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
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
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
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
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.
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
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)
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


- 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


- 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
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!

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