

# Community-based initiatives for environment & sustainable development in *Satoyama*-like landscapes



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UNDP / GEF Small Grants Programme  
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# UNDP EEG 'Local Pillar' programmes



- ✓ GEF Small Grants Programme
- ✓ Equator Initiative
- ✓ Community-Based Adaptation (CBA)
- ✓ Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (UN-REDD Programme)
- ✓ Biodiversity Programme
- ✓ Community Water Initiative
- ✓ Energy Access Programme



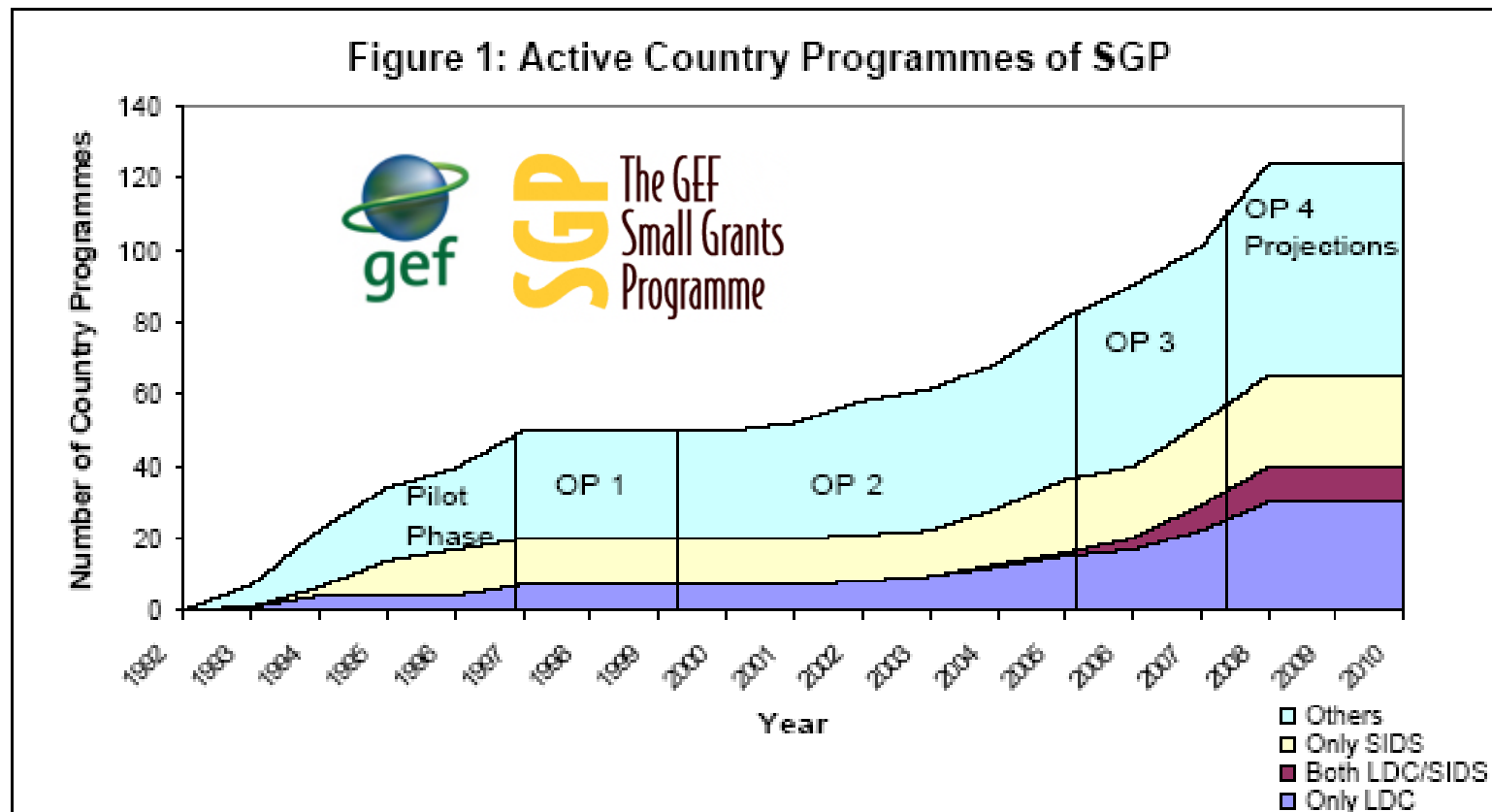
# *UNDP Equator Initiative* Community dialogue spaces



CBD COPs, IUCN World Conservation Congress,  
World Parks Congress, WSSD

# GEF Small Grants Programme

- ✓ Increasing demand for GEF SGP from developing countries
- ✓ Doubling of SGP country programmes from 65 in 2003 to 120+ in 2010

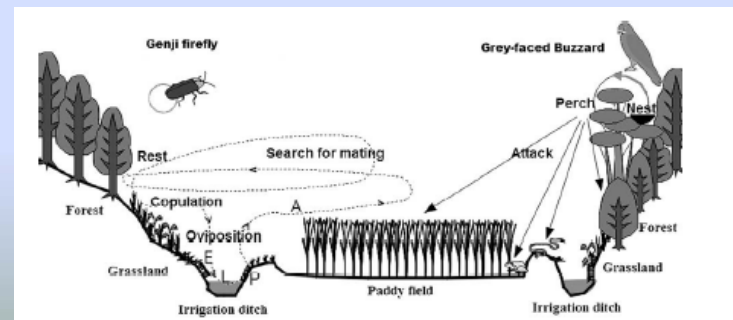


# Satoyama conceptual principles



*Traditional Pacific taro cultivation in mixed used Satoyama production landscapes (GEF SGP project, Fiji)*

- ✓ *Satoyama* landscapes are composed of **several habitat types** with high species richness
- ✓ Species have been **sustained through anthropogenic influence** such as agriculture
- ✓ Improved **connectivity** in *Satoyama* landscapes will increase the species resilience
- ✓ *Satoyama* mixed-use production landscapes **resilience** to climate change



*Genji firefly habitat in Japan*

# Satoyama and the UN: multiple synergies

- ✓ UNESCO **Biosphere Reserves**
- ✓ UNESCO World Heritage **cultural landscapes**
- ✓ GEF SGP **COMPACT** pilot WH sites
- ✓ FAO Globally Ingenious Agricultural Heritage systems (**GIAHS**)
- ✓ UNEP-WCMC Registry of Indigenous & Community Conserved Areas (**ICCAs**)

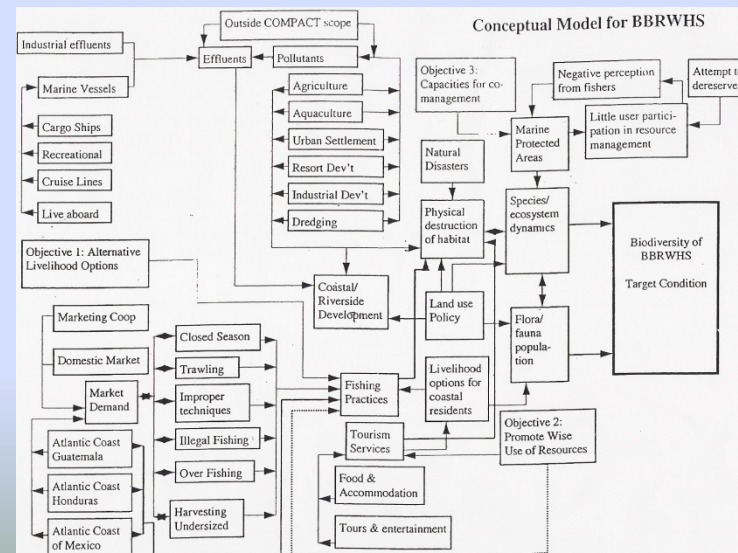
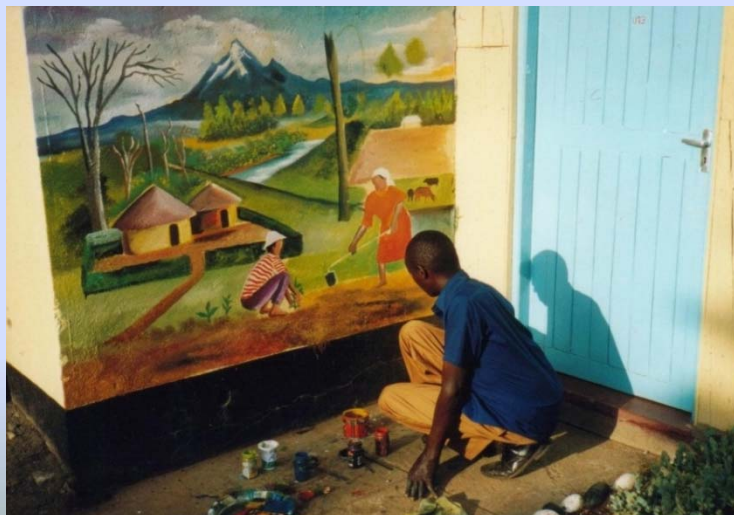


*Chiloe Island, Southern Chile*  
*UNESCO Biosphere Reserve*  
*FAO GIAHS pilot site*  
*GEF SGP Chile southern cluster*  
*Model Forest*

# Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation (COMPACT)

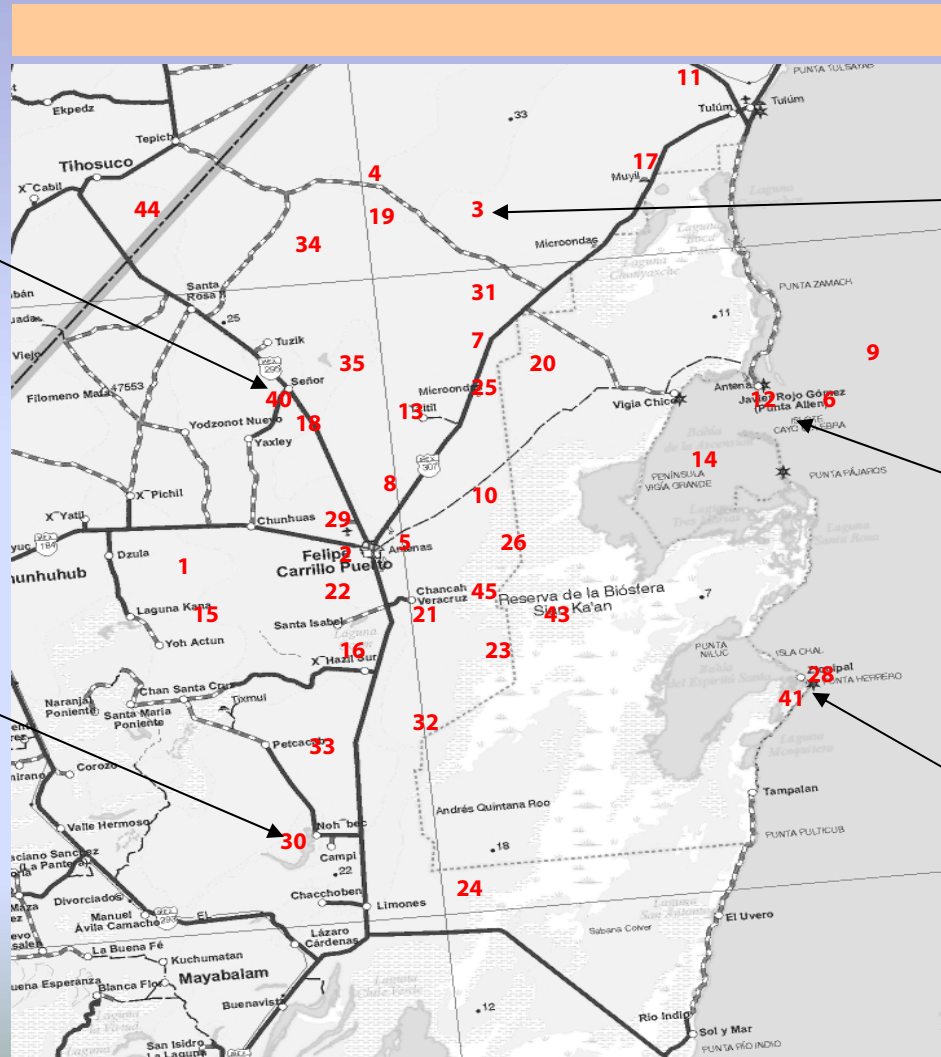


- ✓ GEF SGP small grants targeted at **UNESCO World Heritage Sites** with UNF support
- ✓ Connection to WH **Cultural Landscape** category
- ✓ Baseline + **conceptual model** for strategic niche for small grants



# GEF SGP COMPACT small grants cluster

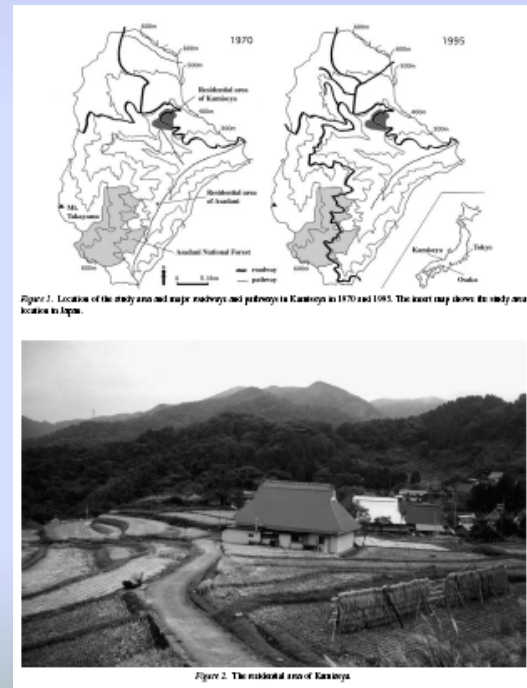
## *Sian Ka'an WH site, Mexico*





# GEF SGP - *Satoyama* linkages

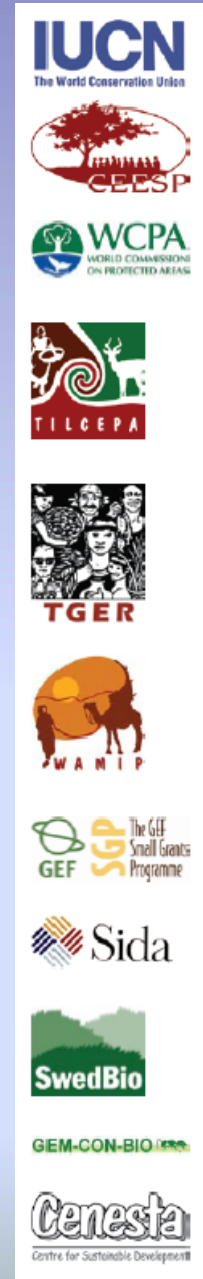
- ❑ Additional *Satoyama* field studies
- ❑ Enhanced GEF SGP delivery mechanism for small grants for *Satoyama* landscapes and ICCAs during GEF5
- ❑ Collaboration with ICCA consortium and UNEP-WCMC ICCA Registry



*Potato Park*, Peru, as a model Indigenous Biocultural Heritage Territory / ICCA

# Global consortium on Indigenous & Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs)

- ✓ **ICCA consortium** formed in IUCN WCC in Barcelona, October 2008
- ✓ Support for UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (**UNDRIP**)
- ✓ Potential linkages between **REDD** support and WCMC ICCA listing
- ✓ Support towards Community-Based Adaptation (**CBA**) to climate change



[www.ICCAforum.org](http://www.ICCAforum.org)

# UNEP-WCMC ICCA Registry - *Satoyama* linkages

ICCA Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas

HOME / ABOUT ICCAs / ICCA REGISTRY / FAQs / CONTACT US

## The ICCA Registry. Explore the ICCA data

EXPLORE THE ICCA SITES

IN MEXICO

IN FIJI

IN KENYA

IN PHILIPPINES

HAITI  
ICCA SITES

- The Olmecs
- Nikooos

United Nations Environment Programme  
World Conservation Monitoring Centre

### The project

Learn more about the project, understand why it is important, and how it is being implemented. The project is a joint effort of UNEP and WCMC, with support from the GEF Small Grants Programme.

### Understanding Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas through a Global Registry

#### Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas

Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) are natural sites, resources and species habitats conserved in a voluntary and self-directed way through community values, practices, rules and institutions. Examples of ICCAs include indigenous territories, indigenous protected areas, cultural land, and ancestral, sacred sites and species, migration routes of mobile indigenous peoples, bio-cultural heritage territories, sustainable resource reserves, fishing grounds, and community-managed areas. The total size of areas under this type of governance is not clear and likely severely underestimated.

#### Need for increased understanding

For millennia, indigenous and local communities have played a critical role in conservation. While the conservation practice of ICCAs is primarily the oldest on earth, it is under-recognized and not well understood, thus leaving it in jeopardy from lack of political and financial support and increasingly vulnerable to external threats. Recent international meetings, including the 2003 World Parks Congress and the 2004 Programme of Work on Protected Areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity, have contributed to a re-evaluation of ICCAs as one of the main avenues to strengthen sustainable natural resource use and conservation. Thus, there is a need for detailed knowledge and experience to be gathered, analyzed, and shared.

### Most protected continents



A handbook for the Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas Registry

Version 1

UNEP WCMC

GEF The GEF Small Grants Programme

UNDP

Thank You – ありがとうございます – Merci

