Customary Sustainable Use and Local Livelihoods: Integrated Community Monitoring of Biodiversity Values

ECOSYSTEMS SERVICES

SUPPORTING

= Nutrient Cycling

= Soil Formation

= Primary Production

PROVISIONING
= Food
= Fresh Water
= Wood and Fiber
= Fuel

REGULATING
= Climate Regulation
= Flood Regulation
= Disease Regulation
= Water Purification

CULTURAL
= Aesthetic
= Spiritual
= Educational
= Recreational

LIFE ON EARTH - BIODIVERSITY

CONSTITUENTS OF PEOPLES' WELL-BEING

SECURITY
= Personal Safety
= Resource Access
= Security from Disaster

BASIC MATERIAL FOR GOOD LIFE
= Adequate Livelihood
= Shelter
= Access to Goods

HEALTH
= Strength
= Feeling Well
= Access to clean water and air

GOOD SOCIAL RELATIONS
= Social Cohesion
= Mutual Respect
= Ability to help others

FREEDOM OF CHOICE AND ACTION

Opportunity to be able to achieve what an individual values doing and being

Bel-ew
Pehyew
Along –ni-Hebheb
Dowengan
Linnengan
greenbelts
Pan-abungan
Inum-an
kinabba
Dayahan
Kiyewan
Muyung
Wangwang
IPON
Payew
Lidah
Waklitan
Dayahan
Pahtulan

Land Use	Customary Sustainable Use		Resource Sharing
Watersheds	▪ Seasonal hunting, food gathering ▪ Sacred sites	▪ No cutting, burning, farming	▪ Water rights based on natural flow • Shared resource
Wood lots	▪ *Muyong* (ANR*)	▪ Regulated cutting	• shared resources within com.
Rotational agricultural areas	▪ fallow system ▪ *gengen* ▪ *kinkin* ▪ diversification	▪ Controlled burning ▪ Maintain the land of the commons to prevent hunger	▪ usufruct ; priority right ▪ naturally growing edible plants shared
Ricefields	▪ ubbo system ▪ tenure / "tenancy" ▪ collective work ▪ synchronized activities	▪ Irrigation control ▪ collective work for maintenance	▪ naturally-occuring organisms shared

Sustainable Use/ Conservation Mechanisms

1. “do nothing” to minimal economic activities

- pihyew/sacred sites : ensures community gene pools of wildlife
- Natural water springs and whole watershed
- Water bodies
- steep terrain

2. Active protection

- rotational agricultural areas
- irrigation canals, ricefields
- homesites

Sustainable Use/ Conservation Mechanisms

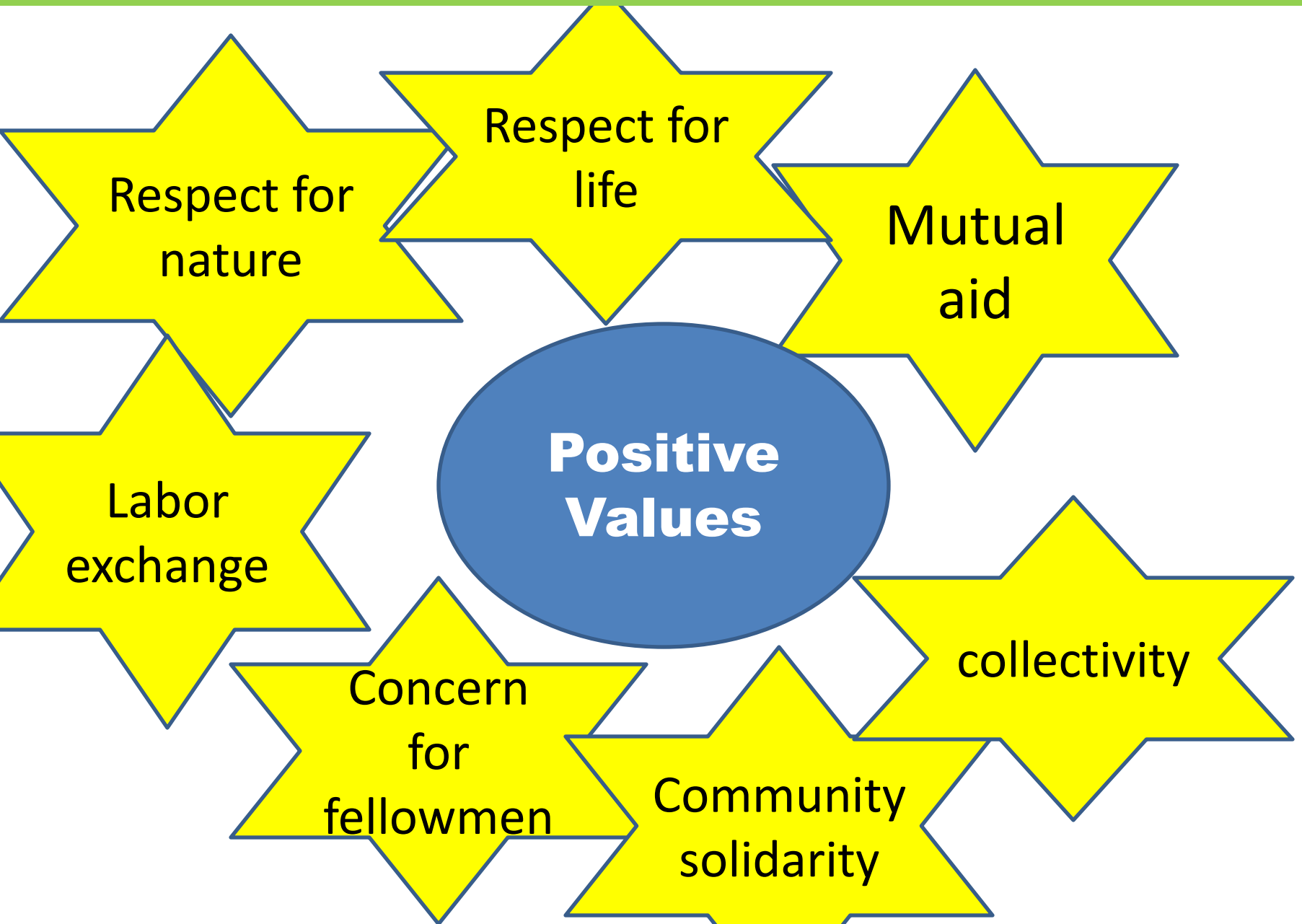
Agro-Economic Calendar for Regeneration of Species

Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Preparing the papayew**												
Planting the *papayew*												
Preparing the *Inum-an*												
Planting the *inum-an*												
Food gathering , hunting in the forests												
Rice harvest												
Inum-an harvest												
Fishing in the ricefields												

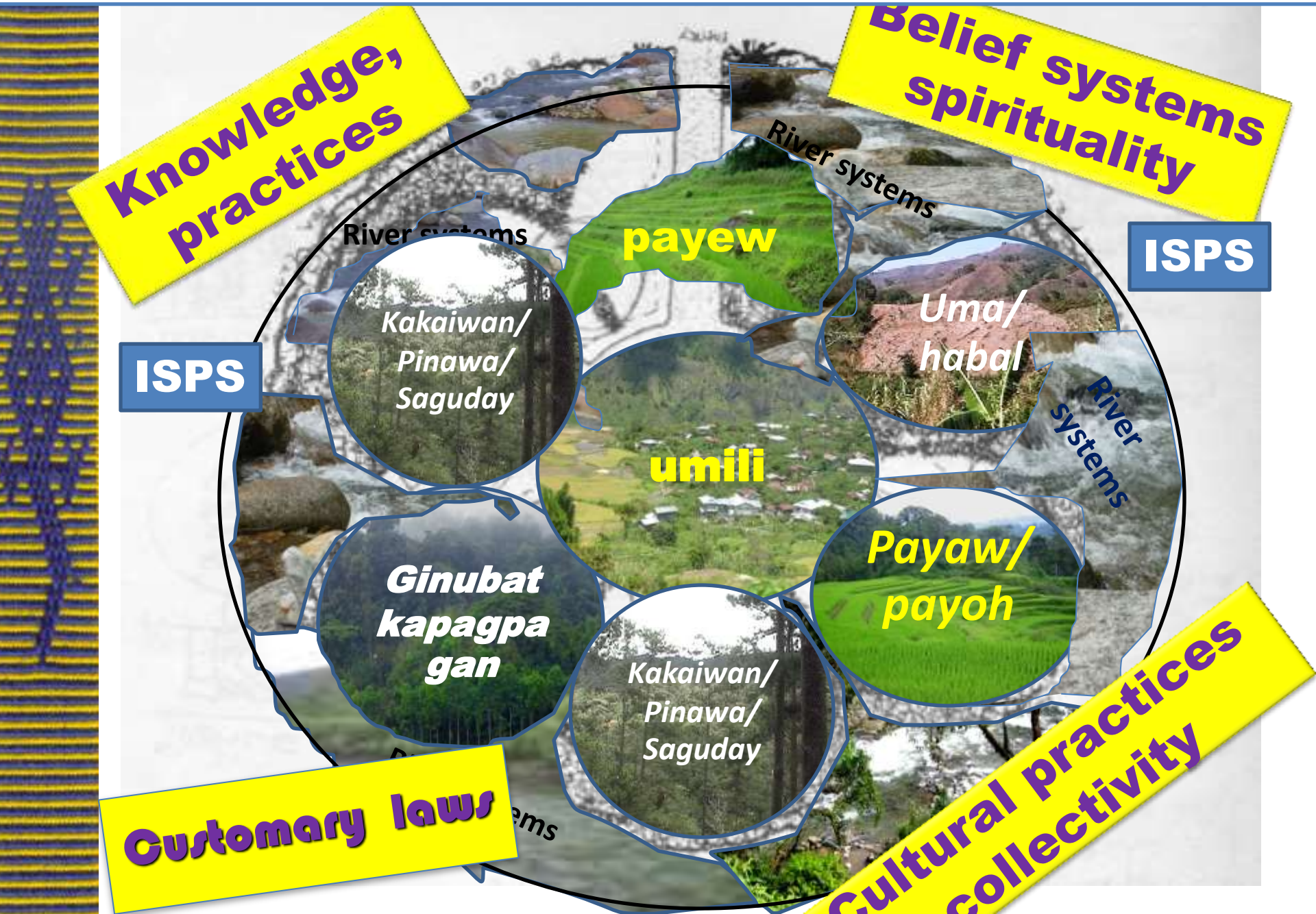
22 TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION +herbal making++

Local Term	English Term	Local Terms	English
Manduwengan/ linneng	Hunting	Man-amag hi hebeng, etc	Fermentation/ Wine making
Man-alan makan	Food gathering	manlebek	processing
Mangalan Linnawan	Honey gathering	manpaut	woodcarving
Manpahtu	Raising ruminant	mentuping	stonewalling
Man-uma	Rotational agriculture	mangubel	Ricefield fishing
Pokal	Wet rice farming		
Man-amag hi hagid	broom making	Mangudingan,	River fishing
Laga	Bamboo weaving	Muyung	Agro-forestry
Abel	Cloth weaving	mangaldin	Vegetable prodn
Manpakan	Pig raising	Ladit	Blacksmithing
Manmegmeg	Poultry raising	Man---banga	Pottery

Sustainable Use/ Conservation Mechanisms



alanguya Territorial Management is an Ecosystems Based Approac



Conclusions

- Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities make significant contributions towards the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. Parties need to give due attention to Target 18 on promoting Traditional Knowledge and Customary Sustainable Use as a cross-cutting and enabling actions in national implementation.

- Community-based monitoring and information systems are essential to understanding the full values of biodiversity and for tracking progress in CBD implementation.

- Diverse local livelihoods and economies, embedded in ecosystems-based approaches must become centrepieces in the post-2015 development agenda, as a contribution to mainstreaming the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and securing the human rights and well-being of indigenous peoples and local communities.