

## Summary Report

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### Satoyama Initiative European Regional Workshop in Florence



Dates:	27-29 May 2014
Venue:	Auditorium al Duomo and Palazzo Coppini, Florence, and Castello di Querceto, Greve in Chianti, Tuscany, Italy
Organized by:	IPSI Secretariat
Co-organized and hosted by:	The Romualdo Del Bianco Foundation and its International Institute Life Beyond Tourism

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## Overview

The first Satoyama Initiative European Regional Workshop was held from 27 to 29 May 2014 in Florence, Italy. The event was co-organized by the Secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) and the Romualdo Del Bianco Foundation and its International Institute Life Beyond Tourism, who very generously offered to host the event at their facilities in Palazzo Coppini and the Auditorium al Duomo.

The theme for the workshop was “Revitalizing production landscapes in Europe: travel and dialogue for people and biodiversity”, which reflected both the concepts of the Satoyama Initiative and Life Beyond Tourism’s focus on the role of responsible travel in promoting better societies and environmental outcomes around the world.

The Regional Workshop was co-chaired by Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari, Environmental Governance Coordinator at the Forest Peoples Programme, and Mr. Naohisa Okuda, Director of the Global Biodiversity Strategy Office of the Ministry of the Environment, Japan. The workshop benefited from the active participation of a wide variety of people, including both IPSI members and non-members, people involved in landscape and seascape approaches, those interested in issues surrounding tourism, governments and other diverse parties, leading to a great deal of interesting and fruitful discussion. A list of participants can be found in the Annex to this Report.

A welcome speech on responsible travel and two keynote speeches about the concept and key aspects of the Satoyama Initiative and current issues in European cultural landscapes were given in the opening plenary session and provided conceptual and contextual background for the workshop discussions. Four more presentations on concrete examples of work related to the workshop theme were given in the plenary session, and five presentations helped to stimulate discussion in breakout groups.

The breakout groups engaged in lively discussions and shared their results in the following plenary sessions on four suggested issues:

- Key issues for socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) in Europe
- Challenges and opportunities in promoting travel to promote sustainable management of SEPLS
- Possible future actions
- Lessons learned to share with other regions

The final plenary centered around future actions and lessons learned for and from other areas outside Europe. Future actions were identified falling into four broad categories:

- The collection and systematization of data
- Issues of collaboration, education and capacity-building for different stakeholders
- Connecting policy and practice
- Awareness-raising

As a conclusion, it was suggested that priority activities should be identified during follow-up phases, and that the compilation of specific data and cases, and also specific means of influencing EU policy, could help to create greater collaboration and synergies for implementation.

It is hoped that this workshop will have the effect of creating closer connections and greater synergy between various organizations promoting the concepts of the Satoyama Initiative in Europe, and lead to concrete steps toward the sustainable management and revitalization of socio-economic production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) in the region.



The Satoyama Initiative European Regional Workshop at Auditorium al Duomo, Florence, Italy

## Schedule

Day 1: 27 May (Tuesday)	
09.00-09.30	Registration
Plenary session [Venue: Vasari room, Auditorium al Duomo]	
09.30-09.40	Opening remarks: Kazu Takemoto (Director, UNU-IAS)
09.40-09.55	Welcome from host organization and Introduction of the Romualdo Del Bianco Foundation and of the International Institute Life Beyond Tourism: Paolo Del Bianco (President, The Romualdo Del Bianco Foundation, Life Beyond Tourism)
09.55-10.00	Welcome speech from Province of Florence: Fabrizio Boni (Deputy Head, Cabinet of President of Province, Province of Florence)
10.00-10.20	Keynote speech 1 : Kazuhiko Takeuchi (Senior Vice-Rector, United Nations University)
10.20-10.40	Keynote speech 2: Mauro Agnoletti (Professor, University of Florence; Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry Policy)
10.40-11.10	Photo & Coffee break
11.10-12.00	Short presentations and Q and A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marie Kaerlein (Coordinator of International Affairs, Landcare Germany)</li> <li>• Emma Mandelli (Professor, University of Florence; Director, International Institute Life Beyond Tourism)</li> <li>• Marie Kvarnström (Senior Program Officer, Swedish Biodiversity Centre) and Håkan Tunón (Senior Research Officer, Swedish Biodiversity Centre)</li> <li>• Alessandro François (President, Agricultural Company Castello di Querceto S.p.A. )</li> </ul>
12.00-12.20	Introduction of the outline of small group discussions as well as the Satoyama Initiative and IPSI
12.20-13.45	Lunch (Participants move to the Palazzo Coppedini.)
Small group discussion session 1 [Venue: Palazzo Coppedini]	
14.00-17.00	Small group discussions – participants divide into 3 groups Facilitators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anil Kumar (Director, Community Agro Bio-Diversity Centre, M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation)</li> <li>• John Leigh (Conservation Officer and Projects Manager, International Tropical Timber Organization: ITTO)</li> <li>• Atsuhiko Yoshinaka (Global Coordinator, CBD Secretariat) and Yoji Natori (Ecosystem Policy Manager, Conservation International)</li> </ul> Brief presentations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lucio Graziano (President, International Agency for the Protection of Biocultural Landscapes and for a New Rurality: AGER)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kathrin Trommler (HERCULES Project, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin)</li> <li>• Rodics Gergely (Director, Pogány-Havas Association )</li> <li>• Pia Kieninger (Researcher, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences: BOKU)</li> <li>• Aivar Ruukel (Estonian University of Life Sciences)</li> </ul>
17.00-17.30	Break – participants move to the plenary venue
<b>Plenary session 2 [Venue: Vasari room, Auditorium al Duomo]</b>	
17.30-18.00	Sharing of the first day's discussion
19.30	Reception
<b>Day 2: 28 May (Wednesday)</b>	
<b>Small group discussion session 2 [Venue: Palazzo Coppini]</b>	
09.00-10.30	Small group discussions (cont'd)
10.30-11.00	Break – participants move to the plenary venue
<b>Plenary session 3 [Venue: Vasari room, Auditorium al Duomo]</b>	
11.00-12.00	Presentations from each group Q and A
12.00-12.30	Discussion and wrap-up
13.00-15.00	Lunch
<b>Day 3: 29 May (Thursday)</b>	
Excursion Agricultural Company Castello di Querceto, Greve in Chianti, Tuscany	

## Workshop Events

### Opening Plenary Session

The Satoyama Initiative European Regional Workshop kicked off with master of ceremonies Mr. Wataru Suzuki, Deputy Director of the Secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) giving a brief statement of welcome and introducing Dr. Kazu Takemoto, Director of the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) and Director of the IPSI Secretariat, who provided opening remarks.



Mr. Wataru Suzuki serving as workshop emcee

Dr. Takemoto reinforced Mr. Suzuki's thanks and welcome to everyone attending, and stated his hope that the workshop would result in contributions to the Fifth IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-5) to be held in October 2014, back-to-back with the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological

Diversity (CBD COP12) in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea. He also extended special thanks to the Romualdo Del Bianco Foundation and its International Institute Life Beyond Tourism (LBT), in particular its president and founder Mr. Paolo Del Bianco, who had very generously offered the use of the foundation's facilities at the Auditorium al Duomo and Palazzo Coppini for the workshop.



Dr. Kazu Takemoto gives opening remarks

Mr. Suzuki then introduced Mr. Del Bianco to give the welcome address from the host organization and introduce his foundation and LBT. He spoke of the institute's beginnings as a means to bring global youth together and its expansion to become a network for a large number of parties interested in responsible travel and

intercultural dialogue around the world.



Mr. Del Bianco finished with a request that participants sign his foundation's "Declaration of Auspices", to be delivered to UNESCO in reference to the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2013-2022). More information on the Declaration of Auspices can be found on the [LBT website](#).

**Mr. Paolo Del Bianco offers his welcome address**

An address from the Province of Florence was then given by Dr. Fabrizio Boni, Deputy Head of the Cabinet of the President of the Province of Florence, who expressed his appreciation to the organizers for choosing Florence as the venue for the workshop and welcomed all participants.



**Dr. Fabrizio Boni addresses the workshop on behalf of the Province of Florence**



The co-chairs of the workshop, Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari, Environmental Governance Coordinator at the Forest Peoples Programme, and Mr. Naohisa Okuda, Director of the Global Biodiversity Strategy Office of the Ministry of the Environment, Japan, were introduced next and took over control of the proceedings.



Workshop co-chairs Mr. Naohisa Okuda and Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari

Dr. Ferrari spoke first and offered his thanks to both IPSI and the Del Bianco Foundation for organizing and hosting the event and mentioned the importance of addressing and adding cultural aspects such as tradition and responsible tourism to the Satoyama Initiative. Mr. Okuda then spoke briefly on the important role the Satoyama Initiative has come to play in the field of biodiversity conservation, and also its potential to contribute to cultural diversity and the promotion of primary industries.

Dr. Ferrari then introduced the first keynote speaker, Professor Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Senior Vice Rector of the United Nations University and Director and Professor at the Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S) at the University of Tokyo.

“Revitalizing Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes: Toward Creating Resilient and Sustainable Societies” was the title of Professor Takeuchi’s presentation. As Professor Takeuchi was an instrumental figure in the development of both the Satoyama Initiative itself and IPSI, he was able to provide an informative and easy-to-understand explanation of the concepts of *satoyama* and *satoumi*, and how they were developed into the idea of SEPLS worldwide. Among other issues, he underscored the importance of addressing not only overuse of natural resources such as over-exploitation, but also underuse including the abandonment of farmland.

He also introduced various past IPSI events, providing examples from Japan, and listed some important points for maintaining SEPLS and enhancing benefits from them. Using an explanation of the agricultural system in the Aso GIAHS site in Kumamoto, Japan, he illustrated three important points for the enhancement of SEPLS: resilience; new commons; and new business models. With the example of Sado Island in Japan,

he introduced various new ideas for utilizing natural capital in SEPLS by employing new technology such as solar energy generation in abandoned farmland and IT systems to support the distribution of high-quality but low-volume agricultural products to wider markets such as urban areas.



Professor Kazuhiko Takeuchi delivers his keynote address

Finally, he provided a look toward a future with greater integration of the Satoyama Initiative into global frameworks like the CBD and UNESCO events on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD).

After Professor Takeuchi's speech, a moment was taken to introduce two of the special guests who had taken time from their busy schedules to stop by the workshop. Mr. Suzuki introduced the President of the City Council of Florence, Mr. Eugenio Giani, and Professor Marco Bellandi, Pro-vice Chancellor at the University of Florence.

The second keynote speaker, Professor Mauro Agnoletti from the Department of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Systems at the University of Florence, was

introduced by Mr. Okuda. In addition to his academic duties, Professor Agnoletti is Coordinator of the Working Group on Landscape for the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forest Policies and is thus deeply involved in landscape strategies and policy in Italy, having edited and published a number of publications on Italian landscapes.



Professor Mauro Agnoletti speaks on SEPLS in Europe

Professor Agnoletti's presentation, entitled "Socio-productive Landscape in Europe: Tools and Approaches for their Conservation and Valorization", provided a broad-based view of current issues facing conservation approaches in Europe. The problem of past conservation efforts' failure to see European landscape as a cultural product – focusing rather on misguided ideas of what a natural area should be – was a major component, having led to policies that have failed to recognize abandonment of landscapes as a problem due to the belief that this amounts to a return to "nature" in landscapes that have never been natural in the sense of being completely uninfluenced by human activity. These policies have led to severe consequences in areas such as Cinque Terre in Liguria, Italy, where serious landslides have occurred where terraced hillsides have been abandoned.

Professor Agnoletti raised a number of potentially negative trends in Europe, including a shift to industrialized agricultural methods, a move from a "fine-grained" to a "coarse-grained" mosaic of land-uses in the landscape, urbanization,

abandonment and polarization of the landscape, but also pointed to some positive developments, such as the move in focus from “production” to “environment” to now “landscape” over the years in the European Common Agricultural Policy and the inclusion of landscape concepts in Italy’s policies among other policy initiatives and tools. He concluded by noting that there still remains work to be done in recognizing the value of and managing rural landscapes and creating tools based on landscape rather than nature conservation, and that tourism can play a role but food quality related to landscape may be a more promising angle to pursue.

After a short morning break for refreshments, there were four short presentations introducing various activities in Europe related to the theme of the workshop to provide content and context for the coming discussions:

- Ms. Marie Kaerlein, Coordinator of International Affairs at Landcare Germany (DVL), spoke about the interactions of man and nature in cultural landscapes (referred to as SEPLS by the Satoyama Initiative) in Germany. Focusing on the Black Forest region, she explained how the agricultural practices in the area are important in maintaining mosaic-rich landscapes and also help to attract tourists, which is important to support rural development. Ms. Kaerlein also gave an overview of the system of Landcare Associations, which are independent NGOs founded by farmers, locals and environmentalists to protect cultural landscapes and natural habitats, encourage landscape management, and support rural development. She also introduced DVL, an umbrella organization for the various Landcare Associations with great potential as a model network for Europe-wide collaboration on landscape strategies and IPSI activities.



Ms. Marie Kaerlein

- Professor Emma Mandelli, Former Professor in the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Florence and Director of the International Institute Life Beyond Tourism, gave a presentation on the organizational structure, philosophy, history and mission of Life Beyond Tourism, and explained the Institute’s expected outcomes and activities including programs such as post-graduate programs and original



Professor Emma Mandelli

research, for example in Cinque Terre. Professor Mandelli's remarks were expertly translated by Ms. Corinna Del Bianco, Secretary of the International Institute Life Beyond Tourism.

- Ms. Marie Kvarnström and Dr. Håkan Tunón from the Swedish Biodiversity Centre together made a presentation focusing on their work in Sweden. The traditional system of “summer farms,” where unfenced extensive grazing, meadow grass harvesting and other activities take place in summer, has made production at the “home” farm sustainable on a long-term basis. This system has also contributed to biodiversity through responsible land management and cultural values. Today, it is in rapid decline due to various factors including agricultural policies favouring large-scale agriculture, nature conservation policies focusing on “re-wilding” and increased facilities for tourism development. Small-scale tourism initiated and managed by local farmers can in some cases contribute to strengthening their economy, but policy changes are also badly needed. They also highlighted some ongoing programmes by local peoples related to the use of sustainable tourism. In southern Sweden, a local community offers activities for visitors to learn traditional practices and knowledge in their cultural landscape, and active efforts are being made by the Sámi people for intercultural dialogue and raised awareness of their reindeer-herding culture through tourism.



Ms. Marie Kvarnström and Dr. Håkan Tunón

- Mr. Alessandro François, President of Agricultural Company Castello di Querceto S.p.A., the site of the excursion planned for participants on 29 May, gave an in-depth presentation of the situation of the winemaking industry in Tuscany and the history and activities of Castello di Querceto. Mr. François' presentation helped to highlight some of the changes in regional landscape use with the growing global recognition of Chianti Classico wine and the role of the market that came up in Professor Agnoletti's keynote address, while also giving participants a preview of what they would see on the excursion.



Mr. Alessandro François

A short question-and-answer session followed the short presentations, with all presenters joining the co-chairs as panelists. Despite the limited time, a lively discussion ensued.



The panel takes questions from the floor

One of the major issues raised was comparison of responses to wild animals among different countries, particularly Italy and Sweden. Wild animals are a major issue throughout Europe, made difficult to address because of different views held by farmers and environmental groups such as those living in urban areas, and by EU policies focusing on habitat protection. Another issue raised was the EU Common Agricultural Policy not being based on scientific evidence and the actual situation on the ground. For example, it was pointed out that “grazing land” recognized in the policy has a fixed limit on the number of trees per hectare, while grazing in Sweden is often carried out in semi-forested areas with a much higher density of trees.

Another main issue in the Q & A session related to indigenous peoples and making sure that marginalized communities are protected and empowered in tourism activities. Examples were provided, including the Sámi people in Sweden who have organized their own initiative for tourism in their area, and initiatives such as Landcare Germany which ensure the involvement of local people. The importance of regional workshops for global initiatives like IPSI came into sharper focus with discussion of how these issues are manifested and treated quite differently in Western European countries and in other regions like South Asia. Professor Mandelli pointed out that these issues are exactly some of the reasons why LBT was created.

A brief introduction to the Satoyama Initiative itself was given by Mr. Suzuki, and the rest of the workshop's agenda was explained by Mr. William Dunbar and Mr. Yohsuke Amano of the IPSI Secretariat before the plenary broke up for lunch and then small group discussions in the afternoon.

## Small Group Discussions, Day 1

The workshop participants were separated into three smaller groups for more in-depth discussion after lunch on the first day. Each group was presented with suggested discussion points based on the workshop's theme in order to stimulate discussion:

- What are some of the key issues for maintenance, support and revitalization of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) in Europe, in light of the concept of the Satoyama Initiative?
- What are some of the challenges and opportunities in promoting travel and interest in local traditions – and the products and services produced by these traditions – to promote sustainable management of SEPLS, creating mutual benefits for travellers and local residents?
- What are possible future actions in the European Region to promote SEPLS that are sustainable and will attract people?
- What lessons learned in Europe could be shared with other regions?

Each group discussion also began with one or two short presentations from IPSI member organizations and others involved in SEPLS-related activities in Europe. The groups were named for the first letter of their respective meeting rooms in Palazzo Coppini.

### Group K

Group K met in the Aleksej Komech room, and was facilitated by Dr. Nadesa Panicker Anil Kumar, Director of the M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Community Agrodiversity Centre with support from rapporteurs Ms. Sana Okayasu of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) and Mr. Yohsuke Amano of the IPSI Secretariat. Participants included a number of experts from around Italy as well as others from Sweden and Germany, and as far afield as the Philippines and Ghana.

The group began with a short presentation by Ms. Kathrin Trommler, Project Manager of the HERCULES Project at Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin in Germany, who spoke on “Sustainable Futures for Europe's Heritage in Cultural Landscapes: Tools for understanding, managing, and protecting landscape functions and values”. Ms. Trommler described the HERCULES Project's mission to empower public and private actors to protect and sustainably manage cultural landscapes at a local, national and Pan-European level and the policy relevance of its research activities in areas such as the Common Agricultural Policy and the European Landscape Convention.



Another short presentation followed, by Dr. Lucio Graziano, President of the International Agency for the Protection of Biocultural Landscapes and for a New Rurality (AGER), based in Italy. Dr. Graziano's presentation was entitled "Reading biocultural landscapes: a new concept for cultural tourism in rural areas, the experience of AGER" and focused on applying a "biocultural approach" to tourism activities related to landscape around the world. This approach implies bringing visitors to imagine the traditional landscape plot observing the few residual tracks remaining and leading them to reflect on traditional peasant culture and its profound linkage with nature. Biocultural landscape reading can be the thematic content of a cultural tourism aimed at discovering the deep identity of a territory and its rural community, complementing and enhancing the quality of tourism offered by wine and food.



Group K discusses European landscapes

The discussion then continued, identifying key issues such as the shifting interface between culture and nature, incomplete knowledge systems, misconceptions regarding traditional practices and market failures. Challenges including lack of coordination between different landscape-relevant sectors and the need to promote various stakeholder interests as well as niche tourism were identified, as were opportunities such as recognizing and promoting environmental protection as a cultural element – with traditional landscapes seen as providing ecosystem services – while tourism was brought up as an instrument for a renewed appreciation of traditional practices and the depth of communities' knowledge.

## Group B

Group B gathered in the Arest Beglaryan room with facilitation by Mr. John Leigh, Conservation Officer and Projects Manager at the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and rapporteur Mr. William Dunbar of the IPSI Secretariat. The governance perspective was well represented in this group, with government ministry members from Italy and Cambodia, and others involved in governance issues in Sweden, Germany, Italy, and even Kenya and the United Nations.



Group B enjoys a laugh during their discussion

A short presentation by Mr. Rodics Gergely, Executive Director of the Pogány-Havas Association in Romania provided some background information and context at the beginning of the discussion. The presentation, entitled “Europe's hay meadows in decline: How nature benefits from tourism -a case study from Eastern Transylvania”, addressed the problems facing traditional practices surrounding hay meadows on the slopes in Romania, which are among the most biodiverse areas in the world, their abandonment and conversion to sheep-grazing land, and efforts to revitalize them through research, support for local farmers and tourist activities including a hay-making camp and niche dairy products.

Not surprisingly, the discussion in this group focused rather heavily on governance issues, with policy measures such as the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and the Carpathian Convention coming under scrutiny. Again abandonment, a shift from extensive to intensive agriculture and problems with the CAP were cited as challenges, while opportunities were seen to influence policy based on scientific evidence and the outcomes of workshops like this one, promote responsible travel and niche marketing and raise awareness about traditional agricultural methods and cultural traditions, possibly through agriculture-related festivals and similar kinds of traditional and local knowledge.

## Group Z

The Mihály Zádor room was the base for Group Z, co-facilitated by Mr. Atsuhiro Yoshinaka, Global Coordinator at the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and Mr. Yoji Natori, Ecosystem Policy Manager at Conservation International with rapporteur Dr. Harumi Akiba from the IPSI Secretariat. This group saw a diverse representation from around the world, with members from Nepal, Australia and Japan as well as European countries including Italy, Austria and Estonia.

One short presentation was given by Dr. Pia Kieninger, currently a Researcher in the Department of Japanology, Institute of East Asian Studies at the University of Vienna, who spoke on “High mountain pastures in the Austrian Alps and the White Mountains in Crete and the role of tourism”. Dr. Kieninger’s presentation served to show how different approaches regarding sustainable use as well as external factors, such as subsidies, on traditional sustainable pastoral land use lead to different results in terms overuse/underuse and effects on biodiversity, and how tourism and marketing of niche products can affect outcomes toward sustainability. She concluded that a bottom-up approach is ideal, but can also benefit from intelligent and integrative support from institutions such as nature parks.



Members of Group Z consider SEPLS issues on a global scale

Mr. Aivar Ruukel, a PhD Student and Lecturer in Nature Tourism in the Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences at the Estonian University of Life Sciences, also gave a short presentation entitled “Tourism as a tool for the conservation of semi-natural landscapes: Case studies from Estonia”. Mr. Ruukel highlighted the different types of semi-natural landscapes in Estonia and their uses, and discussed their conservation as supported by tourist activities in terms of active vs. passive participation and direct vs. indirect contribution.

In addition to topics shared by all of the groups such as the role of tourism and community landscape management, Group Z also raised the key issues of both good and bad examples of subsidies, and also raised climate change as an instability factor. Slow food and local cuisine movements were seen as a model for slower, locally-focused tourism, and a gender perspective was raised as important in opportunities, while challenges included changing peoples’ mindset, creating an enabling governance environment, and climate change and globalization.

### Day 1 Closing Plenary

The first day of the Regional Workshop ended with all participants gathering once more in the Auditorium al Duomo for brief wrap-up presentations of the first day’s small-group discussions by volunteers from each group.



Mr. Aivar Ruukel reports on the first day's discussion in the plenary

## Reception



In the evening, a reception was held, hosted by the Romualdo Del Bianco Foundation at the Hotel Pitti Palace al Ponte Vecchio. In addition to providing a splendid array of local food and wines, Mr. Del Bianco presented Professor Takeuchi with a medal symbolizing the hope for close collaboration between the Del Bianco Foundation and the Satoyama Initiative in the future.



## Small Group Discussions, Day 2

Participants went directly to Palazzo Coppini first thing in the morning for the second day of small group discussions, to be followed by a closing plenary. The second day was a chance to reflect on the discussions of the first day and to move toward coming up with possible future actions to further landscape and seascape strategies in Europe.

### Group K

Regarding lessons to be learned from the European region, Group K identified promising trends in the increasing recognition of SEPLS and their potential not only for tourism but also for biodiversity and sustainability including disaster risk reduction. The necessity of a gender perspective was also noted as women have taken an important role in driving both ecotourism and peoples' return from urban to rural areas, with EU policy supporting this trend.

The group focused on broad principles in terms of future actions to be taken. Important elements identified included empowering farmers, building capacities and creating incentives for meaningful tourism and streamlining initiatives and networks to make the most of limited funding. It was also stressed that landscapes must be allowed to evolve as innovations occur in production methods and more turn to self-sufficient farming, which would also include awareness-raising of SEPLS as dynamic systems.

### Group B

Group B followed up on its focus on governance and policy with concrete proposals such as creating networks for gathering scientific data on SEPLS and inventorying and categorizing them, and using their results to pressure policymakers toward real steps in changing the EU CAP and others to recognize the importance of SEPLS. First steps in this direction have already take place with national-level inventories accomplished in some countries, and actual plans being implemented to create a Europe-wide institution related to Landcare Associations and similar organizations by 2017. Promotion of responsible travel and a Europe-wide media campaign to raise awareness of SEPLS were other actions suggested.

Lessons learned in or applicable to Europe included the need for collaboration between central and local authorities, NGOs and communities in a fully participatory process. It was suggested that different regions can learn from each others' successes and failures with subsidies and certification schemes. Various approaches to wild animal control, tourism and climate-change adaptation strategies were also discussed.



Intense discussions continued into the second day of the workshop

### Group Z

With its broad global representation, Group Z found that in regions around the world there are many gaps that must be taken into account when developing strategies for SEPLS management, such as those between authorities at the global, regional, national and local levels, between conservation and production, and between stakeholders within a landscape or seascape. Still, a variety of good models were also pointed out, not only in Europe but also Japan, Nepal, Australia and others.

Pointing out these types of gaps led to the conclusion that future actions should revolve around filling the gaps and connecting people, in part by sharing good models for agro-tourism, education on SEPLS and community-based management, using IPSI for collaboration between initiatives and organizations, and connecting policy and practice on the ground.

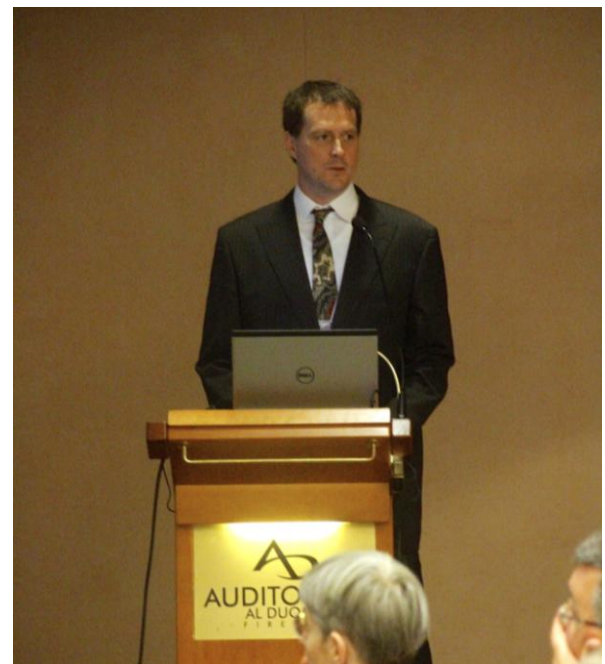
## Closing Plenary Session

Workshop participants returned one more time to the Auditorium al Duomo for a final plenary session and wrap-up for the last hour and a half of the morning of 28 May. The session began with a volunteer from each small group presenting results and conclusions from the second day of their discussions.

Results on future actions and lessons learned from the three groups were collected and brought together in a first attempt at a set of overall conclusions from the workshop as a whole by the IPSI Secretariat.

Future actions identified throughout all of the discussions seemed to fall into four broad categories:

- The collection and systematization of much more data from the European region: this would mean inventorying and categorizing SEPLS around Europe.
- Collaboration, education and capacity-building: this could involve exchanges and collaboration through networks including IPSI, though it was noted that there is a need to build on existing networks and streamline networking in general; and training and education for farmers, communities, policymakers, travel operators and visitors.
- Connecting policy and practice: this means making sure policy incorporates the actual situation as seen in scientific data while allowing SEPLS to function and evolve; and finding effective ways to influence EU policy.
- Awareness-raising: this could include effective use of the media across the whole of Europe; promotion of responsible travel as a learning experience; the development and marketing of local, SEPLS-related products; and the use of certification, branding and awards schemes.



Mr. William Dunbar of the IPSI Secretariat

While it was often pointed out that the situation in the European region is quite different from that in other regions such as Asia and Africa, there were several lessons learned in Europe that could apply elsewhere, or lessons from other areas that deserve attention in Europe.



One hopeful point for IPSI is that the participants seemed to agree that there are, in fact, a significant number of good models in the world, and that these can and should be shared across regions. Similarly, the principles of the Satoyama Initiative were seen as a helpful measure for bridging the gaps that exist between various types of interests, provided that the need is recognized for a fully participatory process.

As to travel and tourism, it was largely agreed throughout all of the discussion groups that these can be a blessing or a curse, and that care needs to be taken to make sure that they are used and implemented responsibly.



A story about the workshop appeared on Toscana TV, a local television station

Finally, the potential for SEPLS to contribute to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation was recognized by the participants.

A short discussion session involving all participants followed. It was pointed out that the general principles outlined above would benefit greatly by being filled out with specifics, in terms of both specific data and cases, and also specific means of influencing EU policy. Participants were, however, optimistic that policymakers will actually listen to constituents promoting SEPLS if they are directly confronted. A one-page document to circulate in policymaking circles was recommended as an effective way to disseminate information.

The increasingly globalized world was seen to be both a challenge and an opportunity, both in the sense that popular models of global tourism can be destructive to traditional communities but can be improved through responsible travel, and in the sense that the changing nature of the media means that it can reach into local communities more easily and also help to raise awareness and influence policy at all levels.

IPSI was raised again as an important network for sharing practices and experiences toward CBD COP12 and beyond, and also for influencing policy through participation in COP12, the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014 and other global processes.

At the same time, it was pointed out several times that a greater recognition of traditional and local knowledge is essential both in research activities and at the policymaking level, and that this could also be shared through IPSI.

Co-chairs Maurizio Farhan Ferrari and Naohisa Okuda then proposed that priority activities be identified during the follow-up phases of the workshop, and pointed out that the workshop itself is meant only as a starting point toward greater collaboration and expansion of the network.



Finally, Paolo Del Bianco expressed his pleasure at being able to co-host the workshop, and underlined Life Beyond Tourism's commitment to cooperate with IPSI in any way possible. He was thanked heartily by the co-chairs and by the entire IPSI community represented at the workshop, who truly owes Mr. Del Bianco and his foundation a deep debt of gratitude.

With this, the co-chairs and Mr. Suzuki wrapped up the workshop discussions, with promises for a great excursion the next day and more fruitful IPSI events in the future.



## Excursion

An excursion was held on 29 May, giving participants the chance to see landscapes typical to today's Tuscany while visiting the Castello di Querceto S.p.A. agricultural company in the nearby municipality of Greve in Chianti. This is a part of the world-renowned Chianti Classico winemaking region, so the excursion provided insight into, among other things, the various influences that global markets have on SEPLS and their communities.

An early-morning chartered bus departure from the Auditorium al Duomo took participants on an hour's ride through the rolling hills of Tuscany to the estate. Castello di Querceto's main building began as a castle on one of the major roads of the Roman Empire, but was rebuilt in more or less its modern form in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The tour began with a short walk through its beautifully maintained gardens and a photo opportunity in front of its striking clock tower.



Excursion participants gather in front of Castello di Querceto S.p.A.

Mr. Alessandro François, President of Castello di Querceto S.p.A., who had already given an introductory presentation at the workshop's opening plenary session, met participants on the castle's balcony for an in-depth explanation of the winery, its vineyards, production methods, relations with neighboring communities and other topics. Workshop participants had a number of questions regarding sustainable production methods, wild animal management, the livelihoods of local people, forestry regulation and management and many more.



**Mr. Alessandro François explains the winemaking process**

The group was then taken on a tour of the winemaking facility itself, where a very modern and technologically-advanced process is carried out inside the ancient buildings. Mr. François mentioned that with modern fermentation practices, despite evolving grape-growing methods that have improved both crop yields and quality, the winery still struggles to obtain enough grapes to utilize its facilities at full capacity. A highlight of the tour came when the group walked through the bottle cellar, built around a thousand years ago and the oldest part of the building, where there are still bottles stored from the 1904 vintage.

After the tour, a delicious lunch made from local products including tomatoes, salami, ham, vegetables and the local bread was served, accompanied of course by Castello di Querceto's own olive oil and wine. The Del Bianco Foundation presented every participant with a bottle of wine as a gesture of friendship with IPSI and its members around the world.



The excursion closed with a sampling of local delicacies

On the way back to Florence, the group stopped by for a short visit to Castello di Querceto's agritourism facilities, where visitors can enjoy a stay in the Tuscan countryside while taking part in actual production activities related to traditional products like wine and olive oil.

It was pointed out that this type of agritourism is key especially because tourism and niche branding have become indispensable for the continuation of traditional production activities. In essence, traditional products could not survive without tourism, and tourism could not survive without traditional products, so it becomes essential to ensure that both are carried out responsibly and sustainably.

The excursion overall gave first-hand insight into many of the issues discussed during the workshop. For example, Professor Agnoletti in his keynote address noted how most other crops have disappeared in favor of grape production since certified Chianti wines have become popular worldwide, resulting in lower agricultural biodiversity. While it is true that the landscape is now dominated by vineyards with a few scattered olive orchards, at the same time regulations on production methods for these grapes have prevented these landscapes from shifting to more intensive and industrialized production methods.

Another interesting takeaway from the excursion was the relationship of local communities to the landscape in a region like Tuscany. Mr. François himself noted that the larger wineries have bought up most of the production land for grape growing, and since winemaking relies on a lot of its labor only on a seasonal basis,

most local people cannot work full-time in the industry and thus commute to Florence or other cities for work. The pros and cons of this situation and its implications for other areas around the world were something for all to think about.

Participants also noted that the Tuscan winemaking industry is an interesting case study for innovation and evolution in production methods, with grape-growing practices having changed dramatically even in the past few decades. Changes have included crop density, mechanization and pesticide and fertilizer use among others, causing some to reflect on how SEPLS evolve, how the principles of the Satoyama Initiative should deal with modern production practices such as chemical use, and what implications this might have for potential future certification schemes.



## Annex 1: List of Participants in the Satoyama Initiative European Regional Workshop in Florence:

- Prof. Mauro Agnoletti, Department of European and International Policy and Rural Development, University of Florence; Italian Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies, UNESCO Task Force
- Dr. Harumi Akiba, Researcher, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, IPSI Secretariat
- Mr. Yohsuke Amano, Programme Officer, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, IPSI Secretariat
- Ms. Chika Arai, Romualdo Del Bianco Foundation, International Institute Life Beyond Tourism
- Dr. Marco Bellandi, Pro-vice Chancellor, University of Florence
- Mr. Alberto Bencista, Mayor, Greve in Chianti
- Dr. Stefano Bertocci, Professor, University of Florence
- Dr. Fabrizio Boni, Deputy Director, Cabinet of the Province of Florence
- Armano Giovanna Carla, Official Foundation Theater of the People of Castelfiorentino
- Ms. Somaly Chan, Director of Department, International Conventions and Biodiversity, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Mr. Stuart Chape, Director, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
- Prof. Brunetto Chiarelli, Professor, International Institute of Humankind Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Florence
- Dr. Francesco Civita, Curator of the Japanese Collection, Stibbert Museum, Scientific Committee of the International Institute Life Beyond Tourism
- Ms. Florence Daguitan, Project Leader, Ecosystem Approach Implementation, Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA)
- Dr. Annapurna Nand Das, Director General, Department of Plant Resources, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Government of Nepal
- Ms. Corinna Del Bianco, Secretary, International Scientific Committee, Romualdo Del Bianco Foundation, International Institute Life Beyond Tourism
- Mr. Paolo Del Bianco, President, Romaldo Del Bianco Foundation, International Institute Life Beyond Tourism
- Mr. William Dunbar, Communications Expert, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, IPSI Secretariat
- Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari Environmental Governance Coordinator, Environmental Governance, Forest Peoples Programme



- Mr. Alessandro François, President, Agricultural Company Castello di Querceto S.p.A.
- Ms. Sheila Funnell, Research Assistant, Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team
- Mr. Rodics Gergely, Director, Pogany-Havas Association
- Dr. Maria Christina Giglioli, Councillor, Commune of Castelfiorentino
- Mr. Josef Göppel, Chairman, Landcare Germany
- Dr. Lucio Graziano, President, International Agency for the Protection of Biocultural Landscapes and for a New Rurality (AGER)
- Mr. Yasushi Hibi, Vice President, Japan Program, Conservation International
- Dr. Kaoru Ichikawa, Research Fellow, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability
- Ms. Marie Kaerlein, Coordinator, International Affairs, Landcare Germany
- Dr. Pia Kieninger, Institute of Nature Conservation Research, Department of Integrative Biology and Biodiversity Research, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU)
- Mr. Rikiya Konishi, Deputy Director, Global Biodiversity Strategy Office, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
- Ms. Marie Kvarnström, Senior Program Officer, Swedish Biodiversity Center
- Mr. John Leigh, Projects Manager / Conservation Officer, Division of Forest Management, International Tropical Timber Organization
- Prof. Emma Mandelli, University of Florence, Director, International Institute Life Beyond Tourism
- Dr. Yoji Natori, Ecosystem Policy Manager / Vice President, Japan Program, Conservation International
- Ms. Sana Okayasu, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
- Mr. Naohisa Okuda, Director, Global Biodiversity Strategy Office, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
- Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah, Chair, Ghana National Biodiversity Committee
- Dr. Anil Kumar Nadesa Panicker, Director, Community Agrobiodiversity Centre, M S Swaminathan Research Foundation, Community Agrobiodiversity Centre
- Dr. Paola Puma, Senior Researcher, Department of Architecture, University of Florence
- Mr. Pier Francesco Rimbotti, President, Infrastrutture S.p.A.
- Mr. Aivar Ruukel, Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Estonian University of Life Sciences
- Ms. Diana Salvemini, COMDEKS Project Coordinator, United Nations Development Programme

- Mr. Wataru Suzuki, Deputy Director, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, IPSI Secretariat
- Ms. Ayumi Takahashi, Programme Officer, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, IPSI Secretariat
- Prof. Kazuhiko Takemoto, Director, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, IPSI Secretariat
- Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Vice Rector, United Nations University
- Ms. Kathrin Trommler, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
- Ms. Hoshino Tsuji, Expert Member, Romualdo Del Bianco Foundation, International Institute Life Beyond Tourism
- Dr. Håkan Tunon, Senior Research Officer, Swedish Biodiversity Centre
- Mr. Atsuhiro Yoshinaka, Global Coordinator, The Japan Biodiversity Fund and NBSAP Support Team, The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity



Participants of the Satoyama Initiative European Regional Workshop in Florence

## Annex 2: Discussion outputs from Small Group Discussion sessions

### Group K:

What are some of the key issues for maintenance, support and revitalization of SEPLS in Europe, in light of the concept of the Satoyama Initiative?

- The shifting interface between culture and nature
  - Modern land use trends are pushing towards detachment from historical land uses
  - Demographics (Ageing of the populations whose activities used to form the landscape)
- Incomplete knowledge systems
  - Strong drive for science-based knowledge creation which does not necessarily place importance on traditional experiences
  - Need to remold our thinking, our “knowledge” framework
- Misconception on traditional practices
  - Traditional practices perceived as inefficient, whereas evidence shows the contrary
- Market failure
  - Market prices do not correctly reflect the values of traditional products

What are some of the challenges in promoting travel and interest in local traditions – and the products and services produced by these traditions – to promote sustainable management of SEPLS, creating mutual benefits for travelers and residents?

- Developing a new value for a niche tourism – need collaboration with tour operators to sell the product
- Representing stakeholder interests: small scale farmers have low political influence
- Lack of coordination between different landscape-relevant sectors – disconnection between cultural promotion, environmental sustainability, and food production
  - E.g. Slow-food associations lack perspective on environmental sustainability
  - E.g. ecotourism associations not specific to cultural aspect
- Reconciling conservation and land maintenance
  - E.g. protected tree species occurring in terraces of Cinque Terra cannot be cut down

What are some of the opportunities in promoting travel and interest in local traditions – and the products and services produced by these traditions – to promote sustainable management of SEPLS, creating mutual benefits for travelers and residents?

- Recognising and promoting environmental protection as a cultural element
  - New recognition of traditional farmers as custodians of biodiversity
- Demonstrating the value of traditional landscapes in providing ecosystem services
- Tourism as an instrument for renewed appreciation of traditional practices and the depth of communities' knowledge
  - Providing a chance for people to reflect on the identity of a region
  - Promoting the exchange of experiences
  - Representing a culture and history of a (“Cultural biography”)
- Tourism as a potential driver against the loss of traditional practices

What lessons learned in Europe could be shared with other regions, and vice versa?

- Characterisation of SEPLS is important as a basis for actions
  - Outlining natural/urban interactions in landscape units serve as a basis for building management strategies
- Consideration for local diversity and multi-functionality of landscapes in policies is essential
  - Need for flexible frameworks in both agricultural and nature conservation policies
- Planning tourism in cultural/historical landscapes
  - Potential for collaboration between different sectors to value traditional practices (e.g. Local traditional knowledge)
  - Need to influence stakeholders at various levels – incl. policy makers
  - Tourism benefits should be more widely distributed (tourism can also be a driver of negative impacts– excessive influx, lack of appreciation for local tourism resources)
- Increasing recognition of Bio-cultural landscapes
  - The spiritual value of the landscape is a strong driver of active conservation
  - Should influence wider society including private sector
  - Important lesson for emerging economies and developing countries

## What lessons learned in Europe could be shared with other regions, and vice versa?

- Gender perspective
  - Increasing role of women driving the return to rural areas from urban areas – many agro-touristic farms now managed by women – incentives provided at EU level for new farm establishment by women
- Large scale versus small scale production
  - Gap between EU funding for commercial agriculture (new agricultural policy: subsidies per unit area – drives acquisition of larger farmland, and excludes small farmers) vs small scale, quality-oriented farming
  - Fisheries – disadvantages for artisanal fisheries to commercialise catch
- Other drivers of large scale landscape modifications (e.g. mining, transport infrastructure, power plants, etc.)
  - Issues of research ethics related to ILK are small in comparison
  - Importance of Mitigation hierarchy in EIA
  - Cross border investments may be more efficient/effective for nature conservation
- Use of landscapes should be planned taking into account natural landscape structure and functions – e.g. for flood prevention
  - Construction in natural flood areas
  - Soil impermeabilisation due to urbanisation – increased runoff

## What are possible future actions in the European Region to promote SEPLS that are sustainable and will attract people?

- Allowing landscapes to “evolve”
  - Reconciling the nature of the tourism industry with its fixed expectations, and landscapes which are a dynamic system
  - Need to coordinate multidisciplinary expertise for this evolution
  - Transition movement: Renaissance of self-sufficient farmers
- Raising awareness and understanding on the value of SEPLS
  - Inventory of cultural/historical landscapes
  - Demonstrating the multiple values of cultural/historical landscapes (e.g. ecosystem services)
  - Need to create public awareness, foster conscious consumers, and foster political will

What are possible future actions in the European Region to promote SEPLS that are sustainable and will attract people?

- Empowering farmers
  - Promoting exchange and learning among local stakeholders through farmer networks and training
  - Award scheme for farmers
- Building capacity of tourism operators
  - Training on the significance of bio-cultural landscapes
- Providing incentives for tourists to stay longer – promote a deeper experience
- Streamlining various initiatives and networks
  - Connecting the Satoyama Initiative with the European Landscape Convention and other relevant initiatives (policy & research) – avoiding multiplication
  - Making effective use of precious little funding

Group B:

What are some of the key issues for maintenance, support and revitalization of SEPLS in Europe, in light of the concept of the Satoyama Initiative?

- Abandonment of rural areas
- Move from extensive to intensive agriculture
- EU Common Agriculture Policy
- Proposed Actions:
- Find ways for policy influence of EU CAP and national agricultural and environmental regulations, focusing on social and ecological aspects in addition to economic; respecting scientific evidence
- Promoting responsible travel; regional marketing of niche products and networking
- Offering advice to landusers and communities
- Tax reduction for farmers
- Share outcomes of this workshop with EU Commission
- Work with media

- What are some of the challenges and opportunities in promoting travel and interest in local traditions – and the products and services produced by these traditions – to promote sustainable management of SEPLS, creating mutual benefits for travelers and residents?
- Challenges:
- Avoid superficial “bite and run” tourism
- Outsiders buying land – changing cultural identity of places (this is both a challenge and an opportunity)
- Opportunities:
- Promote traditional agriculture and basic understanding of where food comes from
- Local additional income generation
- Increased local interest in farming
- Awareness-raising among visitors about local traditions, biodiversity, etc.
- Link tourism and traditional knowledge and festivities – agricultural, forestry, water-related

## What lessons learned in Europe could be shared with other regions, and vice versa?

- Collaboration between central and local authorities, local NGOs, and communities in development and revitalization of SEPLS (from Cambodia)
- Need for a fully participatory process (from Kenya)
- Subsidies related to land use – learn from each others' mistakes and successes
- Tourism can change communities, value systems – sometimes in damaging ways (monetization)
- Certification can be beneficial if applied well
- Need to document traditional knowledge and incorporate it into scientific knowledge
- Develop participatory strategies for animal population control, incorporating local knowledge
- Ecosystem-based management of SEPLS for adaptation to climate change
- Combination of scientific and traditional knowledge on management of wetlands (bogs) for climate change mitigation

## What are possible future actions in the European Region to promote SEPLS that are sustainable and will attract people?

- Categorize and characterize European cultural landscapes
- Create a network to gather scientific data on landscapes that can be used to inform policymakers toward policies that support landscapes
- Local initiatives to promote SEPLS and their networking
- Civil society organizations to pressure policymakers to change EU CAP and national agricultural and environmental regulations
- Promote equal standing of the three pillars for sustainable development: Social, Ecological, Economic – making use of concepts of Satoyama Initiative
- Show policymakers and politicians at local and national levels how their interests are aligned with SEPLS management through regular, formalized dialogue
- Promote responsible travel among communities, relevant networks, ecotourism organizations – and foster dialogue among these
- Development and marketing of local niche products and services, including diversification and new products, taking into account Satoyama Initiative principles
- Protection and production of local and endemic plant varieties and animal breeds
- Offering advice and training to landusers and communities
- Develop ecotourism packages in SEPLS in a participatory manner with communities
- Implement a Europe-wide media campaign to promote SEPLS and raise awareness among EU citizens
- Found an Institution related to Landcare Associations and similar organizations throughout Europe (planned for 2017) to:
  - Exchange experiences
  - Influence policy at EU level based on practical experience



Group Z:

What are some of the key issues for maintenance, support and revitalization of SEPLS in Europe, in light of the concept of the Satoyama Initiative?

- Subsidies - Good and bad example, need to make wise design, quality of subsidies
- Economic benefit of tourism
- Social benefit of tourism, awareness raising, influence to politicians, on value of SEPLS
- Management of tourist – political leadership (fee going to back to environmental conservation, green fee by tourist)
- Problem of mass tourism
- Community managed landscapes
- Conflict between wildlife and farmers
- Climate change- instability factor

What are some of the opportunities in promoting travel and interest in local traditions – and the products and services produced by these traditions – to promote sustainable management of SEPLS, creating mutual benefits for travelers and residents?

Promoting travel

- Slow food, local cuisine
- Interactions between local/tourists
  - Farm stay
  - Direct marketing of local products
  - Social marketing (by person, SNS, etc)
  - Repeaters/family-like atmosphere
  - Stay longer: incentives for staying longer
  - Soft mobility
  - Conservation holidays: active participation towards conservation
- Gender perspective
- Entry fee? If managed/utilized wisely to increase the value of SEPLS
- Wildlife as tourism resources

What are some of the challenges in promoting travel and interest in local traditions – and the products and services produced by these traditions – to promote sustainable management of SEPLS, creating mutual benefits for travelers and residents?

- Change of mindset of people
  - Tourists can help the change?
  - Wildlife: conflicts to benefits? (wildlife viewing)
- Creating enabling environment (subsidies, legal frameworks, management schemes, national/regional policies,
- Climate change
  - Landscape/tourism issue should be addressed in national/regional/local adaptation strategies
- Globalization

What lessons learned in Europe could be shared with other regions, and vice versa?

- There are gaps/conflicts between:
  - Various stakeholders
  - Conservation and production (agriculture)
  - Local/community, national, regional (EU), global levels (e.g., Aichi Targets, EU strategies on biodiversity/agriculture, subsidies, trading, etc)
  - Policy and practical levels
  - Research, practice and policy
- There are good practices/models to be shared:
  - In Europe
  - In other regions (Pacific, etc), countries (Bhutan, Japan, Nepal, Australia, etc)

What are possible future actions in the European Region to promote SEPLS that are sustainable and will attract people?

- Fill the gaps and connect people by;
  - Sharing good models within Europe and globally: e.g.,
    - agro-tourism, education (farmers, conservationists, tourists, children), local/community-based management practices (Pacific, etc), renewable energy
  - IPSI to work collaboratively with other initiatives/organizations
  - Connecting policy and practice on the ground
    - Disseminate information widely
    - Stakeholder engagement in implementing/developing policies
    - Promotion of education, tourism
    - Awareness of economic value on SEPLS