

## Summary Report

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**The Fifth Global Conference of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI-5), and IPSI events at CBD COP12**



Dates:	<b>IPSI-5:</b>	4-5 October 2014
	<b>CBD COP 12:</b>	6-17 October 2014
Venue:	Alpensia Resort, Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea	
Organized and hosted by:	IPSI Secretariat and Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea	

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## Overview

The Fifth Global Conference of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI-5) was held on Saturday, 4 October and Sunday, 5 October 2014 at the Alpensia Resort and Convention Center in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea. IPSI-5 was co-hosted by the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS), which hosts the Secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), and the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea. This marked the second time that the IPSI Global Conference was held back-to-back with a meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP), demonstrating the close connection that IPSI has to the processes and goals of the CBD. Like previous IPSI Global Conferences, IPSI-5 consisted of a meeting of the IPSI General Assembly and a Public Forum.

The IPSI General Assembly is made up of diverse IPSI member organizations, and its meeting at IPSI-5 was attended by around 65 representatives of IPSI members from all over the world. The General Assembly covered a number of items related to the operations and strategic planning of IPSI, including the endorsement of a new IPSI Charter and Operational Guidelines, two documents created through revision of the IPSI Operational Framework, which they now supersede.

The theme of the IPSI-5 Public Forum was “Furthering action in production landscapes and seascapes for sustainable development”. The event was well-attended by more than 70 participants from both IPSI members and non-members, with presentations on various activities carried out under IPSI stimulating a great deal of discussion about ideas and good practices for the revitalization and sustainable management of production landscapes and seascapes.

Because IPSI-5 was held back-to-back with the Twelfth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 12), IPSI members and supporters were also able to participate in a large number of events and forums regarding biodiversity and sustainable development, and therefore help to make a lot of contacts and raise the profile of IPSI and the Satoyama Initiative with delegates from many countries and regions around the world.

It was also determined at IPSI-5 that the next IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-6) would be held in Cambodia in 2015, and members renewed their commitment to promote the benefits of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) into the future.



Inside the IPSI-5 venue

## General Assembly

The IPSI-5 General Assembly meeting was held in the afternoon of Saturday, 4 October, with registration by 65 representatives from 46 IPSI member organizations.

The meeting opened with remarks by Dr. Kazu Takemoto, Director of UNU-IAS and Director of the IPSI Secretariat. Dr. Takemoto expressed his thanks to the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea for co-hosting IPSI-5. He also recognized that a representative of Japan's Fukui Prefecture, the host of the previous IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-4), was attending IPSI-5 as well, and thanked Fukui for its support over the years. He then pointed out that the IPSI partnership had now grown to 164 members and was also improving in quality, and then called for nominations for Chair of IPSI-5.

Dr. Dorothy Wanja Nyingi from the Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team (KENWEB) nominated Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Vice-Rector of United Nations University, and Prof. Takeuchi's nomination was accepted without objection. The floor was then handed over to Prof. Takeuchi, and the General Assembly went on to address administrative matters.



**Dr. Kazu Takemoto presents opening remarks to the IPSI-5 Assembly**



**Dr. Dorothy Wanja Nyingi nominates Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi as Chair of the IPSI-5 General Assembly**

Prof. Takeuchi began the proceedings by sharing the welcome news that the IPSI Steering Committee Chair, Professor Alfred Oteng-Yeboah of the Ghana National Biodiversity Committee had recently been named one of the recipients of the prestigious Midori Prize for Biodiversity, a testament to his long career and many contributions to biodiversity.



Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi gives opening remarks as IPSI-5 General Assembly Chair

Agenda Item 1 was the adoption of the agenda for IPSI-5, which also went unopposed. For Agenda Item 2, Reports from the Steering Committee, Prof. Oteng-Yeboah gave a report of results from the Seventh Meeting of the IPSI Steering Committee (SC-7), held on 28 and 30 May 2014 in Florence, Italy, and the Eighth Meeting of the IPSI Steering Committee (SC-8), held on 3 and 4 October 2014, immediately before IPSI-5 in Pyeongchang. Prof. Oteng-Yeboah announced that nine new members had been accepted into the IPSI Partnership during the two meetings:

1. National Association for the Conservation of Nature (**Panama**)
2. Peruvian Association of Bamboo (PERUBAMBU) (**Peru**)
3. Foundation for Research and Social Development (FIDES) (**Ecuador**)
4. Faculty of Renewable Natural Resources, University of Development Studies (UDS) (**Ghana**)
5. Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (**Germany**)
6. The Agribusiness Group – The New Zealand Sustainability Dashboard (**New Zealand**)
7. University of Natural Resources and Life Science (BOKU) (**Austria**)
8. Conservation Alliance International (**Ghana**)
9. Environmental Ethics Foundation of Taiwan (EEFT) (**Chinese Taipei**)



**Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah presents an update from the IPSI Steering Committee**

The nine new IPSI members consisted of five NGOs, three Academic/Educational/Research institutes, and one Industry/Private sector organization, helpfully bolstering IPSI's private sector inclusion outside of Japan. Also, by welcoming its first member organizations from Austria, New Zealand, and Ecuador, plus others from the Latin American region, IPSI was able to further broaden and strengthen its regional balance. One new IPSI member, the University of Development Studies (UDS) was represented at the General Assembly, and Dr. Elliot Alhassan briefly took

the podium for a brief introduction of his university and its activities.

No new IPSI Collaborative Activities were announced during SC-7 and SC-8, with the total number of collaborative activities remaining at 29. It was announced that some already-approved activities would share updates during IPSI-5 and side events at CBD COP 12, and some members mentioned that they planned to submit collaborative activity proposals in the near future.

Agenda Item 3 concerned the proposed revision of the IPSI Operational Framework. The IPSI Operational Framework was a founding document of the partnership, and was first adopted at the First IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-1) in 2011 in Aichi, Japan. Since it was suggested during IPSI-4 that the document be updated and revised, the IPSI Steering Committee had been involved in a series of discussions on the revision since its SC-7 meeting. At that time, the Steering Committee decided to delegate the revision process to its Sub-Committee on Strategy Development (SCSD).

Two documents resulted from this process: a draft IPSI Charter, and a draft IPSI Operational Guidelines. These were submitted to the Steering Committee at the SC-8 meeting, and accepted with a few final alterations. The reasons for creating these two documents from the IPSI Operational Framework were to update IPSI's founding documents to reflect realities and lessons learned in the years since the partnership was formed, and to make IPSI's organizational structure clearer and more flexible.



**Dr. Elliot Alhassan introduces the University of Development Studies**

The final drafts of both documents were submitted by Mr. William Dunbar of the IPSI Secretariat on behalf of the Steering Committee to the IPSI General Assembly at IPSI-5. Copies of the revision were printed and distributed to all participants. After the background and details of the revision process and the documents were reported, the floor was opened for any comments and questions. There was a single comment that the documents should include mention of region in their provision for the Steering Committee Chair to appoint sub-committees, to which the Secretariat responded that region and similar concerns were covered by the open-ended wording of the document. Without any further intervention, the IPSI Charter and Operational Guidelines were unanimously endorsed.

Moving on to Agenda Item 4, collaborators in two of IPSI's Collaborative Activities were given the opportunity to provide updates on their activities.

First, "*A Community-based Aquatic Biodiversity Monitoring Guide for Laikipia County, Kenya*" was reported upon by Dr. Nyingi. This is an activity initiated by KENWEB and the Laikipia Wildlife Forum (LWF) to help resolve conflicts between upstream and downstream communities in Laikipia by developing better water governance.

Next, Mr. John Leigh from the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) reported on "*Restoration and sustainable management of sacred forests of the RAMSAR sites 1017 and 1018 in Benin*", a Collaborative Activity carried out by ITTO and the NGO Circle for Conservation of Natural Resources (ONG CeSaReN). The activity outlines an ambitious project to restore sacred forests by equipping them with sustainable management tools, enhancing the livelihoods of local people, and integrating the forests into the larger system of protected areas.



**Mr. John Leigh of ITTO presents an IPSI Collaborative Activity from Benin**

Reports from the IPSI Secretariat were given as Agenda Item 5. Ms. Ayako Kawai from the Secretariat reported on the Regional Workshop for the Satoyama Initiative in Florence, Italy, held from 27 to 29 May 2014, and the IPSI Case Study Experts Workshop held on 22 and 23 July 2014 in Yokohama, Japan. She also introduced some recent IPSI publications, including a new pamphlet and an updated booklet entitled "The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI): Working Towards Societies in Harmony with Nature", and also the published IPSI Plan of Action, which was finalized and printed during the year since IPSI-4.

Ms. Kawai then gave an outline of IPSI's planned activities during CBD COP 12 in Pyeongchang and at the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014, scheduled for 12-19 November 2014 in Sydney, Australia. For CBD COP 12, the IPSI Secretariat was planning a Satoyama Initiative Consultation Meeting to promote the Initiative among its national government members who were parties to the CBD, and the Secretariat and other IPSI member organizations were scheduled to organize and participate in a large number of events and

activities. Likewise, the Secretariat announced its plans to take part in stream sessions and three side events at the World Parks Congress, and asked members present to share their plans for participation in the conference.

Finally, the IPSI Secretariat reported to the General Assembly that planning had already begun for the Sixth IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-6). An invitation was received by Mr. Jady Smith of IPSI member Live and Learn Environmental Education, an NGO active in Cambodia on behalf of that country's Ministry of the Environment to hold the event in Cambodia. As there were no competing proposals, it was decided that IPSI-6 would be held there, probably in late 2015.

After closing remarks, the IPSI-5 General Assembly meeting was brought to a close, and participants gathered for a group photo and then went on to interact at a reception held in their honor.



Scenes from the IPSI-5 Reception



## Public Forum

The IPSI-5 Public Forum was held in the morning of 5 October 2014 under the theme “Furthering action in production landscapes and seascapes for sustainable development”. 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, 70 people from IPSI member organizations and interested public gathered and actively engaged in the discussion.



**Mr. Hee-chul Lee welcomes the IPSI-5 Public Forum on behalf of co-organizer and host the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea**

The IPSI Public Forum is an event held at each IPSI Global Conference for the purpose of sharing knowledge and informing the general public about IPSI and its activities. Participants are invited to hear presentations by IPSI members actively engaged in a wide variety of promising activities for the revitalization and sustainable management of production landscapes and seascapes around the world, and to engage in lively discussion.

At the IPSI-5 Public Forum, activities highlighted were related particularly to the two areas of “capacity building” and “improving livelihoods”. Since the conference venue was restricted to participants in CBD COP 12, all Public Forum attendees were interested in IPSI’s contributions toward the goals of the CBD, including the Aichi Targets, the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals, and others. This resulted in a unique emphasis on concrete results achieved by the organizations.

The Public Forum was opened with remarks by Dr. Kazuhiko Takemoto, Director of the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) and Mr. Hee-chul Lee, Director General of the International Cooperation Bureau in the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea. Both welcomed the participants coming from around the world, and spoke warmly of the strong relationship between IPSI and the Republic of Korea’s Ministry of Environment and their hopes for further cooperation in the future.

Mr. Wataru Suzuki, Deputy Director of the IPSI Secretariat at UNU-IAS, gave a presentation introducing the concepts behind the Satoyama Initiative and IPSI, and developments and accomplishments to date, as well as contributions to the CBD process and sustainable development. He then introduced the programme for the Public Forum, which included two panel sessions with panelists from around the IPSI partnership.

The first panel session focused on “IPSI actions for capacity building”, and was guided by Dr. Pablo Eyzaguirre, a Senior Scientist at Bioversity International in Rome, Italy. Representatives of four IPSI member organizations shared their activities.

First, Dr. Jeeranuch Sakkhamduang from the Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON) in Thailand gave a presentation on a “Program on Promoting Sustainable Use of Natural Resources through Restoring and Conserving Socio-ecological Production Landscapes in Cambodia”. Eighty-five percent of Cambodia’s population relies mainly on a fragile balance of agriculture, fisheries and forest products for subsistence. However, forest resources in Cambodia are under severe threat from illegal logging, land encroachment, land concessions and others.

To help deal with this situation, ERECON, with several partners, has been carrying out workshops and seminars, training, natural resources surveys, work in local nurseries and reforestation activities in communities through a three-year program in Kampong Cham, Battambang and Monduliri Provinces. Dr. Sakkhamduang reported that this has resulted in greater awareness and knowledge among villagers as well as increased number of trees and biodiversity, and talked about how these outcomes have been presented in symposia and publications. She then concluded with ERECON’s plans to continue activities in a broader area and apply lessons learned so far.

Ms. Voré Gana Seck from the NGO Green Senegal spoke next, on “Initiative for the Reserve”, her organization’s initiation of work to establish a reserve area called F Park in the Saloum Delta of Senegal. This area has seen land degradation including salinization of farmland resulting from improper and unplanned resource-uses such as excess grazing, farmland, collection of forest fruits, fishing, and hunting, and Green Senegal has worked with local communities in creating the park.

Green Senegal’s activities mainly focus on two programmes to strengthen the capacity of communities in the area of management of natural resources: a restoration programme in degraded lands and rice fields; and a training programme on land-use management, reforestation techniques and mechanical construction. Ms. Seck provided the audience with a progress update on the creation of the park and some of its expected positive outcomes.

Ms. Kien To Dang from the Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI) in Viet Nam spoke third, giving a presentation on “Exploring the Human Ecology Practical Area (HEPA), a practical model for living in harmony with Nature in Northern Central Vietnam”. The HEPA is located in Ha Tinh Province in the northern central area of Viet Nam, near the border between Viet Nam and the Lao PDR, and



**Dr. Pablo Eyzaguirre of Bioversity International (co-facilitator)**



**Dr. Jeeranuch Sakkhamduang from the Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON)**



**Ms. Voré Gana Seck from Green Senegal**



**Ms. Kien To Dang of the Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI)**

was established as a conservation site in 2002, after facing landslides due to heavy deforestation. In 2006, an important ecological farming training programme was integrated into the HEPA, called the Farmers Field School (FFS).

So far, 70 ethnic minority students have been educated by the programme. Education in the FFS emphasizes the continuity of traditional sustainable landscapes, encouraging documentation of local knowledge and practices in farming and forestry regeneration and effective uses of resources including waste management for and by indigenous minority and local communities. Forest conservation and regeneration activities are also a key part of the education program, and forest patrolling in cooperation with local communities, government and the border army is regularly practiced. Biodiversity conservation activities such as tree nursery activities and documentation of forest timber and fruit species are currently under development, and forest quality has improved very significantly since 2000, as can be seen in satellite images.

The final presentation in this panel session was given by Prof. Inocencio Buot, Jr. of the University of the Philippines Open University (UPOU), speaking on “Governance of Medicinal Plant Resources by Local Communities in a Rural Landscape in Siquijor, Central Philippines”, based on a project undertaken to document medical plants in Siquijor in the central Philippines and to empower local communities in designing conservation management strategies for medical plants. This project mobilized faith healers and herbal collectors to take the lead in formulation of a community-based ethnobotany resources conservation framework plan and documentation. Identified and implemented governance interventions by the community included: 1) creation of a community-based ethnobotany resources management committee; 2) widespread biodiversity education; 3) establishment of ethnobotanical nurseries and 4) organization of an ethnobotany resource database.



After these four presentations, questions and comments were solicited from the audience, leading to a fruitful discussion. Session Chair Dr. Pablo Eyzaguirre emphasized the importance of community capacity building, such as farmers to farmers knowledge exchange,





**Ms. Yoko Watanabe of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF)**

and building linkage between local communities / projects and formal institutions (e.g. ministry, schools) in order to send communities' voice and needs. He also noted IPSI's role in integrating human and ecological aspects, keeping humans living in good conditions so that nature can be sustained and vice versa. At the end of the session, Dr. Eyzaguirre again emphasized the importance of capacity building, not only its technical aspects, but especially in terms of improving understanding and raising local communities' awareness of the importance of SEPLS. In this

respect, the important point is to encourage understanding of the local context, including culture, religious beliefs, worldview and land tenure issues, by those who undertake projects.

The second panel session, on "IPSI actions for supporting livelihoods", was chaired by Ms. Yoko Watanabe, Program Manager and Senior Biodiversity Specialist at the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), with four more presentations from IPSI members.

The first of these was by Mr. Gerald Jetony from the Natural Resources Office (NRO) in Sabah, Malaysia, and was titled "Sabah's experience and practice for sustainable development and conservation", focusing on the Croker Range Biosphere Reserve (CRBR), which was designated as a UNESCO Man and Biosphere (MAB) site in June 2014. The CRBR is a main water catchment area for the west coast and interior parts of Sabah, with more than half of the population dependent on water from this area for their daily lives.

In order to support integrated river basin management in core areas (upstream) and buffer zones (downstream), a community-based system called the Tagal System has been developed in collaboration with state agencies, using traditional native regulations to ensure the sustainability of fishing activities and at the same time ensure the cleanliness of the river. The Sabah State Government is also currently implementing a pilot project, jointly with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), to promote locally-based activities aimed at assisting capacity development in one village in the CRBR through alternative livelihood activities such as organic farming, beekeeping and agricultural marketing.

Dr. Elliot Alhassan of the Faculty of Renewable Resources, University for Development Studies in Ghana spoke next, on an "Indigenous conservation approach to inland wetlands of Northern Ghana". He introduced the conservation status and situation of Ghana's wetlands, benefits derived from wetlands to local communities and ongoing threats to wetland conservation.



**Dr. Elliot Alhassan of the University for Development Studies**

In the Northern Region of Ghana, traditional rulers are the sole caretakers of wetlands in their traditional areas, controlling resource exploitation by placing limits on access through the use of taboos. For many years, traditional approaches have been effective in harnessing the ecological integrity of wetlands, especially those closer to sacred groves. Although there are policies governing the protection

of wetlands in Ghana, the status of wetlands in Northern Region is “unprotected”, exposing them to various disturbances. Dr. Alhassan showed how conservation activities between governments and wetland owners or users are needed to protect the flow of resources against threats such as wetlands channelization, erosion, bushfires, water abstraction and farming practices, results of population increase coupled with low levels of rainfall in recent times.

Next, Dr. William Olupot of Nature and Livelihoods in Uganda presented “Cranes as Flagship Species for Promoting Use of Wetlands as SEPLS”. He discussed the significance of cranes to wetland conservation, and threats to their survival. Considering that most crane species depend on wetlands and also that they are highly visible and readily appeal to the public because of their colorful plumage, cranes can serve as flagships for promoting sound wetland management.

A recent (May-June 2014) survey in Eastern Uganda by Nature and Livelihoods revealed a number of threats to cranes, with habitat (wetland) loss being the leading threat. As well as impacting cranes, wetland conversion to agriculture was observed to negatively impact the livelihoods of local people, with impacts projected to get worse in the future if current trends of wetland use do not change. Among other findings, the survey concluded that wetland-use choices should take into account the need to sustain biodiversity and the diverse forms of traditional wetland-related livelihoods with which they are associated. This entails protecting native species that support wetland agriculture and provide other essential goods and ecosystem services critical for resilience of the livelihoods of the local people.



**Dr. William Olupot of Nature and Livelihoods**

Mr. Jayant Sarnaik of the Applied Environmental Research Foundation (AERF) in India was the fourth and final speaker in the second panel session, speaking on “Promoting green entrepreneurship for biodiversity conservation and resilient communities in socio-ecological production landscapes from the North Western Ghats, India”, the North Western Ghats being part of the Western Ghats global biodiversity hotspot. Major threats to the forest ecosystems and biodiversity in this region were identified as: low awareness about biodiversity and

economic benefits of sustainable use, lack of other economic opportunities and changes in social value structures. Facing these challenges, AERF has promoted various green entrepreneurship activities over the last four years, such as adding value to products from native tree species and promotion of sustainable fruit collection using certification frameworks with premium pricing and long-term purchase agreements with local collectors.

Through these activities, the organization was able to ensure protection and enhance the conservation



**Mr. Jayant Sarnaik of the Applied Environmental Research Foundation (AERF)**

value of community forests over 500 hectares and save about 1000 giant trees which would otherwise have been felled for short-term gains.

Ms. Watanabe then guided discussion between the four speakers and the audience through a Q&A session. Referring to the presentations made by the panelists, Ms. Watanabe noted that there is already a great deal of traditional knowledge on sustainable natural resources management held by local and indigenous peoples. She stressed the importance of raising awareness among the indigenous peoples and local communities who maintain this knowledge and have strong leadership, and involving them from the very early stages of projects in order to ensure landscape- and seascape-level initiatives. She also noted the importance of using both modern science and traditional knowledge.



Ms. Watanabe proposed that looking into the supply chain is one of the important elements for up-scaling effective biodiversity-friendly production, and emphasized the importance of building the capacity of producers so that they can ensure the quality or uniqueness of their products in order to market them. She also noted that flagship species can be used as another effective tool to promote landscape conservation.

A final plenary session followed, co-facilitated by Ms. Watanabe and Dr. Eyzaguirre. Ms. Ayako Kawai from the IPSI Secretariat reported on the progress of the project to systematize an analyze IPSI's Case Studies, and the Case Study Experts Workshop held earlier in July 2014 in Yokohama, Japan. She informed the audience that the official report from the Workshop has been made available on the IPSI website, and that the project is scheduled to be finished in March 2015.

The Public Forum closed with remarks by the two facilitators.



## IPSI at CBD COP 12

As mentioned above, IPSI-5 was held back-to-back with the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 12), with both events hosted by IPSI member the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea. This provided a chance to reinforce IPSI and the Satoyama Initiative's significance in CBD processes and also to raise awareness through participation in various events.

The IPSI Secretariat and many IPSI members seized this chance to take part in a wide variety of side events, panel sessions, and other activities during the two weeks in Pyeongchang. The following are some of the events that the IPSI Secretariat was directly involved in. See also Annex 3 to this report for an outline of events featuring IPSI members.

### IPSI and the Satoyama Initiative in CBD COP 12 Decisions

Several of IPSI's members at the national government level are parties to the CBD, with representatives attending both IPSI-5 and CBD COP 12. Thanks to their efforts and support, the official decisions resulting from the Conference included mention of the Satoyama Initiative or IPSI in three different places:

- **Decision XII/5. Biodiversity for poverty eradication and sustainable development:**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision X/6 and decision XI/22,

*Also taking into account* relevant initiatives, such as the Satoyama Initiative, consistent with decisions X/32 and XI/25, Living Well in Harmony and Balance with Mother Earth, and initiatives from indigenous and community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs) and The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB),

- **Decision XII/12. Article 8(j) and related provisions:**  
**B. Article 10, with a focus on Article 10(c), as major component of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

4. *Acknowledges* that other initiatives, such as the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), consistent with decisions X/32 and XI/25, and in accordance with other international obligations, are contributing to the facilitation of the customary sustainable use of biological diversity;

- **Decision XII/18. Sustainable use of biodiversity: bushmeat and sustainable wildlife management:**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

3. *Notes* that the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, consistent with decisions X/32 and XI/25, is working towards the sustainable use of biodiversity and its integration into the management of land, forests, and water resources;

### IPSI Consultation Meeting

The IPSI Secretariat organized a consultation meeting, aimed primarily at representatives of national delegations to CBD COP 12, for the purposes of sharing information on the Satoyama Initiative and IPSI, facilitating exchange among members, and encouraging support for IPSI in CBD processes and decisions. The meeting was held on Monday, October 6 in Hall B, Room 2 of the COP 12 venue in Pyeongchang.

The meeting featured a presentation by Mr. Yohsuke Amano of the IPSI Secretariat, beginning with an introduction to the Satoyama Initiative for those who may not have been very familiar with it. Mr. Amano then explained some of IPSI's activities, such as organizing events, collection of case studies, and collaborative activities such as SDM and



COMDEKS. Finally, he explained some of the links between IPSI, CBD processes such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and CBD decisions, noting that the partnership was mentioned in some of the draft documents resulting from CBD WGRI-5 and SBSTTA-18 earlier in the year.

A question-and-answer session followed, with government representatives expressing interest in various IPSI activities ongoing within their own countries, opportunities for resource mobilization, and others. While IPSI has active members in many countries around the world, sometimes government officials in those countries are not very aware of their activities, and one of the purposes of these meetings is to inform these officials so that they will hopefully take a greater interest in IPSI's involvement in their countries.

The meeting was well attended, with representatives of Bhutan, Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Japan, Slovakia, and Timor-Leste attending, and it served as an excellent chance for the delegates to deepen their ties with IPSI as well as with each other. Similar consultation meetings are expected to be held at CBD and other meetings in the future.



### **CBD COP 12 Side Event: “Contribution to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets from the ground up: Engaging diverse communities and perspectives through the Satoyama Initiative”**

The Secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), hosted by the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS), held a side event during the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 12) in the CEPA Fair building at the CBD COP 12 venue at the Alpensia Resort in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea on 6 October 2014. The title of the event was “Contribution to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets from the ground up: Engaging diverse communities and perspectives through the Satoyama Initiative”, with the aim of demonstrating approaches for gathering and engaging stakeholders at various levels in a collective dialogue for the sustainable use of biodiversity in culturally and socio-ecologically important landscapes.

Dr. Kazu Takemoto, Director of UNU-IAS, began the event with a brief introduction to his Institute and IPSI, and also thanked the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), as well as the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea for hosting the events in Pyeongchang and for its contributions to IPSI as a member since the beginning of the partnership. He then gave a brief outline of the side event before introducing the keynote speaker, Professor Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Senior Vice-Rector of United Nations University.

Prof. Takeuchi’s speech was titled “Sustainable Development and the Satoyama Initiative”, and emphasized the importance of combining the sustainable development agenda with issues of biodiversity, also the theme of CBD COP 12. He stressed the consistency of the Satoyama Initiative’s ideals with other key international frameworks and discussions, such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, IPBES, and the Post-2015 Development Agenda. He then introduced the Initiative’s relevance to the proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including those on food security, water and sanitation, sustainable consumption and production, cities and human settlements, oceans and coasts, and terrestrial biodiversity. He also provided some keys to successful models for sustainable development gathered from experiences under the Satoyama Initiative, namely strengthening ecological resilience, creating new commons, and creating new business models.

Moving on to IPSI itself, he then gave an outline of the partnership and its development up to the present, announcing that it had just grown to 164 member organizations, and presenting an overview of recent IPSI events including the Fourth and Fifth IPSI Global Conferences (IPSI-4 and IPSI-5), and the Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop held in Florence, Italy. Finally, he stressed IPSI’s utility in linking local and global efforts through its broad-based and diverse membership, pointing out that having members get together at events such as CBD COP is useful to improve IPSI’s functionality in this respect.

During the following question-and-answer session, Dr. Thomas Elmqvist of the Stockholm Resilience Centre was invited to give comments from the floor, and spoke about how concepts of resilience in combined socio-ecological systems are not fully developed yet, saying that the Satoyama Initiative is a good tool for this purpose. Answering other questions, he stressed the importance of understanding the relationships between urban life and surrounding SEPLS, and the need to incorporate the Initiative’s concepts into more global- and national-level targets and action plans. As positive example, he singled out Japan’s NBSAP, which includes the Satoyama Initiative.



The panel at the IPSI side event

Four presentations on IPSI activities followed. The first of these was by Mr. Masao Nishigaki, Group Manager in the Nature and the Environment Division of the Prefectural Government of Fukui, Japan, which was also the host of the IPSI-4 conference in 2013. Mr. Nishigaki spoke on “Conservation of Satoyama in Fukui Prefecture for Future Generations”, giving an introduction to Fukui and its *satoyama* and *satoumi* landscapes and seascapes, in which more than 160 NPOs are working for their conservation and restoration. He then presented two activities from among a number of activities carried out in Fukui: an effort to rehabilitate the Oriental white stork (*Ciconia boyciana*) population including production of branded stork-safe rice; and a nature restoration project in the Mikata Five Lakes region under a multi-stakeholder partnership including farmers, fishermen, NPOs, scientists and municipalities. He also introduced the Fukui Prefectural *Satoyama-Satoumi* Research Institute, which was established after IPSI-4, and its various activities including research into the varves (laminated sediments) in Lake Suigetsu.

Prof. Bishnu Hari Pandit, Chair of the Board of Directors of Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL) in Nepal, spoke next, on “Piloting the preparation and implementation of LBSAP for conservation and livelihood benefits of rural people in three ecological landscapes of Nepal”. This project has received funding as part of the Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM), to create Local Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (LBSAPs) for three very different ecosystems. It involves stakeholder consultation and analysis, creation of committees for environmentally friendly local governance, coordination of functions and roles, and identification of priority issues before finally creating common strategies and action

plans. Prof. Pandit gave the Satoyama Initiative credit for having a measurable effect on poverty reduction in the target areas.

Ms. Diana Salvemini, Project Manager of the Community Development and Knowledge Development for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Programme at UNDP, gave a presentation titled “Communities in Action for Landscape Resilience and Sustainability: the COMDEKS Programme”. She provided an overview of the COMDEKS Programme, which has provided small-grant funding to on-the ground efforts to develop sound biodiversity management and sustainable livelihood activities to increase community resilience and to maintain, rebuild, and revitalize socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) in 20 countries around the world. In particular, she explained how local communities are involved in the processes of baseline assessment and strategy development in order to identify effective activities for implementation. She then provided emerging lessons learned from the programme’s experiences, mainly concerning the need for community participation in adaptive management and governance. She also introduced two new publications recently produced about COMDEKS and its activities.

The final speaker was Dr. Pablo Eyzaguirre of Bioversity International (BI), who talked about the development of the “Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)”, a project jointly being undertaken by BI, UNDP, IGES and UNU. He explained the purpose of these indicators as measuring a community’s capacity to adapt to change while maintaining biodiversity, and stressed the usefulness of assessment in developing and linking strategies to enhance resilience as a holistic concept that incorporates social as well as ecological factors. He then introduced their testing around the world up to this point and touched on some of the gaps in the indicators’ initial framework – including lack of recognition of ecological mobility throughout the seasons and different views on gender – as identified in this testing, using Mongolia and Fiji as cases. On the other hand, he mentioned some of findings on ways in which the indicators are useful, such as providing a better understanding of linkages between terrestrial and aquatic environments, improved communications among neighbouring communities, and a better sense of ownership and responsibility over management processes, promising that lessons learned from these cases will feed into the next revision of the indicators.

In response to Dr. Eyzaguirre’s presentation, the subsequent panel discussion included the question of whether the forthcoming toolkit for the indicators would be appropriate for use by local communities themselves, and the indicators’ relationship to larger-scale processes such as the mid-term review of implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan. Dr. Eyzaguirre responded that use of the indicators would generally, but not necessarily, require outside facilitation, and that they could provide input for scaling-up to CBD processes like National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), where a larger view of conservation is needed. On the other hand, it was pointed out that the implementation of strategies and action plans can be made difficult in areas with no effective local government.

Dr. Takemoto finally took the floor again to wrap up the event, thanking all of the panelists and audience members for their participation in the active and productive discussion.

### **CBD COP 12 Side Event: “Mobilizing Resources for mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes and seascapes”**

United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) held a side event during the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 12), with the purpose of illustrating approaches developed under the Satoyama Initiative to mobilize resources for actions at the community level for the sustainable use of biodiversity. The event took place in Hall B, Room2 at the CBD COP 12 venue at the Alpensia Resort in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea on 8 October 2014. The title of the event was “Mobilizing Resources for mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes and seascapes”.

The side event began with opening remarks by Mr. Kazuaki Hoshino, Senior Advisor to the Minister of the Environment of Japan. He stressed that a critical role of the Satoyama Initiative is to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity, with the goal of creating societies in harmony with nature, and provided a brief history of his Ministry’s involvement in the development of the International Partnership of Satoyama Initiative (IPSI). IPSI was launched in 2010 during the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10) in Nagoya, Japan, and Mr. Hoshino observed IPSI’s success in that its membership has increased from 51 organizations at its launch to 164 as of October 2014. Mr. Hoshino stressed how members can cooperate through IPSI to mobilize resources by increasing synergy.

Following the opening remarks, Mr. William Dunbar from UNU-IAS and the IPSI Secretariat

gave a presentation entitled “IPSI and Resource Mobilization: Partnership and Collaboration”, explaining the concept of the Satoyama Initiative as a global effort to realize societies in harmony with nature through promoting revitalization and sustainable management of production landscapes and seascapes with benefits for both biodiversity and human well-being. He then introduced some of IPSI’s activities, focusing on its practice of creating collaborative activities among member organizations. These collaborative activities include the three resource-mobilization mechanisms that would be explained in the rest of the presentations in the event: the Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM); the Community Development and Knowledge



**Mr. William Dunbar speaks at the side event**

Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Programme; and a new mechanism with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Ms. Sana Okayasu from the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), spoke next to introduce “The Satoyama Development Mechanism: Kick-starting actions for the sustainable use of production landscapes and seascapes”. SDM was launched in 2013 to provide an incentive for IPSI members to strengthen partnerships and generate a knock-on effect from joint activities. The mechanism provides up to USD 10,000 to projects in community and field-based activities, research activities, workshops and conferences, and

production of educational materials and their dissemination. Ms. Okayasu gave an overview of the first round of SDM 2013, which supported six projects in Thailand, Nepal, Uganda, Chinese Taipei, Peru and the Russian Federation. She then gave a progress report on SDM 2014, the second round, for which the funding recipients were to be announced soon, in November 2014.

Mr. Alejandro Argumedo from Asociacion ANDES, one of the SDM 2013 recipients, presented his organization's work in "Supporting Indigenous Peoples' Biocultural Landscapes in the Andes". Asociacion ANDES manages The Potato Park in Cusco, Peru, which applies an integrated landscape approach based on indigenous practices to improve agricultural biodiversity conservation, food production, biocultural heritage, livelihoods, and ecosystem services. The Potato Park started with 450 varieties of potato, and has more than 5000 today. Through its work, the local people have achieved improved landscape governance, linkages between traditional knowledge and science, a more sustainable economic model, local adaptive management of food production environment, linkages between biological and cultural diversity, community planning and coordination, and policy development with a bottom-up process. Mr. Argumedo outlined the organization's plans to scale up successful practices, and to create a similar Quinoa Park in the area.

Mr. Nick Remple of UNDP next gave an explanation of the COMDEKS Programme as another example of IPSI resource-mobilization activities. COMDEKS has provided financing for over 100 community-based projects in 20 countries through the GEF Small Grants Program. Projects contribute to community resilience through a landscape- or seascape-level adaptive management strategy. Investment in community capacity-building has resulted in individual and organizational empowerment for collective action, communities making and implementing their own decisions, increased ownership, commitment, responsibility and skills, learning by doing, and participation in policy dialogue. After an in-depth explanation of COMDEKS activities in Cambodia as a case study, Mr. Remple said that in the future, UNDP is planning to replicate and adapt the COMDEKS landscape approach further to GEF Small Grants Program Country Programs.



Mr. Nick Remple discusses COMDEKS

Ms. Yoko Watanabe from the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) provided an explanation of the "GEF-6 Strategy: Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Production Landscapes and Seascapes". She explained that two elements of the GEF-6 Biodiversity Strategy relate directly to the Satoyama Initiative: Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, and Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors. On mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes, seascapes and sectors, between 2004 and 2014, GEF has supported 327 projects with USD 1.6 billion and achieved co-financing of USD 5.2 billion in Asia, Latin America, Africa, Eastern Europe, and globally. GEF is starting a new medium-size project on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable management in priority socio-economic production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS), which is under development with Conservation International Japan, UNU-IAS and IGES. The project will be composed of the demonstration

of SEPLS-related projects, provision of a knowledge base and tools for better management of biodiversity in SEPLS, and capacity-building and information exchange to enhance their management. Potential target geographies include Indo-Burma, Madagascar, and the tropical Andes.

During the following panel discussion, moderator Dr. Pablo Eyzaguirre from Bioersivity International further guided the audience through the purpose of the Satoyama Initiative, such that local visions are the basis for landscape and seascape management by communities so that the communities can manage their own resources. Related small-grant projects have a policy component, in which communities can develop their capacity to negotiate with governments. Thus, Satoyama Initiative-related funding is helping to realize cross-cutting benefits and to scale up local expertise and experiences to make global impacts, although funding is still limited.



Audience members raised the issue of communities that gain their livelihoods across geographical boundaries, and even across ecological boundaries such as watersheds or mountain ranges, with the explanation that the physical scale of production landscapes and seascapes depends on the communities that rely on them. A similar type of dynamic human mobility is seen in Peru's Potato Park, where not only people but also cultural elements of the community returned along with increased agricultural biodiversity in potato varieties. At the same time, both the need and potential for improved governance within such communities and their capacity to negotiate with government authorities was raised. A contrasting issue was raised as to how all of this relates to urban landscapes which can also incorporate a significant amount of food production, which is an ongoing issue within the Satoyama Initiative.

While the lively discussion could have gone on, time forced Dr. Eyzaguirre to cut it off by thanking all presenters and participants, and the event was brought to a close, with many attendees lingering to learn more from UNU-IAS staff and others about how to become more involved with the Satoyama Initiative.



The scene inside the side event venue

## Annex 1: List of IPSI-5 registered participants

- Mr. Babagana Abubakar, Kanuri Development Association (KDA), Nigeria
- Dr. Elliot Haruna Alhassan, Faculty of Renewable Natural Resources, University of Development Studies (UDS), Ghana
- Mr. Yohsuke Amano, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- Mr. Seth Ken Appiah-Kubi, A Rocha Ghana
- Dr. Alejandro Argumedo, Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (ANDES), Peru
- Mr. Mensah Bienvenu Célestin Bossou, NGO Circle for Conservation of Natural Resources (NGO CeSaReN), Benin
- Prof. Inocencio Buot Jr., University of the Philippines Open University (UPOU), Philippines
- Mr. Sokhavicheaboth Chak, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Ms. Florence Daguitan, Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA), Philippines
- Ms. Kien To Dang, Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI), Viet Nam
- Dr. Mohan Prasad Devkota, Institute of Science & Technology, Tribhuvan University, Nepal
- Mr. William Dunbar, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- Dr. Pablo Eyzaguirre, Bioversity International, Italy
- Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari, Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), UK
- Ms. Easter Galuvao, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
- Mrs. Stella Gama, Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Environment, Department of Forestry, Malawi
- Mr. Tetsu Hattori, CEPA Japan
- Ms. Megumi Hirai, OMC, Japan
- Ms. Mitsuko Horigome, OMC, Japan
- Dr. Kaoru Ichikawa, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- Mr. Gerald Jetony, Natural Resources Office (NRO), Sabah, Malaysia
- Dr. Kuralay Karibayeva, Institute of Ecology and Sustainable Development, Kazakhstan
- Ms. Ayako Kawai, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- Ms. Uma Khumairoh, Integrated Organic Farming Systems Research Centre (IORC), Indonesia
- Mr. Rikiya Konishi, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
- Dr. Anil Nadesa Panicker Kumar, Community Agrobiodiversity Centre, M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), India
- Mr. Kazutaka Kurobe, Fukui Prefectural Government, Japan
- Mr. Hee-chul Lee, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea
- Dr. Kuang-Chung Lee, National Dong-Hwa University, Chinese Taipei
- Mr. John Leigh, International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
- Ms. Boya Liu, Centre for Resource and Forestry Policy Study (CFNRPS), Renmin University of China
- Mr. Yoshiaki Maeda, Aichi Prefectural Government, Japan

- Mrs. Hydie Reyes Maspías, Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) Davao Network, Philippines
- Dr. Ikuko Matsumoto, Institute for Global Environmental Institute (IGES), Japan
- Mr. Kiichi Mimura, Institute for Global Environmental Institute (IGES), Japan
- Mr. Yasuaki Miyamoto, CEPA Japan
- Dr. Yoji Natori, Conservation International
- Mr. Masao Nishigaki, Fukui Prefectural Government, Japan
- Mr. Yuji Nosaka, Fukui Prefectural Government, Japan
- Dr. Dorothy Wanja Nyingi, Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research team (KENWEB)
- Ms. Sana Okayasu, Institute for Global Environmental Institute (IGES), Japan
- Dr. William Olupot, Nature and Livelihoods, Uganda
- Mr. Kotchikpa Okoumassou, Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources, Togo
- Mr. Naohisa Okuda, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
- Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah, Ghana National Biodiversity Committee
- Prof. Bishnu Hari Pandit, Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL), Nepal
- Mr. Nick Remple, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Dr. Jeeranuch Sakkhamduang, Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON), Japan
- Mrs. Diana Salvemini, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Mr. Moussa Samarou, Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources, Togo
- Mr. Jayant Prabhakar Sarnaik, Applied Environmental Research Foundation (AERF), India
- Mr. Kazutaka Sawada, Aichi Prefectural Government, Japan
- Mrs. Voré Gana Seck, Green Senegal (Groupe de recherche et d'etudes environnementales), Senegal
- Mr. Kazuhiko Seriu, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- Mr. Mangal Man Shakya, Wildlife Watch Group, Nepal
- Mr. Jady Smith, Live & Learn Environmental Education (LLEE), Cambodia
- Mr. Kazunobu Suzuki, Natural Resources Office (NRO), Sabah, Malaysia
- Mr. Wataru Suzuki, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- Ms. Ayumi Takahashi, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- Dr. Kazuhiko Takemoto, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- Dr. Shynar Toilybayeva, The Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia (CAREC), Kazakhstan
- Mr. Jun Ueno OMC, Japan
- Ms. Yoko Watanabe, Global Environment Facility Secretariat
- Ms. Amanda Wheatley, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
- Prof. Dayuan Xue, College of Life and Environmental Science, Minzu University of China
- Mr. Braj Kishor Yadav, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Government of Nepal
- Mr. Atsuhiko Yoshinaka, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)



## **Annex 2: IPSI members accepted since IPSI-4**

### **National Association for the Conservation of Nature (ANCON), Panama**

The National Association for the Conservation of Nature (ANCON) is a non-governmental organization working to conserve the biodiversity and natural resources of Panama for the benefit of present and future generations. It works with local communities to provide the tools and knowledge required to implement activities that generate alternative and secure sources of income, and in this fashion reduce the amount of pressure exerted on national ecosystems due to unsustainable practices. It works with other NGOs, the national government and the private sector.

ANCON is involved with rural community tourism organizations in the Coiba National Park Buffer Zone, Gulf of Chiriquí. It also manages the Punta Patiño Nature Reserve, a protected area of approximately 30,000 hectares of primary and secondary forest in Darien Province. Sustainable agriculture and alternative income sources for increased productivity are generated for members of the local community within the Nature Reserve and surrounding natural areas such as the Patiño wetlands, a Ramsar site.

### **Peruvian Association of Bamboo (PERUBAMBÚ), Peru**

The Peruvian Association for Bamboo (PERUBAMBÚ) is a nonprofit organization with the main objective to encourage, promote and develop conservation and management of bamboo and other timber and non-timber forest resources in Peru by acting directly or through other public and private institution studies, scientific research, technological investment projects, and conservation and social-development projects. It also provides technical and legal assistance to individuals and local organizations for conservation and sustainable eco-efficient forest industry related to native bamboo resources.

PERUBAMBÚ has developed important projects related to the rehabilitation and recovery of forest lands degraded by migratory agriculture and dairy farm activities in high mountain tropical ecosystems, the natural habitat of numerous native bamboo and other Amazonian forest species. Rehabilitation and reforestation is done in the lands of poor farmers and native people, working together for capacity-building of low-income families, seed production, agroforestry-based plantations and management for sustainable extraction, transformation and further use in value-added products.

### **Foundation for Research and Social Development, Ecuador**

The Foundation for Research and Social Development (FIDES) is a non-profit organization whose purpose is to contribute to human development by promoting economic, social, cultural and environmental development of vulnerable populations. FIDES was founded in 2009 in Ecuador, South America.

FIDES' intervention with communities' local families allows the generation of alternative livelihoods for some communities of Manabí through the protection and sustainable use of mangrove, dry forest, and tropical moist forest resources. The main activities of the organization are: ecological restoration of the mangrove ecosystem, establishment of ecological corridors, organic coffee crops under shade (shade trees), strengthening the

capacity of community organizations and policy incidence, community tourism (ecological, cultural) and others.

### **Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ), Germany**

Scientists at the Helmholtz Center for Environmental Research (UFZ), an academic organization, are interested in the wide-ranging causes of environmental change. They conduct research on water resources, biodiversity, the impacts of climate change and adaptation strategies, environmental and bio-technologies, bio-energy, the behaviour of chemicals in the environment and their effects on health, modeling and sociological issues. Their research serves the sustainable use of natural resources and helps towards long-term food and livelihood security in the face of global change.

The main objective of UFZ's Division of Terrestrial Ecology is the study of the dynamics of biodiversity and terrestrial ecosystem functioning, especially under global change. It analyzes mechanisms that determine patterns of biodiversity and its relations to ecosystem functioning at different scales, employing observational, experimental, macroecological and modeling approaches. These serve to link above- and below-ground biodiversity, strategies of nature conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and disease control, and risk assessment for biodiversity.

### **Faculty of Renewable Natural Resources, University of Development Studies (UDS), Ghana**

The Faculty of Renewable Natural Resources is located at the Nyankpala Campus of the University for Development Studies (UDS), about 20 km West of Tamale in Ghana. Previously known as the Department of Renewable Natural Resources under the Faculty of Agriculture, it was transformed into a fully-fledged faculty in 2009.

The faculty is involved in teaching, research, and extension services, and training the needed manpower for sustainable management and utilization of the country's renewable natural resources for national development. It currently runs a four-year programme for B.Sc. in Renewable Natural Resources, and plans are far advanced to introduce relevant Undergraduate as well as M.Sc., M.Phil. and PhD programmes.

### **The Agribusiness Group - The New Zealand Sustainability Dashboard, New Zealand**

The Agribusiness Group is a private sector organization joining IPSI on behalf of its project the New Zealand Sustainability Dashboard, which will unify sustainability monitoring and reporting of internationally recognised indicators across primary production sectors in New Zealand. A web-application tool will enable: 1. Users to directly upload their sustainability key performance indicators (KPIs) to industry databases; 2. Smart visualisation of trends and benchmark comparisons between farms and sectors; 3. Semi-automated reporting at regional, industry and farm levels; and 4. A "clearing house" for access to decision-support tools for improving KPIs. It will be used throughout product supply chains by market assurance programmes and provide regular feedback to growers for learning, and to government for policy formation.

The project takes a systems, transdisciplinary and social-ecological resilience approach that encompasses the broad gamut of Ecosystem Services of all types. Its initial and general framework is in many ways complementary to that adopted by FAO in its recent Sustainability Assessments for Food and Agriculture (SAFA), and seeks to empower local enterprise owners and growers and trigger bottom-up transformation of socio-ecological systems.

### **University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU), Austria**

The University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU), which began as a small agricultural college founded in 1872, is a modern, international University of Life Sciences in Vienna, Austria, with 9 Bachelor and 25 Master programmes for more than 10.000 students.

BOKU perceives itself as a teaching and research center for renewable resources, which are necessary for human life. It is BOKU's objective to help make a considerable contribution to the conservation and protection of resources for future generations by providing diversity in its fields of study. Connecting natural sciences, engineering and economic sciences, its wish is to increase knowledge of the ecologically and economically sustainable use of natural resources, to provide a harmoniously cultivated landscape.

### **Conservation Alliance International, Ghana**

The main goal of the non-governmental organization Conservation Alliance International is to conserve biodiversity for human development. Specifically, to: 1. Promote public policies that seek to enhance the sustainable use of natural resources; 2. Conduct environmental education and public awareness about the importance of biodiversity; 3. Empower communities to adopt recommended practices; 4. Conduct research and program monitoring to guide decision-making; and 5. Promote partnership and collaboration with government agencies, research institutions, private sector and communities.

Since 2000, Conservation Alliance has been promoting the adoption of sustainable practices including certification among cocoa producers to enhance the ecological health of farms and the economic wellbeing of farmers. It also works with mining companies within the sub-region to incorporate biodiversity concerns into mining operations, including promoting the cultivation of herbal plants on degraded landscape for re-settled communities to ensure continued access to traditional medicine and reduce threats to nearby forest ecosystems.

### **Environmental Ethics Foundation of Taiwan (EEFT), Chinese Taipei**

Environmental Ethics Foundation of Taiwan is an environmental non-governmental organization, established to promote environmental awareness and action among the public and educational systems. Since 2011, EEFT and the Forestry Bureau in the Council of Agriculture have been proposing the "Conservation Project of Water Terrace in Kongliao", considered relevant to the Satoyama Initiative. By operating local traditional agricultural practices and target species survey, EEFT has assisted farmers in establishing principles of management that prohibit the use of pesticide and herbicide.

EEFT has devoted much effort in the propagation of ecosystem services and the local wisdom of the water terrace in Kongliao. By blogging and promoting environmental education, EEFT has generated much publicity in Taiwan, and become one of the foremost interpreters of ecosystem services of water terraces. Since 2014, several eco-tours have been carried out, and EEFT looks forward not only to increasing the income of the young and middle-aged farmers, but also to making a robust interaction network between urban and rural communities.

### Annex 3: IPSI Members' Activities during CBD COP 12

Mon 6 Oct 2014	GEF	GEF-6 Biodiversity Strategy: Supporting Implementation Of The Strategic Plan For Biodiversity, 2011-2020
	Bioversity International & The ABS Capacity Development Initiative	Mutually Supportive Implementation Of The CBD/NP and ITPGRFA/MLS: Capacity Building For Implementation
	Environmental Ecosystem Research Foundation & Birdlife International	Conservation Of Cranes' Wintering Habitat In Korean DMZ Area As Ramsar Site With Special Link To North-East Asian Crane Flyway
Tue 7 Oct 2014	TEBTEBBA Foundation	Monitoring Indicators Relevant To Indigenous Peoples, Biodiversity And Community-Based Monitoring Systems (CBMIS)
	GEF	GEF Engagement With Indigenous Peoples
	GEF Independent Evaluation Office	The Fifth Overall Performance Study of the Global Environment Facility (GEF)
	National Academy of Agricultural Science, Republic of Korea & UNU- IAS Ishikawa Prefecture & FAO	Traditional Agricultural Systems and Biological Diversity
	Japan Civil Network For UNDB	Achieving the Aichi Targets 6&7 : Building a Green Economy Among Stakeholders
	Ministry of Environment, Korea National Park Service, Parks Canada	Leadership Dialogue For World National Parks & Protected Areas - The Role and Vision for Sustainable Development
Wed 8 Oct 2014	Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna, in Partnership with CBD, CMS, Birdlife International	The Arctic Migratory Birds Initiative (AMBI): Protecting Arctic Lifestyles Through Migratory Bird Conservation

	GEF	Sustainable Financing of Protected Area Systems by The GEF
	UNEP-WCMC	Incorporating and Utilising Spatial Data and Mapping for NBSAPs
	WWF International WWF Japan(Lead), WWF China, KIOST, Liaoning Province(TBC), UNDP/GEF YSLME	Yellow Sea Ecoregion – The Strategic Collaboration for its Biodiversity
	UNU-IAS IPSI	Mobilizing Resources for Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Production Landscapes and Seascapes
	ICIMOD	Opportunities and Challenges in Conserving Biodiversity in Transboundary Landscapes for Sustainable Development in Hind Kush Himalayas
	IPBES Secretariat, UNEP-WCMC	Progress in Implementing the IPBES Work Programme
Thu 9 Oct 2014	World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)	Trees for Sustainable Energy
	The University Of Tokyo	Governance And Sustainable Use Of Ocean Ecosystem Services And BBNJ
	GEF	GEF Support to Building Capacity for Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol
	SCBD & IUCN	ABS in Practice: Strengthening Capacities and Building Experiences
	Ministry Of Natural Resources And Environment, Thailand	Business and Biodiversity for Sustainable Development in Thailand
	MOEJ	Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network and its Contribution to CBD And IPBES
	Birdlife International	Saving the World's Vultures for People and the Environment: Progress and Next Steps from Asia, Africa and Europe

	IUCN & Zoological Society of London	50 Years of The IUCN Red List: Evolution and New Applications for the Conservation of Biodiversity at Global, National and Site Level
	EC-JRC, IUCN, Birdlife International, UNEP-WCMC	IBEX – A New International Partnership for Biodiversity Information Exchange
Fri 10 Oct 2014	UNEP & International Coral Reef Initiative	Coral Reef Resilience and Conservation to Achieve Aichi Target for Countering Threats from Climate Change
	GEF	Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in Coral Reef and Associated Ecosystems
	IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, MOEJ, & The National Socio-Environmental Synthesis Center (SESYNC)	Moving to Target 11 – IUCN/UNEP-WCMC Assessments of Global Biodiversity Outcomes and Specific Progress in Asia
	Birdlife International	Conserving the Mudflats of Seocheon County, Republic of Korea, Through Sustainable Development and Ecotourism
	SPREP	Our Pacific Voyage: Natural Solutions for Island Resilience
	DIVERSITAS, SCNAT, SCBD & ICSU-ROLAC	Access and Benefit-Sharing in Latin America and the Caribbean: A Science-Policy Dialogue for Academic Research
	Mon 13 Oct 2014	UNDP
ITTO		Achieving Forest-Related Aichi Targets on the Ground: ITTO/CBD Collaborative Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity
Birdlife International & SCBD		Caring for Coasts – Why Restoring Coastal Wetlands?
UNEP-GEF-MOEF ABS Programme, National Biodiversity Authority		Access Benefit Sharing – Indian Experiences
IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, Birdlife International		The Cost of Knowledge – Investments to Date in Authoritative Biodiversity Knowledge Products
Tue 14 Oct 2014	SCBD	International Islands Initiative

	UNDP	Landscape/Seascape Based Conservation Approaches in India.
	SCBD	The Lifeweb Island Resilience Campaign
	SCBD	Biological Diversity Forum on Sustainable Development in Asia Pacific
	IUCN	Best Donor Coordination Meeting
	UNEP	Regional Seas @ 40: Supporting CBD Decisions for the Next 40 Years
Wed 15 Oct 2014	Aichi Prefectural Government	Toward Achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020 ~ Contribution of Sub-National Governments
	UNEP	Biodiversity for Sustainable Development. EC DG Research and UNEP
	WWF	An Economic Approach to Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Services - Insurance Value
	SCBD	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development Goals In Southeast Asia
	WWF International	Beyond Tigers
	ITTO, JICA, Birdlife International and IUCN	Biodiversity Conservation in Transboundary Tropical Forests: Enhancing More Than Biodiversity
	IUCN	SOS - Save Our Species: A Global Partnership Helping Achieve Aichi Target 12.
Thu 16 Oct 2014	SWAN International	Connecting the Islands to Complete the Biodiversity Puzzles
	UNDP	Enhancing the Resilience of Indigenous and Local Communities by Integrating Traditional Management Systems into Forest And Biodiversity Policies and Practices: A Case From India
	IUCN	Friends of Target 12 - A Partnership for Action
	UNU-IAS	Demonstrating the Role of Biodiversity and Ecosystems in Delivering Good Health at Low Cost
	IUCN	Regulatory Tools for Enabling Improved Biodiversity Management by Companies
Fri 17 Oct 2014	UNEP, Bioversity International	The Use of Agricultural Biodiversity to Improve Food Security and Resilience under Climate Change: an Essential Contribution to Aichi Target 13



	UNU-IAS	Traditional Medicine: Growing Presence, Resource Concerns and Possible Solutions
	UNEP, Ministry of Environment of Cambodia, SCBD, IUCN	Sharing Knowledge and Experience Among the South East Asian Countries and China in the Implementation of the Biodiversity Strategic Plan 2011-2020 & Aichi Targets
	Birdlife International & IUCN	Biodiversity Mainstreaming – What Does Success Look Like?