

## IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

### Basic Information

Title of case study	COMDEKS Project: Semau Island		
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		
Other contributing organization(s)	Ministry of the Environment Japan (MOEJ), SCBD, UNU		
Author(s) and affiliation(s)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		
Format of case study	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords	Coastal management, Reforestation, Fisheries management, Agrochemical-use reduction		
Date of submission	6 March 2017		
Web link	<a href="http://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:6012/comdeks_ii_case_study_publication.pdf#page=108">http://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:6012/comdeks_ii_case_study_publication.pdf#page=108</a>		

### Geographical Information

Country	Indonesia	Location(s)	Kupang District						
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link	<a href="https://www.google.com/maps/@-10.2391667,123.374478,11z">https://www.google.com/maps/@-10.2391667,123.374478,11z</a>								
Ecosystem(s)									
Forest	x	Grassland		Agricultural	x	In-land water	x	Coastal	x
Dryland		Mountain		Urban/peri-urban		Other			
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area									
Semau Island is a lowland island with the average highest points at 50 m above sea level, a rich ecological habitat hosting monsoon forests, and the surrounding sea is home to one of the world's richest coral reefs. The people depend on farming and fishing. Seaweed farming has become the main source of income along the coast. Rice and corn are the primary foods, and are grown for family consumption. Raising livestock is also important.									
Description of human-nature interactions in the area									
In addition to threats from climate change, the biodiversity is threatened by the excessive use of chemicals in agriculture, which decreases soil fertility and results in chemicals in the soil being carried to the oceans through rainwater. The monsoon forest consists of some tree species that are significant to the people, as they are used to build houses and boats, and are also sources of food and medicines.									

### Contents

Status	Ongoing	Period	06/2011 – 12/2017
Rationale			
For generations, communities have survived on the available agricultural and marine resources of the small island, which is host to rich marine, terrestrial, and coastal biodiversity. However, given the limited freshwater supply and thin soil layer, both agriculture and biodiversity are increasingly threatened, and the island faces a disproportionate risk from climate change and extreme weather.			
Objectives			
Preservation of ecosystem functions through the maintenance of forest, coastal, marine, and coral reef systems, and sustainable resource use; Enhancement of resilience through sustainable cultivation practices, diversification of crops, and improved management of water sources; Community livelihood improvement; Creation of institutional governance systems for effective participatory decision-making and knowledge sharing			
Activities and/or practices employed			
Improving water management practices and promoting organic agriculture; Improving marine management and seaweed culture; Establishing new institutions and networks; Negotiating new agreements to protect community resources; Mapping local environmental governance leaders			
Results			
Improved agricultural practices that have increased water access and decreased use of agricultural chemicals; Organic agriculture demonstration plots established; Better management of the shoreline, improvements in			

seaweed cultivation, and restoration of mangroves; A range of new institutions and networks in communities; Environmental Forums resulting in commitments on watershed protection, irrigation and agricultural production, seaweed farming and mangrove restoration; Improved inclusion of women and youth in local environmental governance.	
Lessons learned	
Some terminology does not have any similar terms in the local language; When assessing landscapes and seascapes together, separate between 'land' and 'coastal-marine'; Addressing current problems seemed more important to the community than future risks; Assigning facilitators from NGOs and CSOs to small groups significantly helps with data collection; For monitoring and evaluation, baseline data should be collected for every activity; Actor mapping significantly contributes to successful project design and implementation.	
Key messages	
The establishment of many local environment-focused community groups and formal, written environmental commitments at the village level is evidence of a strong participatory trend in environmental governance. The different Environmental Forums have established a mechanism for inter-village meetings to discuss issues that reach beyond the village level, which could be the beginning of an island-wide landscape community.	
Relationship to other IPSI activities	This case study is part of the COMDEKS Project
Funding	Funding of USD 280,000.00 was provided by the Japan Biodiversity Fund through the GEF Small Grants Programme for COMDEKS Indonesia.

## Contributions to Global Agendas

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the "direct" or "indirect" contributions to the following global agendas respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

### 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>)

●	●			●			●	
		●	■	●	●			