

Summary Report

Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Peru 2016



Dates: 27-29 June 2016

Venue: Hotel Palacio del Inka, Cusco; Potato Park; and Hotel Royal Inka, Pisac
Republic of Peru

Co-organized by: Secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI),
United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability
(UNU-IAS);

Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (Asociación ANDES);

Ministry of Environment, Republic of Peru (MINAM)

Contents

Overview	3
Schedule	5
Workshop Events	7
Opening Ceremony and Plenary Session	7
Field Sessions.....	10
Closing Plenary.....	13
Annex: Programme of the Regional Workshop	20
Annex: List of Participants	26

Overview

The Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Peru 2016 was the fourth 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 Asia region, the second in 2014 in Florence, Italy for the Europe region and the third in 2015 in Accra, Ghana for the Africa region. The Peru workshop was aimed not only at Peru but at the whole Latin America and Caribbean region.

Although some nations and organizations in the region were among the first on board when the Satoyama Initiative was established in the years leading up to 2010, the initiative has still remained relatively unknown as compared to its recognition in Asia and other regions. Accordingly, membership in the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) has grown more slowly, leading some in the partnership to consider it an underrepresented region. Therefore, this workshop was seen as a chance to both examine the initiative’s relevance and effectiveness in Latin America and the Caribbean, and also to promote the initiative among those unfamiliar with it.

This workshop was held earlier in the same year as the Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 13), and just a few months after the adoption of the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – a key part of its “post-2015 sustainable development agenda” – so it was planned with an eye toward contributing to these important policymaking processes, while also considering the local-level, on-the-ground activities of many of the participants.

Co-organized by the IPSI Secretariat and local partner Asociación ANDES, with major support from the Ministry of Environment of Peru (MINAM), major focuses of the workshop were the nature and status of so-called “socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes” (SEPLS) in the region, and contributions of a SEPLS-related approach to sustainable and customary use of resources, indigenous management, socioeconomic development and poverty alleviation.

The first day of the workshop was held in the Hotel Palacio del Inka in Cusco with an Opening Ceremony featuring welcoming and opening remarks and a keynote speech to set the stage and provide baseline information on the Satoyama Initiative and SEPLS for the participants and guests. This was followed by a high-level roundtable discussion with officials from local governments and national government ministries in Peru about the various issues facing the country and efforts to address them. After lunch, participants saw presentations from each of various sub-regions and engaged in panel and plenary discussions to consider the differences and similarities between them. They were also briefed on the proceedings of the next two days and the places they would be seeing.

The second day was taken up by field sessions held in the Potato Park, a confederation of Quechua-speaking communities in the mountains above Pisac. After a welcome ceremony and blessing at a sacred site in the Archeological Park, participants split into three groups to visit different communities. Local community members gave presentations explaining the local landscape and their work, and workshop participants from other places introduced their own projects. Participants then had many chances to discuss and compare issues while moving through the landscape and observing its various elements. A reception was held at the Hotel Royal Inka in Pisac, with a cultural performance by a local music and dance group.

The morning of the third day saw the continuation of the field sessions followed by another lunch of local delicacies prepared at the Potato Park’s restaurant. The afternoon was taken by a closing plenary, in which participants were invited to discuss and report on the outcomes of their groups’ discussions in the field sessions, and then to work towards overall conclusions and outcomes of the workshop as a whole.

Outcomes of the Regional Workshop were varied and diverse, but some common themes included that a focus at the regional level is in fact useful, together with an understanding that there is a need for greater

integration and communication across the region including all types of stakeholders and levels of governance. Many participants found that a landscape approach in the region calls for greater recognition of communities, both for local control of their resources and for the knowledge held in local communities with its potential to sustain livelihoods.



The Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Peru 2016 Opening Plenary

Schedule

27 June 2016 (Day 1)

Opening Plenary, Hotel Palacio del Inka, Cusco

10:00-10:05	Opening address	Mr. Edwin Licona, Governor of Cusco Region
10:05-10:10	Welcoming remarks	Mr. Wilber Vegas, Governor of Apurimac Region
10:10-10:15	Welcoming remarks	Mr. Alejandro Argumedo, Asociación ANDES
10:15-11:00	Keynote speech	Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Senior Vice-Rector, United Nations University <i>Living in Harmony with Nature: The Satoyama Initiative</i>
11:15-13:00	Presentation and roundtable: <i>Socio-production landscapes in biodiverse regions of Peru</i>	<u>Speaker</u> Mr. Carlos Alberto Amat y Leon, Advisor, Ministry of Environment <i>Socio-production landscapes and biodiversity</i> <u>Roundtable Moderator:</u> Mr. Carlos Loret de Mola, Advisor, Ministry of Environment <u>Panelists:</u> Mr. Victor Nina, Ministry of Agriculture Mr. Marcel Velasquez, Advisor Ministry of Culture Mr. Edwin Licona, Governor of Cusco Mr. Wilber Venegas, Governor of Apurimac Mr. Francisco Medina, Sustainable Land Management Coordinator
13:00-14:15	Lunch	
14:15-14:25	Introduction of the Satoyama Initiative and its Regional Workshop	Mr. William Dunbar, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
14:25-14:40	Panel Presentation 1 (SEPLS in host country, Peru)	Dr. Josephina Takahashi, Peruvian Association of Bamboo, Peru <i>Bamboo forest for sustainable development in Peru</i>
14:40-14:55	Panel Presentation 2 (SEPLS in South America)	Ms. Maria Dolores Vera, The Foundation for Research and Social Development, FIDES, Ecuador <i>Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes. 2 Case Studies. Satoyama: Dry Forest - Satoumi: Mangrove Ecosystem</i>
14:55-15:10	Panel Presentation 3 (SEPLS in Mesoamerica)	Mr. Juan René Guzman, United Nations Development Programme, The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative, COMDEKS, El Salvador <i>Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes outcomes from the El Salvador COMDEKS strategy</i>
15:10-15:25	Panel Presentation 4 (SEPLS in Caribbean)	Ms. Yanisbell Rodriguez (Institute of Fundamental Researches on Tropical Agriculture "Alejandro de Humboldt", INIFAT, Cuba) <i>Resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes in two Man and Biosphere reserves in Cuba</i>
15:45-16:45	Panel Discussion and Q&A	<u>Moderators</u> Mr. Carlos Loret de Mola, Advisor, Ministry of Environment Mr. John Leigh, National Association for the Conservation of Nature (ANCON)
16:45-17:00	Introduction of Potato Park and field sessions	Ms. Hélène Botreau, Asociación ANDES

28 June 2016 (Day 2)**Field Session, Pisac Archeological Park and Potato Park**

06:30-07:30	Welcoming, ceremony and introduction to Andean SEPLS, Pisac Archaeological Park
07:30-08:30	Travel
08:30-11:45	Field session, Potato Park: Group 1: Mirador de Amaru Group 2: Laguna de Paru-Paru Group 3: Centro de Interpretacion de Saccaca
11:45-14:30	Lunch
14:30-15:00	Travel
15:00-17:00	Field session: Group 1: Sacaca Group 2: Banco de Semillas, Pampallackta Group 3: Laguna de Paru-Paru
19:00	Reception and Cultural Event, Hotel Royal Inka, Pisac

29 June 2016 (Day 3)**Field Session, Potato Park**

08:00-08:45	Travel to Potato Park
08:45-12:30	Field session: Group 1: Laguna de Paru-Paru Group 2: Sacaca Group 3: Mirador de Amaru
12:30-14:30	Lunch

Closing Plenary, Hotel Royal Inka, Pisac

15:45-16:00	Introduction to the session	IPSI Secretariat
16:00-16:45	Synthesis discussion in groups	
16:45-17:25	Report back from each group	
17:25-17:45	Discussion and wrap-up	<u>Moderators</u> Mr. Alejandro Argumedo, Asociación ANDES Mr. John Leigh. Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, ANCON
17:45-18:00	Video presentation from Asociación ANDES	Mr. Alejandro Argumedo, Asociación ANDES
18:00-18:15	Video presentation from UNDP- COMDEKS, Brazil	Mr. Renato Farias de Araujo, UNDP-COMDEKS, Instituto Sociedade População e Natureza (ISPN)
18:15-18:30	Book launch: <u>El patrimonio biocultural de los pueblos indígenas de México</u>	Mr. Eckart Boege, Red de Patrimonio Biocultural de México
18:30	Closing	

Workshop Events

Opening Ceremony and Plenary Session

The Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Peru began with an opening address by one of the distinguished guests of honor, Mr. Edwin Licona, Governor of the Cusco Region and head of the national Governors' association of Peru. Governor Licona discussed the importance of the biocultural heritage found in the landscapes of the Cusco Region and efforts at the national and subnational levels to preserve and revitalize them.



Mr. Edwin Licona



Mr. Wilber Venegas



Mr. Alejandro Argumendo

Mr. Wilber Venegas, Governor of the Apurimac Region, then gave welcoming remarks to the participants on behalf of one of the nearby administrative regions, highlighting the great diversity to be found in Peru, with a great number of different cultural traditions found even

among the mountain communities in the Andean areas surrounding

Cusco. This was followed by further welcoming remarks by Mr. Alejandro Argumendo, Director of Asociación ANDES, one of the co-organizers of the workshop.



Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi

The workshop's keynote speech came next, given by Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Senior Vice-Rector of the United Nations University. The speech was titled "Living in Harmony with Nature: The Satoyama Initiative", and Prof. Takeuchi discussed the background and ideas behind the Satoyama Initiative, its indication of the need for new models of multi-level nested governance based at the landscape level, and some examples including observations from his visit to the Potato Park a few days earlier.

During the following break, the governments of Cusco and Apurimac presented local traditional art and handmade clothing items as welcome gifts to Prof. Takeuchi and other visitors from the United Nations University.

A high-level roundtable was held after the Opening Ceremony, with representatives of policymaking bodies around Peru discussing the issues facing the country in terms of biocultural landscapes, conservation and sustainable development.

The roundtable was moderated by Mr. Carlos Loret de Mola, Advisor in the Ministry of Environment, and featured contributions from: Mr. Victor Nina, Representative from the Ministry of



High-level roundtable

Agriculture; Mr. Marcel Velázquez, Advisor in the Ministry of Culture; Mr. Wilber Venegas, Governor of Apurimac; and Mr. Francisco Medina, Coordinator of Sustainable Land Management.

Major issues raised during the roundtable included the need to more fully include indigenous peoples and their rights including land titling of indigenous peoples' lands, development of strategic products to take advantage of Peru's strengths, the need for good environmental impact studies, and the integration of various levels of policy including with the UN's new SDGs. While the discussion focused specifically on Peru in this case, many of these issues are common to many places where work is ongoing related to the Satoyama Initiative.

After a lunch of Peruvian delicacies served outdoors in the hotel courtyard, the first day's plenary session continued with a number of presentations from IPSI members from different sub-regions around Latin America and the Caribbean. Before that, Mr. William Dunbar, Communications Coordinator at the IPSI Secretariat at the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS), gave a background and explanatory presentation about the Satoyama Initiative, IPSI, and the overall idea and background of the Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop.



Dr. Josephina Takahashi

Dr. Josephina Takahashi from the Peruvian Bamboo Association gave the first member presentation, on “Bamboo forest for sustainable development in Peru”, highlighting the potential of bamboo for the production of value-added products. Further research and training among producers and the population were pointed out as necessary to move from current low-value products to higher value-added ones.

Ms. Maria Dolores Vera from the Foundation for Research and Social Development (FIDES) in Ecuador spoke next, on “Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes: two case studies – *satoyama* dry forest and *satoumi* mangrove ecosystem”. She pointed out some of the commonalities in these different types of ecosystems in their importance for nature and local communities in terms of production, livelihood, culture tourism and others, as well as threats they face in today's world.



Ms. Maria Dolores Vera

Mr. Juan René Guzman, El Salvador's National Coordinator for the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Project, administered by the United Nations Development Programme, gave a presentation on “Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes outcomes from the El Salvador COMDEKS strategy”, focusing on management practices throughout the target landscape.



Mr. Juan René Guzman



Ms. Yanisbell Rodriguez

Ms. Yanisbell Rodriguez from the Institute of Fundamental Researches on Tropical Agriculture (INIFAT) in Cuba gave the last of these presentations, on “Resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes in two Man and Biosphere reserves in Cuba”. She talked about the importance of human activities in the transformation of the landscape, emphasizing communications, exchanges and value-increasing activities for better livelihoods.

The following panel discussion was moderated by Dr. Carlos Loret de Mola, an Advisor in MINAM, and Mr. John Leigh from the National Association for the Conservation of Nature (ANCON) in Peru. The panelists further developed their points related to the status of indigenous management of important biodiversity-rich areas including artisanal fishing and how it is threatened by modern industry. Overuse, global market

pressures and chemical industries were raised as particular threats to resources in the Latin American region.



Panel discussion



Dr. Carlos Amat y Leon

The final talk of the day was given by Ms. H el ene Botreau of Asociaci n ANDES, along with members of the Potato Park communities, who gave an introduction to the Potato Park, its history and way of functioning, and some of the landscape elements that participants would have a chance to see in the following days, as well as the programme of the field sessions. This brought the first day to a close.



Introduction to the Potato Park

Field Sessions

Participants took part in field sessions at various sites in the Potato Park during 28 June and the morning of 29 June. These sessions were designed to give them the opportunity to walk through and observe the landscape in person, as well as to interact with the local communities and discuss topics related to their work. In order to create an atmosphere conducive to in-depth discussion, participants were divided into three working groups dedicated to respective themes, each of which visited three different sites in the Potato Park.

Introduction and Opening Ceremony

First, all participants were taken to the Pisac Archaeological Park, where they were able to observe the surrounding landscape from high above the town of Pisac. Here, they were given a brief introduction to Andean landscapes, using the ancient Incan terraces as well as valley-floor agricultural practices as examples of traditional production methods.

Representatives of the local communities as well as host Asociación ANDES welcomed the participants from around the world, and a ceremony was held to ask for the mountain deities' blessings for a productive and harmonious workshop. Participants then split into their groups to visit different locations.



Introductory session and welcoming ceremony

Group 1

The theme for Group 1 was “Managing Biodiversity and Food Systems in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)”. The group started in the community of Amaru, where they were welcomed by community members and given an explanation of the community, its landscape and activities. The session at Amaru was focused around the subtheme of “Agricultural traditions and agricultural biodiversity in dynamic landscapes”.

The presentations given in this session were:

- “Perspective of the Potato Park” by experts of the Potato Park
- “The Capac Ñan: Progress of implementation in Peru” by Oscar Roman, Ministry of Culture, Peru
- “Millenary agricultural systems adapted to changing environmental conditions: Water management in the pre-Hispanic Andes” by Agripino Huaman, Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations, Peru



Group 1 discussion session

- “Articulating agroecology and traditional agriculture for sustainable socio-ecological production landscapes” by Adelita San Vicente, Seeds of Life Foundation, Mexico

After lunch on the first day, the group moved to the community of Sacaca, where they had their next session, with the subtheme “Management of biocultural heritage”.

The presentations given in this session were:

- “Perspective of the Potato Park” by experts of the Potato Park
- “Biocultural Heritage of Indigenous Peoples of Mexico” by Eckart Boege, Biocultural Heritage Network, Mexico
- “Production Systems in the Cultural Landscape of Nor Yauyos Cochabamba, Peru” by Marco Arenas, SERNANP, Peru

The group returned to the Potato Park again in the morning of the second day, this time to the community of Paru Paru, where they had their third and last session, continuing the subtheme “Management of biocultural heritage”.

The presentations given in this session were:

- “Perspective of the Potato Park” by experts of the Potato Park
- “Management of agricultural biodiversity in the region of Guna Yala, Panama” by Onel Masardule, Foundation for the Promotion of Traditional Knowledge, Panama
- “Integrated Coastal Management Marine Landscape in Northern Peru” by Edilberto Ruiz Pingo, Fishermen’s Association of El Ñuro, Peru
- “Variety of ecosystem with 10 COMDEKS projects in Brazil” by Renato Farias de Araujo, Instituto Sociedade População e Natureza, ISPN, Brazil

Group 2

The theme for Group 2 was “Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS) and Endogenous Community Development”. The group started in the community of Paru Paru, where they were welcomed by community members and given an explanation of the community, its landscape and activities, particularly in the water management of its lake. The session at Paru Paru was focused around the subtheme of “Sustainable local economy for resilient landscapes”.



Group 2 sessions

presentations given in this session were:

The

- “Perspective of the Potato Park” by experts of the Potato Park
- “Short value chains for smallholders in Colombia: Analysis and strategic guidelines for development” by Nelson Montoya, VallenPaz, Colombia

- “Biocultural heritage and economic diversity in indigenous biocultural landscapes of Venezuela” by Alexis Bermúdez, Foundation for Tropical Agriculture and Alternative Integral Development (FUNDATADI), Venezuela
- Urban-rural links in support of territorial development and cultural identity” by Eva Becker, Bartolome Casas Center (CBC), Peru

After lunch on the first day, the group moved to the community of Pampallaqta, where they had their next session, with the subtheme “Biocultural diversity, markets and socio-ecological production landscapes”.

The presentations given in this session were:

- “Perspective of the Potato Park” by experts of the Potato Park
- “Biocultural Diversity, microenterprise and community endogenous development in Brazil’s indigenous biocultural landscapes” by Sebastião Manchineri, COICA, Brazil
- “The Sumaq Kausay (Good Living) biocorridor in Ecuador and the National Plan for Good Living” by Ana María Varea-Sechez, COMDEKS-UNDP, Ecuador

The group returned to the Potato Park again in the morning of the second day, this time to the community of Sacaca, where they had their third and last session, with the subtheme “Biocultural management for sustainable socio-ecological production landscapes”.

The presentations given in this session were:

- “Perspective of the Potato Park” by experts of the Potato Park
- “The Ayoreos life plan” by Miguel Ángel, Iniciativa Amotocodie, Paraguay
- “Volcanic Landscapes: Potential for sustainability of socio-ecological production landscapes” by Samuel Carlos Ziegler, Asociación Vivamos Mejor, Guatemala
- “Territorial management in climate-smart cultural landscapes: The Sondondo Valley” by Erasmo Otárola, PRODERN, Peru

Group 3

The theme for Group 3 was “Innovative approaches to governance and policies for socio-ecological production landscapes”. The group started in the community of Sacaca, where they were welcomed by community members and given an explanation of the community, its landscape and activities. The session at Sacaca was focused around the subtheme of “Adaptive governance of socio-ecological production landscapes”.



Group 3 sessions

The presentations given in this session were:

- “Perspective of the Potato Park” by experts of the Potato Park
- “Governance of natural sacred sites” by Miriam Torres, Instituto de Montaña, Peru
- “The framework law of Mother Earth and life system in Bolivia: Progress and experiences” by Freddy Delgado, AGRUCO, Bolivia

- “Indigenous peoples’ and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs) and sustainable governance models” by Lorena Arce, ICCA Consortium, Chile

After lunch on the first day, the group moved to the community of Paru Paru, where they had their next session, continuing the subtheme “Adaptive governance of socio-ecological production landscapes”.

The presentations given in this session were:

- “Perspective of the Potato Park” by experts of the Potato Park
- “Diversity and governance” by Carmen Miranda, ICCA Consortium, Bolivia
- “Discussion: The governance model of the Potato Park: Challenges and opportunities” by the Association of Communities of the Potato Park, Peru

The group returned to the Potato Park again in the morning of the second day, this time to the community of Amaru, where they had their third and last session, also continuing the subtheme “Adaptive governance of socio-ecological production landscapes”.

The presentations given in this session were:

- “Perspective of the Potato Park” by experts of the Potato Park
- “In-situ conservation of genetic resources and wild relatives through the maintenance of traditional farming systems in the Cusco region” by Luis Revilla, CESA, Peru
- “Landscape governance for sustainable development in the context of climate change” by Fernando Aiello, Asociación Cultural para el Desarrollo Integral, Argentina
- “Land use and biocultural landscapes in the Cusco region” by Elias Carrenio Peralta, Ministry of Culture, Cusco, Peru

Each session ended with a synthesis discussion for participants to come up with common points and lessons learned from the session, which were then fed into the discussion at the workshop’s final plenary session.

Closing Plenary

Participants moved to the Hotel Royal Inka in Pisac for the closing plenary session in the afternoon of 29 June. The session began with an introduction by the IPSI Secretariat, and then the three working groups were given a chance to each separately discuss and synthesize their presentations and experiences over the past two days before reporting back to the workshop as a whole.

The three groups were each given three questions to address, as follows:

1. What are some of the key issues for SEPLS in Latin America and Caribbean?
2. What are some of the challenges and opportunities for:
 - Group 1: sustainable management of biodiversity and local food production system in SEPLS?
 - Group 2: sustainable livelihoods and ways to enable indigenous peoples and local communities to maintain, rebuild, and revitalize SEPLS?
 - Group 3: development of policies and governance frameworks that bring effective community ownership and management of SEPLS?
3. What are possible future actions in the Latin America and Caribbean region to promote SEPLS for sustainable management of biodiversity and secure livelihoods?

The groups had a lively discussion of these issues, and came up with answers that were diverse both within and between groups. Their responses are listed below:

- Group 1: Exchange of knowledge and experiences on biodiversity and the management of local food systems in SEPLS

- Question 1: What are some of the key issues for SEPLS in Latin America and Caribbean?
 - Finding comprehensive governance
 - Strengthening traditional institutions
 - Having a “Life Plan” for communities
 - Policy that is coherent with biocultural reality
 - Re-appropriation by communities
 - Social legitimacy
 - Community participation
 - Recognition and promotion of production systems and food – local, biodiverse and controlled by communities
 - Clear land tenure
 - Strengthening the processes of sustainable development on a social basis
 - Contradictions between the capitalist model and alternatives
 - Knowledge
 - Working for a critical intercultural dialogue
 - Recognition of community knowledge as scientific knowledge
 - Recognition and comprehensive protection of traditional knowledge and associated plant genetic resources
 - Awareness and awareness-raising in society
 - A “transverse axis” across sectors
 - Resistance against transgenics
 - Creation of coastal marine conservation units
 - How to articulate different modes of conservation for sustainable development
 - Rules for access to common goods
- Question 2: What are some of the challenges and opportunities for sustainable management of biodiversity and local food production system in SEPLS?
 - Linking the local with the global
 - Training of human resources
 - Access and benefit sharing
 - States included in the educational curriculum and putting intercultural and bilingual programs into practice
 - Retaining young people in the field
 - Creatively confronting local impacts of climate change
 - Strengthening community organizations
 - Mobilizing research centers and universities for adaptation to climate change
- Question 3: What are possible future actions in the Latin America and Caribbean region to promote SEPLS for sustainable management of biodiversity and secure livelihoods?
 - Create a regional-level Satoyama Initiative network for the Latin America & Caribbean
 - Incorporate the objectives of the initiative into local, regional and national government plans
 - Promote biocultural management models with local, regional and national governments
 - Exchange experience and knowledge between indigenous and universities using this approach
 - Protect of sacred natural sites
 - Create networks and coalitions as a platform for exchanges
 - Inclusive models of management and participants in reference to protected areas
 - Influence the thought of politicians
- Group 2: Exchange of knowledge and experiences on sound strategies for sustainable livelihoods in SEPLS in Latin America and the Caribbean that show how these strategies have enabled indigenous and local communities to maintain, rebuild and revitalize SEPLS
 - Question 1: What are some of the key issues for SEPLS in Latin America and Caribbean?

- Recognition of the right to autonomy and self-determination for land territories and resources of indigenous peoples' nations
 - Loss of culture (ancestral values) because of modern colonialism manifested in religiosity on radio and television
 - Welfarism and paternalism
 - Biopiracy
 - Coal business
 - Transgenics
 - Extractive industries
 - Monocultures
 - Governments lacking policies in line with the current needs of indigenous peoples
- Question 2: What are some of the challenges and opportunities for sustainable livelihoods and ways to enable indigenous peoples and local communities to maintain, rebuild, and revitalize SEPLS?
 - Challenges:
 - How to face the diseases of modernity with traditional knowledge according to the indigenous ancestral tradition
 - How to incorporate indigenous communicators and programs into radio and television (communication technology)
 - Opportunities:
 - Biocultural diversity exists
 - The oral tradition can be used to prevent risks in vulnerable areas
 - Diversity of institutional leadership
- Question 3: What are possible future actions in the Latin America and Caribbean region to promote SEPLS for sustainable management of biodiversity and secure livelihoods?
 - Make visible different types of leadership at the community level
 - Strengthen community-based organizations
 - Address communities' proposals for public policy
 - Strengthen gender equity and opportunities for young people
 - Refine baseline biological indicators for SEPLS
 - Establish priority conservation areas for what remains implicit in the SEPLS concept
 - Emphasize recovery and valuation of ancestral knowledge
 - Gradually transfer the management of cooperation funds into the hands of communities
 - Design a strategy for sharing information on good practices between communities and other actors
- Group 3: Exposing creative policies and governance frameworks of SEPLS that have enabled effective community ownership, control and management of landscapes, and maximize the contributions of landscapes to food security and human welfare
 - Question 1: What are some of the key issues for SEPLS in Latin America and Caribbean?
 - How SEPLS have developed through interactions between humans and ecosystems in recent years
 - Working for greater harmony, and maintain the ancestral values of indigenous communities
 - Characteristics, status, trends and threats to SEPLS
 - The places we have seen are an important reality for how we think
 - Programs are too short and lack formal support and recognition
 - Not only extracting from the earth, but rather coming to live with nature, in harmony with the universal energy
 - Climate change: there is local knowledge that contributes to adaptation
 - The young go to the city for lack of economic alternatives
 - Lessons learned and success factors
 - Need to strengthen local governance: local authority is essential

- Local governance must connect with governances at other levels
 - Working more closely with communities/villages: linkages
 - The work in the Potato Park also considers spirituality, and goes beyond religion in the management of energy (high science)
 - The strategies and projects in the region are not sufficiently inter-linked
 - There must be connection and cooperation between the state/government, NGOs and communities
- Question 2: What are some of the challenges and opportunities for development of policies and governance frameworks that bring effective community ownership and management of SEPLS?
 - Satoyama gives a different focus from pure conservation—it takes into account governance and culture, as opposed to other initiatives (for example FAO)
 - Before the Association of Communities, people were leaving—an organization needs a very local-level governance
 - Not only strengthening this initiative, but combining ancestral knowledge and technology and modern economy—technology and economy can also open many doors. Alternatives must be emphasized without putting aside traditional knowledge and self-management—the key is in working
 - ISI can open dialogue and mutual synergies
 - Dialogue on knowledge, working from within, making dialogue between traditional and scientific knowledge—value must be given to indigenous science. This knowledge is science!
 - Dialogue is the main purpose of the meeting here
 - In our group, the focus was to link all the elements that pull restoration projects into governance
 - In the process of seeking alternatives is looking toward an eco-centric vision
 - Not thinking that economy and development is the key; humanism is more important—humans together with the ecosystem
 - For example, due to:
 - Landscape-level focus:
 - Strengthening this kind of approach is key to answers at the landscape level
 - Inclusion of multiple stakeholders/diversity of stakeholders
 - Ownership of knowledge :
 - Programs coming from states must be compatible with ancestral knowledge, and in joint management of the project
 - Communities are left with successes and failures, not “development” organizations
 - All actors must be involved in projects
- Question 3: What are possible future actions in the Latin America and Caribbean region to promote SEPLS for sustainable management of biodiversity and secure livelihoods?
 - States and ministries should share a comprehensive view and the law of Mother Earth, and cooperate
 - Connect a regional environmental community
 - Know the challenges faced by communities



Closing Plenary

Synthesis:

An attempt is made here to synthesize the many findings expressed by the working groups, while keeping in mind that experiences and opinions of individual members varied widely.

The first question posed to the groups sought to identify the key issues to SEPLS in the region, and responses pointed to findings on a number of themes.

Composition of and threats to the landscape or seascape: Participants recognized that production landscapes and seascapes in the region have been developed through interactions between humans and nature over a long time period, but are now faced with unprecedented modern threats from extractive industries, monocultural agricultural practices, transgenics and others. A desire was expressed to find ways for humans to live in harmony with nature rather than simply extracting its products.

Knowledge (modern and traditional) and awareness: Following from the previous theme, participants found that, along with the changes to the human-nature relationship, important cultures, traditional knowledge and ancestral values are being lost, particularly by indigenous communities. A need was seen to raise awareness of these issues in society, in part through integration of modern and traditional knowledge, recognizing traditional knowledge on biodiverse, community-controlled production systems as scientific knowledge. Likewise, it was pointed out that this kind of local knowledge can help with problems such as climate change adaptation. All of this comes within a recognition of the importance of place and community, with landscapes providing not only material but also spiritual meaning for the people. The Potato Park was cited as a good example of this.

Sustainable livelihoods, well-being and development: Building on awareness of the importance of landscapes and seascapes in the region, several problems related to their sustainability were pointed out, including rural abandonment particularly by young people moving to cities, and in general a contradiction between traditional livelihood systems and capitalist models that has resulted in welfarism and paternalism toward local communities. A need was seen to improve the social basis for different types of sustainable development and conservation programmes, also ensuring that they are formally recognized and not too short to be effective.

Governance and social equity: For all of these issues, governance was seen as a key factor. It was suggested that landscape governance must be in line with the biocultural reality and also with the needs of indigenous and local communities. In order for this to happen, governance must be coherent at multiple levels and across sectors to address complex problems like biopiracy, GMO resistance and access to common goods, while allowing for essentially local control. Some participants stressed that indigenous communities should be given more self-determination over their traditional territories and resources.

Partnership and networking: One common direction to address these issues was a desire for more effective partnership in the region, both between communities and cultures and between projects and organizations. The Satoyama Initiative and IPSI were largely seen as promising measures in this direction.

Responses to the second question are more difficult to synthesize because the groups addressed different issues, but an attempt is made below to summarize the findings of each group.

Group 1 addressed challenges and opportunities for sustainable management of biodiversity and local food production system in SEPLS. Participants identified challenges at the local level including developing human resources, access and benefit-sharing, keeping young people in the landscape, and strengthening community organizations, while also recognizing the need to link local efforts with global processes. They found opportunities to address these through integration of intercultural programs in educational curricula and creating research centers, and also developing creative local solutions to problems like climate change adaptation.

Group 2 addressed challenges and opportunities for sustainable livelihoods and ways to enable indigenous peoples and local communities to maintain, rebuild, and revitalize SEPLS. While challenges were identified

related to threats to and loss of traditional culture and knowledge, hope was also found in the fact that a rich biocultural diversity exists in the region and that a diversity of institutions, traditional knowledge and the oral tradition can help to address many problems. It was suggested that modern communications technologies could be used to disseminate this knowledge and help make it effective for today's world.

Group 3 addressed challenges and opportunities for development of policies and governance frameworks that bring effective community ownership and management of SEPLS. Many points raised here were similar to those from the other groups, including integration of traditional and modern knowledge, local governance, alternatives to the dominant capitalist economic model, and partnership and dialogue. Some specific lessons from this group were the need to include all involved actors in any projects, a focus at the landscape or seascape level, and the fact that the Satoyama Initiative provides a different focus from others that are focused only on agriculture or conservation, and thus can be an effective means to bring different interests together.

The final question asked participants to identify possible future actions in the Latin America and Caribbean region to promote SEPLS for sustainable management of biodiversity and secure livelihoods. The more specific actions suggested here can also be categorized under themes more or less similar to those found in the other questions.

Governance: Proposed actions related to governance focus largely on engaging with and trying to influence policymakers and policymaking processes, including incorporation of the Satoyama Initiative into government priorities, strengthening community-based institutions, and ensuring that various types and levels of government have a shared vision for SEPLS. The issue of protected areas was also of concern, with recommendations that sacred natural areas be protected, and that all participants' needs should be included in protected-area—as well as other kinds of—policy.

Partnership and networking: A greater need for partnership and networking across the region was one of the major points brought up in the groups, in order to coordinate efforts to implement the Satoyama Initiative and exchange experience and knowledge.

Knowledge and well-being: The overall message of many of the groups' conclusions was that control of resources and decision-making should be in the hands of the communities themselves, in order to ensure well-being. This would entail recognition of the knowledge held by the communities and its incorporation into policy. For this to work, it would be necessary to know the challenges faced by communities and their ways of dealing with them, and strengthening of communities' capacity in order to disseminate and share their knowledge and influence policymaking.

Final discussions and closing

After the three groups presented their conclusions, a plenary discussion was held, moderated by Mr. Alejandro Argumedo of Asociación ANDES and Mr. John Leigh of ANCON. Participants raised many points from the group sessions, with a general agreement that greater cooperation over the Latin America and Caribbean through the Satoyama Initiative and the IPSI network would be a desirable outcome of the workshop. Many of the participants who were not yet IPSI members expressed their desire to join the partnership.

This brought the official events of the workshop to an end, and the workshop was closed with the co-organizers and hosts thanking the participants for their hard work over the past three days.

A few special informal events followed the closing. First, Asociación ANDES showed a recently-completed video about the Potato Park and its activities in preserving its biocultural heritage for future generations. Next came another video presentation, with Mr. Renato Farias de Araujo from the Instituto Sociedade População e Natureza presenting a video produced through the activities of the COMDEKS Project in Brazil. Finally, a book launch was held for *El patrimonio biocultural de los pueblos indígenas de México*, by Mr. Eckart Boege of Red de Patrimonio Biocultural de México, with an in-depth discussion between the author and other experts present.

With this, all activities were finished, and participants were free to return to their many diverse activities around the region and around the world.



Taller Regional de la Iniciativa Satoyama en Perú 2016

Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Peru 2016

**Paisajes productivos socio- ecológicos terrestres y marinos en América Latina y el Caribe:
Lugares con belleza armónica, biodiversos y medios de vida seguros**

Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) in Latin America and the Caribbean:
Harmonious places of beauty, rich biodiversity, and secure livelihoods

Fecha: 27-29 Junio 2016

Dates: 27-29 June 2016

Lugar: Hotel Palacio del Inka en Cusco, Potato Park, y Hotel Royal Inka en Pisac, República de Perú

Venue: Hotel Palacio del Inka in Cusco, Potato Park, and Hotel Royal Inka in Pisac, Republic of Peru

Co-organizadores: - Secretariado de la Asociación Internacional para la Iniciativa Satoyama (IPSI),
Universidad

Co-organizers: de las Naciones Unidas, Instituto para el Estudio Avanzado de la sostenibilidad (UNU-
IAS);

Secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), United Nations University
Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS);

- **Asociación para la Naturaleza y el Desarrollo Sostenible (Asociación ANDES);**

Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (Association ANDES);

- **Ministerio del Ambiente, República de Perú (MINAM)**

Ministry of Environment, Republic of Peru (MINAM)

Antecedentes y objetivos

El Taller regional de la Iniciativa Satoyama en Perú reunirá diversos grupos de interés en la región de América Latina y el Caribe para reforzar la base de conocimiento en relación con Paisajes productivos socio- ecológicos terrestres y marinos (SEPLS), compartir el concepto de la Iniciativa Satoyama mas ampliamente, mejorar la creación de redes y la comunicación tanto en la Asociación Internacional para la Iniciativa Satoyama, como también mas allá. Co-organizado con el socio local Asociación ANDES, concebimos que el enfoque principal del taller se centre en las funciones de los SEPLS en el uso sostenible y tradicional de los recursos, la gestión indígena de las mismas, el desarrollo socioeconómico y la mitigación de la pobreza. El taller se enfocará en las experiencias tanto de la población local como de los participantes de toda la región de América Latina y el Caribe. Como tal, el taller estará compuesto por sesiones interiores y sesiones en el campo, incluyendo presentaciones de las comunidades locales in situ. Además, se alenta a los participantes a considerar los problemas a nivel local, a escala del terreno y sus conexiones con la formulación de políticas y procesos científicos a escalas más amplias, a nivel regional e internacional.

Background and purpose:

The Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Peru will bring together diverse stakeholders in the Latin America and Caribbean region to strengthen the knowledge base related to socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS), share the concept of the Satoyama Initiative more widely, and improve networking and communication both within and beyond the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI). Co-organized with local partner Association ANDES, major focuses of the workshop are expected to be the role of SEPLS in sustainable and customary use of resources, indigenous management, socioeconomic development and poverty alleviation.

The workshop will focus on both experiences of local people and those around the region of Latin America and Caribbean. As such, it will consist of both indoor sessions and sessions in the field including presentations from local communities on-site. Participants will furthermore be encouraged to consider issues at a local, on-the-ground scale and their connection to larger regional and international policymaking and scientific processes.

Transcurso del taller:

El taller consistirá en las siguientes sesiones:

Workshop Procedure:

The workshop will consist of the following sessions:

Plenaria de apertura

Introducción y discursos magistrales, seguidos de presentaciones y debates proporcionaran información de fondo y perspicacia del concepto de SEPLS y dan oportunidad para intercambiar ideas acerca de su aplicación a través de casos prácticos en la región. También habrá una sesión de mesa redonda con representantes de alto nivel de los gobiernos nacionales y subnacionales en Perú.

Opening Plenary (Day 1)

Introductory and keynote speeches followed by panel presentations and discussion will provide background information and insight into the concept of SEPLS and opportunities to exchange ideas about its application through practical cases in the region. Also a roundtable will be held with high-level representatives from national and subnational governments in Peru.

Sesiones de campo

Las sesiones de campo tienen como objetivo mostrar casos destacados y compartir experiencias en América Latina y el Caribe, y proporcionar conocimientos técnicos y experiencia sobre estrategias, herramientas y recursos para la gestión integrada de SEPLS. Se formaran tres grupos de acuerdo a la cosmovisión andina con tres íntimamente conectados "Ayllu". Ayllu es un término quechua que indica una amplia y holística comprensión de la comunidad.

Field sessions (Day 2 and Day 3 AM)

The field sessions aim to show outstanding cases and share experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to provide technical knowledge and experience about strategies, tools and resources for the integrated management of SEPLS. Three groups will be formed according to the Andean cosmic vision with three intimately connected "Ayllu". Ayllu is a Quechua term indicating a broad and holistic understanding of community.

Grupo 1: (Sallk'a Ayllu): Gestionar la biodiversidad y los sistemas alimentarios en SEPLS

Group 1 (Sallk'a Ayllu): Managing biodiversity and food systems in SEPLS

Grupo 2: (Runa Ayllu): SEPLS y el desarrollo endógeno de la comunidad

Group 2 (Runa Ayllu): SEPLS and community endogenous development

Grupo 3 (Auki Ayllu): Gobernanza e enfoques políticos innovadores para SEPLS

Group 3 (Auki Ayllu): Innovative governance and policy approaches for SEPLS

Plenaria de clausura

Cada grupo de las sesiones de campo sintetizará la discusión y presentar sus conclusiones a la plenaria, seguido de una discusión y cierre.

Closing Plenary (Day 3 PM)

Each group of the field sessions will synthesize discussion and present their conclusions to the plenary, followed by discussion and closing.

Programa provisional

Provisional Programme

27 de junio de 2016 (Día 1)

27 June 2016 (Day 1):

Lugar: Hotel Palacio del Inka, Cusco

Venue: Hotel Palacio del Inka, Cusco

HORA TIME	EVENTO EVENT	INDICACIONES REMARKS
-9:30	Viaje a Cusco Transportation to Cusco	Los participantes del taller llegaran desde Pisa a Cusco en autobús Workshop participants will go from Pisac to Cusco by bus
Plenaria de apertura / Opening Plenary		
10:00- 10:05	Discurso de apertura Opening Address	Sr./ Mr. Edwin Licona Govenor of Región Cusco
10:05- 10:10	Discurso de bienvenida Welcoming Remarks	Sr./ Mr. Wilber Vegas Govenor of Región Apurimac
10:10- 10:15	Discurso de bienvenida Welcoming Remarks	Sr./ Mr. Alejandro Argumedo (Asociación ANDES)
10:15- 11:00	Discurso magistral Keynote Speech	Profesor/ Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi (Senior Vice-Rector, UNU) <i>Vivir en armonía con la naturaleza: La Iniciativa Satoyama</i> <i>Living in Harmony with Nature: The Satoyama Initiative</i>
11:00- 11:15	Refrigerio Coffee Break	
11:15- 13:00	Presentación (11:15-11:40) Presentation Mesa redonda (11:40-13:00) Roundtable <i>Paisajes socio productivos en regiones biodiversas del Perú</i> <i>Socio-production landscapes in biodiverse regions of Peru</i>	<u>Ponente / Speaker</u> Sr./ Mr. Carlos Alberto Amat y Leon Chavez (Centro de Investigación, Universidad del Pacífico) <i>Paisajes socio productivos y agrobiodiversidad</i> <i>Socio-production landscapes and biodiversity</i> <u>Moderador/ Moderator:</u> Sr./ Mr. Carlos Loret de Mola, Asesor del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente Advisor, Ministry of Environment • Sr./ Mr. Victor Nina, Representante del Ministerio de Agricultura Ministry of Agriculture • Sr./ Mr. Marcel Velasquez, Asesor, Ministerio de Cultura Advisor Ministry of Culture • Sr./ Mr. Edwin Licona, Gobernador de Cusco Governor of Cusco • Sr./ Mr. Wilber Venegas, Gobernador de Apurímac Governor of Apurímac • Sr./ Mr. Francisco Medina, Coordinador Manejo Sostenible de la Tierra Sustainable Land Management Coordinator
13:00- 14:15	Almuerzo Lunch	

14:15-14:25	Introducción de la Iniciativa Satoyama y su Taller Regional Introduction of the Satoyama Initiative and its Regional Workshop	Sr./ Mr. William Dunbar (Secretariado de IPSI, UNU-IAS) (IPSI Secretariat / UNU-IAS)
14:25-14:40	Presentación del Panel 1 (SEPLS en el país anfitrión, Perú) Panel Presentation 1 (SEPLS in host country, Peru)	Dra. / Dr. Josephina Takahashi (Asociación Peruana del Bambú – PERUBAMBÚ) (Peruvian Association of Bamboo, Peru) <i>Bosques de bambú para el desarrollo sostenible en el Perú</i> <i>Bamboo forest for sustainable development in Peru</i>
14:40-14:55	Presentación del Panel 2 (SEPLS en América del Sur) Panel Presentation 2 (SEPLS in South America)	Sra./ Ms. Maria Vera (Fundación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Social, FIDES, Ecuador) (The Foundation for Research and Social Development, FIDES, Ecuador) <i>Paisajes socio ecológicos productivos terrestres y marinos. 2 estudios de caso. Satoyama: Bosque Seco Tropical - Satoumi: Ecosistema Manglar</i> <i>Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes. 2 Case Studies. Satoyama: Dry Forest - Satoumi: Mangrove Ecosystem</i>
14:55-15:10	Presentación del Panel 3 (SEPLS en Mesoamérica) Panel Presentation 3 (SEPLS in Meso America)	Sr./ Mr. Juan René Guzman (Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, el desarrollo de la comunidad y la gestión del conocimiento para la Iniciativa Satoyama, COMDEKS, El Salvador) (United Nations Development Programme, The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative, COMDEKS, El Salvador) <i>Resultados de la Estrategia COMDEKS El Salvador de Paisajes Socio-Ecológicos de Producción Terrestres y Marinos</i> <i>Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes outcomes from the El Salvador COMDEKS strategy</i>
15:10-15:25	Presentación del Panel 4 (SEPLS en el Caribe) Panel Presentation 4 (SEPLS in Caribbean)	Sra./ Ms. Yanisbell Rodriguez (Instituto de Investigaciones Fundamentales en Agricultura Tropical “Alejandro de Humboldt”, INIFAT, Cuba) (Institute of Fundamental Researches on Tropical Agriculture, INIFAT, Cuba) <i>Resiliencia en paisajes de producción socio-ecológica en dos reservas de la Biosfera de Cuba</i> <i>Resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes in two Man and Biosphere reserves in Cuba</i>
15:25-15:45	Refrigerio Coffee Break	
15:45-16:45	Discusión del Panel con Preguntas y Respuestas Panel Discussion and Q&A	Moderadores/ Moderators Sr./ Mr. Carlos Loret de Mola (Asesor del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente) & Sr./ Mr. John Leigh (Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, ANCON, Panama) (National Association for the Conservation of Nature, ANCON)
16:45-17:00	Introducción del Parque de la Papa y la sesión de campo Introduction of Potato Park and field session	Sra./ Ms. Hélène Botreau (Asociación ANDES)
17:00	Clausura del Día 1 Closing of Day 1	
17:30-	Viaje de regreso a Pisac Transportation to Pisac	Los participantes del taller partirán de Cusco a Pisac en autobús Workshop participants will leave from Cusco to Pisac by bus

28 de junio de 2016 (Día 2)

Papa

28 June 2016 (Day 2):

Lugar: Complejo Arqueológico y Parque de la

Venue: Archeological Complex & Potato Park

Sesión de Campo / Field Session	
HORA TIME	EVENTO EVENT
06:15- 06:30	Viaje al Complejo Arqueológico Travel to Archaeological Complex?
06:30- 07:30	Introducción a los SEPLS Andinos Introduction to Andean SEPLS
07:30- 08:30	Viaje al Parque de la Papa Travel to Potato Park
08:30- 11:45	Grupo 1: Mirador de Amaru Grupo 2: Laguna de Paru-Paru Grupo 3: Centro de Interpretacion de Saccaca
11:45- 12:30	Viaje a Restaurante Papamanka Travel to Restaurant Papamanka
13:00- 14:30	Almuerzo Lunch
14:30- 15:00	Viaje a Sitio de Taller Travel to Site 2
15:00- 17:00	Grupo 1: Sacaca Grupo 2: Banco de Semillas, Pampallackta Grupo 3: Laguna de Paru-Paru
17:00- 18:00	Regreso al Hotel Return to Hotel
19:00- 21:00	Recepción y Evento Cultural Reception and Cultural Event

29 de junio de 2016 (Día 3)

Lugar: Parque de la Papa

29 June 2016 (Day 3):

Venue: Potato Park

Sesión de Campo / Field Session	
HORA TIME	EVENTO EVENT
08:00-08:45	Viaje al Parque de la Papa Travel to Potato Park
08:45-12:30	Grupo 1: Laguna de Paru-Paru Grupo 2: Sacaca Grupo 3: Mirador de Amaru
12:30-13:00	Viaje a Restaurante Papamanka Travel to Restaurant Papamanka
13:00-14:30	Almuerzo Lunch
14:30-15:00	Regreso al Hotel Return to Hotel

Lugar: Hotel Royal Inka, Pisac

Venue: Hotel Royal Inka, Pisac

Plenaria de clausura / Closing Plenary		
HORA TIME	EVENTO EVENT	INDICACIONES REMARKS
15:45-16:00	Introducción a la sesión Introduction to the session	Secretariado de IPSI IPSI Secretariat
16:00-16:45	Discusión de síntesis en cada grupo Synthesis discussion within a group	
16:45-17:25	Informe de cada grupo Report back from each group	
17:25-17:45	Discusión y resumen Discussion and Wrap-up	Moderadores/ Moderators Sr./ Mr. Alejandro Argumedo (Asociación ANDES) & Sr./ Mr. John Leigh (Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, ANCON, Panama)
17:45-18:00	Informal session 1: Video show from Asociación ANDES	Sr./ Mr. Alejandro Argumedo (Asociación ANDES)
18:00-18:15	Informal session 2: Video show from COMDEKS in Brazil	Sr./ Mr. Renato Farias de Araujo Instituto Sociedade População e Natureza, ISPN
18:15-18:30	Informal session 3: Book launch: El patrimonio biocultural de los pueblos indígenas de México	Sr./ Mr. Eckart Boege Red de Patrimonio Biocultural de México

Annex: List of Participants

- Celestina Nieves Abalos, Comunidad Indígena de Tumbaya, Argentina
- Genesis Abreu, Asociación ANDES, Peru
- Hernán Ramírez Alfaro, Asociación para el Desarrollo Sostenible de San José Rural, Costa Rica
- Jose Alvarez, MINAM, Peru
- Yohsuke Amano, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- Fernando Aiello, Asociación Cultural para el Desarrollo Integral (ACDI), Argentina
- Renato Farias de Araujo, Instituto Sociedade População e Natureza (ISPN), Brazil
- Lorena Arce, ICCA Consortium, Chile
- Marco Antonio Arenas, Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (SERNANP), MINAM, Peru
- Alejandro Argumedo, Asociación ANDES, Peru
- José Isabel Arismendis, Asociación de Pescadores Artesanales de El Ñuro, Peru
- Francisco Ramiro Batzin, Sotz'il, Guatemala
- Eva Becker, Centro Bartolomé de Las Casas (CBC), Peru
- Alexis de Jesús Bermúdez, Fundación para la Agricultura Tropical Alternativa y el Desarrollo Integral (FUNDATADI) / Universidad de Los Andes, Venezuela
- Miguel Angel Alarcón Bobadilla, Iniciativa Amotocodie, Paraguay
- Eckart Boege, Red de Patrimonio Biocultural de Mexico
- Hélène Botreau, Asociación ANDES, Peru
- José Manuel Freddy Delgado Burgoa, Universidad Mayor de San Simón – Centro Universitario AGRUCO, Bolivia
- Juan Antonio Correa Calfin, Desarrollo Intercultural Chile, Chile
- Wilfredo Fernandez Castillo, Centro Bartolomé de Las Casas (CBC), Peru
- Guillermo Vega Centeno, Proyecto de Desarrollo Estratégico de los Recursos Naturales (PRODERN), Peru
- Pedro Rivera Chavez, Centro para el Desarrollo del Indígena Amazonica (CEDIA), Peru
- Eoin Craven, Asociación ANDES, Peru
- Rodrigo De La Cruz, Call of the Earth, Ecuador
- William Dunbar, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- Pedro Gamboa, Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (SERNANP), MINAM, Peru
- Sara Gomez, Asociación ANDES, Peru
- Juan René Guzmán, UNDP-COMDEKS, El Salvador
- Adripino Jayo Huamani, Asociación Andina Cusichaca Coordinadora De Organizaciones Indígenas (COI), Peru
- Jill Huinder, Asociación ANDES, Peru
- Victor Manuel Hurtado, Asociación de Cabildos Nasa Cxhacxha, Colombia
- Carolina Ichillumpa, Asociación ANDES, Peru
- Ayami Imai, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- Marcel Estuardo Velásquez Landmann, Ministry of Culture, Peru
- Carmen Miranda Larrea, ICCA Consortium, Bolivia
- John Leigh, National Association for the Conservation of Nature (ANCON), Peru
- Indira Limouchi, Asociación ANDES, Peru
- Carlos Loret de Mola, MINAM, Peru
- Ricardo Romeo MacIntosh, Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (VIDS), Suriname
- Caecilia Manago, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- Tasha Sebastiao Manchineri, Yawanawa Sociocultural Association (ASCY), Brazil
- Onel Masardule, Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena (FPCI), Panama
- Tulio Medina, MINAM, Peru

- Maria Luisa del Rio Mispireta, MINAM, Peru
- Mariela Canepa Montalvo, MINAM, Peru
- Nelson Felipe Montoya, Corporacion VallenPaz, Colombia
- Akira Nagata, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
- Jaime Guillermo Nalvarte, Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral (AIDER), Peru
- Erasmo Otárola, Proyecto de Desarrollo Estratégico de los Recursos Naturales (PRODERN), Peru
- Victor Huacani Paco, Asociación de Mujeres Unidas Para El Desarrollo Sostenible (ASMUDES), Bolivia
- Fred Prins, Proyecto de Desarrollo Estratégico de los Recursos Naturales (PRODERN), Peru
- Oscar Ramos, Asociación ANDES, Peru
- Jessica Reilly, Asociación ANDES, Peru
- Mirbel Alberto Epiquién Rivera, Servicio Nacional Forestal y De Fauna Silvestre (SERFOR), MINAM, Peru
- Yanisbell Sánchez Rodríguez, Institute for Fundamental Research on Tropical Agriculture (INIFAT), Cuba
- Enrique Granados Rojas, Asociación ANDES, Peru
- Oscar Román, Ministry of Culture, Peru
- Edilberto Ruiz, Asociación de Pescadores Artesanales de El Ñuro, Peru
- Adelita San Visente, Fundación Semillas de Vida, Mexico
- Hernan Santander, Asociación ANDES, Peru
- Ana María Varea Sechez, UNDP-COMDEKS, Ecuador
- Kazuhiko Seriu, IPSI Secretariat, UNU-IAS
- César Sotomayor, Ministry of Agriculture, Peru
- Josefina Takahashi, Peruvian Association of Bamboo, Peru
- Kazuhiko Takeuchi, United Nations University (UNU)
- Miriam Torres, Instituto de Montaña, Peru
- Monica Alzamora Torres, Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional, Brazil
- Carlos Vinicio Cordero Valverde, Sistema Nacional de Areas de Conservacion, Ministerio de Ambiente y Energia de Costa Rica
- Wilber Vegas, Govenor of Apurimac, Peru
- María Dolores Vera, Fundación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Social (FIDES), Ecuador
- Jessica Villacorta, Asociación ANDES, Peru
- Valeria Yucra, Asociación ANDES, Peru
- Samuel Carlos Secaira Ziegler, Asociación Vivamos Mejor, Guatemala