

## IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

### Basic Information

Title of case study			
Historical changes of co-management and biodiversity of community forests: A case study from S village of Dong minority in China, 1950-2010			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
Centre of Forestry, Environmental and Resource Policy Study, Renmin University of China			
Other contributing organization(s) <i>(IPSI members and/or non-members)</i>			
Author(s) and affiliation(s)			
Minghui Zhang, Boya Liu, Jinlong Liu (Renmin University of China)			
Format of case study <i>(manuscript or audiovisual)</i>	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords <i>(3-5 key concepts included in the case study)</i>			
biodiversity, co-management, community forests, forestry policy, Dong minority, China			
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>		<a href="http://www.ruc.edu.cn/en">http://www.ruc.edu.cn/en</a>	

### Geographical Information

Country <i>(where site(s) or activities described in the case study are located – can be multiple, or even “global”)</i>									
China									
Location(s) <i>(within the country or countries – leave blank if specific location(s) cannot be identified)</i>									
Hunan Province									
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link <i>(if location is identified)</i>									
<a href="https://www.google.com/maps/place/26%C2%B008'00.0%22N+109%C2%B030'00.0%22E/@26.1333333,108.3815832,8z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x0!8m2!3d26.1333333!4d109.5?hl=en">https://www.google.com/maps/place/26%C2%B008'00.0%22N+109%C2%B030'00.0%22E/@26.1333333,108.3815832,8z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x0!8m2!3d26.1333333!4d109.5?hl=en</a>									
Ecosystem(s) <i>(please place an “x” in all appropriate boxes)</i>									
Forest	x	Grassland		Agricultural		In-land water		Coastal	
Dryland		Mountain		Urban/peri-urban		Other (Please specify)			
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area <i>(within 50 words)</i>									
S village is a traditional hamlet of the Dong ethnic minority. It is located 26°08'N, 109°30'E; along the boundaries of Guangxi, Hunan and Guizhou provinces of southern China at an average altitude of 1150 meters above sea level. It has nearly 800 hectares forestland and 60 hectares farmland, supporting not only 800 people living but also hundreds of kinds of plants and birds, sometimes wild boars and wild goats.									
Description of human-nature interactions in the area <i>(land-use, traditional resource management practices etc. – within 50 words)</i>									
As a traditional Dong minority village, forests have been multiple meaningful since ancient time and there are some special customs related to forests. For over 300 years, the villagers have survived by using self-subsistence paddy farming systems and lived in wooden houses. They also believe in “Fengshui forests”, which can bring fortune to the community and its people, so that it had an ancient cutting ban for protecting its natural status since Qing Dynasty.									

## Contents

Status ( <i>"ongoing" or "completed"</i> )	Completed	Period ( <i>MM/YY to MM/YY</i> )	2012-2015
Rationale ( <i>why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed – within 50 words</i> )			
As the most important strategy to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), protected areas are understaffed, underfunded and beleaguered in the face of external threats and have made some negative impacts on local poverty. However, many traditional forests scattered in Chinese villages with no staff and few funds have preserved various species as "community based nature reserves", even in the background of quick social changing, such as growing of human populations, expending in agricultural land uses, increasing in urban migration and rising in market value of plantations during the recent 60 years.			
Objectives ( <i>goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study</i> )			
This paper tries to illustrate a case study on different forest co-management regimes in S village where there are community forests and a "community based nature reserves", from the year of 1950 to 2010 with great social-economy transformations, in order to find out: Are there any approaches that impact the good biodiversity conservation of community forests in co-management regimes?			
Activities and/or practices employed			
From June 2012 to January 2015, we conducted totally 7 visits comprised of 75 days of grounded field researches in S village, living, eating and working with the villagers and trying to learn their language. In the field, our team emphasized on the principle of helping without disturbing – with a value of respects, equality, nature-and-ecology friendliness, to understand social locations in the landscape arrangement, details in the history, and meanings in the culture of the village.			
Results			
Based on the analysis of comparing the traditional and nowadays in status, technologies, institutions of forestry and biodiversity in S village, a summary can be given right now to show what approaches may influence the role of co-management in biodiversity conservation.			
Lessons learned ( <i>factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities</i> )			
Coercive external interventions may damage local biodiversity. Weak internal capacity may also result in biodiversity loss after decentralization. Spontaneous internal capacity building of landscape protection may benefit local biodiversity conservation. Respectful external advices may enhance local concerns of biodiversity.			
Key messages			
Article 8(j) of CBD emphasized the important roles of "in situ conservation" and traditional knowledge while more local participation and benefit sharing may be the crucial to achieve the Aichi Target in the future 5 years. Co-management of community forests as "community based nature reserves" may become the key to meet gaps of networks among protected areas in aspects of both geographic location and financial matters.			
Relationship to other IPSI activities ( <i>if the case study is related to any other IPSI collaborative activities, case studies, etc.</i> )			
This case study originally appeared in the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review v. 1.			
Funding ( <i>any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study</i> )			

## 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.

■	●						■	
	●				■			