



The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) 2015

July 2016 | SDM Secretariat



Contents

●	Key messages from SDM projects	2
1	About the Satoyama Development Mechanism	4
2	Overview of SDM Projects	6
3	Projects Newly Selected in 2015	10
4	Results of Completed Projects	16
5	Contribution to IPSI objectives and global targets	34
●	Commentary	36

Key messages from SDM projects

The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) was established in 2013 to promote activities in line with the Strategy and Plan of Action of the International Partnership for Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), through the provision of seed funding to promising projects proposed by IPSI members. Six projects were selected every year, and the number of the projects selected in the three years since the start of SDM in 2013 has come to 18 in total. So far outstanding achievements have been reported by our grant recipients. Their voices direct from experiences in SDM projects are presented below:

- Biodiversity planning needs to start at the local level, rather than the national level, to foster local ownership of the plan and its implementation, and to accelerate the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). (KAFCOL, Nepal)
 - Conservation outside protected areas is only possible if landowners know and appreciate its benefits. We need to know how biodiversity benefits people at the local levels where it occurs. Where necessary, such benefits need to be proven using modern science. (Nature and Livelihoods, Uganda)
 - Promotion of the sustainable use of natural resources is key to attract the attention of various stakeholders to the human-influenced natural environment and to the effective management of cultural landscapes (Environmental Education Center Zapovedniks, Russia)
 - It is critical to build skills of local communities with clear focus on biodiversity conservation for achieving long-term conservation goals (AERF, India)
 - A participatory approach in community conservation actions is key for success. Given sufficient information and empowerment, communities can take steps to protect their environment. (A Rocha Ghana, Ghana)
 - A landscape and participatory approach based on the frameworks of the Satoyama Initiative and the IUCN protected landscapes can be welcomed by rural people and create a new style of 'living' protected landscape into the national protected area system. (National Dong-Hwa University, Taiwan)
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Outline of the booklet

This booklet has been prepared for IPSI member organisations, as well as for others who are engaged in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS), to introduce SDM and to provide snapshots of the projects implemented by our sub-grant recipients. The booklet starts with an introduction to SDM, followed by a list and a global map of the sub-grant projects. The third section provides an overview of the sub-grant projects newly selected in 2015. The fourth section summarises the highlights of the achievements from nine sub-grant projects that had been completed as of April 2016. Comments on SDM from the Chair of the IPSI Steering Committee are provided in the final section.





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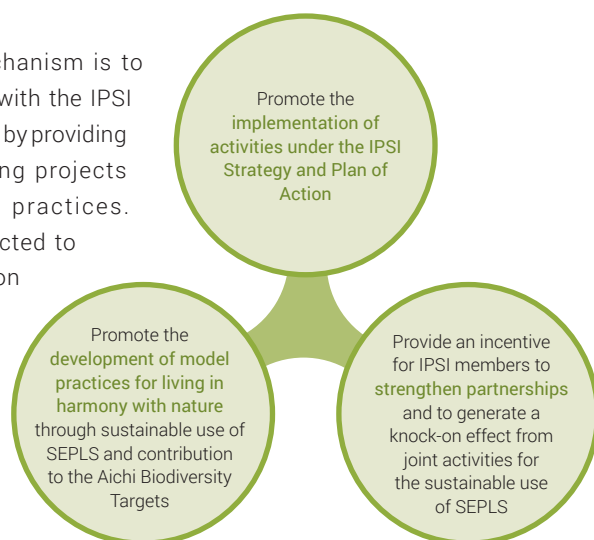
About the Satoyama Development Mechanism

What is the Satoyama Development Mechanism?

The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) has been working with its diverse partners to promote the sustainable use of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) in both developed and developing countries since its launch in October 2010. However, there are barriers to the implementation of such activities on the ground, which are often constrained by limited financial resources for initial investments. To overcome these constraints, and to further promote the implementation of IPSI activities, the Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) was jointly established by the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS), the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), and the Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ) as a collaborative activity under the framework of IPSI.

Objectives

The purpose of this mechanism is to facilitate activities in line with the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action, by providing seed funding to promising projects that demonstrate good practices. These activities are expected to contribute to the retention and enhancement of biodiversity in SEPLS for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

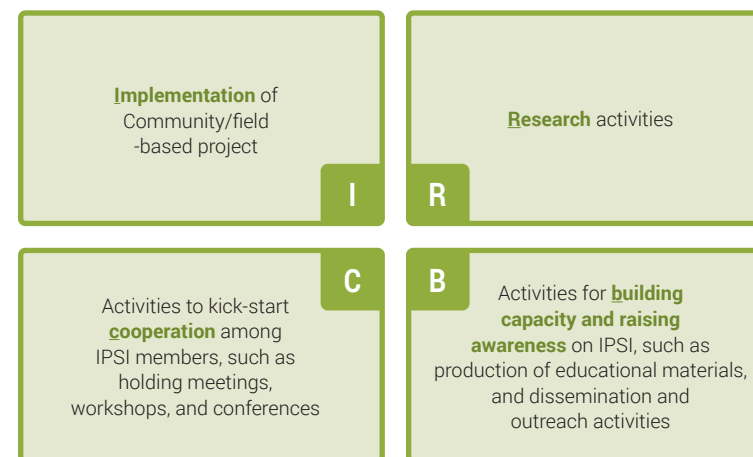


The SDM is expected to fulfil the following three objectives

The fund aims to help recipients further develop their respective projects to attract additional resources, while also facilitating collaboration among members. As such, the SDM encourages the mobilisation of other financial resources for the implementation of its activities. The outstanding activities supported under the SDM shall be shared among various stakeholders through IPSI.

Scope

SDM grant is provided to selected projects that support the development, implementation, monitoring, and information dissemination on the sustainable use of SEPLS. The funds can be used to support a wide range of activities implemented by IPSI members that fall in line with the IPSI Strategy. The grant particularly focuses on fostering model practices which are both replicable and appealing to the IPSI member organisations.



Proposals from IPSI members are invited under these four project types

Project selection process and governance

IPSI member organisations interested in applying for the SDM grant are welcome to visit our website for more details on how they can apply and will be selected for the grant by searching for **Satoyama Development Mechanism** via, or directly enter <http://www.iges.or.jp/en/natural-resource/bd/sdm2016.html> in your internet browser.

Overview of SDM Projects

Since the establishment of SDM in 2013, 18 projects have been selected, as listed in the table below. An overview of the proposals from six grant recipients newly selected in 2015, as well as highlights of the results of completed projects since 2013 are presented in the following sections.

Organisation	Project title	Project type	Progress*
Projects selected in 2015			
IORA, India	Integrated participation of institutional stakeholder for upliftment of rural livelihood through sustainable harvesting and market linkages of NTFPs and Agri products	I	Ongoing
SPERI, Viet Nam	Restoration of local valuable tree species in the Huong Son upper catchment through nursery, extension of plantings, and field documentation for ensuring sustainability of SEPLS	I	Ongoing
Conservation Alliance International, Ghana	Enhancing Cocoa Agroforestry in Ghana through an integrated Geographic Information Based (GIS) based monitoring system	I	Ongoing
APAIC, Peru	Towards an Strategy for Mitigation of Climate Change Effects in the Coastal Region of Peru, in the Context of the El Nino Event	C	Ongoing
EPIC, Uganda	Satoyama Initiative National Network Workshop for UGANDA	C	Ongoing
Environmental Education Center Zapovedniks, Russia	Cultural landscapes as vectors for local sustainable development	B	Ongoing
Projects selected in 2014			
AERF, India	Promoting Green Entrepreneurship for conservation of Satoyama landscapes in the North Western Ghats, India	I	Completed
A Rocha Ghana, Ghana	Restoration of Community Sacred Forest to Enhance Socio Ecological Landscape in the Effutu Traditional Area, Ghana	I	Completed
National Dong-Hwa University, Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)	Tailoring Satoyama initiative concepts to national and local context: A Case Study of the collaborative planning process of a Rice Paddy Cultural Landscape in an Indigenous Community, Taiwan	I	Completed

APAIC, Peru	Evaluation of the biodiversity chain in barren landscapes ecosystems restored through reforestation with <i>Caesalpinia spinosa</i> , in the southern semiarid coast of Peru	R	Completed
Landcare Germany, Romania	Fostering cooperative nature conservation to preserve and develop the cultural landscape (SEPL) in the Carpathian Region of Pogány-havas	C	Ongoing
SPREP, Oceania	Healthy islands, oceans and people	B	Ongoing
Projects selected in 2013			
IKAP, Thailand	Supporting and Promoting the Karen Indigenous Socio-ecological Production System in Northern Thailand	I	Completed
KAFCOL, Nepal	Documentation of Biological Resources for Preparation and Piloting of Local Bio-diversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) in Three Ecological Production Landscapes of Nepal	I	Completed
Nature and Livelihoods, Uganda	Experimenting on production of high value market products from indigenous wild fruits	R	Completed
SWAN International, Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)	Converting pests as allies in tea farming - a potential case of Satoyama landscape in Hualien, Taiwan	R	Completed
Asociación ANDES, Peru	Hosting the Satoyama Initiative Steering Committee Meeting and Global Conference in 2015	C	Ongoing
Environmental Education Center Zapovedniks, Russia	Cultural landscapes as vectors for local sustainable development	B	Completed

*As of April 2016

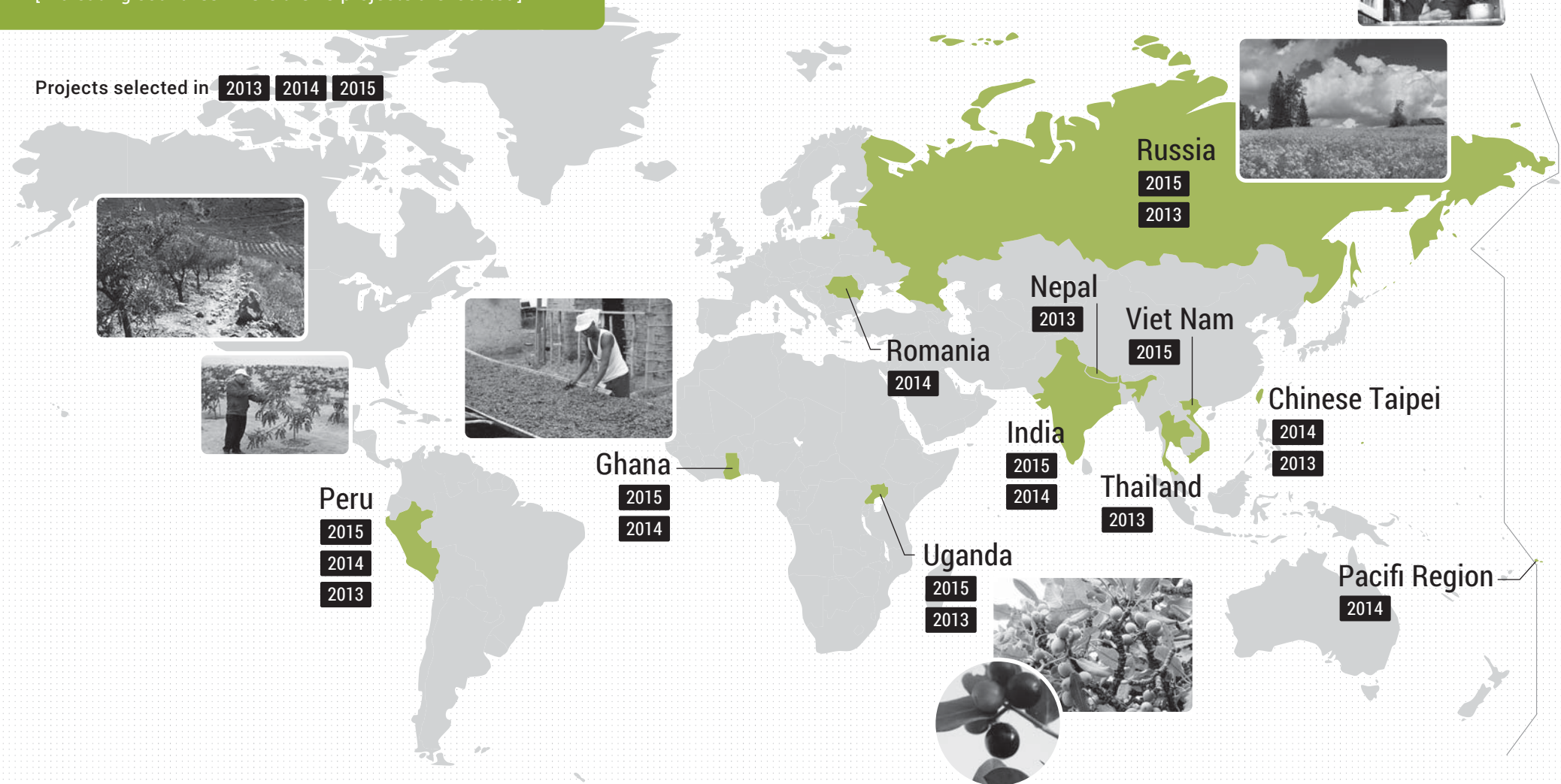
Legend and breakdown of Projects under project types and geographical regions:

Project type	Africa	Americas	Asia & Pacific	Europe	Total
I Implementation of community/field-based project	2		6		8
R Research activities	1	1	1		3
C Activities to kick-start cooperation among IPSI members, such as meetings, workshops and conferences	1	2		1	4
B Building capacity and raising awareness on IPSI			1	2	3
Total	4	3	8	3	18

Project location map

[indicating countries where the 18 projects are located]

Projects selected in 2013 2014 2015





3

Projects Newly Selected in 2015

INDIA

3-1

Integrated participation of institutional stakeholder for upliftment of rural livelihood through sustainable harvesting and market linkages of NTFPs and Agri-products
IORA, India

Project duration: November 2015 to October 2017

Project outline

Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh, India, is known as a state with a high number of indigenous tribes who are residing in the vicinity of forests and earn their livelihood from forest resources along with subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry. The use of forest resources can be sustainable if properly managed but has become increasingly unsustainable due to intensifying exploitation and market pressure. The project aims to implement an integrated approach to sustainable development and



improvement of their livelihood, which include sustainable harvest of commercially important non-timber forest products (NTFP), development of market linkages, promotion of community fodder banks, as well as the promotion of rotational grazing.



Community workshop on non-timber forest products

VIET NAM

3-2

Restoration of local valuable tree species in the Huong Son upper catchment through nursery, extension of plantings, and field documentation for ensuring sustainability of SEPLS
SPERI, Viet Nam

Project duration: December 2015 to December 2016

Project outline

Natural forests in Huong Son district are rapidly degrading due to poor management, illegal logging and replacement by rubber and acacia plantations. Loss of natural forests directly affects the stands of locally valuable tree species which are vitally important to local communities for their livelihood and cultural identity, as well as to maintain wildlife habitats. The project aims to restore the stands of local tree species and maintain indigenous knowledge associated with these species, building on existing learning platform in the target communities, i.e. farmers field schools (FFS), which enhances participation of and outreach to rural farmers.



Seed sowing on tree nursery beds



3-3

Enhancing Cocoa Agroforestry in Ghana through an integrated GIS-based monitoring system

Conservation Alliance International, Ghana

Project duration: January 2016 to December 2016

Project outline

The project area is endowed with rich biodiversity resources that support cocoa cultivation. However, the majority of cocoa producers within the landscape have low household incomes due to low farm productivity. The project aims to improve the productivity of target cocoa farmers by introducing good agricultural practices, and to mainstream biodiversity conservation into cocoa production landscapes around Kakum National Park in the Central Region of Ghana. Specific objectives of the project are:

- Promote the knowledge and adoption of good agricultural practices by target farmers
- Enhance farmers' knowledge on the values of biodiversity and actions for their conservation
- Strengthen farmers' knowledge and skills in the production of certified cocoa to enhance ecological health of farms and household incomes
- Develop and implement a GIS-based monitoring system



Cocoa pod



The Kakum Conservation Landscape



Farmers' training on the use of equipment

3-4

Strategy for Coping with Climate Change Impacts in the Coastal Region of Peru, in the Context of the El Niño Event

APAIC, Peru

Project duration: January 2016 to September 2016

Project outline

The coastal region of Peru constitutes approximately 25% of the national territory where more than 50% of the population reside. Three million hectares of the region is under an arid climate, frequently influenced by "El Niño" phenomenon and considered as barren or severely degraded. Past studies demonstrated the resilience of such an arid landscape with a high potential for cash crop agriculture, forestry and agro-forestry activities. The project aims to realise the potential by formulating a national plan and strategy for arid area restoration, as well as by establishing a collaborative institutional setting for their implementation in a participatory and intersectoral way.



Degraded natural ecosystem on the low part of Lomas. Photos J. Malleux 2015

Satoyama Initiative National Network Workshop for UGANDA EPIC, Uganda

Project duration: December 2015 to December 2016

Project outline

The concept of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) is new or even not known to many organisations in Uganda. EPIC will organise a Satoyama Initiative National Network Workshop for Uganda with an aim to introduce the concept of SEPLS to NGOs, and to launch a Satoyama Initiative National Network of organisations working in SEPLS in Uganda. 50 participants from various institutions and organisations working in SEPLS in Uganda will be invited to attend the workshop, including IPSI members and representatives from relevant ministries. Participants will interact with local communities from 3 sites on the shores of Lake Victoria during the field visit. The workshop will focus on bringing together the experiences, knowledge and good practices of participants through presentations and dialogues. Recommendations of the workshop will be shared with the Committee working on the National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan.



Wanyange landing site of the Lake Victoria

Cultural landscapes as vectors for local sustainable development

Environmental Education Center Zapovedniks, Russia

Project duration: January 2016 to December 2016

Project outline

In many rural places in Russia, cultural landscapes are not integrated into local socio-economic context and local people have not been involved in nature tourism. In one of them - Shulgan Tash Zapovednik (Russia, Ural), protected area managers, local authorities and local communities are key actors but have not been working together to protect and manage cultural heritage. The project aims to open up a dialogue amongst them and to involve them in the development and conservation of cultural and socio-ecological landscapes in the long run. Specific objectives are:



- To strengthen the relationships between protected area managers, local community leaders and local authority representatives for the effective management of cultural and socio-ecological landscapes;
- To share the good practices of Kenozero National Park and other experts from other regions; and
- To involve local communities in nature tourism in Shulgan Tash Zapovednik to benefit them for their improved living conditions



Honey harvest from wild honeybees

THAILAND

4-1

Supporting and Promoting the Karen Indigenous Socio-ecological Production System in Northern Thailand IKAP, Thailand

Project period: January 2014 to December 2014

Project overview

In Thailand, Karen people's traditional livelihood system is recognised by the Ministry of Culture as an important heritage of the country based on a Thai Cabinet Resolution in 2010. Further, the revision of the Resolution in 2013 recognised the Karen people's rotational farming system as a cultural heritage. Regardless of these national policies, the Karen's socio-ecological production system in Mae Umphai village was placed under the threat of replacement due to commercial corn production. As this would seriously affect the livelihood of the villagers, IKAP proposed a project to strengthen Karen people's traditional production system that centred on traditional rotational farming.



Highlights of project results

- Traditional sustainable socio-ecological production system was reinforced through training on institutional management, policies and customary practices.
- Participatory GIS mapping visualised traditional land tenure and use system, including land use classifications and cycles, and enhanced the recognition of the traditional system for policymakers.

- Surveys on indigenous seed varieties, customary planting and soil enrichment practices enhanced the recognition of women as knowledge-holders and managers of seed and plants resources. In addition, involvement of the youth reinvigorated indigenous knowledge and practices on rotational farming and promoted their transmission across generations.



Mosaic landscape in a rotational farming area

- The project established a new executive board to implement the Cabinet Resolution under the Prime Minister's Office.
- These project results inspired IKAP and the Mae Umphai community to take further steps forward, including advocacy to the state forest department and district governments with a view to promote the recognition of Karen's land use systems in the state forest policy and district development plans.

Key lessons

- Going deeper into Karen's traditional rotational farming system demonstrated how sophisticated the system is and how their ancestors have developed the system, while identified difficulties to balance exploitation and conservation.
- Integration of traditional knowledge and modern technology is effective to validate and visualise the sustainability of customary land uses.
- Recognition in formal policies is critical for the long-term viability of traditional sustainable production systems

"if we take care, preserve and replant forests as much as the wealth that forests have given to us, the forests will sustain themselves or even become richer, and sustain our community forever" — A Traditional saying of Karen elders



A Karen woman explaining about traditional crop varieties



Traditional upland rice harvest

NEPAL

4-2

Documentation of Biological Resources for Preparation and Piloting of Local Bio-diversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) in Three Ecological Production Landscapes of Nepal KAFCOL, Nepal

Project period: December 2013 to August 2014

Project overview

The Katmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL) was requested by the Nepali Government to review the national Biodiversity Strategy (2002) and Implementation Plan (2006-2010) to provide a foundation for the revision of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). In this context, and with an aspiration for realistic biodiversity planning, KAFCOL focused on a bottom-up development of local biodiversity strategy and action plans (LBSAPs) with Village Development Committees (VDCs), the smallest administrative unit in Nepal.



Highlights of project results

- Comprehensive biodiversity inventories and biodiversity threat analyses were conducted in a participatory manner in three VDCs, proposing a model framework for a participatory appraisal of LBSAPs.
- A generic framework for LBSAPs was developed and incorporated in NBSAP. In accordance with the framework, three LBSAPs were developed with a bottom-up approach and in collaboration with VDCs.
- Community biodiversity committees were established in three VDCs for implementing LBSAPs, involving several stakeholders such as National Park office staff, District Forest Office staff, school teachers and women groups.

Key lessons

- The project demonstrated the effectiveness of a participatory approach and

methods that are comprised of learning from hands-on experiences of practitioners, concept development, trainings and field practices. This approach can be adopted for the development of LBSAPs by 30 other VDCs that are currently planned by the government.

- Multi-stakeholder coordination is challenging, being hindered by the distrust of government agencies against VDCs, as well as the limited capacity of VDCs. Measures need to be sought to overcome these barriers.
- Biodiversity plans need to consider economic opportunities that are linked to biodiversity, unless otherwise local people cannot be motivated to work on its implementation.



A woman in a high-hill village explaining the diversity of medicinal plants



Biodiversity documentation



LBSAP Project site visited by a farmers group from a neighbouring district

UGANDA

4-3

Experimenting on production of high value market products from indigenous wild fruits

Nature and Livelihoods, Uganda

Project period: December 2013 to August 2015

Project overview

In Uganda, native vegetation outside protected areas is being rapidly lost to conversion to crop fields. Even the fruit trees that had been maintained in a traditional 'parkland' agroforestry system in smallholder farms is now cut and exploited for charcoal production. The vegetation loss cannot be easily halted when tangible economic and subsistence benefits are not being realised from these trees. The NGO Nature and Livelihoods therefore aimed to explore the potential to develop high value market products from native wild fruits widely consumed by local people in the Teso sub-region of eastern Uganda, with a view towards providing farmers an economic incentive to retain these trees in their farmlands. The project built on earlier works that identified species of wild edible fruits, and experimented by using them for production of jams and beverages.



Highlights of project results

- The project was informed by local knowledge regarding edible fruits, their nutritional value and market potential.
- Scientific analyses on the nutritional composition, as well as the formulation of recipes for high value products uncovered the "hidden" nutritional values and market potentials of a large set of edible native fruit plants in the semi-arid parklands.
- The potential market value of the native tree fruits attracted the attention of local communities to revisit the multiple benefits from traditional mosaic 'parkland' farming system, in which native vegetation is maintained around cultivated fields and infertile areas left for livestock grazing.

Key lessons

- Collaboration of food chemists and nature conservationists worked well to develop market products that are nutritious and can benefit biodiversity.
- Traditional knowledge, verified by scientific analysis, inspires the development of new products and attracts the attention of various stakeholders.
- A project that scientifically assesses the value of natural resources and technically formulates value-added market products can help small-scale entrepreneurs who do not have the capacity to do so.
- Potential economic value of underused tree fruits suggested a new model to conserve biodiversity in semi-arid parklands in Uganda, which will motivate farmers to conserve, restore and enrich tree stands in their farms by marketing their fruit products.



Carissa edulis



Carissa edulis fruit wine



Label for the jam from *Physalis single* fruits, with the results of nutritional composition analysis

A 'parkland' landscape in Uganda



CHINESE TAIPEI

4-4

Converting pests as allies in tea farming - a potential case of Satoyama landscape in Hualien, Taiwan

SWAN International, Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)

Project period: December 2013 to December 2014

Project overview

Conventional tea farming in Taiwan requires the application of herbicides and pesticides to control pests, which cause serious negative impacts on the surrounding biodiversity. In Hualien County of eastern Chinese Taipei, however, at least two tea farming families completely stopped the use of pesticides and are using tea pests as their allies to produce a value-added tea product. Tea leaves damaged by green leafhopper, a species formerly considered as a pest, gave the tea a unique honey flavour which was highly appreciated by consumers. SWAN International investigated whether these tea plantations have higher biodiversity than that of conventional tea plantations, and whether the new eco-friendly farming approach benefits local communities.



Highlights of project results

- Biological survey revealed that eco-friendly farms that restricted the use of agrochemicals maintain significantly higher biological richness than conventional farms.
- Socio-economic survey demonstrated that eco-friendly tea farming generated a higher economic return, where loss in quantity was compensated by high unit price of tea leaves. Eco-friendly farms also created more job opportunities especially for local women for elaborated farm management.
- A combination of biological and socio-economic surveys clarified a cascade effect of the green leafhopper population on tea leaf production –the higher the population of green leafhopper is, the less quantity of harvest but higher quality and unit prices of tea leaves.

Key lessons

- The new eco-friendly tea farming technique, which supports a higher level of biodiversity and brings added economic benefits to the farmers, can serve as a model practice to realise socially and ecologically sustainable production landscape in Taiwan.
- A socio-ecological production system should be verified by scientific data to demonstrate that it is truly biodiversity friendly.
- Innovation is one of the most important keys to the sustainability of SEPLS.



Eco-friendly tea farm



Biodiversity survey



Socio-economic survey



Small green leaf hopper.



Cobra snake found in a tea farm.

RUSSIA

4-5

Cultural landscapes as vectors for local sustainable development

Environmental Education Center Zapovedniks, Russia

Project period: February 2014 to December 2014

Project overview

Many cultural landscapes of Russia are located in rural areas where living standards are low, unemployment rate is high, and economy is prioritised over the preservation of local cultures. Protected area managers and other key stakeholders do not have enough skills, knowledge or resources to effectively manage cultural and socio-ecological landscapes. The Environmental Education Center Zapovedniks therefore implemented this project to foster the capacity of and collaboration between protected area managers, local communities and local authorities, with a view to bring about a positive change towards long-term socio-economic development.



Highlights of project results

- The capacity of protected area managers, local communities and local authorities to work with cultural and socio-ecological landscapes was enhanced
- Innovative approaches to managing, protecting and interpreting cultural landscapes were introduced and disseminated
- Good practices in Kenozero National Park were documented and published in an educational brochure, a special issue of an environmental education newspaper "Protected Islands" as well as in official websites. These were disseminated through the network of all protected areas, museums and other relevant authorities in Russia, as well as to international audience at the World Parks Congress in Sydney.

Key lessons

- The project demonstrated the practical role of cultural landscapes in local socio-economic development, and suggested new approaches to protecting natural and cultural heritage, and to developing rural areas through the involvement of local communities in sustainable tourism and traditional land uses.



Kenozero NP staff presenting about their experience in environmental education, ecotourism, and cooperation with local communities



Women braiding wreaths



St. Nicholas Chapel in the village Verшинino, in Kenozero National Park

INDIA

4-6

Promoting Green Entrepreneurship for conservation of Satoyama landscapes in the North Western Ghats, India

Applied Environmental Research Foundation (AERF), India

Project period: December 2014 to October 2015

Project overview

North Western Ghats is known for rich cultural and biological diversity, but is under accelerating anthropogenic pressure because the area is sparsely covered by protected areas and most forests in the area are owned by communities. Insufficient community awareness of the role of biodiversity and ecosystem services in their livelihood, as well as their limited incentives to conserve these elements have resulted in mass scale replacement of forests into commercial monocrop plantations, biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. To address these threats, the project developed the value chains of products that sustainably use the plants of high conservation value, which were the most likely to resonate with the aspirations of the communities to gain sustainable income and to contribute to biodiversity conservation as well.



Highlights of project results

- Sustainable harvesting practices, market products and value chains were developed and FAIRWILD-certified for two medicinal tree species, - *Terminalia chebula*, and *Terminalia bellirica*. These have contributed to the conservation of 400 large trees of *Terminalia bellirica* in seven villages. While a new product – tumbler was developed from *Pterocarpus marsupium* – an IUCN Redlist category 'Vulnerable' species – which contributed to the conservation of approximately 200 trees of *Pterocarpus marsupium* in four villages.

- Capacity of 10 members of marginalised farming communities was built for sustainable collection of medicinal ingredients.
- "Nature Connect", a platform to incubate sustainable NTFP entrepreneurship platform, was established to sustain and scale up actions. Similarly, a brand MyForest was developed for mainstreaming of conservation-linked value chains.
- Local awareness of the relationship between rural livelihoods, biodiversity and ecosystems were enhanced.



Processing of *Terminalia chebula* dried fruits



MyForest-branded Tumbler made of *Pterocarpus marsupium*: Regular dose of water using this tumbler is effective for the treatment of diabetes

Key lessons

- Enterprise-based biodiversity conservation projects should identify products which suit the locally available skill sets, do not undermine the natural resource base and benefit local communities.
- It is critical to develop products which are unique and convey values linked to the sustainability of biodiversity.
- Long-lasting demands for the products should be created to balance the harvest and regeneration of resources.



Socio-ecological production landscape in North Western Ghats

GHANA

4-7

Restoration of Community Sacred Forest to Enhance Socio Ecological Landscape in the Effutu Traditional Area, Ghana

A Rocha Ghana, Ghana

Project period: December 2014 to December 2015

Project overview

The Effutu traditional area has an age-old custom of two groups of traditional warriors catching a live bushbuck with their bare hands from a communal sacred hunting ground for their annual Aboakyir ("deer" hunting) festival. The festival is not only an embodiment of the culture and identity of the people, but also serves as a source of community cohesion. In the last three years, however, neither of the two groups have captured a live animal for the annual festival, indicating that the bushbuck population has plummeted and could soon become locally extinct. This has become a matter of great concern for the community, as the extinction of bushbuck signifies the dying-off of an age-old festival that unites the Effutu people. This project therefore sought to address direct and indirect threats to the Effutu sacred hunting ground.



Highlights of project results

- Existing customary laws were compiled and elaborated into a new by-law, through consultations with traditional authorities, local governments, Forestry Commission and community members. This empowered traditional authorities to enforce traditional laws and norms.
- Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) campaigns in ten schools and seven communities, as well as monthly radio broadcasts from two radio stations enhanced community



Statements by an opinion leader during a stakeholder engagement meeting



Radio broadcast

support to conservation activities, including participation in tree planting along sacred forest borders.

- The hunting grounds were demarcated, in which 5.43 ha was planted with 4000 seedlings in collaboration with local warrior groups called "Asafo Company". Ten individual community members were trained in nursery establishment and management.

Key lessons

- Communities that are well-informed and empowered can take steps to protect their environment.
- Institutional collaboration is essential to build synergies. Collaborative efforts through this project have broadened the opportunities to bridge the gaps between conservation and community development.



Warrior group returning to the community with a live bushbuck after the hunting expedition



Replanting in the degraded hunting grounds

CHINESE TAIPEI

4-8

Satoyama initiative concepts to national and local context: A Case Study of the collaborative planning process of a Rice Paddy Cultural Landscape in an Indigenous Community, Taiwan National Dong-Hwa University, Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)

Project period: January 2015 to December 2015

Project overview

In 2005, the concept of landscape/seascape conservation was introduced into the amended Cultural Heritage Preservation Law of Taiwan as a new legal subject entitled 'Cultural Landscape'. Cultural Landscape is a new concept for Taiwan which emphasises the interaction of local people and land. In Hualien County, a potential Cultural Landscape site, a two-year participatory action research project was conducted from May 2011 to June 2013. The current project followed up on the results of the earlier study and examined the fitness of the Satoyama Initiative framework and potential contributions of the collaborative planning approach to the management plan for the Cultural Landscape sites.

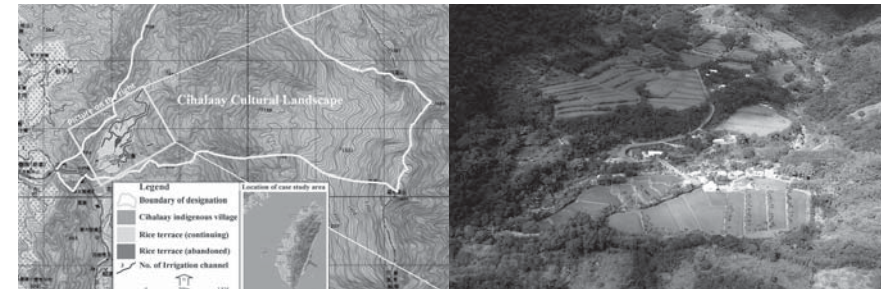


Highlights of project results

- Indigenous and local knowledge was documented and used through community-based and bottom-up approach in line with the Healey's theory of collaborative planning (Healey, 1997, 1998).
- Cihalaay Cultural Landscape site was officially inscribed under the Cultural Heritage Preservation Law.
- A local management committee and code of conduct were established and incorporated into the official Management Principles and Management Plan for the Cihalaay Cultural Landscape site.

Key lessons

- A landscape approach based on the frameworks of the Satoyama Initiative and the IUCN protected landscapes can be welcomed by rural people and create a new style of 'living' protected landscape into the national protected area system.



Location and the socio-cultural production landscapes of Cihalaay indigenous village



A century-old stone gate irrigation channel

Weekend traditional knowledge course

PERU

4-9

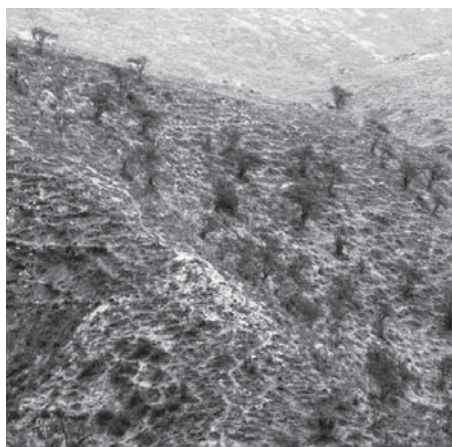
Evaluation of the biodiversity chain in barren landscapes ecosystems restored through reforestation with *Caesalpinia spinosa*, in the southern semi-arid coast of Peru

APAIC, Peru

Project period: January 2015 to August 2015

Project overview

Poor ecological status and socio-economic conditions in the coastal areas of Camana represent the degraded semi-arid and sub-humid tropical zones of Peru. The area thus requires the development of alternative social, economic and environmental activities adapted to water scarcity, in order to support the restoration of degraded ecosystems and to improve the living conditions of local communities. This project evaluated the results and impacts of two previous projects that restored *Caesalpinia spinosa* (Tara) forests in semi-arid coastal ecosystems in Peru, with a particular focus on the linkages between water, soil, flora and fauna. Further, the Project developed a strategy for the restoration of barren lands along the southern coastal region of Peru.



Lomas



Tara tree Plantation

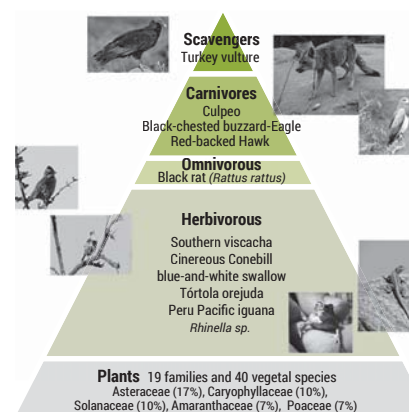
Highlights of project results

- The project consolidated the knowledge on the benefits from three types of Tara (*Caesalpinia spinosa*) forests in arid coastal Peru, i.e. relatively protected natural forests, degraded forests (both on lomas¹ ecosystem), commercial plantations and plantations for restoration of the degraded landscape.
- The project investigation identified several benefits from Tara forests to local communities, including water storage, soil fertilisation and income from the sales of the ingredients (fruits) extracted from Tara trees. The investigation also clarified higher biodiversity and carbon sequestration in protected Tara forests.
- The results of the investigations laid the basis for the formulation and implementation of sub-national and national strategy for the restoration of degraded landscapes in the Peruvian coastal regions.

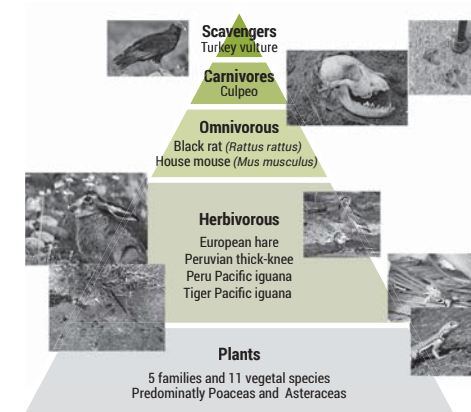
Key lessons

- Barren or degraded lands in Peru that are considered as wastelands do have the potential to be restored, to become resilient and to benefit local communities, with a little push to initiate reforestation.
- Identification of the status and trend of biodiversity lays the basis for a plan to improve the current status.

¹ Lomas is the common name of a natural ecosystem, typical in the southern coast zone of Perú, originating from the condensation of clouds in some hilly terrain near to the litoral



Biodiversity chain of natural ecosystem with Tara (lomas)



Biodiversity chain of Tara plantation for degraded land restoration

Contribution to IPSI objectives and global targets

Among the 18 SDM sub-grant projects selected since the commencement of SDM in 2013, nine projects have been completed by April 2016.

All nine projects demonstrated tangible contributions to the IPSI Strategic Objectives in various manners. In addition, the results variously contributed several targets of Aichi Biodiversity Targets, up to seven targets by one project, and approximately three on average, according to the self-evaluation by the grant recipients. These demonstrate the strength of a landscape approach, addressing a number of targets that are locally important and collectively tackled in a flexible manner.

Contribution and relevance of each project to the IPSI Strategic Objectives (based on the self-evaluation by grant recipients)

Project type	Recipient	IPSI Strategic Objectives*1			
		Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4
Community/ field-based implementation	IKAP	●	●	●	●
	KAFCOL	●	■	●	●
	AERF	●	●	●	●
	A Rocha Ghana	●	●	●	■
	National Dong-Hwa University	●		●	●
Research	Nature and Livelihoods	●	■	■	●
	SWAN International	●	●	●	
	APAIC, Peru	●	■	■	■
CB / OR	Center Zapovedniks	●	■		●

● Contribution ■ Relevance

Contribution and relevance of each project to the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets (based on the self-evaluation by grant recipients)

Project type	Recipient	Aichi Biodiversity Targets*2																			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Community/ field-based implementation	IKAP		■					●				●		●	●				●		
	KAFCOL	■	●												■			●	■	■	
	AERF	●			●	●		●					●		●	●					
	A Rocha Ghana	●			■			■							●				●		
	National Dong-Hwa University	■	●		●			●				●		●	●				●		
Research	Nature and Livelihoods			●				■						■							
	SWAN International	■		●	●			●	■												
	APAIC, Peru	■	■					■							■	■					
CB / OR	Center Zapovedniks	■										●							●		

● Contribution ■ Relevance

*1 IPSI Strategic Objectives.

Objective 1 Increase knowledge and understanding of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) that are addressed by the Satoyama Initiative

Objective 2 Address the direct and underlying factors responsible for the decline or loss of biological and cultural diversity as well as ecological and socio-economic services from SEPLS

Objective 3 Enhance benefits from socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes

Objective 4 Enhance the human, institutional and sustainable financial capacities for the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative

Please find the full text of the IPSI Strategic Objectives in the STRATEGY for the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative by searching for [IPSI-Strategy](#) via, or directly entering <http://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/IPSI-Strategy.pdf> in your internet browser.

*2 Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Text summarised by the SDM Secretariat)

1 Awareness, conservation and sustainable use of the values of biodiversity **2** Integration of biodiversity values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies **3** Incentives and subsidies harmful to biodiversity **4** Sustainable consumption and production **5** Natural habitat protection **6** Sustainable management and harvest of fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants **7** Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry **8** Pollution reduction **9** Invasive alien species control **10** Conservation of coral reefs and other ecosystems vulnerable to climate change **11** Protected areas **12** Prevention of the extinction of threatened species **13** Genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and wild relatives **14** Restoration and safeguard of the source of essential ecosystem services **15** Ecosystem resilience and carbon stocks **16** Nagoya Protocol **17** National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans **18** Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities **19** Knowledge, the science base and technologies **20** Financial resource mobilisation

For the full text of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, please search for [Aichi Biodiversity Targets](#) via, or directly entering <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/> in your internet browser.

Commentary

The Chair of the IPSI Steering Committee Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah met Dr. Jung-Tai Chao, the representative of SWAN International, one of the SDM grant recipients, taking the opportunity of their participation in the IPSI Case Study Workshop at UNU Headquarters, Tokyo in May 2015. They discussed the role of SDM, as well as the implications of the experiences in SDM projects to other IPSI members and more widely to those engaged in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes.

Alfred: I remember that SDM was born out of our earlier discussions about how IPSI members can be more encouraged to accelerate their activities and communications in line with the IPSI objectives. Now I am pleased to see it taking shape with good results, and convinced that SDM serves as a platform to share hands-on experiences from the grant recipients to IPSI members.

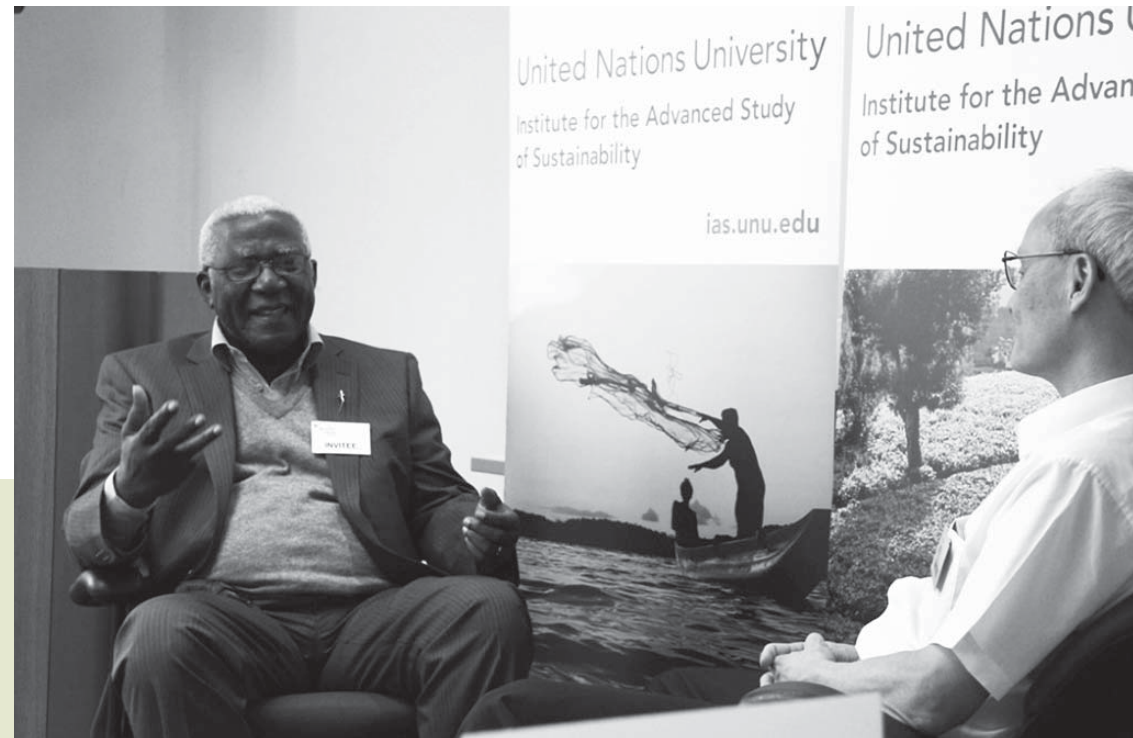
- Message from a study in ecological tea farming in Taiwan

Alfred: The study on an ecological tea farming in Taiwan was inspiring, which effectively draws our attention to the linkage between pests, biodiversity and tea quality. What do you think is the core message from your achievement?

Jung-Tai: Pest is a subjective concept – It damages crops and thus is perceived as an enemy for production. However, nothing is considered a pest in an ecosystem. We need to examine the interaction among different species, including so called 'pest' versus crops, in a system holistically.

Alfred: Well, I remember my childhood when I hated snakes in cacao farms, but understood their importance for farms after I studied the food web in school.

Jung-Tai: As pointed out in your snake story, we can improve our perception of species with a better understanding of the system, and may find alternative relationships between species. Scientific validation of these relationships is important.



- Utility of SDM

Alfred: From your experiences, we can recognise SDM as a reward for successful implementation of the Satoyama concept by the IPSI members. Whereas the amount of the grant is not large, SDM can help our partners try new ideas and find innovative solutions. Their achievement in SDM will become a solid stepping stone to scaling-up their actions with other larger grants.

Jung-Tai: Project selection with little political influences could be another advantage of such a small granting scheme.

Alfred: Agree. We hear more success stories from small grant schemes. We wish that SDM will catalyse additional investments from other sources and further encourage our partners to consolidate, scale-up and share good practices to realise human societies in harmony with nature.