

IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

Basic Information

Title of case study			
Protecting Biodiversity in The Philippines: A Community-Based Sustainable Approach to the Use of Natural Resources			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
Shumei International			
Other contributing organization(s) <i>(IPSI members and/or non-members)</i>			
Earth Day Network Philippines, Inc; United Nations Development Programme-Global Environment Finance (UNDP-GEF); Local Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR); University of Rizal, Sampaloc Campus; University of the Philippines, Diliman; National Department of Science and Technology; the Department of Trade and Industry			
Author(s) and affiliation(s)			
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Format of case study	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords			
Ecological Agriculture, Indigenous Knowledge and Practices, Biodiversity Conservation, Community Development			
Date of submission		July 17, 2019	
Web link <i>(of the case study or lead organization if available for more information)</i>		www.shumei-international.org	

Geographical Information

Country							
Philippines							
Location(s)							
Daraitan, Tanay, Rizal Province							
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link							
https://www.google.com/maps/place/Daraitan,+Tanay,+Rizal,+Philippines/@14.6166661,121.3824904,11z/							
Ecosystem(s)							
Forest	X	Grassland		Agricultural	X	In-land water	
Dryland		Mountain	X	Urban/peri-urban		Other <i>(Please specify)</i>	
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area <i>(within 50 words)</i>							
The Sierra Mountains have the last remaining rainforest areas in the Philippines, considered a biodiversity hotspot. The surrounding area consists of several watershed areas that support agriculture, irrigation systems and power plants. Social inequalities impact indigenous people, fishing communities, women and the informal sector the most.							
Description of human-nature interactions in the area							
The local communities are adversely affected by environmental degradation and deforestation due to slash and burn agriculture practices, illegal logging and the contamination of water tables due to overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Small-scale farmers sell their produce unprocessed, immediately after harvest, which puts them at risk for low prices or food loss.							

Contents

Status (<i>"ongoing" or "completed"</i>)	Completed	Period (<i>MM/YY to MM/YY</i>)	06/2016 – 12/2018
Rationale (<i>why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed</i>)			
<p>While the Philippines is abundant in natural resources, environmental assets remain unavailable to impoverished communities due to exclusion, insecure land tenure, lack of access to technologies; or resource degradation. Agricultural productivity, a main source of income, is negatively affected due to soil erosion and poor water and soil quality.</p>			
Objectives (<i>goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study</i>)			
<p>The program objective is to improve the livelihoods of small-scale farmers and indigenous communities in the Philippines through Natural Agriculture. The project aimed to protect the rich biodiversity of the Sierra Madre mountain range by improving the natural cultivation of indigenous roselle crops and to increase incomes by processing harvests.</p>			
Activities and/or practices employed			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced ecological farming techniques to indigenous communities to cultivate local crops without chemical additives • Provided technical assistance and training workshops on processing and packaging products • Constructed a processing center and developed distribution chain for products • Hosted the Annual Harvest Festival where farmers were able to sell agriculture and processed byproducts 			
Results			
<p>More than 30 Sucatan Dumagat community members were trained in the Natural Agriculture approach, more than 6,500 roselle seedlings planted and 9 hectares cultivated. The roselle calyx was utilized to create traditional byproducts, such as tea and jam, which contributed to poverty reduction, health benefits and food security.</p>			
Lessons learned (<i>factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities</i>)			
<p>Through marketing workshops community members learned how to add value to their natural resources, as well as the importance of packaging for their processed products. Crop yields were impacted by unpredictable weather and climate change.</p>			
Key messages			
<p>It is critical to empower local communities and indigenous people with income generating skills that can both preserve their regional biodiversity while supporting poverty reduction. This project provided opportunities for communities to honor their traditional knowledge through a multi-stakeholder partnership.</p>			
Relationship to other IPSI activities (<i>if the case study is related to any other IPSI collaborative activities, case studies, etc.</i>)			
N/A			
Funding (<i>any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study</i>)			
<p>Shumei International provided financial and capacity building assistance, with support of the United Nations Development Programme-Global Environment Finance and the local Department of Environment and Natural Resources.</p>			

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.

●	●	■	■	■	■	■	■	
■		●	■		●	■	●	