



**Short Reports from IPSI Steering Committee Members on
Organisation's Activities since March 2011**

Publication Date: December 2011

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Ghana National Biodiversity Committee

As part of its mandate, the Committee has initiated the development of a revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) along the lines of the Aichi Goals for the 2011-2020 Biodiversity Strategy.

The highlights of the revision have involved the inclusion of new programmes at the national level to be undertaken by the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies, CSOs, the local communities and the private sector. There is intensive consultation with all stakeholders, in particular the local communities, to get them fully involved in the development of the Action Plan.

The programmes that have received a boost include:

- The development of policies for Pollinator Conservation
 - Sustainable use activities along the lines of the *Satoyama* Initiative in the communities
 - Conservation of Important Bird Areas as Land bird sites
 - Extensive public education, communication and awareness campaigns
 - The development of guidelines for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing as part of preparation to ratify the Protocol.
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Ministry of Environment, Cambodia

1. Field visit to several communes and villages in Mondulkiri province to meet with chiefs of villages and primary school directors to choose 2 priority villages and 2 primary schools for implementing the project and select 1 site for tree nursery.
 2. Organize a seminar with children at a primary school in Kampong Cham province on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources under the theme of Satoyama Initiatives.
 3. Attend training course on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources at Royal University of Agriculture. Participants are chiefs of villages, local people and primary school teachers from 3 provinces including Kampong Cham, Battambang and Mondulkiri province.
 4. Field visit to Kampong Cham and Mondulkiri to communicate with Forestry Administration (Tree Nursery Division) to request for seedlings to store at nursery. Meanwhile, install water tank and solar panel to pump water and store it for tree watering as well as organizing seminar with children at primary school in both provinces.
 5. Attend training course for leaders on tree plantation and ecosystem service at Royal University of Agriculture. Participants are chiefs of villages, local people and primary school teachers from 3 provinces including Kampong Cham, Battambang and Mondulkiri province.
 6. Integrate the *Satoyama* Initiative theme in the project called “Enhancing sustainable use and management of natural resources and biodiversity” as the proposed project for Ministry of Environment to request fund from Japan. This project was proposed by Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation in ASEAN-JAPAN Meeting (Mekong-Japan).
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Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ) facilitated and coordinated the development of the *Satoyama* Initiative through the establishment of a new program, statements highlighting the Initiative, and implementation of *satochi-satoyama*-related national policies in accordance with Decision X/32.

1. Community Development and Knowledge Management for the *Satoyama* Initiative (COMDEKS)

On June 24, the implementation agreement on the COMDEKS was signed between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD).

Within the context of cooperation among MOEJ, SCBD, UNU, and UNDP, with the latter acting as its implementing agency, and utilizing mechanisms including GEF-SGP, COMDEKS is meant to support local community activities to maintain and rebuild socio-ecological production landscapes (human-influenced natural environments) and to collect and disseminate knowledge and experiences on the results of such local community activities, toward the realization of “societies in harmony with nature” as defined as the vision of the *Satoyama* Initiative.

2. On the occasion of the following Ministerial Meetings, the representative of MOEJ highlighted the significance of the *Satoyama* Initiative and informed the participants of the Initiative and the progress of IPSI;

(1) Bonn Challenge on Forests, Climate Change and Biodiversity (1-2 September 2011, Bonn, Germany)

(2) Ministerial Dialogue on Green Economy and Inclusive Growth (3-4 October 2011, New Delhi, India)

3. On the occasion of the following Symposium and Side event, MOEJ cooperated with the IPSI Secretariat;

(1) Great East Japan Earthquake Rebuilding Symposium – Exploring Integrative Approaches from Land to Sea – (5 August 2011, Tokyo, Japan)

(2) SBSTTA15 Side event, “Restoring Life – Challenges and Hopes in Ecosystem Restoration and Potential Role of the CBD” (8 November 2011, Montreal, Canada)

4. National Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Socio-ecological

Production Landscapes (Satochi-satoyama)

MOEJ promoted the National Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Socio-ecological Production Landscapes (Satochi-satoyama) as a nationwide movement.

To assist in developing human resources for conservation activities, the website “Satonabi” has been upgraded. On this website, MOEJ provided information on local communities engaged in conservation activities and on experts in the field of ecosystem management in Satochi-satoyama areas, and provided local communities with technical training.

Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team (KENWEB)

INTEGRATING SCIENTIFIC AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE FOR CO-MANAGEMENT OF SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL LANDSCAPES FOR THE WELL-BEING OF COMMUNITIES IN THE FLOOD-DEPENDENT LOWER FLOODPLAIN AGROFORESTRY, PASTORAL AND FISHERY SYSTEMS OF THE EASTWARDS FLOWING RIVERS OF EASTERN AFRICA - AN ACTION RESEARCH ORIENTED PROJECT FOR EASTERN AFRICA WETLANDS

KENWEB has in the year 2011 been successful in working in all clusters proposed in the area of co-management of wetlands in East Africa.

Cluster 1: Knowledge Facilitation: Synthesis and normalisation of the existing data at different scales (local, river basin, regional): Students and researchers of KENWEB have put a database of publications and books on the Tana River Delta together for use. Similarly, articles and information available on hard copy or soft copy has been deposited into a repository for easier access for background studies by members and collaborators.

Cluster 2: Policy Research: Members of KENWEB have continued to be involved in the following international and national policy to advocate for wetlands conservation and management. This has been possible through the following forums: Kenya Ramsar Committee; Prime Minister's Task Force on Deltas of Kenya; Kenya Wetlands Forum – KWF is an advocacy instrument for Kenyan Wetlands under heavy development or degradation.

Cluster 3: Indicators Research: Biodiversity assessments: KENWEB has carried out two multi-disciplinary field trips in 2011 to describe the biodiversity values and services necessary for optimal functioning of two wetlands of Kenya and to assess the threats to their survival (Tana River Delta, Kenyan Coast (May 2nd to 7th 2011) and Loboï Swamp, Kenyan Rift Valley (August 8th to 14th 2011):

Cluster 4 : Capacity Building - Knowledge sharing:

KENWEB Photographic Exhibition entitled "Tana River Delta – A wetland in the Balance" The photographic exhibition presents the diversity and the richness of the natural and cultural heritage of the Tana Delta (June to October 2011)

KENWEB Documentary (<http://www.youtube.com/user/nationalmuseums>): **Participatory Science: Restoration and Sustainability in the Tana Delta**, which runs for 24 minutes and was produced by Khamis Ramadhan, a renowned Kenyan film maker who specializes on socio-economic and political issues. It features participatory methods of biodiversity and hydrology studies of KENWEB.

KENWEB website (<http://kenweb.museums.or.ke/>): The group's website has recently been upgraded to allow room for pictures and more information added to enable persons interested in working or partnering with

Collaborative Activities: KENWEB has recently accepted collaboration with the following national, regional and international partners:

- Tulane University in New Orleans (USA) and the Freshwater section of The Nature Conservancy to present proposals to the US National Science Foundation for funding on the Tana river conservation.
- The International Water Centre: M.phil training on Water Resource Management.
- The Laikipia Wildlife Foundation on wetlands management in Laikipia district
- The East African Wildlife Society supporting communities in legal issues concerning landuse and developments in the Tana delta.

Cluster 5: On-the-Ground Activities

- 1. Empowering local communities:** KENWEB is supporting a musical youth group the Tana Blue Stars from one of the villages of the Tana Delta in recording their music, which feature conservation issues. Their hit song "*Choma ninswi*" (*lance your fishing spear*) is featured in the KENWEB documentary.
 - 2. Participatory research approach:** KENWEB has continued to work with schools and communities of the Tana Delta through monitoring of rain gauges that have been installed by the project in schools; and involved secondary school students in field and lab-work to attract their interest in wetlands biodiversity monitoring.
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Conservation International

Conservation International, the ABS Capacity Development Initiative for Africa and GIZ hosted a one day workshop on October 26 at CI Headquarters for conservation organizations interested in learning more about the newly adopted Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization.

With its adoption last year, work on the CBD's third objective – the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources - gained significant momentum. But for nearly two decades, conservation organizations have focused primarily on work falling under the CBD's other two objectives – the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components – and less so to efforts under the third objective on ABS. Now the significant progress made in Nagoya shines a new light on the third objective, highlighting its importance to the overall Convention as well as to biodiversity conservation generally. This workshop provided an opportunity for conservation organizations and groups to learn more about access and benefit sharing and the Nagoya Protocol and what they mean for conservation work on the ground and was attended by approximately 30 people from a variety of organizations. One concrete result of the workshop is the design of a capacity building program on the Nagoya Protocol and a proposal to fund its development and dissemination to people in both user and provider countries.

Forest Peoples Programme

FPP has been carrying out on-the-ground work with indigenous and local community organisations on customary sustainable use, using Article 10(c) as a point of reference, since 2003.¹ Indigenous peoples and local resource users and support organisations from Bangladesh, Suriname, Guyana, Cameroon, Venezuela and Thailand have produced case studies and participatory land and resource use maps combining traditional knowledge with Global Positioning System (GPS) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technologies. The studies provide insight in the sophistication of local management systems and the remarkable complexity of customary law systems, which guide responsible use of resources. They also describe the threats that their customary management systems are facing and provide recommendations to local and national governments about actions that should be taken in order to improve support for these age-old sustainable management systems, as on-the-ground initiatives need a supportive policy and legal environment at the national level to thrive and flourish.

During the past year, this work has been aligned even more closely with the Satoyama Initiative as several of these partners have started to use the data collected through community resource mapping and the customary sustainable use studies to develop community-based territorial management plans. Using the whole territory as a base geographical area, the approach adopted to develop these plans is very similar to a landscape approach. Different but inter-related ecological systems are found in each territory and the relationship between natural resources and human communities is at the centre of the project. The objective is to combine traditional knowledge and modern scientific tools to develop community governance and management systems that contribute to the three objectives of the CBD and secure sustainable economic activities that can sustain the communities living in these land and seascapes. Securing long-term ecosystem functions and services for the welfare of human societies is a key principle of the project. At the same time, the project aims to raise awareness on the various values (physical, social, spiritual) of biodiversity.

The project, through the development of territorial management plans aims to respect and secure traditional communal land tenure systems, which have been severely eroded by modern legal and political systems. However, at the same time, as these territories are

¹ See <http://www.forestpeoples.org/topics/environmental-governance/customary-sustainable-use> and CBD Technical Series on the Satoyama Initiative in 2010 (Customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples. Case studies relevant to the *Satoyama* Initiative from Suriname, Guyana, Cameroon and Thailand. CBD TS 52, pp.22-35)

in several cases overlapped by other land-use systems, including protected areas, processes for innovative co-management systems have also been initiated. Our partners in Northern Thailand, for example, while trying to promote community collective land titling to protect indigenous territories, they have also engaged in a process of co-management of the Ob Luang National Park with the park authorities, local government, lowlander communities and NGOs. This has shifted the local situation from one of conflict to one of collaboration. A similar process to resolve a situation where local indigenous communities have been excluded from management and decision-making is being developed in Cameroon, where our partners are negotiating access rights to their traditional resources with the Boumba Bek and Nki national parks authorities.

The project that FPP has been running with its partners has also started to integrate work on indicators. Activities related to the three indicators on traditional knowledge adopted by the CBD (at COP7 and COP10) have been initiated as follows: on the status and trends of traditional occupations with the traditional resource users in the Sundarbans, Bangladesh and in Thailand; and on the status and trends in indigenous languages in Suriname and Thailand. What we plan to do in the future is to develop a more consistent approach to the testing and piloting of the three CBD indicators², which is in line with the collaborative activity that FPP has proposed with Tebtebba Foundation and ANDES, and explore how this work relates to the indicators work that is being carried out by UNU and Satoyama Initiative.

Through these various activities and processes, the project with our partners is contributing to all the three main components of the Satoyama Initiative's approach and to all – although in varying degrees - of the five clustered activities promoted under the IPSI.

² • Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)

- Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (decision X/43)
- Trends in the practice of traditional occupations (decision X/43)

World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)

The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) is committed to generating science-based knowledge on agroforestry--- the diverse roles that trees play in rural transformation in the developing world where smallholder households strategically increase the use of trees in agricultural landscape. ICRAF's activities build on a decade of research on the biophysical and economic tradeoffs in natural resource and landscape management in developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, in order to design innovative interventions toward providing efficient and fair incentive mechanisms for sustaining ecosystem services, including clean water, healthy soils, carbon storage and biodiversity. ICRAF's activities thus contribute to two of the three-fold approach of the Satoyama initiative; "consolidating wisdom on securing diverse ecosystem services and values" and "integrating traditional ecological knowledge and modern science to promote innovations" They also fit well in to the clustered activities, especially knowledge facilitation and policy research. Below we highlight some of ICRAF's ongoing research programs/activities which intend to contribute to maintaining and revitalizing socio-ecological landscapes (SEPLs).

[Evergreen Agriculture]

The primary goal of Evergreen Agriculture is to promote a wide adoption of conservation agriculture and agroforestry to attain resilient evergreen agriculture leading to more sustainable production and agro-ecosystems, and hence contribute to poverty reduction and increased food security while enhancing the resilience of systems in the face of climate change. This initiative intends to reach millions of smallholder farmers including along with extension workers, researchers, NGOs, the private sector and policy makers. Presently there a number of evergreen Agriculture research projects taking place in Africa and India through ICRAF looking at the best tree species to use, ensuring high quality germplasm is available and determining how seed and seedlings can be best distributed, while interest is also developing in South Asia and Australia. The current focus is providing pilot best practice information and then working with Governments to develop country programmes.

[Landcare International]

ICRAF supports the activities of Landcare International, whose aims include building a supportive global network to facilitate multi-level and multi-sectoral relationships within national Landcare projects and activities. It supports the aims and outputs of Landcare projects globally, particularly the African Landcare Network. Landcare International includes a network of 17 Landcare Programs supported through national governments multi-lateral organizations, NGOs and Universities. It provides support for research and

capacity building for landcare practitioners around the world. Landcare Programs focused on integrated natural resources management with specific activities for farm care, river care, bush care, veld care, coast care, watershed management, forest management and junior landcare activities in schools. The core of the Landcare model is community engagement for empowerment and ownership of local decisions and activities, although landcare projects are being funded by a wide range of supporters including the private business sector.

Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA)

Policy Advocacy Work

Tebtebba has been active in the promotion of customary sustainable use (Article 10(c) of the CBD) including through attendance at key international meetings relevant to the theme. This includes coordination of indigenous peoples participation in the processes leading to the Rio + 20 Conference in 2012.

31 May - 3 June	Montreal, Canada	Ad-Hoc Technical Expert Group Meeting on Article 10 (c)
June 17-19	Jokkmokk, Sweden	Indigenous Terra Madre (Slow Food Movement)
22-24 August	Manaus, Brazil	Global preparatory meeting of Indigenous Peoples on Rio + 20 and Karioca 2
1 November		Submission by Indigenous Peoples to Rio +20
12 November	Montreal	Meeting of the Steering Committee of IPSI
21 November	Baguio City, Philippines	Study Workshop on Sustainable Cities and the Applying the Ecosystem Approach

Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples

Parties to the CBD have adopted 3 indicators on Traditional Knowledge, for inclusion in the monitoring framework and indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and another indicator was developed by AHTEG on Indicators. These are:

Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (B) (decision X/43)
Trends in the practice of traditional occupations (B) (decision X/43)
Trends in degree to which traditional knowledge and practices are respected through: full integration, participation and safeguards in national implementation of the Strategic Plan (B) – proposed by AHTEG
Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)

Tebtebba, as coordinator of the Working Group on Indicators of the Indigenous International Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) has carried out a global workshop on developing

community-level monitoring tools for use under the CBD and the UNFCCC – REDD+ programme using indicators relevant for indigenous peoples. Presentations on this theme were also made during the Saami Parliament’s Conference on Traditional Knowledge (March 22-24), and at the SCBD-UNESCO Side Event during SBSTTA15 on ***Indicators on the interface between biological and cultural diversity***.

Capacity-Building Activities

A Training for Trainers (TOT) education workshop was conducted for indigenous educators in Asia entitled: ***“Indigenous Peoples in the 21st century - Holistic and Strategic Approaches towards Indigenous Peoples’ Self-determined Development,”*** which integrates human rights –based, ecosystems –based, knowledge-based, and gender-sensitive and inter-cultural approaches in the education modules.

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

The CBD Secretariat discussed with University of Laval, Quebec, Canada, a project that could be submitted as an IPSI collaborative activity on "GIS for *Satoyama* Initiative -- Development of an online clearing house mechanism based on geographic information systems in support of *Satoyama* Initiative implementation".

In addition, on the occasion of the following meetings, the representative of the CBD Secretariat highlighted the importance of socio-ecological production landscapes (as IUCN category V of PAs and as examples of sustainable use) and informed the participants on the *Satoyama* Initiative and the role of IPSI:

1. The Sibthorp Trust Seminar on Ecosystem Management, held on 14 and 15 April 2011 at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, UK;
 2. 'The International Protection of Landscapes' meeting held at UNESCO, Paris on 18 April 2011;
 3. The symposium on the relevance of community-based natural resource management to the conservation and sustainable use of CITES-listed species in exporting countries, Vienna, Austria 17 to 20 May, 2011; and
 4. The Training-of-trainers workshop held in Dakar from 21 to 25 November 2011.
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United Nations Development Programme

Community Development and Knowledge Management for the *Satoyama* Initiative (COMDEKS) on behalf of the partnership of MOE-Japan, Secretariat of CBD, UNDP, and UNU-IAS

The COMDEKS initiative was signed between UNDP and UNEP/SCBD in June 2011, allowing the global initiative to work in the regional/geographical spread and representative satoyama/satoumi land/seascapes. The selection process also considered predominant or unique eco-regions or biomes, diversity and vulnerability of ecosystems as well as potentials for upscaling and upstreaming community work by linking with national and sub-national processes. Initially 11 target countries (Brazil, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Fiji, India, Malawi, Nepal, Slovakia and Turkey) have been identified, and was publicly announced on the website of UNDP, MOE Japan, SCBD, and UNU-IAS. The project inception workshop was held in Ghana in September 2011 with participants from eight of the above countries, with UNU-IAS representing the ISPI collaborative activity partners. The workshop was opened by Prof. Alfred Oteng Yeboah, the Chair of the IPSI Steering Committee and a member of the National Biodiversity Advisory Group of Ghana. UNDP and UNU-IAS/ Bioversity are coordinating the work on indicators which can then be applied and tested in the COMDEKS project sites. After the workshop, COMDEKS coordinators briefed their In-country Steering Committees on technical details, and are currently in the process of exploring specific landscapes and commencing discussions with landscape communities to begin to develop COMDEKS strategies for implementation of the COMDEKS initiative at the national level.

Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA)

UNDP and the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture are developing a potential program for community-based *in situ* conservation of crop genetic diversity. This program will support farmers' organizations to conserve important germplasm by growing their crops in traditional and innovative agro-ecosystems. By supporting farmers' organizations, the production landscape can be shaped for climate resiliency, biodiversity conservation, food security and socio-economic well-being. It is hoped that this program will initiate in a number of pilot countries in 2012-2013 and then scale up to larger numbers of countries with important PGRFA.

Community-based Adaptation (CBA)

UNDP has increased its support to Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) in a number of regions and countries around the world. These include development of proposals for funding from various sources for sub-national and national initiatives to facilitate CBA and develop resilience across agricultural and other production landscapes. As part of this

endeavor, UNDP and the Government of Australia have teamed up, as co-financing to GEF SGP, to expand the collaboration to provide small grants for CBA in 38 Small Islands Developing States (SIDS). The agreement was signed in June 2011, and the launch workshops have been organized for Asia (August 2011); Africa (Indian and Atlantic oceans, Sept 2011); Latin America and Caribbean (Nov 2011); and Pacific (scheduled for Feb 2012).

GEF-Small Grants Programme implemented by UNDP

- Preparations underway since August 2011 to compile a Global Report on the consolidated experience of 12 years of GEF SGP targeted at landscape/seascape-level conservation to be launched at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in September 2012 (in partnership with IUCN HQ and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre with support from the United Nations Foundation).
 - Building on the successful compilation of a ‘catalogue’ of SGP products from socio-ecological production landscapes (SEPLs) completed in 2010 for the Latin America and Caribbean region (distributed at the GEF Assembly in May 2010), a second catalogue of SGP products from SEPLs in Africa and the Arab States has been developed for finalization by late 2011/early 2012.
 - An ‘on-line platform’ of SGP products from SEPLs has been developed in conjunction with a range of internal and external partners (i.e. UNDP Green Commodities facility, Progreso Network, Solidaridad, and Avance) to “go live” for all SGP participating countries in early 2012.
 - Review initiated of UNU IAS and *Bioversity* indicators of socio-ecological resilience in partnership with the Global Consortium of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) in connection with the ‘Security Index’ measure of ICCAs as a contribution to the Aichi CBD 2020 Target 11 on “*other effective area-based conservation measures*” (with associated workshops at the IUCN WCC – see attached).
 - Sharing of SGP country experiences in sustainable land management and combating land degradation in the Central Asian region at the UN Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD) in Korea in October 2011.
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United Nations University

Communities and Agricultural Landscapes in Cuban Man and Biosphere Reserves

UNU in collaboration with Bioversity International developed a preliminary set of indicators for resilience in SEPLs as a tool for communities to understand their resilience and encourage the practices that strengthen it. These indicators were introduced at the inception workshop for the Community Development and Knowledge management for the *Satoyama* Initiative (COMDEKS) project held in Ghana as well as at meetings with the Cuban government both held in late September to solicit experts' inputs. The revised set of indicators was published at the CBD SBSTTA-15.

Landscapes for People, Food, and Nature: Ecoagriculture Conference, Knowledge Exchange, and Action Planning

UNU is in close contact with Ecoagriculture Partners to organise IPSI-2 back to back with the international forum on *Landscapes for People, Food, and Nature*.

Program on Promoting Sustainable Use of Natural Resources through Restoring and Conserving SEPL in Cambodia

Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON) and UNU together with the Ministry of Cambodia made field visits to Cambodia (March and September 2011) to collect information on SEPLs.

Community Development and Knowledge Management for the *Satoyama* Initiative (COMDEKS)

As reported by UNDP and mentioned above, the representative of UNU participated in the Inception workshop of COMDEKS and introduced the preliminary set of indicators in SEPLs.

IPSI Secretariat (UNU-IAS)

(1) Liaising with IPSI members and other stakeholders in general

IPSI Newsletter (available in English and in Japanese)

The newsletters have been issued on a regular basis in order to share recent IPSI-related news and activities and to enhance communication and interaction among the members. As of 28 October, 5 newsletters have been issued on 16 June, 27 June, 30 July, 23 August and 7 October 2011.

(2) Carrying out awareness raising and public outreach activities

Awareness of the importance of SEPLs and IPSI activities

The IPSI Secretariat has made presentations to promote the *Satoyama* Initiative and the IPSI activities at various occasions including the following:

- Presentations for multi-stakeholders in Ghana (University of Ghana, Forestry Commission and UNU-INRA, 14-21 April 2011)
- Meeting on International Protection of Landscapes (UNESCO HQ, Paris, 18 April 2011)
- South, Southeast and East Asia Regional NBSAP Workshop (Xi'an, China, 9-16 May 2011)
- Asian Wetland Symposium (Wuxi, China, 11-13 October 2011)
- JICA satoyama training (Kanazawa, Japan, 14 October 2011)

Contributing to restoration following the Great east Japan Earthquake and Tsunami

- Great East Japan Earthquake rebuilding symposium: Exploring Integrative Approach from Land to Sea (use existing text)
 - The IPSI Secretariat co-organised the Symposium with the Sustainable Ocean Initiative at the UNU Headquarters in Tokyo on 5 August 2011 to explore ways to support the efforts of local communities affected by the 9.0-magnitude earthquake and subsequent tsunamis on 11 March 2011.
 - A leaflet and poster have been produced in order to widely disseminate the outcome of the Symposium, and the poster will be presented at the SBSTTA-15 poster session under the theme "*Contribution of ecosystem restoration to the objectives of the CBD and a healthy planet for all people*".
- Documentary video production on satoyama-satoumi linkages
In collaboration with UNU Media Centre and UNU-IAS Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa, the IPSI Secretariat has produced a 10-minute documentary

video focusing on the restoration efforts built on land-sea linkages in northeastern Japan.

- Seminar to review the response to the Great East Japan Earthquake
UNU-IAS co-organised a seminar at the UNU Headquarters in Tokyo on 2-3 November 2011 during which the IPSI Secretariat presented its activities related to restoration following disasters and screened the above-mentioned documentary video.
- Co-organising SBSTTA-15 side event on ecosystem restoration
The IPSI Secretariat co-organised the side event “*Restoring Life – Challenges and Hopes in Ecosystem Restoration and Potential Role of the CBD*” during the SBSTTA-15 together with the CBD Secretariat, MOEJ and Society for Ecological Restoration (SER) International.

(3) Managing the IPSI website

The IPSI’s website managed by the Secretariat has recently been upgraded to enhance understanding and increase international awareness of the Initiative as well as to assist IPSI activities and provide opportunities for partnership engagement.