Annex 2: Report of conclusion of IPSI Collaborative Activity

The following form is for use in reporting the conclusion of an IPSI Collaborative Activity. Please fill out this form when the Collaborative Activity is finished and submit to the IPSI Secretariat (isi@unu.edu).

Project title:

Promoting and Enhancing the Karen Indigenous Sustainable Socio-ecological Production System in Northern Thailand

Actual term (e.g. 1 January 2014 – 31 December 2015):

1 April 2016 to 30 September 2018

Please provide a description of the activities and its outputs and/or outcomes below:

COMPONENT 1: Strengthen community organizations and leaders, and enhance networking, including of women and youth groups

First, organized the meeting in village levels for three communities on elaborate the process of the project, project goals, objectives, plan and action etc. Achievement on these activities, people in the community have common understand the projects plan particularly the core leaders understand, realize and commit to implementation the project. This is part of awareness raising on problems, challenge and way how to solve the challenge problems or improve their problems.

Second, we have organized the training for core leaders from three villagers on sustainable development, culturally based natural resource management, facilitator skills etc. achievement on this area, core leaders have clear idea, mechanism, skills become commitment for them to create their own ways on how to work with their people, to improve their own problems, in the sustainable direction.

Third diverse meetings, forums, events for core leaders of three communities in local, national and some in international levels. Achievements, core leaders have world wide of philosophy, concepts, ideas, clear situation, way of working and direction based on their own analysis. This help them confident and strong commitment to improve their problems and have a better livelihood based on their traditional way, knowledge and practice.

Fourth every components of the project plan have meeting activities, forums and events. These activities of interaction, dialogue help leaders stronger and stronger to play their role of leadership.

Fifth present results in district level through Tambol administration as good practice model

Results from training and exposure trip

Leaders and participants have share the finding from the training and exposure trip to others in the same community. They have discussed how to apply lesson learn from there for appropriate to their village. Come out with stronger women groups and youth groups on aware on their situation, problem and commitment to work for their communities. Core leaders have clear idea, commitment and confident how to lead and work with their people in the communities. And lastly, created many levels of networking, village level, inter village network and some of international networking.

COMPONENT 2: Community-based land use mapping and sustainable management planning (including zoning for agriculture, forests and other ecosystems management and community planning addressing endangered species)

The GIS Mapping, starting with the GIS Mapping Training, first process working on select volunteer to become core team for work on GIS Mapping and established the GIS team and role for work on GIS Mapping. Second coordinate the forest agencies e.g, Mae tae Khee, partly, land and forest under Aub lUang National park, and another part, it is under reserve forest that means need to contact both agencies for do GIS mapping, the results are National park need PO work together with them but reserve forest respond that PO can do by themselves and they will recognize the results. Then do the training for the volunteer team on how to use GPS, how to do the walking survey, how to note all steps of survey etc. and do the implementation of the GIS walking survey.

Findings and results community-based GIS Mapping for sustainable management:

The overall GIS Mapping for classify different types of forest and land use already finished e.g. forest classify based on tradition-based management there are taboo or sacred sites areas, conservation water sources areas, community forest, wild life protection area, etc. the same as land use areas, covered rotational farming and fallow areas, paddy field. garden etc. and lastly village settlement area.

Results:

Mae UMpai, Mae Tae Khi and Mae Yod all three communies already have finished their GIS mapping, therefore, the status of the three communities on GIS Mapping development already succeed and this is process of recognize community-based GIS mapping that means also recognize traditional knowledge and management of IPs in the same time and indirect it is basically of recognition land use based on traditional customary law by the communities themselves, local administration and local authorities in at least District level. These three communities are becoming model of good practice for others communities, and appear that many communities and administration in subdistrict level have expressed their need to do the same as these models by adjust for appropriate to the new context for the legal recognition and sustainable approach.

COMPONENT 3: Revitalization and transmission of traditional knowledge and customary use practices (to younger generations) for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

Main activities in this component are: First forums for elders to strengthen their own inspiration, status, role and review their knowledge, particularly, the important process to have a strong reconstruct IK, world view on IK to make them confident on their knowledge, roles and function of IK come back to their hand again.

Second Cultural Camp for young people is the process of fill the gap of old and young or traditional knowledge and modern knowledge adjust to each other, one the focus content is the knowledge and practice of rotational farming. The activities not just interact the knowledge but also touching and taste the implement of RF in practice and taste the real products from RF field as a tool for interaction, dialogue and learn from each other.

Third activity is transfer IK through students in the school, this activity still in the process of preparation coordination and planning process.

Results:

Elders come back with strong inspirations and becoming confident to their IK, roles and function become come back again, we can see from their reflection to celebrate their new year. They proud themselves on to have a good celebrate on their new year and others cultural activities, they said that this year the celebration go very well look like they have done in the ancestor time because all of people in the community strongly involved in all process, and it is very proud and successful for them. Therefore, other roles and function also come back.

According to young people involved in cultural camp young people reflect very positively, they have learned a lot and some of them wonder why their elders have a lot of knowledge, they don't know before. The knowledge and practice of RF become a debate between them because most of them educate by formal education that this system is bad because it is a part of deforestation, now this system (RF) redefine as a good, environment friendly and rich food security system and knowledge center for them.

Environment Curriculum has support the transmission indigenous knowledge and practice to new generation through traditional mechanism, modern school and cultural events activities in dynamic process.

COMPONENT 4: Communities economic self-reliance through biodiversity-friendly (organic) agriculture building on traditional rotational farming system and integrating innovative agro-forestry activities to increase productivity and livelihoods (such as natural bee raising for honey products and NTFPs)

Community Self-determined economic activities are carried out in the three communities:

Communities economic self-reliance activities, first the activities focus on awareness raising on analyze the different of main stream economy and alternative solution or green organic economy concept and products, this common understand of people create economy self-reliance group in the 3 communities. The groups have common understand,

awareness and commitment on this direction. Then the group designed the model of agriproduct processing of RF for communicate about RF through products of the communities.

Activites:

- 1) Enhance rotational farming field for increasing productivity (through increased varieties of seeds),
- 2) enhance and conduct agro-forestry farming based on appropriate species in local context e.g. natural tea, others local species for food consumption and income.
- 3) Innovative or appropriate occupation (e.g. natural bees' raising/feeding for collecting honey for food and income

Results:

The two communities already increase the varieties of seeds and plants, therefore the rotational farming in two communities increasing of species and number in the rotational field.

The two village have coffee trees under their agro forestry and they try to increasing the products and do the marketing.

- At least communities stared do the bee raising/bee keeping through natural process, they got some honey from their bee keeping activities.
- The three communities created their brand call "Haw Waw Phaw" means flower of Haw Waw (Haw waw is one spicy of plant from RF/ represent as identity of RF), each community mobilize their own market for their products and create their own community cooperation fund of each community.
- The new finding on bee feeding in fallow land of rotational farming are good place and better than forest area and many good impacts to diverse plants, food system, ecosystem, products of rotational farming and close relation or same direction of the way of live of farmers who do the rotational farming.

From this reason has created the expanding of bee keeping for biodiversity and income in fallow land and communities around our 3 models of the communities have increased at least 8 communities during this moment.

COMPONENT 5: Public awareness (for media and society) on Karen natural resource management systems and innovations for sustainable development

Information on the collection of Rotational Farming (RF) products through agriproducts processing of the communities and create mechanism to coordinate with slow food youth network in Thailand. The main purpose is to bring these material products for communicate the rotational agriculture in visible ways for understand the new aspect on the real knowledge and practice of Rotational agriculture indifferent ways, methods, space and time, through the well-known young Chefs' network as mechanism to communicate to public, consumers, etc. to taste and know the good taste, value and diverse species from RF and NTFP products of people who coexist with traditional way and forest Results:

Varies events have established in different places, space, and collaborate with different agencies e.g. business agencies, organic market farmers, promote and communicate through different kind of media. While, this information also distributes to online media, TV, online magazine, radio, VDO, YouTube, books, oral communication etc. Created awake along main stream media on the story of RF through food process and change the view on RF into reality through events and media.

Another important effective activity is to organize lively exhibition on RF in center in big city like Bangkok create a lot of on understanding RF in the new term or redefine the new meaning of RF which based on reality in current context. Last but least, result of these effectiveness created a movement on RF and hunger to organize the RF's day in local and national level, then the trend to do it in international level.

COMPONENT 6: Engage in policy and legal reform at local, national and global level to support and promote community-based sustainable socio-ecological production systems

In local level: at least 3 models have created by our three target communities on managing rotational farming and local ecosystem through GIS mapping process, this is can communicate well with local authority in district and provincial level. And at least Mae Chaem model is the strong model for alternative practice in Mae Chaem district.

National level: increasing of awareness and recognition in national level through strategic policy on SDG 20 years of
Thai government, even still a lot debate between the policy makers. Increasing of public awareness through
documentation and media, some of media groups aware and recognize RF knowledge and practice and ready to
support this system. Civil society increasing on interesting, aware and recognize RF system more and more, can see for
the RF workshop activities, there are many people registration even need to pay fee for the workshop, the organizers
need to reselect and decrease the number because too big number for the workshop and more and more have
requested by civil society on these kinds of event for them.
Regional level; At least the connection on NTFPs in regional level have collaboration with us and become close
collaboration in regional level and Asian Social Forestry Network between inter-governmental on environment in Asian
and regional NGOs started aware and support RF as one of regional policy in the near future.
International level: IPBES task force on Indigenous and Local knowledge (ILK) aware and support RF management through pollination of bee keeping etc. UN Permanent Forum of Indigenous People, CBD, FAO and UNESCO open aware on RF knowledge and practice more and more. International NGOs and donors e.g. GEF, SWED BIO, IUCN, CI, IPSI, IGES, UNU, FPP etc. fully support the RF issue as part of sustainable development, and hopefully some of government agencies in international level will support this issue. Then RF issue is becoming upscale in to international level and become part sustainable and good mechanism for biodiversity, natural resource management and climate change.

Please attach additional pages as necessary.