as 10 years — make it impossible for us to avoid irretrievable damage to the planet's habitability for human civilization” (Al Gore, 2006).

People need to understand that forests constitute crucial ecosystems that offer key functions including carbon sequestration, water control, and habitat protection, in light of this realization by the former US Vice President Al Gore. Additionally, millions of people throughout the world depend on forests for their livelihoods, particularly in rural areas (Smith et al., 2020; Johnson & Brown, 2019). However, successful forest conservation policies demand better knowledge of local attitudes and their consequences since the conservation and sustainable management of forests present complicated issues. To shed light on the human aspects of conservation activities, this study intends to investigate community perceptions on forest conservation and livelihoods in Iligan City, a rural area in Northern Mindanao, the Philippines.

Forests and the rural populations who live nearby can have complex interactions. Providing timber, non-timber forest products, and opportunities for livelihoods including agriculture, agroforestry, and ecotourism, forests are a source of sustenance in Iligan City (Adams et al., 2018; Brown, 2017). Deforestation, habitat fragmentation, and unsustainable resource extraction techniques are a few of the dangers that Iligan City's woods face and they can affect both the ecological integrity and the welfare of the surrounding populations (Fischer et al., 2021; Thompson, 2016). To create context-specific conservation plans that take into account the needs and ambitions of the population of Iligan City, it is essential to comprehend the local perspectives and experiences on forest conservation and how it interacts with livelihoods.

There is still a study deficit on the nuanced knowledge of community attitudes in Iligan City, despite the rising acknowledgment of the need of incorporating local viewpoints into forest conservation. The majority of research has mainly concentrated on the biological and economic elements of forest protection, frequently ignoring the complex social and cultural factors that affect local attitudes and actions (Brown et al., 2019; Davis & Johnson, 2018). By investigating community perceptions of forest conservation and livelihoods in Iligan City, this study intends to fill this research vacuum by reflecting on the complex interactions between local populations and forests.

This study has important ramifications for Iligan City's establishment of sustainable livelihoods and preservation of the forest. Conservation practitioners and policymakers can better design actions to meet the needs and ambitions of the locals by knowing the viewpoints of the community (Amoroso et al., 2022). Additionally, by offering empirical insights into the social, cultural, and economic aspects impacting community opinions of forest conservation in Iligan City, this study adds to the body of current information. The research results can help develop and use community-centered conservation strategies that support inclusive decision-making, local ownership, and co-management of forest resources (Smith & Johnson, 2020). In the end, this study aims to promote more equitable and sustainable forest management methods in Iligan City by bridging the gap between conservation objectives and community viewpoints. Even while previous research has shed light on how locals see forest protection, there are still significant information gaps that call for a qualitative approach, therefore it serves as the foundation for the execution of this project.

## **II. Scope and limitations**

The following restrictions must be acknowledged to give a clear description of the scope of the investigation and any potential effects on the conclusions. Despite these drawbacks, it is intended that the study will provide insightful information about how the rural community of Iligan City views forest conservation and livelihoods, laying the groundwork for future research and guiding pertinent policies and initiatives.

### *Scope*

The purpose of this study is to investigate local perspectives on livelihoods and forest conservation in the rural area of Iligan City, Mindanao, Philippines. It explores how members of the chosen community feel about initiatives to conserve forests and how they see forests fitting into their livelihood plans (Davies et al., 2022; Adams & Smith, 2021). The research intends to offer a thorough knowledge of the community dynamics, socio-cultural environment, and issues related to forest protection and livelihoods in this particular geographic location.

### *Limitations*

This research acknowledges the critical aspects of its limitation as a safety net. Consider specifically the following

### *Generalizability*

As with any qualitative study, it is possible that the results of this investigation will not apply to other situations or groups. The study was carried out in a particular rural region in Iligan City,

Mindanao, with its distinct socioeconomic, cultural, and ecological features. Therefore, care should be used when extrapolating the findings to other situations and settings.

#### *Sample Size*

30 individuals were chosen using the purposive and snowball selection approaches that made up the study's sample size. Although every attempt was made to include a variety of viewpoints from the chosen community, it is possible that the results don't accurately reflect the full population. The inability to generalize the results and reach firm conclusions may be hampered by the limited sample size.

#### *Researcher Bias*

One drawback of qualitative research is the possibility of researcher bias. Data collection, interpretation, and analysis may be influenced by the background, experiences, and viewpoints of the researchers. To lessen this bias, the researcher kept a reflective attitude, participated in-group discussions, and used peer debriefing to make sure other viewpoints were taken into account.

#### *Time and Resource Constraints*

The study was completed within a set deadline and with a finite amount of resources during the first semester of 2022. The depth and scope of data gathering and analysis may have been altered by this. Time and money constraints may have hindered further investigation of several livelihoods and conservation-related elements of forests, which may have revealed new information.

#### *Social Desirability Bias*

The social desirability bias, which occurs when participants give answers that are consistent with socially desired or accepted viewpoints, may have an impact on participants' responses. Participants may still have been impacted by social norms or expectations despite efforts to build rapport and provide a comfortable and nonjudgmental setting, thus impacting the sincerity of their replies.

### **III. Literature Review**

All qualitative studies require a certain amount of literature that will serve as its grounding and bearing. This study is not exempted, hence, the researcher is compelled to do the same to be able to raise certain points relative to the study's parameters and gaps. For clarity, topics are categorized followed by select articles that amplify the point raised:

#### *Importance of Forests for Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihoods*

Forests are crucial ecosystems that promote biodiversity conservation and offer a variety of livelihood advantages to populations. They are also important for biodiversity conservation. A vast variety of plant and animal species may be found in forests, which have a high level of biodiversity (Smith et al., 2020; Johnson & Brown, 2019). The maintenance of ecosystems, upkeep of ecological balance, and support of numerous ecological processes are all made possible by forests (Thompson, 2016). They act as habitat corridors, fostering genetic variety and connecting animal populations (Fischer et al., 2021). Trees are essential for controlling water cycles, reducing climate change by sequestering carbon, and safeguarding watersheds (Adams et al., 2018).

From a socioeconomic standpoint, woods provide a variety of chances for local populations to make a living. Timber, non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and medicinal plants are examples of forest resources that are used in cultural practices, economic production, and meeting basic requirements. Agroforestry, beekeeping, and ecotourism are examples of forest-based livelihood activities that provide employment and income diversification options (Adams et al., 2018). The availability of wild edible plants, animals, and fuelwood for cooking and heating in forests also helps to provide food security (Brown et al., 2019).

The socioeconomic effects of forest conservation projects in Mindanao, Philippines, were investigated by Lopez and Santos (2021) through a comprehensive examination of case studies. Their work advances knowledge of the intricate link between forest protection and the socioeconomic health of nearby people. The authors clarify the difficulties and possibilities involved in striking a balance between conservation objectives and socioeconomic growth by combining the results from numerous case studies. To achieve sustainable forest management and equitable development in Mindanao, the evaluation emphasizes the necessity for a comprehensive strategy that takes into account both environmental and social dimensions (Lombardini, 2015). For policymakers, practitioners, and scholars working in the fields of forest conservation and sustainable development, this study offers invaluable information.

Furthermore, in Iligan City, Philippines, Salcedo and Reyes (2019) did a thorough assessment of indigenous knowledge and forest protection. In this research, indigenous people's use of traditional ecological knowledge and methods to sustainably manage forest resources is examined. The authors underline the significance of cultural resilience and biodiversity conservation by underlining the need of incorporating indigenous ideas and practices into forest conservation initiatives. This research offers insights into how indigenous groups in Iligan City have successfully maintained a peaceful relationship with their natural environment and helps to recognize and value indigenous knowledge systems. The study's conclusions have implications for both policy and practice, highlighting the need for teamwork and inclusive strategies that respect and support indigenous populations in efforts to conserve forests.

#### *Prior Research on Local Perceptions of Forest Conservation*

Numerous studies have looked into how people in the area see protecting forests, highlighting the need to include local viewpoints in forest management. The complex and varied variety of attitudes, beliefs, and values that local populations have about forest protection has been emphasized by research (Brown et al., 2019; Davis & Johnson, 2018). According to certain research (Adams & Smith, 2021; Smith & Johnson, 2020), local populations consider forests as a source of livelihood and cultural identity and see conservation projects as either opportunities or dangers depending on the advantages and trade-offs involved.

The elements impacting community engagement and participation in forest conservation activities have also been studied in earlier studies. The perceived success of conservation actions, local institutions, governance systems, and social networks have all been highlighted as important variables in studies (Davis & Johnson, 2018; Smith & Johnson, 2020). Designing inclusive and participatory strategies that encourage community ownership and management of forest resources requires an understanding of these characteristics (Davies et al., 2022).

To investigate the local perspectives on forest protection, Lim and Tan (2020) did a case study in a rural village in Palawan, the Philippines. Their study offers insightful information on how the community views and values forest resources, how they comprehend conservation activities, and how they feel about sustainable forest management. The writers identify the fundamental causes of community attitudes and actions regarding forest protection by using qualitative research techniques including focus groups and interviews. The study stresses how crucial it is to include local viewpoints and involve people in decision-making processes for efficient and long-lasting forest conservation methods.

To investigate the function of local knowledge in forest conservation, Santos and Garcia (2018) undertook an anthropological study in indigenous communities in Bukidnon, Mindanao, Philippines. The researchers gathered information on the indigenous groups' traditional ecological knowledge, cultural practices, and belief systems related to forest conservation through participant observations and in-depth interviews. The research emphasizes the value of native viewpoints and behaviors in preserving the ecological harmony and biodiversity of the woods. It emphasizes the significance of indigenous knowledge for sustainable forest management and the necessity of incorporating local knowledge systems into conservation initiatives.

In their study titled "Forest Resources, livelihood strategies, and rural women's Well-being: The Case of a protected area in the Philippines," Barral, M.P.B., et al. (2016) examine the connections between forest resources, livelihood strategies, and the well-being of rural women in a particular protected area in the Philippines. The work has been published in the Women's Studies International Forum. The researchers want to know how using forest resources and rural women's livelihood methods affects their overall well-being. They pay particular attention to the viewpoints and experiences of women who reside in or close to the protected area, taking into account the importance of forests to their way of life and means of subsistence.

Similarly, research by Jintalan, M.A.G. et al. (2021) titled "Assessing the impact of forest management strategies on biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods in the Philippines" was released in the publication Forest Policy and Economics. The study's goal is to assess how forest management practices in the Philippines affect local livelihoods and biodiversity preservation. The goal of the study was to comprehend how various management strategies for forests, such as protected areas, community-based projects, or sustainable practices, affect attempts to conserve biodiversity and the welfare of populations who depend on forests for their subsistence. The study used a mix of quantitative and qualitative techniques to get there. Data on indices of biodiversity, such as species richness or habitat quality, was gathered by the researchers to evaluate how different forest management techniques affect the preservation of natural resources. The study's conclusions offer insight into the efficacy of various forest management techniques in accomplishing biodiversity conservation objectives while taking into account the socioeconomic characteristics of nearby populations.

The research by Barral, M.P.B. et al. (2016) titled "Forest Resources, livelihood strategies, and rural women's Well-being: The Case of a protected area in the Philippines" was published in the Women's Studies International Forum. It had a similar premise. This study's major objective is to investigate the connections between forest resources, livelihood options, and the welfare of rural women in a particular Philippine protected area. The researchers want to know how rural women's livelihood choices and the availability and usage of forest resources affect their general well-being. The results shed light on the significance of forest resources for the well-being of rural women. The researchers talked about the advantages and difficulties that women face while using and accessing forest resources, as well as the social, economic, and environmental effects of their means of subsistence.

Similarly, Glaser, M. In the journal Climatic Change, an article by et al. (2017) titled "Coastal Communities at Risk: Analyzing the Philippine Context" appeared. This study's main goal is to examine the hazards and vulnerabilities that coastal communities in the Philippines experience as a result of climate change. By taking into account elements like sea level rise, storm surges, and other climate-related dangers, the researchers hope to better understand the unique difficulties and effects faced by these communities. The study's findings shed light on the particular hazards and difficulties that coastal communities in the Philippines are facing as a result of climate change. The effects on livelihoods, human settlements, infrastructure, and general well-being were explored in the study. Additionally, it examined potential adaptation plans or policy suggestions for boosting the resilience of these communities as well as the reasons that make them vulnerable. The final study is that of Lasco, R.D. In the journal Forests, a paper by et al. (2014) titled "Assessing the climate change mitigation potential of the Philippine forest sector" appeared. This study's main goal is to evaluate the Philippines' forest industry's ability to slow global warming. To mitigate climate change, it is critical to examine how forests and activities associated with them contribute to carbon sequestration and a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions. The study's conclusions provide light on how the Philippine timber industry contributes to climate change mitigation. The study covered the estimated carbon stocks, rates of sequestration, and emission-reduction potential of Philippine forests. To maximize the forest sector's ability to mitigate climate change, it also highlighted possibilities and made suggestions for enhancing forest management practices, regulations, and investments. The findings may have provided policymakers, forest managers, and stakeholders

with information to help them design policies and efforts for climate change mitigation and sustainable forest management.

Given all of this, there are information gaps that must be filled, and a qualitative method must be used to comprehend the participants' opinions, ambitions, and lived experiences. Although a previous study has shed light on how people in the area see forest protection, there are still significant information gaps that call for a qualitative approach. Prior research has mostly employed quantitative techniques, placing a strong emphasis on ecological and economic factors while frequently ignoring the complex social and cultural factors that influence community perceptions and actions (Brown et al., 2019; Davis & Johnson, 2018). The complexity and subtleties of local opinions, attitudes, and experiences of forest protection can be better understood via the use of qualitative research methodologies (Adams & Smith, 2021).

It is important to note that qualitative research may reveal the fundamental causes of societal attitudes and actions, offering insightful knowledge of the sociocultural setting, power relationships, and societal ambitions (Smith & Johnson, 2020). Qualitative approaches make it easier to identify local knowledge, values, and practices connected to forest conservation by using techniques including semi-structured interviews and participant observation (Brown et al., 2019; Davis & Johnson, 2018). These methods enable a more thorough investigation of the socioeconomic variables affecting community attitudes and actions, illuminating the complex relationship between forest conservation and livelihoods (Adams et al., 2018).

Additionally, qualitative research may record the many viewpoints present in the community, especially those of marginalized and vulnerable groups, whose voices are frequently ignored in the course of decision-making (Smith & Johnson, 2020). Qualitative techniques can support more inclusive and equitable forest conservation projects that take into account the needs, concerns, and ambitions of all stakeholders through interacting with community people and comprehending their lived experiences (Davies et al., 2022).

With a deeper understanding of the social and cultural factors that affect community engagement and participation, the use of qualitative research methods in this study to examine local perceptions of forest conservation closes a critical knowledge gap (Brown et al., 2019; Davis & Johnson, 2018). This study uses a qualitative technique to capture the voices and views of the people of Iligan City, illuminating their knowledge, experiences, and ambitions about forest conservation and how it intersects with livelihoods.

#### **IV. Theoretical framework**

The research paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the complex dynamics underlying community perspectives on forest conservation and livelihoods in a rural setting. It recognizes the interplay between ecological, social, psychological, economic, and governance factors, highlighting the need for holistic approaches to sustainable forest management that consider the interdependencies and interactions within socio-ecological systems. That being said, the researcher anchored this study on the following theories:

**Social-ecological systems theory:** The research paper adopts the social-ecological systems (SES) framework as a theoretical lens to understand the complex interactions between social systems and ecological systems in the context of forest conservation and livelihoods. This framework recognizes that human communities and natural environments are interconnected and mutually influence each other. It provides a holistic perspective that considers the dynamic relationships, feedback loops, and adaptive capacities within socio-ecological systems.

**Conservation psychology:** Drawing on principles from conservation psychology, the study explores the psychological factors and sociocultural processes that shape community attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors toward forest conservation. This theoretical perspective helps to understand the underlying motivations, values, and beliefs that influence individuals' decisions and actions related to forest conservation practices.

**Livelihoods framework:** The research paper incorporates a livelihoods framework to examine the multifaceted ways in which local communities depend on forest resources for their livelihoods.

This framework takes into account the diverse range of assets, capabilities, and strategies that individuals and households utilize to secure their well-being and economic sustainability. It considers the trade-offs, benefits, and risks associated with forest-based livelihood activities.

**Power and governance:** Within the theoretical framework, the study acknowledges the role of power dynamics and governance structures in shaping community perspectives on forest conservation. It examines the distribution of power, decision-making processes, and institutional arrangements that influence local participation, access to resources, and the implementation of conservation policies.

In this study, the researcher adopted a framework that integrates multiple perspectives to examine community perspectives on forest conservation and livelihoods in a rural setting. Drawing on social-ecological systems theory (Berkes, 2009), we recognize the interconnectedness of human communities and natural environments, emphasizing the dynamic interactions and feedback loops between social and ecological systems. By applying the principles of conservation psychology (Clayton & Myers, 2015), we delve into the psychological factors and socio-cultural processes that shape community attitudes and behaviors towards forest conservation. Additionally, we employ a livelihoods framework (Scoones, 1998) to understand the diverse ways in which local communities depend on forest resources for their livelihoods, considering the trade-offs, benefits, and risks associated with forest-based activities. Furthermore, we acknowledge the role of power dynamics and governance structures in shaping community perspectives, analyzing the distribution of power, decision-making processes, and institutional arrangements within the context of forest conservation (Agrawal & Gibson, 1999). By connecting these theories, our study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the complex dynamics and interdependencies that influence community perspectives on forest conservation and livelihoods, ultimately contributing to the development of effective and sustainable conservation strategies.

## V. Methodology

This study was conducted in Iligan City, Lanao del Norte, Mindanao, Philippines, which is known for its rich forest ecosystems and the presence of local communities heavily dependent on forest resources for their livelihoods (Gonzales et al., 2017). A purposive sampling approach was employed to select a representative community that showcased the complex dynamics of forest conservation and livelihoods in the region.

A total of 30 participants were selected for this study using a combination of convenience and snowball sampling techniques. The sample included individuals from different age groups, genders, and occupations to capture a diverse range of perspectives on forest conservation and livelihoods (Denzin & Lincoln, 2018).

Data was collected through semi-structured interviews and participant observations. Semi-structured interviews provided an opportunity to delve into participants' attitudes, beliefs, and experiences related to forest conservation and livelihoods. Participant observations allowed for the direct observation of community interactions and practices in the context of forest resource utilization and conservation efforts (Creswell, 2013).

Data analysis followed a thematic analysis approach. The interviews and observational data were transcribed, and initial codes were developed to identify key themes and patterns related to attitudes toward forest conservation, perceptions of benefits and trade-offs, and the role of forests in livelihood strategies. Themes were refined through an iterative process of coding and categorization (Braun & Clarke, 2019).

Ethical considerations were upheld throughout the research process. Informed consent was obtained from all participants, ensuring their voluntary participation and confidentiality. The study was conducted by ethical guidelines and regulations, and any potential risks to participants and the environment were carefully assessed and minimized (American Psychological Association, 2017).

By employing this methodology, the study aimed to gather rich and nuanced data on community perspectives on forest conservation and livelihoods in the rural setting of Iligan City. The combination of semi-structured interviews and participant observations allowed for a

comprehensive understanding of the socio-cultural context, individual experiences, and community dynamics that shape attitudes and behaviors towards forest conservation.

## VI. Validity and Reliability

It is important to note that in qualitative research, the focus is often on achieving trustworthiness rather than traditional notions of validity and reliability. Validity and reliability in qualitative studies are not absolute measures but rather contextual and interpretive. The measures discussed below aim to enhance the rigor, credibility, and trustworthiness of the study findings within the qualitative paradigm. By addressing these aspects of validity and reliability, the study sought to ensure that the findings are trustworthy, accurate, and reflective of the participants' perspectives and experiences.

### *Validity*

1. **Internal Validity:** To enhance internal validity, several measures were taken. Firstly, the research design included multiple data collection methods (semi-structured interviews and participant observations) to triangulate the findings and ensure data consistency (Patton, 2015). Secondly, prolonged engagement with the community allowed for the establishment of trust and rapport, reducing the chances of misinterpretation or biased responses (Creswell, 2013). Thirdly, member checking was conducted, where participants were allowed to review and validate the preliminary findings, ensuring the accuracy and representation of their perspectives (Lincoln & Guba, 1985). These measures contribute to the internal validity of the study.
2. **External Validity:** External validity refers to the generalizability of the findings. Given the specific context of the study (rural area of Iligan City, Mindanao), the findings may be more applicable to similar rural settings and communities with similar socio-economic and ecological characteristics. However, caution should be exercised in generalizing the findings to other contexts or populations with different cultural, geographical, or socio-economic backgrounds (Creswell, 2013).

### *Reliability*

1. **Dependability:** Dependability refers to the consistency and stability of the findings over time and across researchers. In this study, efforts were made to ensure dependability through careful documentation of research procedures, including detailed descriptions of data collection methods, data analysis processes, and decision trials. This documentation allows for the potential replication of the study by other researchers, enhancing the reliability of the findings (Lincoln & Guba, 1985).
2. **Confirmability:** Confirmability refers to the objectivity and neutrality of the research process. In this study, steps were taken to enhance confirmability by maintaining a reflexive stance throughout the research process. Reflexivity involves acknowledging the researchers' subjectivity and biases and continuously reflecting on how they might influence the research process and findings. This was achieved through regular team discussions, peer debriefing, and maintaining an audit trail of decisions made during data analysis (Patton, 2015).

## VII. Results

Based on the gathered data, the study included a diverse group of participants, spanning different age groups, educational backgrounds, and experiences. This ensured a comprehensive representation of perspectives and insights. Through rigorous data analysis, several thematic categories emerged, capturing the essence of the participants' experiences and perspectives. These categories encompassed themes such as work-life balance, career growth and development, interpersonal relationships, and organizational culture. Indeed, the findings were enriched by compelling quotes and examples shared by the participants. These quotes vividly illustrated their thoughts and experiences within each thematic category, providing a deeper understanding of the



challenges, successes, and aspirations expressed by the diverse group of individuals involved in the study.

*A. Overview of Participants' Demographic Information:*

<b>Participants</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Maranao	5	1
Higaonon	5	1
Cebuano	8	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>

A total of 30 participants took part in the study, representing diverse demographic backgrounds. The participants consisted of 18 males and 12 females, ranging in age from 20 to 60 years. They belonged to various ethnic groups, including the Maranao, Higaonon, and Cebuano. The majority of participants (80%) had completed at least a high school education, while the remaining participants had completed primary education.

*B. Thematic Categories Derived from Data Analysis:*

1. Attitudes towards Forest Conservation:

Participants expressed a deep appreciation for forests, recognizing their crucial role in maintaining the balance of nature. One participant emphasized, "Forests are crucial for maintaining the balance of nature." This sentiment reflects the understanding that forests serve as vital ecosystems, supporting biodiversity, regulating climate, and providing various ecological services.

Furthermore, participants stressed the importance of protecting forests for future generations. One participant stated, "We should protect them for future generations." This quote underscores the long-term perspective, acknowledging that conservation efforts today are essential to ensure the sustained benefits forests offer to future communities.

However, participants also recognized the need for a balanced approach to forest conservation. They emphasized that conservation should go hand in hand with sustainable resource use to ensure the long-term survival of forests. As one participant pointed out, "Conservation should go hand in hand with sustainable resource use to ensure the long-term survival of forests." This reflects an understanding that while forests need protection, it is also necessary to address the challenges that conservation may pose to local communities livelihoods.

Indeed, forests play a significant role in the livelihood strategies of many participants. They gather non-timber forest products like rattan and bamboo, which they sell in the local market, contributing to their income and livelihoods. As one participant shared, "We gather non-timber forest products like rattan and bamboo, which we sell in the local market." Additionally, forests provide fertile land for cultivating crops and fruits, sustaining their livelihoods. This was highlighted by another participant who said, "Forests provide us with fertile land for cultivating crops and fruits, which sustains our livelihoods."

Overall, the discussion reveals a nuanced understanding among participants regarding the attitudes toward forest conservation. They value forests for their ecological importance, acknowledge the need for future preservation, and recognize the importance of sustainable resource use. The participants' livelihood strategies further emphasize the tangible benefits derived from forests. This highlights the intricate relationship between human communities and forests, where conservation efforts must consider both the ecological and socio-economic dimensions for a sustainable future. This is typical of the inhabitant's reply especially those who care about their environment (Pretzsch, Aung, 2019).

2. Perceptions of Benefits and Trade-Offs:

Within the thematic categories of attitudes toward forest conservation, participants recognized the importance of conserving forests. However, they also acknowledged the challenges associated with conservation efforts. One participant aptly stated, "Conserving forests is important, but we also need to address the challenges it brings, such as limited access to resources for our livelihoods."

This quote highlights a crucial aspect of the discussion, where participants recognized that forest conservation initiatives can sometimes restrict their access to natural resources, impacting their livelihoods (Rosane, 2020). It underscores the complex trade-offs and tensions that exist between conservation goals and the needs of local communities that rely on forest resources for their sustenance.

While participants valued forest conservation, they emphasized the necessity of finding solutions that strike a balance between conservation and addressing the socio-economic challenges faced by communities. This viewpoint suggests a call for inclusive and sustainable approaches that consider the well-being of both forests and the people who depend on them.

By acknowledging the challenges associated with conservation, participants demonstrate a nuanced understanding of the realities on the ground (Barral, et al., 2016). Their perspective reflects the need for holistic approaches that integrate conservation measures with socio-economic considerations, ensuring that both environmental and livelihood concerns are addressed in a mutually beneficial manner.

### 3. Role of Forests in Livelihood Strategies:

The findings revealed that forests played a significant role in participants' livelihood strategies. Many participants relied on forest resources for their subsistence needs and income generation (Frost, 2020).

Participants in the discussion emphasized the role of forests in their livelihood strategies, highlighting two significant aspects. Firstly, they mentioned gathering non-timber forest products such as rattan and bamboo, which they sell in the local market. This activity contributes to their income and economic well-being, underscoring the direct reliance on forest resources for sustenance. As one participant shared, "We gather non-timber forest products like rattan and bamboo, which we sell in the local market."

Additionally, participants recognized the fertile land provided by forests, which supports their cultivation of crops and fruits. This agricultural aspect further sustains their livelihoods and showcases the multifaceted benefits derived from forests. As expressed by another participant, "Forests provide us with fertile land for cultivating crops and fruits, which sustains our livelihoods."

These quotes shed light on the intricate connection between forests and the economic dimension of participants' lives. Forests serve as a valuable source of income through the gathering and selling of non-timber forest products (Jintalan, et al. (2021). Moreover, they provide fertile land that enables agricultural activities, contributing to the participants' sustenance.

The inclusion of these quotes enriches the discussion by illustrating the practical and tangible ways in which forests directly support the livelihoods of the participants. It highlights the intricate relationship between forest resources and local communities, emphasizing the importance of considering the socio-economic dimensions when formulating conservation strategies. Balancing the need for forest conservation with the livelihood needs of communities becomes a crucial aspect of promoting sustainable practices that benefit both the environment and the people who depend on it.

#### *C. Salient Supporting Quotes and Examples for Each Thematic Category*

Quotes and Examples	Examples
Attitudes towards Forest Conservation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Forests are our natural heritage, and we must do our part to protect them." (Participant 1)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "I believe in the intrinsic value of forests and their importance for the overall well-being of our community." (Participant 2)</li> </ul>
Perceptions of Benefits and Trade-Offs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Forests provide us with clean air and water, and they support the existence of diverse plant and animal species." (Participant 3)</li> <li>• "However, we need to find a balance between conservation and utilizing forest resources for our livelihoods." (Participant 4)</li> </ul>
Role of Forests in Livelihood Strategies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Gathering forest products like medicinal plants and mushrooms supplements our income and helps meet our daily needs." (Participant 5)</li> <li>• "We practice agroforestry by cultivating crops under the shade of trees, which provides us with food and additional income." (Participant 6)</li> </ul>

**Note:** Highlighted here are the salient quotes that illuminate the in-depth thematic views and understanding of the informants about forest conservation and livelihoods in a rural setting that epitomized the quotes given by the rest of the informants.

## VIII. Discussion:

This section provides an interpretation and synthesis of the findings, compares them with existing literature, offers explanations for observed patterns and discrepancies, discusses implications for policy and practice, and highlights the limitations of the study.

### A. Interpretation and Synthesis of the Findings

The findings of this study shed light on the local perceptions of forest conservation and its intersection with livelihoods in Iligan City. The positive attitudes towards forest conservation expressed by the participants indicate a recognition of the importance of preserving the natural environment. This aligns with prior research emphasizing the ecological and socio-economic benefits of forests (Adams et al., 2018; Johnson & Brown, 2019). The participants' understanding of the trade-offs associated with conservation highlights the need for sustainable practices that balance environmental protection and livelihood needs (Smith & Johnson, 2020).

### B. Comparison with Existing Literature

The findings of this study are consistent with prior research on local perceptions of forest conservation. The positive attitudes toward forest conservation and the recognition of its benefits echo the sentiments expressed in previous studies (Brown et al., 2019; Davis & Johnson, 2018). The participants' emphasis on the role of forests in their livelihood strategies aligns with the literature highlighting the reliance of communities on forest resources for income generation and subsistence needs (Adams et al., 2018; Brown, 2017).

### C. Explanations for Observed Patterns and Discrepancies

The observed patterns in participants' perceptions and attitudes can be attributed to the cultural and socio-economic context of Iligan City. The strong connection to nature and the reliance on forest resources for livelihood contribute to positive attitudes toward forest conservation. However, the presence of trade-offs indicates the complex realities faced by the community in balancing conservation goals with their daily needs (Adams & Smith, 2021). These patterns highlight the importance of considering local contexts and engaging communities in decision-making processes to address potential discrepancies and ensure inclusive conservation efforts (Davis & Johnson, 2018; Smith & Johnson, 2020).

#### *D. Implications for Policy and Practice*

The findings of this study have several implications for policy and practice. Firstly, the positive attitudes towards forest conservation present an opportunity for strengthening community engagement and participation in conservation initiatives. Recognizing the value of local knowledge and incorporating it into decision-making processes can enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of conservation efforts (Davies et al., 2022). Additionally, the trade-offs identified by participants call for the development of integrated approaches that consider both conservation and livelihood needs. This could involve promoting sustainable forest management practices, supporting alternative income-generating activities, and providing incentives for community-led conservation efforts (Adams et al., 2018; Smith & Johnson, 2020).

#### *E. Limitations*

Despite the valuable insights provided by this study, there are certain limitations to consider. Firstly, the study focused on a specific geographic location, limiting the generalizability of the findings. Additionally, the qualitative nature of the research limits the ability to quantify and measure the extent of the observed attitudes and perceptions (Seraspe, et al., 2020). Future research could incorporate larger sample sizes and quantitative methods to complement the findings of this study. Furthermore, the study was conducted at a specific point in time, and the dynamic nature of perceptions and livelihood strategies should be considered in long-term monitoring and evaluation efforts.

#### *F. Summary of Key Findings*

This study explored local perceptions of forest conservation and its intersection with livelihoods in Iligan City. The findings revealed positive attitudes towards forest conservation among the participants, emphasizing the importance of preserving the natural environment. Participants recognized the benefits of forests in terms of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and livelihood opportunities (Pulhin, et al., 2020). However, they also highlighted the trade-offs associated with conservation efforts, indicating the need for sustainable practices that balance environmental protection and livelihood needs. The study further highlighted the significant role of forests in participants' livelihood strategies, demonstrating their reliance on forest resources for income generation and subsistence needs.

#### *G. Contributions to the Field*

This research makes several contributions to the field of environmental conservation and livelihood studies. Firstly, it provides empirical evidence of the positive attitudes towards forest conservation among local communities in Iligan City, reinforcing the importance of community engagement in conservation initiatives (Avila, et al., 2021). The study also highlights the nuanced perspectives that consider both the benefits and trade-offs associated with forest conservation, offering insights into the complexities of sustainable resource management. Furthermore, the research underscores the role of forests in livelihood strategies, emphasizing the need for integrated approaches that balance conservation goals with local livelihood needs.

#### *H. Recommendations for Future Research*

Building upon the findings of this study, several recommendations for future research can be made. Firstly, it is essential to conduct longitudinal studies to understand the dynamics of local perceptions and the long-term impacts of conservation efforts on livelihoods. Such studies would provide insights into the sustainability of community engagement and the effectiveness of conservation strategies over time. Additionally, future research could explore the potential of innovative approaches, such as payment for ecosystem services, to enhance both conservation outcomes and livelihood benefits (Capistrano, et al., 2020). Furthermore, comparative studies across

different geographic locations and cultural contexts would deepen our understanding of the factors influencing local perceptions of forest conservation and their implications for livelihoods.

## IX. Conclusion

This qualitative study conducted in Iligan City, Mindanao, is anchored on a significant theoretical framework and utilizes appropriate methods and strong ethical considerations to explore community perspectives on forest conservation and livelihoods, aiming to understand the complex dynamics between the two. The findings reveal that the community holds positive attitudes towards forest conservation, recognizing forests' ecological importance and cultural value. Participants identified various benefits of conservation efforts, such as water resource preservation and ecotourism opportunities. However, they also acknowledged trade-offs, including restrictions on resource access. The study highlights the significant role of forests in local livelihood strategies, providing subsistence resources, income generation, and cultural values. The interpretation and synthesis of the findings, within the framework, shed light on the importance of integrating local perspectives into forest conservation strategies and promoting participatory approaches. Furthermore, the study provides a valuable comparison with existing literature, demonstrating similarities and disparities in community attitudes and perceptions. The author offered explanations for observed patterns and discrepancies, emphasizing the need for context-specific approaches to forest conservation and livelihood. The implications for policy and practice underscore the necessity of balancing conservation goals with the livelihood needs of local communities. However, the study acknowledges limitations, such as the small sample size and the specific context of Iligan City, which may limit generalizability. Nevertheless, the research contributes to the field by providing insights into community perspectives on forest conservation and livelihoods, offering guidance for sustainable forest management initiatives. Finally, the study recommends future research to explore similar dynamics in different contexts and to investigate the long-term impacts of forest conservation on local livelihoods and biodiversity conservation, while maintaining appropriate methods and strong ethical considerations throughout the process.

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