Increasing Community Resilience for Food Security

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An indigenous person belonging to the Kankanaey group. Present Coordinator of the Indigenous Peoples and Biodiversity Program and leads in the implementation of the Ecosystems-Based Approach is pilot sites in the Cordillera, Philippines. An agriculturist by profession, she helps facilitate community processes (community action research, strategic and project planning, implementation and assessments) to enhance capacities of indigenous peoples to innovate on their traditional knowledge for community development.
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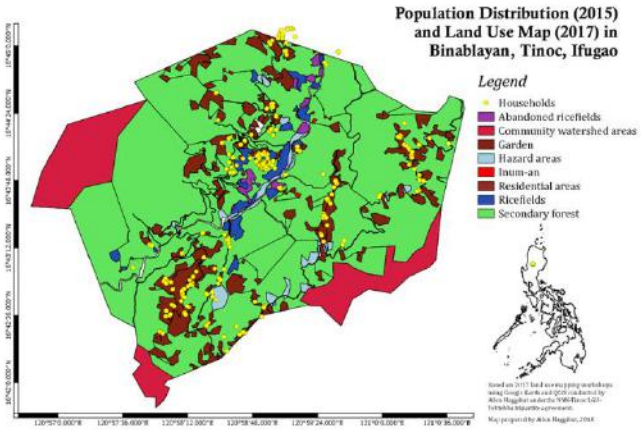
Geographic and demographic information

Country	Philippines
Province	Ifugao, Kalinga and Mtn.Province
Municipality	Tinoc, Pasil and Sagada
Size of geographical area	486.45 km^2
Number of indirect beneficiaries	Total :22,468 Female : 10,777 Male : 11,691
Dominant ethnicity	Peoples: Guinaang; Pidlisan; Kalanguya



Size of project area	27.41 sq km^2
Number of direct beneficiaries	974 females 890 males
Geographic coordinates (longitude and latitude)	16 degreed43mins12 seconds North; 121 degrees, 0 minute,0 seconds East
Dominant ethnicity	Kalanguya

Ecosystem Types

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

Important species in the site

English common name (*Local name*)	Scientific name	Description
Rice	*Oryza sativa*	Cereal, staple food
Azolla	*Azolla filiculoides*	Nitrogen fixing plant, food for pigs, source of green manure
Sunflower	*Tithonia diversiflora*	Most common material for green manure and being promoted for propagation in Tinoc also for hedgerows to minimize topsoil run off
Giant fern	*Angiopteris evecta*	Water bearing plant
Golden Kohol	*Ponacea canalicuta*	Invasive species that caused disappearance of mudfish and other snail species

Golden Apple Snail

General introduction

Tinoc, retained its intact mossy forest and a forest cover of more than 86% of the 376.57 km2, total land area up to 1996. Its watersheds contribute to two major river systems and one supplies the Magat Dam[1]. Because of the need for cash, people adopted monocrop commercial chemical based vegetable production. They converted the rotational agricultural areas, rice lands and forestlands to vegetable production sites, veering away from their tradition of keeping a harmonious balance of the different ecosystems of their territories.

This resulted to increased deforestation, decreased agrobiodiversity [of the 36 food crops grown, 24 are decreasing, 3 not seen anymore), increased food insecurity, e.g people experience 'no food' when vegetable prices fluctuate.

The project takes off from the territory assessments that recommended actions on revitalization and innovations on farming systems. Activities included research community-based information and monitoring systems (CBMIS) , public awareness raising, projects development and advocacy. For this report, the specific activity is "determining effectiveness of innovation in the rice land". The innovation combines cultural practices of using decomposed plants, indigenous micro-organisms in the healthy forests with some features of the systems rice intensification system, and innovations in composting.

Caption: Ricelands

Caption:

[1] Magat dam generates electricity of 360 megawatts

Contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Targets' Strategic Goal E

Please showcase your project outcomes by describing how you assessed/ measured the progress /achievement to the Aichi Biodiversity Target by using quantitative and qualitative information and/or figure as much as possible. Please focus on the Aichi Biodiversity Target Group that you have been assigned in the working group.

		Breakdown Target	How did you measure the outcome?	Result
Strategic Goal E	TARGET 17	Submission of NBSAPs to Secretariat by (end of) 2015		
		NBSAPs adopted as effective policy instrument		
		NBSAPs are being implemented		Comprehensive land use plan that contain revitalization of the food systems among others has elements that can contribute to attaining ABT 1,5,7,8, 10, 12, 14, 15,17, 18, 19,20
	TARGET 18	Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities are respected	Number of communities re-affirming their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices No. of communities taking action to revitalize TK; No. of abandoned paddies reclaimed Land areas of forest restored	All 12 of the 12 communities Six communities (areas that the project is monitoring) in one area Additional 2 IP groups = 10 communities
		Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are fully integrated and reflected in implementation of the Convention …	Number of farming IP households adopting innovations	From three IP households in three villages to 23 farming households in 4 villages
		… with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities	Number of peoples attending key meetings	From only council of leaders (around 11-17) from 4 villages to average of 35 people each from the four villages (about 140 peoples)
	TARGET 19	Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved	Laboratory test to measure effectivity of innovations for soil fertility enhancement Inventories: traditional food crops, insects Mapping to assess land use change	Innovation applied Improved soil pH and increased organic matter in the soil; Insect inventory showed that balance between good and bad insects prevails due to cultural pest management, traditional food crops were listed and assessed Need to protect forest and increase forest cover was agreed on
		Biodiversity knowledge, the science base and technologies are widely shared and transferred and applied	No. of forum convened to share the innovations Publication	At least 1 forum for each of the 4 villages; one forum to the municipal local government unit Two publication to share the innovation and experience
	TARGET 20	Mobilization of financial resources for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 from all sources has increased substantially from 2010 levels	No of proposals pertinent to activities contributing to ABT approved, No. of activities by community partners in regards ABT funded by local government unit	1 proposal approved –Tebtebba expanded to 2tribal areas 2 activities in 1 IP community- funding for revival of traditional water managers, technical support from Dept of Agriculture in product development for organic farm inputs

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					
●	■		●	●		●	●		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Strategic Goal C			**Strategic Goal D**			**Strategic Goal E**			
■	●	●	●	■			●	●	●
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

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

●	●	●			■		■	
1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
■		●	●		●		■	
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

Any difficulties you found during your assessment

[*this is limited to the assessment of the work on our innovations, not the whole project]*

1. The project is envisioned as initial steps in advancing knowledge so that these be used in attaining self-sufficiency in rice and stop the trend of decreasing agrobiodiversity. However, there was limited mobilization, and while other farmers applied the innovations in their farms, these were not monitored;

2. There were no baseline information on some matters that needs to be monitored;

3. While there was monitoring system set up, this depended on the availability of the staff/s to be on the field, manifesting lack of capacity of partners

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

1. Revitalization, innovations on traditional knowledge that enhances and protect biodiversity and ecosystems services cuts across the Aichi Biodiversity targets and Agenda 2030 as these are linked to well-being of human and nature. Direct support on initiatives for promoting and strengthening these knowledges systems and practices should be extended to communities. Partnerships and network building is needed to upscale to contribute to the transformative change.

2. One fundamental condition for IPLC's to continue to practice and innovate their traditional knowledge systems is the security of their rights to their lands, territories and resources, the base of their knowledge system.