

IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

Basic Information

Title of case study			
Mainstreaming Community-Conserved Areas (CCAs) for biodiversity conservation in SEPLS- A case study from Nagaland, India			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)			
Other contributing organization(s) <i>(IPSI members and/or non-members)</i>			
Author(s) and affiliation(s)			
Siddharth Edake, Pia Sethi, and Yatish Lele, Centre for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, TERI			
Format of case study <i>(manuscript or audiovisual)</i>	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords			
CCA; Tizu valley; Sema community; Zunheboto; Nagaland			
Date of submission <i>(or update, if this is an update of an existing case study)</i>		13 December 2019	
Web link <i>(of the case study or lead organization if available for more information)</i>	https://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:7506/SITR_vol5_fullset_web.pdf#page=179		

Geographical Information

Country <i>(where site(s) or activities described in the case study are located – can be multiple, or even “global”)</i>									
India									
Location(s) <i>(within the country or countries – leave blank if specific location(s) cannot be identified)</i>									
Zunheboto, Nagaland									
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link <i>(if location is identified)</i>									
https://www.google.com/maps/place/25%C2%B050'00.0%22N+94%C2%B031'00.0%22E/@25.8333333,94.514478,10z/									
Ecosystem(s)									
Forest	x	Grassland		Agricultural	x	In-land water		Coastal	
Dryland		Mountain	x	Urban/peri-urban		Other (Please specify)			
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area									
The state of Nagaland in India, which is a part of both the Indo-Burma and Himalaya biodiversity hotspots, has a forest cover of 12,486 km ² that accounts for 75.31% of the state’s total geographical area. It also supports remarkable floral and faunal diversity with high levels of endemism. Naga tribes who inhabit Nagaland follow customary laws and procedures, and their customary rights are protected under Article 371 A of the Constitution of India. These customary laws are plural in nature and differ from tribe to tribe and village to village.									
Description of human-nature interactions in the area									
As per the customary rights, the majority of natural habitats are owned and managed by individuals and clans overseen by village and district councils and other traditional institutions. But, in the absence of alternative livelihood options, most of the economic activity in the villages is based upon utilization of natural resources leading to over exploitation of forest resources. Wildlife hunting has always been a way of life for the Naga tribes, but rampant and unregulated hunting has seriously depleted wildlife populations. Nevertheless, traditional conservation practices help protect biodiversity.									

Contents

Status (“ongoing” or “completed”)	Completed	Period (MM/YY to MM/YY)	
<i>Rationale (why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed)</i>			
The motivations for declaring the Community-Conserved Areas (CCA) appear to be multiple—foremost being concern for forest degradation, followed by declining numbers of key wildlife species due to hunting and water scarcity. However, CCAs face numerous challenges in their creation, effectiveness and sustainability and require sustained efforts for their conservation. This case study highlights the importance of Community-Conserved Areas (CCAs) in the socio-ecological production landscape (SEPL) of Nagaland in India.			
<i>Objectives (goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study)</i>			
A pilot scale project was initiated in the three villages of Sukhai, Kivikhu and Ghukhuyi in Zunheboto district of Nagaland, which aimed at creating and linking Community-Conserved Areas across the landscape and supporting conservation through livelihood creation. The model adopted aimed at strengthening the resilience of these mountain communities and their forests by rejuvenating traditional conservation practices and providing supplementary livelihoods.			
<i>Activities and/or practices employed</i>			
Activities included compiling information on Indigenous Ecological Knowledge (IEK), developing long-term ecological monitoring mechanisms, motivation and sensitization on landscape conservation and capacity building of the community members in biodiversity identification, documentation and monitoring, as well as promoting ecotourism as a livelihood option.			
<i>Results</i>			
Today, the project has yielded positive results in terms of sustainable use of biological resources by adopting long-term sustainability, enhanced governance and effective conservation of SEPLs. Around 222 species of birds and 200 species of butterflies have been documented and protected by declaring 939 hectares as CCAs and banning hunting and destructive fishing across the remaining landscape of forests and rivers (total area being 3,751 hectares).			
<i>Lessons learned (factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities)</i>			
The positive impacts of the project activities were evident at the end of the project as communities reported increased protection of natural resources after the formation of a joint CCA and improvement in management of common resources of SEPLs. The elders were satisfied with the documentation of their indigenous knowledge in the People’s Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) while the youth, women’s groups and the marginalized members of the community reported increased household income due to ecotourism.			
<i>Key messages</i>			
Up-scaling of activities initiated by the communities will involve the formalization and mainstreaming of a network of CCAs in the State which are at par with India’s Protected Area (PA) network in conjunction with the Nagaland Government and Forest Department. This will also require technique, finance and institutional support to encourage and sustain the practice of CCA formation and sustainable management. The government needs to provide the policy, technology and the funding needed to allow these conservation groups to perform their role uninterrupted.			
<i>Relationship to other IPSI activities (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. 5.			
<i>Funding (any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study)</i>			
The authors thank Conservation International (CI) Japan for supporting the project via a GEF-Satoyama grant.			

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.

	■	■			●			