

Summary Report

Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Africa 2015



Dates: 10-12 August 2015

Venue: Alisa Hotel, Accra, Ghana

Co-organized by: IPSI Secretariat (UNU-IAS)
Government of the Republic of Ghana:
Forestry Commission of Ghana
Ghana National Biodiversity Committee
Ministry of Environment, Science,
Technology and Innovation of
Ghana (MESTI)

Cooperating organizations: A Rocha Ghana
Conservation Alliance

Contents

Background	2
Overview	3
Schedule	5
Workshop Events	7
Opening Ceremony	7
Opening Plenary Session	9
Reception	12
Working Group Sessions	13
Group 1: Forest	14
Group 2: Drylands	17
Group 3: Aquatic	19
Group 4: Agricultural.....	21
Closing Plenary Session	23
Excursion	29
Annex 1: Programme of the Regional Workshop.....	32
Annex 2: List of Participants.....	36
Annex 3: Discussion outputs from Working Group sessions	38
A) Group 1: Forest	38
B) Group 2: Dryland	40
C) Group 3: Aquatic	42
D) Group 4: Agricultural.....	45
E) Moderators' round-up of Working Group themes	46

Background

The Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Africa 2015 was the third in a series of regional workshops held to promote the concept of the Satoyama Initiative, a global effort “to realize societies in harmony with nature” through the revitalization and sustainable development of “socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes” (SEPLS), where sustainable human production activities provide benefits for both livelihoods and biodiversity. The first regional workshop was held in 2013 in Kathmandu, Nepal for the Asian region, and the second was in 2014 in Florence, Italy for the European region.

Africa was chosen as the location for the 2015 regional workshop because parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) from Africa were among the first to recognize the potential of the Satoyama Initiative for contributing to the achievement of the CBD’s goals, and because 2015 was a particularly important year for international processes related to sustainable development, a particularly salient issue in the African continent.

Negotiations for the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were ongoing when the workshop was held, and the SDGs themselves were expected to be completed and approved around two months after the workshop. This was among a growing sense that conventional approaches to nature conservation and human livelihoods would not be sufficient to achieve the SDGs, and that innovative approaches would need to be put in place for their achievement. One area with great promise for such innovative approaches is in working with SEPLS.

The Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Africa 2015 therefore aimed to contribute to sustainable development in the region by strengthening the knowledge base related to SEPLS in the African region, as well as to share the concept of the Satoyama Initiative more widely. This would help to create shared understanding of issues related to SEPLS and promote more effective communication among participating organizations, and to identify effective ways for the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), the event’s co-organizer, to contribute and develop networking in Africa.

Overview

The Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Africa 2015 was held from 10 to 12 August 2015 at the Alisa Hotel in Accra, Ghana. The event was co-organized by the Secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama (IPSI) and bodies of the Government of the Republic of Ghana: the Forestry Commission of Ghana, the Ghana National Biodiversity Committee and the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation of Ghana. Cooperation was also provided by the Ghana-based NGOs A Rocha Ghana and Conservation Alliance.

The theme of the workshop was “Securing Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for Sustainable Development in Africa: Status, Trends and Future of Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes”, reflecting the priorities of international policy-making processes relevant to the African region, including the Sustainable Development Goals process and the previous year’s Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 12), with the theme “Biodiversity for Sustainable Development”.

The Regional Workshop was chaired by Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah, Chair of the Ghana National Biodiversity Committee and also Chair of the IPSI Steering Committee. Plenary discussions were moderated by Dr. Wanja Dorothy Nyngi of the Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team (KENWEB) and Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari of the Forest Peoples Programme (FPP). The Workshop also benefitted from the active participation and contributions of a large number of IPSI members, other friends and Steering Committee members, many of whom gave presentations, served as facilitators of working groups, and helped in other ways. In total, around 60 people took part in the workshop itself, with more members of the public and invited guests joining for the opening ceremony and reception.

The Workshop began with an Opening Ceremony featuring addresses by the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation of Ghana as well as representatives of the Forestry Commission of Ghana, the Ghana National Biodiversity Committee and United Nations University. This was followed by an opening plenary session with keynote speeches from United Nations University, the South African Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and the Ghana National Biodiversity Committee, as well as presentations and plenary discussion by on-the-ground practitioners.

Participants broke into four working groups for in-depth discussion of issues facing socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) and those working on their revitalization and sustainable management in Africa. The working groups each focused on one of four ecosystem types in which their members primarily are active: forest, dryland, aquatic and agricultural. Results of their discussions were then brought up for discussion and synthesis in a closing plenary session.

On the third day of the workshop, participants took part in an excursion organized on IPSI's behalf by A Rocha Ghana to the Atewa Range in southeastern Ghana, which A Rocha Ghana is actively working to convert into a National Park. Participants were given a presentation on ongoing efforts in the area and had a chance to see some of the natural features of the proposed park as well as some local community production activities including mushroom farming, and both licensed and illegal mining sites that are threatening its natural beauty. The excursion gave participants a chance to reflect on the discussions they had held for the previous two days and to see firsthand some of the ongoing conservation issues in Ghana.

Outcomes of the Regional Workshop included the suggestion that IPSI should focus efforts at the regional level, as an effective bridge between local on-the-ground activities and global-scale policy-making processes. One way in which a regional focus is being promoted is in the planned creation of a publication on SEPLS in Africa, featuring some of the cases that were presented at the workshop. It is hoped that not only this publication, but also much of the other knowledge shared and networking connections made at the publication, will contribute both to the further implementation of the Satoyama Initiative locally, regionally and globally and to sustainable development and biodiversity in Africa.



The Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Africa at the Alisa Hotel, Accra, Ghana

Schedule

DAY 1: Monday, 10 August					
08:30-09:00	Registration				
Opening Ceremony – Chair: Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah					
9:00-9:10	Opening Remarks	Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi (Senior Vice-Rector, United Nations University)			
9:10-9:20	Address from Chair	Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Chair, Ghana National Biodiversity Committee)			
9:20-9:30	Address by Forestry Commission of Ghana	Dr. David Kpelle (National Coordinator, Non Legally Binding Instruments Programme, Forestry Commission of Ghana)			
9:30-9:40	Address by Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation of Ghana (MESTI)	Hon. Dr. Bernice Heloo (Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation of Ghana)			
Day 1 Plenary Session					
10:00-10:20	Keynote speech 1	Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi (Senior Vice-Rector, United Nations University) “The Satoyama Initiative and societies in harmony with nature: resilient socio-ecological production landscapes for Africa”			
10:20-10:40	Keynote speech 2	Dr. Tanya Abrahamse (CEO, South African Biodiversity Institute, SAMBI) “Introduction of Activities of South African Biodiversity Institute, SAMBI”			
10:40-11:00	Keynote speech 3	Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Chair, Ghana National Biodiversity Committee) “How are we doing with our Ghanaian land and water scapes?”			
11:00-11:10	Introduction of the Regional Workshop	Mr. William Dunbar (Communications Coordinator, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS)			
11:10-12:15	Panel Discussion	<p>Moderators: Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari (Environmental Governance Coordinator, Forest Peoples Programme) Dr. Wanja Dorothy Nyingi (Coordinator, Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team)</p> <p>Panelists: Mr. Seth Appiah-Kubi (National Director, A Rocha Ghana) – “Atewa Critical Conservation Action Programme” Ms. Marie-Laure Mpeck (National Coordinator, UNDP / GEF-SGP Cameroon) – “Local communities contributing to adaptive management of Bogo landscape” Mr. Zeleke Tesfaye Habtemariam (National Coordinator, UNDP / GEF-SGP Ethiopia) – “SEPL: the experience of Gilgil Gibe 1 catchment in Ethiopia”</p>			
12:15-12:30	Explanation of Working Group sessions	Mr. William Dunbar (Communications Coordinator, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS)			
Working Group Session					
14:00-17:00	Session 1	Forest	Drylands	Aquatic	Agricultural
Reception					
18:00	Reception				

DAY 2: Tuesday, 11 August					
Working Group Session					
9:00-12:00	Session 2	Forest	Drylands	Aquatic	Agricultural
Plenary Session Day 2 – Moderators: Dr. Dorothy Wanja Nyingi and Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari					
13:30-14:30	Reports from working groups	Representatives of each working group			
14:30-15:30	Plenary Discussion	Q 1. What are the status of, trends in, and threats facing SEPLS in Africa? Q 2. What should be done for the revitalization, conservation, and sustainable management of SEPLS in Africa?			
Closing Session – Chair: Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah					
16:00-16:20	Plenary Discussion Roundup	Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari (Environmental Governance Coordinator, Forest Peoples Programme) Dr. Wanja Dorothy Nyingi (Coordinator, Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team)			
16:20-16:30	Feedback Comments	Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi (Senior Vice-Rector, United Nations University) Dr. Tanya Abrahamse (CEO, South African Biodiversity Institute, SAMBI)			
16:30-16:45	Wrap-up	Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Chair, Ghana National Biodiversity Committee)			
16:45-16:50	Closing Remarks	Prof. Kazuaki Hoshino (Visiting Professor, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability)			
16:50-17:00	Explanation of Excursion	Mr. William Dunbar (Communications Coordinator, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS)			

DAY 3: Wednesday, 12 August	
Excursion	
07:30-18:30	Excursion to Atewa Range, hosted by A Rocha Ghana



Participants of the Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Africa 2015

Workshop Events

Opening Ceremony

The Opening Ceremony was held from 9:00 to 10:00 AM on Monday, 10 August 2015 in the Ridge Arena of the Alisa Hotel in Accra, Ghana. Since the Workshop as a whole was co-organized with the government of Ghana, the Opening Ceremony served as a chance for those influential in policy-making to share their views on the significance of the workshop and work being carried out in Ghana.



Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi welcomes the participants

The ceremony began with opening remarks by Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Senior Vice-Rector of the United Nations University, who welcomed the participants and thanked everyone involved for their contributions, and also gave a brief explanation of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) and the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI). He also briefly explained the background to the workshop, with previous Regional Workshops held for the Asian and European regions, and the importance of focusing at the regional level because of the

unique issues facing the various regions.

Next, the Chair of the Opening Ceremony, Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah, thanked the various VIPs for their attendance on behalf of the IPSI Steering Committee and hosting government body, the Ghana National Biodiversity Committee, and expressed his expectation that the workshop would produce positive results. He



Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah

also emphasized how Ghana is a fitting location for the Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop because of its rich production landscapes and seascapes and also because of the typically African issues of development the country faces.



Deputy Minister Hon. Dr. Bernice Heloo

The Hon. Dr. Bernice Heloo, Deputy Minister of Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation of Ghana (MESTI), also welcomed the experts from all over the world to the workshop. She stated her pleasure on the launch of IPSI at CBD-COP10 and the role Ghana played in it, and expressed her hope that

important decisions made at this workshop would spread the message from the workshop through the media at the end of this workshop. As a government representative, the Deputy Minister also raised the policy implications of events like this one, pointing out the importance of working towards the integration of national biodiversity goals for 2020 and the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Dr. David Kpelle, National Coordinator of the Non Legally Binding Instruments Programme of the Forestry Commission of Ghana gave a detailed explanation of ongoing conservation efforts in Ghana, emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development, policies in forests and wetlands, and ecotourism. He also discussed the important budgetary issues facing work in Ghana, including the need to value ecosystem services, as the true value of many important ecosystem services in the country is not understood at all and implementation of natural resource management requires proper accounting of natural resources and the services they provide.



Dr. David Kpelle explains ongoing efforts in Ghana

The Opening Ceremony closed with high hopes by the speakers for a positive and productive workshop, as all participants gathered for a group photo and then a quick break before the Plenary Session for the first day of the workshop began.

Opening Plenary Session

The Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Africa 2015 itself began at 10:00 AM in the Ridge Arena of the Alisa Hotel in Accra, Ghana with master of ceremonies Mr. William Dunbar, Communications Coordinator of the IPSI Secretariat introducing the morning's three keynote speakers.

The first keynote speech was given by Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Senior Vice-Rector of the United Nations University, speaking on "The Satoyama Initiative and societies in harmony with nature: resilient socio-ecological production landscapes for Africa". Prof. Takeuchi emphasized the interconnected nature of challenges such as overuse and population growth, and how they affect Africa in particular. He also presented some of the results from a research project on "Enhancing Resilience despite Climate and Ecosystem Changes" in the Wa West and Tolon Districts of northern Ghana, showing how the Satoyama

Initiative can help respond to many of the issues in the region such as droughts and flooding, the need for material cycling and others through a multi-level nested governance model.



Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi



Dr. Tanya Abrahamse

The second keynote speech was given by Dr. Tanya Abrahamse, CEO of the South African National Biodiversity Institute, who provided an "Introduction of Activities of South African Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)" including the various biomes and ecosystem services of South Africa and ongoing efforts to conserve them. South Africa is an extremely diverse country, with different threats facing its many types of terrain, which requires an approach encompassing human, physical and biological aspects for conservation. SANBI's efforts emphasize the development of tools for management and conservation, scientific advice for policy-making, and human capital development.

Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah, Chair of the Ghana National Biodiversity Committee, gave the third keynote speech, narrowing the focus down to Ghana and the threats, status and trends in its various biomes in his presentation titled "How are we doing with our Ghanaian land and water scapes?" Prof. Oteng-Yeboah pointed out threats including pollution, over-exploitation, climate

change and others that are causing a decline in forests, transition from forest to savannah and reduced fish diversity and populations. He concluded that not enough is currently being done for conservation in the country, and that workshops like this one should work toward implementation of various international processes as well as mainstreaming biodiversity at all levels from local to global.



Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah's keynote speech

The keynote speeches were followed by a brief introduction to the Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop from the IPSI Secretariat, providing more background on IPSI events including previous Regional Workshops and the specific themes, goals and expected outcomes for the present workshop as well as an overview of the programme.

Next came the plenary session's panel discussion, moderated by Dr. Wanja Dorothy Nyngi, Coordinator of the Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team and Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari, Environmental Governance Coordinator at the Forest Peoples Programme. The discussion began with presentations by the three panelists.

First, Mr. Seth Appiah-Kubi, National Director at the Head Office of A Rocha Ghana, spoke on the "Atewa Critical Conservation Action Programme". The Atewa



Mr. William Dunbar of the IPSI Secretariat

Range was the site of the workshop's excursion, which participants visited to see firsthand the issues facing Ghana, so this presentation served not only to introduce these issues but also as a preview of the excursion. Mr. Appiah-Kubi explained how the Atewa area in southeastern Ghana is largely made up of protected forests, but faces threats from illegal logging, gold mining and poaching. He then introduced A Rocha Ghana's efforts in raising community awareness, organizing workshops, research and efforts to gain National Park designation for the area.



Mr. Seth Appiah-Kubi

Ms. Marie-Laure Mpeck Nyemeck, National Coordinator of the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme in Cameroon, spoke next on "Local communities contributing to adaptive management of Bogu landscape". This project is carried out under the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Programme, which is a collaborative activity under IPSI, administered by UNDP. Ms. Mpeck Nyemeck gave an overview of the site and the process of developing a landscape strategy and seven community projects which will each contribute to achieve socio-ecological production landscape resilience, as well as some positive outcomes including improved water systems, literacy and economic empowerment, and biofuels.



Ms. Marie-Laure Mpeck

The third presentation was by Mr. Zeleke Tesfaye Habtemariam, National Coordinator of the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme in Ethiopia, who spoke on another COMDEKS project, "SEPL: the experience of Gilgil Gibe 1 catchment in Ethiopia". The COMDEKS methodology also makes use of the Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS), which were developed as a part of another IPSI collaborative activity, and Mr. Tesfaye explained the use of the Indicators for assessment in developing the landscape strategy. He then discussed some of the challenges, such as short project life cycles, close follow-up for securing engagement of the local farmers and



Mr. Zeleke Tesfaye Habtemariam

long-term commitments, and some of the positive results in terms of food, rural livelihoods and biodiversity and ecosystem services.

The two moderators then led workshop participants in a lively discussion based on the three presentations. Issues raised included the need to include community perspectives in planning and governance processes, with all of the presenters emphasizing that representing the respective communities was a priority in their work, but recognizing that this is a serious issue throughout Africa. Ecological challenges common to Africa were also raised by many, including mining, poaching and cattle and livestock impacts.

Dr. Nyingi and Dr. Ferrari closed the plenary discussion by noting that many of these issues would be examined in greater detail during the working group sessions and the excursion, and that participants should continue to consider these issues particularly in terms of how they could influence policy-making processes such as those of the CBD and the CBD COP's decisions. The Secretariat then took the floor once again to explain the working group sessions that would follow, and the plenary session concluded.



Plenary Discussion Moderators Dr. Wanja Dorothy Nyingi and Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari

Reception

In the evening of 10 August, participants and guests were invited to a reception held at the Alisa Hotel for a chance to meet each other and talk in an informal setting. In addition to the invited speakers and participants in the workshop, the reception was attended by representatives from the Government of Ghana and Mr. Kaoru Yoshimura, the Ambassador of Japan to Ghana, who gave a short address expressing his hopes for both a successful workshop and for continued good relations between the two countries. The reception was welcomed as a relaxing social opportunity in between two intensive working group discussion sessions.

Working Group Sessions

Workshop participants broke up into four working groups for in-depth discussion in the afternoon of 10 August and the morning of 11 August. Given the diversity of interests and geographical areas represented in the African continent, groups were determined by the primary ecosystem of their members' activities – forest, drylands, aquatic and agricultural.

In each group, all participants from the African region were given a chance to give a short presentation on their work in SEPLS in their home country, with discussion following with all group members. The key points were to extract insights into possible answers to the following questions for each project presented:

1. What **benefits** does the SEPLS provide?
2. What **opportunities** have you discovered through working in SEPLS in Africa?
3. What **threats** do SEPLS face in Africa?
4. What **challenges** have you faced when working in SEPLS in Africa?

Insights gained from this discussion were then tabulated according to the positive and negative aspects in regards to the various SEPLS in Africa and the participants' work toward their revitalization and sustainable management. This allowed participants' experiences and ideas about the status of SEPLS in Africa and what should be done for their improvement to be fed into the final plenary for synthesis.

Group 1: Forest

The Forest working group was facilitated by Ms. Florence Daguitan of the Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA) and Mr. Atsuhiko Yoshinaka of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), and featured presentations by participants working mainly in SEPLS with a strong presence of forested areas.



The Forest Working Group

The first presentation in the group was given by Jacqueline Kumadoh and Evelyn Bafloe of A Rocha Ghana, speaking on “Restoration of Community Sacred Forest” near the Muni Pomadze Ramsar site at Winneba near the coast in southern Ghana. The sacred forest provides a number of ecosystem services including bushmeat, cultural heritage, fuel wood and recreation, but is threatened by overuse. A Rocha Ghana’s project aims to restore the area through greater local participation and public awareness through research, outreach and training. Lessons learned include the need to integrate traditional knowledge and authorities with modern approaches and institutions, to engage youth, and to collect reliable baseline data.

Mr. Imran Ahimbisibwe of the Environmental Protection Information Centre (EPIC) in Uganda spoke next on “Natural resources management by Rwoho forest edge community”, where local agricultural communities rely on the forest for food, fuel and other ecosystem services, but overcutting has resulted in landslides, floods, silting, soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, and a decline in productivity in agriculture and wood for various uses. These problems have particularly affected women and girls. EPIC’s project, carried out through an IPSI collaborative activity, the Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) involves community awareness-raising, training and various on-the-ground activities such as creating nurseries to improve the forest and people’s livelihoods.

The next presentation was by Mr. Gideon Galiwango Bukko of CISONET in Uganda, titled “Restoration of Community Deforested Forest to Mitigate the Negative Effects of Climate Change”. Mr. Bukko discussed the increasing environmental degradation in the Mpigi District, with clear-cutting of the local forests contributing to atmospheric carbon and thus climate change. The project involves the creation of community-owned nurseries, land-management agreements with local farmers, promoting use of renewable forms of energy, training and engagement with authorities. These actions are expected to have benefits not only for climate change, but also for sustainable livelihoods for the local community.

Mr. Achille Orphee Lokossou from NGO CeSaReN in Benin spoke on “Restoration and sustainable management of sacred forests of the RAMSAR sites 1017 and 1018 in Benin”, where traditional authorities have long maintained a healthy forest ecosystem, which is now threatened by the weakening power of taboos. The project aims to restore degraded forests, beginning with an assessment of their state and potential. Studies so far have found that the forests have great potential both for biodiversity and human livelihoods, and that traditional and modern approaches can be combined to strengthen the capacity of the local communities for conservation.

Another representative of NGO CeSaReN, Mr. Bossou Bienvenu, followed with a presentation on Valorisation of genetic resources (GR) and associated traditional knowledge (ATK) for the sustainable management of sacred forest (SF) in Benin”. The goal of strengthening conservation and sustainable use of two sacred forests through mechanisms and tools for access and benefit-sharing (ABS) is being pursued through public awareness, inventory of traditional knowledge, development of value chains and strengthened technical and financial capacities in the local community. Plans are proceeding to monitor and continue this approach and to duplicate it in other sacred forests.

Ms. Nora Bowier of the Sustainable Development Institute (SDI) in Liberia came next, providing an overview of her organization and activities related to: an “early warning” system for equitable investment with local communities’ informed consent; land valuation exercises involving focus groups and interactive community discussion; and the use of modern technological applications to address governance challenges. SDI monitoring work is helping to track the negative impacts on the environment resulting from the harmful practices of palm oil plantations and companies. Evidence gathered from the field is translated into reports and used in supporting advocacy in land tenure and calling for changes in the behavior of companies and regulation at the policy level including in importing countries.

The last presentation in the Forest group was by Dr. Weston Fredrick Mwase of Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR) in Malawi, speaking on the “Landscape Strategy for Community Development and Knowledge Management for Tukombo-Kande *Satoyama Initiative in Malawi*”, which is another project under the COMDEKS Programme. This

project found that major threats to the target landscape include deforestation, overfishing and lack of planning, resulting in funding projects with an emphasis on alternative livelihoods, diversification, ecotourism and capacity building.

Overall, the Forest group identified threats to Africa's forest SEPLS including fires and other disasters, overuse, loss of traditional norms and land conversion as well as indirect pressures including weak governance, but found opportunities for raising awareness and enhancing participation and collaboration. Alternatives to firewood, ecotourism and integrated planning were considered important opportunities in many forest areas.

Group 2: Drylands

The Drylands working group was facilitated by Dr. Anil Kumar of the M S Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), Community Agrodiversity Centre and Mr. Nick Remple of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and focused on SEPLS in arid areas and where low rainfall is one of the main issues that stakeholders face.

The first presentation in the Drylands group was from Mr. Josephat Musyima of the Laikipia Wildlife Forum in Kenya, who spoke about “Improving natural resource management and biodiversity conservation in Laikipia County”. This is largely a capacity-building project for of the people of Laikipia to manage their natural resources in three core areas: rangelands management, participatory forest management, and water resources management. This has resulted in improved awareness and abilities of community members, as well as improved resources and expanded livelihoods, although Mr. Musyima pointed out that there is still further need to upscale these efforts for greater capacity-building.

The next presentation was by Dr. Mordecai O. Ogada of Conservation Solutions Afrika in Kenya, on “Conservation for Tourism: A Threat to Community Livelihoods”. Dr. Ogada provided an overview of wildlife-based tourism in East Africa, emphasizing its roots in colonialism and institutionalized racism, and the lasting legacy of these influences to the present day. This includes the erroneous positioning of wildlife tourism as a basis for conservation in Kenya. He then gave suggestions for how the situation can be improved for the benefit of the local communities as well as wildlife conservation, including rethinking norms for infrastructure and relationships between authorities, local communities and the wildlife itself.



The Drylands Working Group

Mr. Rakotobe Tovondriaka from the Tany Meva Foundation in Madagascar spoke next, on “Environmental foundation and community activities: lessons from Tany Meva Foundation, Madagascar”, providing an overview of Madagascar and its conservation situation especially in terms of deforestation, and also of his organization and its activities. The Tany Meva Foundation mobilizes financial resources to fund projects in the country, and has a great deal of experience in targeting effective activities. It is now working to overcome challenges including a lack of capacity in local communities and poor organization.

From one of the cooperating Ghanaian organizations for the workshop, Conservation Alliance, Mr. Vincent Awotwe-Pratt spoke next on “Improving the Agricultural Potential of Smallholder Farmers through the adoption of water conservation technologies in the White Volta Basin of Ghana”. The White Volta Basin is one of the least developed areas, but also contributes a great deal of Ghana’s food production. Conservation Alliance’s project involves the use of demonstration plots and irrigation technologies to monitor and assess their effectiveness and eventually lead to better water storage to allow both wet and dry season farming in the area.

Mr. Godwin Dzekoto from the other cooperating organization, A Rocha Ghana, next talked about “CREMAs for Biodiversity, Livelihoods and Climate Benefits”. CREMA, which stands for “Community Resource Management Area”, is a Ghanaian scheme, which A Rocha Ghana is using focused in eight communities around the Mole Ecological Landscape to empower the communities in wildlife monitoring, support diversification of production and facilitate eligibility for REDD+ financing. This has already resulted in improvements in governance, capacity and diverse livelihoods.

The final presentation in the Drylands group was by Dr. Thandiwe Chikomo of BirdLife International’s West Africa Sub-regional Office in Ghana, speaking on “Protecting dry habitats for migratory birds and improving livelihoods in the Sahel”. The project she described involves partnering with traditional governance bodies to take advantage of their local knowledge and decision-making capacities in providing sustainable and diverse livelihoods for local people as well as conservation of wildlife, in particular migratory birds.

Overall, the Drylands group saw reduced rainfall and climate change as among the major threats facing their areas, as well as land degradation and fragmentation. Governance was a major theme in this group, and proposed solutions focused largely on greater networking and communications, including integration of policies and better enforcement, and skills development for local communities focusing on sustainable agricultural and NRM practices. Traditional knowledge was also a common theme, with many pointing out the effectiveness of traditional methods for surviving in arid areas, and the need for validation of such knowledge and practices.

Group 3: Aquatic

The Aquatic group was facilitated by Prof. Senka Barudanovic of the Faculty of Science at the University of Sarajevo and Dr. Yoji Natori of Conservation International Japan, and focused on SEPLS including significant inland water resources and those in coastal and marine areas.



The Aquatic Working Group

The group started off with a presentation by workshop moderator Dr. Dorothy Wanja Nyingi of the Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team (KENWEB), titled “Strategic planning and management of aquatic ecosystems: Land, Water and Biodiversity”. Dr. Nyingi described various threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Tana River Delta and the Ewaso Ng’iro River system in Kenya. She highlighted various strategies to enhance co-management of resources including organized dialogues, participatory mapping and the development of a comprehensive water conservation strategy to manage water natural resources in the short, medium and long term.

Next came Mr. Josea S. Dossou Bodjrenou of Nature Tropicale NGO in Benin, a member of IUCN, who spoke about “Communication and mechanisms for effective knowledge sharing on SEPLS in Benin”, focusing on a project for integrated management of the West African Manatee in the Oueme Valley. The purpose of the project is not only manatee conservation, but to improve livelihoods for the local community through participatory management. This has involved ecomapping and engagement with local leaders, and also the production of videos and media appearances, and has resulted in preservation of sacred sites, improved mapping data and better community awareness. This project is supported by the Ecosystems Alliance Programme of the Netherlands Committee of IUCN.

The third presentation was by Mr. Alex Damaliphetsa, National Coordinator of the COMDEKS Programme through the UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme in Malawi, and was titled “Supporting Livelihoods: Nature Conservation with a Human Face”, focusing on the “Tukombo-Kande socio-economic production landscape/seascape” in Northern Malawi. This area is

threatened primarily by unsustainable farming practices leading to deforestation and overfishing as well as poor governance and infrastructure. Activities including capacity-building, market linkages and financial empowerment of women and youth have resulted in better land-use, community awareness of sustainable practices and increased access to social services.

The next speaker was Ms. Cecilia Mphatso Chauluka of the Forestry Department in the Ministry of Natural Resources Energy and Environment of Malawi, who spoke on “Promoting catchment management activities in the middle shire using training and extension methods”, involving tree planting, soil and water conservation and gully control to improve livelihoods in the flood-threatened area. The Project for Community Vitalisation and Afforestation in Middle Shire (COVAMS) has involved repeated training sessions with local instructors and resources and has resulted in improvements in hundreds of villages despite challenges in logistics, funding and recognition by stakeholders.

Mr. Patrick Avumegah from Small Actions For Enterprise (SAFE) Ghana spoke next, on the “Keta Lagoon Ramsar site: Building Partnership for livelihoods and environmental enhancement and Multi-stakeholder Partnerships: Strategies to make rice the Voltaian cocoa”. A wide variety of conservation and livelihood-improving activities in mangroves, beekeeping, fisheries and others have led to greater awareness as well as strategic planning for rice production and resource mobilization effects. This sort of project shows the importance of public-private partnerships for effective policy-making.

Dr. Elliot Haruna Alhassan of the University for Development Studies in Tamale, Ghana then gave a presentation on “Socio-economic impacts of the Bui dam on two resettled communities”, providing an interesting example of dam building and its impact on the surrounding communities. Resettlement of these communities led to some infrastructure improvements, but also losses in agricultural and sacred lands as well as community unity. Policy recommendations included greater efforts to monitor and help resettled community members adjust to their new situations.

The final presentation in the Aquatic group was by Ms. Vore Gana Seck of Green Senegal, who spoke about “Adaptation to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas”. Coastal erosion in the country is becoming much worse due to climate change, with impacts on tourism in addition to fishing and agricultural communities. Solutions being implemented by Green Senegal include infrastructure such as dykes and market facilities as well as capacity building, communication and social mobilization such as appearances on the radio and working directly with the communities.

Overall, the Aquatic group was largely focused on threats related to policy, in terms of coherence and implementation, and economics, in terms of resource valuation and subsidies, but saw opportunities for greater coalition building and participation as well as policy development. The need for better data on resources was pointed out by many members, and there were various concrete ideas for policy improvement and capacity building.

Group 4: Agricultural

The Agricultural group was facilitated by Mr. Alejandro Argumendo of the Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (ANDES) and Ms. Yoko Watanabe of the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF SEC), and focused on SEPLS in predominantly agricultural areas.

The group started out with a presentation by Dr. William Olupot from Nature and Livelihoods in Uganda, titled “Nature and Livelihoods’ Current and Planned Activities in Agricultural Landscapes: Parklands, Pasturelands, Paddy Rice Fields, and Coffee Gardens”. Nature and Livelihoods’ approach involves identifying priority SEPLS and the threats facing them, defining and researching relevant actions, and then implementing these actions. This has been done in parklands, pasturelands and rice paddies and will also be conducted in coffee gardens, and eventually lead to policy support and upscaling.

Dr. Yasuyuki Morimoto of Bioversity International’s office in Kenya spoke next, on “Traditional Foodways of Kenya”. Traditional foodways refers to the range of foods and how they are sourced, prepared and consumed by the various members of the community. This perspective involves local community members, especially youth in documentation of all types of production activities in the landscapes, and has proved an effective tool for facilitating local documentation and communication on sustainable use and conservation and improved documentation, contributing eventually to national-level policy.

The next presentation was by Mr. Chemuku Wekesa of the Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), who spoke on "Traditional-knowledge Based Innovations for Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change: The Case of Coastal Kenya". The coastal area is characterized by high poverty levels, and now faces increased degradation, erosion and disasters made worse by climate change. Measures being taken include domestication of wild medicinal and food plants, livelihood and agricultural diversification and increased community networking. These have shown the importance of inclusion of local organizations and local innovations for increased conservation of biodiversity and resilience.

Mr. Habib Gademi of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment of Chad then gave a presentation on an “Activities Program of the National Agency for the Great Green Wall of Chad”. Chad is one of the largest countries involved in the Great Green Wall project, and is taking active steps to further the completion of the band of forests to stretch all the way across Africa. The project is expected to have great benefits, especially for those living closest to it in terms of fuel wood, agricultural production and employment. At this point, a major aspect of the project is to further capacity building for those who will be building and maintaining it.

Another government representative, Mr. Wilson Njing Shey from the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development of Cameroon, talked next about “Implementation of Nagoya Protocol on ABS”, highlighting efforts toward the sustainable

management of biodiversity in the Mount Bamboutos area through the establishment of a public-private partnership and the promotion of equitable distribution of income derived from the *Echinops giganteus* plant. This project has already resulted in capacity-building workshops, improved production practices, and correlated income-generating activities, and is expected to contribute greatly to the economic development of the region.



The Agricultural Working Group

The next presentation was “Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in cocoa production landscapes” by Ms. Ernestina Osei-Peprah from Conservation Alliance in Ghana. Cocoa production in Ghana is a great threat to biodiversity, but also has great potential for biodiversity conservation given good farming, environmental and social practices. Conservation Alliance is engaging in assessment, mobilization, training, monitoring and market linkages with the result of improved production, ecological health and traceability for the areas affected. The project shows the importance of involving all people and elements in the value chain as well as tailoring activities to the local context.

The final presentation in the Agricultural group was by Mr. George Ortsin, National Coordinator of the COMDEKS Programme through the UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme in Ghana, on “Securing biodiversity and ecosystem services of the WETO socio-ecological landscape in the mid-Volta region”. The landscape strategy created for this area involved supporting regeneration and nurseries for local species and sustainable and organic agriculture, aquaculture and apiary projects, resulting in improved land cover, mapping, and community engagement including women. Lessons learned include the need to identify good local partners and adapt tools to the local context and the need for information sharing and good data.

Overall, the Agricultural group found many threats particular to agricultural communities, such as encroachment, climate change, loss of soil fertility and unsustainable farming practices. Capacity development and awareness were considered particularly important in addition to long-term commitments to resource mobilization in agricultural landscapes and seascapes.

Closing Plenary Session

Workshop participants gathered once again in the plenary hall in the afternoon of 11 August to discuss the results of the working group sessions and wrap up the Regional Workshop. The first part of the plenary session was taken up by reports from each working group and a discussion of the results moderated once again by Dr. Nyingi and Dr. Ferrari.

Each group's report was compiled according to the benefits, threats, opportunities and challenges identified during the working group sessions, which were then considered in terms of their contributions to answering the main questions of the workshop, namely: "What are the status of, trends in, and threats facing SEPLS in Africa?"; and "What should be done for the revitalization, conservation, and sustainable management of SEPLS in Africa?".



Working group representatives report back to the plenary

The Forest group found that forests in SEPLS are still rich in biodiversity and have benefits in terms of supplying resources, environmental and ecological services such as erosion control and carbon sequestration, and socio-cultural values, but are threatened by unsustainable exploitation, land conversion, indirect pressures including weak governance, harmful incidents like unwanted fires, and the loss of traditional norms and taboos. Opportunities involved higher awareness, participation and capacity as well as concrete actions including governance strategies encouraging alternatives, ownership options, rules and institutions, land strategy and planning and policy integration. Challenges identified were limited understanding of threats, livelihood options and access to finances, and governance issues including conflicts of interest between biodiversity and economic interests, and recognition of ownership and intellectual property rights.

The Drylands group found benefits in their SEPLS in terms of wildlife habitat, community cohesion and food security, with opportunities for effective resource use, livelihoods, empowerment and innovation. On the other hand, they saw environmental threats such as degradation, fragmentation and climate change affecting rainfall, and socio-economic threats in increasing

population, resource conflicts, loss of traditional knowledge, abuse of power by leaders and low community involvement. To overcome challenges, they recommended integrating policies and enforcement, better communications, network building and finding synergies between traditional and modern practices.

The Aquatic group found benefits for livelihoods, conservation, disaster control, infrastructure and electricity production, with opportunities for community empowerment, technologies and planning, but also threats such as erosion, loss of biodiversity and water flow and land-use changes. Challenges included loss of sacred sites, energy instability, limits to resources, and conflicts and loss of community cohesion. There were many recommendations, including better engagement in economic and other policy-making for better policy coherence, capacity building and research to produce better data, adoption of bottom-up approaches, mapping and documentation, education in simple language, transparency in governance and effective use of the media.

The Agricultural group found benefits and opportunities for agricultural areas in terms of resilience, water and food provisioning, equitable sharing and networking, but also threats such as encroachment of growing populations, modern agricultural methods leading to loss of biodiversity and traditional knowledge, and various types of overexploitation. Challenges include poor documentation and valuation of resources, weak policy instruments, land tenure issues and difficulty in harmonizing diverse interests. Recommendations were proposed including awareness-raising and documentation, multi-sectoral policy influence at the regional level, local capacity building and taking a long-term view for making long-term commitments.

Once the four groups had all given their reports, the two moderators took a few minutes to compile their results. In the meantime, two representatives for IPSI collaborative activities took the floor to make announcements about their projects. First, Ms. Yoko Watanabe from the GEF Secretariat gave a brief introduction to GEF's activities, and then announced the creation of a new project called the "GEF-Satoyama Project", which will be administered by Conservation International Japan to fund promising SEPLS projects in priority ecosystems.



Ms. Yoko Watanabe introduces the "GEF-Satoyama Project"

Then, Mr. Yasuo Takahashi from the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) spoke briefly about the Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) funding project, which was in the process of accepting applications for its third round of funding at the time of the workshop.

Dr. Nyingi and Dr. Ferrari returned to the stage to lead the plenary discussion, first presenting the results of their quick statistical tabulation of issues raised by the working groups. Their findings showed the most widely recognized benefits, opportunities, threats and challenges for SEPLS in Africa seen in the working groups, summarized here (see the Annex for further details):

- Benefits: ecosystem services, ecosystem functions, socio-cultural values, improved livelihoods and food security
- Opportunities: participation and collaboration, livelihood alternatives and incentives, innovation and technologies
- Threats: overexploitation, land conversion and degradation, harmful incidents, loss of traditional knowledge and user rights
- Challenges: limited capacity, governance problems, inadequate documentation, lack of financial resources, emigration and resettlement



Mr. Yasuo Takahashi introduces products resulting from SDM projects



Dr. Wanja Dorothy Nyingi

Among the most popular suggested actions based on the elements above that came from the working groups were that those working in SEPLS in Africa should be more engaged in national and international policy processes, communicate best practices and lessons learned, incorporate conservation issues into school curricula, carry out evidence-based assessments, and work toward better resource mobilization and allocation.

Comments from the floor during the plenary discussion focused heavily on policy processes, with participants suggesting that policies must be integrated and streamlined

both throughout different governing bodies and in terms of various stakeholders and production activities, that implementation is of primary importance, and that all stakeholders must be involved in policy-making. It was again suggested that a regional forum could be an outcome of this workshop, which would allow governments in the African region to hear the voices of stakeholder communities more effectively.

The moderators provided a roundup of the plenary discussion, with Dr. Ferrari first thanking the organizers as he had worked with indigenous peoples around the world but never in Africa, making this an excellent chance to find the unique issues to the region and also those shared with the rest of the world. He highlighted both the increasing threats brought up by participants in terms of overexploitation and illegal and unsustainable use, but also that the main opportunities lie in the hands of the people, especially the indigenous peoples and local communities who are often the stewards of sustainable land-use practices. He also expressed his hope that IPSI will continue to bridge gaps between the various stakeholders, and between humans and their environment.

Participants were invited to engage in discussions on the way forward for the African region after the workshop. Dr. Nyingi addressed some of the potential future actions mentioned, particularly in the area of policy, where the need to engage the local community was the most common theme, along with the integration of policies in different sectors. Participants emphasized the need for prioritization of concrete actions that can form collaborative projects among IPSI members in the region. They also called for the establishment of an Africa Forum for IPSI for further elaboration and discussion on priority issues to promote understanding of SEPLS in the region, including policy, financing and communication.

Feedback comments from the expert VIPs at the workshop came next. Prof. Takeuchi provided his comments first, pointing out that 2015 is a very important year for the global community, with the adoption of the new Sustainable Development Goals scheduled for the next month, and stating his hopes that IPSI would continue to contribute to sustainable use of biodiversity. He also pointed out the importance of the ecosystem approach and the integration of traditional and modern knowledge as seen in the presentations and discussion at the workshop, and expressed his pleasure that drylands had been included as one of the key ecosystems, as he has worked on drylands but often found that they are ignored relative to other ecosystems.



Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari



Feedback from the panel of experts

Dr. Abrahamse gave her comments next, beginning by offering to publish the proceedings of the workshop in the African Biodiversity and Conservation Journal, published by her colleagues. She stressed the potential of Africa's intellectual capital, but pointed out the need for more data collection, as it is impossible to manage what cannot be measured. She also emphasized the use of markets and ways to upscale what have been found to be effective measures already in place, particularly piloting and publicizing.

The workshop's Chair, Prof. Oteng-Yeboah then took the floor himself for a wrap-up of the whole workshop. He pointed out the parallels between work being done under IPSI and that of international processes like the CBD, and expressed his hope that lessons learned from the workshop would be brought into, for example, national action plans on biodiversity, and also influence international bodies like IPBES. He then thanked all of the speakers, participants and organizers for contributing to a successful workshop and encouraged everyone to continue thinking toward the future.

Closing remarks came from Prof. Kazuaki Hoshino of the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS), who spoke about his experience watching the Satoyama Initiative and IPSI grow from the beginning, and Africa's key contribution in realizing that the principles of the Satoyama Initiative were not limited to Japan but rather were shared in

landscapes around the world. He also expressed his optimism that the workshop would lead to solutions and further collaboration in the future and thanked all of the cooperating partners on behalf of the organizers.

The workshop then ended with the IPSI Secretariat providing a brief explanation of the excursion planned for the following day.



The closing plenary of the Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Africa 2015

Excursion

On 12 August, participants in the Regional Workshop went on an excursion to the Atewa Range in order to see first-hand some of the landscapes of Ghana and the issues that they are facing. The excursion was organized by cooperating organization A Rocha Ghana, and members of A Rocha Ghana's staff kindly served as tour guides for the other participants, highlighting important features of the landscape and some of the work being done towards conservation and sustainable development in the country.

The Atewa Range is in southeastern Ghana, about two and a half hours by automobile to the northwest of Accra. The area is rich in rainforest that has been used by local communities for food, fuel and water provisioning services, but is increasingly threatened by overexploitation, poaching and especially mining, as the range is also rich in gold and bauxite. A Rocha Ghana has been actively working to preserve the area, and is now engaged in efforts to have it defined as a new National Park.

On the way to the excursion site, participants were able to see much of the changing landscape of Ghana, from the urban center of Accra to the outskirts and finally the rural countryside. A Rocha Ghana staff members provided a running commentary on the various facilities, protected areas, watersheds and other features as well as explanations of transportation, governance and historical considerations affecting the country as a whole.



A Rocha Ghana staff give workshop participants an introduction to the Atewa Range

The first stop in the Atewa Range was at A Rocha Ghana's new field headquarters, where participants were given a presentation on the ecology, background, issues and current status of the area and efforts being undertaken to conserve it. The area is home to a number of unique and unusual species as well as natural features making it potentially attractive to visitors as a National Park. After a break for lunch, participants had the chance to visit three different aspects of the local area that make it promising in this respect.

Perhaps most relevant to its potential as a National Park site is the Atewa Range's natural beauty. To highlight features that would potentially attract visitors, workshop participants were given the chance to walk a few kilometers along a cleared hiking trail to a waterfall. Along the way they were able to see much of the area's wild flora and fauna, and the rich water resources served to highlight the range's role as a natural water tower providing clean water to downstream areas including Accra.



Workshop participants are shown some of the local resources in a cocoa-growing area



Participants at a mining site in the Atewa Range

Human activities are equally important to the area and its status as its natural assets, and participants were also able to visit a legally-registered mining site, where forested areas are being cleared away so that the gold-bearing earth can be processed. There are both legal and illegal mining sites nearby, and also issues relating to what techniques can and cannot be used even at legal sites, so the participants were given a good idea of some of

the complex issues of governance and policy implementation as they apply in Ghana.

Some participants were also able to see some of the nearby community, including production activities such as a mushroom-producing plant that is providing income-generating opportunities to some community members. Participants also saw a little of the local schools, water wells and other facilities of a rural Ghanaian town and had a chance to meet some of the local people.

After these visits, the workshop participants once again were driven back to the Alisa Hotel in Accra, and the workshop came to its final conclusion, as many went on to further discuss the many issues raised and planned outcomes of the workshop.



Workshop participants enjoying the excursion to the Atewa Range

Annex 1: Programme of the Regional Workshop



Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Africa 2015

“Securing Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for Sustainable Development in Africa: Status, Trends and Future of Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes”

Dates:	10-12 August 2015
Venue:	Alisa Hotel North Ridge, Accra, Republic of Ghana
Co-organizers:	IPSI Secretariat, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) Government of the Republic of Ghana: Forestry Commission of Ghana Ghana National Biodiversity Committee Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation of Ghana (MESTI)
Cooperating organizations:	A Rocha Ghana Conservation Alliance
Language:	English

Background and purpose:

As negotiations for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are completed this year, and the world turns toward implementation, it is clear that conventional approaches to nature conservation and human livelihoods will not be sufficient to achieve the Goals. However, it still remains to be seen what kinds of innovative approaches will be put in place for their achievement. One promising area is socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS), where biodiversity and human production activities coexist in a harmonious mosaic of land-uses and habitats.

The Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Africa aims to contribute to sustainable development in the region by strengthening the knowledge base related to SEPLS in the African region, as well as to share the concept of the Satoyama Initiative more widely. It is expected that this will help to create shared understanding of issues related to SEPLS and promote more effective communication among participating organizations, and to identify effective ways for the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) to contribute and develop its network in Africa.

The workshop will focus on participants' experiences, bringing together knowledge and good practices through presentations and dialogue in order to contribute to international policy-making and scientific processes such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

Main questions to be addressed in the Workshop:

- 1. What are the status of, trends in, and threats facing SEPLS in Africa?**
- 2. What should be done for the revitalization, conservation, and sustainable management of SEPLS in Africa?**

Workshop procedure:

The workshop will consist of the following sessions:

Plenary Day 1:

Keynote speeches and panel discussion will provide background information and insight into the concept of SEPLS and how it may be applicable in Africa.

Working Groups:

The afternoon session on 10 August and the morning session on 11 August will be devoted to working-group discussions. Four working groups will be formed according to the primary ecosystems in which participants' activities are carried out (forest, dry-land, aquatic, and agricultural) within the broader mosaic of the landscape and/or seascape. Working groups' discussions will generally include: 1) presentations of their activities by each group member working in Africa; 2) discussion of these activities in terms of the status, trends and threats facing SEPLS in Africa by seeking answers to the following questions:

- What benefits can SEPLS provide in Africa?
- What threats do SEPLS face in Africa?
- What challenges have you faced when working in SEPLS in Africa
- What opportunities have you discovered through working in SEPLS in Africa?

This will be followed by discussion to address what should be done for the revitalization, conservation, and sustainable management of SEPLS in Africa.

Plenary Day 2:

Working groups will present their conclusions, followed by plenary discussion generally aimed at addressing the "Main questions to be addressed in the Workshop" (see previous page).

Expected Outputs:

Workshop Report

Summaries of presentations and discussion from the plenary and working-group session will be compiled into a report for dissemination on the IPSI website and other platforms.

Publication: "Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS) in Africa" (*working title*)

It is expected that further data collection and analysis will be conducted to produce a publication building on the results of the workshop. "Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS) in Africa" would serve to showcase issues and practices in the region in order to attract the attention of both a wider audience and policy-makers at national, regional and global levels.

Chair:	Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah	(Ghana National Biodiversity Committee)
Moderators:	Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari Dr. Wanja Dorothy Nyngi	(Forest Peoples Programme) (Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team)

Group Discussion Facilitators:

Group 1:	Ms. Florence Daguitan Mr. Atsuhiko Yoshinaka	(TEBTEBBA) (CBD Secretariat)
Group 2:	Dr. Anil Kumar Mr. Nicholas Remple	(MS Swaminathan Research Foundation) (UNDP)
Group 3:	Dr. Senka Barudanovic Dr. Yoji Natori	(University of Sarajevo) (Conservation International)
Group 4:	Mr. Alejandro Argumedo Ms. Yoko Watanabe	(ANDES) (GEF Secretariat)

Programme

DAY 1: Monday, 10 August

MC: Mr. William Dunbar (UNU-IAS)

08:30-09:00	Registration				
Opening Ceremony – Chair: Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah		Venue: Ridge Arena in Pegasus Wing			
9:00-9:10	Opening Remarks	Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi (United Nations University)			
9:10-9:20	Address from Chair	Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Ghana National Biodiversity Committee)			
9:20-9:30	Address by Forestry Commission of Ghana	Forestry Commission of Ghana			
9:30-9:40	Address by Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation of Ghana (MESTI)	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation of Ghana (MESTI)			
	Group Photo				
Plenary Session Day1		Venue: Ridge Arena in Pegasus Wing			
10:00-10:15	Keynote speech 1	Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi (United Nations University) “The Satoyama Initiative and societies in harmony with nature: resilient socio-ecological production landscapes for Africa”			
10:15-10:20	Q&A				
10:20-10:35	Keynote speech 2	Dr. Tanya Abrahamse (South African Biodiversity Institute, SAMBI) “Introduction of Activities of South African Biodiversity Institute, SAMBI”			
10:35-10:40	Q&A				
10:40-10:55	Keynote speech 3	Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Ghana National Biodiversity Committee) “How are we doing with our Ghanaian land and water scapes?”			
10:55-11:00	Q&A				
11:00-11:10	Introduction of the Regional Workshop	Mr. William Dunbar (IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS)			
11:10-12:15	Panel Discussion	<Moderators> Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari (Forest Peoples Programme) Dr. Wanja Dorothy Nyngi (Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team)			
	Panel Presentation 1 11:15-11:25	Mr. Seth Appiah-Kubi (A Rocha Ghana) “Atewa Critical Conservation Action Programme”			
	Panel Presentation 2 11:25-11:35	Ms. Marie-Laure Mpeck (UNDP in Cameroon) “Local communities contributing to adaptive management of Bogo landscape”			
	Panel Presentation 3 11:35-11:45	Mr. Zeleke Tesfaye Habtemariam (UNDP in Ethiopia) “SEPL: the experience of Gilgil Gibe 1 catchment in Ethiopia”			
	Panel Discussion 11:45-12:15				
12:15-12:30	Explanation of Working Group sessions	Mr. William Dunbar (IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS)			
12:30-14:00	Lunch				
Working Group Session					
14:00-17:00	Session 1	Forest @ Ridge Arena in Pegasus Wing	Drylands @ Prins Hall in Pegasus Wing	Aquatic @ Volta in Heritage	Agriculture @ Affram in Heritage
Reception					@ Asante Hall
18:00	Reception				

DAY 2: Tuesday, 11 August

Working Group Session					
9:00-12:00	Session 2	Forest @ Ridge Arena in Pegasus Wing	Drylands @ Prins Hall in Pegasus Wing	Aquatic @ Volta in Heritage	Agriculture @ Affram in Heritage
12:00-13:30	Lunch				
Plenary Session Day 2 – Moderators: Dr. Dorothy Wanja Nyingi Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari			Venue: Ridge Arena in Pegasus Wing		
13:30-14:30	Report back from groups	Report from working group (10 minutes / working group) Q&A (5 minutes / working group)			
14:30-15:30	Plenary Discussion	Q 1. What are the status of, trends in, and threats facing SEPLS in Africa? Q 2. What should be done for the revitalization, conservation, and sustainable management of SEPLS in Africa?			
15:30-16:00	Break				
Closing Session – Chair: Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah			Venue: Ridge Arena in Pegasus Wing		
16:00-16:20	Plenary Discussion Roundup	Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari (Forest Peoples Programme) Dr. Wanja Dorothy Nyingi (Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team)			
16:20-16:30	Feedback Comments	Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi (United Nations University) Dr. Tanya Abrahamse (South African Biodiversity Institute)			
16:30-16:45	Wrap-up and Next Steps	Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Ghana National Biodiversity Committee)			
16:45-16:50	Closing Remarks	Prof. Kazuaki Hoshino (United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability)			
16:50-17:00	Explanation of Excursion	IPSI Secretariat			

DAY 3: Wednesday, 12 August

06:30	Breakfast	
07:30	Registration	
08:00	Departure from Alisa Hotel	
11:00	Arrival at A Rocha Ghana Kibi Office	
12:00	Departure from A Rocha Ghana Kibi Office	
12:30	Lunch at Linda Dor Restaurant: Buffet style	
13:30	Departure from Linda Dor Restaurant	
14:00	Beginning of the Site-visit	
16:00	Depart from Atewa Community	
18:30	Arrival at Alisa Hotel	

Annex 2: List of Participants

- Dr. Tanya Abrahamse, South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), South Africa
- Mr. Imran Ahimbisibwe, Environmental Protection Information Centre (EPIC), Uganda
- Dr. Elliot Haruna Alhassan, Faculty of Renewable Natural Resources, University of Development Studies (UDS), Ghana
- Mr. Yohsuke Amano, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- Mr. Seth Appiah-Kubi, A Rocha Ghana, Ghana
- Mr. Alejandro Argumedo, Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (ANDES), Peru
- Mr. Dominic Opoku-Mensah Asante, University of Ghana, Ghana
- Mr. Patrick Kofi Avumegah, Small Actions For Enterprise (SAFE), Ghana
- Ms. Evelyn Bafloe, A Rocha Ghana, Ghana
- Prof. Senka Barudanovic, Faculty of Science, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Dr. Yaw Agyeman Boafo, The University of Tokyo, Japan
- Mr. Josea Sagbo Dossou Bodjrenou, Nature Tropicale, Benin
- Mr. Mensah Bossou, NGO CeSaReN, Benin
- Mr. Boubacar Boureima, National Environmental Council for a Sustainable Development Executive Secretariat (SE/CNEDD), Niger
- Dr. Nora Garmai Bowier, Sustainable Development Institute (SDI), Liberia
- Mr. Gideon Bukko, Civil Society Organizations' Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Environment in East Africa (CISONET), Uganda
- Mrs. Cecilia Mphatso Chauluka, Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Environment, Department of Forestry, Malawi
- Dr. Thandiwe Chikomo, BirdLife International, Ghana
- Ms. Florence Daguitan, Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA), Philippines
- Mr. William Dunbar, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- Mr. Godwin Dzokoto, A Rocha Ghana, Ghana
- Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari, Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), United Kingdom
- Mr. Gademi Habib, Ministry of Agricultural and Environment, Chad
- Mr. Zeleke Tesfaye Habtemariam, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - COMDEKS Programme, Ethiopia
- Hon. Dr. Bernice Heloo, Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI), Ghana
- Prof. Kazuaki Hoshino, UNU-IAS
- Dr. Kaoru Ichikawa, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- Mr. Conrad K-Mensah, University of Ghana, Ghana
- Dr. David Kpelle, Forestry Commission of Ghana, Ghana
- Ms. Jacqueline Kumadoh, A Rocha Ghana, Ghana
- Dr. Anil Kumar, M S Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), Community Agrobiodiversity Centre, India
- Mr. Achille Lokossou, NGO CeSaReN, Benin
- Ms. Caecilia Manago, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- Mr. Alex Melekias Damaliphetsa, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - COMDEKS Programme, Malawi
- Ms. Marie-Laure Mpeck, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - COMDEKS Programme, Cameroon

- Mr. Josephat Musili Musyima, Laikipia Wildlife Forum, Kenya
- Dr. Weston Mwase, Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR), Malawi
- Ms. Fumiko Nakao, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
- Dr. Yoji Natori, Conservation International Japan, Japan
- Dr. Dorothy Wanja Nyingi, Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Group (KENWEB), Kenya
- Mr. Godwin Odikro, University of Ghana, Ghana
- Dr. Mordecai Ogada, Conservation Solutions Afrika (CSA), Kenya
- Dr. William Olupot, Nature and Livelihoods, Uganda
- Mr. George Ortsin, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - COMDEKS Programme, Ghana
- Mrs. Ernestina Osei-Peprah, Conservation Alliance, Ghana
- Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah, Ghana National Biodiversity Committee, Ghana
- Mr. Vincent Awotwe Pratt, Conservation Alliance, Ghana
- Mr. Andriamanganiaina Rakotobe, Tany Meva Foundation, Madagascar
- Mr. Nicholas Remple, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Ms. Vore Gana Seck, Green Senegal, Senegal
- Mr. Kazuhiko Seriu, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- Mr. Wilson Njing Shei, Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection, Cameroon, Cameroon
- Ms. Akiko Tabata, Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ), Japan
- Ms. Ayumi Takahashi, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- Mr. Yasuo Takahashi, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan
- Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi, United Nations University
- Ms. Yoko Watanabe, Global Environment Facility Secretariat (GEF SEC)
- Mr. Chemuku Wekesa, Kenya Forestry Research Institute, Kenya
- Dr. Yasuyuki Morimoto, Bioversity International, Kenya
- Mr. Atsuhiko Yoshinaka, The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)

Annex 3: Discussion outputs from Working Group sessions

A) Group 1: Forest

Benefits

- from forest ecosystems to local communities

- **Resource supply:** Fuelwood, wild/cultivated food products, bushmeat, timber or other wood products, traditional medicine, repository of genetic resources
- **Environmental/ecological services:** Soil erosion control, better micro-climate for agricultural production, water source, carbon sequestration
- **Socio-cultural values:** Ground for bushbuck hunting ceremony, religious site (e.g. sacred grove), other social or religious functions

→A mix of multiple benefits from one forest landscape, even if small (e.g. a sacred grove), are recognised

Threats

- to the integrity of forest ecosystems

- **Unsustainable resource exploitation:** e.g. hunting, over extraction of timber, illegal logging, firewood for household use, brick production and fish smoking
- **Land conversion:** e.g. to monoculture tree plantations, oil palm plantation expansion by foreign giants, farmland expansion and settlements by immigrants, shifting cultivation
- **Indirect pressures:** e.g. increasing demands for land and forest products driven by rapid economic growth, immigration, weak local governance
- **Harmful incidents:** e.g. bush fires, soil erosion
- **Loss of traditional norms and taboos** that have been inhibiting local people from unsustainable land use or resource exploitation

Opportunities

- to enhance or secure benefits (actions)

- **Raise awareness** of communities on the benefits from, threats to, and actions needed for securing forest ecosystems, early warning on approaching land investment interests
- **Enhance participation and collaboration:** community participation and collaboration between various stakeholders including communities, traditional authorities, national/local governments and CBOs
- **Build capacity** of communities, e.g. on reforestation
- **Take concrete actions:** e.g. tree nursery development for reforestation, Vetiver hedge rows for soil protection
- **Introduce alternatives and incentives:** e.g. fire briquettes from agricultural wastes, propagation of CITES-listed species, ecotourism, developing medicinal products, strengthening value chain for better marketing, use of micro-finance

Opportunities

- to enhance or secure benefits (policies)

- **Consider various ownership options** based on historical deprivation of lands: e.g. full community ownership, co-ownership and full governmental ownership,
- **Develop locally appropriate rules and institutions:** e.g. by-laws based on local community needs, community-elected environment committees
- **Make strategies and plans:** e.g. development of a strategy and plans for conserving sacred forests with communal authorities, landscape strategy and plans to enhance resilience,
- **Vertical policy integration:** e.g. recognition of community by-laws under a district policy, community-level implementation of the Nagoya Protocol for ensuring access and benefit sharing (ABS) relating to medicinal products, (proposed) regional policy for the implementation of ABS in Africa

Opportunities

- to enhance or secure benefits (policies –ctd.)

- **Implement safeguard policy** for land concession: with particular focus on free and prior informed consent (FPIC)
- **Strengthen international trade regulations:** e.g. for Europe's import of crude palm oil from Liberia

Opportunities

- to enhance or secure benefits (knowledge)

- **Use traditional knowledge and practices wisely:** e.g. for developing medicinal products, sustainably using medicinal ingredients and other genetic resources from sacred forests
- **Consider pros. and cons. of traditional knowledge and practices** for sustainable natural resource management –customary practices can be beneficial or harmful for forest ecosystems
- **Verify from scientific approaches:** e.g. taking baseline data before project interventions, carrying out fauna and flora surveys, use of Indicators of Resilience of SEPLS,

Challenges

Capacity of local communities

- **Limited understanding of local people:** e.g. on the values, threats and management of natural resources
- **Difficulties in identifying and addressing underlying causes**
- **Limited livelihood options** for local communities
- **Limited access to finance:** e.g. micro-finance to support entrepreneurship
- **Limited skills in value-added production and marketing**

Challenges

Governance

- **Conflict of interests** between different stakeholders: e.g. overriding national interests for giving concession for mining or farm plantation development, power imbalance in community consultations for land concession
- **Proper recognition of land ownership:** including formal recognition of customary use rights

Knowledge

- **Low perception of multiple and long-term benefits** from forest biodiversity and ecosystems versus short-term economic interests
- **Protection of intellectual property rights** on genetic resources

Actions to be taken

Policy

- Promote community participation in decision making processes, taking particularly into account the involvement of traditional authorities and rights of women
- Build capacity of local governance on the use of land and natural resources
- Advocate for incorporating community interests in upstream policies
- Stronger regulations and enforcement against external interest –e.g. monoculture tree plantations and land acquisition for oil palm plantation
- Strengthen/secure ownership of communities over land and land-based resources under land tenure policies
- Take advantage of international conventions, e.g. Nagoya Protocol
- Better recognise multiple and long-term benefits from forests in policy making
- Allocate appropriate budget

Practices and tools

- Introduce sustainable production systems, e.g. agroforestry at household levels
- Diversify livelihood options, e.g. propagation of CITES to complement local livelihoods, promotion of entrepreneurships and income generation activities, promotion of value addition
- Sustain traditional values of sacred forests
- Promote innovative socio-cultural norms and practices that enhance sustainable resource management
- Introduce alternative energy sources, e.g. charcoal briquette and LPG
- Promote public-private partnership in ecotourism
- Promote community seed/gene banks for farmer preferred germplasm

Communications/knowledge

- Empower NGOs tackling and enhancement of SEPLS functions
- Support scientific data collection, e.g. to enhance community understanding of the importance and threats to SEPLS sustainability – e.g. economic valuation of ecosystem goods and services, dynamics of natural resources, local species inventory
- Enhance awareness on the importance of forests to indigenous peoples
- Document and inherit indigenous knowledge to younger generations associated with plants and genetic resources
- Incorporate technology and knowledge transfer in conservation initiatives
- Share best practices with communities about best practices
- Continuous awareness creation and training to farmers on their rights and responsibilities and sustainable natural resource management

B) Group 2: Dryland

Q1: What are the status of, trends in, and threats facing SEPLS in Africa?

Benefits

- **Provides habitat for wildlife and conserve rich and unique biodiversity** (landscape diversity & multi-functionality; sustainability of climatic conditions; air quality)
 - local knowledge and community participation; avoid fragmentation; site specific/tailor-made action; baseline/scientific data; accessibility of data; indicators for measurement (both ecological and social)
- **Enhances community bonding** (traditional knowledge; safety; cultural heritage; languages; sense of ownership; social & cultural benefits):
 - community participation in decision-making; community ownership feeling; traditional/customary knowledge/laws
- **Livelihood and food security** (income generation activities; employment; access to resources; poverty reduction)
 - improve the value chain, certification for the green market models

Opportunity

- **Effective use of resources:**
 - resource financing (leverage), large pool of human resources, low labour/managing /implementation cost
 - mutual learning
- **Livelihood:** income opportunity (e.g., tourism, green market models), employment opportunity, agricultural intensification, upscale production level of farming and NTFPs
- **Governance:** collective governance, community/all stakeholder (incl. resource users) participation (e.g., communities and private sectors cooperation)
- **Empowerment:** communities to make own decision, identify and define solution and trade-offs, to plan to manage adaptive and collectively
- **Benchmarking of successful initiatives**
- **Innovation and technologies:** try innovative new technologies, modernization, use of adapted and improved seeds and livestock.
- **Policy support:** good will from government to support SEPLS, government policies

Threats

- **Environmental issues**
 - **Increasing land degradation**
 - climate smart agriculture; sustainable land uses (sustainable grazing, pastoral management); re-forestation
 - **Land fragmentation:**
 - appropriate policies and planning; educational awareness; alternative livelihoods; land tenure
 - **Water scarcity, less rainfalls:**
 - adopt the best water management practices and technologies; groundwater protection and recharging; repair of riparian areas; landscape approach in water management
 - **Over exploitation, illegal logging of "Rosewood", mining** (small scale, uncontrolled):
 - law enforcement; alternative livelihoods; legal literacy; building community ownership of forests and respect for traditional knowledge
 - **Influx of nomadic herdsmen (fire arms):**
 - democratic decision-making institution; reduce political interference
 - **Climate change:**
 - community-based adaptation

Threats

- **Social aspects**
 - Increasing global population, migration
 - Competing developmental demands
 - Conflict between stakeholders (over resources, etc.)
 - Changing lifestyle
 - High unemployment rates
- **Capacity**
 - Loss of traditional and ecological knowledge
 - Low skills and technological knowledge within local community
- **Governance**
 - Dominance in landscape governance
 - Abuse of powers by chiefs/political heads
 - Loss of resource user rights (incl. Loss of physical access to the resources)
 - Low involvement of local communities in design, formulation and implementation
 - Disconnect between macro scale and micro scale perspectives
- **Economical**
 - Food security
 - Loss of livelihoods

Challenges

- **Policy and governance**
 - Private sector involvement
 - Local community mobilization (need both intrinsic and extrinsic motivation)
 - Competing priorities
 - Different stakeholder involvement
 - Diverse interest of stakeholders
 - Weak policy
- **Capacity building:**
 - Long term community leadership in participation,
 - Low level of awareness of the benefits of SEPLS
 - Lack of knowledge and education; high illiteracy level
 - empowerment of women
 - Apply new technology
- **Traditional knowledge and culture**
 - lack of non-traditional skills
 - Difficulty in assessing non-monetary resource values
 - Link cultural traditions and practices with modern knowledge and technology

Challenges

- **Financial, economic issues:**
 - Scarce resources
 - Upscaling, prioritization of resources
 - Long term financing mechanism
 - Income, food, nutrients security
- **Social issues**
 - outmigration
 - Increased population
 - Increasing agricultural demands
 - Endemic Poverty condition
 - Over-dependence on natural resources for fuel, energy, livelihood , water
- **Environment issues**
 - Frequent drought

Q2: what should be done for the revitalization, conservation, and sustainable management of SEPLS in Africa?

- Policy
- Communication
- Practice and tools, Capacities

Policy

- Integrated policies (agriculture, wildlife, mining, etc.)
- Link policy and implementation and strengthen policy implementation
- Mainstreaming national policies (biodiversity, gender) into the local governments
- Strict law enforcement
- Community participation in policy making with appropriate monitoring process

Communications

- Utilise the information technologies
- Package the messages for different audiences
- Peer-to-peer exchanges (intra-Africa)
- Use tourism

Practice, tools and Capacities

- Better communicators
- More engagement of youth
- ICT tools and social media
- Integrating environment into school curriculum
- Capacity development of different stakeholders
- Baseline Assessment and M&E systems
- Peer-to-peer interactions for network building
- Synergies between traditional and modern practices and knowledge

C) Group 3: Aquatic

Challenges

Policy	Communication	Practice/tools	Capacity building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of transparency in policy and funding processes • Improve government listening to what the community needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate media on issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence-based studies on challenges • Identify more SEPLS that need immediate attention • Create education centres on environment • Empowerment of implementation of law on biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity to negotiate • Capacity to listen to what the community needs • Improve access to resources (resource mobilization) • Education on what resources are available and how they are allocated • Create journalists who are specialists

Threats

Policy	Communication	Practice/tools	Capacity building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor implementation of existing policies • Increase policy coherence • Access to land / land tenure • Let community set sanctions and fines for destructive practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple language to help local stakeholders understand scientific issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorrect valuation of resources • Subsidies (or payment for ecosystem services) to promote SEPLS management 	

Opportunities

Policy	Communication	Practice/tools	Capacity building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policy for conservation of different values of SEPLS • Adopt bottom-up approach in policy planning • Identify political support • Advocate for policies that encourage conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of simple technologies • Use success stories in Africa to spread the Satoyama Initiative, upscale projects, and influence policy • Documentation of success stories and lessons learned in SEPLS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-mapping and use of IT • Valuation of resources • Create opportunities for livelihood diversity • include broader stakeholder participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coalition building to influence better policymaking at national, regional and international levels • Long-term solution is education and promotion of SEPLS

Benefits

Policy	Communication	Practice/ Tools	Capacity building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement in national and international policy processes • Empower community in enforcement of policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform, educate, build capacity • Engagement of media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of best practices 	

	Policy	Communication	Practice/tools	Capacity building
Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved livelihood Conservation of ecosystems/biodiversity Disaster control Improved infrastructure Electricity production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement in national and international policy processes Empower community in enforcement of policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform, educate, build capacity Engagement of media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory of best practices 	
Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community empowerment Technologies Strategic planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policy for conservation of different values of SEPLS Adopt bottom-up approach in policy planning Identify political support Advocate for policies that encourage conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of simple technologies Use success stories in Africa to spread the Satoyama Initiative, upscale projects, and influence policy Documentation of success stories and lessons learned in SEPLS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eco-mapping and use of IT Valuation of resources Create opportunities for livelihood diversity including broader stakeholder participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coalition building to influence better policymaking at national, regional and international levels Long-term solution is education and promotion of SEPLS
Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erosion Biodiversity loss Water flow loss Land-use change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor implementation of existing policies Increase policy coherence Access to land / land tenure Let community set sanctions and fines for destructive practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple language in communication to help local stakeholders understand scientific issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorrect valuation of resources Subsidies (or payment for ecosystem services) to promote SEPLS management 	
Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of sacred sites Energy instability/limits Reduced food production Funding/resource limits Resettlement conflicts Loss of community cohesion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of transparency in policy and funding processes Improve government listening to what the community needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate media on issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence-based studies on challenges Identify more SEPLS that need immediate attention Create education centres on environment Empowerment of implementation of law on biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity to negotiate Capacity to listen to what the community needs Improve access to resources (resource mobilization) Education on what resources are available and how they are allocated Create journalists who are specialists

D) Group 4: Agricultural

Benefits and Opportunities

- Climate change resilience/ adaptation
- Soil conservation/ restoration
- Agro-biodiversity/ Foodways
- Water supply
- Cultural values/ building on traditional knowledge/ recreation/ aesthetics -> ecotourism
- Emergences of new ideas that result in innovative practices
- Pasture management
- Fisheries
- Equitable sharing of benefits and incomes
- Pest control
- Sustainable use of biodiversity
- Network, partnership, and multi-stakeholder engagement
- Promoting organic agriculture
- Increased productivity in agriculture

- Threats

- Difficulty in domestication of plant.
 - Encroachment due to rapid population growth
 - Climate change, related disasters i.e.g. Flooding and increased incidences of pests and diseases
 - Modern agriculture promotes hybrids, leading to loss of agrobiodiversity
 - Loss of traditional knowledge
 - Overexploitation of the resources, threatening extinction of some important species (flora and fauna)
 - Traditional Foodways effected by modernization and urbanization.
- (Foodways= the linkages between Agrobiodiversity in different ecosystems, knowledge and culture that set the foods and passive health and nutrition outcomes)
- Overexploitation of resources
- Loss of soil fertility
 - Unsustainable farming practices, incl. lack of integration of biodiversity
 - Urbanization
 - Limited resources for implementation
 - Limited stakeholder cooperation due to fear of land alienation
 - Increasing human-wildlife conflicts

- Challenges

- Inadequate documentation of knowledge and information (Agrobiodiversity, food diversity in different ecosystems, knowledge and culture)
- Values of indigenous biological resources are not recognized (scientifically) and appreciated
- Involvement of all groups of the society (youth, elderly, women, men)
- Cultural adulteration, Religious aspects
- Inadequate policy instruments, such as landscape protection
- Cultural diversity in SEPLS-> hard to harmonize the use of common goods
- Land tenure issues: adjustment of land leading in form of subdivisions of the SEPLS hence loss of productivity
- Misappropriation of the ABS process

How to conserve and revitalize SEPLS

- Communication:
 - Raise awareness and identify value added of SEPLS (such as the principal of human in harmony with nature)
 - Enhance capacity, in terms of communication, policy, and practices at all levels
 - Documenting and sharing experiences and knowledge on best practices and challenges (i.e. failure)
 - Establish regional networks to exchange information and knowledge
- Policy/governance:
 - Incorporate the concept of SEPLS in policy (local and national), relating to sustainable development and green economy strategy.
 - Appropriate tools for policy makers to influence policy processes.
 - Develop relationship and awareness among the regional entities (such as African Union) on SEPLS
 - Influence country strategies of the international donor institutions to incorporate SEPLS.
 - Multi-sectoral institutional framework to implement SEPLS, including identification of lead national agency

How to conserve and revitalize SEPLS

- Capacity development:
 - Capacity development activities to enable development and implementation of appropriate policy and practices.
- Practice:
 - Long-term commitment, allocation of resources, and monitoring of the SEPLS.
 - Identify, develop and promote SMEs as incentive for sustainable use of resources.
 - Recognize the interlinkages between SEPLS and nutrition, health, income, culture, etc.,
- Others:
 - Identify, assess, and develop appropriate strategies for priority SEPLS in Africa, including tools and approaches.
 - Research and resource mobilization

E) Moderators' round-up of Working Group themes

Round up

Benefits:

- Ecosystem Services - goods and services and Functions
- Socio cultural values

Opportunities:

- Securing livelihoods (alternatives, incentives, food security)!
- Governance: local level, customary regulations to be enhanced, MEAs implementation, policy implementation

Threats:

- Over exploitation of resources
 - Land issues: tenure systems, land-use, land degradation, land rights
 - Erosion of ILK: loss of identities, lack of capacity, community cohesion;
 - Urbanization, Population growth and lifestyle change
- Others raised: climate change!

Challenges:

- Knowledge / inadequate documentation (need for evidence based studies)
- Limited Capacity of ILCs and loss of cultural heritage and sites
- Reduced food production and poverty
- Financial resources (access to NGOs limited; need for longterm finances)
- Social issues (emigration and Resettlement)

Actions

Policy: Engaging in policy processes

Communication: best practice and lessons learnt

Practice and tools:

- ICT and social media
- Environmental education (curriculum and centers)

Capacity: resource mobilization and allocation

Way forward

- Establishment of a Forum for discussion of priority issues:
 - Policy
 - Financing
 - Communication to promote the understanding of SEPLs in the region;
 - Facebook, blogs
 - Lessons learnt and sharing success stories
- Concrete collaborative actions