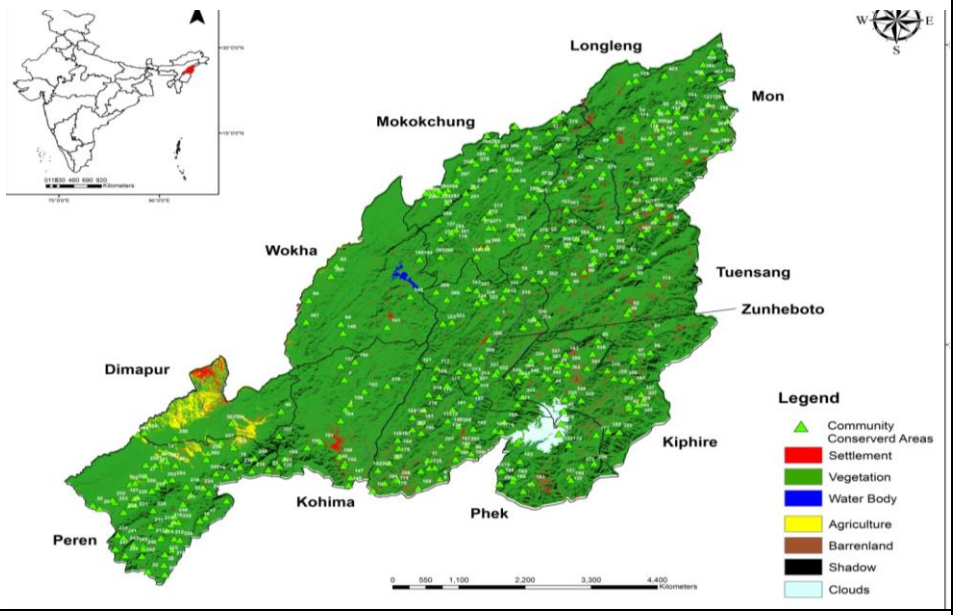
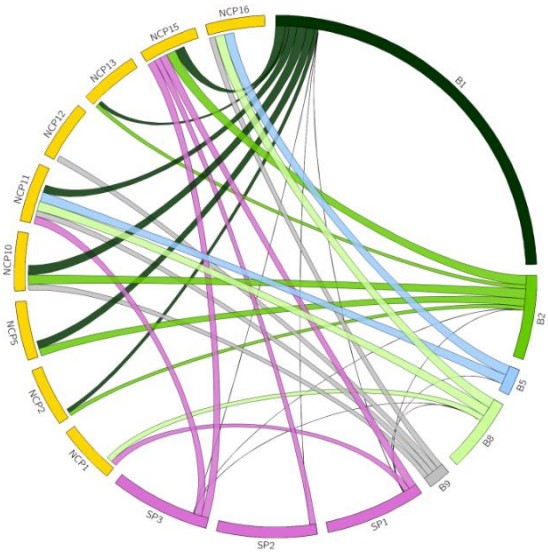
Project Final Report

Project Name	Mainstreaming Community-Conserved Areas for Biodiversity Conservation in Nagaland
Location	Nagaland, India 
Implementing Organization	The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
Partners	Government of Nagaland, Titli Trust
Size of Project Site	3,751 ha
Number of Beneficiaries	1,185 persons
Key Species	Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyl*) Wild Dog (*Cuon alpinus*) Putitor Mahseer (*Tor putitora*)
GEF Funding Amount	US$89,190
Co-financing	US$146,665
Period of Performance	July 2016 - December 2018

Summary (Including relevance to values, Indigenous Language and knowledge (ILK), and governance)

The revival of traditional conservation practices through the creation of Community-Conserved Areas (CCAs) offers hope for conservation, as communities set aside parcels of forests within productive, jhum (shifting cultivation) landscapes. To ensure the future of Nagaland's CCAs and thereby its biodiversity, a multi-pronged approach including alternative livelihood opportunities through the development of wildlife tourism, legal recognition, ecological restoration, and long-term ecological monitoring is required. Moreover, these CCAs comprise isolated forest fragments (average size is 500 ha) and only a handful form part of a larger network of community forests. The project supported community-based conservation to a) mobilize support for the formation of CCAs including larger networks of contiguous forest patches b) Revive traditional conservation practices (e.g. hunting bans during the breeding season) c) Carry out ecological assessments of these CCAs including the status of threatened species d) develop community-based ecotourism initiatives e) Formalize and mainstream a network of CCAs.

The GEF-Satoyama Project aimed to address three barriers to SEPLS globally, namely, insufficient recognition of SEPLS values, disappearing traditional knowledge, and weak governance. A strong link between values, knowledge and governance can potentially enhance biodiversity and production in SEPLS. The interplay between values, ILKP and governance contributing to the sustainability and resilience of SEPLS was considered as well as the linkages between the drivers and corresponding policies are shown in the following figures and tables below.



Ecosystem domain (deep green, green, blue)
B1: Natural/protected forest
B2: Secondary/Manage forests
B5: Waterbodies
B8: Farmland
B9: Settlements
Important species (pink)
SP1: Great Barbet (*Psilopogon virens*)
SP2: Blyth's Tragopa *(Tragopan blythii)*
SP3: Indian cuckoo *(Cuculus Micropterus)*
Ecosystem services (NCP) (yellow)
NCP1: Pollination and seed dispersal
NCP2: Regulation of air quality
NCP5: Regulation of freshwater
NCP10: Energy Production
NCP11: Food and Feed
NCP12: Material and assistance
NCP13: Medicine and genetic resource
NCP15: Physical and psychological experience
NCP16: Supporting identities

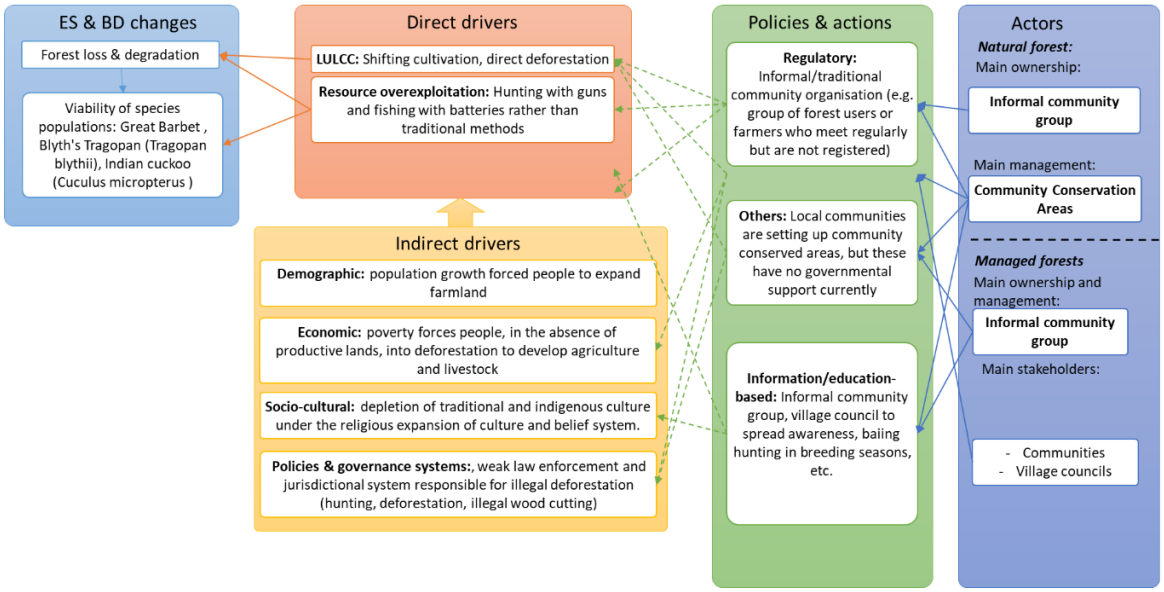
Connection between ecosystem domains, species and ecosystem services (NCP)

ILKP for the use and management of different ecosystem domains and species

Ecosystem	ILK	
	Domain	Description
1. Natural/ protected forest	2. Mgt. system	Periodical restrictions (gennas) and taboos for the killing of certain game
	4. Worldview	Folkloric stories woven around the plants and animals, e.g. why some birds and animals look the way they do; lycanthropy
5. Freshwater	2. Mgt. system	Restriction of fishing or use of poisonous roots during fish spawning season
8. Farmland	2. Mgt. system	Agricultural calendar attuned to nature-sowing of paddy
	4. Worldview	Propitiation of the spirit with rice and rice beer to beg forgiveness for sacrificing living organisms during clearing of forest land for shifting cultivation

Ecosystem governance structure in the landscape

Ecosystem type	**Protected/natural forest**	**Managed Forests**	**Waterbodies**	**Farmland**	Stakeholder type
Ownership	Informal/traditional community organization				Community
		Informal/traditional community organization			Community
			Informal/traditional community organization		Community
				Informal/traditional community organization, also village chief (Akukao)	Community Individual
Management right holder	Informal/traditional community organization				Community
		Informal/traditional community organization (e.g. group of forest users or farmers who meet regularly but are not registered)		Village-chief (Akukao)	Individual
Other stakeholders	Illegal timber operations				Individual
		Forest community organizations			Non-governmental
		Village council			Government



Configuration of the linkages between ecosystem and biodiversity changes, their direct and indirect drivers and corresponding policies and actions

This project has contributed to the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

This project has contributed to the following Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs):

Project Achievements

Name	Description
Formation of CCA network.	The Tizu Valley Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood Network was formed allowing for a more effective conservation of species due to the increase in size and habitat that is protected.
Community tourism development.	As an alternative to hunting, tourism brings income to the communities where conserved species serve as a tourist attraction such as birdwatching and butterfly watching.

Lessons Learned

Description	Recommendation
Management of CCA network is challenging	Hire paid guards and rangers who will man the area and curb illegal hunting.
Ecotourism marketing	Advertise the area as a tourism product through platforms such as homestays on AirBnB.

Outputs

Type	Details
Publication	Ghukhuyi People's Biodiversity Register http://gef-satoyama.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Ghukhuyi-People%E2%80%99s-Biodiversity-Register.pdf
Publication	Kivikhu People's Biodiversity Register http://gef-satoyama.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Kivikhu-People%E2%80%99s-Biodiversity-Register.pdf
Publication	The Call Of The Chengu http://www.sanctuaryasia.com/conservation/field-reports/10859-the-call-of-the-chengu.html
Publication	An Experimental Eco-Tourist in Nagaland https://thewire.in/travel/an-experimental-eco-tourist-in-nagaland
Publication	An Unexpected Raid: A Tale of Communities and Conservation from Nagaland http://www.conservationindia.org/articles/an-unexpected-raid-a-tale-of-communities-and-conservation-from-nagaland
Publication	A Not-so-rare Species: Sightings of Mandarin Ratsnakes, Euprepiophis mandarinus (Cantor 1842), in the Zunheboto District of Nagaland, India http://www.ircf.org/journal/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/RA-25.3_197-198_Lele-etal.pdf

For more information please contact

Name	Pia Sethi
Address	The Energy and Resources Institute Darbari Seth Block, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi 110003, India
Telephone	0091-11-24682100
E-mail address	pias@teri.res.in
Website	http://www.teriin.org/