

# Summary Report

## Public Forum of the Fourth Global Conference of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI-4)

*“Implementing the IPSI Strategy for the Benefit of Biodiversity and Human Well-being: Challenges and Opportunities for SEPLS from Local Perspectives”*



13-14, September, 2013

Fukui International Activities Plaza, Fukui, Japan

Organized by: IPSI Secretariat

Hosted by: Fukui Prefecture

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## OVERVIEW OF THE IPSI-4 PUBLIC FORUM

Starting in the afternoon of 13 September 2013 and concluding in the morning of 14 September 2013, the IPSI-4 Public Forum was held under the theme “Challenges and opportunities for socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) from local perspectives”.

The Public Forum aims to (1) strengthen collaboration and synergies among IPSI members and other relevant initiatives and programs, and (2) enhance understanding and raise awareness of the importance of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS). In consideration of this two-fold purpose, 143 people from IPSI member organizations and interested public gathered and actively engaged in the discussion.

This year’s Public Forum was unique in that the many participants had experienced Fukui’s satoyama and satoumi beforehand through the SATOYAMA STAY which was organized by the local host, Fukui Prefecture as well as the field excursion that took place on the day before.

Benefitted by these events, the focus was put on “local perspective” for the successful management of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS). The Public Forum was also envisioned to result in a deeper shared understanding of the SEPLS concept and the importance of such landscapes and seascapes for realizing society in harmony with nature.

### Opening

Public Forum co-chairs Ms. Yoko Watanabe (Program Manager and Senior Biodiversity Specialist, Secretariat of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF)) and Dr. Wanja Nyingi (Coordinator, Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Group) guided the proceedings smoothly, starting with opening remarks by Mr. Kazuaki Hoshino (Director-General, Nature Conservation Bureau (Ministry of the Environment, Japan), who introduced the development of the partnership since the launch of IPSI in October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan as well as its significance leading forwards to CBD COP12 to be held in 2014.

### Plenary Presentations

During the plenary session, a presentation on local experiences and lessons from satoyama and satoumi in Fukui Prefecture was delivered by Mr. Hiroaki Sekioka (Director, Tsuruga Office, Environmental Assessment Center Co. LTD). This was followed by presentations from representatives of five IPSI member organizations from various parts of the world.

- Dr. Ykhanbai Hijaba (Environmental and Development Association “JASIL”)
- Mr. Russell Kokubun (Hawaii State Department of Agriculture)
- Mr. Seth Appiah-kubi (A Rocha Ghana)
- Mr. Alejandro Argumedo (Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (ANDES))
- Dr. Maurizio Ferrari (Forest Peoples Programme)

### Group Discussion

To continue discussions based on what was introduced during these presentations and to share participants’ own experiences, participants were separated into five working groups. Considering three core aspects of SEPLS (economic, ecological, sociological), three corresponding questions were provided to set the stage for discussion. Under each topic, important insights into successful SEPLS management at the local level were discussed in terms of opportunities, challenges, and lesson learned and future actions.

#### 1) Economic benefits at the local level

What can be done to enhance economic benefits at the local level from sustainable production in SEPLS?

## 2) Integrated management of SEPLS

How can integrated management of mosaic systems in SEPLS be promoted at the local level?

## 3) Stakeholder involvement

How can effective and meaningful stakeholder involvement at the local level be promoted for SEPLS activities?

## Outcome of the discussion

During the closing plenary on the second day, the outcomes of the group discussions were presented by volunteers from each group. After the active discussion, the co-chairs summarized the discussions by highlighting major points that were addressed during the two-day forum:

Challenges highlighted include:

- Lack of capacities;
- Inappropriate policies and legislation;
- Ineffective collaboration between different stakeholders at all levels;
- Lack of awareness;
- Insufficient financial incentives.

Actions that can be taken in IPSI:

- Strengthening the leadership capacity of communities and governments;
- Enhancing economic benefits, including through branding, certification and ecotourism;
- Improving legislative conditions such as those surrounding land tenure issues;
- Improving enabling conditions, especially towards the initiation of activities on the ground (human, financial, and political conditions);
- Focusing efforts on fully reaching out to both women and younger generations;
- Improving participatory and bottom-up approaches;
- Multi-sector involvement;
- Collecting and sharing best practices.

## Closing

The Public Forum was closed with the remarks by Mr. Kazu Takemoto (Director, IPSI Secretariat) who emphasized the uniqueness of the IPSI-4 Public Forum, which was the first step along a roadmap towards the implementation of the Plan of Action, and which benefited from the experiences participants gathered during the excursion prior to the Public Forum.



## IPSI-4 Public Forum

<b>Theme</b>	“Challenges and opportunities for socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) from local perspectives”.
<b>Date</b>	Afternoon, 13 & Morning, 14 September, 2013
<b>Venue</b>	Fukui International Activities Plaza, Fukui, Japan
<b>Organizer</b>	IPSI Secretariat
<b>Local host</b>	Fukui Prefecture
<b>Co-chairs</b>	Yoko Watanabe (Global Environment Facility Secretariat) Wanja Dorothy Nyangi (Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team)
<b>Number of participants</b>	143

## Programme

DAY 1	
Plenary Session 1	
13:30 – 13:40	<b>Opening Remarks</b> Kazuaki Hoshino (Director-General, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan)
13:40 – 14:10	<b>Presentation on local experiences and lessons from satoyama/satoumi in Fukui Prefecture, Japan</b> Hiroaki Sekioka (Director, Tsuruga Office, Environmental Assessment Center Co. LTD)
14:10 – 15:30	<b>Sharing local experiences and lessons in managing SEPLS</b> (1) Ykhanbai Hijaba (Environmental and Development Association “JASIL”) (2) Russell Kokubun (Hawaii State Department of Agriculture) (3) Seth Appiah-kubi (A Rocha Ghana) (4) Alejandro Argumedo (Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (ANDES)) (5) Maurizio Ferrari (Forest Peoples Programme) • Discussion and Q & A
15:30 – 15:45	<b>Introduction to Public Forum small group discussions</b> Kaoru Ichikawa and Robert Blasiak (IPSI Secretariat)
15:45 – 16:00	Group Photo and Coffee Break
Group Session 1	
16:00 – 17:00	<b>Breakout into small group discussions</b>
DAY 2	
Plenary Session 2	
9:00 – 9:15	<b>Reflections from the first day and guidance for continued group discussion</b>
Group Session 2	
9:15 – 10:30	<b>Small group discussions (cont’d)</b>
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee Break
Plenary Session 3	
11:00 – 12:00	<b>Short presentations from each group and Q &amp; A</b>
12:00 – 12:30	<b>Wrap-up of the small group discussions</b>
12:30	<b>Closing of Public Forum</b> Kazu Takemoto (Director, IPSI Secretariat)

## OPENING REMARKS

Mr. Kazuaki Hoshino (Director-General, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan) started his remarks by giving a brief history of the Satoyama Initiative. He noted that the fourth global conference of IPSI was being held in Fukui Prefecture, which is very active in making efforts to conserve satoyama and satoumi. He then mentioned various important international events in relation to the Satoyama Initiative, in which the Ministry of the Environment of Japan has also been involved and which it is going to contribute to in the future, namely Rio+20 in Brazil and the IUCN World Conservation Conference in the Republic of Korea in 2012, the upcoming Asia Parks Congress to be held in Japan in November 2013, and CDB COP12 to be held in the Republic of Korea in 2014. He stressed that the efforts to create societies in harmony with nature will be further enhanced by learning and sharing experiences on these occasions. Mr. Hoshino concluded his remarks by wishing the participants a fruitful and engaging forum.



## PLENARY SESSION: PRESENTATIONS ON LOCAL EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS IN MANAGING SEPLS

### Experiences and lessons from satoyama and satoumi in Fukui Prefecture, Japan

**Mr. Hiroaki Sekioka (Director, Tsuruga Office, Environmental Assessment Center Co. LTD)**

#### *“Fukui’s Satoyama”*

Mr. Sekioka, an environmental conservation consultant, began his presentation by showing an old photo of a rural area in Hiroshima where he grew up. During the period of rapid economic growth, he witnessed the rapid changes to the rich natural environment in the satoyama landscapes.

Then he described the similar situation that had occurred in Fukui, where he has been living for 15 years and supporting various conservation activities. Although extensive satoyama landscapes are still widespread and provide habitats to many endangered species and indigenous species, they have undergone substantial changes over the past few decades. To improve the efficiency of agricultural production, small paddy fields were merged into bigger plots, and irrigation ditches were reconstructed using concrete, which led to the degradation of habitats for aquatic species. In Mikata-goko (five lakes of Mikata), a Ramsar site, although traditional fishery and food culture still remains, the fishery industry is in decline due to a decrease in the number of fisherman and a shift in diets. The environment has been degraded due to the construction of artificial embankments. An aging population has been another driver of change in agricultural landscapes. In one specific example, Mr. Sekioka pointed out that the reason for the dramatic decrease in the population of Oriental Storks was usage



of pesticides that kill small insects. Pesticides also had negative impacts on Hasu (*Opsarichthys uncirostris uncirostris*), a native cyprinoid fish, which used to be abundant in Mikata-goko, but has not been observed for the past decade.

Mr. Sekioka then introduced various efforts he has been involved in as a professional consultant or as a citizen to restore the nature in satoyama and satoumi. In Mikata-goko, the Nature Restoration Committee was established by local people and the government, and with the involvement of a variety of different stakeholders. Over the course of extended discussions, the committee reached a consensus on the vision for the project and set up three themes and twenty targets. One of these activities is the restoration of healthy lakes that Shijimi (common fresh water clam) can be collected at the same level as in the past. Another activity is the creation of fish-ways, to help fish return to the rice fields. There had been conflicts between fishermen and the agricultural sector regarding the use of water, but the restoration project is now fostering a common awareness of the necessity to pass on the bounty of satoyama to future generations. Education and outreach activities at elementary schools include painting pictures of Satoyama, and have contributed to an increasing awareness and support for satoyama and satoumi. In Awara City, the Morimachi project is inviting people from outside the area to share their experiences with agriculture.

Mr. Sekioka then described the key for successful management of satoyama and satoumi from his experience, which is the regeneration of the “circle” of people involved in satoyama. Not only the members of the traditional community, but also citizen groups, researchers and people from other areas should be involved. He insisted that building trust among different stakeholders is important in order for such a circle to function well. He concluded his presentation by stating that the bright future of satoyama should be with the laughter of children and he would like to make every effort to pass on the bounty of satoyama to the next generation.

## IPSI members’ experiences and lessons in managing SEPLS around the world

### 1) Dr. Hijaba Ykhanbai (Director, Environment and Development Association “JASIL”)

#### *“Community-based sustainable management of pastoral ecosystems of Mongolia”*

Dr. Ykhanbai began his presentation by mentioning that the pastoral ecosystem is a major SEPL in Mongolia and that pastoral agriculture is a way of life for Mongolians and a way of protecting the environment. He first introduced the three faces of “community” in Mongolia’s pastoral landscapes. The community consists of private households, each of which is an economical unit. It also consists of a social unit (the neighboring families), as well as an ecological unit (“Neg nutgiinkhan”- a people who are living in the same type of ecosystem).



He then described the importance of community-based pasture management in which local people manage resources in a joint manner. He also mentioned that the physical boundaries depend on the features of the resources and ecosystems and are defined by the local communities. Dr. Ykhanbai then described important points for successful community-based pasture management in Mongolia. To improve ecological aspects, efforts are being undertaken to protect endangered species and assess pasture carrying capacities. In terms of economic aspects, sustainable livelihoods are important, which requires improved technology such as ICT. Co-management and equal participation, including women’s participation, is important from a social perspective. He also mentioned the importance of tradition and policy support, for example, to allocate natural resources to local

communities. In conclusion, he described Mongolian SEPLs as ecosystem management based on people living in one locality joined together (“neg nutgiikhan” or “neg usniikhan”) for ecosystem management.

## 2) Mr. Russell Kokubun (Chairperson, Hawaii State Department of Agriculture)

### *“Hawai’i 2050 and Ahupua`a”*

In the beginning of his presentation, Mr. Kokubun described the development of the “Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Plan”. Since Hawaii is an island state in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, people have become increasingly aware of the limited nature of their natural resources and the importance of sustainable practices. Mr. Kokubun was involved in the development of the “Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Plan”, which was created as a means to guide the state towards the “triple bottom line”, a balance of economic, community and environmental goals. The creation of the document involved thousands of Hawaii’s residents as well as stakeholders from government, business, environmental, labor and other organizations. Among other things, Mr. Kokubun introduced the definition of sustainability that served as the foundation of Hawaii 2050, and the five goals, which were identified to achieve that definition of sustainability.



Mr. Kokubun then spoke about the key aspect of the Hawaii 2050 plan that shares a direct tie to the Satoyama Initiative, namely the concept of ahupua`a. The plan committed to the integration of the values and principles of the traditional Kanaka Maoli (Native Hawaiian) concept of the ahupua`a resource and behavioral management system as a philosophical basis for a sustainable Hawaii. Ahupua`a is a land division system that stretches from the mountains down to the ocean to include the near-shore environment and the ocean. Kanaka Maoli understood that each of these systems was interconnected and that changes in any one of these zones could reverberate and cause changes in surrounding zones.

He concluded his presentation with a Hawaiian proverb translated by the well-respected Hawaiian practitioner, Mary Kawena Pukui, which fits well with the efforts of IPSI, “‘A’ohe hana nui ke alu ‘ia (No task is too big when done by all)”.

## 3) Mr. Seth K. Appiah-kubi (National Director, A Rocha Ghana)

### *“A Rocha Ghana: Working with communities to restore SEPLS”*

Mr. Seth Appiah-kubi started his presentation by introducing A Rocha Ghana, which has been active for 13 years and has supported more than 100 communities all over Ghana. Mr. Appiah-kubi then introduced some of the conservation initiatives being undertaken by A Rocha Ghana. Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA) was collaborative initiative by the Government of Ghana started in 2000. Using this scheme, A Rocha Ghana has been working with communities to conserve natural resources in various ecosystems, including forests, lakes and coastal areas. By following the CREMA cycle, which includes a baseline survey, establishment of necessary institutions such as a governance structure (executive committee and community resource management committee), spatial zoning, as well as development of constitutions and bylaws, the government devolves the authority to the local communities to manage their own resources. Efforts are undertaken to support alternative livelihoods, including through the improvement of processing practices for shea fruits and cassava.





Mr. Appiah-kubi then spoke about an initiative in Lake Bosumtwi, the only natural lake in Ghana. There, A Rocha Ghana is working with UNESCO's Man and Biosphere programme as well as IUCN to address the waste problem, train local communities in alternative livelihoods, among other things. He also spoke on the restoration project in the Muni-Pomadze Ramsar site, which is important for migratory birds and mangroves for spawning fish, as well as a nesting site for threatened marine turtles. Efforts are undertaken to restore the mangroves and improve the efficiency of cooking stoves to decrease the need for fuel wood from the mangroves. In conclusion, he mentioned some of the challenges and opportunities, as well as insight into successful SEPLS management, and the full involvement of relevant stakeholders.

#### **4) Mr. Alejandro Argumedo (Program Director, International Programs, Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (ANDES))**

##### ***"Back to the future: The Ayllu system of the Potato Park"***

Mr. Argumedo's presentation focused on indigenous perceptions of landscape management in the Potato Park established around 2000 in Cusco, Peru and various activities taking place to conserve biocultural diversity and improve the livelihoods of local people. Firstly, he showed the ecological and cultural diversity of Peru, but also described how the country is facing various kinds of threats, including those associated with climate change (melting glaciers, mining and oil extraction, poverty, etc.). He then explained the indigenous cosmological understanding of Ayllu, which constitutes the basis upon which the Potato Park was established. The ayllu system is formed into tri-subsystems: Auki (sacred), Salka (wild) and Runa (human or domesticated). Mr. Argumedo emphasized the importance of having a balance among these (the state of "Sumaq Qausay" (Holistic Living)).



Then Mr. Argumedo explained how this concept is being realized in the form of concrete activities in the Potato Park. In terms of biodiversity conservation, wild relatives of crops, especially the various native potato species have been conserved in the laboratory as well as in the field. Activities are being undertaken with scientists, such as mapping of changing landscapes, and assessment of climate change impacts. The park is supporting local communities to gain sustainable economic benefits from this project. He described how a variety of products have been developed using potatoes, including shampoo. Ecotourism is also being promoted, and the restaurant serves local cuisine. He also mentioned various plans for the future, including those related to food security issues, biodiversity corridors, etc.

#### **5) Dr. Maurizio Ferrari (Environmental Governance Coordinator, Forest Peoples Programme (FPP))**

##### ***"Challenges and opportunities in relation to customary sustainable use"***

Dr. Ferrari presented lessons learned regarding customary sustainable use of biological diversity through FPP's partnerships with indigenous peoples and local communities in several countries around the world. Various case studies in different landscapes and seascapes were briefly summarized, highlighting how each landscape and seascape provides a long list of natural and social benefits to the communities and each community has developed sophisticated management systems over centuries or even millennia.



Dr. Ferrari drew attention to five main challenges to effective SEPLS management based on these cases: 1) Lack of recognition and respect of customary laws, customary use and traditional knowledge; 2) External pressures on traditional lands and inadequate participation in decision-making; 3) Restrictions following establishment of protected areas; 4) Mainstream education and assimilation policies; 5) Insecure land and resource tenure. He then explained how communities are combining traditional knowledge and modern science and technologies to address these issues. Examples include documentation of customary use and law, community mapping using GIS, participatory video making, and the development of added value products. These approaches have been useful for addressing the challenges mentioned above. He lastly introduced the example of the Wapichan territory in Guyana, where the indigenous community used these approaches and developed a comprehensive territorial management plan (entitled “Thinking together for those coming behind us”) that includes an extensive area of community conserved forests.

## Discussion Session

Following the series of presentations, the co-chairs facilitated a discussion session, during which a variety of questions were raised from the floor and answered by the five IPSI member speakers.

The first question was posed by Dr. Anil Kumar (MS Swaminathan Research Foundation – Community Agrobiodiversity Center) about **important points or approaches to engage key stakeholders** in the management of SEPLS. After mentioning the necessity of collaboration with the government, private sector and other organizations for successful community management, **Dr. Ykhanbai** suggested having a co-management contract between local communities and the government to clarify and agree on responsibilities in natural resource. Suggesting the differences in interests and priorities in relation to conservation and management in each community, **Mr. Argumedo** underscored the importance of bottom-up approaches in community development project initiatives. In terms of the relationship with government, **Mr. Appiah-kubi** recommended involving communities and building up good relationships from the early stages of the project. He said that by doing so, the government would come along when it comes to the implementation stage. Focusing on the example in Hawaii, **Mr. Kokubun** explained that the community would always be the initiator and driver of actions.

In response to a question regarding **conflicts over the boundaries of protected areas**, **Dr. Ferrari** introduced a case in Thailand (Ob Luang National Park) which has evolved over more than 10 years from a stage characterized by severe conflict between local communities and the park authorities to a stage of collaborative management in which there is agreement between them on the demarcation and use of the land and natural resources. He described how the community started mapping activities to demonstrate their sustainable management practices, and used the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas and repeated interactions with the authorities to reach consensus and a collaborative way forward to benefit both people and nature.



Then Dr. Ferrari touched upon the question of the **lack of respect by governments for customary laws**. In this site, as a result of documentation of customary use, mapping activities and fruitful interaction with relevant authorities and stakeholders, the local rules in each community were recognized as valid by the authorities. **Mr. Appiah-kubi**, on the other hand, mentioned the difficulty of maintaining traditional rules and practices (e.g. taboo days for visiting the lake) because of modernization, although they are also important in Africa for responsible use of natural resources.

There was also a question regarding the **relationship between traditional knowledge and modern science**. **Dr. Ferrari** explained that it is proving challenging to integrate the two on a conceptual level (this issue is being addressed by the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services – IPBES), but there are opportunities in practice. He raised an example in which the creation of maps is being undertaken by combining the use of local knowledge of elders and the use of high-tech equipment such as smartphones and GIS. **Mr. Argumedo** said that by linking science and traditional knowledge, more opportunities can be created for innovative activities, which will contribute to the economy as well. He also emphasized the importance of recognition of cultural rights.

**Mr. Kokubun** responded to a **question on food security**, which he said was crucial, and underscored the importance of self-reliance in order for communities to become more independent.

In response to a question on the **continuation of community-based initiatives** for conservation and sustainable use in SEPLS, **Mr. Appiah-kubi** stressed that NGOs should continue to be advocates and facilitators for local communities. **Dr. Ykhanbai** said that until community-based management starts to produce benefits, support from the government and enterprise will be necessary at the first stage.

## GROUP SESSION: SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS

At the end of the first plenary session, an introduction to the small group discussions was presented by Dr. Kaoru Ichikawa and Mr. Robert Blasiak, both of the IPSI Secretariat. The purpose of the Public Forum was explained, namely to “**Identify key points for successful SEPLS management at the local level**”. Participants were suggested to do so by discussing and developing responses to the following four points:

- 1) Opportunities
- 2) Challenges
- 3) Lessons learned
- 4) Future actions

In consideration of the three core components of SEPLS (social, ecological, economic), three questions were provided to set the stage for the small group discussions. To collect both a diversity of opinions and knowledge, while also ensuring more in-depth discussion of some issues, all groups were asked to address the third question, and the facilitators of each group also decided on one of the two additional questions to discuss.



1) Economic benefits at the local level (Groups 1 and 5)

What can be done to enhance economic benefits at the local level from sustainable production in SEPLS?

2) Integrated management of SEPLS (Groups 2, 3 and 4)

How can integrated management of mosaic systems in SEPLS be promoted at the local level?

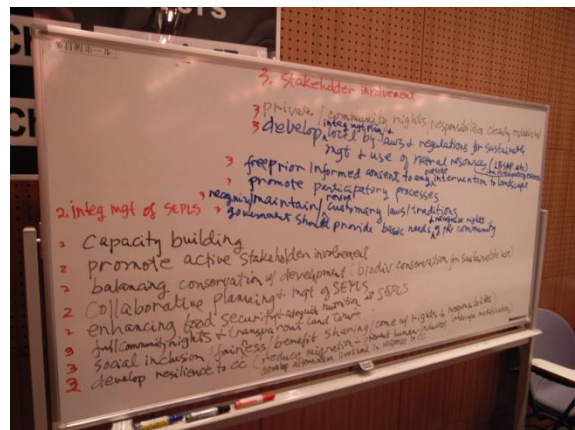
3) Stakeholder involvement (All groups)

How can effective and meaningful stakeholder involvement at the local level be promoted for SEPLS activities?

During the discussions, participants shared their own experiences with the management of SEPLS at the local level, and also drew on the experiences that many participants had during the Satoyama Stay and excursion held prior to the Public Forum. To ensure fruitful discussions as well as the recording of all key points of discussion, the Secretariat arranged for facilitators and rapporteurs to join each group. The table below lists these key resource persons, all of whom are also representatives of IPSI member organizations.

**Facilitators and rapporteurs of group discussion**

Group 1	Facilitator: John Leigh & Inocencio Buot	Rapporteur: Harumi Akiba
Group 2	Facilitator: Atsuhiro Yoshinaka	Rapporteur: Jayant Sarnaik
Group 3	Facilitator: Krishna Chandra Paudel	Rapporteur: Ken Kakesako
Group 4	Facilitator: Anil Kumar & Jo Mulongoy	Rapporteur: Harumi Komura
Group 5	Facilitator: Maurizio Ferrari	Rapporteur: Jady Smith



## PLENARY SESSION: GROUP PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

During the plenary session on the second day, outcomes of the discussions were presented by the volunteers from each group.

### Group 2, 3 & 4: Enhancing economic benefits at local level while promoting SEPLS

#### Group 2 (Presenter: Mr. Seth Appiah-Kubi)

##### Key challenges

- To secure buy-in from local communities
- Rural areas economically unattractive (migration to urban areas)
- Economic growth is decoupled from ecological sustainability
- Existing legislation is insufficient for adoption of SEPLS
- Poor capacity at community level hinders equal distribution of benefits
- Managing expectations at community level about potential economic benefits through sustainable resource use / restricted access to resources

##### Opportunities

- Eco-tourism
- Cultural merchandise
- Certification, NTFP collection
- Payments from ecosystem services
- Avoiding economic loss through building climate resilient landscapes
- Capacity building in use of market intelligence and related skills
- Wildlife-human conflicts: economic opportunity

##### Lessons learned

- No one-size-fits-all solution
- Cultural, social, physical differences
- Regional approach
- Participatory, gender-balanced multi-stakeholder engagement
- Inter-sectoral approach; community-local-national-regional
- Share examples more widely
- Positive incentives /compensation to the local communities
- Generate benefits at earlier stage
- Need to highlight the role of SEPLS in food security and creating sustenance value

##### Future action/strategies for implementation

- Involvement of traditional community leadership will enhance community acceptance
- Induct community members into management of economic activities
- Convince governments in adoption and implementation of SEPLS
- Promote SEPLS as alternate economic model
- Comprehensive and highly effective communication of SEPLS is critical for its wider uptake
- Capacity building of local communities is backbone of success of economic model based on SEPLS
- Adaptation of SEPLS approach to suit local needs will avoid disappointment and failure

#### Group 3 (Presenter: Mr. Harold Chisale)

##### Key challenges

- Climate change
- Biological resources and its diversification in targeted SEPLS is becoming scarce
- Poverty and food Insecurity
- Population growth, which creates pressure on resources
- People's perspectives such as gender and general human issues leading to urbanisation
- Lack of cooperation and coordination among community groups.
- Limited awareness by consumers about the effects of certain production processes on biodiversity thus only interested in



final product.

- Limited/no financial incentives to SEPLS products for restaurants/stores to move towards more satoyama-friendly practices.
- Increased demand for non-SEPLS products resulting in resource destruction.
- The role of middle men in the market chain is increasing product price and creating bad impressions
- Status of the environment in the targeted SEPLS i.e. land quality, different species, different agricultural use of the land, water quality has deteriorated
- Lack of knowledge on value addition to the resources.
- Globalization: large scale agricultural systems destroying local ecosystems
- High cost of organic farming and produce makes it unavailable to lower income households.
- Political commitment to support the people in the sites.
- Lack of benefit-sharing mechanism
- Job creation and livelihood opportunities in SEPLS
- Changing people's mindset about SEPLS

#### Opportunities

- Taking advantage of the existing natural resources for ecotourism.
- Value addition to products
- Business success can lead to the development of other industries such as banks for loans, etc.
- Engaging the community will provide a basis for continued future development (participatory management of biological resources)
- Higher yields for farmers if they pursue activities that attract popular chefs, who use local ingredients that will lead to greater education about satoyama.
- Improving the living standards of rural areas through e.g. rural electrification
- Increase awareness about SEPLS to the public and decision-makers through media campaigns.
- Recognition of ecological values of SEPLS specialisation
- Product diversification to penetrate the market
- Developing incentives on satoyama by providing points on product purchase
- Limited SEPLS create an opportunity for high demand of the products and hence economic benefits
- Availability of the space in the SEPLS sites provides the opportunity to share ecological values of these resources
- Knowledge transfer by elderly people

#### Lessons Learned

- Collective voice of the communities brings greater impact for SEPLS, i.e. groups in different countries, e.g. Japan, India, Malawi, etc.
- Rural electrification, i.e. Japan and other countries improving rural livelihoods
- Eco-tourism as a means to benefit SEPLS
- Involvement of institutions in the management of SEPLS, i.e. education
- Public awareness has been a best tool for civic education of communities in SEPLS
- Identification of the value of SEPLS by intervention through investments providing viable options, for example increased employment
- Insured benefits and safety nets

#### Future Actions

- Identification of SEPLS sites in each country
- Recognition of these sites at both local and global level
- Conduct extensive campaigns from the grass-roots level through education, which will add value
- Identify and document the local resources and traditional knowledge in the SEPLS for value addition
- Create conducive environment in satoyama sites according to the needs at both levels by providing for basic needs, i.e. rural electrification and water, product diversification, information, investments and financing.
- Coordination on land distribution in SEPLS sites (community planning)
- Engage the communities in satoyama activities
- Marketing of resources at the local and global level
- Explore opportunities for investments
- Insurance of the products for security
- Need for a framework that can better identify challenges as regards to SEPLS

#### Future Options

- Minimise the gap between the local communities and decision-makers through campaigns and awareness-raising activities
- Community mobilisation to allow SEPLS to speak in one voice to influence the political environment
- Governance (participatory, multi-stakeholder approach)

## **Group 4 (Presenter: Ms. Aya Mizumura)**

### **[Challenges/Opportunities ...Market/Product Development]**

#### Lessons Learned

- Attraction for Organic “Satoyama” Products
- Local livelihoods being lost
- Traditional knowledge and intellectual property rights need protection
- Fair Trade opportunities exist
- Need more consumer-level awareness
- Need for input

#### Possible Plan of Actions

- Branding through certification
- Value addition and creation of markets
- Marketing through producer groups/ cooperatives
- Creation of special space for traditional products
- Minimum support price
- Community-level market information center

### **[Challenges/Opportunities ... Enabling Policy Environment]**

#### Lessons Learned

- Leadership role of governments invisible
- Product development and input production subsidies need to be attractive
- Influence of international trade related issues on local production
- Legal entitlements required (e.g. Right to food Act in India)
- Access to credit

#### Possible Plan of Actions

- Network of champions from government/private sectors
- Matching grant facility
- Minimum support price
- Insurance mechanisms

### **[Challenges/Opportunities ... Sustainable Production Constraints/Gaps]**

#### Lessons Learned

- Tangible returns to communities must be evident
- Rapid loss of “Basic Commons”, resource base and “Farmers from farming”
- Cost of organic inputs production is high
- Lack of access and transfer to eco-friendly technologies and international markets,
- Per capita small land holding
- Conservation of biodiversity
- High land prices
- Food habits and lifestyle change

#### Possible Plan of Actions

- Long term policy support
- Protection of local culture
- Provision of appropriate technologies
- Monitoring mechanisms
- Land zoning system
- Recognition of customary rights and tenure security

### **[Challenges/Opportunities ... Awareness on Multiple Benefits of Local Heritage, Diversity and Products]**

#### Lessons Learned

- Confidence of civil society needs to be built on direct and indirect benefits
- Nutritional, health, local food, income, job security benefits are high

#### Possible Plan of Actions

- Appropriate school level curriculum
- Community-level incentives for landscape protection
- Community-level gene banks for varieties and breeds

### **[Challenges/Opportunities ... Linking Science and Technologies]**

#### Lessons Learned

- Right tools, knowledge, innovations lacking
- Baseline information on biodiversity
- Ecosystem services and traditional knowledge/practices lacking

- Public financing for research
- Possible Plan of Actions
- More scientific publications
  - Sui-Generis protection mechanisms

## Comments from the floor

Following the presentations of the small group discussion outcomes, the co-chairs facilitated a short discussion session, during which a comment was made from the floor about how the adoption of technologies and science into product development is slow in developing countries. Therefore, there is a need for appropriate strategies for effective technology transfer from developed to developing countries.

## Groups 1 and 5 Topic: Integrated management and stakeholder involvement:

### Group 1 (Presenter: Prof. Kranjic-Berisavljevic)

#### Q. How can integrated management of mosaic systems in SEPLS be promoted at the local level?

- Capacity building
- Promote active stakeholder involvement
- Balancing conservation with development (biodiversity conservation for sustainable use)
- Collaborative planning and management of SEPLS
- Enhancing food security and adequate nutrition from SEPLS
- Develop management plan and local bylaws, regulation for sustainable management, and use of natural resources in a participatory manner (LBSAPs, etc.)

#### Q. How can effective and meaningful stakeholder involvement at the local level be promoted for SEPLS activities?

- Full community rights and transparent land tenure
- Social inclusion, fairness and benefit sharing (come with rights and reintegrated responsibility)
- Develop resilience to climate change (reduce migration and prevent human-induced landscape modification, and development of alternative livelihoods in response to climate change)
- Private/community rights/responsibilities clearly established
- Free prior informed consent to any outside intervention to landscape
- Promote participatory processes
- Recognize and maintain native customary laws/traditions
- Government should provide basic needs and recognize rights of community
- Create socio-ecological bio-corridors to integrate the elements of the landscape mosaic

#### Opportunities

- Dietary diversity
- Environmental education (family/school/community)
- Promote use of local languages
- Promote traditional culture
- Enhancing cultural landscape
- Promote SEPLS instead of protected areas
- Empower local public
- Gender/youth
- Community forestry (energy use and carbon sequestration)
- Customary land use

#### Key challenges

- Resistance of local community to change
- Educational systems
- Choice of technology (focus on intermediate technology)
- Participatory policy development
- Land rights
- Threats from genetically modified organisms



- Sectoral administrative system
- Facilitate bottom-up approach
- Balancing conservation and development in harmony with nature
- Disaster prevention, responses and adaptation
- Development of community enterprises
- Avoid migration by providing alternative livelihoods
- Appropriate and timely use of local funds, if available

#### Lessons Learned

- Education: start young
- Better diet (balanced nutrition)
- Focus on long-term sustainable use of resources
- Promote and maintain local languages, tradition and heritage
- Promote agro-diversity
- Promote participatory processes
- Bottom-up approach of policy development

#### Future Actions

- Promote autonomy
- Provide access for local people to protected areas “new paradigm”
- Establish platform for fair dialogues with local people – develop guidelines
- Support development of participatory local LBSAP (Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan)
- Develop monitoring schemes and indicators for integrated landscape management
- Make use of facilitators in enhancing dialogues between government and local people
- Improved communication (vertical/horizontal)
- Appropriate financial management

### Group 5 (Presenter: Ms. Ikuko Matsumoto)

#### Key challenges

- Lack of cross-sectoral collaboration - more so at the local level
- Lack of capacity including human resources
- SEPLS scale/unit - administrative/ecological boundary
- Lack of trust/coordination inter/intra communities – historical, cultural, racial, ethnic, resource conflicts
- Lack of political will, political interference, short political timeframe
- Not enough good practices and it takes time for these to be recognized
- Traditional rights and resource ownership not recognized



#### Opportunities

- Sectoral collaboration with other groups
- Human resource development - knowledge and capacity
- Individual champions – to promote good practices
- Existence of traditional value and knowledge, customary sustainable use
- Promote ecosystem-based management at the local level
- Political will and commitment → further policy development, political support
- Education for children including community links
- Scientific/communication technologies help to develop integrated management

#### Potential Actions

- Cross sectoral collaboration for information sharing, relationship building, SEPLS integrated management through relevant platform for stakeholders engagement such as dialogues, workshops and community exchanges
- Widening a network – reaching out to private sector and others
- Information sharing, education for children, interact more with children
- Defining all values of SEPLS (monetary and non-monetary)
- Certification and branding for relevant SEPLS products
- Explore legal support for international recognition of community rights – responsibility of stakeholders
- Support fundraising for local groups and others

## Comments from the floor

After all the group presentations, a question was raised by **Mr. Appiah-kubi** regarding a point on access to protected areas, which was mentioned in the presentation from Group 1. This was followed by many insightful comments on management of protected areas by local communities, and a discussion of the relationship between the Satoyama Initiative and protected areas.

The Satoyama Initiative's importance for engaging in discussions beyond protected areas was reaffirmed. On the other hand, it was also suggested that the Satoyama Initiative can complement the protected area approach. Actually, the Satoyama Initiative is applicable to the IUCN protected area categories 5 (protected landscapes/seascapes) and 6 (protected areas with sustainable use of resources).

**Mr. William Kostka** (Micronesia Conservation Trust) mentioned that there is a concern that rights are sometimes abused by some communities. He also suggested the importance of participatory process in protected area was also raised.

The example of the Japanese protected area zoning system was introduced by **Mr. Naohisa Okuda** (MOEJ). Each zone has rules on the activities that are permitted and local people are constructively contributing to the management of protected areas. Recognizing the importance of nature outside of the protected area, policies to promote the involvement of local people for the conservation of these areas were also put in place.

**Dr. Ferrari** suggested that while the new paradigm discussion on protected area management has been brought up in the past (e.g. 2003 IUCN World Parks Congress, where the importance of full and effective community participation and recognition rights in all kinds of protected areas was recognized), a challenge to us is to implement it on the ground. He also expressed his thoughts that the Satoyama Initiative is relevant both inside and outside protected areas and it is a way to break down the divide between the two areas.

**Dr. Jayant Sarnaik (Applied Environmental Research Foundation)** made comments about economic benefits, stressing the importance of measuring economic benefits from production landscapes. He also said that there is a need to be really innovative in terms of promoting biodiversity.



## WRAP-UP

The co-chairs summarized the discussion by emphasizing major points that were discussed during the two-day forum:

### Challenges highlighted include:

- Lack of capacities
- Inappropriate policy and legislation
- Ineffective collaboration between different stakeholders at all levels
- Lack of awareness
- Insufficient financial incentives



### Actions that can be taken in IPSI:

- Strengthening the leadership capacity of communities and governments
- Enhancing economic benefits, including through branding, certification and ecotourism
- Improving legislative conditions such as those regarding land tenure issues
- Improving enabling conditions, especially for the initiation of activities on the ground (human, financial, and political conditions)
- Focusing efforts on fully reaching out to both women and the younger generation
- Improving participatory and bottom-up approaches
- Multi-sector involvement
- Collecting and sharing best practices

Noting that many of the above actions relate to the Plan of Action that was endorsed during the IPSI Assembly on 13 September 2013, Ms. Watanabe stressed the importance of the next steps to start implementing some of the priority actions. In addition to the topics listed above, Dr. Nyngi mentioned some of items that can be further discussed in the future, including, human-wildlife conflict and the issue of resilience in terms of climate change.

## CLOSING REMARKS

In closing, Mr. Takemoto (Director, IPSI Secretariat) shared two unique points of this Public Forum. The first point is that the Public Forum discussion took place just after the Plan of Action was endorsed at the Assembly, making it one the first step on the path towards implementation of the Plan of Action. Another unique point is that an excursion was organized prior to the Public Forum. Thanks to the generous support of the local host, participants were able to directly learn from the real on-the-ground situation in Fukui's satoyama and satoumi, which he believed enriched the two-day discussions. Mr. Takemoto then expressed his strong impression that following the three years that have passed since the partnership's launch at CBD COP 10 by 51 founding members, IPSI has now entered into a new phase of implementation. He also mentioned that this time there was a lot of local media coverage, which is important to share the partnership's experience with external players, who may be able to support IPSI activities over the long-run.



Mr. Takemoto concluded his remarks by thanking all the participants for their active participation, including the facilitators, rapporteurs and volunteer presenters from each group for taking on these important roles, and the two co-chairs for their strong leadership and support, all of which contributed to the discussions being very fruitful.