

## IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

### Basic Information

Title of case study		COMDEKS Project: Gamri Watershed	
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	Ecosystem restoration, Alternative livelihoods, Resilience, Sustainable Land Management, Knowledge management		
Date of submission	6 March 2017		
Web link	<a href="http://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:6012/comdeks_ii_case_study_publication.pdf#page=36">http://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:6012/comdeks_ii_case_study_publication.pdf#page=36</a>		

### Geographical Information

Country		Bhutan		Location(s)		Trashigang Dzongkhag District			
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link				<a href="https://www.google.com/maps/@27.3490191,91.6500353,11z">https://www.google.com/maps/@27.3490191,91.6500353,11z</a>					
Ecosystem(s)									
Forest	x	Grassland	x	Agricultural	x	In-land water	x	Coastal	
Dryland		Mountain		Urban/peri-urban		Other			
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area									
The Gamri watershed has a population of 32,364. The mean annual household income is US\$1,333; the poverty rate is 12 percent; and the literacy rate is 60 percent. There is concern that the environmental threats to the Gamri watershed are having adverse socioeconomic consequences on the region. There is a lack of diversified income-generating activities, as well as increasing loss of traditions of the nomadic yak herders.									
Description of human-nature interactions in the area									
Land cover consists of 69.3 percent forest, 15 percent natural pasture, and 13.9 percent agricultural land. Agriculture, livestock (including yak) rearing, and weaving are the economic mainstays of the people of the watershed. One significant source of biodiversity within the watershed is the Sakteng Wildlife Sanctuary (SWS).									

### Contents

Status	Ongoing	Period	06/2011 –
Rationale			
The watershed was selected as the target landscape for COMDEKS activities mainly due to the significant biological diversity it contains and in recognition of the growing pressures on the landscape from grazing, over-extraction of fodder and fuel wood, landslides and the drying up of water sources.			
Objectives			
Degraded landscapes and ecosystems of the watershed are restored and sustainably managed; Pressure on ecosystems, landscape and natural resources is reduced; Alternative livelihood and income-generation opportunities are enhanced; Knowledge management and capacity of community and landscape-level institutions are strengthened.			
Activities and/or practices employed			
Restoration of degraded areas; Improvement of livestock, agricultural and natural-resource management practices and infrastructure; Product development and marketing of sustainable forest products; Support for women's groups; Documentation of traditional knowledge and practices; Capacity building.			
Results			
Protection of 15 water sources for drinking water and establishment of water user groups; 78 ha of farmland brought under sustainable land management and rehabilitation of degraded land; mitigation of human-wildlife conflict through			

solar fencing around 123 ha of crop lands; local rice production increased by 15 percent and local rice varieties conserved; and alternative livelihood activities such as mustard cultivation and mustard oil processing introduced.	
Lessons learned	
Increasing livestock populations and degradation of rangelands is a root cause of many environmental problems; Drying up of water sources is a growing concern; There is still a need for research and improvement of cook stoves; Low literacy rates are a challenge	
Key messages	
The strength of government support will undoubtedly aid in fostering the gradual formation of a landscape community in which local communities and government share a similar commitment to sustainable landscape governance. There is a continuing need to promote community-based groups and further strengthen their capacities.	
Relationship to other IPSI activities	This case study is part of the COMDEKS Project
Funding	Funding of USD 380,000.00 was provided by the Japan Biodiversity Fund through the GEF Small Grants Programme for COMDEKS Bhutan.

## 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>)

●	●				■	●	■	●