SATOYAMA INITIATIVE

Summary Report

First Global Conference

International Partnership for the *Satoyama* Initiative (IPSI)

Nagoya, Japan, 10-11 March, 2011

Participants of the First IPSI Global Conference

Contents

Background

The vision of the *Satoyama* Initiative is to realise societies in harmony with nature. These comprise human communities where the maintenance and development of socio-economic activities including agriculture and forestry align with natural processes. By managing and using biological resources sustainably and thus maintaining biodiversity, humans will enjoy a stable supply of various natural benefits well into the future. Through the *Satoyama* Initiative, we will review the relationships between humans and nature in what are now referred to as socio-ecological production landscapes (SEPL), through a social and scientific lens.

A decision on the Sustainable use of Biodiversity (COP 10 Decision X/32), which specifically recognises the *Satoyama* Initiative as a potentially useful tool to better understand and support human-influenced natural environments for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being was adopted at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD-COP10) held from 18 to 29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan.

The decision invites Parties, other governments and relevant organisations to participate in the International Partnership for the *Satoyama* Initiative (IPSI). The IPSI comprises numerous committed organisations including national and local governments, research institutes, international organisations, NGOs and private companies seeking to promote and support SEPL for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being through the implementation of their respective activities.

Aims and structure of IPSI Global Conference

The first Global Conference of IPSI, consisting of the Assembly, Public Forum, and the Steering Committee meeting, was held in Aichi, Japan during 10-11 March 2011.

The IPSI Global Conference, held regularly, is composed of the IPSI Assembly, Steering Committee and Public Forum. Functions of the IPSI Global Conference are two-fold:

(1)The IPSI Assembly shall be attended by the heads of members or their nominated alternate representative to review overall activities and to take decisions on institutional matters.

(2) The Public Forum shall be attended by all interested stakeholders (1) to strengthen collaboration and synergies among members as well as between the Satoyama Initiative and other relevant initiatives and programmes, and (2) to enhance understanding and raise awareness of the importance of socio-ecological production landscapes.

Summary of Assembly

Nomination of chair of the Assembly

The Assembly unanimously elected Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Vice Rector of UNU as its chair.

Amendments to the Operational Framework

The amendments proposed by the Interim Secretariat were approved after the discussions as follows:

The following clarifications were made to respond some questions raised on (a) wages in shuffling of SC members, (b) status of SC members, and c) status of SCBD:

Ideas on ways to shuffle or replace SC members and the timing of the shuffle were discussed during this meeting. It would be an individual who would be nominated as Chair. However, the partnership will start with organisational members in the Steering Committee and continue to encourage regional and organisational participation. It is essential to see how the association of SCBD can be institutionalized. This is a point that will need to be further discussed.

Selection of Steering Committee members

The list of 18 SC members proposed by the Interim Secretariat was approved after discussions as follows.

It was suggested that (1) it would be useful to have the full list of organisations which have applied with details on their suitability or unsuitability. It was noted that only 3 types of organisations are represented, that there is no representation from the CEE region, and insufficient representation from the EU/JUSCANZ region. It was suggested that further membership development is needed and the change in members should be foreseen in the next Assembly, rather than in the third Assembly.

It was suggested that two missing roles be added to the list of duties of the SC, namely that the SC shall endorse IPSI Collaborative Activities, and that it shall provide an interpretation of the Operational Framework.

> It was clarified that the list of SC members is only a start and transparency in selection is of course essential. Industry and private sector organisations are not present in the SC and such organisations are welcomed as partners.

On the request that the Secretariat should be considered an ex-officio position to allow for continued institutional memory, the response was that the Secretariat serves and takes part in the SC, but the suggestion of becoming an ex-officio member can be discussed further. It was suggested by the Chair that it be seriously considered whether the Secretariat has to be an ex-officio member, an issue that would be taken up at the next Assembly meeting.

	Africa	Asia/Pacific	GRULAC	EU/JUSCANZ	CEE
National/Local Government	Ghana National Biodiversity Committee (NBC)	Ministry of Environment, Cambodia	Ministry of Environment, Peru	Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)	
	Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research team (KENWEB)	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Nepal			
	National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens of Malawi				

Other organisations	**Organisation Name**	**Organisation type**
	Conservation International (CI)	Non-gov / Civil Society
	Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)	Non-gov / Civil Society
	World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)	Non-gov / Civil Society
	Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (ANDES)	Indigenous/Local Community
	Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA)	Indigenous/Local Community
	Bioversity International	Academic/Research
	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	UN / Inter governmental
	International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)	UN / Inter governmental
	The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)	UN / Inter governmental
	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	UN / Inter governmental
	The United Nations University (UNU)	UN / Inter governmental

Designation of Secretariat

It was reported that there were no candidates for the Secretariat other than UNU-IAS which had announced its intention to continue to serve IPSI as it has done in its role of Interim Secretariat. With interventions in support of UNU-IAS, the Assembly unanimously designated UNU-IAS as IPSI Secretariat.

Date and venue of next Assembly

The proposal of EcoAgriculture Partners that the next IPSI Global Conference would be organized back-to-back with the next EcoAgriculture conference, most likely in Nairobi in late February or early March 2012, was shared. The Assembly endorsed this proposal and requested the Secretariat to follow-up in close communication with EcoAgriculture Partners.

Report from Steering Committee

The Chair of SC reported the outcome of first SC meeting, which was held in the afternoon of 10 March, 2011.

(1) In terms of an overall picture and direction of IPSI, following points were suggested by the SC members:

(a) IPSI activities should be linked to, and contribute to help achieve global targets such as the Millennium Development Goals and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, while keeping in line with frameworks such as the UNCCD and UNFCCC as well as key events like Rio+20.
(b) The *Satoyama* Initiative should be included in the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to help mainstream biodiversity in development strategies of countries.
(c) Ground level activities should be focused on help demonstrate the success of the initiative, which may help in lobbying donors.
(d) Taking into account the above points, short and medium term strategies should be developed for the IPSI.

(2) All twenty-three applications were approved for membership. (See Appendix1)

(3) All ten proposed collaborative activities (See Appendix2) were endorsed after the following discussions:

(a) Project #1 on communities and agricultural landscapes in Cuban MAB, proposed by Bioversity International and UNU, welcomed ANDES as project partner.
(b) The lead or focal organisation is the one that reports on the activity and enables smooth communication.
(c) Projects without partner(s) would be kept on the table until they are ready for review by the Steering Committee.
(d) IPSI member organisations could still go on with their activity, with or without the endorsement of the collaborative activities.
(e) The purpose of collaborative activities is not to seek financial support but to encourage partnership and to demonstrate the collaborative approach of the partnership.
(f) Financial issues are to be taken up at a later stage considering the importance of securing funding sources.

(4) The guidelines of the *Satoyama* Initiative logo were introduced by the Secretariat. The logo can be used by IPSI members, for collaborative activities and for satoyama-related events organised by IPSI members.

Summary of Public Forum

Panelists who served as facilitators of each activity cluster session reported on the importance of the activity, findings from the session and future perspectives.

Session on Cluster 1(Knowledge Facilitation) and 2(Policy Research)

It is important to explore the integration of traditional knowledge systems with academic and scientific knowledge to create a new management system of landscape. With regard to exploring new forms of co-management, there are opportunities for synergies at the federal level and facilitating stakeholders to bring in a new dynamism which is responsive to socio-economic and political needs and aspirations.

Session on Cluster 3 (Indicator Research)

The session covered indicators of landscape health and resilience in a range of situations. A project that used bees as indicators of changing environment, a project on wetland management employing indicators not just for quantifying but also for negotiations within the community and beyond were among the case studies in the session. The importance of the role of capacity building to carry out indicator research and participatory mapping of socio-ecological resources were also highlighted.

Session on Cluster 4 (Capacity Building)

There are opportunities for international partnerships to share existing lessons and useful tools to help upscale activities towards policy processes. Targeted, tailored approaches towards capacity building are necessary and particular attention should be paid to indigenous communities and children. Also, capacity building needs to be integrated with on-the-ground projects as well as policy development.

Session on Cluster 5 (On the Ground activities)

The recommendation that emerged from the session was to: Recognise the importance of traditional knowledge and cultures, support their maintenance and revitalisation, promote synergies between traditional and modern language, knowledge and technologies for sustainable development , support community based resource management programmes and all partnership activities through appropriate and sufficient supportive financial provisions, involve media in on-the-ground experiences on conserving, revitalising and sustaining SEPLs and linking them with livelihoods.

The panelists' report was followed by remarks by the facilitator of the Panel wherein he stated that satoyama be promoted in the UNCCD and UNFCCC convention frameworks, and that the Rio +20 next year would be a good opportunity to send a strong message to the global community.

Public Forum Presentation Abstracts

ACTIVITY CLUSTER 1: KNOWLEDGE FACILITATION

Title: United Nations University's activities on Socio-ecological Production Landscapes
Member organisation: United Nations University (UNU)
Presenter: Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Vice Rector, United Nations University

The UNU is an international community of scholars who work on a variety of global issues including environment, biodiversity, development and human well-being. While the organisation has focused on the development of the *Satoyama* Initiative and the International Partnership for the *Satoyama* Initiative in the last couple of years, the larger UNU community has been accumulating knowledge on the socio-ecological production landscapes of the world.

UNU has co-ordinated the Japan Satoyama Satoumi Assessment (JSSA) following the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment approach, focusing on Japanese satoyama and satoumi ecosystems. The discussions in this project also contributed to the development of the concept of the *Satoyama* Initiative, represented in the term "socio-ecological production landscape". The research activities on satoumi in Japan form the basis of UNU's work on marine and coastal biodiversity, designed to build research capacities and promote local and global action.

UNU's research experience on agrodiversity in developing countries has now developed into the regional network of sustainable land management in the Mountainous Region of Mainland Southeast Asia (MMSEA), home to diverse ethnic minority cultures and biological diversity. This research-oriented project aims to support indigenous innovations that enhance agrodiversity built on local knowledge and practices.

UNU focuses on the traditional knowledge of local and indigenous people, which is one of the important elements of the S*atoyama* Initiative, from a wider perspective that includes climate change, water management, biological resources, marine management, forestry and international policy making.

UNU will continue to work for the fulfilment of the vision of the *Satoyama* Initiative, that of living in harmony with nature, particularly through its research and knowledge facilitation activities.

ACTIVITY CLUSTER 2: POLICY RESEARCH

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1. Aichi Prefectural Government, Japan
2. Faculty of Science, Centre for Ecology and Natural Resources – CEPRES, University of Sarajevo
3. Ghana National Biodiversity Committee (NBC)
4. Government of Japan

   Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)

   Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)
5. Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) Davao Network
6. Islands Knowledge Institute (IKI)
7. Kanazawa University
8. Kathmandu Forestry College
9. Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
10. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Gabon
11. Ministry of Environment, Peru
12. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand
13. NGO Circle for Conservation of Natural Resources (NGO Ce.Sa.Re.N)
14. World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)

1. **Title: Working for improved harmony with nature — Aichi's environmental initiatives based on the Aichi Environment Conservation Strategy**

Member organisation: Aichi Prefectural Government, Japan
Presenter: Haruko Ishida, Director, Natural Environment Division

The Aichi prefecture has launched a new initiative aiming to create a society where humans and nature can live in harmony. Since Aichi is very active in the business sector and is enthusiastic about regional development, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are major objectives. To fulfil these, efforts have been in progress to combine "ecosystem networking" and "compensatory mitigation".

Ecosystem networking intends to reconnect fragmented and isolated natural environments by arranging greenery and aquatic areas to facilitate the movement of living creatures, in order to conserve and restore the unique ecosystems of the region. Through ecosystem networking, we can combine the development of economic activity and the conservation and regeneration of biodiversity.

To promote the establishment of ecosystem networking, the Aichi prefectural government has made a map of potential habitats for the first time in Japan. This map is composed of sixteen species that serve as indicators of biodiversity in Aichi. It shows the places that are suitable habitats, such as aquatic systems and forests, and gathers information on the habitats of indicator species. Ecosystem networks will be established using these maps.

Compensatory mitigation is a system by which the persons/organisations responsible for development activities compensate for any loss in biodiversity in the area. The compensatory actions would target areas not affected by the development. Although compensation would be preferable in the development-affected area, it may be difficult to organise. Compensatory measures would therefore be implemented on land meant for public use, such as schools, parks or green spaces of companies, which will help maintain ecosystems. Compensatory measures are to be implemented in a manner that supports ecosystem networking and strengthens the willingness of developers by allowing them to implement compensatory measures in public lands. This method, wherein compensatory mitigation supports ecosystem networking, is referred to as the Aichi method.

Three areas in the Aichi prefecture have been chosen for the implementation of model projects. Over the next three years, ecosystem networking will be created and compensatory mitigation introduced through the model projects. Guidelines for residents, companies, and prefectural governments on the basis of achievements of the model projects are planned. The roles of each sector will be clarified based on guidelines and used as tools to develop ecosystem networking and compensatory mitigation all around the prefecture.

The Aichi prefecture believes that efforts should focus on the three goals of seeking harmony with nature, supporting the clustering of energy-efficient industries, and making greater use of recycled resources. Industries, academic institutions, the government and residents of Aichi would thus work together to develop integrated approaches toward the implementation of a sustainable society.

2. **Title: In the light of policy actions: the landscapes of the karst fields in Bosnia-Herzegovina**

   Member organisation: Faculty of Science, University of Sarajevo
   Presenter: Senka Barudanovic, Associate Professor

The Karst fields in Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH)are a unique phenomena with specific surface and ground hydrological networks and have a high level of biological and ecological diversity. As primary centres of endemic flora and fauna, karst fields make Bosnia-Herzegovina's biological and ecological diversity recognisable at the European scale.

The largest karst fields in the country with a well-preserved landscape are situated in the southwestern part of the country. Livanjsko polje, especially in its northwestern part, is characterised by still ongoing post-glacial processes of alkaline bog formation. The unique type of hydromorphous soil which occurs here, planohystosol, is vitally important for the survival of wilderness in swamps.

Arable land and human settlements that are away from the reach of underground water occupy a special place within the karst landscape. Settlements are situated along the field's margin, on elevated ground, with stone as the dominant construction material in the local architecture. Due to the high biomass production of meadows, sustainable cattle breeding, agriculture and gardening are traditional land uses. As an expression of nutritional culture as well as of traditional knowledge and practices, there is a rich diversity of cheese made by indigenous biotechnological procedures from high quality milk of cow, sheep and goat. The most famous of these is the Livno cheese. Unfortunately, traditional practices have been lost or are being lost due to population displacement during the war in BiH and the post-war economic and social uncertainty.

Karst landscapes are a sensitive group of ecological phenomena whose structure and functions are changing. Apart from global pressures, the most significant influences are from development activities; alteration of the water flow in streams, exploitation of the moorland's humus horizon; coal extraction; fires in the dry season; eutrophication of surface water; logging in the marginal area of the field, etc.

Appropriate targets associated with cultural and traditional values to preserve the diversity of karsts fields in BiH have been determined during the preparation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). The new Law on Nature Protection, which is in the process of adoption, has recognised BiH-specific landscapes, and certain actions have been performed toward conservation at the regional and the global policy levels.

3. Title: Solving the Boti Falls dilemma

Member organisation: Ghana National Biodiversity Committee
Presenter: Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah, National Chairman of Ghana National Biodiversity Committee

The Boti Falls in the Eastern Region of Ghana is a natural waterfall facility which represents opportunities as an ecotourism destination with increased tourism traffic and revenue and sustainable community development. There is no sustainable environmental management currently and the falls are operational only during the wet season. It is believed that this situation can change and the falls made perennial to attract tourists all year round, if appropriate environmental management systems involving the local communities are introduced.

A programme of sensitisation and direct involvement of the communities upstream along the river/stream whose waters create the falls is envisaged. In this programme, there is a proposal to introduce the concept of Satoyama in the river basin area as a new land-use approach for the landscape to utilise the land sustainably for maximum agricultural productivity and at the same time to protect the water surface from direct sunlight, prevent evaporation and maintain adequate water volume at all times to result in a perennial waterfall.

The proposal will aim at enabling the farming communities to adapt to climate change conditions by diversifying their crops, promoting soil fertility, increasing their crop yields, avoiding land degradation and engaging in other livelihood activities. This will empower the farming communities to overcome poverty, fight diseases and contribute to the realisation of Ghana's goals in achieving the MDGs.

4. Government of Japan

Title: Conservation and sustainable use of socio-ecological production landscapes (*Satochi-satoyama*)

Member organisation: Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ), Government of Japan
Presenter: Junichi Onizuka, Assistant Director, Biodiversity Policy Division Nature Conservation Bureau

Satochi-satoyama areas are important for conserving biodiversity in Japan. They also serve as a basis for citizens' livelihood and spiritual culture, provide food and water, prevent natural disasters, and preserve living conditions, landscapes and cultures. However, due to declining population and ageing, human activities have reduced in secondary environments. As a result, biodiversity in Satochi-satoyama has deteriorated.

To conserve and sustainably use Satochi-satoyama in the future, MOEJ surveys and analyses Satochi-satoyama, disseminates unique activities through websites, holds training programmes; and provides expert resources.

MOEJ compiled the Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Socio-ecological Production Landscapes (Satochi-satoyama) in September 2010, and the Act on the Promotion of Activities for the Conservation of Biodiversity through Cooperation among Diverse Regional Actors (biodiversity maintenance activity promotion method) was established on 10 December, 2010.

Title: Biodiversity in agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Organisation: Government of Japan, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan (MAFF), Government of Japan

Presenter: Tetsuya Kurata, Deputy Director, Environment and Biomass Policy Division, Minister's Secretariat

The presentation describes the main roles that agriculture, forestry and fisheries play in conserving biodiversity including securing natural habitats for numerous animals and plants. It also highlights the negative impacts that agriculture may have on biodiversity.

Some interesting activities of farmers, forest owners and fishermen aiming to recover biodiversity-rich environments through their production practices will be presented.

5. **Title: A review of socio-ecological production landscapes in Davao in order to establish how policy can provide a supportive framework for resilient communities and healthy ecosystems**

Member organisation: Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) Davao Network

Presenter: Declan Hearne, Coordinator HELP Davao Network

In the Davao Region of Southern Mindanao, Philippines, Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) has been a key framework for progressing sustainable land use in local ecosystems. The purpose of this review is to benchmark the progression of IWRM and to gauge if the current set of policies can provide a supportive environment for enabling sustainable and resilient socio-ecological production landscapes. The paper will also establish a baseline understanding of socio-ecological production landscapes in the Davao context.

In order to achieve this aim, the predominant socio-ecological production systems in Davao will first be categorised. This categorisation will take into consideration the formal land use classification system of the Philippine government, the current predominant agricultural systems of migrant settlers, agri-business systems and the cultural and production systems of the indigenous peoples of the region.

The unique informal structures that have evolved and driven the adoption of IWRM at catchment levels will then be reviewed. The local approach will be defined through the identification of four key drivers for progress in the adoption of IWRM. Through these key drivers, the way in which current coordination structures and policy have built bridges for inter-sectoral communication between current land use, traditional ecological knowledge and modern science will be explored. The effects of IWRM structures, policies and other factors on two key socio-ecological production systems in Davao– firstly the culture of banana production and secondly the indigenous production systems of the Matisalug tribe of the Marilog area in the upper Davao Watershed– will then be looked at.

Finally key lessons learnt from existing structures and policies will be distilled. Recommendations will focus on how new (or evolved existing) forms of co-management systems can continue to respect traditional communal land tenure and allow for the development of market-focused sustainable production systems. It is concluded that in order to achieve the goal of 'sustainable and resilient socio-ecological production landscapes,' these two systems will have to find ways of co-existing in Davao and that IWRM can provide an appropriate framework for moving towards this goal.

6. Title: Island-scapes: understanding indigenous terrains as bases for sustainable living

Member organisation: Islands Knowledge Institute (IKI)

Presenter: Paul Roughan, Chairman, Islands Knowledge Institute (IKI)

This presentation discusses *indigenous terrains* as the area of current research and policy action by the Islands Knowledge Institute in the Solomon Islands. The aim in sharing these insights and progress is to contribute to a wider network of practice and knowledge creation on sustainable landscapes and sustainability, in the recognition that the Satoyama Initiative represents a unique global platform for such a network.

The Islands Knowledge Institute (IKI) was founded on a conviction of the importance of unique global knowledge arising from island situations and from other margins of the world—those situations far removed from centres of paradigmatic power. IKI's recent programmes of research and work in the Solomon Islands, on territorial authority systems as well as the integration of biophysical and culture-social spaces, has highlighted how sustainable living is made possible by indigenous mappings of landscapes along social and cultural, as well as biological and physical structures and systems.

This paper presents some of the key aspects of the Solomon situation which make the importance of such mappings especially clear, and outlines the notion of *indigenous terrains* that IKI has begun elaborating for theoretical and practical purposes. Four aspects frame the Solomon Islands situation and make the reality of these mappings especially manifest:

Extremely diverse and autonomous: There are more than 70 indigenous languages with hundreds of dialects spoken among three Pacific peoples (Melanesian, Polynesian and Micronesian) numbering 540,000. Each cultural group has its own body of unique lore, practice and territory.

Dispersed, archipelagic, and indigenous: 1600 kilometres lie between the eastern and westernmost inhabited points of the country. 85 per cent of the population lives in more than 5000 villages throughout the archipelago, and holds legal authority through traditional rights over a similar proportion of the land and coastal sea.

Dominated by small indigenous polities: This rural majority sustains itself from the resources in its various traditional territories, with still-limited reliance on national and global integration. Maintaining the status of these polities is the predominant basis for societal relations, rather than a public or civil society as assumed by ideas of liberal democratic statehood.

Where the state and career are newcomers: The nation state is only 32 years old, and these islands were within the last world region to experience regular European contact (only since the mid-1800s) and colonisation. The state remains a "guest" in the minds of many who live

without much reliance on it, and a significant portion of the national territory lies outside the domain of state regulatory dominance.

Taken together, these factors have allowed knowledge and experiences of indigenous groups to continue to structure how the majority of Solomon territory is used and conceptualised. This paper will argue that integrated socio-ecological landscapes remain the rule, not the exception, in the country, and point out the difficulties in achieving recognition for this fact. Such paradigmatic differences, which have been clearest where large international institutions such as the World Bank and multinational firms attempt projects within the country, will be explained and two key notions IKI has developed in order to translate this reality into language large globalist bureaucracies can understand— namely the VCK domain and indigenous terrains, will be explained.

The paper concludes with a brief description of current IKI activities employing the two notions at the intersection of global development institutions and indigenous territories.

7. **Title: From Subglobal Assessment of SATOYAMA (JSSA) to the SATOYAMA Initiative: The role of regional higher research & education institutes in creating local and global paradigm shifts**

Member organisation: Kanazawa University

Presenters: Koji NAKAMURA, Professor and Deputy President of Regional Collaboration, Setsuko NAKAYAMA, Assistant Professor and contact person for IPSI

Kanazawa University is located in the Ishikawa Prefecture, where 60 per cent of the land is classified as Satoyama. As a regional academic institute, the university has played a vital role in reappraising the Satoyama concept, promoting it to the international platform, as well as reintroducing it to the Ishikawa public including the rural hinterland of Noto Peninsula. This presentation reviews Kanazawa University's involvement in the Millennium Subglobal Assessment (Japan Satoyama Satoumi Assessment or the JSSA) which provided scientific grounds for the Satoyama Initiative (SI), as well as ongoing projects towards Satoyama revitalisation, many of which are implemented in collaboration with founding members of IPSI. In so doing, it discusses the potential role of regional research and higher education institutes in creating local and global paradigm shifts in both academia and the public sphere.

The three-fold approach as employed by the Satoyama Initiative–the consolidation of traditional knowledge and practices, its integration with scientific knowledge, and the creation of a "new commons" –represents the formulation and implementation processes of the Initiative itself. By consolidating wisdom and practices associated with Satoyama and assessing its current state from a scientific viewpoint, the JSSA has worked at the sub-global level to provide the basis for the concept's promotion at the global level as manifest in the Satoyama Initiative.

Kanazawa University's collaboration with UNU-IAS and the prefecture mediated the bottom-up process, connecting local and regional networks to the international platform. The reappraised concept, Satoyama, has been reintroduced to the regional and local levels through the university's manifold projects, such as the Noto Satoyama Meister Training Program and Noto Ikimono Meister Training Program (capacity building), the Noto Peninsula Satoyama Satoumi Activitiy (urban-rural exchange), to name a few. The university's ongoing research programmes continue to seek and reappraise positive human-nature relationships that led to the formation of Noto's Satoyama. Its position as a regional institute proved effective in mediating the three-fold process at local, regional, sub-global and global levels.

As a higher research and education institute with strong emphasis on regional collaboration, the Kanazawa University has thus found that thinking globally and acting locally is simply not enough. By thinking *and* acting locally and globally, thereby mediating processes at various scales, the University has been able to produce the paradigm shift towards the creation of a new local and global commons.

8. **Title: Fitting regression models for sustainable management of Non-Timber Forest Products in national forests and private lands: a case study from the mid-western region of Nepal**

Member organisation: Kathmandu Forestry College
Presenter: Bishnu Hari Pandit, Principal

This study is a part of an ongoing action research project of Kathmandu Forestry College entitled Assessment of Contribution of Selected Non-timber Forest Products to Poverty Reduction and Factors Influencing the Sustainable Management of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) in Forests and Private Lands, implemented across three elevation ranges, from the Terai-Dang district to Pyuthan district in the middle hills, and Rolpa district in the high hills of the mid-western region of Nepal. Four Community Forestry User Groups (CFUG) were selected from each of the study districts, and an inventory of NTFP was done. A total of 259 households were randomly sampled for household data collection. Two Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in each district and a key informant survey was carried out to assess preliminary information and data.

The study revealed that farmers have planted some NTFPs, such as *Cinnamomum tamala* (prickly ash) *, Swertia chireita* (Chiretta), *Zanthoxylum armatum* (toothache tree) *and Sapindus mukorosi* (soap nut tree) in their private farmlands and community forests in the study districts. These species are mostly found growing naturally along farm boundaries, terrace walls and gullies. NTFP cultivation in farmlands is not significant. Preferred NTFPs for sale in the study area are soap nut tree, prickly ash tree, bay leaf, *Persea* species (Kaulo), *Cinnamomum glaucescens* (*Sugandhakokila*, Cinnamon leaf which provides an essential oil) and *Pinus wallichina* (pine) for pine resin.

The NTFP distribution pattern shows that of the six NTFPs of importance, pine trees are dominant in community and government-managed forests. No pine trees were found on private lands. Soap nut, bay leaf and prickly ash were mostly found on private lands. *Sugandhakokila* is found mostly on private lands at lower elevations below 1000 metres. *Kaulo* on the other hand is found on both private land and in government forests at the upper elevation zone above 1500 metres. An NTFP marketing analysis showed that a total of 420 tons of raw pine resin, 107 tons of soap nut, 100 tons of prickly ash, 78 tons of bay leaf, 175 tons of *Kaulo bark* and 37 tons of *Sugandhakokila* fruit were collected and exported from the study districts every year. The findings revealed that collectors and producers have received a very small amount from the final sale of the selected NTFPs.

This study basically discusses two regression models for sustainable management of NTFPs in forests and private lands. A regression analysis of constraining factors explored in a household survey revealed that cultivation of NTFP species is significantly influenced by the household labour force engaged in agriculture on marginal lands, farmers' affiliation with community-based local institutions and complicated private land NTFP registration process of the

government. The constraining factors for sustainable management of NTFP in government and community forests are the distance from home to forest, food production, open access condition of forest, active labour force, training on forest management, and household labour force involved in agriculture. Policy recommendations include transferring management to local people by means of changing the open-access status of national forests, providing NTFP collection permits to local residents, amending inappropriate policies hindering private land NTFP registration, promoting group marketing, and taking an adaptive, collaborative approach to community forestry.

9. Title: The Integration of Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) Tool

*Member organisation***:** Ministry of Environment, Cambodia

Presenter: Somaly Chan, Director of international Conventions and Biodiversity

Forest land encroachment and conflicts over land ownership are huge issues in Cambodia. Local people have illegally cleared forests for shifting cultivation and newcomers have illegally cleared forests for housing and for permanent agriculture. Conflicts have arisen between local people, newcomers, and those from bordering villages because of the absence of legal land titles. Since the move of government policy to a participatory approach, some of these issues have been solved and others mitigated. The integration of Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) tools has contributed to addressing and solving these issues. Key tools and methods included increasing awareness amongst the community on key forestry laws, encouraging communities to safeguard community and outside forests and most importantly, involving all stakeholders in demarcating community boundaries. However, there is a need for technical assistance to help the community convert from shifting to permanent agriculture, land use planning and forestry management. Planning is therefore needed, and possible job opportunities and alternative sources of income for the village should be explored.

10. Title: Biodiversity: opportunities and benefit for the development of Gabon

Member organisation: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

Presenter: Marthe Mapangou, Adviser to the Minister in Charge of Environment and Sustainable Development

Located in the heart of the Congo Basin, considered the second ecological lung of the planet after the Amazon forest, Gabon is one of the richest biodiversity zones in the world.

Recognising this advantage, the country, like other nations of the continent, intends to ensure the best use of resources from biodiversity and terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in order to:

- Ensure sustainable and equitable economic development
- Fight poverty by providing the means to ensure the continuance of ecosystem services and access to them, particularly for the most vulnerable populations that are directly dependent upon them
- Strengthening integration and consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in strategies, inter-sectoral policies and in relevant sectors at all levels so as to accelerate and facilitate the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and their budgeting

In this regard, the Government has set targets and work programmes based on the social project of the President of the Republic, Ali Bongo Ondimba, with the themes of Green Gabon, Industrial Gabon and social service sector of the country (environment, industry and social services). This project has the ambition of implementing new modes of production and sustainable consumption in both industrial production and in miscellaneous services including markets and finance of goods and environmental services.

A fundamental thrust of the implementation of this programme is the development of scientific and technical research as a tool to provide policy makers with the necessary information for effective decision making.

In this context, the Government of Gabon, as well as all the countries of the continent, strongly support the establishment of a Pan-African committee for the establishment of a science-policy intergovernmental platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

In addition, the authorities have undertaken to explore the creation of a Centre for Biodiversity, with a regional focus.

11. Title: Legal establishment of agro-biodiversity zones in Peru

Member organisation: Ministry of Environment, Peru
Presenter: Miriam Cerdán-Quiliano, Dirección General de Diversidad Biológica, Ministerio del Ambiente

Peru has a complex geography, varied landscapes, multiple autochthonous cultures and a vast diversity of animal and plant species. This biological diversity joined with cultural experience allowed ancestors to domesticate almost two hundred species of plants. These species were first wild ones, and through a patient and dedicated process of domestication/cultivation that lasted around ten thousand years, were adapted to be part of the diet of the ancient Peruvian communities. Some of them, such as the potato, the corn and the quinoa, are of critical importance for global food security today. Even in these days, rural Peruvians manage their crops and seeds in such a way as to make possible the conservation of many varieties of some species, as is the case with the approximately three thousand varieties of potatoes.

The rich biodiversity harboured by Peru led to the establishment of a system of laws and regulations aimed to protect it. With passing time, the Peruvian legislation has evolved to show the country's focus on conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity for the benefit of the population. The first conservation initiatives were related to the establishment of protected areas. The first protected area was created in 1961. In 1993 the Peruvian congress approved the subscription to the CBD, and this fostered the approval of the most important laws in the country related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity:

- Law on Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (1997)
- Law on Natural Protected Areas (1997)
- National Strategy on Biological Diversity (2001)
- Law for the Protection of Access to the Peruvian Biological Diversity and the Collective Knowledge of the Indigenous People (2004)

In 2008, the Ministry of Environment was officially created, along with the National Service of Protected Areas (SERNANP).

As mentioned, protected areas have officially existed in Peru since 1961 and altogether form the National System of Protected Areas by the State that is currently managed by the National Service of Protected Areas (SERNANP). SERNANP is the national authority for protected areas and a specialised technical public organism assigned to the Ministry of Environment. The establishment of this national system that covers more than 15 per cent of the surface of the country is the main strategy for the conservation of Peru's biological diversity. These areas harbour a strategic bank of wild relatives of domesticated species that are critical for conservation. However, there is a great amount of biodiversity, located not in protected areas but in the lands of local peasants, which must be protected as well. This is the basis for proposing a law that promotes the creation of agro-biodiversity areas within the country.

Official recognition as agro-biodiversity areas by the State will not challenge ownership of the lands, but intends to protect property, to establish an innovative model of conservation that may complement the National System of Protected Areas, and would also help in the consolidation of biological corridors.

12. Title: Development of Satoyama-like landscapes in Thailand

*Member organisation***:** Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand
Presenter: Patama Domrongphol, Environmental Official, Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning

A Working Group to develop guidelines for Satoyama-like landscapes was set up under the National sub-committee on Convention on Biological Diversity, National Committee on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand. The mandate of the working group is to perform the following tasks:

- Collect Satoyama-like landscape case studies from all regions of Thailand.
- Analyse, synthesise and compare case studies, and distil lessons learned.
- Develop national guidelines for the selection of Satoyama-like landscape sites based on the Satoyama concept.
- Undertake activities to strengthen collaboration and create synergies among relevant organisations and other existing programmes.
- Facilitate collaboration and coordination between national and local governments, academic institutions, NGOs, private sector, relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in Satoyama-like landscapes in Thailand.
- Provide policy guidance and direction, and undertake the overall supervision of the implementation of Satoyama-like landscape conservation in Thailand.

Future work plan:

Drawing its inspiration from the Satoyama Initiative, the following activities will be carried out.

- Distil lessons learnt from case studies and make these available for dissemination to aid capacity building activities.
- A research programme will also be conducted to further explore the possibilities to link to the tourism sector. Regional Organization (RECOFTC), business and private sector will also be encouraged to participate in this programme.
- Since the Ministry has 76 Natural Resources and Environment Provincial Offices and 16 Regional Offices, the Office of Natural Resources and Environment (ONEP) plans to cooperate with these offices to select other case studies and conduct workshops to share experiences obtained from those case studies.
- Workshops to develop the capacity of officials and local communities on the sustainable use of biodiversity under the Satoyama Initiative are also planned.
- At the celebration of the International Day of Biodiversity (22 May, 2011), the Ministry will confer an award to the local community which best encapsulates the Satoyama concept in their landscape management practices.
- Based on the One Tambol One Product (OTOP) programme, village communities continue to be encouraged to improve the quality and marketing of their local products. One superior product from each Satoyama-like landscape will be selected to receive formal branding assistance (the name of the brand is yet to be determined) and to provide both a local and international stage for the promotion of these products in the future.

13. Title: Incorporation of sacred forests into the Protected Areas system of Benin
Member organisation: ONG Cercle pour la Sauvegarde des Ressources Naturelles (Ce.Sa.Re.N) *Presenters*: Achille Orphée Lokossou, Forests and Natural resources Manager

Benin is a country with an area of 122,600 square kilometres located in West Africa and containing approximately 2, 940 sacred forests covering an area of 18,360 hectares. These forests have not received legal protection status from the State like the official protected forests (protected areas) but were able to maintain the integrity of their resources until recently. As an integral part of the landscape, sacred forests have three strong functions: ecological (protection of water sources, preventing soil erosion, providing a habitat for sacred animals and plants), religious function (providing shelter for deities, acting as places of worship, rituals or other ceremonies), socio-economic and cultural function (providing dead wood for fuel, medicinal plants or food, acting as a cemetery, acting as places for initiation and blessing ceremonies).

Sacred forests are a refuge and sanctuary for the native biodiversity. They represent a successful model of sustainable traditional management and conservation of biodiversity. Sacred forests represent a significant tool for conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity. First, they are highly important as refugia within the productive landscape for numerous species, some of which provide important benefits to the surrounding productive lands, such as hosting pollinating insects and birds, and important plant species. Secondly, sacred forests also function as *in-situ* seed banks and genetic reservoirs. Some species of flora and fauna found within the sites or in their vicinity include threatened and endangered species. Thirdly, as landscapes that have been carefully managed over tens and even hundreds of years, sacred forests' ecosystems and species assemblages are somewhat different from any cultivated landscapes by which they are surrounded. The principle of this method of conservation is based on fear and respect for traditional local beliefs, the strength of traditional authorities, and the power of dignitaries and religious leaders. Currently, as the power of traditional authorities within the community is weakening, taboos are no longer respected.

Most sacred forests are affected by uncontrolled exploitation and are subject to alarming deterioration. The Government of Benin through the General Directorate of Forests and Natural Resources is engaged in a strategy for integration of sacred forests in the protected area system through a new form of co-management that integrates traditional knowledge and practices and modern science. The main objectives are (i) to grant protected status to forests and other ecosystems that are sacred and ecologically representative of the country, (ii) to support conservation activities and participatory management based on the traditional business model, and (iii) to promote sustainable use of natural resources in these ecosystems to reduce the pressure on their resources through activities such as the cultivation of medicinal plants and promoting cultural activities and ecotourism. To reach these objectives, sacred forests' local management committees comprising stakeholders are put in place in

every forest. The NGO Ce.Sa.Re.N works with local authorities, traditional authorities, practitioners of traditional medicine and religious leaders for the conservation and management of these ecosystems.

14. Title: The role of agroforestry research in enhancing socio-ecological production landscapes globally

Member organisation: World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
Presenters: Delia C. Catacutan & Miyuki Iiyama, World Agroforestry Centre, Nairobi, Kenya

The World Agroforestry Centre's mission is to generate science-based knowledge about the diverse roles that trees play in agricultural landscapes and to use its research to advance policies and practices that benefit the poor and the environment. The Centre also seeks to contribute towards the Millennium Development Goals for the eradication of poverty and hunger, the promotion of social equity, and the mitigation of global concerns related to climate change and environmental degradation by understanding and promoting agroforestry in the tropics.

Inherently, agroforestry is multi-faceted and requires an integrated research approach–the Centre's business portfolio embraces six Global Research Programmes (GRPs) to encompass the multidimensional nature of agroforestry– GRP1 is focused on intra- and inter-species biodiversity, GRP2 on farm-level interactions, GRP3 on market value chains, GRP4 on land health, GRP5 on climate variability and change, and GRP6 on the landscape context of environmental services and policies. All six global programmes are relevant to *Satoyama*— their ultimate aim is to enhance the role of trees, and rural communities and their institutions, in transforming lives and socio-ecological landscapes. Of particular relevance to *Satoyoma* and to this session is the Centre's work on policies, institutions and market-based incentive mechanisms that stimulate rural investments in agroforestry for the sustainable production of goods and services, including enhancement of landscape beauty and cultural integrity. Two exemplars are i) Landcare, a community-based approach to INRM that is globally promoted by ICRAF in association with Landcare International (LI), through a network of landcare practitioners, promoters and supporters around the world; and ii) negotiation-support for Rewarding Upland Poor for Environmental Services (RUPES) in Asia and Pro-poor Rewards for Environmental Services in Africa (PRESA). In this presentation, two examples will be highlighted as the Centre's key contribution to the objectives of the International Partnership of the *Satoyama* Initiative (IPSI).

ACTIVITY CLUSTER 3: INDICATOR RESEARCH

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1. Bioversity International
2. National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP)
3. Indigenous People's International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA)
4. Kanuri Development Association (KDA)
5. Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team (KENWEB)

1. **Title: Social-ecological indicators of resilience in agrarian and natural landscapes**
   Member organisation: Bioversity International, Italy
   Presenter: Pablo B. Eyzaguirre, Senior Scretariat, Anthropology and Scioeconomics

The purpose of this paper is to present an approach aimed at facilitating nature conservation that builds on the ecological and social synergies that exist in traditionally managed landscapes in and around protected areas and integrates conservation and social goals to achieve a reduction in the levels of marginalisation of indigenous and local communities while preventing ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss.

Drawing on literature research and insights from political and historical ecology and systems theory, a framework was developed to aid the understanding of human-environment interactions taking place in traditionally managed ecosystems and landscapes and to monitor the role that these interactions play in the maintenance of such systems.

Virtually all ecosystems and landscapes must be seen as coupled social-ecological systems whose ability to respond to stresses and change derives from ecological and social characteristics, as well as from the link between these natural and human components. A variety of mechanisms by which indigenous and rural communities help anchor biodiversity and contribute to social-ecological resilience were identified.

This paper challenges the rationale behind exclusionary approaches to nature conservation. Indicators are developed to facilitate a shift towards the widespread adoption of “human-centred” conservation practices, in which nature conservation benefits from the inclusion and empowerment of human communities instead of their exclusion and marginalisation.

2. **Title: Huascaran National Park : Environmental services and source of life**
   Member organisation: National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP)
   Presenter: Ricardo Ray Villanueva Ramírez, Environmental Engineer, Specialist - Climate Change, Huascaran National Park, National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP), Ministry of Environment – Perú

The Huascaran National Park (PNH), which has been recognised as the core area of the Huascaran Biosphere Reserve (UNESCO-1977) and World Heritage of Humanity (UNESCO-1985), was established on 1 July 1975. The goal when creating the park was to "… establish a National Park in the Cordillera Blanca, considering it is the largest tropical mountain range in the world with a wealth of flora and fauna, geological formations, mountains and beautiful scenery. The varied ecosystems of the Cordillera Blanca must be kept by the State as they are part of our natural, scientific and cultural heritage."

The high mountain ecosystems of the PNH and its strategic location make it a key factor in the livelihoods of territories and populations of the Huascaran Biosphere Reserve. Huascaran Biosphere Reserve has three areas: the core zone is the Huascaran National Park which has large glaciers, lakes, wetlands, forests and rich biodiversity; the buffer zone which is home to rural communities and where agriculture and livestock raising are practised; and the transition zone where the main cities and the largest population (over 300000 people) are located. The many economic activities in the buffer and transition zones depend on the environmental services offered by the Huascaran National Park.

The ecosystems of the Huascaran National Park play an important role in regulating the quality and quantity of water in the region. Also impressive are the natural landscapes which support tourism.

Currently there are various pressures and threats to the ecosystems of the Huascaran National Park, such as illegal mining, overgrazing, forest fires and climate change that is causing a retreat of the glaciers. The team of Huascaran National Park is responsible for addressing these problems and further global collaborations are needed to help achieve a balance between socio-economic development and the environment.

3. Title: Traditional knowledge indicators

Member organisation: Indigenous People's International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA)
Presenter: Joji Carino, Policy Advisor and Team Leader

The UN Statistics Division has noted that the issue of indigenous peoples and data collection is ground-breaking work and that indigenous issues are an important emerging theme in social statistics. Within the Convention on Biological Diversity, the need for indicators on the protection of traditional knowledge was identified in the 2001-2010 Strategic Plan and Biodiversity Targets. At COP10, the Parties adopted two additional indicators on traditional knowledge, in addition to the first indicator adopted on status and trends in linguistic diversity. These CBD indicators are:

- Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages (UNESCO as lead agency)
- Status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations
- Status and trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities

In addition, with new emphasis being placed by Parties on the implementation of Article 10, COP10 also called for the development of appropriate indicators for customary sustainable use and to report on this matter to the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its seventh meeting, so that this matter can be advanced within the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

Tebtebba has been serving as the Secretariat of the IIFB Working Group on Indicators, and has played an active role in building partnerships to carry out this work, together with the UN Inter-Agency Group on Indigenous Issues, the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP), as well as researchers and NGOs. It has published a Resource Book on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, and has organised a series of technical workshops to discuss traditional knowledge indicators proposed under the CBD.

Tebtebba's indicators' work will continue, especially at this stage of promoting the adoption of indicators at the national level, and supporting indigenous communities to define relevant indicators at the community level, and to carry out monitoring work on salient aspects of ecosystem resilience and community well-being.

Together with indigenous communities in the Philippines, and relevant government agencies, there are also some advanced experiences and good practices in piloting the use of the CBD indicators, as well as with the national housing and population census undertaken in 2010.

4. **Title: Impacts of human activities on apiculture in the sub-Saharan region of Africa: case study of Borno state, Nigeria**

Member organisation: Kanuri Development Association (KDA)
Presenter: Babagana Abubakar. Alhaji Bukar Kuya House, Opposite Aburos Mosque, Fezzan Ward, Maiduguri, Borno, Nigeria

The Borno sate in Nigeria is one of the leading areas of honey production in West Africa. It is located in the northeastern part of Nigeria and shares borders with the Republics of Cameroon, Chad and Niger. Basic or local techniques are typically used in producing honey which has a distinctive taste due to the semi-arid (Sahel) vegetation in this area. Honey here is used in medicine. However, a low level of development in this part of sub-Saharan African characterised by a high level of illiteracy as well as poverty has made almost all the communities in this state dependent on firewood for energy. The most common plant used for fuel wood used to be the *Kasese* plant (*Acacia semia*), but since the late 1980's this plant has begun to disappear in this area as a result of climate change and the rapidly increasing population dependent on this type of firewood. Plants other than *kasese*, which provided shelter to bees and provided livelihood opportunities for inhabitants of the area through apiculture, are now being harvested for firewood.

There is now a significant decline in honey production in this part of the world since the late 1990's with massive migration of bees from this area to the neighbouring Mubi part of Adamawa state of Nigeria and even the Adamawa/Bamenda areas of the north-western region of Cameroon.

In view of the above situation, challenges that apiculture in the area faces may be listed as:
1. Disappearance or shrinking of apiculture in the Sub-Saharan African countries
2. Loss of traditional knowledge associated with bee farming
3. Loss of knowledge of traditional medicine
4. Increasing poverty levels or drops in per capita income among the communities of the Sub-Saharan African countries
5. Destruction of the natural biodiversity/food chain of this region

5. **Title: Application of rapid biodiversity assessments for the protection of biodiversity values, ecosystem services and water management of East African wetlands.**
   Member organisation: Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team (KENWEB)
   Presenters: Wanja Dorothy Nyingi, Mordecai Ogada, Stephanie Duvail, Olivier Hammerlynck, Judith Nyunja, Quentin Luke, Nathan Gichuki, Daniel Olago, Jean-Luc Paul

The Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team is a multidisciplinary biodiversity research team established to carry out wetlands assessments through field expeditions and laboratory analyses of several wetland health indicators including flora and fauna, and setting up of community participatory methods for regular assessment and monitoring. The team has developed a wetlands assessment and monitoring methodology based on various experiences from the past 10 years of working under various collaborations in order to provide real time valuation of wetlands resources, ecosystem values and user strategies. These methods are being applied to satisfy the high demand of information on wetlands from civil society and decision makers to enable adequate justification for wetland conservation and management in East Africa.

In its first year, KENWEB has been involved in four Rift Valley lakes of Kenya namely Lakes Naivasha, Elementaita, Nakuru and Ol Bolossat; and two lotic systems, one coastal (Tana River Delta) and another inland (Loboi Swamp). The outputs of these projects include wetland maps which are being developed through links with the department of resource surveys and remote sensing; biodiversity inventories and comprehensive biological reference collections maintained at the National Museums of Kenya; hydrological models of wetlands; Ramsar designation of the Tana River Delta; training of graduate students and early career scientists in wetlands research and conservation; and training of local communities in wetland assessments and monitoring to facilitate co-management of resources.

ACTIVITY CLUSTER 4: CAPACITY BUILDING

1. Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (ANDES)
2. EcoAgriculture Partners
3. Global Environment Facility Secretariat (GEF Secretariat)
4. Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, the University of Tokyo
5. Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON)
6. International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
7. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
8. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)
9. United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)

1. **Title: Horizontal learning for managing resilient Biocultural Territories**

Member organisation: Associacion ANDES, Cusco, Peru
Presenter: Alejandro Argumedo, Associate Director

In this presentation, Associacion ANDES will share its experience in designing and implementing a capacity building programme for designing, planning and management of biocultural territories for the conservation and nurturing of socio-ecological production landscapes. Biocultural territories encompass a harmonious relationship between people and nature based upon indigenous principles that guide all actions, where local traditions and practices enable resilient and cyclical use of natural resources through multi-stakeholder collaboration ensuring sustainable livelihoods.

The workshops are based on sharing lessons learned and tools developed through developing the Potato Park, an Indigenous Biocultural Territory, established by ANDES-IIED and six Quechua communities in Pisaq, Cusco, Peru. Endogenous economic development in the Potato Park is enabling poverty reduction and participation across levels of governance and policy development. The methodology used emerges from the "Contact Learning Zone" framework, which allows geographically and historically separated peoples to come into contact and establish on-going relations, creating a horizontal and democratic space for intercultural practice.

This South-to-South exchange integrates academic and field sessions using emancipatory and participatory methodologies to facilitate cooperative discovery between participants. This horizontal learning methodology developed by ANDES will be presented as a useful and viable approach to further the goals of activities undertaken under the Capacity Building cluster of the IPSI to support local communities in building resilience in their socio-ecological production landscapes (Satoyama landscapes) across a diversity of ecosystems and cultures. The importance of supporting learning across marginalised communities cannot be more obvious than within current threats of the climate crisis and other destabilising forces.

2. **Title: Capacity-building in landscape measures for Satoyama innovators**

Member organisation: EcoAgriculture Partners, USA
Presenter: Sara J. Scherr, President

EcoAgriculture Partners has, over the past five years, developed the Landscape Measures Initiative, an approach and set of tools to facilitate and support multi-stakeholder groups to develop ecoagriculture (Satoyama) landscapes. The Landscape Measures Resource Center (www.landscapemeasures.org) provides access to numerous tools, methods and case examples that link agricultural production, ecosystem management and rural livelihoods. This presentation will provide an overview of the Landscape Measures approach for:

- Understanding and assessing landscapes
- Negotiating landscape goals and strategies among different stakeholders
- Designing landscapes to achieve production, social and ecological goals
- Implementing landscape management activities
- Evaluating landscapes collaboratively, to further improve design and management.

Operational success requires that actors have key competencies, including: understanding of landscape processes; skills in negotiation; landscape design; collaborative implementation; and landscape monitoring. This presentation will illustrate some of the integrative tools developed by EcoAgriculture Partners (such as Landscape Scoring and Ground-Based Photo-Monitoring). It will also describe capacity-building curriculum that may be of interest to Satoyama Initiative members, including Landscape Leadership Development, Training of Landscape Facilitators, Thematic trainings (e.g., payments for ecosystem services; monitoring and evaluation), and multi-media resource materials to support university education.

3. Title: tbc

Member organisation: Global Environment Facility Secretariat
Presenter: Yoko Watanabe, Program Manager

Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity requires managing landscape and seascape mosaics that include both protected areas and a variety of other land uses, including agriculture, fisheries, and forestry. These production landscapes, and the traditional land use practices and knowledge they represent, are increasingly threatened in many parts of the world. The GEF has been helping developing countries to integrate the sustainable use of biodiversity into the sectors of the economy that strongly impact biodiversity outside of protected areas, often referred to as "mainstreaming."

The GEF supports efforts on mainstreaming biodiversity through strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks, and fostering markets for biodiversity goods and services. The approaches help overcome barriers that prevent public and private sector actors from adopting sustainable practices.

As the financial mechanism of the CBD, the GEF has invested over $2.8 billion in direct financing and leveraged $8 million for 790 projects that address the loss of globally significant biodiversity in more than 155 countries during the past two decades. Since 2002, the GEF's biodiversity focal area has given particular focus on the strategy to mainstream biodiversity in production landscapes. The GEF has allocated approximately $ 877 million in grants to these mainstreaming projects, while leveraging an additional $4 billion from other sources.

Some of the project examples from Vietnam, Ethiopia, and Central America are highlighted in the presentation. Many of these projects also promote synergies between biodiversity, poverty alleviation, and emissions mitigation.

While we continue to face serious biodiversity loss and species extinction rates continue unabated, the concept of sustainable use needs to and could be further strengthened through the platform of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative. The GEF is prepared to further support such activities, provided that it is in line with the GEF biodiversity focal area strategy and country needs and priorities.

4. Title: Japan-Asia Satoyama Education Initiative

Member organisation: Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Tokyo
Presenter: Toshiya Okuro, Associate Professor

Since 2008, the Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences (GSALS) at the University of Tokyo has been carrying out the Japan-Asia Satoyama Education Initiative (JASEI), a master's course integrating lectures, field practice and practical training, funded through the Project to Develop Higher Education Environmental Leadership Training Program of the Environmental Leadership Initiatives for Asian Sustainability (ELIAS), the Ministry of Environment of Japan. JASEI aims to train and cultivate international environmental leaders, who are capable of reorganising and restoring traditional regional resource management systems, as typified by Satoyama in the case of Japan, in contemporary society, and sharing it with the international community as a new sound-material cycle and nature-harmonious society model.

In order to achieve the above education objectives, three education bases, namely, an academic base (The University of Tokyo/UT), an international base (United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies/UNU-IAS), and a field base (Toyooka City, Hyogo Prefecture), have been established and curricula to enhance the education synergy effect through collaboration among these bases has been developed. Opportunities for international exchange are also provided through the on- and off-campus teaching staff network, and at the same time by actively enrolling UNU-IAS fellows and international students from Asia and.

The academic base provides education for acquiring expertise on ecosystem services in socio-ecological production landscapes such as satoyama, human social systems related to resource use and management, nature restoration technology, etc. To achieve this, new courses have been established, existing ones enriched, and lectures given in English improved in order to encourage Asian international students to take the course and enhance global dissemination capacity.

The international base uses expert resources and programmes of UNU to provide lectures and exercises to enhance international skills such as a broad perspective on global environmental issues, information dissemination capacity to Asia and the world, and communication skills.

The field base is located in Toyooka City, an environmentally advanced region that is addressing the balance in the conservation of biodiversity, agriculture promotion, and regional development. The field practice aims to help acquire wide pragmatic knowledge and problem solving capacity, such as fostering motivation, consensus building, and development of entrepreneurship.

JASEI intends to continue and strengthen cooperation among the three bases, in the proposed IPSI Collaborative Activity, specifically between UT and UNU through various educational activities which could contribute to enhancing capacities for maintaining, rebuilding and revitalising socio-ecological production landscapes, and to sharing the concept of Satoyama with the international community.

5. Promoting sustainable use of natural resources through restoring and conserving socio-ecological production landscapes in Cambodia

Member organisation: Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON), Japan
Presenter: Lalita Siriwattananon, Senior Researcher, Machito Mihara, Director General

In Cambodia, deforestation has advanced since the 1970's due to the expansion of agricultural lands, and causes severe flooding or drought downstream, environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity. This programme deals with the restoration and conservation of socio-ecological production landscapes in Cambodia by promoting sustainable use and management of natural resources in collaboration with local communities, elementary schools and local government.

To promote the sustainable use of natural resources through restoring and conserving socio-ecological production landscapes, various workshops and seminars are conducted at the local community-level and at elementary schools. Surveys of natural resources help in understanding how local people use natural resources, the relationships between livelihoods and natural resources, and the degree of degradation of natural resources.

A plant nursery system has been set up and reforestation activities are conducted with local people and elementary school students. These various activities for restoring and conserving socio-ecological production landscapes in Cambodia help realise the final goals of this programme: to enhance sustainable use of natural resources, to create harmony between people and nature, and to increase local awareness on environmental conservation.

6. The International Tropical Timber Organization and its role in capacity building as related to tropical forest management

Member organisation: International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO)
Presenter: John Leigh, Conservation Officer, Reforestation and Forest Management

Tropical forests play a vital role in sustaining a large proportion of the world's biodiversity, maintaining land-use options and water resources, contributing to the carbon cycle and providing other key services to forest-dependent people. The International Tropical Timber Organization promotes a '*better understanding of the contribution of … environmental services to the sustainable management of tropical forests with the aim of enhancing the capacity of members to develop strategies to strengthen such contributions in the context of sustainable forest management…*'.

Tropical forests provide an important service by protecting watersheds that supply forest dwelling and urban communities with high-quality water. Some ITTO member countries have developed payment schemes for environmental services related to watershed management, which could inform similar initiatives in other tropical countries. Tropical forests are also of enormous importance for the conservation of biodiversity. They contain more species than other biomes and a high proportion of these species are threatened. Services such as these and others, including carbon storage and disaster prevention, may be achieved simultaneously through sustainable forest management.

Deforestation and forest degradation in tropical forests have reduced the quality of many forest environmental services. Often, poorly implemented timber harvesting has damaged remaining trees and caused soil erosion and compaction, while the conversion of forests to other land uses has also led to the loss or degradation of many services. The introduction or strengthening of sustainable forest management, forest restoration, afforestation and reforestation in such areas can play an important role in restoring environmental services and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. ITTO has a long track record of working with member countries and partners to promote such activities through field projects and capacity-building.

The general objective of our specific programme is to help improve livelihoods by reducing deforestation and forest degradation and enhancing environmental services through the sustainable management of tropical forests, forest conservation, landscape restoration, afforestation, reforestation and other related activities.

7. Title: JICA activities in biodiversity conservation and rural development

Member organisation: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Presenter: Shuichi Ikeda, Deputy Director General, Group Director for Forestry and Nature Conservation, Global Environment Department

JICA, as an implementation agency of JAPAN's ODA (Official Development Assistance) contributes to socioeconomic development, recovery and economic stability of developing countries with a view to achieving human security and poverty reduction.

JICA assists biodiversity conservation efforts as a priority of its cooperation for achieving harmonisation between nature and development. In this context, JICA conducted training in Japan, entitled Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Development through the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, with 14 participants from various developing countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, India, Nepal, the Kyrgyz Republic, Costa Rica, Panama, Ethiopia, Malawi, Burkina Faso, and Colombia) from 14 November to 4 December, 2010.

The training aimed at developing the capacity of participants and provided them with opportunities to learn case examples of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in Satoyama in Japan. During the training, participants shared the concept and lessons learnt for the reconciliation of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in each trainee's country. It is expected that participants will implement rural development plans for harmonising biodiversity conservation and livelihood promotion based on their own experience.

JICA plans to continue the training for three years (2011-2013), and support well-being in developing countries through capacity development.

8. Title: Capacity building for the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative: a proposal

Member organisation: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)
Presenter: Jo Mulongoy, Director, Scientific, Technical and Technological Matters Division

A proposal to develop and strengthen capacities for the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative (cluster 4 of the activities of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)) will be presented. Its ultimate goal is to achieve the Initiative's objectives of improving livelihoods and implementing the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Relevant to both developed and developing countries, the proposal targets capacities for further understanding and raising awareness of the importance and functioning of socio-ecological production land- and seascapes, and capacities for maintaining, rebuilding and revitalizing, where appropriate, socio-ecological production landscapes. The proposal builds on the experiences and successes that the CBD Secretariat and its partners worldwide continue to achieve in implementing the programme of work on protected areas. It takes into account and is part of the capacity-building programme for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity targets.

Starting with concrete answers to questions about whose capacity should be built, what type of capacity, how to develop and sustain the needed capacity, and how to link it to the actual implementation of the Initiative's activities on the ground, the proposal recommends both human and financial support for the identification of areas where IPSI's intervention is needed, in particular where on-the-ground collaborative projects on socio-ecological production landscapes can make a difference in improving the livelihoods of communities, achieving the three objectives of the Convention and contributing to the Millennium Development Goals.

The proposal concludes by suggesting a roadmap for capacity-building and describes mechanisms that should be put in place to connect capacity need assessment, technical support, funding and implementation of clusters 1 (knowledge facilitation), 2 (policy research), 3 (indicators of resilience) and, essentially, 5 (on-the-ground work) of the IPSI activities. The proposal also lists the tools needed to effect and facilitate implementation, including inter alia the establishment of national focal points for the Initiative, compilation and development of learning tools and materials such as e-learning modules, establishment of (sub)-regional nodes/coordinators and interactive websites within existing national and regional CBD clearing house mechanisms, provision of guidance for the integration of the Satoyama Initiative objectives in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in other wider programmes relating to poverty reduction and sustainable development.

9. Title: Capacity-building activities by UNCRD

Organisation: United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)

Presenter: Wakako Ichikawa, Consultant

The United Nations Centre for Development (UNCRD), based in Nagoya, Japan, is dedicated to promoting sustainable regional development in developing countries. Its work is primarily on training, research, and advisory services in the fields of environment, human security, and disaster management. UNCRD joined IPSI last year with the aim of sharing information and practices and integrating relevant resources into its on-going and future capacity-building activities.

During and after COP10, UNCRD conducted several capacity-building activities which are relevant to IPSI. One is the UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity. During this one-month training course, a group of local government officials from the Philippines, Chile, Ecuador, China, and India, participated in field trips to Agurin Village in Nagakute and Higashiyama Forest in Nagoya (Aichi Prefecture) as well as to the Ishikawa Prefecture. Participants met local government officials and members of the communities and learned various issues related to Satoyama.

UNCRD also organised two events in Nagoya: (a) a COP10 side event on Biodiversity, Human Security, and Regional Development, and (b) a public event on Biodiversity and Regional Development, which was held in January 2011. These events provided participants with an opportunity to learn about case studies of agroforestry/agrodiversity, locally-based food production, catchment management, fair-trade, and ecotourism. Capacity building under IPSI is expected to take into consideration such issues and practices, in order to support local livelihood especially in developing countries.

ACTIVITY CLUSTER 5: ON THE GROUND ACTIVITIES

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1. Asahi Kasei Corporation
2. BirdLife International
3. Centre of Culture Identity and Resources Use Management (CIRUM)
4. Conservation International
5. Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)
6. Green Senegal
7. International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)
8. Indigenous Peoples' Biocultural Climate Change Assessment Initiative (IPCCA)
9. Live & Learn Environmental Education, Cambodia
10. Ministry of Environment and the Forest Resources, Togo
11. Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, Chad
12. Ministry of Forestry and environment, Gambia
13. Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Government of Nepal
14. National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development (CNEDD), Niger
15. National Herbarium & Botanical Gardens of Malawi
16. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

1. **Title: Conserving biodiversity by utilising wood thinned from forests as biomass fuel for power generation**

   Member organisation: Asahi Kasei Corporation, Gokase River Satoyama Project

   Presenter: Takashi Yamaguchi, Manager, Asahi kasei Corporation General Affairs, Hiroaki Araki, Manager, Asahi kasei Corporation Energy Division, Nobeoka Power Supply Dept

Asahi Kasei is planning to sustainably utilise the forest resources of the watershed area of the Gokase River in Miyazaki for biomass power generation, in order to conserve biodiversity and reduce the use of fossil fuels.

The Gokase River watershed area includes both flatlands and mountainous areas, with cedar and cypress trees planted in the mountainous areas for forestry purposes. The cedar and cypress are over 30 years old, mature enough for use as timber. The forestry business, however, has declined markedly due to increased imports of cheap lumber since the 1970s. As a result, some forests have been left untouched with no thinning carried out. Even where forests are actively managed for timber production, thinnings, which are unsuitable for use as construction material, are often left discarded on the ground. In both cases, this makes it difficult for natural groundcover to grow due to a lack of sunlight. This has not only altered the socio-ecological production landscape, but is believed to have caused a decrease in biodiversity.

To improve this situation, Asahi Kasei intends to utilise woodchips obtained from the Gokase River watershed area as biomass fuel at a new power plant which will start operation in July 2012. In mixed combustion with coal, the plant will use approximately 100,000 tons of wood biomass per year—in terms of energy content, biomass fuel makes up over 60 per cent of the total fuel use.

By utilising heretofore-discarded forest resources sustainably, this project is expected to facilitate a revitalisation of the ecosystem, restoring the natural biodiversity as well as the forest's groundwater recharge function. In addition, commerce in woodchips is expected to invigorate the forestry industry as well as the overall economy of the region with increased employment.

This programme is Asahi Kasei's second major effort for the conservation of biodiversity in Miyazaki. In 2007, in collaboration with the local government and landowners, the organisation began cutting down man-made forests which were no longer economical and planted broadleaf trees native to the area to restore the natural ecosystem.

The major challenge for the Gokase River Satoyama Project is to lower the price of wood biomass fuel obtained from the Gokase River watershed area to the same level as that of coal. In cooperation with forestry associations in the neighbourhood areas, Nobeoka City, and Miyazaki Prefecture, Asahi Kasei will identify the factors that make the price of wood biomass

fuel higher than that of coal, and study the requirements for the establishment of an economically feasible system.

2. Title: Together for Birds and People: conserving threatened birds through the maintenance of socio-cultural landscapes

Member organisation: BirdLife International
Presenter: Mayumi Sato, Researcher

BirdLife International is a partnership of over 100 national organisations with a shared mission to "conserve wild birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, by working with people towards sustainability in the use of natural resources". The partnership identifies and monitors the status of the world's birds (BirdLife International is the official Red List Authority for birds for the IUCN Red List) and has worked together with partners in government, civil society and the corporate sector, to identify priority sites for bird and biodiversity conservation around the world. Data shows that one of the biggest threats to sites and species is agricultural intensification. On the other hand many bird species are conserved through the maintenance of traditional, socio-cultural systems and many BirdLife Partners are working nationally, or in collaborative regional projects, to support biodiversity conservation in socio-ecological production landscapes.

This presentation explains this background and introduces some of these initiatives, with examples from the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia. The following case studies will be discussed:

- **Traditional management of the great biome of the 'Pampas' or grasslands of the Southern Cone of South America**, home to over 400 species of native grasses, 280 bird species, 75 reptiles and amphibians, and more than 85 mammals. An alliance of four BirdLife Partners has been working to establish 'Standards of Excellence for the Management and Quality of Natural Grasslands Beef in the Southern Cone of South America'.
- **Conservation of traditional and highly sustainable farming and forestry systems such as cork-oak open forests (Montados) and cereal-fallow steppes in Portugal**. These systems deliver significant public goods in terms of biodiversity conservation, watershed management and climate change mitigation.
- **Traditional management of the Kinangop Grasslands in Kenya's Central Province**. The traditional grazing practices which maintained a unique grassland structure and biodiversity are now in decline.
- **Support to Integrated Farming and Biodiversity Areas (IFBAs) in Cambodia**. This new category of protected area is helping to conserve traditional grassland landscapes critical to the survival of Bengal Florican, *Houbaropsis bengalensis*, a bustard of the Indian Subcontinent and South-East Asia that has suffered dramatic decline owing to the widespread and ongoing conversion of its wet-grassland habitat for agriculture.

3. **Title: Management and conservation of forest resources by modifying the land use planning and forest allocation in Bac Lang Commune, Dinh Lap District of Lang Son Province, Vietnam**
   Member organisation: Centre of Culture Identity and Resources Use Management (CIRUM)
   Presenter: Nguyen the Chien, Natural Resource Manager, Vietnam

Rapid population growth in the past 20 years, inadequate or inappropriate land use planning, and overuse of natural resources has resulted in the degradation of natural forests in the Lang Son province of Vietnam. Local households have no efficient land use plans because of conflicts about forest land management among members of ethnic minority households. Free and unlimited access to collect non-timber forest products and illegal logging has caused forest degradation and deforestation, and forest ecosystems and biodiversity have been affected.

The ethnic minority groups and local authorities have carried out adjustments to land use planning and forest allocation in Bac Lang with support from the Centre of Culture Identity and Resources Use Management (CIRUM). The biggest challenge in the process of land use planning and forest allocation is the resolution of conflicts regarding land area and boundaries, equal ownership at the household level and rights to access and use the community forest. Through the adoption of a participatory approach land use planning and forest allocation have been modified to the satisfaction of the community and conflicts have been resolved. The new land use planning satisfies local communities and forest owners have identified forest boundaries.

After obtaining the certificate of land use rights, farmers and communities have now made plans to manage forests and use land efficiently. Community forests are covered by the Forest Protection and Development Regulation. Community- Based Organisations (CBOs) on Forest Protection and Forest Use have been established, forest ecosystems and biodiversity are being restored and genetic resources are being preserved.

4. Title: Conservation International's Satoyama activities

Member organisation: Conservation International (CI)
Presenter: Yasushi Hibi, Vice President for Asia Policy and Managing Director, Conservation International Japan Programme

Conservation International (CI)'s mission is well- aligned with the Satoyama Initiative: building upon a strong foundation of science, partnership and field demonstration, CI empowers societies to responsibly and sustainably care for nature, our global biodiversity, for the well-being of humanity. CI, through its offices in more than thirty countries, conducts many projects worldwide that have relevance to the focus of Satoyama Initiative. CI's forest carbon programme and conservation coffee programme are described here.

Projects in the forest carbon programme aim to deliver benefits to climate mitigation/adaptation, biodiversity and community simultaneously. Such delivery may be checked and ensured if combined with third-party validation and verification under the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB Standards). The primary interest in the project areas is sustainable use of land, regardless of whether the purpose of a project is to restore degraded forest land or to protect intact ecosystems. Emphasis is on the development of the social structure in which the proper use of land makes sense.

The conservation coffee programme aims to produce coffee while contributing to the well-being of the community and conservation of biodiversity. Shade-grown coffee production does not require clearing of forest for farmlands, and can also be coupled with reforestation activities. It is a demonstration that nature conservation and human economic activities can coexist.

Impacts that field demonstrations (i.e., projects) produce are the thrusts as conservation outcomes are amplified to meet larger policy, market, and social changes.

5. **Title: Customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities: synergising on-the-ground implementation of the Satoyama Initiative and CBD Article 10(c)**
   Member organisation: Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)
   Presenter: Maurizio Farhan Ferrari

The *Satoyama* Initiative (SI) is a timely effort to bring the world's attention to the fact that "*protecting biodiversity entails not only preserving pristine environments, such as wilderness, but also conserving human-influenced natural environments, such as farmlands and secondary forest, that people have developed and maintained sustainably over a long time*"

Although the SI is new, it should be developed and implemented complementarily with existing Articles of the Convention, especially with Article 10* as both aim to promote customary sustainable use that provides positive outcomes for biodiversity and human wellbeing. The COP-10 Decision on Sustainable Use states:

Recognises and *supports* further discussion, analysis and understanding of the *Satoyama* Initiative to further disseminate knowledge, build capacity and promote projects and programmes for the sustainable use of biological resources, and promotes synergy of the *Satoyama* Initiative with other initiatives or activities including that of advancing understanding and implementation of customary use in accordance with Article 10 (c) of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

FPP has carried out on-the-ground work with indigenous and local community organisations on customary sustainable use, using Article 10(c) as a point of reference, since 2003. Indigenous peoples and support organisations from Bangladesh, Suriname, Guyana, Cameroon, Venezuela and Thailand have produced case studies and participatory land and resource use maps combining traditional knowledge with Global Positioning System (GPS) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technologies. The maps illustrate the extent and scope of indigenous territories and the significance and importance of the territories and resources for the livelihoods of indigenous and local communities. The studies provide insights into the sophistication of local management systems and the remarkable complexity of customary law systems, which guide the responsible use of resources. They also describe the threats that their customary management systems are facing and provide recommendations to local and national governments on actions that should be taken in order to improve support for these age-old sustainable management systems, as on-the-ground initiatives need a supportive policy and legal environment at the national level to thrive and flourish. This is also recognised by the Parties; the COP-10 Decision on Sustainable Use reads:

3. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant international and other organisations to:

(e) Address obstacles and devise solutions to protect and encourage customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous and local communities, for example by incorporating customary sustainable use of biological diversity by indigenous and local communities into national biodiversity strategies, policies and action plans…

This presentation will share experiences and lessons learnt from these on-the-ground activities and address important requirements for the maintenance, strengthening and revitalisation of customary sustainable use practices, which are relevant to effectively implement both the SI and Article 10(c).

* Article 10 "… protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements."

6. **Title: Restoration and development of Ndoff saline soils in an attempt to step up rice production in Senegal**

Member organisation: Green Senegal
Presenter: Vore Gana Seck, Director

Senegal imports 600,000 tons of rice annually. In order to reduce the cereal deficit, the Senegalese government has undertaken the restoration and the valorisation of saline soils. The Ndoff Valley project was set up in 2002 for this purpose. This paper describes the results of four activities. Firstly, the building of a dam to store rain water and stop the influx of saline water from the river. Secondly, a hundred and twenty women were trained in seed production techniques. Thirdly, trials were conducted to test the adaptability of local rice cultivars to soil salinity. These trials investigated the effect of tillage (flat and ridge), type of sowing (direct and transplanting), type of fertilisers (mineral and organic) on rice yields. Fourthly, a number of women from several communities took part in the production of rice seed.

Three types of landscapes were identified as suitable for rice production: 1) the uplands for early varieties (90 days) such as Same Sakhame, Gafrith, Electer 1; 2) the intermediate slope lands for early varieties that are tolerant to temporary flooding such as Momobal, Momorane, Electer 2 ; 3) the flooded lands for late varieties (120 days) such as Bacoundabal, Bacoundayèkh, Sintango. Recorded difficulties include erratic rainfall, salt accumulation and constraints in dam management. The dam enabled desalinisation of up to one kilometre of saline lands. Flat land preparation is more appropriate than the ridge land preparation for upland and intermediate rice due to reduced salt accumulation, plant mortality, and labour requirements. Transplanting is best suited to flooded fields. Yields varied between 511 and 6222 $kg.ha^{-1}$, indicating that rice cultivation is reliable in the Ndoff Valley.

7. Title: Discovering and conserving Satoyama landscapes: an example of bamboo forests in China

Member organisation: International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)
Presenter: LOU Yiping, Director, Environmental Sustainability Programme

Bamboo groves are frequently part of complex but balanced farming systems where they provide ecosystem services such as protection against soil erosion, water management and wildlife protection as well as materials for use on the farm and for harvesting, processing and/or direct selling to generate income.

Many Asian, African and South American landscapes where bamboo is available are illustrative examples of socio-ecological production landscapes that provide environmental services while providing income/livelihood and economic returns. For example the Hmong people in Yunnan, China regard bamboo as a sacred plant because it serves the people in myriad ways and has been indispensable for their very existence and cultural survival. The Hmong have traditionally utilised bamboo for hunting, and as protection against aggressors, and nowadays use bamboo for making crafts that generate income while they consider bamboo forests surrounding their villages to be the protectors of their environment.

INBAR's interventions and field projects include pilot and demonstration activities on environmental protection and livelihood development through workshops, training activities, and policy development initiatives aimed at increasing capacities of national and local actors to implement economic and land planning policies in favour of biodiversity conservation and livelihood security for rural communities. INBAR has been working in many Satoyama-like landscapes in Sichuan, Yunnan, Hunan, Zhejiang provinces in China.

Since INBAR's involvement in the Satoyama Initiative in 2009, some preliminary observations and surveys of the features and social elements of the Satoyama-like landscapes in the project sites have been made. INBAR will prepare a case study for the initiative in 2011. This presentation will introduce INBAR's initial discoveries, findings and thoughts on Satoyama-like landscapes using the illustration of bamboo groves as major natural and social components in China. INBAR's strategy to promote the work globally through its worldwide network will also be presented.

8. Title: The Indigenous Peoples' Biocultural Climate Change Assessment (IPCCA) as a vehicle for supporting resilient biocultural territories

Member organisation: Indigenous Peoples' Biocultural Climate Change Assessment Initiative (IPCCA)

Presenter: Alejandro Argumedo & Marina Apgar, IPCCA Secretariat, Associacion ANDES, Peru

The IPCCA , which is building resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes and biocultural territories, is an innovative indigenous response to climate change. The initiative aims to enable and support well-being (*Buen Vivir*) understood as a harmonious relationship between people and nature. Indigenous people have nurtured their landscapes through their traditional practices and knowledge to maintain resilience. In the face of global change, and in particular in extreme climatic events and climate change, it is vital to use methodologies that strengthen indigenous biocultural territories, bringing together science and traditional knowledge to build resilience. Currently, nine local initiatives are being conducted by indigenous communities from the Amazon to the Arctic, using traditional knowledge and practices combined with science in multi-stakeholder participatory processes to assess climatic and ecosystem conditions and trends to build adaptive responses for poverty reduction, sustainable livelihoods and food security. Within the on-the-ground activities cluster of IPSI, the IPCCA can provide methodological and conceptual tools for working across diverse socio-ecological systems, supporting horizontal networking and providing vehicles for producing synthesised results that respond to challenges both locally and globally. Strategic goals of the IPCCA include packaging results into policy documents that may enable improved support for local initiatives.

9. Title: Heritage Livelihoods – looking back to see ahead: engaging communities in World Heritage management in Cambodia

Member organisation: Live & Learn Environmental Education, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Presenter: Jady Smith, Programme Director

Cultural World Heritage sites, some of which have been termed cultural landscapes, are of significance for biodiversity conservation due to the size of the protected areas and can be considered socio-ecological production landscapes. These sites have often been overlooked for their value in biodiversity conservation but there are complimentary links between the historical and cultural human and biodiversity interactions in these sites. As historical population centres that typically still have active populations, there are significant historical and modern concepts for the sustainable use of biodiversity to be drawn from them. Heritage is typically understood to include natural and cultural heritage, but heritage can also be viewed as tangible or intangible. In the past there was a very strong focus on tangible heritage specifically the protection of physical structures. This focus on tangible heritage may sometimes have been at the cost of intangible heritage and specifically local communities.

One World Heritage site of significance is the Angkor Complex in the Siem Reap Province of Cambodia. Angkor is one of the most important archaeological sites in Southeast Asia. Stretching over some 400 square kilometres, including forested area, the Angkor Archaeological Park contains the magnificent remains of the different capitals of the Khmer Empire, from the 9th to the 15th century. The Angkor site is a socio-ecological production landscape of historical and current significance. Historically the empire is thought to have ended due to climatic changes. The APSARA National Authority responsible for management of the Angkor site and the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade have developed the Angkor Participatory Natural Resource Management & Livelihoods programme.

The greater good of protecting World Heritage can sometimes have unintentional consequences for local communities. Within World Heritage Sites, such as Angkor, there are a range of regulations that visitors and communities living within the site must abide by. Those same regulations could be used to better manage the natural heritage of these sites. There is a growing appreciation of intangible heritage and need for more holistic management of World Heritage sites and protected areas with local communities. A Community-based Heritage Livelihoods approach is being trialled to promote the management of cultural and natural heritage by enhancing livelihood opportunities for communities. The approach is being developed at the cultural landscape of Angkor World Heritage Site but has replication potential for other cultural and natural protected areas.

The Heritage Livelihoods approach is based on a community mobilisation model, using six steps to guide the process: Prepare & Plan, Listen & Learn, Discuss & Develop, Adapt & Act, Supply & Support and Monitor & Mentor. Within these steps community thinking around heritage and livelihoods is facilitated. This approach seeks to redress potential consequences and build on positive potential for local communities within the site. This approach is an adapted form of the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Approach linked to understanding five core assets—human, social, natural, physical and financial. The specific focus however is to promote those livelihoods which positively impact natural and cultural heritage. Heritage Livelihoods seeks to combine models in order to propose a holistic response to effective management of natural and cultural heritage.

10. **Title: Restoration and sustainable management of the highly deteriorated soils of Northern Togo**

Member organisation: Ministry of the Environment and the Forest Resources, Togo
Presenter: Kossi Agbodji, Ministry of the Environment and the Forest Resources, Togo

Located on the western side of Africa between the latitude 6° and 11° north and between the longitude 0° and 2° east, Togo is open to the Atlantic Ocean in the Gulf of Benin on the south and limited on the north by Burkina-Faso, at the east by the Republic of Benin and on the west by Ghana. The Republic of Togo covers a surface area of 56,600 square kilometres with a population estimated at 6,500,000 in 2010. It is characterised by an annual growth rate of 2.9 per cent and has an average density of 115 inhabitants per square kilometre.

The deteriorated zone is composed of savanna region and the Kara region. The zone enjoys a tropical climate characterised by one dry season and a rainy season with an average temperature of 28°C. The types of soil in this area are (i) washed tropical ferruginous grounds; (ii) unadvanced grounds in erosion and; (iii) humus-bearing hydromorphic grounds with gley whose physical properties are unfavourable to agriculture.

The vegetation is composed of forests, dry forests and shrubby savanna. The majority of the farmed acreages are agroforestry parks. The economy of the area is primarily agricultural (millet, black-eyed peas, groundnut, sorghum and cotton), and trade is based on the exchange of agricultural and manufactured goods.

The identified problems are: (i) a decrease in soil productivity, (ii) the cultivable depressions in these areas; (iii) the loss of arable lands; and (iv) and the increase in population and the search for available land in these areas.

An activity to fight the degradation of the soils is in progress. To fight against transition into savanna which constitutes the main reason for soil impoverishment, the Government instituted June 1 as the Day of the Tree, in 1977. On this day each citizen has to plant at least one tree.

Terraced agriculture practised by the populations on the sides of the Kabyé mountain constitutes the only experiment in conservation in farming areas in the erosion zone. The majority of the cultivated areas are agroforestry parks, where various tree species, whether fruit-bearing or not, are managed fertilizing. The fields of the peasants and having nutritive and therapeutic virtues. In the north, *Parkia biglobosa, Prosopis africana, Vitellaria paradoxa, Adansonia digitata* are the species most frequently planted.

Activities to build the capacity of the rural populations and organisations for effective management of their soils are undertaken by NGOs such as INADES Formation, CARE International, Islands of Peace and RAFIA.

11. Title: Protected areas in Chad

Member organisation: Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, Chad
Presenter: Habib Gademi, CBD National Focal Point

Chad has three National Parks (491,952 hectares), 7 Wildlife Reserves (11,675,300 hectares), a Biosphere Reserve (195,000 hectares), 10 Forest Reserves and 10 Hunting Areas (11,742,800 hectares) which cover about 11 per cent of the country.

Some of these areas have maintained the status of their biodiversity, while others have suffered an early breakdown. Zakouma Park, with an area of 300,000 hectares, set up in 1963, has retained its diversity, and remains the richest protected area in the country despite hazards and anthropogenic challenges. Manda Park, once rich in animal and plant species, was listed in 1965 with an area of 114,000 hectares. It is now an isolated forest with relatively well-preserved vegetation but with very few animal and plant populations.

Wildlife reserves in the Sudan zone (Barh Salamat Siniaka-Minia) classified in 1961 with an area of 426,000 hectares, play a very important role although their current status is threatened by population pressure.

Wildlife reserves in the Sahelian zone (Wadi Rime, Wadi Hashim) classified in 1969 with an area of 80,000 hectares are large areas but the majority of species such as the oryx and addax are endangered or have disappeared due to the lack of protection from human actions but also due to the drastic changes in landscape.

The Wildlife Reserve Fada Archei is an undeniable treasure of Chad. There are crocodiles that are congeners to the ones in the Nile or Congo but smaller and thus constitute a biological curiosity, but their nomenclature is yet to be defined.

Extensive work has been completed recently, with funding from the European Union, French Cooperation, and German cooperation for the restoration of national parks (Zakouma and Manda) and natural resources of Mayo-Kebbi. According to the interim report of the implementation of the National Biodiversity Law (1998), 4318 plant species including 71 endemic and 11 threatened species and 772 species of animals besides insects have been estimated in Chad. Of these species, 15 mammals, 4 birds, crocodiles and monitor lizards are fully protected. Over 21 species of mammals and 8 bird species are partially protected. Of the 772 species, 4 mammals–Black rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros diceros bicornis*), the African manatee (*Trichechus senegalensis*), Oryx (*Oryx gazella dammah*) and the Kouri cattle (*Bos taurus typicus*), a bird – the River prinia (*Prinia fluviatilis*), a reptile and 16 fish are endemic.

12. **Title: Diversifying protected area governance for enhanced local participation in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in The Gambia**

Member organisation: Department of Parks and Wildlife Management, Abuko Nature Reserve, The Gambia
Presenter: Alagie Manjang, Assistant Director, Department of Parks and Wildlife Management

Although The Gambia is among the smallest countries in Africa, it is rich in biodiversity. Biodiversity and the natural resource base as a whole are under increasing pressure to provide resources for subsistence living and economic development. Many of the practices employed to utilise the natural resource base have significant negative effects on biodiversity. There is a general lack of understanding among, not only, the general public and business owners, but also within government institutions about the importance of biodiversity and its role in economic development and the environment.

There has been steady increase in the loss of biodiversity particularly on public and private lands where no system of active protection exists. To a large extent, low public appreciation and understanding of biodiversity has been a major reason for the loss of biodiversity. Biodiversity conservation and general environmental management has been to many Gambians, a matter of government.

Protected area management in The Gambia is now moving towards participatory management as a progressive shift in both concept and approach. A project entitled Supporting Gambia Action for CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas assists the government of The Gambia to take direct action to cultivate common societal attitudes towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in accordance with its biodiversity vision —a society in harmony with nature. The implementation of the project enabled the government to engage existing public and local institutions including the general public in taking direct actions to manage and conserve biodiversity. Through a nationally suitable co-management strategy built on coordinated action among the various stakeholders, biodiversity friendly attitudes and actions required in the long-term to protect and manage biodiversity in public and private lands are being established.

13. Title: Contribution of community forestry to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in Nepal

Member organisation: Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Government of Nepal
Presenter: Krishna Chandra Paudel, Joint secretary and Chief, Environment Division, Nepal

Forest resources play a central role in the mountain farming systems in Nepal. A majority of the Nepalese people depend on forests for food, fodder, fuel wood, medicine, timber and non-timber forest products for their livelihoods. Until the mid-70's, forests in Nepal were under government control systems which could not effectively protect them due to various reasons including lack of government capacity and local ownership of resources. After the introduction of the innovative approach of community forestry in the mid-70's, forests in the mountains of Nepal are once again productive. Forest ecosystems have been restored, biodiversity has been conserved and sustainably utilised. According to the Community Forestry policy, parts of government forests can be handed over to the local communities for management and utilisation. This approach has encouraged involvement and empowerment of local communities in the protection, management and utilisation of forest resources.

Over the years, the Forest Act, Rules and Procedures has been refined. About one third of the Nepalese population is engaged in managing about 1.3 million hectares of forests through more than 15,000 Community Forest Users Groups (CFUG). Forest-based micro-enterprises have been established in a few community forests thereby creating additional employment and income opportunities at the local level. Community forestry is considered a vehicle that drives rural development and good governance in Nepal.

This presentation highlights the contributions of community forestry in the conservation and sustainable utilisation of forest biodiversity and rural development in Nepal and the potential role it can play in ecosystem management at the landscape level.

14. Title: Assisted forest regeneration in the Republic of Niger

Member organisation: National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development (CNEDD), Niger

Presenter: Boukar Attari, Councilor of CNEDD

This process consists of training local farmers by the government agencies in the procedures to regenerate forests. Local farmers are encouraged to protect specific tree species on their farmlands in order to conserve biodiversity and to increase biomass production.

The benefits associated with this technique are:

- ✓ An increase in soil fertility;
- ✓ Fuel wood supply;
- ✓ Non-timber products such as fruits, leaves and bark for medicinal purposes ;
- ✓ Food for livestock; and
- ✓ Soil protection against water run-off.

15. **Title: Farming with trees in smallholder subsistence agriculture systems in Malawi**
    Member organisation: National Herbarium & Botanic Gardens of Malawi
    Presenter: J. H. Seyani, Director General, National Herbarium & Botanic Gardens of Malawi, P. O. Box 528, Zomba, Malawi

The production landscapes for smallholder subsistence farming systems in many parts of Malawi are characterised by the existence of multi-purpose tree species. These trees are managed in harmony with a variety of annual crops, mainly maize, tobacco, groundnuts or soybeans, and are a source of goods including fruits, fodder, timber, firewood, and medicinal plants and provide services such as nitrogen-fixing and soil fertility/improvement , watershed protection, carbon sequestration, acting as windbreaks, etc. These trees are remnants of the original savannah woodlands, seedlings regenerating naturally, regenerations from old stumps/rootstocks, or merely selected tree plantings by farmers themselves. The tree density per acre of land has been found to be positively correlated with landholding size and human population pressure.

Over 70 tree species are managed by farmers on their land and most are indigenous plants that have multiple uses (i.e. *,Bauhinia thonningii, Faidherbia albida, Acacia polycantha, Strychnos spinosa, Uapaca* spp), while the other spectrum is occupied by exotic timbers, fruit, fodder or nitrogen-fixing plants (i.e., *Eucalyptus* spp, *Toona ciliata, Leucaena leucocephala, Mangifera indica*). This traditional farming system is also important for conserving biological diversity and for storing valuable germplasm in farmers' fields. Hence, tree farming in smallholder subsistence farming systems in Malawi is likened to the Satoyama socio-ecological production landscape where interaction between farmers and nature has maintained biodiversity and provides humans with goods and services needed for their livelihoods.

16. **Title: Scaling up community-based landscape management and sustainable community development**

Member organisation: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Presenter: Fumiko Fukuoka, UNDP

Ecosystems, species and genes—the building blocks of biodiversity—are being lost across the world at an unparalleled pace. In recent years, significant progress has been made in expanding the network of Protected Areas (PA), which provide a refuge for many species of plants and animals and which supply vital ecosystem services. Yet, much biodiversity remains outside of the PA system on production lands for agriculture, forestry and other land uses and in water bodies used for fisheries. The fate of this biodiversity, and of vital ecological processes that cannot be sustained within protected areas alone, will depend on the sound management of these environments.

In many cases, local communities have been the chief users and guardians of the world's ecosystems and primary agents in the creation of climate-resilient landscapes. They have developed biodiversity-friendly farming systems and resource use management practices. Therefore, it is critical to assist local communities to realise their maximum potential for local capacity and actions for sustainable community development in promoting socio-ecological production landscape management. Considering climate change and associated risks, it is important to give due consideration to assisting communities to maintain climate resilient ecosystems. It is also imperative to scale-up good practices on the ground by producing and sharing knowledge and communicating them to the policy process. In this way, good efforts on the ground will be linked to supporting the development of coherent policy and providing necessary capacity development at all levels, rather than leaving those good practices as fragmented actions.

To realise the above vision, the Ministry of Environment of Japan (MOEJ), the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations University (UNU) will jointly pursue the Community Development and Knowledge Management Project, aiming at the promotion of the Satoyama Initiative.

The community development component of the project will leverage existing experiences, resources, and networks in sustainable human development for the long-term benefit of local communities and ecosystems. The knowledge management component, in turn, will produce and share knowledge outputs (replicable and up-scalable practices) from the community development component to promote sustainable socio-ecological production activities, based

on the five principles of the Satoyama Initiative. The effort is intended to promote partnership at all levels, local, national, regional and international, through the collaboration with UNU, MOEJ and SCBD, as partnerships would be key to the promotion of sustainable management of productive landscapes.

Appendix 1: List of IPSI members (as of November 2011)

Organisation	Location of head office
National governmental organisation	**(Number of organisations 15)**
Executive Secretariat of National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development (SE/CNEDD)	Niger
Ghana National Biodiversity Committee (NBC)	Ghana
Italian Ministry for Agriculture food and forestry policies	Italy
Ministry of Environment, Cambodia	Cambodia
Ministry of Environment, Gabonese Republic	Gabon
Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)	Japan
Ministry of Environment, Peru	Peru
Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea
Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources, TOGO	Togo
Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, Chad	Chad
Ministry of Forestry and environment, Gambia	Gambia
Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Nepal	Nepal
Ministry of Natural and Resources and Environment, Thailand	Thailand
Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Environment, Malawi	Malawi
Secretariat of State for the environment, Ministry of Economy and development, Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste
Other government affiliated organisation	**(Number of organisations 4)**
Huascaran National Park, National Service of Protected Natural Areas (SERNANP), Peru	Peru
Institute for Fundamental Researches on Tropical Agriculture (INFAT), Cuba	Cuba
Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research team (KENWEB)	Kenya
National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens of Malawi	Malawi
Local governmental organisation	**(Number of organisations 7)**
Aichi Prefectural Government	Japan
City of Nagoya	Japan
Fukui Prefectural Government	Japan
Hyogo Prefectural Government	Japan
Ishikawa Prefectural Government	Japan
Nobeoka City	Japan
Sado City	Japan
Non-governmental or civil society organisation	**(Number of organisations 31)**
A Rocha Ghana	Ghana
Bioversity International	Italy
BirdLife International	UK
CEPA Japan	Japan
Conservation International (CI)	USA
Earthwatch Institute-Japan	Japan
EcoAgriculture Partners	USA
Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)	UK
Friends of the Earth Japan (FoE Japan)	Japan
German Association for Landcare (DVL)	Germany
Green Senegal	Senegal
Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) Davao Network	Philippines
Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON)	Japan
International Agency for the Protection of Biocultural Landscapes and for a New Rurality (AGER)	Italy
International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)	Hungary
International Lake Environment Committee Foundation (ILEC)	Japan
Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development	Guyana
Japan Habitat Association	Japan
Landcare International	Kenya
Live & Learn Environmental Education (LLEE)	Cambodia
M S Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), Community Agrobiodiversity Centre	India
Nature and Livelihoods	Uganda
Network for Coexistence with Nature	Japan
NGO Circle for Conservation of Natural Resources (ONG CeSaReN)	Benin
Nomi Satoyama Conservation Society	Japan
NPO Cultivate a Cloud	Japan
Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research	Italy
Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI)	Viet Nam
Society for Wildlife and Nature (SWAN) International	Chinese Taipei
Wildlife Watch Group	Nepal
World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)	Kenya
Indigenous or local community organisations	**(Number of organisations 7)**
Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (ANDES)	Peru
Culture Identity and Resources Use Management (CIRUM)	Viet Nam
Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples Foundation (IKAP)	Thailand
Indigenous Peoples' Biocultural Climate Change Assessment (IPCCA)	Peru
Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA)	Philippines
Inter Mountain People's Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT)	Thailand
Kanuri Development Association (KDA)	Nigeria
Academic, Educational and / or Research Institute	**(Number of organisations 21)**
Amrit Campus, Institute of Science & Technology, Tribhuvan University	Nepal
Centre for Resource and Forestry Policy Study (CFNRPS), Renmin University of China	China
College of Life and Environmental Science, Minzu University of China	China
Ecosystem Services Research Group, Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities (BB	Germany
Faculty of Science, University of Sarajevo	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo	Japan
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	Japan
Institution for Marine and Island Cultures (MIC), Mokpo National University, Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea
Islands Knowledge Institute (IKI)	Solomon Islands
Kanazawa University	Japan
Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL)	Nepal
Laikipia Wildlife Forum	Kenya
Leuphana University Lueneburg	Germany
National Dong-Hwa University	Chinese Taipei
National Research Centre for the Studies of the Ethnic Groups of China's South-Western Borderlands (SEGCSWB), Yunnan University	China
Graduate School of Life Sciences, Tohoku University	Japan
University of the Philippines Open University (UPOU)	Philippines
University of VIGO (UVIGO)	Spain
Unnayan Onneshan - The innovators	Bangladesh
Vietnam National University, Hanoi (VNU)	Viet Nam
Zhejiang A & F University	China
Industry or private sector organisation	**(Number of organisations 8)**
Asahikasei Corporation	Japan
Brother Sales Ltd.	Japan
Canon Inc.	Japan
Chuetsu Pulp & Paper co., Ltd	Japan
Hewlett-Packard Japan, Ltd.	Japan
Lexmark International K.K.	Japan
Seiko Epson Corporation	Japan
Taisei Corporation	Japan
United Nations or other Intergovernmental organisation	**(Number of organisations 12)**
Global Environment Facility Secretariat (GEF SEC)	
International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)	
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	
The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)	
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	
United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)	
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	
United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)	
The United Nations University (UNU)	
	(Total number of organisations 105)

Appendix 2: List of endorsed IPSI Collaborative Activities

(as of November 2011)

No	Lead organisation / *Proposal Title*	Other participating IPSI members	Cluster*				
1	**Bioversity International (BI)** *Communities and Agricultural Landscapes in Cuban Man and Biosphere Reserves*	**United Nations University (UNU), Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (ANDES)**			3		
2	**Brother Sales Ltd., Canon Inc., Hewlett-Packard Japan, Ltd., Lexmark International K.K., and Seiko Epson Corporation** *Ink-jet Cartridge Recycling "Satogaeri Project"*					4	5
3	**EcoAgriculture Partners** *Landscapes for People, Food, and Nature: Ecoagriculture Conference, Knowledge Exchange, and Action Planning*	**UNEP, BI, Conservation International (CI), ICRAF, UNU**	1	2	3		
4	**Forest Peoples Programme and TEBTEBBA Foundation** *Securing customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities and monitoring progress through relevant*	**ANDES**		2	3	4	5
5	**Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Tokyo** *Japan-Asia SATOYAMA Education Initiative*	**UNU**		2		4	
6	**Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) Davao Network** *IWRM for Sustainable Communities*	Island Knowledge Institute (IKI)	1	2		4	5
7	**Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON)** *Program on Promoting Sustainable Use of Natural Resources through Restoring and Conserving SEPL in Cambodia*	**Ministry of Environment Cambodia, UNU**		2		4	5
8	**International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)** *The role of woodlands and coppices in socio-ecological production landscapes 'Embracing multifunctionality'*	**Kathmandu Forestry College, FPP, Kanuri Development**	1	2			5
9	**Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, Nepal (MoFSC)** *Improved Community Forestry Governance and livelihoods through Participatory Action Research in Nepal*	**Kathmandu Forestry College**	1	2			5
10	**National Council for Environment and sustainable Development, Niger** *Capitalization of experiences on Assisted Natural trees Regeneration (ANR) in Niger*	**KDA**	1				
11	**Network for Coexistence with Nature** *Production of Video: 'Restore the way of life in the Kirikiri area'*	**UNU, Brother Sales Ltd., Canon Inc., Hewlett-Packard Japan, Ltd., Lexmark International K.K., and Seiko Epson Corporation**				4	5
12	**Network for Coexistence with Nature** *Publication of Oral History Textbook*	**UNU**				4	5
13	**NPO Cultivate a cloud** Satoyama Initiative from Hamamatsu	**FoE Japan**				4	5
14	**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS)	**Ministry of the Environment Japan (MOEJ), SCBD, UNU**	1				5
15	**United Nations University (UNU)** *Knowledge Facilitation for the Satoyama Initiative*	**SCBD, UNEP-WCMC**	1				

For further information about the *Satoyama* Initiative and IPSI, please visit our website

http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/

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