



Global Workshop on the *Satoyama* Initiative **“Ecosystem services and human well-being”**

JICA’s Experience: Lessons learned from ODA projects

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Outline of the Presentation

1. Basic understanding of the *Satoyama* concept
2. Issues & challenges: Project formulation & implementation based on JICA's experience
3. Role of international aid agencies: JICA as a bilateral aid agency
4. Concluding Remarks: Practical strategies & potential means to advance the *Satoyama* Initiative



1. Basic understanding of the *Satoyama* concept



Basic Understanding of the *Satoyama* Concept

1. *Satoyama Initiative* is an **umbrella / framework concept** for traditional & a long-term sustainable use of land & natural resources
 - Integrating existing initiatives to maintain **a variety of commons** (e.g. ICCAs), which hold significant bio-cultural diversity and high value farmlands (agro-ecosystem)
 - ✓ Areas managed by the Government (public land)
 - ✓ Areas co-managed by the Government & communities (e.g. community forest, etc.)
 - ✓ Areas managed by private land owners (e.g. kinship, family, community, etc)



Basic Understanding of the *Satoyama* Concept

2. Encouraging to **develop national policy in each contracting party** of the CBD to highlight the significance of *Satoyama*-like landscape with small-scale traditional subsistence activities / natural resources use
3. Expected to include the following aspects in the **NBSAPs**:
 - Maintaining high value farmlands: human activities & biodiversity (**unique agro-ecosystem**)
 - Highlighting the significance of **traditional knowledge and practices**: CBD Articles 8 (j), 10 (c) & 18 (4)
 - Protection of indigenous peoples' right (**UNDRIP**, 2007)
 - TEK based natural resources use: potential to find useful genetic resources (**ABS**) & traditional resource use is considered as part of ecosystem (**Ecosystem Approach**)



2. Issues & Challenges: Project formulation & implementation based on JICA's experiences



Issues & Challenges (ODA Administration): Project Formulation to Support *Satoyama*

1. Issues:

- Require a variety of expertise: Multi-disciplinary initiative
- Cross-sectoral task
 - ✓ Dept. of Global Environment (ecosystem, forestry, etc.)
 - ✓ Dept. of Rural Development (agriculture, community development, etc.)
- Limited access to international aid for some small-scale farmers (indigenous communities)
- G to G may not be easy in some cases: Indigenous communities vs Government (e.g. land dispute)

2. Challenges: Develop a clear strategy (cross-sectoral) to support and implement *Satoyama* Initiative



Issues & Challenges (ODA Administration): Project Implementation to Support *Satoyama*

- 1. Land issues:** Ownership & boundary
- 2. Historical issues:** Trauma from colonialism / oppression
- 3. Policy issues:**
 - No legal protection for ancestral lands: Future is uncertain
 - Contradictive laws & policies: Subsistence activities of the communities / indigenous people within protected areas
 - Weak governance of communities
- 4. Challenges:**
 - Community empowerment / capacity building
 - Collaboration with local NGOs at grassroots level under the ODA scheme



Issues & Challenges (Local Level):

Experience Documenting ICCAs in Sabah, Malaysia

(A study in Kiau, Bundu Tuhan and Ulu Papar in collaboration with Global Diversity Foundation, SaBC and Sabah Parks)

- 1. Current activity (JICA-BBEC II):** Training of indigenous community researchers to document their experiences in establishing and managing ICCAs, using livelihood analyses and community mapping; participatory video and participatory community photography.





Issues & Challenges (Local Level):

Experience Documenting ICCAs in Sabah, Malaysia

(A study in Kiau, Bundu Tuhan and Ulu Papar in collaboration with Global Diversity Foundation, SaBC and Sabah Parks)

2. **Policy issues:** **Native Reserve** to protect natives and communities is stipulated in the Land Ordinance of Sabah
 - Customary rights are recognized in the law but the implementation is inadequate and weak
 - Long-term dispute over ancestral lands: Lack of trust / mutual understanding
 - ✓ In Bundu Tuhan, Native Reserve was declared after 20 years of negotiation, but overlapping boundaries with a forest reserve still remains as an issue
 - Transforming customary practices into local rules & regulations is an issue in many communities of Sabah



Issues & Challenges (Advancing *Satoyama*): Experience Documenting ICCAs in Sabah, Malaysia (General Observation)

3. Recent issues:

- Generation gap: Diverse interests in different life styles and the use of natural resources
- ✓ Conversion of traditional farming and resource use to modern farming (e.g. cash crop)



Issues & Challenges (Advancing *Satoyama*): Experience Documenting ICCAs in Sabah, Malaysia (General Observation)

4. Challenges:

- Uphold culture and tradition
 - ✓ Strengthen and support customary institutions, build capacity at grassroots level, promote a better understanding of authority
 - ✓ Documentation of customary laws, practices and knowledge
- Develop a system to secure equitable economic opportunities to a variety of community members
 - ✓ Develop rules & regulations of the community, which is suitable to the local condition
 - ✓ Prepare a community development plan, which meets diverse interests of the community members



Experience of JICA in Other Countries

1. Participatory Forest Management Project in Belete-Gera, Ethiopia (2006-2010)
 - Capacity building: Farmers field school, using “traditional” variety of coffee
 - Livelihood development
 - ✓ Promotion of certified coffee: 15~25% premium price





Experience of JICA in Other Countries

2. Forest Management and Community Support Project in Lao P.D.R (2004-2009)

- Capacity building: Extension services to have better understanding on shifting cultivation
 - ✓ Restoration of degraded ecosystems
 - ✓ Generate alternative livelihood / income sources
- Promotion of REDD-related activities





3. Role of international aid agencies: JICA as a bilateral aid agency



Role of JICA as an Outside Aid Agent to Support *Satoyama* Initiative

1. **Policy support:** Encourage to develop a mechanism to maintain *Satoyama*-like landscape – laws and policy
2. **Technical support:** Provide training to upgrade technical skills in a given area / seek for “new” income sources (with a limitation of not causing negative impact to traditional life style)
 - **Facilitate actions** to empower communities
 - Provide support due consideration of power imbalance between agencies and stakeholders, etc. – highlighting communities with limited access to outside aid



4. Concluding Remarks: Practical strategies & potential means to advance the *Satoyama* Initiative



Means and Strategies to advance a Long-term Sustainability of *Satoyama*-like Landscape

1. Clear demonstration of the effects with community empowerment: Technical & policy support, **Participatory Action Research**
 - We have to think about how we can strengthen the capacity of communities at grassroots level.
2. JICA will organize a *Satoyama* training in collaboration with UNU-IAS and Kanazawa University in Japan
 - Better understanding of forestry and farming practices in association with ecosystem functions and bio-cultural aspects
3. Promote ODA projects to implement the *Satoyama* Initiative
 - Replicate on-going projects, supporting *Satoyama* such as community-based forestry, agriculture, etc.
 - Develop a “**new**” **mechanism / system** to secure the sustainability of *Satoyama*-like landscape (existing commons)



*Thank you
&
See you in Nagoya!*



Life in harmony, into the future

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