



"GEF-Satoyama Project" aims to achieve societies in harmony with nature, with sustainable primary production sector based on traditional and modern wisdom, and to make significant contributions to global targets for conservation of biological diversity.

Project Duration: September 1, 2015 - June 30,

2019

GEF Project Agency: Conservation International

Executive Team: Conservation International Japan (CI Japan) as Executing Agency, with United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) and Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Funding: GEF: USD1,909,000 / Co-financing:

USD6,350,000



Executive Team Activities April to June, 2017



Site visits FY17

Dr. Yoji Natori and Dr. Devon Dublin from the Executing Agency visited all ten project sites to observe the progress of the past year and discuss ways to further improve the performance in the coming year. The members of the CI-GEF Project Agency joined the site visits in Colombia, Ecuador, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles.

All projects were found to be advancing, overcoming difficulties, and finding innovative, improved ways to achieve their goals. During the site visits, the members of the Executing Agency held meetings with various stakeholders including the GEF Operational Focal Points and other government agencies, to update them on the progress of the project and seek out ways of collaboration. Conversations held with community members revealed satisfaction with the interventions of the project in their landscape and the subsequent improvements in their livelihoods that were realized.

* Research on SEPLS

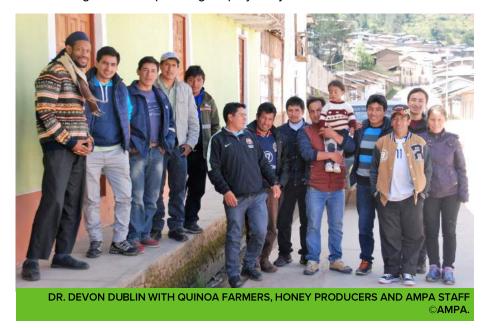
Researchers from IGES conducted an online questionnaire to all subgrantees and visited IMPECT (Thailand), EPCO (Mauritius) and UIS (Colombia) for in-depth survey on three themes of the research under the Project: how to get the values of SEPLS recognized; how to document and make use of traditional knowledge held in SEPLS; and how to improve the governance of SEPLS.

GEF-Satoyama Side Event held at the Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Sabah

The UNU-IAS held a Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop during April 18-20 in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia under the theme "Mainstreaming concepts and approaches of SEPLS in Asia". A total of 80 people gathered and actively engaged in the discussion of 1) Ecosystem Restoration, 2) Economic Incentives, 3) Traditional Knowledge, and 4) Communication, Education and Public Awareness. At this event, Conservation International Japan (CIJ) and Live and Learn hosted a side event to foster discussions among the participants to the IPSI Regional Workshop on two specific topics: 1) the use of the Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS and 2) the possibility of information technology in knowledge and experience sharing. Twenty-seven persons participated from 13 different countries. Ms. Kien Dang of the Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI) in Vietnam chaired the event.

Dr. Prasert Trakansuphakon of IMPECT and Dr. Kuang-Chung Lee of the National Dong-Hwa University shared their experiences with using the Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS to evaluate land-scapes in Thailand and Taiwan respectively while Ms. Yi Liu, of SGP-China, UNDP presented on the intended use of the Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS for the monitoring and evaluation of priority SEPLS in China. Discussions highlighted the need for participation of a diverse and representative mix of stakeholders in the landscape, facilitators that are trusted by the community with a common understanding of the terms used, and good record keeping of the discussions.

Dr. Natori of CIJ and Mr. Jady Smith of Live and Learn both spoke on the importance of mapping SEPLS and the use of IT in information/data sharing among IPSI members. Discussions revealed the need for this to be done in a secure, organized, accessible and well-structured manner. Dr. Prasert further explained about community mapping being done by Karen villagers while Ms. Kien demonstrated the use of Google Mind Maps being employed by SPERI in Vietnam and Laos.





Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot Activities April to June, 2017

INDIA The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) held a training programme on bird and butterfly identification for members of the villages of Sukhai, Ghukhiye and Kivikhu. These capacity building exercises are essential for monitoring of the established Community Conserved Areas and for the development of eco-tourism. A workshop was also held to make an assessment of the landscape based on the Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS. TERI conducted a second biodiversity survey, bringing the number of bird and butterfly species identified in the project area to 133 and 78, respectively. To maintain and improve the skills of the villagers who had been trained, TERI created a WhatsApp group to which members can post photos of species that they identify or that they want identified by experts.



LOCAL WOMAN TENDS TO PIGS THATHAT ARE A PRODUCT OF THE ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES IN INDAWGYI LAKE, MYANMAR ©FFI

THAILAND Inter Mountain Peoples' Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT) conducted community driven GIS surveys based on traditional customary laws and regulations; a product of the capacity building conducted before. Monitoring teams were established in each community comprised of men, women and youth to take action related to diversity of plants, Non Timber Forestry Products, food security and wildlife. The environment curriculum based on Karen traditional knowledge was compiled and is in the process of designing and editing in preparation for publication. An increase in plant varieties in the Rotational Fields was observed while bee keeping and value added products such as seasoning powders were maximized.



BIRD WATCHING I N THE PROJECT SITE, NAGALAND, INDIA ©TERI/SIDDHARTH EDAKE

MYANMAR Fauna & Flora International (FFI) conducted surveys along the Mali Hka and May Hka Rivers to find important fish habitats and establish more Fish Conservation Zones in collaboration with local communities for the sustainable use of fisheries resources. A project monitoring trip to villages in the Hponganrazi Wildlife Sanctuary was conducted where their small grant proposals were discussed and finalized. Monitoring trips were made to review ongoing livelihood pilot projects in Indawgyi Lake such as pig husbandry.



HONEY HARVESTING, IN THE ROTATIONAL FARMING SITES, CHIANG MAI, THAILAND ©IMPECT/CHALIT SUPHAPHAK



Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot Activities April to June, 2017

SEYCHELLES Green Islands Foundation (GIF) continued to collect records of photos and key information including biometrics, method of fishing and location on threatened species. Data are collected in collaboration with the fishing community, including fishers, fish vendors and fish processing companies at market places and fish landing sites in the island of Mahe. A series of meetings with fisher groups were held to discuss the pragmatic management measures they are willing to take.



COMOROS Dahari organized a workshop for four village natural resource management committees to evaluate the reforestation initiatives which began in 2016, and plan out the next campaign. The committees learnt from each other and were motivated to improve reforestation efforts in their own villages. Dahari also organized an agricultural fair at Mutsamudu where more than 800 visitors attended and bought the produce of 81 farmers from 10 villages.





MS. RITA ESPARON, COLLABORATOR AT BELOMBRE LANDING SITE TAK UREMENT OF A FISH SPECIES ON A FISHING BOAT @GIF/FRANK VOLCERI

MADAGASCAR Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) has been working to restore the livelihoods of affected communities after the passage of Cyclone Enawo. Regular surveillance and ecological monitoring missions were resumed with 12 new patrol rangers joining the team after their training on Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) and on ecological data collection. Among the 12, is the first female patrol ranger for the first time in the history of Makira Natural Park. Analysis of the landscape was also done using the Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS.



MAURITIUS Environmental Protection and Conservation Organization (EPCO) continued to engage community members through meetings to ensure that their views continue to be reflected. In partnership with the University of Mauritius, a survey was conducted in the mangrove forest where various species were identified. The community continued to clean up the landscape, remove invasive alien species, renovate the access road and barachois (coastal lagoon) wall, and construct benches from the invasive guava trees. They are using drones to assist in documenting the recuperation pro-

gress of the barachois.



Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspot Activities April to June, 2017

COLOMBIA <u>Universidad Industrial de Santander (UIS)</u> expanded their project into the Las Cruces micro-basin by meeting with local farmers and community leaders. Subsequently, seven farms were selected based on social and biological criteria while additional farms were included in the list of farms to be studied during the biological components of their project. Analysis of the land-scapes at Las Cruces and La Colorada using the Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS were done while a study of the vertebrate community was conducted where six species of terrestrial mammals and eight species of birds were recorded.



PROJECT TEAM VISITING SUPER FOOD STORE ©FIDES

ECUADOR Fundación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Social (FIDES)

embarked on a series of market surveys to different companies located in the city of Quito. The team was comprised of representatives from the Association of Artisan Salt Producers (ASPROSAL) from the Gilces community and the Playa de Oro Commune. The objective of this activity was to determine what opportunities exist, establish future commercial agreements if feasible, and share information on the raw materials offered by the communities such as salt and cocoa products.



PERU Asociación Amazónicos por la Amazonía (AMPA) conducted training on planting and phytosanitary control in the village of Sundia. During the trainings, composters were built and biols were produced for use as foliar fertilizers for their crops. Trainings were also conducted for families in Sundia on productive activities, forests compatible activities, and the business approach to the management of productive units.







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Produced by the Executing Agency of the GEF-Satoyama Project



For more information please visit our website:

www.gef-satoyama.net