

Contribution of biocultural territories for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

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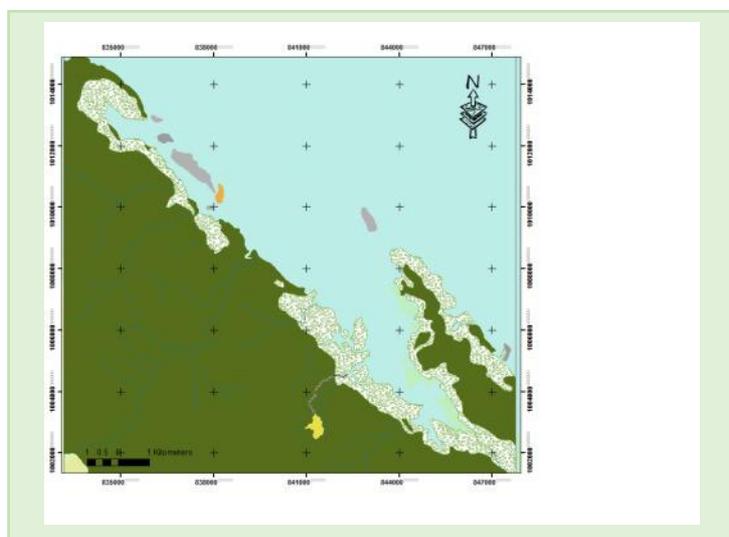


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Geographic and demographic information



Country	Panamá
Province	Gunayala
District	Gunayala
Size of geographical area	3,200 km ²
Number of indirect beneficiaries	80,000 persons (Men: 38,000 persons) (Women: 42,000 persons)
Dominant ethnicity	Guna



Size of project area	10 km ²
Number of direct beneficiaries	5,000 persons (Men: 2,300 persons) (Women: 2,700 persons)
Geographic coordinates (longitude and latitude)	9°17'46"N 78°20'39"O
Dominant ethnicity	Guna

Ecosystem Types

X	Forest	Grassland	x	Agricultural	In-land water
x	Coastal	Dryland	x	Mountain	Urban/peri-urban

Important species in the site

English common name (Local name)	Scientific name	Description
Hawksbill turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Species of marine turtle of the family of chelonians, which is in critical danger of extinction
Lion fish	<i>Pterois antennata</i>	Invasive species that has reached the coasts of Gunayala endangering the native species of the Gunayala region.
Spiny lobster	<i>Panulirus argus</i>	Important species for food and economic income for the Guna population.
Octopus	<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>	Important for the economic income of the region.



General introduction

The Usdub community is in small island of Gunayala, mainly depend the forests and mangroves located nearby the islands, although also get products from the sea. From forests they obtain, among other things, food, medicine and materials to build their houses. Therefore, is vital the conserve those forests and marine ecosystem for its own value as well as for the survival of future generations.

The region has been affected in the decrease of the live coverage of the coral reefs, fishing, the loss of native seeds that served as food for the population, putting at risk the food security of the population and the erosion of the soil. For this reason, it has been identified that there are three fundamental aspects of which serve as a basis to mitigate the problems described above.

Indigenous biocultural heritage indigenous knowledge cultural and spiritual values maintain a relationship of mutual dependence with biological and ecological resources. By breaking down the components of the indigenous cultural heritage, the need and desire to face the challenge of **protecting indigenous knowledge** from a holistic perspective, based on the cosmovision and systems of organization to guarantee the conservation of biodiversity for future generations, emerges. .

The concept of biocultural territories is relevant to achieve the conservation of indigenous territories and ecosystems in recognition of the intrinsic relationship between ecosystems and the role of indigenous peoples as guardians and protectors of their natural resources within their territory.

IPSI-7 Homework template

The first one refers to the sensitization to the population, reassessing the feeling towards mother earth. This approach means training, educating children, youth, leaders, educators and the population in general. The training should be based on in situ research, of the ancestral knowledge that is being lost and obtained results transmitted or disseminated. Environmental education will be a transversal purpose in the other two components of the project.

The second approach research will be the basis through which the topics related to the recovery of native seeds and forest products and many other household products that are being lost will be analyzed and reinforced.

A third approach is the protection and / or conservation of the biodiversity of the forest and the sea. With monitoring and patrol activities on behalf of the FPCI with support from the Ministry of Environment, establishing land and marine protection programs.

These three approaches will help increase community climate resilience, placing people at the center of activities, supporting individual needs; strengthening the sense of sociability in search of community self-management, where joint or collective work are the engines to face the risks in the face of climate change.



IPSI-7 Homework template

Contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Targets' Strategic Goal E

Please showcase your project outcomes by describing how you assessed/ measured the progress /achievement to the Aichi Biodiversity Target by using quantitative and qualitative information and/or figure as much as possible. Please focus on the Aichi Biodiversity Target Group that you have been assigned in the working group.

		Breakdown Target	How did you measure the outcome?	Result
Strategic Goal E	TARGET 17	Submission of NBSAPs to Secretariat by (end of) 2015		
		NBSAPs adopted as effective policy instrument		
		NBSAPs are being implemented		
	TARGET 18	Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities are respected	A survey was conducted among young people, women and community leaders to know the importance of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices. We identified strengths, opportunities, weaknesses and threats.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Systematized results on the situation of indigenous knowledge associated with biodiversity and ecosystems. 2. Program for the recovery of indigenous knowledge. 3. Environmental education plan aimed at young people and women.
		Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are fully integrated and reflected in implementation of the Convention ...	A case study was carried out on the implementation of the Convention in relation to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.	The aspects relevant to traditional knowledge are not yet integrated or implemented.
		... with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities	Through a case study on the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no full participation of IPs and LCs. 2. Little participation of IPs and LCs in the preparation of national reports 3. There is no strategy to increase the full participation of IPs and LCs.
	TARGET 19	Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved		
Biodiversity knowledge, the science base and technologies are widely shared and transferred and applied				
TARGET 20	Mobilization of financial resources for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 from all sources has increased substantially from 2010 levels			

Relations to other Aichi Biodiversity Target & SDGs

Please indicate the Aichi Biodiversity Targets other than the targets your working group focuses and SDGs that your activities contribute to if any. Use “●” and “■” to indicate the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the targets.

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>)

Any difficulties you found during your assessment

The main difficulties in the evaluation:

1. Variation of climate that in many occasions postponed field work.
2. Limited budget that limits the displacement of more technical team to the study area.
3. Lack of support from the Ministry of Environment.

Key messages for the CBD in planning for the post-2020 Targets

Key messages for CBD:

1. Ensure the full and effective participation of IPs and LCs.
2. Support the strengthening and rescue of traditional knowledge of IPs and LCs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
3. Recognize the importance of biocultural territories for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.