

ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS FOR ACTIVITY CLUSTER 4: CAPACITY BUILDING

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

1. Title: Horizontal Learning for Managing Resilient Biocultural Territories

Member organisation: Asociacion ANDES, Cusco, Peru

Presenter: Alejandro Argumedo, Associate Director, alejandro@andes.org.pe

In this presentation, Asociacion ANDES will share its experience in designing and implementing a capacity building programme for designing, the planning and management of biocultural territories for the conservation and nurturing of socio-ecological production landscapes.

Biocultural territories encompass a harmonious relationship between people and nature based upon indigenous principles that guide all actions, where local traditions and practices enable resilient and cyclical use of natural resources through multi-stakeholder collaboration ensuring sustainable livelihoods.

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

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

2. Title: Capacity-Building in Landscape Measures for Satoyama Innovators

Member organisation: EcoAgriculture Partners, USA

Presenter: Sara J. Scherr, President, sscherr@ecoagriculture.org

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

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

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

3. Title: tbc

Member organisation: Global Environment Facility Secretariat

Presenter: Yoko Watanabe, Program Manager, ywatanabe@thegef.org

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

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

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

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

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

4. Title: Japan-Asia Satoyama Education Initiative

Member organisation: Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, the University of Tokyo

Presenter: Toshiya Okuro, Associate Professor, aokuro@mail.ecc.u-tokyo.ac.jp

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

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

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

The international base uses expert resources and programmes of UNU to provide lectures and exercises to enhance international skills such as a broad perspective on global environmental issues, information dissemination capacity to Asia and the world, and communication ability. The field base is located in Toyooka City, an environmentally advanced region that is addressing the balance in the conservation of biodiversity, agriculture promotion, and regional development. Our field practice there aims to help acquire wide pragmatic knowledge and problem solving capacity, such as fostering motivation, consensus building, and development of entrepreneurship. JASEI intends to continue and strengthen the cooperation among the three bases, in the proposed IPSI Collaborative Activity, specifically between UT and UNU through various educational activities

which could contribute to enhancing capacities for maintaining, rebuilding and revitalising socio-ecological production landscapes, and to sharing the concept of Satoyama with the international community.

5. Promoting Sustainable Use of Natural Resources through Restoring and Conserving socio-ecological production landscapes in Cambodia

Member organisation: Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON), Japan

Presenter: Lalita Siriwattananon, Senior Researcher, l_siriwattananon@yahoo.com

Machito Mihara, Director General, m-mihara@nodai.ac.jp

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

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

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

6. The International Tropical Timber Organization and its Role in Capacity Building as Related to Tropical Forest Management

Member organisation: International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO)

Presenter: John Leigh, Conservation Officer, Reforestation and Forest Management, leigh@itto.int

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

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

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

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

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

Member organisation: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Presenter: Shuichi Ikeda, Deputy Director General, Group Director for Forestry and Nature Conservation, Global Environment Department, Ikeda.Shuichi@jica.go.jp

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

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

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

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

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

Member organisation: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)

Presenter: Jo Mulongoy, Director, Scientific, Technical and Technological Matters Division, jo.mulongoy@cbd.int

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

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

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

9. Title: Capacity-Building Activities by UNCRD

Organisation: United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)

Presenter: Wakako Ichikawa, Consultant, ichikawa@uncrd.or.jp

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

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

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