Meeting of CEM Thematic Group on Sustainable Use and Management of Ecosystems
In Lima, Peru on 27 September 2017 at 16:00.

Present at SUME meeting on 27 September (*steering,'member/applicant):
Marina Rosales*, Eduardo Arraut*, Angela Andrade', Augusto Casto', Carmela Landeo', Adrian Reuter', Kurt Alt', Maya Basdeo', Augustin Anzoategui', Joao Paulo dos Santos, Alessandra Lobo, Norma Salinas, Ada Castillo, Alex Nina, Luis Mujica, Robert Kenward*

Present at other times during the workshop
Gabriela López Sotomayor', Tatiana Pequeño, María Brutton, Mariana Montoya, Edgar Vicuña, Luis Paz-Soldán, Martin Timaná, Pilar Anaya, Carmen Sánchez

1. Status of SUME.
It was a pleasure to welcome Angela Andrade to the meeting as CEM chair, and Alessandra Peredo from CEM's regional office. This was the fourth meeting of SUME members, following Vienna (Austria) in 2015, Honolulu (Hawaii) in 2016 and Cholpon-Ata (Kyrgyzstan) in September 2017. SUME has close to 400 members from some 90 countries and established its own website http://sume.sycl.net for the last two meetings, and for the one coming in Karlovac (Croatia) in April 2018. Together with European Sustainable Use Group (ESUG) and Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust (GWCT) and IUCN's group on Sustainable Use and Livelihoods (SULi), SUME is engaged with three multilingual outreach networks in 27 languages for conserving species and ecosystems through sustainable use, namely www.naturalliance.eu, www.sakernet.org and www.perdixnet.org, for the International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey (IAF) in the last two cases and the Convention for Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) for Sakernet. Thanks to support for this meeting from our hosts in Pontificia Universidad Católica del Peru (PUCP), IUCN-CEM, IAF and Guira Oga in Argentina, two further networks are being considered.

2. Progress of SUME on 2017 targets for CEM.
One target was exceeded: Perdixnet had rolled out to 24 countries (target of 5).
Two targets were met: one or more SYCL sites were active in 7 countries, and the proposal for an Electronic Management System for Saker had been submitted.
However, an academic partner(s) had yet to be found for analysis of data for the systems and there would be no system for an alien species in Europe due to a change in a LIFE project.
Progress on 2017-20 targets was satisfactory:
- a system-upgrade was almost complete to enable best-practise (naturalliance-type) pages relevant for continents outside Europe;
- a first roll-out in a continent outside Europe might follow this meeting;
- work towards translation of our portal material into **Arabic**, Amharic, **Farsi,** Hindi, Houssa, Japanese, Korean, Malay, **Mandarin, Pashto**, Swahili, Thai, **Urdu**, Vietnamese and Zulu was being helped by an IAF need in Sakernet for the languages in **bold**.

3. Network organisation.
SUME members are managing two sorts of network for reaching from global level, through translation and lay language, to local communities including managers and land and species.
 1. Best-practise linking & dissemination, e.g. www.naturalliance.eu.
 2. Multilingual Online Research/Restoration Project Hostings, e.g. www.perdixnet.org.
Possibilities from the meeting were (1) a falconry and conservation net (AmFalCon.org) and (2) for mapping/(managing) aquatic ecosystem services at community level in South America.

4. <u>Network economics</u>
Although some 40 SYCL sites were in operation, only 5 were paying a €99 annual contribution toards the business model which includes shares for country coordinators, ESUG and SUME operations (and eventually decision support services). Another 10 were notionally funded as 5 SYCL satellites provided for each of Sakernet and Perdixnet. Income from the software was only just covering costs associated with system-maintenance and hosting, without enough extra even for further translation or training meetings. How could systems be funded?

One possibility was a "freemium" model, with SYCL partly free and partly pay-per-use. Precise details of what would be free would need to be agreed upon. Eduardo Arraut suggested that for users to be attracted to the free version, this would ideally provide all that is needed to establish a communication network on a certain theme (to post text of all sorts, use Calendar and Regular Events section, upload figures and other files up to a certain storage amount, and perhaps make simple use of the mapping tool - for recording walks, etc). Payments could be left for using the mapping tool in more elaborate ways (e.g. creating a thematic map), consulting with SUME experts or using their scientific models for tackling local conservation problems, extra data storage, perhaps some premium communication feature, and so on.

Carmela Landeo suggested a sponsorship approach. She kindly offered to contact two organisations to present our case (as well as others in Peru): Nexus+1 (legal mechanism for companies in Peru to invest in conservation) and CONCYTEC (Peruvian Science and Technology funding agency – for which an IUCN-SUME member also had contact with the CEO). It was also suggested that a large tourist company might find it useful to sponsor a network of local community sites, in exchange for use of the page on the SYCL sites 'classified' for advertisements. Government, or private water suppliers, were potential sponsors for community management of aquatic ecosystem services.

Angela Andrade suggested that a way forward would be to link SYCL with other IUCN thematic groups internally. She mentioned the 1) 'Biosphere reserves', which develops actions on nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based actions - contact would be via Liette Vasseur or Martin Price (AA could intermediate contact), 2) Nature-based solutions in IUCN (big area of interest), focusing on how these solutions help address climate change, Aichi and other targets. She noted they are looking for case studies and suggested we contact Emmanuelle Cohen-Shacham, leader of group, and 3) 'Urban ecosystems' and 'Governance' groups, which are new areas of interest and need ecosystem practices to link cities with rural communities. This might not bring funding directly but could increase use of the networking system in IUCN projects.

5. <u>Future meetings</u>
The next meeting, in Croatia during 11-12 April 2018, has a page on http://sume.sycl.net. It is important to inform the Belgrade IUCN office in good time about the meeting.

6. The meeting closed at 16:45