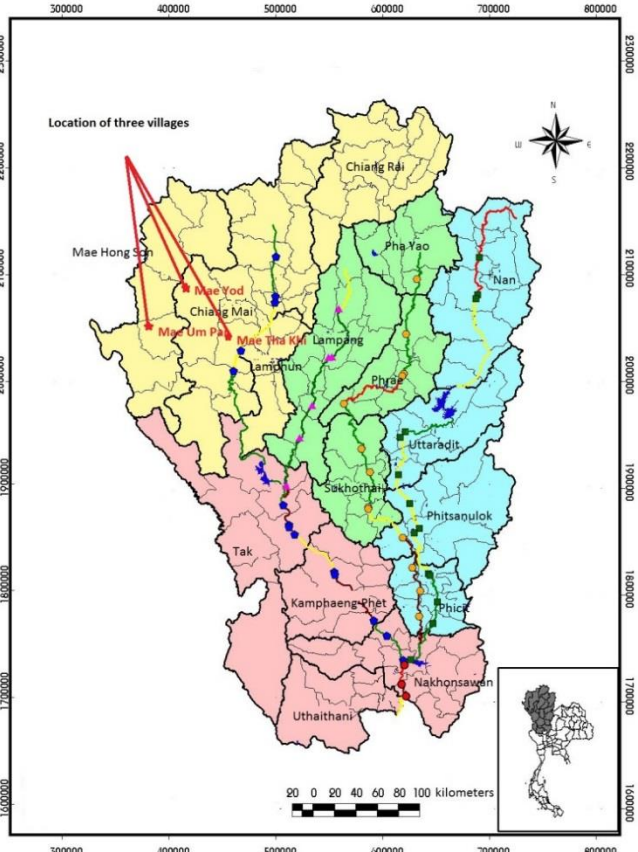




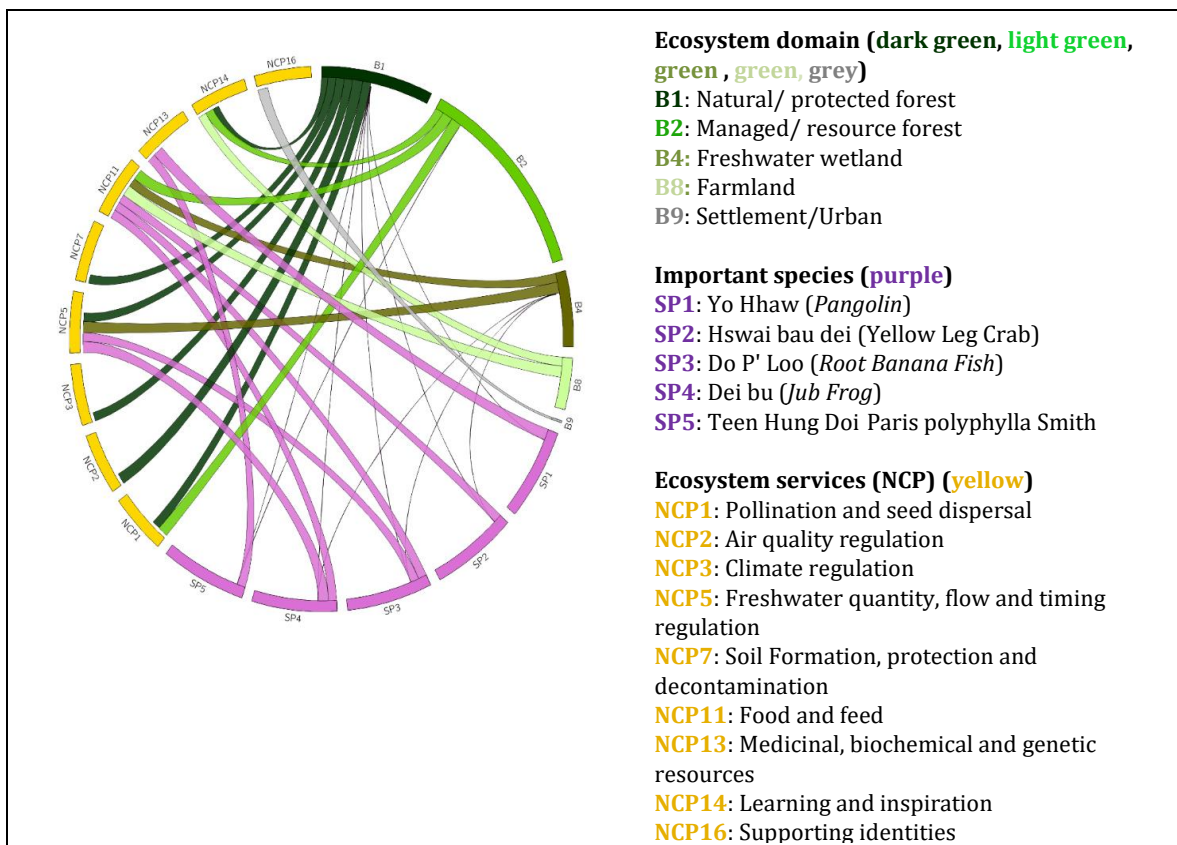
Project Final Report

<p>Project Name</p>	<p>Promoting and Enhancing the Karen Indigenous Sustainable Socio-ecological Production System in Northern Thailand</p>
<p>Location</p>	<p>Mae Hong Son and Chiang Mai, Thailand</p> 
<p>Implementing Organization</p>	<p>Inter Mountain Peoples' Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT)</p>
<p>Partners</p>	<p>Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples Foundation (IKAP), Pgaz K' Nyau Association for Sustainable Development (PASD)</p>
<p>Size of Project Site</p>	<p>6,057 ha</p>
<p>Number of Beneficiaries</p>	<p>2,136 persons</p>
<p>Key Species</p>	<p>Chinese Pangolin (<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>) Big-headed Turtle (<i>Platysternon megacephalum</i>) Lar Gibbon (<i>Hylobates lar</i>)</p>
<p>GEF Funding Amount</p>	<p>US\$88,000</p>
<p>Co-financing</p>	<p>US\$91,432</p>
<p>Period of Performance</p>	<p>April 2016 - September 2018</p>

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

The project supported three Karen communities to become a model of community-based sustainable development by building on their traditional knowledge and natural resource management systems and combining it with innovative and technologically advanced community-controlled mapping, monitoring and information systems and with increased economic productivity both for human wellbeing and for biodiversity. It also addressed threats to endangered species, developed recovery plans and addressed invasive alien species. The project raised public awareness in society at large about the role of the evolving Karen management systems in relation to sustainable development and biodiversity and sought to feed into the development and implementation of local and national policies and laws that enable and support community-based sustainable governance and management of biodiversity. This was achieved through close collaboration with, and the highest possible level of participation of community members, including women and youth. Activities centered around the documentation, appreciation and revitalization of traditional knowledge with the use of modern mapping technology.

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.



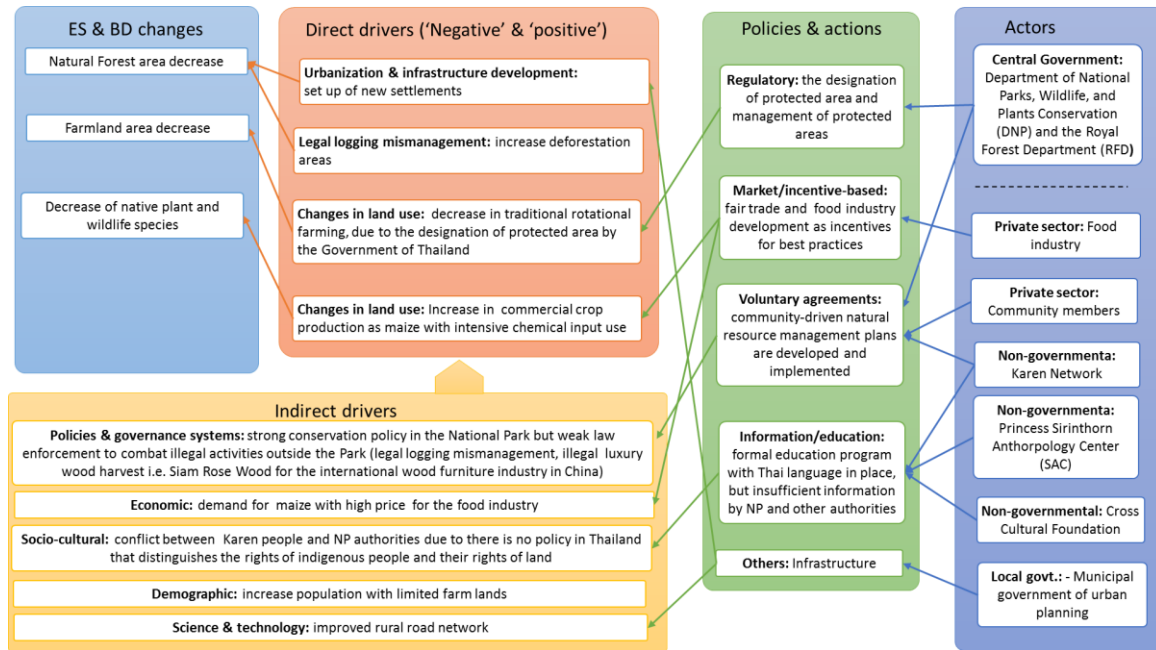
Connection between ecosystem domains, species and ecosystem services (NCP)

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

Ecosystem domain		ILKP		ILKP holders					
Species	Domain	Description	Trend	Spiritual leader	Traditional doctor	Women	Elders	Local community	
1.Natural/protected forest	1.Knowledge	Learning center of biodiversity knowledge	↓	●				●	
	3.Soc. Institutions	Customary law used in area to manage forest	↓	●				●	
		Sacred sites classified as taboo areas	↓	●				●	
Yo Hhaw (Pangolin)	1.Knowledge	Medicine	↓		●				
2.Managed/resource	1.Knowledge	Use of herbs	↓					●	
	2.Mgt. system	For Food security	↓					●	
		For livelihoods from non timber forest products	↑					●	
4.Freshwater wetland	1.Knowledge	Seeing animals in water indicates quality of water	↓					●	
	3.Soc. Institutions	Sacred water sources as mechanism for conservation	↓					●	
		1.Knowledge	Indicator of clean and healthy water	↓			●	●	
8.Farmland	1.Knowledge	Seed variety knowledge keep going though insitu process	↓					●	
	2.Mgt. system	Rotational Farming Knowledge	↓					●	
	3.Soc. Institutions	Spirituality, knowledge and practice	→					●	
9.Settlement /urban	1.Knowledge	Knowledge about the geography of places location of village	→					●	
	3.Soc. Institutions	House style Knowledge	↓					●	
	Dei bu (Jub Frog)	1.Knowledge	Indicator of clean and healthy water, as well as of wet weather	↓			●	●	
Teen Hm Doi (White Turmeric)	1.Knowledge	Use of herbs	↓		●		●		

Ecosystem governance structure in the landscape

Ecosystem type	Protected/natural forest	Rotational farming	Stakeholder type
Ownership	Forestry Department and Department of National Parks.	Local Karen communities	Individual
			Individual
Management right holder	Forestry Department and Department of National Parks.		Government
			Government
Other stakeholders	Royal Forest Department (RFD)	Local Karen communities	Individual
	Royal Forest Department (RFD)	Royal Forest Department (RFD)	Government
	Sub-District Administrative Organization	Sub-District Administrative Organization	Government
	Local Karen communities		Individual
		Cross Cultural Foundation	Non-governmental
		Princess Sirinthorn Anthorpology Center (SAC)	Government
		Provincial Cultural Office	Government
	Indigenous People Network Organization	People organization	
	Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Cultural in Thailand Association (IMPECT)	Non-governmental	



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
Recognition of the project site as a Special Cultural Zone (SCZ)	The communities were recognized by the provincial government as a SCZ where traditional rotational farming is practiced. Based on the results, they have considered the project as a model at the sub district, district and provincial levels.
School environmental program	Development of curriculum and incorporation of Karen traditional knowledge in the school environmental program situated in Karen communities. This has also brought the elders and youth closer.
Rotational Farming branded value-added products	Development of branded value-added products from rotational farming primarily spear-headed by women and youth. This was further enhanced through collaborations with chefs and restaurants who utilize the products in their cuisine.

Lessons Learned

Description	Recommendation
Change in Community Leadership	Community conviction and belief in the preservation of the culture would ensure that the leaders elected will at a minimum support all efforts aimed at continuing the practices and build on the gains of the project interventions.
Misunderstanding of Rotational Farming by Thai society.	The use of media including print, video, television and social media to make Thai society more aware of the Karen customs and traditions. Chefs and restaurants can play a big role in promoting the culture through the culinary arts.

Outputs

Type	Details
Video	The Making Of Rotational Farming https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5BRqR1m8jL0
Video	Self-sufficiency as Pgakenyaw/Karen people https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3U0UPX_9650
Video	Special Cultural Zone วิถีโอทอปทเรียนพื้นที่วัฒนธรรมพิเศษ http://gef-satoyama.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/%E0%B8%96%E0%B8%AD%E0%B8%94%E0%B8%9A%E0%B8%97%E0%B9%80%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%B5%E0%B8%A2%E0%B8%99%E0%B8%9E%E0%B8%B7%E0%B9%89%E0%B8%99%E0%B8%97%E0%B8%B5%E0%B9%88%E0%B8%A7%E0%B8%B1%E0%B8%92%E0%B8%99%E0%B8%98%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%A1%E0%B8%9E%E0%B8%B4%E0%B9%80%E0%B8%A8%E0%B8%A9.mp4
Publication	Swidden Honey http://archipelagohope.com/portfolio-items/swidden/
Publication	Hta How Hin Lad Nai's farming saved a forest and its poetry changed international policy https://rethink.earth/how-hin-lad-nais-farming-saved-a-forest-and-its-poetry-changed-international-policy/
Publication	A cultural heritage under threat and under valued http://www.fao.org/cfs/home/blog/blog-articles/article/en/c/1053804/
Publication	Taj Auf Le Quv – Cooking in the Rotational Farming https://schalit.wixsite.com/photographer/the-rotational-farming

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