

IPSI Case Study Experts Workshop
22-23 July 2014
Pacifico Yokohama, Yokohama,
Japan

Introduction to the IPSI Case Study Experts Workshop Yokohama 2014

IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS



Background:

IPSI as a platform for knowledge sharing

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- **Multi-stakeholder partnership:**
 - National and local government, NGOs, University/research institute, Indigenous/local community org., Private sector org., International and UN org.
- **Promote various activities** to enhance understanding and raise awareness of the importance of SEPLS and promote maintaining and rebuilding of SEPLS
 - Five Clusters of IPSI: (1) knowledge facilitation, 2) policy research, 3) indicators research, 4) capacity building, 5) on-the-ground activities
- For **sharing knowledge** and creating synergy among members and beyond
 - IPSI Strategic Objective 1:** “Increase knowledge and understanding of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes ... and make information widely accessible...” (IPSI Strategy adopted in 2012)

Information and knowledge from case studies help enhance understanding and raise awareness of SEPLS’s importance

Current Status: Website

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- IPSI Case Studies
 - All members are required to submit at least one case study.
 - Uploaded onto the IPSI website.
(<http://satoyama-initiative.org/casestudies/>)
 - Categorized by:
 - Region
 - Ecosystems

The screenshot displays the IPSI (International Production Systems Initiative) website. At the top, there is a header with the IPSI logo and the text: "The Satoyama Initiative aims to conserve sustainable human-influenced natural environments (Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)) through broader global recognition of their value." Below the header is a navigation menu with options: ABOUT, IPSI, CASE STUDIES (highlighted), EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, RESOURCES, and HOME. A search bar is also present. The main content area is titled "CASE STUDIES" and features a world map with numerous red location pins indicating case study sites across various continents. Below the map, there are filters for ecosystem types: All, Forest, Coastal, Grassland, Agricultural Land, and In-land Water. The "Case Studies" section lists two featured studies: "India Organic Waste Management Programme (OWMP)" and "Sustainable Agro and Community forestry in localities around Ayubia National Park, Western Himalayas, Shiber Pakhtunkhwa (SEPK Province), Pakistan".

Current Status:

Case study guidelines

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Case Study Guidelines for the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

Introduction

The *Satoyama* Initiative aims to conserve sustainable human-influenced natural environments (Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes; SEPL) through broader global recognition of their value. The partnership, IPSI, comprises organisations committed to support SEPL for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being through the implementation of their respective activities.

Collection and sharing of case studies, examples of successful implementation of SEPL, knowledge and other relevant information, among IPSI members as well as policy makers and a wider audience would help enhance understanding and raise awareness of their importance. Such sharing would also ensure that the *Satoyama* Initiative benefits from the strengths and experiences of the various participating organisations.

The guidelines below are designed to help authors gather sufficient information for IPSI case studies. However, as IPSI is in its initial stages of development, any comments and questions you may have on this document will help in further developing these guidelines. Please send in your suggestions to isi@ias.unu.edu

What is an IPSI Case Study?

By rebuilding harmonious relationships between humans and nature, the *Satoyama* Initiative expects to contribute to slowing the escalating loss of biodiversity worldwide, with the dual impacts of retaining and enhancing the biodiversity found in SEPL and promoting sustainable use of natural resources.

Securing synergies and complementarities among organisations, maximisation of resources and mutual strengthening of respective activities are also expected under IPSI.

Thus, case studies must take at least one following into account¹:

- Useful information on effective approaches for replication that address benefits to biodiversity and human well-being or long-term interactions between humans and nature
- Tools or guidelines that contribute to fostering synergies in the implementation of IPSI members' activities

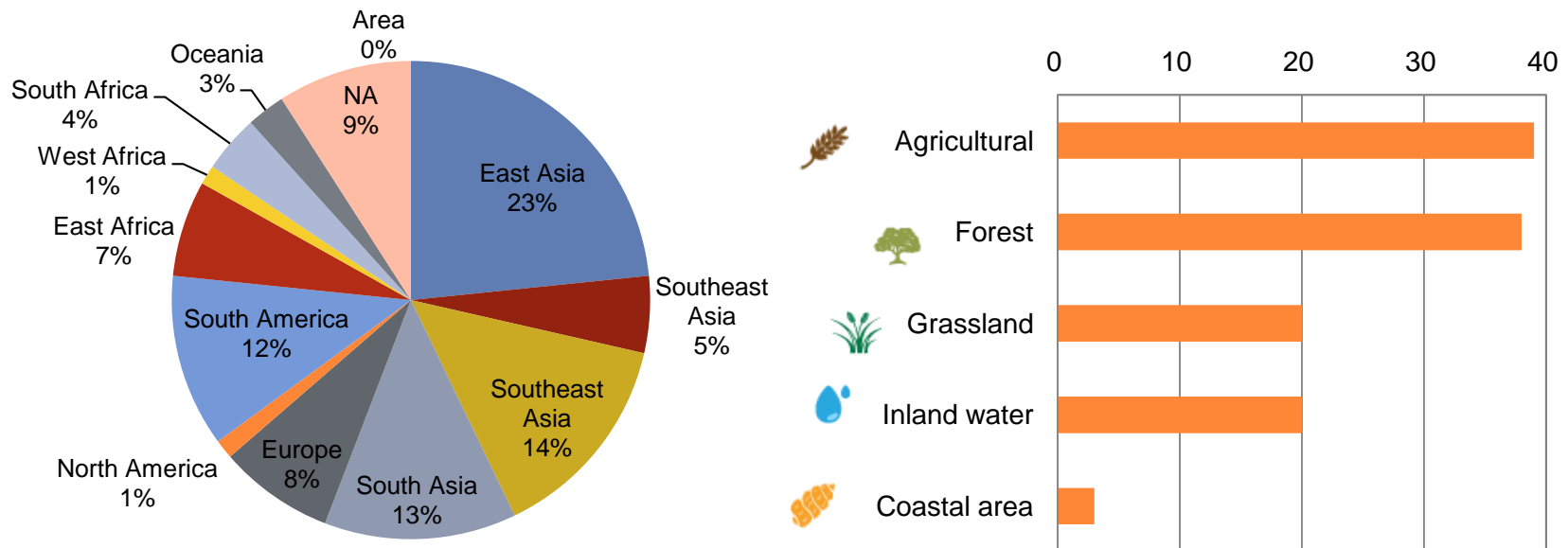
¹ *The collection and sharing of case studies was initiated in accordance with the Satoyama Initiative's three-fold approach, namely: (1) Consolidating wisdom on securing diverse ecosystem services and values (2) Integrating traditional ecological knowledge and modern science to promote innovations (3) Exploring new forms of co-management systems or evolving frameworks of 'commons' while respecting traditional communal land tenure*

Thus, all case studies must take these approaches into account. In following the above approach, the maintenance and rebuilding of SEPLs in various localities should entail five ecological and socio-economic perspectives: (1) Resource use within the carrying capacity and resilience of the environment (2) Cycle: use of natural resources, (3) Recognition of the value and importance of local traditions and cultures (4) Multi-stakeholder participation and collaboration in sustainable and multi-functional management of natural resources and ecosystem services, and (5) Contributions to sustainable socio-economies including poverty reduction, food security, sustainable livelihood and local community empowerment

Current Status: Submission status

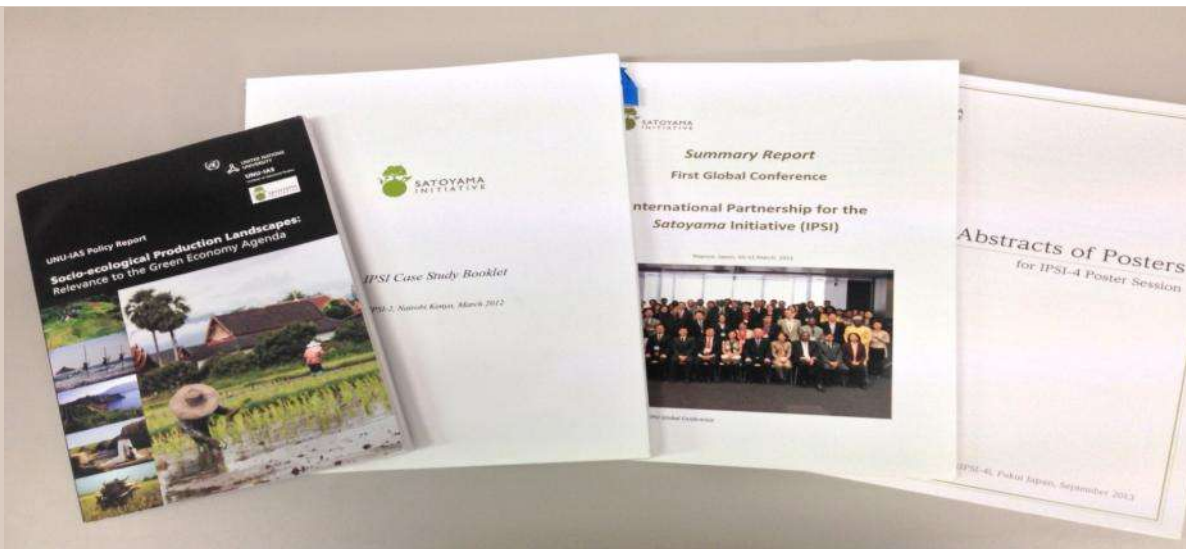
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- **55** /162 member organizations
- Total of case studies: **75 cases**



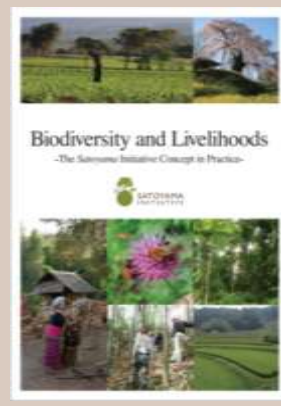
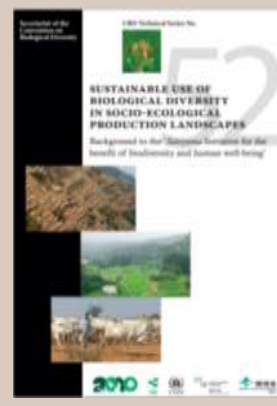
Current Status: Publications

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- **Compilation**
 - To support the Satoyama Initiative idea
 - At the occasion of the Global Conferences
- **Analysis**
 - In relation to Aichi Targets
 - Factors of changes of SEPLS

However, the case studies are not yet systematically reviewed.



Challenges

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- Low submission rate
- Diverse experiences and needs

E.g., Diversity of IPSI member organizations :

- geographic regions
- types of SEPLS
- approach (type) of activities
- Spatial scale they are working on (from global to local)

- Diverse capacity and experiences in writing case study report

- How to extract useful lessons and share them effectively with stakeholders in need?
- What kind of information and knowledge we have sufficiently and insufficiently?

IPSI Case Study Review: Contents

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- ❑ By IPSI Secretariat and IGES
- ❑ A review of all IPSI case studies submitted

Objectives

- ❑ **To understand current status of information and accumulated knowledge within IPSI**
 - ❑ Assessment of the existing case studies (incl. through classification by specific criteria)
 - ❑ Identify good reports or best practices
- ❑ **To contribute to improve mechanism for knowledge sharing of the Case Studies for IPSI members and others**
 - ❑ Identify areas that need to be strengthened
 - ❑ Consider ways to promote submission of case studies
 - ❑ Consider other ways to promote knowledge sharing

IPSI Case Study Review: Timeframe

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- Inception report presented at the Steering Committee in May 2014
- Case Study Expert Workshop ← **This workshop**
- Sharing of tentative results at IPSI-5/CBD COP12 (Oct 2014, Republic of Korea)
- Final report in Mar 2015

This workshop

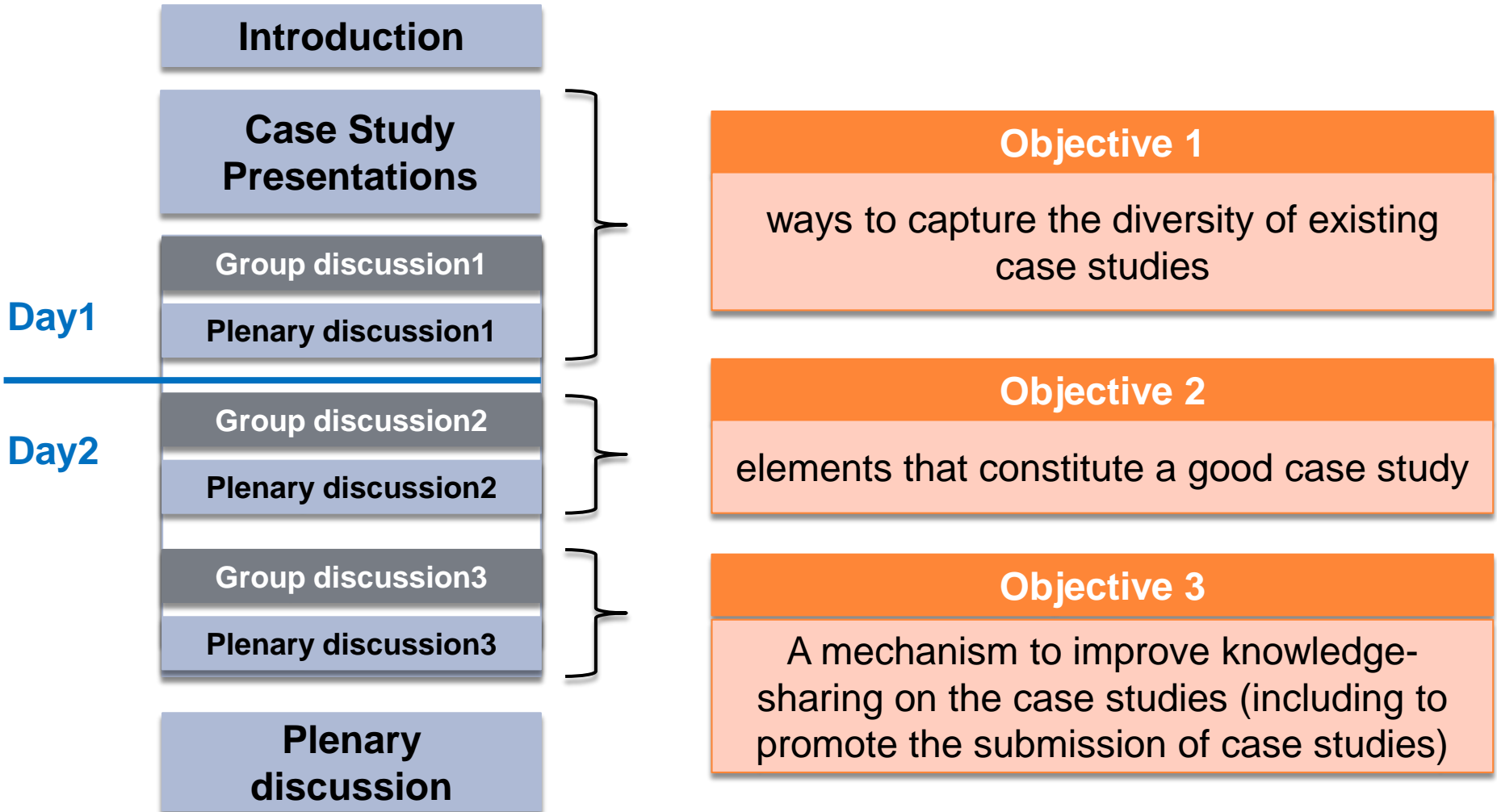
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The **objective** to discuss on improvement of knowledge-sharing on IPSI Case Studies, specifically on:

- i) ways to capture the diversity of existing case studies
- ii) elements that constitute a good case study
- iii) a mechanism to improve knowledge-sharing on the case studies (including to promote the submission of case studies)

Outline of the workshop

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Objective 1

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Objective 1

Ways to capture the diversity of existing case studies



Discussion point 1

How can the diversity of IPSI case studies be captured?

- Case Study Presentations will be made based on this proposed classification
- Group discussion 1 will be on capacity of this classification to accommodate the diversity of case studies

Proposed classification

#	Classification	Main category
1	Cluster	1) knowledge facilitation, 2) policy research, 3) indicators research, 4) capacity building, 5) on-the-ground activities.
2	Scale	1) Global 2) Regional, 3) National, 4) Local.
3	Region	1) East Asia, 2) Southeast Asia, 3) South Asia, 4) Central Asia, 5) West Asia, 6) Oceania, 7) Europe, 8) North America, 9) Latin America and the Caribbean, 10) Africa.
5	Ecosystems	1) Agricultural, 2) Forest, 3) Grassland, 4) Inland water body, 5) Coastal.
6	Organization	1) National government, 2) Local government, 3) International NGO, 4) Local NGO, 5) International org., 6) University/research institute, 7) Indigenous/local community org., 8) Private sector, etc.
7	Socio-economic activity	1) Agriculture, 2) Fishery, 3) Forestry, 4) Tourism, 5) Wildlife conservation, 6) Environmental education, 7) Culture, etc.
8	Research strategy (Research cases only)	1) Type of research: a) Qualitative, b) Quantitative. 2) Method: a) Literature review, b) Interview, c) Questionnaire survey, d) Statistics, e) GIS 3) Number of research papers.
9	Themes	1) Consolidating knowledge and promoting innovation (e.g. local traditions, culture, learning, integration of modern science and traditional knowledge). 2) Ensuring good governance and equity (e.g. interest representation, organizational responsibility, decision making, implementation). 3) Securing livelihoods and enhancing well-being (e.g. poverty reduction, community empowerment, food security, sustainable livelihood). 4) Conserving landscape/seascape diversity and ecosystems. 5) Promoting sustainable use of biodiversity (including agricultural biodiversity). 6) Empowering stakeholders (building human, institutional, financial capacities).

Objective 2

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Objective 2

Elements that constitute a good case study



Discussion point 2

What constitutes a 'good' case study?

Key questions

1. What constitutes a “good” case study? (i.e. what are the key elements of a good case study?)
 - i. How do you think the case studies can be beneficial for stakeholders within and beyond IPSI?
 - ii. How do you want your case study to be used by stakeholders?

2. How useful are the themes (Classification 9) in the preliminary classification (Table 1) to structure the outcome and/or findings of the case studies?

9.2	Themes ²	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Consolidating knowledge and promoting innovation (e.g. local traditions, culture, learning, integration of modern science and traditional knowledge) . .2) Ensuring good governance and equity (e.g. interest representation, organizational responsibility, decision making, implementation) . .3) Securing livelihoods and enhancing well-being (e.g. poverty reduction, community empowerment, food security, sustainable livelihood) . .4) Conserving landscape/seascape diversity and ecosystems . .5) Promoting sustainable use of biodiversity (including agricultural biodiversity) . .6) Empowering stakeholders (building human, institutional, financial capacities) . .
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Objective 3

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Objective 3

A mechanism to improve knowledge-sharing on the case studies (including to promote the submission of case studies)



Discussion point 3

How can we promote knowledge sharing on the case studies (including case study submission)?

Key questions

3-1) What do you think can be an effective and useful way of sharing lessons learned from case studies? What kind of information is more useful? (e.g. specific examples / distilled lessons) What kind of media is preferable? In what way do you think the IPSI information channel can improve the efficiency of knowledge-sharing?

3-2) What do you think can be a good way to motivate other IPSI members to submit case studies?

3-3) What do you think would support IPSI members to prepare for case study report?

Detailed Schedule for Day1

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	Tuesday, 22 July	Remarks
9:00-9:05	(1) Opening and introduction of co-chairs	UNU (Mr. Suzuki)
9:05-9:20	(2) Self-introduction	Co-chairs
9:20-10:00	(2) Introduction: a) Overview of IPSI case study and workshop objectives b) Discussion points, schedule c) Clarification and feedback	Presentations by UNU (Dr. Ichikawa and Ms. Kawai)
10:00-10:15	Coffee/tea break	
10:15-11:55	(3-1) Presentations of CS by participants	5 x 20min (15 min presentations+5 min Q&A)
12:00-13:00	Lunch break	
13:00-14:20	(3-2) (Continued) Presentations of CS by participants	4 x 20min (15 min presentations+5 min Q&A)
14:20-14:35	Formation of groups and introduction of discussion point 1	Explanation by UNU
14:35-14:50	Coffee/tea break	
14:50-15:35	(4-1) Group discussions on discussion point 1 (45 min.)	Two groups (each facilitated by two participants, who will be supported by IGES and UNU-IAS) Proposed facilitators include: Mr Yoshinaka, Dr. Ferrari, Ms. Daguitan, and Dr. Natori
15:35-16:30	(4-2) Plenary for reporting and discussion on discussion point 1 (55 min.)	Reporting back on the group discussion by the group facilitators

Detailed Schedule for Day2

	Wednesday, 23 July	Remarks
9:00-9:10	(1) Introduction of discussion point 2 (10min.)	Explanation by IGES
9:10-10:15	(2-1) Group discussions on discussion point 2 (65 min.)	Each group facilitated by the same two facilitators
10:15-10:30	Coffee/tea break	
10:30-12:00	(2-2) Plenary for reporting and discussion on discussion point 2 (90 min.)	Reporting back on the group discussion by the group facilitators
12:00-13:00	Lunch break	
13:00-13:10	(3-1) Introduction of discussion point 3	Explanation by UNU
13:10-14:10	(3-1) Group discussions on discussion point 3 (60 min)	Each group facilitated by the two facilitators
14:10-15:10	(3-2) Plenary for reporting and discussion on discussion point 3 (60 min)	Reporting back on the group discussion by the group facilitators
15:10-15:25	Coffee/tea break	
15:25-16:15	(4) Plenary discussion and next steps (50 min)	
16:15-16:25	(6) Wrap up by the Chair	
16:25-16:30	Closing	UNU (Mr. Suzuki)

Thank you!

