

## IMPECT- GEF-Satoyama Project, Thailand

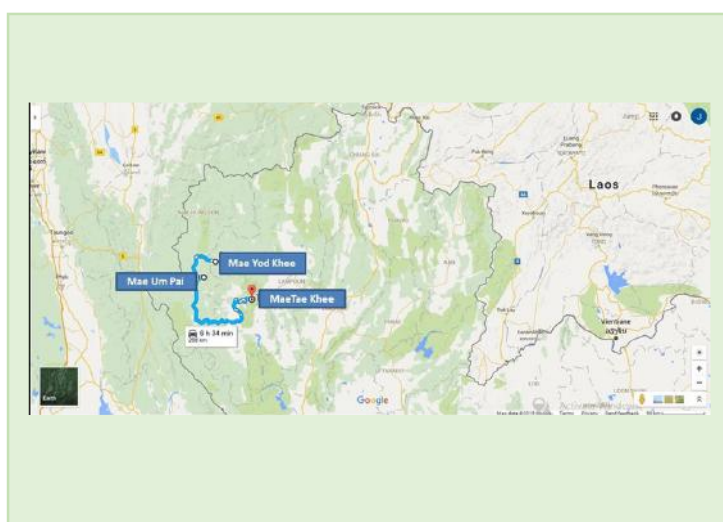
### Prasert Trakansuphakon

Pgakenyaw Association for Sustainable Development (PASD); Chairman cum Managing Director, Chairman of Intermountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand (IMPECT)

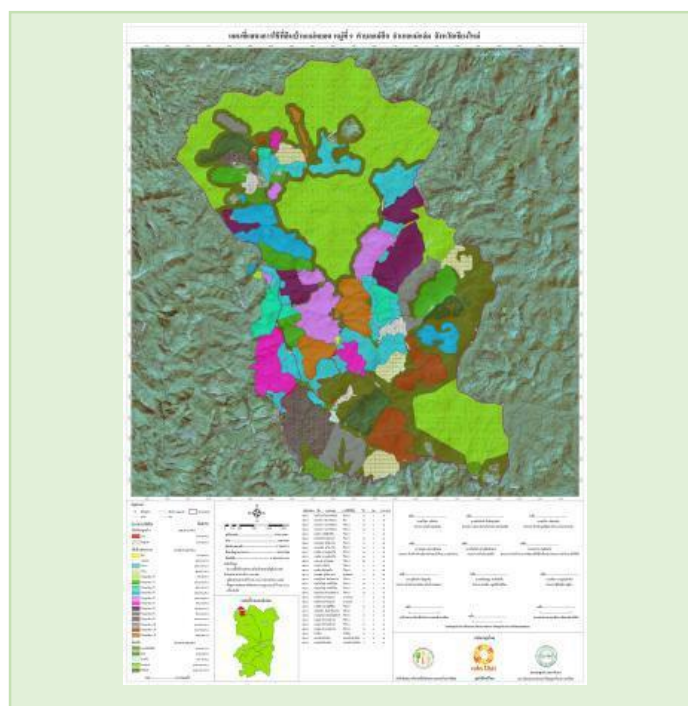
Prasert Trakansuphakon is a specialist of Indigenous Study in Thailand. Of Karen origin, he is Doctor in Sociology and he develops an expertise that he put to good use both in academic world. Director of (IKAP) for many years, he is Chairperson of PASD, Chairperson IMPECT and he is also Advisor Board Committee of (AIPP).



### Geographic and demographic information



Country	Thailand
Province	Chiang Mai and Mae Hongson
District	Chomthong, Mae Chaem and Mae La Noi
Size of geographical area	90,237 hectares
Number of indirect beneficiaries	27,808 persons (Men: 12,500 persons) (Women: 15,308 persons)
Dominant ethnicity	Karen people Thailand



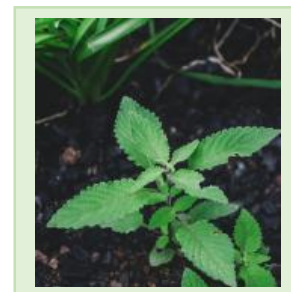
Size of project area	6,057 hectares
Number of direct beneficiaries	2,136 persons (Men: 1,022 persons) (Women: 1,114 persons)
Geographic coordinates (longitude and latitude)	18.4516995, 98.1942275
Dominant ethnicity	Karen people Thailand

### Ecosystem Types

Forest	x	Grassland	Agricultural	x	In-land water
Coastal		Dryland	Mountain	x	Urban/peri-urban

### Important species in the site

English common name (Local name)	Scientific name	Description
Haw Waw		Special plants species in rotational field
Bu hka		Traditional rice species in rotational farming
Di hkwa		Traditional big cucumber in Rotational farming
S' klev		Traditional burner Shu grow in rotational field
Nwaij gauz nwai wa		Traditional Red and white Yam in rotational farming



### General introduction

The Mae Yod and Mae Um Pai communities are still strongly based on the practice of rotational farming, while the Khun Tae community is mostly based on paddy fields and other smaller crops but almost no more on rotational farming practice because the National Park policies and bilateral development project have forced people to abandon the traditional agricultural practice. The 3 villages have a strong community cohesion that has served as the basis for them to manage their resources in spite of many external pressures. The centuries-old sustainable practice of rotational farming is now threatened by the expansion of commercial monoculture farming projects. Main threat and challenges - Government policy and highland development projects push for shorter rotational farming cycle. - People are threatened with detention or arrest for practicing rotational farming as the forest and protected areas law is discriminatory against rotational farming- Government collaboration with large agricultural companies promoting cash crop in the highland (e.g. corn, cabbage etc.) leading to stop of rotational farming system.

Objectives Strengthen and promote culturally-based agriculture and natural resource management of Karen people in target area and for them to become a good model recognized by government agencies and replicable by other communities. Empower community leaders, organizations and networks to become effective in expressing their cultural and traditional knowledge and practices, Mainstream customary sustainable practices into local and national sustainable development and biodiversity policy (e.g. NBSAP) and practice through recognition by government agencies and in relevant policies and laws.



Morning walking for do weeding in the rotational field



Young girls collecting seasoning products in the rotational field

**Contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Targets' Strategic Goal B**

		<b>Breakdown Target</b>	<b>How did you measure the outcome?</b>	<b>Result</b>
<b>Strategic Goal B</b>	<b>TARGET 5</b>	The rate of loss of forests is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero	Increasing of forest land after zoning the land use area	Increasing forest area and people develop regulations to manage the forest, land use in sustainable way
		The loss of all habitats is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero		
		Degradation and fragmentation are significantly reduced		
	<b>TARGET 6</b>	All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches		
		Recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species		
		Fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems		
		The impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits, i.e. overfishing avoided		
	<b>TARGET 7</b>	Areas under agriculture are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity	The GIS mapping has developed and create clear zone of land use area and forest area, then the villagers will manage through traditional and new regulation to sustain their land use and forest.	Land use based on traditional method and philosophy increasing seeds and plants species, products and innovation packaging to marketing etc.
		Areas under aquaculture are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity		
		Areas under forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity		
<b>TARGET 8</b>	Pollutants (of all types) have been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity			
	Pollution from excess nutrients has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity			
<b>TARGET 9</b>	Invasive alien species identified and prioritized			
	Pathways identified and prioritized			
	Priority species controlled or eradicated			
	Introduction and establishment of IAS prevented			
<b>TARGET 10</b>	Multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning			
	Multiple anthropogenic pressures on other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning			

**Relations to other Aichi Biodiversity Target & SDGs**

Please indicate the Aichi Biodiversity Targets other than the targets your working group focuses and SDGs that your activities contribute to if any. Use “●” and “■” to indicate the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the targets.

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (<https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>)

Strategic Goal A				Strategic Goal B					
○	○	■	■	■	○				
Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			
				■			○		

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>)

■	■	■		■	○	■	■		
		■		○	■	■	■	■	

**Any difficulties you found during your assessment**

Not many project implementers did not conduct baseline assessment, thus difficult to measure the clear outcome after implementation

**Key messages for the CBD in planning for the post-2020 Targets**

IPSI should be continued for post-2020 target and evolved into a new phase to consolidate the potential capacity of existing members to scale up the work to conserve and revitalize SEPLS around the world. As described in difficulties above, the challenge we found through network is that most of the members did not have baseline data which makes them difficult to assess. IPSI shall collect know-how for base-line analysis for members.