



Summary Report

The Sixth Global Conference of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI-6)



Dates: 12-14 January 2016

Venue: Empress Angkor Hotel, Siem Reap, Kingdom of Cambodia

Co-organized by: IPSI Secretariat and Ministry of Environment, Kingdom of Cambodia

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Overview

The Sixth Global Conference of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI-6) was held from 12 to 14 January 2016 at the Empress Angkor Hotel in Siem Reap, Kingdom of Cambodia. IPSI-6 was co-organized by the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) as host of the Secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), and the Ministry of Environment of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Like previous IPSI Global Conferences, IPSI-6 consisted of a meeting of the IPSI General Assembly and a Public Forum.

The IPSI General Assembly is made up of diverse IPSI member organizations, and its meeting at IPSI-6 was attended by over 60 representatives of IPSI members from all over the world, plus many observers. The General Assembly covered a number of items related to the operations and strategic planning of IPSI, including reports from the IPSI Steering Committee and the IPSI Secretariat, and the rotation of the membership of the Steering Committee.

The theme of the IPSI-6 Public Forum was “Planning and reviewing strategic actions for sustainable landscape and seascape management”, with a partial focus on a review of the progress and future direction of IPSI at the halfway point of the IPSI Plan of Action 2013-2018. The event was well-attended by more than 200 participants from both IPSI members and non-members, including a large contingent of local high school and university students invited by the Ministry of Environment of Cambodia.

Plenary presentations at the Public Forum focused on issues and activities in Cambodia, while presentations in working group sessions provided examples of various activities carried out under IPSI around the world, stimulating a great deal of discussion about ideas and good practices for the revitalization and sustainable management of production landscapes and seascapes.

After the plenary and working group sessions, participants were invited on an excursion hosted by the Ministry of Environment of Cambodia to sites in and around the Angkor Wat complex. There, they learned a great deal about historical practices in the area as well as modern activities toward realizing sustainable tourism, agriculture and water management in an area with a rapidly increasing tourism industry.



IPSI-6 participants in the conference hall

General Assembly

The IPSI-6 General Assembly meeting was held in the afternoon of Tuesday, 12 January 2016, with registration by 89 representatives from 51 IPSI member organizations. Since the meeting was immediately followed by the IPSI-6 Public Forum, observers were admitted to the General Assembly who planned to attend the Public Forum, bringing total attendance to more than 200 persons.

The meeting opened with welcome remarks by H.E. Kim Chhai Hieng, Provincial Governor of Siem Reap Province, who welcomed the participants to the province and expressed his highest hopes for a successful conference. Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Senior Vice-Rector of the United Nations University, also gave welcome remarks on behalf of the organizers, emphasizing the strong links that IPSI has enjoyed with Cambodia and its government since its establishment, and thanking the provincial government, Ministry of Environment and others who had helped in the organization and planning of the conference.



Speakers in the opening of IPSI-6

H.E. Khieu Muth, Secretary of State in the Ministry of Environment of the Kingdom of Cambodia then gave opening remarks, in which he highlighted the challenges facing Cambodia as a country with an extremely high economic growth rate that is trying to make sure its growth is sustainable and equitable. He also discussed the country's NBSAP, which includes Satoyama Initiative concepts, and the government's dedication to biodiversity and ecosystem services and their importance to the country's socio-economy. He also thanked the organizers, UNU-IAS and the Department of Biodiversity, provincial and local governments and others, and expressed his wishes for a successful conference.

Dr. Kazuhiko Takemoto, Director of the IPSI Secretariat at the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS), proposed two co-chairs for the meeting of the IPSI General Assembly: Prof. Takeuchi; and H.E. Tin Ponlok, Secretary General in the General Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable Development in the Ministry of Environment of Cambodia. Both were approved by the General Assembly without objection.

Agenda Item 1 was the adoption of the agenda for IPSI-6. A provisional agenda was proposed by the co-chairs, which was adopted immediately.

Agenda Item 2 was a Report from the Director of the IPSI Secretariat, given by the Director, Dr. Kazuhiko Takemoto. Dr. Takemoto reported on IPSI's activities since the last Global Conference, IPSI-5 held in November 2014 in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, in particular noting the Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Ghana, held in Accra in August 2015. He also mentioned recent developments involving IPSI's case studies, including the publication of the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review (SITR) vol. 1, and finished by noting IPSI's continued engagement in and relevance to international policymaking processes such



Dr. Tin Ponlok, Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi and Dr. Kazuhiko Takemoto

as the UN's new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), CBD, IUCN's World Conservation Congress and others.

For Agenda Item 3, Reports from the Steering Committee, the Steering Committee's Chair Prof. Oteng-Yeboah gave a report of results from an inter-sessional Steering Committee electronic communication in March 2015, the Ninth Meeting

of the IPSI Steering Committee, held on 13 August 2015 in Accra, Ghana, and the Tenth Meeting of the IPSI Steering Committee (SC-10), held in the morning of 12 January 2016, immediately before IPSI-6.

Prof. Oteng-Yeboah first reported on IPSI membership issues, stating that two member organizations had changed their names, and that eight new member organizations had been welcomed to IPSI in the former two Steering Committee meetings:

- Association of Forest and Hunting Workers of Serbia – Forest and Hunting (Serbia)
- Bureau for Regional Outreach Campaigns - BROCC (Russia)
- Center for Biodiversity and Conservation, American Museum of Natural History (USA)
- Higher Polytechnic School (EPS) - University of Santiago de Compostela (Spain)
- Hokusetsu Satoyama Museum Steering Council (Japan)
- MELCA – Ethiopia (Ethiopia)
- Organization for Community Development (OCD) (Pakistan)
- Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (ZRC-SAZU) (Slovenia)

And that twelve new members had been accepted that morning at SC-10:

- Centre for Chinese Agricultural Policy, Chinese Academy of Science (China)
- College of Natural Resources, Royal University of Bhutan (Bhutan)
- Community Based Environmental Conservation – COBEC (Kenya)
- Conservation Solutions Afrika (Kenya)
- Department of Forestry, Lilongwe University of Agriculture & Natural Resources (Malawi)
- Grains of Hope Mobilisation (GOHMO) (Malawi)
- Green Initiative NGO (Mongolia)
- Initiative for Community Health (INCH) (Malawi)
- Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) (Kenya)

- Seeking To Equip People (STEP) Guinea NGO (Guinea)
- Tropical Institute of Ecological Sciences (India)
- UN Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA) (UN)

These new members brought the total membership to 184 members, and also broadened the partnership's reach further into the under-represented regions of Africa and Europe, including Bhutan, Guinea, Serbia and Slovenia, countries that were not represented at all in the partnership previously. Dr. Mimi Urbanc, a representative of the new member ZRC-SAZU, attending an IPSI meeting for the first time, was introduced here.

Prof. Oteng-Yeboah also announced that five new IPSI collaborative activities had been endorsed by the Steering Committee:

- "Facilitating the Development of a Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI)". Collaborating members: National Dong-Hwa University; SWAN International; Taiwan Ecological Engineering Development Foundation; EEFT.
- "GEF-Satoyama Project". Collaborating members: Conservation International Japan; UNU-IAS; IGES; GEF Secretariat.
- "Guidelines for the Management of Tara (Caesalpinia Spinosa) Plantations with a view to the Rehabilitation of Waste Lands in the Sub-Humid Tropics of the Coastal Region of Peru". Collaborating members: APAIC; ITTO.
- "Rehabilitation and Sustainable Management of Sacred Forests on Ramsar Sites 1017 and 1018 in Benin". Collaborating members: ONG CeSaReN; ITTO.
- "Sustainable forest management, conservation of biological diversity and promotion of landscapes for socio-ecologic production in indigenous territories of the Uwalcox micro-watershed in Guatemala's Western Altiplano". Collaborating members: Asociación Vivamos Mejor; ITTO.

This brought the total number of endorsed IPSI collaborative activities to 34.

Agenda Item 4 concerned the rotation of the membership of the IPSI Steering Committee. In preparation for the meeting, the IPSI Secretariat had asked for nominations, and in close collaboration with the Steering Committee Chair had created a proposal for the membership of the Steering Committee's next term. The proposed changes were essentially that two organizations would step down from the Steering Committee: the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF); and the Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA). At the same time, four new members would join:

- Nature and Livelihoods
- Live & Learn Environmental Education
- Association for the Agroindustry Development in Camana (APAIC)
- Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

The proposal was accepted by the General Assembly without objection, with only one member verifying which organizations were not included in the proposal this time, and whether they would be eligible to apply for Steering Committee membership again for the following term.

Agenda Item 5 was a Report on IPSI Activities, given by Mr. William Dunbar of the IPSI Secretariat. Mr. Dunbar reported on two IPSI case study-related activities: the recently-completed review and analysis of 80 case studies, carried out by UNU-IAS and IGES, and the report and brochure produced from it; and the publication of the first volume of the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review. He then gave a report of recent events, noting IPSI's activities at the IUCN World Parks Congress in November 2014, the IPSI Case Study Workshop in June 2015, a Parallel Session at the International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP) 2015, and the Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop for Africa in August 2015. Finally, he provided a summary list of upcoming IPSI-related activities.



The floor was opened up for any Other Matters raised by members present for Agenda Item 6. The Natural Resources Office of Sabah, Malaysia spoke up to offer to host a future IPSI meeting in Sabah. This offer was warmly received, and it was suggested by Dr. Takemoto that the Secretariat would follow up on the details of the proposed meeting.

Closing remarks were given by the two co-chairs, who thanked the organizers, hosts, participants and guests and expressed their hopes for continued engagement between IPSI and the government of Cambodia in the future. The IPSI-6 General Assembly meeting was then brought to a close.



Public Forum

The IPSI-6 Public Forum was held from the afternoon of 12 January, immediately following the General Assembly meeting and a group photo, through the afternoon of 13 January 2016. The IPSI Public Forum is an event held at each IPSI Global Conference for the purpose of sharing knowledge and informing the general public about IPSI and its activities. Participants are invited to hear presentations by IPSI members actively engaged in a wide variety of promising activities for the revitalization and sustainable management of production landscapes and seascapes around the world, and to engage in lively discussion.



Ms. Yoko Watanabe and Mr. Jady Smith

The IPSI Global Conference's Public Forum aims to (1) strengthen collaboration and synergies among IPSI members and other relevant initiatives and programs, and (2) enhance understanding and raise awareness of the importance of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS). Over 200 people were present for the opening plenary session, while around 80 people stayed for the second day's working group and plenary sessions.

The theme of the IPSI-6 Public Forum was "Planning and reviewing strategic actions for sustainable landscape and seascape management". IPSI's Plan of Action 2013-2018 was endorsed in 2013 to provide strategic direction for the partnership, and it calls for an interim review to be carried out halfway through its term. As IPSI-6 was held at right about this time, it served as a good opportunity for members to reflect on progress so far and areas for further development in the future as one input into the interim review process.

Opening Plenary Session

The Public Forum was moderated by Ms. Yoko Watanabe, Asia Regional Coordinator of Programs at the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Mr. Jady Smith, Programme Facilitator of the Angkor Community Heritage & Economic Advancement for Live & Learn Environmental Education. The moderators started the forum with brief remarks explaining the proceedings and thanking the participants and hosts, then introduced afternoon's presentations.

Presentations in the opening plenary session focused on activities in Cambodia, highlighting many of the issues common to all members by demonstrating how they function in the local context.

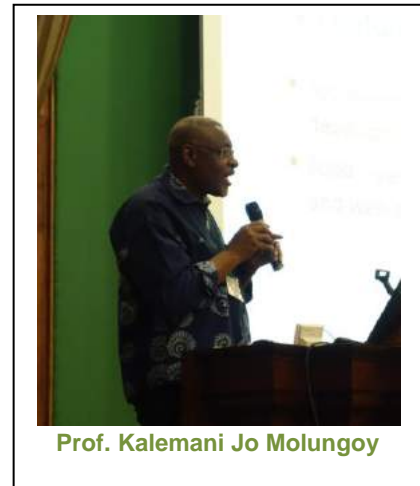
The first presentation was by Ms. Somaly Chan, Deputy Secretary General of the National Council for Sustainable Development in IPSI-6 host organization the Ministry of Environment of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Her presentation was titled "Cambodia Context on Satoyama Initiative", and provided an overview of the Satoyama Initiative and the development of IPSI including the government of Cambodia's role since the partnership's founding. She then highlighted some collaborations that the National Council for Sustainable Development in the Ministry of Environment has



Ms. Somaly Chan

developed, by including Satoyama Initiative concepts in Cambodia's NBSAP, working on the "Angkor Community Heritage and Economic Advancement Project" (ACHA), the COMDEKS Programme (an IPSI Collaborative Activity), and the "CAMPAS Project" with 4.7M funding from GEF-5 biodiversity STAR allocation to support a series of Satoyama Initiative-related activities. One example was Cambodia's continued support of landscape management through a GEF-6 biodiversity project in its northern areas.

The second presentation was by Prof. Kalemani Jo Mulongoy, titled "National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the policy document for Cambodia's biodiversity and ecosystem services". Recalling the country's rich natural capital and the various pressures leading to the decline and loss of ecosystem services, Prof. Mulongoy introduced the strategic objectives intended to bring about equitable economic prosperity and improved quality of life for all in the country by 2050. He pointed out, among other things, that Cambodia plans to ensure the resilience of its protected area system in the face of climate change and that the strategy contributes to peace in the region through planned transboundary activities.



Prof. Kalemani Jo Mulongoy

The next presentation was by Dr. Peou Hang from the APSARA Authority, titled "Rehabilitation of Angkor Cultural Landscape: Ancient hydraulic system". Dr. Hang explained the water system that had made the Angkor city possible, and the importance of water in not only supporting life in the area, but actually in holding the ground together so the temples do not collapse. Water serves as a key in APSARA's work in managing the local landscape because it ties together the conservation of the monuments, the ecosystem and the people's livelihoods. He then described some of the activities in rehabilitating the reservoirs and the water system for future sustainability.



Dr. Peou Hang

Dr. Jeeranuch Sakkhamduang, Associate Program Manager at the Institute of Environmental Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON), spoke next, on "Effective cyclic use of natural resources through eri-culture in Kampong Cham Province, Cambodia". She explained how inappropriate chemical use is threatening the agricultural environment. Eri-culture (wild silkworm raising) is being carried out to address the problem and enhance environmental awareness and environment education as well as livelihood-diversification activities. She also showed how eri-culture and sustainable farming practices can reduce the application of chemical pesticides and lead to a healthier ecosystem.



Dr. Jeeranuch Sakkhamduang

The fifth presentation was on the "Cambodia COMDEKS Project in Stung Siem Reap Watershed Landscape" by Ms. Navirak Ngin, Cambodia National Coordinator of the GEF Small Grants Programme. The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) project is an IPSI collaborative activity implemented by

UNDP, aimed at providing small-grant funding and increasing knowledge in target SEPLS around the world. Ms. Ngin explained some of the success and challenges of the activities in Cambodia, highlighting community-level projects and communication improvements that have had some success but still face limited resources. She concluded by emphasizing the need to think more broadly, across different sectors and at multiple levels of management.

The final plenary presentation was given by Mr. Philippe Delanghe, Chief of Culture Unit and Culture Program Specialist at UNESCO's Phnom Penh Office, who spoke on "Restoration of archaeological site and its relationship with cultural landscape". Mr. Delanghe gave an overview of many of the tangible and intangible cultural assets in Cambodia, including of course those in the Angkor area, and UNESCO's frameworks for conserving them. He particularly noted the importance of international cooperative mechanisms for conservation and the role of partnership in both preserving cultural sites and ensuring livelihoods for the local people.



Questions to the presenters focused largely on policy processes, especially the development of Cambodia's NBSAP, zoning issues such as mining rights, and the role of civil society organizations. The presenters provided an optimistic picture of Cambodia's situation, emphasizing the successful production of the NBSAP, including ideas compatible with the Satoyama Initiative, and noting that years of efforts have resulted in good knowledge within the country.

The moderators then wrapped up the first day's plenary session by noting that within the wide diversity of presentations, a common message was that balance is a key to successful implementation in the landscape – meaning that a balance between different approaches and different levels is necessary in the same way that balanced landscapes are made up of diverse natural-resource uses. It was noted that the Satoyama Initiative is consistent with a balanced approach, as demonstrated by the presentations.

Mr. William Dunbar from the IPSI Secretariat then took the stage again to give an introduction to the Satoyama Initiative, IPSI and the plans for the rest of the IPSI-6 Global Conference, including the next day's working group sessions, the interim review of the IPSI Plan of Action 2013-2018, and the reception and excursion. This marked the end of the Public Forum's opening plenary session.

Reception

In the evening of 12 January, a reception was hosted by the Ministry of Environment of the Kingdom of Cambodia for all participants in IPSI-6. In addition to the delicious Cambodian food and drink provided, the programme also included a show of traditional dance. Thanks to the Ministry's generosity, participants had a chance to talk and get to know each other in a more relaxed atmosphere before the intensive working group discussions of the next day.

Working Group Sessions

The morning of 13 January was devoted to working group sessions for more presentations of participants' activities and more in-depth discussion. Participants were divided into four groups, one corresponding to each of the strategic objectives identified in the IPSI Strategy and further developed in the IPSI Plan of Action 2013-2018.

Group 1

This group was focused on Strategic Objective 1 from the IPSI Strategy:

Increase knowledge and understanding of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes that are addressed by the Satoyama Initiative and make information widely accessible that is of relevance to decision-making on their values, history, status and trends including the factors influencing them positively or negatively as well as the traditional and modern knowledge that sustained and continues to sustain them, consistent with existing national legislation and international obligations, in particular Article 8 (j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The IPSI Plan of Action 2013-2018 identifies the following Priority Actions for Strategic Objective 1:

- a. *Develop a comprehensive communications and knowledge management strategy targeting a range of levels including policy and decision makers, and local stakeholders.*
- b. *Promote mechanisms for effective knowledge sharing, utilizing the full range of communication materials from organizations working with SEPLS.*
- c. *Build on and further map SEPLS around the world at local, national, regional and global levels to further enhance knowledge generation and sharing, and communicate lessons and experiences.*
- d. *Further promote existing studies and analysis on SEPLS and promote similar analysis on different thematic issues.*
- e. *Support indigenous peoples and local communities to produce case studies and relevant materials to increase the understanding about traditional systems of landscape and seascape management.*
- f. *Promote a dynamic collaboration between modern science and traditional knowledge systems, considering particularly prior informed consent and other appropriate traditional knowledge safeguards, and collect and use best practices to enhance linkages among cultural diversity, traditional knowledge and management of SEPLS.*
- g. *Exchange knowledge and lessons learned, including from case studies, member activities and Collaborative Activities, and feed synthesis into relevant policy discussions.*
- h. *Share information and material on IPSI and the Satoyama Initiative at relevant meetings and other events.*

Group 1 was facilitated by Ms. Hydie Reyes Maspinas from Hydrology for Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) Davao and Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari from the Forest Peoples Programme (FPP).

The first presentation in this group was given by Mr. Mangal Man Shakya of the Wildlife Watch Group (WWG) in Nepal, who spoke on “Damage of SEPLS in Nepal due to the epic earthquake in April-May 2015”. The presentation provided an overview of the extent of the damage from the earthquake including its impacts on infrastructure and species, and needs for recovery. He highlighted a paradigm shift in conservation from species to a landscape-based approach and the need for infrastructure development and resettlement as well as species and habitat conservation, and mentioned a high-level government initiated meeting to establish an independent authority and work on risk-hazard mapping to address earthquake damage.

The next presentation was by Prof. Jorge Malleux of Asociacion Pro Desarrollo Agroindustrial de Camana (APAIC) in Peru, titled “Towards a strategy for mitigation of climate change effects in the coastal region of Peru, in the context of the El Niño event”. This project is particularly concerned with the priority action to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems, and Prof. Malleux discussed strategies including the formation of a technical committee for monitoring and evaluation. He also discussed direct efforts involving reforestation with *tara* trees (*Caesalpinea spinosa*), which have high value for not only erosion control but also production of agroforestry products for local communities.

Dr. Mimi Urbanc from the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (ZRC SAZU) spoke next, on “The common mountain pastures in Velika Planina”. Velika Planina (the “Velika Plateau”) is a large mountain pasture area of northern Slovenia, with high remaining ecosystem and cultural values, where ZRC SAZU is involved with a lot of research and conservation work. Dr. Urbanc presented the area as a functioning European SEPLS that bridges the gaps between the research, academic and local communities, and her organization’s current and future work and engagement with IPSI.

Prof. Dayuan Xue from Minzu University of China came next, speaking about “Categories of traditional knowledge associated with protection and sustainable use of biodiversity in minority areas of China”, which involves his university’s effort to create a database of TK held by China’s minority groups. Categories include traditional genetic resources, medicinal uses, traditional cultivation and other technologies, traditional culture related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and geographical biological indicators. The project has found many ways in which conservation of TK is beneficial for all people, and intends to continue with capacity-building and policy-influencing activities.

The next speaker was Mr. Nutdanai Trakansuphakon from the Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples (IKAP) in Thailand, who talked about “Supporting and promoting the Karen indigenous socio-ecological production system in Northern Thailand”. IKAP has been working to promote the practice of “rotational farming”, a sustainable and culturally rich knowledge-intensive practice that strongly relies on underutilized crops, but is misunderstood and criminalized as a cause of deforestation and environmental degradation and climate change. Activities have involved capacity-building, participatory mapping,

collection and categorization of species, and campaigning the government for recognition of the practice. Innovative ongoing approaches include the use of social media and branding of community-produced NTFPs.

Dr. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir of Unnayan Onneshan in Bangladesh gave a presentation titled “The SDGs and the Satoyama Initiative: relevance and relationships for transforming our world connecting the local, national and international actions – a case illustrated through TRUs of Sundarbans in Bangladesh”, focusing on the use of evidence – including multiple evidence based approaches involving traditional resource users (TRUs) – to influence policymaking. The Sundarbans, in southern Bangladesh, are an area with rich diversity including many indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), and conservation efforts include protection of traditional rules and practices, mangrove restoration, and mapping, with a goal to bridge the science-policy gap. It was suggested that IPSI should produce regular reports for SEPLS monitoring.

Next came Dr. Kuang-Chung Lee of National Dong-Hwa University in Taiwan, speaking on “Participatory identification and evaluation of Indicators of Resilience in Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes: some preliminary findings from an indigenous rice paddy cultural landscape in Taiwan”. The Indicators mentioned were produced as a result of an IPSI collaborative activity, and Dr. Lee’s project is now using them for monitoring in the government-designated Cihalaay Cultural Landscape, which was created in 2012. Local villagers are taking part in workshops using the Indicators. Preliminary conclusions are that the Indicators can be a useful tool for enhancing local people’s environmental awareness and consciousness, but that some of the terminology may need to be translated using more generally understood terminology.

Ms. Olga Khimchenko from the Environmental Education Centre Zapovedniks in Russia then introduced her organization and its activities, which are generally related to improving public awareness and support of protected areas. This includes running training centers, designing infrastructure, environmental education and sustainable tourism, while challenges faced include increased human pressures and a lack of resources and support. Planned measures are to train more staff for PAs, work more closely with the local people, and lobby for more government support and investment. She then introduced some specific protected areas in Russia and various projects implemented in the last several years.

The final presentation in this group was by Ms. Maripres Sarinas of the University of the Philippines Open University (UPOU), who spoke on “Satoyama Online: The University of the Philippines Open University Experience”, a course on Satoyama Initiative issues offered by her university. The course involves teaching what the Satoyama Initiative concept is, identifying SEPLS in the Philippines, developing strategies for them, and carrying out field studies. Student responses to the course have been very positive, and they have high hopes for social transformation through Open and Distance e-Learning (ODEL) in this field.

Group 2

This group was focused on Strategic Objective 2 from the IPSI Strategy:

Address the direct and underlying causes responsible for the decline or loss of biological and cultural diversity as well as ecological and socio-economic services from socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS), so as to maintain those that are functioning well and/or rebuild, revitalize or restore lost and/or degraded SEPLS.

The IPSI Plan of Action 2013-2018 identifies the following Priority Actions for Strategic Objective 2:

- a. *Fully utilize diversity of IPSI membership to conduct research on identifying the direct and underlying causes that are impacting SEPLS, including through analysis of NBSAPs/LBSAPs and taking into account the direct and indirect drivers of change identified within the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.*
- b. *Undertake assessments at various levels of SEPLS, building on the Japan Satoyama-Satoumi Assessment (JSSA).*
- c. *Use solid evidence and scientific arguments through mechanisms such as NBSAPs, national reports, and National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) to influence national and global processes addressing the direct and underlying causes for the decline or loss of biological and cultural diversity, as well as those aimed at maintaining, restoring, revitalizing or rebuilding SEPLS.*
- d. *Facilitate and promote on-the-ground activities to empower local communities to evaluate, assess and manage SEPLS.*
- e. *Contribute to rebuilding, adaptation and revitalization of areas in which SEPLS have been lost or degraded due to negative impacts from natural disasters, climate change and other causes, including human activities.*

Group 2 was facilitated by Ms. Nadia Bergamini from Bioversity International and Mr. Atsuhiko Yoshinaka from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The first presentation in this group was given by Ms. Bergamini, who spoke on “Landscape certification to enhance biodiversity conservation and livelihood wellbeing”. Bioversity International was one of the lead organizations in developing the “Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes” through an IPSI collaborative activity in Man and Biosphere (MAB) reserves in Cuba. She provided an overview of this work, and the biocultural and livelihood benefits of landscape certification in MAB, SEPLS and GIAHS systems.

The next presentation was “Decontextualizing Changes of TFRK of Lisu Minority in China – A case of Henghe community, Tengchong County of Yunnan Province” by Prof. Jinlong Liu of the Centre for Forestry, Environmental and Resources Policy Study at Renmin University of China. TFRK (traditional forest-related knowledge) in China is threatened by many factors – globalization, rapid development, policy, etc. – and Renmin University is involved in attempts to reconcile traditional knowledge with these factors in a variety of ecosystems.

Prof. Liu presented efforts ongoing among the Lisu people, as well as future directions to ensure that both modern and traditional knowledge are recognized as important.

Dr. Mohan Devkota from Tribhuvan University in Nepal gave a presentation titled “How efficient are sacred landscapes of Kathmandu Valley in biodiversity conservation?”, presenting research carried out with Ms. Laxmi J. Shrestha on biodiversity in government- and community-managed sacred groves. The research indicates that sacred forests do have a measurable positive effect on biodiversity, and that community-managed initiatives are favorable, in terms of conservation but also in terms of community perceptions, income generation and ecosystem services.

The next presentation was by Mr. Patrick Avumegah from the Civil Society Organisation Action Ghana, who talked about “Modern and traditional SEPLS management: sacred groves losing grounds to modernity in Volta”. Sacred groves have a long history of management in Ghana, with high biological and cultural diversity values, but are threatened by factors including Christianity replacing traditional faiths. Action Ghana is involved in a project to first assess the threat to the sacred groves, and eventually enact a plan for rehabilitation and sustainable management including community participation and influencing policy regimes.

Next came Mr. Alejandro Argumendo of Asociación ANDES in Peru, speaking about “Biocultural Heritage Territories: learning from indigenous peoples’ cosmologies and practices”. Mr. Argumendo showed a short video introducing some of the activities going on in biocultural heritage territories in different parts of the world. He stressed the need to exchange knowledge and lessons learned, particularly between indigenous communities, and noted the importance of partnerships like IPSI in facilitating this process. He noted the emergency of various networks focusing on integrated landscape management approaches and also underlined the challenges and opportunities in facilitating and promoting on-the-ground activities to produce concrete results.

Mr. Imran Ahimbisibwe from the Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC) in Uganda gave a presentation titled “Enhancing local communities’ participation in restoration of the degraded biodiversity in Lake Victoria ecosystem”. The Lake Victoria ecosystem is faced with many threats, including invasive species, pollution, climate change and the increasing human population. Proposed steps include eradication of the water hyacinth and Nile perch, reduced fishing pressure by humans, and training workshops for the local people. EPIC is beginning work on a large-scale project to reach many of these aims.

Mr. Josephat Musili Musyima from the Laikipia Wildlife Forum in Kenya then presented “Community engagement in natural resource management in Laikipia County, Kenya”. This project aims at capacity development of the local people for better management of rangelands, forests and water, through mapping, awareness-raising, training and others. So far, the project has been successful in increasing capacity and awareness, and even in terms of biodiversity and income diversification. Engagement of local communities was found to be essential for better management, and so future plans involve scaling up the current activities.

The last presentation in this group was by Dr. Marçal Gusmao from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment, Timor-Leste, who spoke about the “Climate change

vulnerability assessment in Hera and Coastal Line of Pantai Kelapa, Dili, Timor-Leste". The objectives of the assessment were to identify climate change-related issues, identify adaptation measures and provide recommendations to the government. Increased disasters have caused a number of problems to humans, infrastructure and agriculture, and various measures were investigated including tree planting and seawall building. The assessment found that climate change is causing a variety of problems, and that higher awareness in local communities will be one of the keys to dealing with it in the future.



Working Group 2

Group 3

This group was focused on Strategic Objective 3 from the IPSI Strategy:

Enhance benefits from socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes including by supporting factors and actions that increase the sustainable delivery of ecosystem services for human well-being.

The IPSI Plan of Action 2013-2018 identifies the following Priority Actions for Strategic Objective 3:

- a. *Support indigenous peoples and local communities to govern and manage their resources, and sustain or improve social cohesion and local economies.*
- b. *Continue building on the existing work with indicators of resilience in SEPLS by additional testing in a broad range of landscapes and seascapes, and further refining of the set of indicators to enhance community empowerment and engagement, In addition, develop linkages with other relevant processes, including among others, the indicator framework under the CBD.*
- c. *Explore opportunities for certification and branding of products derived from SEPLS, including through potential partnerships with the private sector and the further development of market linkages.*
- d. *Further promote analysis of multiple benefits related to SEPLS, including their contribution to disaster risk reduction and towards realizing the objectives of the three Rio Conventions, the MDGs, post-2015 development agenda, and other relevant agreements.*
- e. *Promote adaptive management of SEPLS to increase and enhance the benefits for indigenous peoples and local communities.*
- f. *Promote benefits for people and biodiversity in SEPLS by using a holistic approach in the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation plans as well as reducing habitat conversion, over-exploitation, pollution and impact of invasive species.*

Group 3 was facilitated by Mr. Stuart Chape of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and Dr. William Olupot from Nature and Livelihoods.

The first presentation in this group was given by Mr. Chape, who talked about “Integrated landscape approaches to ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in the Pacific Islands region”. The people of the Pacific islands are particularly dependent on local ecosystem services, and also particularly vulnerable to disasters and other threats as well as issues related to climate change. An ecosystem-based approach for higher resilience requires that all of these various factors be accounted, and a holistic, landscape-scale perspective has been found to be effective for this reason. Mr. Chape stressed the need for an approach that integrates all levels of governance: national, sub-national and community.

The next presentation was by Dr. Olupot, presenting “Results from the SDM-funded project on developing high value market products from indigenous wild fruits”. This is one part of a multi-stage project for researching and marketing wild fruits and products made from them.

He demonstrated some of the characteristics and benefits of a number of wild fruits, and discussed efforts to create products from them, including jam, juice and wine. The project found that it is possible to make high-value products from the fruits, and intends to proceed with further marketing and product development using them in the future.



Working Group 3

Dr. Bishnu Hari Pandit of Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL) gave a presentation on “Agroforestation with biochar for carbon capture and increased agriculture productivity in middle hills of Nepal”. The biochar is made through a process of adding urine to charcoal made from both cultivated and invasive species, and has been found to significantly improve agricultural productivity with a cyclic use of resources. It has been used to grow trees for agroforestry, allowing the production of essential oils using the heat from the biochar-making process. Dr. Pandit presented an promising picture for scaling-up this activity in other areas in the future.

The next presentation was on “Re-designing rice systems to restore ecosystem services through complex rice agro-ecosystems”, by Ms. Uma Khumairoh from the Organic Farming Systems Research Centre (IORC) in Indonesia. This covered participatory experiments involving integrating ducks, fish, legumes and various vegetables and fruits into rice-farming ecosystems in order to increase agricultural biodiversity and realize mutual benefits between the various products. Workshops and farmers’ field schools (FFS) were carried out, and experiments have shown that production is higher while pollution is lower, weeds and pests

are suppressed better and other benefits are found with the more complex agricultural systems.

Next was Mr. Jayant Sarnaik from the Applied Environmental Research Foundation (AERF) in India, speaking about “FAIRWILD certification – an enabling framework for building capacity of local communities, implementation of ABS and truly sustainable livelihoods”. FAIRWILD is a certification scheme for sustainable collection of plant species and products, and AERF has been working on developing high-value products with the certification in the Western Ghats region. With private-sector participation, benefits include a healthier ecosystem, sustainable livelihoods for local communities, and improved access and benefit sharing (ABS).

Mr. Seth Appiah-Kubi from A Rocha Ghana spoke next, on “Opportunities for certification and branding of products from SEPLS: the case of certified organic shea program in CREMAs in Ghana”. The Mole landscape, which is the largest protected area in Ghana, has been under a number of threats, but A Rocha’s goal is to use a Community Natural Resource Management (CREMA) system to ensure sustainable production of shea products, which would command a high value thanks to recognized certification. The project so far has already realized ecological, economic and social benefits for the local area, and is planned to be expanded further in the future.

Prof. Ning Wu from the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) gave a presentation titled “Significances of traditional yak raising for conserving transboundary landscapes of Hindu Kush Himalayan region”. Yak husbandry is an extremely important aspect of many livelihoods in the Himalayan region, but it is often hindered by political boundaries and government policies, and both sustainable livelihoods and genetic diversity in the yak population has become threatened. ICIMOD is involved in work to ensure free movement of herders and continuous grazing lands for the yaks across boundaries.

The final presentation in this group was by Mr. Gideon Bukko from Civil Society Organizations’ Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Environment in East Africa (CISONET), who spoke on “The extent of how forests have been destructed in East Africa: a case study of Uganda”. Mr. Bukko introduced his organization and its activities in restoring the natural vegetation and biodiversity through use of tree nurseries, replanting, encouragement of sustainable livelihoods using products derived from local species, and many others. Integration of government and community is a vital part of this process, in order to both conserve biodiversity and reduce poverty.

Group 4

This group was focused on Strategic Objective 4 from the IPSI Strategy:

Enhance the human, institutional and sustainable financial capacities for the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative, including in particular to ensure the effectiveness of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative. In the same context, issues relating to socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes and their values are mainstreamed, and appropriate policies effectively implemented.

The IPSI Plan of Action 2013-2018 identifies the following Priority Actions for Strategic Objective 4:

- a. *Identify and develop potential windows and mechanisms to finance SEPLS-related activities, including through new financing mechanisms.*
- b. *Facilitate efforts to feed and implement the SEPLS concept into key policy programmes and plans, including NBSAPs/LBSAPs.*
- c. *Increase awareness of policy and decision-makers on SEPLS and IPSI by promoting education, information dissemination and document production.*
- d. *Strengthen the institutional capacity of the IPSI Secretariat in the context of a growing membership and the implementation of the Plan of Action.*
- e. *Organize workshops, seminars and other capacity building activities, including the exchange of experiences among indigenous peoples and local communities based on capacity needs assessment to implement the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action, to develop human and institutional capacities of IPSI members and other stakeholders, to formulate and implement relevant initiatives, and to generate and mobilize necessary financial resources.*



Working Group 3

Group 4 was facilitated by Dr. Anil Kumar of the M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) and Dr. Yoji Natori of Conservation International Japan.

The first presentation in this group was on “Sustainable fishery resource management (*tagal*)”, by Mr. Gerald Jetony from the Natural Resources Office of Sabah, Malaysia. The “*tagal* system” is a traditional community-regulated system for fisheries that prohibits fishing at certain times of the year in order to ensure a sustainable catch in the long term. Through this *tagal* system, the quality of some degraded rivers in Sabah has improved, and fish stocks are also recovered. Future plans for upscaling this progress include greater integration with government policy and expansion into forest and other related ecosystems.

Dr. Natori spoke next, introducing “The GEF-Satoyama Project: from site-based to global impact”. The GEF-Satoyama Project is a large-scale IPSI collaborative activity involving on-the-ground activities, knowledge generation and capacity building components. Dr. Natori gave an overview of the project, including its target geographies, aims and expected outcomes in terms of conserved areas, knowledge products, recognition of SEPLS including in policy, gender mainstreaming and others.

Ms. Yoko Watanabe from the GEF Secretariat then spoke on “Financing mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes”, showing how both public and private sectors are vital for financing biodiversity conservation activities, and GEF’s role in this. She introduced GEF-funded activities, including the aforementioned GEF-Satoyama Project and a landscape-management project for protected areas in Cambodia.

The next presentation was by Mr. Ngwang Sonam Sherpa from the Nepal Indigenous Nationalities Preservation Association (NINPA), speaking on “International synergy to implement Satoyama Initiatives” in light of policy in Nepal and efforts to have indigenous issues recognized in the NBSAP/LBSAP process in accordance with UNDRIP, to which Nepal is a signatory. NINPA makes a number of recommendations for implementing SEPLS concepts along with indigenous recognition, including better coordination, training, field visits and gender and regional balance.

Next came Mr. Achille Orophée Lokossou from ONG CeSaReN in Benin, on “Valorisation of genetic resources (GR) and associated traditional knowledge (ATK) for the sustainable management of sacred forest (SF) in Benin”. This described collaborative activities carried out with ITTO, UNDP’s Small Grants Programme and the ABS Initiative to strengthen conservation and sustainable use of Sacred Forest (SF) through in line with the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing from the use of genetic resources. Activities including awareness-raising, mapping, income development and training have resulted in a great deal of collected information and documentation plus higher capacity in affected communities, and plans are under way to expand to more sacred forests in the future.

Dr. Olivier Hamerlynck from the Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team (KENWEB) gave a presentation on “Threats to and opportunities for traditional production landscapes in African wetlands”. Dam building projects have threatened the productivity of downstream agricultural landscapes around Africa, and Dr. Hamerlynck pointed out the need to carry out managed flood releases in all dams to ensure soil fertility and healthy wetlands. Awareness-raising and communication of study results are vital, and KENWEB is involved in a number of community training programs as well as taking part in conferences to improve the situation.

The last presentation in this group was by Dr. Kumar, who presented “Agro-biodiversity & SEPL based climate change adaptation: the programme of MSSRF to achieve the Satoyama vision”. The organization is involved in SEPLS-related work in biodiversity conservation, climate change, neglected crops, flooding and gene banking, addressing both agro-biodiversity and poverty hotspots. Research on approaches for all levels, from local to global, are intended to help mainstream the concepts of the Satoyama Initiative and address policy and funding shortcomings.

Closing Plenary Session

The closing plenary of the IPSI-6 Public Forum was held in the afternoon of 13 January 2016, and was again moderated by Ms. Watanabe and Mr. Smith. The proceedings consisted largely of: reporting-back presentations from each of the working groups on the outcomes of their discussions; and reports from the IPSI Secretariat on the current provisional findings from the in-progress interim review of the IPSI Plan of Action 2013-2018.

Prior to IPSI-6, the Secretariat had sent a questionnaire to all IPSI members, asking for their feedback on their activities since joining IPSI, their awareness and use of the Plan of Action, its relevance to their own and others' activities, and other information. By IPSI-6, 41 member organizations had returned filled questionnaires, or 24% of IPSI members. The preliminary results were presented to participants in the Public Forum, and the discussions at IPSI-6, along with the remainder of the questionnaires submitted afterward, were to serve as input for the completion of the interim review.

After opening remarks from the moderators, Ms. Caecilia Mango of the IPSI Secretariat gave a general overview of the questionnaire process. Then, for each of IPSI's four strategic objectives as identified in the IPSI Strategy and the Plan of Action 2013-2018, Ms. Manago gave a presentation of the preliminary results for that objective, followed by the reporting-back presentation from the corresponding working group.

A summary of the findings from each group follows. Results from the interim review will be reported in its final report once the review is completed.

Group 1: Since Strategic Objective 1 is about "increasing knowledge and understanding of SEPLS", many of the activities identified as contributing to this objective involved communications and technology, including use of modern social media, high-tech mapping and GIS technologies, plus training and community-based research. Suggestions to further promote the objective's priority actions included: the creation of a regular flagship report for IPSI, similar to UNDP's Human Development Report or the CBD's Global Biodiversity Outlook; development of a system for members to report their contributions and capacities to make them; and translation of IPSI documents into more languages. It was suggested that for further development of IPSI's action plan, clear description of measurable outputs should be included, as well as greater clarity of the priority actions themselves.

Group 2: Strategic Objective 2 covers "addressing the underlying causes" for the degradation of SEPLS management around the world, and participants again agreed about the importance of communication, networking and partnership in carrying out research and assessments, facilitating on-the-ground activities and revitalizing degraded areas. Networked, bottom-up approaches were considered more promising than top-down ones.



Ms. Caecilia Manago



Discussion during the closing plenary session

Proposed activities to further the priority actions including clustering within IPSI's membership and holding training sessions, integration of the Plan of Action into members' own action plans, and exploring certification schemes. It was proposed that IPSI could create a mechanism for information-sharing between members to improve communication, especially across national boundaries.

Group 3: Many of the activities discussed under Strategic Objective 3, regarding "enhancing the benefits from SEPLS", were related to certification and branding, marketing developments and innovative product development, while it was noted that it is important to keep access and benefit-sharing (ABS) and invasive and alien species (IAS) issues in mind while carrying these out. Benefits in terms of climate change and carbon sequestration were also a common theme. Suggestions for future action included making full use of REDD+ funding opportunities, increased emphasis on climate change as a popular issue and strengthened links between conservation and livelihood benefits.

Group 4: Strategic Objective 4 is about "enhancing the human, institutional, and sustainable financial capacities for the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative." The discussion took stock of achieved and ongoing efforts focused on mobilization of resources, further recognition within policy processes, engagement with decision-makers and incorporation of traditional and community-based management systems. Possible further actions included further mainstreaming, further identification and mobilization of financial resources, and assessment of capacity needs. For future planning for IPSI, participants suggested clarifying the monitoring mechanism mentioned in paragraph 34 of the Plan of Action, adding attractive features such as match-making to Collaborative Activities, identification of needs, and cooperation with CBD focal points and government agencies to incorporate SEPLS into government policies for enhanced access to domestic and international resources.

Discussion sessions after these presentations also identified a number of key issues, including further policy-related processes to keep in mind such as IPBES and its indigenous and local knowledge (ILK) focal area. The relationship between traditional and modern knowledge was identified as an area where the Satoyama Initiative may provide some reconciliation. Another key area to emphasize was the United Nations' newly-developed

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as many policy processes were expected to be heavily influenced by them in the near future.

Suggestions coming from the discussion again included the idea of more methodical clustering and categorization of IPSI's members and activities according to types of activity, region, developed vs. developing countries, etc. Funding and capacity-related issues were also emphasized as closely related to this, since IPSI brings together a very diverse set of interests and has a valuable role in matchmaking. Members were very positive about the general direction and functioning of the partnership, saying that the conferences and regional workshops have been very helpful, but also noting that some member organizations have not been active partners, and that perhaps measures should be taken to streamline IPSI's membership to ensure its continued efficacy.

Finally, the moderators of the Public Forum gave their closing remarks, pointing out shared themes from the forum, such as the need to share information within the partnership and also to increase its influence internationally. They praised the "flat" structure of IPSI, its egalitarian and democratic nature, which allows members to interact effectively and facilitates a holistic landscape- or seascape-level approach. One new idea was a desire for a Satoyama Initiative-based "mega-project" bringing together the wide spectrum of IPSI's interests and capabilities, which all present were urged to consider for the future.

Participants were further urged to continue to find ways to learn from what IPSI has accomplished so far, while strengthening synergies both within the partnership and with other initiatives including the SDGs and those related to climate change. The moderators expressed that they were looking forward to seeing the final report from the interim review of the Plan of Action 2013-2018 because of the many eye-opening actions and diverse organizations under the partnership.

Excursion

An excursion was provided on 14 January, co-organized by the APSARA Authority and Live & Learn Environmental Education, and hosted by the Ministry of Environment of Cambodia. Participants had the chance to visit a number of cultural, agricultural and historical sites around the Angkor complex, and to gain insight on many of the issues discussed during IPSI-6 through first-hand observation in the field.

One of the interesting features of the excursion was that many participants were transported in electric cars, provided by APSARA for the Ministry of Environment. The Ministry is promoting the use of these cars as part of its commitment to combat the effects of climate change.



Electric cars provided by the Ministry of Environment



An ox-cart ride in a local village

The first visit was to a local village, where the residents are involved in various traditional agricultural and other production activities. The village has also embraced tourism-related income diversifications, including production of wood carvings and woven packaging, while also offering ox-cart rides. Visitors are attracted to the area by a small Angkor-era temple ruin, for a taste of village life, and to see a visitor's center supported by APSARA, providing information on the history and sustainability-related projects in the area.

Next, the excursion went to see the Northern Baray – one of the ancient reservoirs of the Angkor complex. This and other reservoirs had been dry as they stopped functioning some 500 years ago, but recent efforts by APSARA have allowed it to be refilled for both sightseeing and to restore and maintain the ancient hydraulic system, which also helps to recharge falling groundwater levels in the landscape. This is vital because most water used in the area comes from groundwater and the temples are built on sand that needs to be kept wet by the groundwater to stay firm enough to support them.



Participants learn about the restoration of the Northern Baray

At the Northern Baray there is an artificial island with a temple (Neak Pon) at the center of the reservoir, where the reservoir's water is made to flow up through the ground using sophisticated hydraulic engineering, and producing filtered water with purported healing properties.

The ancient hydraulic system is a major feature of the landscape and long-term planning is underway to restore other ancient reservoirs, in the hope of eventually providing enough water for all of Siem Reap's needs, including agriculture, fisheries, the monuments and millions of tourists with high water demands, without endangering the important groundwater system.

Participants then walked through Preah Kahn, one of the major Angkor temples, before enjoying a lunch made from local ingredients and using traditional biodegradable or reusable packaging materials to exclude plastics and produce zero waste.



Lunchtime during the excursion



Some of the IPSI-6 participants at Angkor Wat

After lunch, the participants went to look at some of the more spectacular Angkor temples, including the centerpieces of the complex, the Bayon and Angkor Wat. They were able to soak in the visual beauty and scale of the site while also getting detailed explanations of the monuments, their history and mythology by APSARA's knowledgeable staff.

After closing words committing to further collaboration and partnership between IPSI members from Cambodia and around the world, IPSI-6 came officially to an end, and participants were taken back to Siem Reap.

Annex 1: List of IPSI-6 registered participants

- Mr. Imran Ahimbisibwe, Environmental Protection Information Centre (EPIC), Uganda
- Mr. Yohsuke Amano, IPSI Secretariat, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
- Mr. Seth Appiah-Kubi, A Rocha Ghana
- Dr. Alejandro Argumedo, Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (ANDES), Peru
- Mr. Patrick Avumegah, Civil Society Organisation Action Ghana
- Ms. June Batang-ay, Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA), Philippines
- Dr. Nadia Bergamini, Bioversity International, Italy
- Mr. Gideon Bukko, Civil Society Organizations' Network for sustainable agriculture and Environment in East Africa (CISONET), Uganda
- Dr. Shamik Chakraborty, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
- Ms. Somaly Chan, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Mr. Stuart Chape, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
- Mr. Nith Chhin, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Ms. Kristen Davies, Australia
- Mr. Philippe Delanghe, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
- Prof. Mohan Devkota, Amrit Campus, Institute of Science & Technology, Tribhuvan University, Nepal
- Dr. Devon Dublin, Conservation International (CI), Japan
- Mr. William Dunbar, IPSI Secretariat, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
- Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari, Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), UK
- Dr. Archana Godbole, Applied Environmental Research Foundation (AERF), India
- Dr. Marcal Gusmao, Directorate General for Environment, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment, Timor-Leste
- Dr. Olivier Hamerlynck, Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research team (KENWEB)
- Mr. Peou Hang, APSARA Authority, Cambodia
- Mr. Sovanna Heng, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Dr. Yasushi Hibi, Conservation International (CI), Japan
- H.E. Kim Chhai Hieng, Government of Siem Reap Province
- Dr. Kaoru Ichikawa, IPSI Secretariat, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
- Ms. Many In, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Ms. Harumi Ishijima, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
- Mr. Gerald Jetony, Natural Resources Office (NRO), Sabah, Malaysia
- Mr. Bunthan Keat, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Ms. Bopreang Ken, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Mr. Phearum Khhek, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Ms. Olga Khimchenko, Environmental Education Centre Zapovedniks, Russia

- Ms. Uma Khumairoh, Integrated Organic Farming Systems Research Centre (IORC), Indonesia
- Ms. Danary Kien, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Mr. William Kostka, Micronesia Conservation Trust, Federated States of Micronesia
- Dr. Anil Kumar, Community Agrobiodiversity Centre, M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), India
- Dr. Kuang-Chung Lee, National Dong-Hwa University, Taiwan
- Mr. John Leigh, International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
- Ms. Anne Lemaistre, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
- Prof. Jinlong Liu, Centre for Forestry, Environmental and Resources Policy Study, Renmin University of China
- Mr. Achille Orphée Lokossou, NGO Circle for Conservation of Natural Resources (ONG CeSaReN), Benin
- Mr. Chansethea Ma, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Prof. Jorge Malleux, Asociacion Pro Desarrollo Agroindustrial de Camana (APAIC), Peru
- Ms. Caecilia Manago, IPSI Secretariat, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
- Ms. Hydie Maspinas, Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) Davao Network, Philippines
- Ms. Naomi Matsuse, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) – Forestry Administration, Cambodia
- Mr. Monyrak Meng, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Dr. Jo Mulongoy, Canada
- Mr. Josephat Musyima, Laikipia Wildlife Forum, Kenya
- H.E. Khieu Muth, Ministry of Environment of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Ms. Fumiko Nakao, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
- Dr. Yoji Natori, Conservation International (CI), Japan
- Ms. Ngin Navirak, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Ms. Rachana Ngin, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Dr. William Olupot, Nature and Livelihoods, Uganda
- Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah, Ghana National Biodiversity Committee
- Dr. Yaw Osei-Owusu, Conservation Alliance International, Ghana
- Prof. Bishnu Pandit, Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL), Nepal
- Dr. Anthony Sales, Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) Davao Network, Philippines
- Dr. Jeeranuch Sakkhamduang, Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON), Cambodia
- Ms. Maripres Sarinas, University of the Philippines Open University (UPOU)
- Mr. Jayant Sarnaik, Applied Environmental Research Foundation (AERF), India
- Mr. Rathea Seng, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Mr. Kazuhiko Seriu, IPSI Secretariat, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
- Mr. Mangal Man Shakya, Wildlife Watch Group, Nepal
- Mr. Ngwang Sonam Sherpa, Nepal Indigenous Nationalities Preservation Association (NINPA)

- Mr. Jady Smith, Live & Learn Environmental Education (LLEE), Cambodia
- Mr. Puthea So, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Mr. Sam Oeun Sothyroth, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Mr. Socheath Sou, Live & Learn Environmental Education (LLEE), Cambodia
- Mr. Wataru Suzuki, IPSI Secretariat, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
- Ms. Akiko Tabata, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
- Ms. Ayumi Takahashi, IPSI Secretariat, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
- Mr. Yasuo Takahashi, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan
- Dr. Kazuhiko Takemoto, IPSI Secretariat, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
- Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi, United Nations University (UNU)
- H.E. Ponlok Tin, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Prof. Rashed Titumir, Unnayan Onneshan, Bangladesh
- Mr. Nutdanai Trakansuphakon, Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples Foundation (IKAP), Thailand
- Mr. Sam Oeun Ung, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Dr. Mimi Urbanc, Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (ZRC SAZU)
- Ms. Yoko Watanabe, Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility
- Prof. Ning Wu, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Nepal
- Prof. Dayuan Xue, College of Life and Environmental Science, Minzu University of China
- Mr. Samray Yin, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Mr. Atsuhiko Yoshinaka, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)
- Mr. Sothearith Yourk, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia

Annex 2: IPSI members accepted after IPSI-5 through IPSI-6

- Association of Forest and Hunting Workers of Serbia – Forest and Hunting (Serbia)
- Bureau for Regional Outreach Campaigns - BROCC (Russia)
- Center for Biodiversity and Conservation, American Museum of Natural History (USA)
- Centre for Chinese Agricultural Policy, Chinese Academy of Science (China)
- College of Natural Resources, Royal University of Bhutan (Bhutan)
- Community Based Environmental Conservation – COBEC (Kenya)
- Conservation Solutions Afrika (Kenya)
- Department of Forestry, Lilongwe University of Agriculture & Natural Resources (Malawi)
- Grains of Hope Mobilisation (GOHMO) (Malawi)
- Green Initiative NGO (Mongolia)
- Higher Polytechnic School (EPS) - University of Santiago de Compostela (Spain)
- Hokusetsu Satoyama Museum Steering Council (Japan)
- Initiative for Community Health (INCH) (Malawi)
- Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) (Kenya)
- MELCA – Ethiopia (Ethiopia)
- Organization for Community Development (OCD) (Pakistan)
- Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (Slovenia)
- Seeking To Equip People (STEP) Guinee NGO (Guinea)
- Tropical Institute of Ecological Sciences (India)
- UN Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA) (UN)

Annex 3: IPSI collaborative activities endorsed at IPSI-6

- “Rehabilitation and Sustainable Management of Sacred Forests on Ramsar Sites 1017 and 1018 in Benin”. IPSI partners: ONG CeSaReN and International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO).
- “Sustainable forest management, conservation of biological diversity and promotion of landscapes for socio-ecologic production in indigenous territories of the Uwalcox micro-watershed in Guatemala’s Western Altiplano”. IPSI partners: Asociación Vivamos Mejor (AVM) and International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO).
- “Guidelines for the Management of *Tara (Caesalpinea Spinosa)* Plantations with a view to the Rehabilitation of Waste Lands in the Sub-Humid Tropics of the Coastal Region of Peru”. IPSI partners: Association for the Agroindustry Development in Camana (APAIC) and International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO).
- “GEF-Satoyama Project”. IPSI partners: Conservation International (implemented by Conservation International Japan), United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS), Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) and Global Environment Facility
- “Facilitating the Development of a Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI)”. IPSI partners: National Dong-Hwa University, SWAN International, Taiwan Ecological Engineering Development Foundation and Environmental Ethics Foundation of Taiwan (EEFT)

Annex 4: IPSI Steering Committee membership

Rotation of the membership of the IPSI Steering Committee was on the agenda of IPSI-6, and the membership for its next term, including categorization by organization type, country and region, was determined as follows:

- Ghana National Biodiversity Committee (Chair): Governmental organization, Ghana (Africa region)
- Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (ANDES): Indigenous or local community organization, Peru (GRULAC region)
- Association for the Agroindustry Development in Camana (APAIC): NGO, Peru (GRULAC region)
- Bioersity International: NGO, Italy (EU/JUSCANZ region)
- Conservation International: NGO, USA (EU/JUSCANZ region)
- Faculty of Science, University of Sarajevo: Research or academic organization, Bosnia and Herzegovina (CEE region)
- Forest Peoples Programme: NGO, United Kingdom (EU/JUSCANZ region)
- Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES): Research or academic organization, Japan (EU/JUSCANZ region)
- International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO): UN or international organization
- Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team (KENWEB): Governmental organization, Kenya (Africa region)
- Live & Learn Environmental Education: NGO, Cambodia (Asia/Pacific region)
- M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), Community Agrodiversity Centre: Research or academic organization, India (Asia/Pacific region)
- Ministry of Environment, Cambodia: Governmental organization, Cambodia (Asia/Pacific region)
- Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Nepal: Governmental organization, Nepal (Asia/Pacific region)
- Ministry of the Environment, Japan: Governmental organization, Japan (EU/JUSCANZ region)
- Nature and Livelihoods: NGO, Uganda (Africa region)
- Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF SEC): UN or international organization
- Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD): UN or international organization
- Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP): UN or international organization
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): UN or international organization