

IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

Basic Information

Title of case study <i>(should be concise and within approximately 25 words)</i>			
Community-based monitoring and information systems as an emerging toolkit to improve management of SEPLS			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
Forest Peoples Programme			
Other contributing organization(s) <i>(IPSI members and/or non-members)</i>			
Author(s) and affiliation(s)			
Maurizio Farhan Ferrari, Caroline de Jong (Forest Peoples Programme)			
Format of case study <i>(manuscript or audiovisual)</i>	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords <i>(3-5 key concepts included in the case study)</i>			
Community-based monitoring, customary sustainable use, indigenous peoples and local communities, Convention on Biological Diversity			
Date of submission <i>(or update, if this is an update of an existing case study)</i>	22 December 2015		
Web link <i>(of the case study or lead organization if available for more information)</i>	http://www.forestpeoples.org/		

Geographical Information

Country <i>(where site(s) or activities described in the case study are located – can be multiple, or even “global”)</i>									
Global									
Location(s) <i>(within the country or countries – leave blank if specific location(s) cannot be identified)</i>									
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link <i>(if location is identified)</i>									
Ecosystem(s) <i>(please place an “x” in all appropriate boxes)</i>									
Forest	x	Grassland	x	Agricultural	x	In-land water	x	Coastal	x
Dryland	x	Mountain	x	Urban/peri-urban	x	Other <i>(Please specify)</i>	x (all)		
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area <i>(within 50 words)</i>									
In different parts of the world, indigenous peoples and local communities are developing their own monitoring approaches, based on traditional knowledge and a holistic view of people and environment, often using and adapting new technologies and innovative approaches (see section on methodology). As a result of efforts to get together and share these experiences, an informal network on community-based monitoring and information systems (CBMIS) has been forming during the past few years.									
Description of human-nature interactions in the area <i>(land-use, traditional resource management practices etc. – within 50 words)</i>									
CBMIS is understood as ‘the bundle of monitoring approaches related to biodiversity, ecosystems, land and waters, and other resources, as well as human well-being, used by indigenous and local communities as tools for their management and documentation of their resources’.									

Contents

Status (<i>"ongoing" or "completed"</i>)	ongoing	Period (<i>MM/YY to MM/YY</i>)	2013-
Rationale (<i>why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed – within 50 words</i>)			
<p>CBMIS is particularly relevant to SEPLS because of the interaction between humans (indigenous peoples and local communities) and their environment and natural resources, and focus on SEPLS key issues such as species used as food and medicine, documenting and monitoring effects and changes of land and resource-use practices, and monitoring of customary rules and norms.</p>			
Objectives (<i>goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study – within 50 words</i>)			
<p>Generally the primary aim of the data collection and monitoring is to strengthen the local knowledge base for territorial resource management and community development. However, the contribution of case studies and complementary data for monitoring of progress towards international targets and agreements is an important added value of CBMIS initiatives, which is gaining increasing acknowledgement and support from international policy-makers, conservation and development agencies, and the academe.</p>			
Activities and/or practices employed (<i>within 50 words</i>)			
<p>CBMIS is very diverse and can range from technically simple and basic to technologically advanced and sophisticated. Some of the methodologies and processes that have so far been presented in the network include community mapping, resource inventories, eco/agri-calendars and biodiversity registers and other community-based biodiversity monitoring (CBBM) approaches.</p>			
Results (<i>within 50 words</i>)			
<p>While monitoring activities by communities at the local level have taken place for a long time, the recent initiative of a network of indigenous peoples and local communities to focus on CBMIS is sharpening the role that community monitoring can play at local, national and international level. At the local level, it has contributed to strengthen the knowledge base and institutional capacities of local communities and to develop concrete activities to protect and sustainably use their territories and resources. At the national level, it has started to facilitate improved community participation in national policies and in some cases resulted in legal reforms. At the global level, it is being increasingly recognised in the CBD and other relevant processes, including IPBES, SDGs and UNFCCC.</p>			
Lessons learned (<i>factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities – within 40 words</i>)			
<p>The case studies demonstrate how CBMIS can be used to take stock of resources on the ground and of community wellbeing, to protect communities and the resources on which they depend from unwanted external pressures and potentially unsustainable activities, to support communities in developing, implementing and monitoring their own territorial management plans, and to contribute data and information to national environmental and development processes, thereby participating more effectively in them.</p>			
Key messages (<i>within 40 words</i>)			
<p>While a number of challenges are emerging, CBMIS initiatives have the potential to become important complementary data sources for global, regional and national assessments relevant to biodiversity, climate and sustainable development and for monitoring implementation of international processes and agreements. Most important of all, however, is that CBMIS tools should remain controlled by, and useful to, indigenous peoples and local communities on the ground in their daily lives.</p>			
Relationship to other IPSI activities (<i>if the case study is related to any other IPSI collaborative activities, case studies, etc.</i>)			
<p>This case study originally appeared in the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review v. 1.</p>			
Funding (<i>any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study</i>)			
<p></p>			

Contributions to Global Agendas

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

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the CBD’s Aichi Biodiversity Targets respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

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>)

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

■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	●	■	■	●	■	■	