



# The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

Working Towards Societies in  
Harmony with Nature



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5-53-70 Jingumae

Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-8925, Japan

Email: [isj@unu.edu](mailto:isj@unu.edu)

Web: <http://satoyama-initiative.org>

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# Contents

## Foreword

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Innovative Pathways towards Harmony with Nature .....	04
Changing Lives and Contributing to Sustainable Development .....	05

## Conceptual Development

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<i>Satoyama</i> and Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS) .....	06
The <i>Satoyama</i> Initiative .....	08
Launching the International Partnership for the <i>Satoyama</i> Initiative (IPSI) .....	10

## Global Conferences

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The First IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-1) .....	12
The Second IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-2) .....	14
The Third IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-3) .....	16
The Fourth IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-4) .....	18

## Regional Workshop

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The <i>Satoyama</i> Initiative Regional Workshop in Kathmandu, Nepal .....	20
The <i>Satoyama</i> Initiative Regional Workshop in Florence, Italy .....	22

## Snapshot of IPSI Activities

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Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes .....	24
The COMDEKS Programme .....	26
The <i>Satoyama</i> Development Mechanism (SDM) .....	28

## Afterword

---

The Path Forward: Continuing to Build and Enhance the Partnership .....	30
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## Annex

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IPSI Members List .....	31
IPSI Strategy .....	36
IPSI Plan of Action 2013-2018 .....	41
Selection of IPSI Events .....	50

# Innovative Pathways towards Harmony with Nature



To truly achieve societies in harmony with nature, it is important to consider not only the ecosystems that surround us and their natural processes. We must also understand the role that people around the world have played in shaping landscapes to support their livelihoods and well-being. Many good examples can be found across the Earth, in which landscapes and seascapes have been formed into mosaics of different types of use, while maintaining a balance with nature that sustains biodiversity. In Japan, these mosaic landscapes and seascapes are called *satoyama* and *satoumi*, respectively.

While there is a rich history of traditions and practices that we continue to learn from, it is important to also consider innovative new possibilities for creating resilient and sustainable societies in a world with negative impacts from advancing globalization, accelerating climate change and loss of biodiversity. New business models and value-added activities hold great potential in this respect. Proven success-

ful models must be developed and accumulated in different landscapes around the world and built upon by the global community to further develop policies and strategies.

With this in mind, the wealth of expertise contained within IPSI's multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder membership may be an important key to developing innovative new ideas and understanding the potential they contain. By bringing together universities, private sector organizations, NGOs, governmental organizations and more, IPSI is well positioned to make a substantial contribution to achieving its vision of societies in harmony with nature.

**Professor Kazuhiko Takeuchi**  
Senior Vice-Rector,  
United Nations University



# Changing Lives and Contributing to Sustainable Development



The more I reflect on the strategic objectives of IPSI, the more I feel convinced that we have finally arrived at the tools we need in sustainable use of biological diversity that will enable effective understanding of the resilience of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) for agro-biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and ecosystem services for human well-being.

The concept of SEPLS brings to mind places where one can experience a bundle of goods and services that satisfy the three pillars of sustainable development, namely the environmental sustainability, social sustainability and economic sustainability to ensure human well-being. For the environmental sustainability, we consider a healthy and functioning ecosystem in which the living and non-living components interact to produce goods in the form of food, fodder, medicines etc. and provide supporting, regulating, and existential and cultural services.

From these goods and services, there is a value judgment which can be monetary or non-monetary. In monetary terms, it gives a basis for economic well-being, and in non-monetary terms a social well-being. The level of social and economic well-being of a community and its individual members dictates the health and wealth of that community and its individuals as an indicator for human well-being. This is a basic well-being index that can never be denied.

On this account, it is possible to refer to these SEPLS as areas showcasing the social, economic and ecological systems (SEES) concept which is fast gaining ground as an area for intensive research and development, especially as people's thoughts are geared towards the post-2015 development agenda, reflecting the 'Future We Want' theme of Rio+20. Many activities in these SEPLS will contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. These activities resonate with the IPSI strategic plan and will lead the way towards realizing concrete indicators for the broader post-2015 development agenda.

I believe that anyone reading this document will be rewarded with immense knowledge about how IPSI has taken shape and developed over the years, and how SEPLS are changing lives and contributing to sustainable development. I recommend this volume for the reading public and library shelves of individuals and institutions interested in investing in SEPLS and learning more about IPSI.

**Professor Alfred Oteng-Yeboah**  
Chair, IPSI Steering Committee,  
National Chairman,  
Ghana National Biodiversity Committee

# Satoyama and Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

## **Satoyama**

Like elsewhere in the world, Japanese people have developed ways to adapt to their surrounding natural environment by carefully utilizing and reshaping it for production activities based on time-tested knowledge and practices. Such interactions between humans and nature have created complex and diverse systems throughout the Japanese Archipelago, which have become known as *satoyama* landscapes, and which are characterized by mosaics of paddy fields, upland fields, woodlands, grasslands, ponds, canals and settlements.

*Satoyama* landscapes are where farmers grow rice, mow grasses to maintain soil fertility and feed animals, and use wood for fuel and as a house-building material, just to name a few of the associated production activities. These landscapes also play an important role as the setting in which a range of religious and cultural activities are conducted. Rich levels of biodiversity have been maintained in these mosaics of diverse habitats that were shaped and sustained by appropriate human management.

As the negative impacts associated with industrialization and modernization become increasingly evident, there has been growing recognitions of the importance of *satoyama* landscapes among scientists, policy-makers and ordinary citizens in Japan. *Satoyama* landscapes are seen as a model of harmonious human-nature relationships, and a similar term – *satoumi* – is used to describe mosaics of ecosystems that have formed in marine and coastal areas.

## **Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)**

From 2006 to 2010, the Japan *Satoyama-Satoumi* Assessment (JSSA) was conducted across Japan to analyze the conditions and trends of ecosystems

over the past 50-60 years. Over the course of discussions around the JSSA, a new term was coined, namely socio-ecological production landscapes (SEPLs), which helps to specifically highlight the productive capacity of *satoyama* and *satoumi* as well as the important social and ecological components that contribute to their resilience.

This descriptive and inclusive terminology also helps to communicate the idea of *satoyama* outside of Japan and has also been used by the Satoyama Initiative to refer to examples in other parts of the world where landscapes and land uses have been shaped and maintained in a broad variety of different ways by harmonious interactions between people and the nature they inhabit. Korea is home to *mauel* landscapes, Spain has *dehesa* landscapes, and Japan has *satoyama*, just to name a few.

In subsequent discussions, to recognize the manifold linkages between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, it was noted that SEPLs should be further expanded to explicitly include seascapes, resulting in the current term, socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS).

Even as the terminology has evolved, however, it remains clear that these landscapes and seascapes – and the sustainable practices and knowledge they represent – are increasingly threatened in many parts of the world. Commonly recognized causes include urbanization, industrialization, and rapidly shrinking rural populations. Innovative measures are urgently needed to conserve and advance these sustainable types of human-influenced natural environments through broader global recognition of their value and through greater efforts towards collective action.

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*The Conference of the Parties [...] recognizes the Satoyama Initiative as a potentially useful tool to better understand and support human-influenced natural environments for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being [...] and invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to participate in the partnership to further advance the Initiative.*

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**CBD COP10 Decision X/32**

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*The Conference of the Parties [...] recalling its decision X/32, recognizes the contribution that the Satoyama Initiative is working to make in creating synergies among the various existing regional and global initiatives on human-influenced natural environments.*

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**CBD COP11 Decision XI/25**



# The Satoyama Initiative

## A Vision of Harmony

The Satoyama Initiative was started through a joint collaboration between the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOEJ) and the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) with the vision of realizing societies in harmony with nature. It aims to build on mutually beneficial human-nature relationships, where the maintenance and development of socio-economic activities (including agriculture, fishing and forestry) aligns with natural processes.

The efforts of the Satoyama Initiative are focused on the promotion and conservation of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS). Among other things, this has entailed a range of activities including expanding the body of knowledge about how the relationships between humans and nature should function in such landscapes from both social and scientific points of view.

## A Global Perspective

From its inception, the Satoyama Initiative has taken a global perspective and sought to consolidate expertise from around the world regarding the sustainable use of resources in SEPLS.

The Initiative's concept has been further developed in a series of meetings and consultations. One important milestone came in January 2010, when the Global Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative was held at the Headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris. The Global Workshop built on two preparatory workshops held in Asia, the first in Tokyo, Japan in July 2009, and the second in Penang, Malaysia in October 2009. The objectives of the Global Workshop were to discuss the Satoyama Initiative's concept and define the elements of activities to be included in the Initiative.

The "Paris Declaration on the Satoyama Initiative" was one of the major outcomes of the Paris workshop. It was subsequently submitted to the CBD SBSTTA-14 as one of the official information documents of the meeting, and became a fundamental document that led to the Initiative's recognition during the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP10), held in Nagoya, Japan in 2010. During this conference, Decision X/32 was adopted recognizing the Satoyama Initiative as a "potentially useful tool to better understand and support human-influenced natural environments for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being."





## Conceptual Framework of the Satoyama Initiative

### Vision

Realizing societies in harmony with nature

### Three-fold Approach

- Consolidate wisdom on securing diverse ecosystem services and values
- Integrate traditional ecological knowledge and modern science to promote innovations
- Explore new forms of co-management systems

Resource use within the carrying capacity and resilience of the environment

Cyclic use of natural resources

Recognition of the value and importance of local traditions and cultures

Multi-stakeholder participation and collaboration

Contributions to socio-economies

### Five Perspectives in the Approach of the Satoyama Initiative

# Launching the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)



## A Partnership Begins

On 19 October 2010, the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) was established to promote the activities identified by the Satoyama Initiative. The launch came during the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP10) held in Nagoya, Aichi, Japan.

A total of 51 organizations entered into partnership as founding members of IPSI, and the COP endorsed the Satoyama Initiative in Decision X/32, recognizing its potential usefulness "...to better understand and support human-influenced natural environments for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being." This endorsement was reinforced in Decision XI/25 of CBD COP11 in Hyderabad, India two years later, which reaffirmed "the contribution that the Satoyama Initiative is working to make in creating synergies among the various existing regional and global initiatives on human-influenced natural environments" and invited "Parties, other Governments and

relevant organizations to support the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative."

## A Spirit of Inclusivity

As an international platform open to organizations dealing with socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS), IPSI has sought to foster synergies in the implementation of their respective activities, as well as other activities planned under the Initiative. Since its inception, an inclusive spirit has been fostered in recognition of the multi-sectoral and international dimensions of sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources.

After being launched in October 2010, the number of organizations within the diverse IPSI membership has grown rapidly. By 2014, IPSI had more than tripled in size from 51 to more than 160. See the Annex for a list of current members.

### Types of IPSI Member Organizations:

- National/local governmental organizations
- Non-governmental/civil society organizations
- Indigenous/local community organizations
- Academic/educational/research institutions
- Industry/private sector organizations
- United Nations or other inter-governmental organizations
- Other organizations

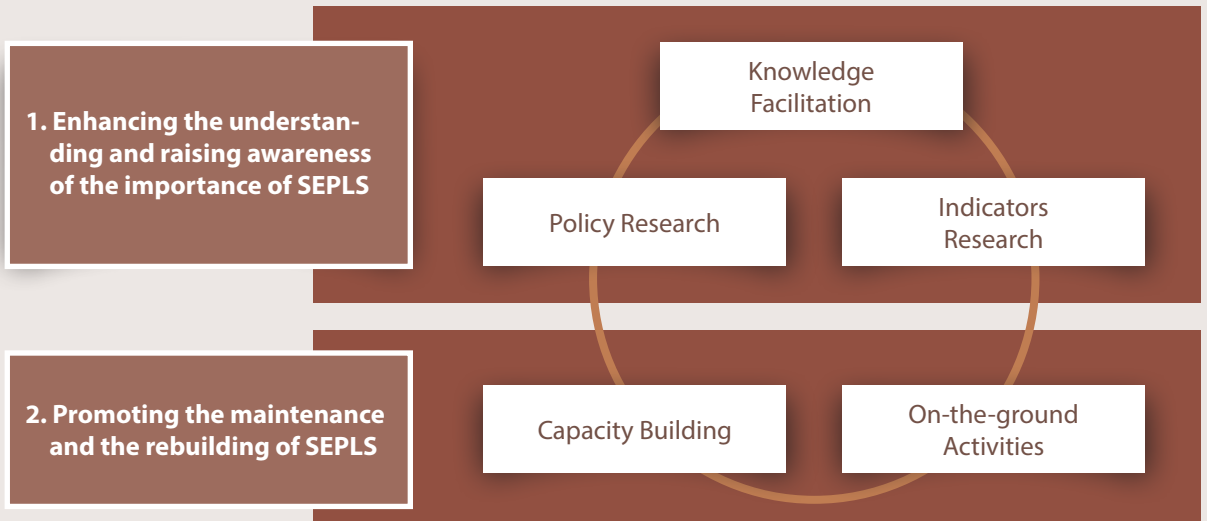
### A Platform for Collaboration, Action and Knowledge Sharing

By bringing together expertise from across sectors and around the world, IPSI provides a platform for creating synergies and sharing knowledge. One of the core components of IPSI is its collection

and publication of case studies relevant to SEPLS. Member organizations share case studies based on their own experiences with a wide range of different regions and ecosystems. All case studies are made freely available on the IPSI website, and constitute a continually growing body of knowledge useful to policymakers, practitioners, researchers and interested members of the general public.

In addition, IPSI includes a mechanism for creating collaborative activities among member organizations. During the Steering Committee’s regular meetings, new collaborative activity applications are considered, and to date, around 30 collaborative activities have received the Committee’s endorsement.

## Five Pillars of Activities Promoted under IPSI



# The First IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-1)

10-11 March 2011,  
Nagoya, Aichi, Japan

Theme: Working Together for  
Societies in Harmony with Nature:  
The First Steps



## IPSI-1

The First IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-1), consisting of an Assembly and Public Forum was held in Aichi, Japan during 10-11 March 2011. The venue held special significance, as IPSI had been officially launched at the CBD COP10 in Nagoya just a few months earlier.

Over the course of the two-day conference, the structure of the partnership began to rapidly take shape, with the formation of a steering committee, designation of a Secretariat, and 23 new member applications were approved, expanding the fledgling partnership from 51 to 74 member organizations over the course of just six months.

On 11 March 2011, Japan experienced one of the

largest earthquakes in recorded history, followed by devastating tsunamis. In addition to the human tragedies caused by the disaster, many of the communities and productive landscapes and seascapes across northeastern Japan were heavily damaged.

While participants at IPSI-1 were shocked by the experience, there was also a sense that IPSI could contribute to reconstruction and revitalization efforts in the tsunami-affected region, particularly considering that many of these areas were characterized by *satoyama* landscapes and *satoumi* seascapes.

Collaboration among IPSI members to support local people to rebuild and revitalize their communities continues today, and more information is available on the IPSI website.



## IPSI-1: Assembly

In an organizational sense, IPSI took shape during the IPSI-1 Assembly. Key events included:

- ▶ Operational Framework: open discussion and endorsement of amendments
- ▶ The Interim Secretariat (UNU-IAS) was appointed as the IPSI Secretariat
- ▶ Steering Committee: IPSI's first 18 steering committee members were introduced by the Interim Secretariat and approved by the Assembly



Positive precedents set at the IPSI-1 Assembly have continued to guide subsequent meetings. In addition to sharing relevant updates and developments with the members, it has become practice that the date and venue of the next Global Conference are introduced for discussion and approval at each Assembly meeting.



## IPSI-1: Public Forum

While the Assembly is only open to representatives of IPSI member organizations, the Public Forum has been conceived as a participatory and inclusive mechanism serving two main purposes: (1) to strengthen collaboration and synergies among members as well as between the Satoyama Initiative and other relevant initiatives and programmes; (2) to enhance understanding and raise awareness of the importance of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS).

To encourage lively and fruitful discussion among participants, a major element of the IPSI-1 Public Forum was to divide people into smaller groups for in-depth discussion. In line with the five activity clusters under IPSI, the topics for discussion were: (1) Knowledge Facilitation; (2) Policy Research; (3) Indicator Research; (4) Capacity Building; (5) On-the-ground activities.

Discussions were further enhanced by individual presentations by 43 member organizations, who introduced their activities in line with IPSI concepts. During a subsequent plenary session, a panel was assembled to share the conclusions drawn from each session and to summarize key points of discussion.

Outcomes of the IPSI-1 Public Forum and Assembly were disseminated through a range of knowledge materials, including an in-depth summary report. To further raise awareness of the outcomes, the IPSI website has also made all presentations and associated materials publicly available for download and continues to draw on these out-comes in its planning and development.

# The Second IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-2)

13-14 March 2012,  
Nairobi, Kenya

Theme: Strategy for Realizing  
Societies in Harmony with Nature



## IPSI-2

The Second IPSI Global Conference was held from 13-14 March 2012 in Nairobi, Kenya and underscored the synergistic collaboration that was already being promoted within the partnership. An IPSI member organization, the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) made its facilities available for hosting IPSI-2. In addition, to enhance cooperation and encourage mutually beneficial arrangements, IPSI-2 was held back-to-back with a forum organized by another IPSI member organization, EcoAgriculture Partners.

## IPSI-2: Assembly

The IPSI-2 Assembly was held on the morning of 13 March and was attended by representatives of 58 member organizations. Dr. Tony Simons, Director General of ICRAF, served as chair of the Assembly and guided the spirited and lively proceedings.

During the assembly, the chair of the IPSI Steering Committee, Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah, presented a report on the Committee's activities since the First IPSI Global Conference in March 2011. A major organizational development during this period was initial work towards developing a strategy for the partnership. To foster transparency and participation, a presentation on this strategy development was delivered during the Assembly by Dr. Jo Mulongoy, visiting professor at UNU-IAS.

A proposal was also introduced for the Assembly's consideration to organize IPSI-3 back-to-back with the 11th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP11), planned for October 2012 in Hyderabad, India. Considering the launch of IPSI during CBD COP10 and the role the Partnership could play towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets contained within the Strategic Plan 2011-2020, the proposal was welcomed by IPSI members.



## IPSI-2: Public Forum

Following the close of the IPSI-2 Assembly, IPSI members were joined by other interested stakeholders and journalists during the one-and-a-half-day Public Forum (13-14 March 2013). Opening remarks were delivered by Dr. Tony Simons (Director General, World Agroforestry Centre), Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Chair of IPSI Steering Committee) and H.E. Toshihisa Takata (Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Kenya).

To contextualize the subsequent discussions and introduce all participants to the concepts and potential of the Satoyama Initiative, a keynote speech was delivered by Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi (United Nations University) on "The Satoyama Initiative: The Next Step toward Societies in Harmony with Nature".

The Public Forum then divided into three Working Group sessions to encourage spirited discussion among participants and go into greater depth on specific issues relevant to the Partnership:

### 1. Capturing and Promoting Resilience in Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes (SEPLs) including Disaster Risk Management

Facilitators: Fumiko Fukuoka (UNDP);  
Wanja Dorothy Nyingi (KENWEB)

### 2. Sharing Experiences of Restoring SEPLs

Facilitators: Yoko Watanabe (GEF Secretariat);  
Krishna Chandra Paudel (Government of Nepal)

### 3. Revitalizing Local Communities through Enhancing Traditional Knowledge and Empowering Young Successors

Facilitators: Yoji Natori (Conservation International);  
Anil Kumar (MSSRF Community Agrobiodiversity Center)

A total of over 30 short presentations were delivered by IPSI members during the working group sessions, and served as a starting point for additional in-depth discussions among participants. Facilitators guided the subsequent discussions with the intention of ultimately generating an output document for each working group including: (1) A summary of the session; (2) Identified needs and challenges; (3) Strategies for addressing these needs and challenges; (4) Concrete actions. A final plenary session chaired by Tony Simons helped all participants to learn about the diversity of discussions during the forum, and helped to renew a sense of shared purpose and cooperation towards achieving the Satoyama Initiative's vision of societies in harmony with nature.

# The Third IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-3)

6-7 October 2012,  
Hyderabad, India

Theme: Contribution to Achieving  
the Aichi Biodiversity Targets



## IPSI-3

The Third IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-3) was held back-to-back with CBD COP11 in Hyderabad, India, and marked two years since IPSI's launch in October 2010 concurrent with CBD COP10. In recognition of the venue and the partnership's expanding profile, the theme for IPSI-3 was "Contribution to Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets".

The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India generously welcomed IPSI members to India and co-hosted the conference. While the key elements of IPSI-3 (Assembly and Public Forum) were held from 6-7 October, full use was made of the opportunity to raise awareness of IPSI and its activities by organizing a series of IPSI-related events from 9-12 October 2012 over the course of CBD COP11.

## IPSI-3: Assembly

The IPSI-3 Assembly was held in the afternoon of 6 October and was attended by over 60 individuals representing a wide range of member organizations. Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi (United Nations University) was nominated by the floor to serve as the Assembly Chair, and guided the proceedings throughout the afternoon.

During the Assembly, the IPSI Steering Committee Chair, Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah, presented a report on the activities of the Committee since the Second IPSI Global Conference in March 2012, highlighting the progress made towards developing a strategy for the partnership. He then invited Dr. Jo Mulongoy, visiting professor at UNU-IAS, to update the Assembly on these efforts. Dr. Mulongoy introduced a final draft version of the IPSI Strategy for the Assembly's approval, which was subsequently endorsed, pending final changes suggested by the members.



The Assembly also reviewed the arrangement of the Steering Committee, welcoming the renewal of many current members, while also approving the expansion of the Committee to include the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), MS Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) Community Agrobiodiversity Research Centre, Faculty of Science, University of Sarajevo, and the Secretariat of the

Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). In addition, representatives of Japan's Fukui Prefecture delivered a presentation titled "Fukui: The Land of 1500 Years' Satoyama" and made a formal offer to host the Fourth IPSI Global Conference in September 2013. The Assembly members expressed their appreciation and gratefully accepted the offer by Fukui Prefecture.



### IPSI-3: Public Forum

Under the theme "IPSI's Contribution to Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets", more than 70 individuals from IPSI member organizations and the general public attended the Public Forum, which was opened with remarks from Prof. Govindan Parayil (Director, UNU-IAS), and Dr. Balakrishna Pisupati (Chairman, National Biodiversity Authority, India).

Following short reports on the outcomes of the IPSI-2 Public Forum and follow-up efforts, Mr. David Duthie (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity) provided further context for the day's discussions with a presentation titled "The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and National Implementation".

After an overview of the day's planned discussions by each of the co-chairs, Ms. Yoko Watanabe (GEF Secretariat) and Dr. Anil Kumar (MSSRF), the Public Forum was divided into three Working Group sessions for in-depth discussion:

#### 1. Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

Facilitator: Dr. Pablo Eyzaguirre (Bioversity International)

#### 2. Creating Synergy between Traditional Knowledge and Modern Science

Facilitator: Dr. William Olupot (Nature and Livelihoods)

#### 3. Multi-stakeholder Collaboration towards Sustainable Production and Consumption

Facilitator: Dr. Yoji Natori (Conservation International)

To frame the discussions, each working group session began with a short presentation by the facilitator linking the working group topic with corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Following extensive and fruitful discussions, short presentations were prepared by each working group to share with the plenary. The final presentations shared a number of key points of discussion as well as insight into how IPSI is poised to contribute to achieving many of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. A final plenary discussion session led by the co-chairs provided a broad range of useful suggestions for further development of the partnership and its activities.

# The Fourth IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-4)

12-14 September 2013,  
Fukui, Japan

**Theme: Challenges and opportunities for socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) from local perspectives**



## IPSI-4

The Fourth IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-4) was held from 12 to 14 September 2013 in Japan's Fukui Prefecture, along with a number of SEPLS-related events organized by the Fukui Prefectural Government. The conference was co-organized by Fukui Prefectural Government, the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and the IPSI Secretariat (UNU-IAS).

### IPSI-4: Assembly

The General Assembly was held on 13 September 2013 and was attended by 124 representatives from 68 member organizations. Mr. Kazunori Tanaka, Senior Vice Minister of the Environment of the Government of Japan, delivered opening remarks together with Mr. Issei Nishikawa, Governor of Fukui Prefecture. Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Senior Vice-Rec-

tor of the United Nations University, was nominated by the floor to serve as the Assembly Chair. During the Assembly, the IPSI Steering Committee (SC) Chair, Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah, presented a report on the activities of the SC since the Third IPSI Global Conference in October 2012.

Among other things, the Assembly endorsed the five-year IPSI Plan of Action, which provides a supportive framework to guide the implementation of activities in line with the four strategic objectives described within the IPSI Strategy. It also accepted 8 new organizations as IPSI members. In addition, the Secretariat announced tentative plans to hold IPSI-5 from 4-5 October 2014 in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, back-to-back with the twelfth Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP12).



### IPSI-4: Public Forum

Starting in the afternoon of 13 September 2013 and concluding in the morning of 14 September 2013, the IPSI-4 Public Forum was held under the theme “Challenges and opportunities for socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) from local perspectives”.

Public Forum co-chairs Ms. Yoko Watanabe (Program Manager and Senior Biodiversity Specialist, Secretariat of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF)) and Dr. Wanja Nyingi (Coordinator, Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Group) guided the proceedings, starting with opening remarks by Mr. Kazuaki Hoshino (Director-General, Nature Conservation Bureau Ministry of the Environment, Japan). Mr. Hoshino, who participated in the launch of IPSI in October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan, introduced the development of the partnership since this time as well as its significance leading forwards to CBD COP12. Mr. Hiroaki Sekioka (Environmental Assessment Center, Co. Ltd), an expert in the conservation and sustainable use of SEPLS in Fukui Prefecture, delivered the keynote address, followed by short presentations by representatives from five different IPSI member organizations regarding their organizations’ innovative activities and local experiences.

The plenary session then broke into five smaller groups to provide opportunities for dynamic discussion among members. Recurring themes included the need for deeper understanding of the complexity of SEPLS in terms of their ecological, economic and societal characteristics and the importance of reaching out to and fully engaging women and younger generations.

### IPSI-4: Related Events

A poster session was held on 13-14 September 2013, featuring posters in the IPSI category (English) and 53 in the Fukui category (Japanese), making a total of 97 posters. Within the context of an IPSI Collaborative Activity, a SATOYAMA Poster Award was arranged by the Fukui Prefectural Government and the United Nations University with the support of the Ink-jet Cartridge Satogaeri Project.

A national network to promote the Satoyama Initiative in Japan was launched in the evening of 13 September. Governor Issei Nishikawa (Fukui Prefecture) and Governor Masanori Tanimoto (Ishikawa Prefecture) were selected as the co-leaders of the Network, and Japan Committee for IUCN was appointed as the sub-leader.

An exciting dialogue was organized in the evening of 13 September by UNU-IAS, Fukui Prefectural Government, Ishikawa Prefectural Government, and featured the governors of Ishikawa Prefecture and Fukui Prefecture, both of whom have acted as champions of *satoyama* and *satoumi* in Japan. During the dialogue, which was moderated by Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi (Senior Vice-Rector, United Nations University), both governors highlighted innovative and cutting edge efforts being carried out under their political leadership in their prefectures.

At the conclusion of this week of events, the Public Symposium was held by the Fukui Prefectural Government in the afternoon of 14 September 2013, and was attended by hundreds of members of the general public.

## The Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Kathmandu, Nepal



From 14-15 May 2013, a wide range of IPSI members and other interested stakeholders gathered in Kathmandu for a two-day workshop on the Satoyama Initiative. A total of 61 experts from 16 different countries attended the workshop, which was co-organized by the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MoFSC), Government of Nepal and the IPSI Secretariat.

The two-day regional workshop brought together participants from across Asia, and was inaugurated by Hon. Minister Tek Bahadur Thapa Gharti of the MoFSC Nepal, who performed the ceremonial lighting of the traditional lamp and watering of the plant. In his remarks, the Hon. Minister underscored Nepal's full commitment to work on the local and regional level to achieve the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Following additional encouraging remarks from Dr. David Molden (Director General, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development – ICIMOD), Mr. Kazu Takemoto (Director, IPSI Secretariat), and Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Chair, IPSI

Steering Committee), the plenary session proceeded under the direction of the co-chairs, Ms. Yoko Watanabe (Programme Manager, Senior Biodiversity Specialist, Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility) and Dr. Krishna Chandra Paudel (Secretary, MoFSC Nepal).

### Three objectives of the regional workshop:

1. To share information and experiences from the Asian region relevant to the Satoyama Initiative;
2. To further promote IPSI activities and understanding of the partnership in the region;
3. To contribute to the further development of the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action.

To frame the day's discussions, three plenary presentations were delivered by Dr. Gopal S. Rawat (Chief Scientist, Ecosystem Services, ICIMOD), Mr. Gopal Raj Sherchan (National Coordinator, The GEF Small Grants Programme, Nepal) and Mr. Megh Nath Kafle (Officer of the District Soil Conservation, Nepal).

Lively and dynamic discussions were conducted throughout the workshop, intercut with plenary





sessions to share outcomes from each group. In line with the regional workshop's objectives, participants shared information and experiences from the Asian region relevant to the Satoyama Initiative, there were opportunities for further promoting IPSI activities and understanding of the partnership within the region, and the expert insight provided by the participants contributed directly to the further development of the IPSI Strategy and the

Plan of Action.

As the regional workshop drew to a close, Dr. Krishna Chandra Paudel (MoFSC Nepal) echoed his appreciation and left all of the participants with a final sentiment: "Biodiversity is a business for all, and every day is a biodiversity day."

## The Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Florence, Italy



The first Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Europe was held from 27 to 29 May 2014 in Florence, Italy. The event was co-organized by the Romualdo Del Bianco Foundation and its International Institute Life Beyond Tourism and the IPSI Secretariat.

The theme for the workshop was “Revitalizing production landscapes in Europe: travel and dialogue for people and biodiversity”, which reflected both the concepts of the Satoyama Initiative and Life Beyond Tourism’s focus on the role of responsible travel in promoting better societies and environmental outcomes around the world.

The Regional Workshop was co-chaired by Dr. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari, Environmental Governance Coordinator at the Forest Peoples Programme, and Mr. Naohisa Okuda, Director of the Global Biodiversity Strategy Office of the Ministry of the Environment, Japan. It also benefited from the active participation of a wide variety of people, including both IPSI members and non-members, others involved in landscape and seascape approaches, those inte-

rested in issues surrounding tourism, governments and other diverse parties, leading to a great deal of interesting and fruitful discussion.

Keynote speeches about the concept and key aspects of the Satoyama Initiative by Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi of United Nations University and about current issues in European cultural landscapes by Prof. Mauro Agnoletti of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry Policy provided conceptual and contextual background for the workshop. Breakout sessions followed the opening plenary, and members engaged in lively discussions and shared their results in following plenary sessions.

The discussions focused on four main issues:

- ▶ Key issues for socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) in Europe
- ▶ Challenges and opportunities in promoting travel to promote sustainable management of SEPLS
- ▶ Possible future actions
- ▶ Lessons learned to share with other regions



The final plenary centered around future actions and lessons learned for and from other areas outside Europe. Future actions were identified, falling into four broad categories:

- ▶ The collection and systematization of data
- ▶ Issues of collaboration, education and capacity-building for different stakeholders
- ▶ Connecting policy and practice
- ▶ Awareness-raising

As a conclusion, it was suggested that priority activities should be identified during follow-up phases, and that greater collaboration and synergies should be created for implementation. The workshop helped to create new connections between various organizations promoting sustainable management and revitalization of SEPLS in Europe, and will hopefully lead to concrete steps toward furthering the concepts of the Satoyama Initiative in the region.

# Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes



Indicators of resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) have been developed as an IPSI collaborative activity under the Satoyama Initiative with the main goal of contributing to the conservation of sustainable SEPLS for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being. The initial development and field-testing of these indicators has represented an example of effective interorganizational collaboration between Bioversity International and the UNU-IAS.

The idea behind the development of these indicators was to create an analytical framework for assessing and building local strategies to strengthen resilience, through adaptation, innovation and the sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity. The first set of social-ecological resilience indicators was based on a review of 172 case studies and project reports from around the world that described communities' strategies to cope with and adapt to climate change. Further development, under the Satoyama collaborative activities, resulted in the production of 20 indicators, which have now been grouped into five areas:

1. Landscape/seascape diversity and ecosystem protection
2. Biodiversity (including agricultural biodiversity)

3. Knowledge and innovation
4. Governance and social equity
5. Livelihoods and wellbeing

These indicators are intended both for use by local communities and for scientists, research and development organizations and local institutions working closely with them.

Bioversity international has field-tested the indicators across different agro-ecological environments, from the Andes highlands of Bolivia, to the sub-tropical valleys in Nepalese Himalayas to the tropical drylands of Kenya; to the pastoral ecosystems of Mongolia and the tropical coastal systems of Fiji among others. All areas are characterized by traditional agricultural systems and are rich in crop and genetic diversity. Through the testing it was possible to identify the driving forces, practices and strategies adopted by the communities which contribute to resilience at the level of the landscape, the farming system and the species. The indicators have also proved most useful in assessing the baseline for enhancing resilience in these agrarian landscapes, and for identifying weak points and strengths in the social-ecological system studied.





The indicators are not conceived as a fixed set of measurements but rather as a guide to understanding and developing strategies for resilient landscapes. The practical application of these indicators in community development projects, carried out in more than 10 countries (including the COMDEKS project sites), has been used to gather and analyze experiences for further improvement of the indicators. The major gaps that were identified during the practical testing include the coverage of systems where natural regeneration of a mix of species like grasses or aquatic organisms exist, as in the case of pastures, wetlands, and integrated terrestrial and aquatic landscapes, and the need to expand the utility of the indicators to a wider and more diverse community of practitioners in order to obtain

important lessons for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. These lessons can then be applied to improve the long-term livelihood security of people in these landscape and seascapes. Revision of the indicators has been coupled with the development of a practical toolkit, published in 2014, explaining how to apply them to a particular project and giving examples on how to use the results of the indicators' assessment, for example as a tool to assist in the development of landscape management policies.

Contributed by Nadia Bergamini, Bioversity International

## The COMDEKS Programme



The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Programme is a unique global programme implemented by UNDP as the flagship of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI). The five-year programme is implemented in partnership with the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the UNU-IAS.

With a contribution of US\$10 million from the Japan Biodiversity Fund, established within the CBD Secretariat, the COMDEKS Programme contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10, October 2010). The Programme promotes a highly inclusive community-based approach to sustainable development, incorporating biodiversity conservation, human security – in particular food security – disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation.

The COMDEKS Programme has been designed to support local community activities to maintain and

rebuild socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS), and to collect and disseminate knowledge and experiences from successful on-the-ground actions for replication and up-scaling in other parts of the world. The Programme aims to develop sound biodiversity management and sustainable livelihood activities with local communities by providing small-scale finance to local community organizations in developing countries. Working through the Global Environmental Facility Small Grants Programme, implemented by UNDP, the COMDEKS Programme provides small grants directly to local community organizations, empowering communities to implement participatory landscape planning and develop integrated solutions to respond to economic, environmental and social challenges.

COMDEKS operates in a broad range of landscapes and seascapes that have been selected through a participatory multi-stakeholder process involving the communities that inhabit, use and protect them. Consultations within these communities are then supported towards developing a landscape strategy focused on enhancing resilience and sustainability, while improving the livelihoods of community



members. Each respective landscape strategy then facilitates the identification of community-level activities, and COMDEKS provides support to corresponding community-based projects.

Furthermore, COMDEKS is field-testing methodologies to empower community organizations to implement participatory landscape planning and enhance resilience at the community level. As part of the community consultation process, COMDEKS is piloting the set of Indicators for Resilience in SEPLS developed by UNU-IAS and Bioversity International to help measure and understand the resilience of target landscapes and seascapes. These indicators are being piloted to enable the development of participatory transformative strategies that reflect local priorities negotiated among representatives from local communities, the government, academia and the private sector.

Originally launched in 2011 in ten pilot countries (Brazil, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Fiji, India, Malawi, Nepal, Slovakia and Turkey), in June 2013, the Government of Japan and UNDP launched the second phase of the programme in ten additional countries (Bhutan, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Kyrgyzstan, Indonesia, Mongolia, Namibia and Niger), bringing to twenty the number of countries involved in the COMDEKS Programme. COMDEKS grant making is expected to generate key lessons on community-based best practices to maintain and rebuild SEPLS in line with the Satoyama Initiative's vision of realizing "societies in harmony with nature"

Contributed by Diana Salvemini, United Nations Development Programme



## The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)



Festival of traditional knowledge, photo by N. Gernet

Resource constraints are a constant challenge facing many of IPSI members' activities. To address such barriers, the "Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)" has been jointly established by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOEJ), the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), and the UNU-IAS as a collaborative activity under the IPSI framework.

The purpose of the SDM is to facilitate activities in line with the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action by providing seed funding to promising projects that can demonstrate good practices. These activities are expected to improve the retention and enhancement of biodiversity in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) and contribute to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. SDM funding recipients are encouraged to further develop

their respective projects to attract additional resources, while also facilitating collaboration among members. Outstanding activities supported under the SDM shall be shared among various stakeholders through IPSI. The SDM is thus expected to fulfill the following three objectives:

1. Promote the **implementation of activities under the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action**
2. Promote the **development of model practices for living in harmony with nature** through sustainable use of SEPLS and contribution to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
3. Provide an incentive for IPSI members to **strengthen partnerships** and to generate a knock-on effect from joint activities for the sustainable use of SEPLS





Under the SDM, a grant is provided to selected projects to support development, implementation, monitoring and information dissemination on the sustainable use of SEPLS. The funds may be used to support a wide range of activities in line with the IPSI Strategy. The grant particularly focuses on fostering model practices which are both replicable and appealing to IPSI member organizations.

In 2013, one or two projects are selected under each of four project types, and are provided with support of up to around US\$10,000 for their implementation.

The SDM project types are:

- ▶ Community / field-based project implementation
- ▶ Research activities
- ▶ Activities to kick-start cooperation among IPSI members, such as holding meetings, workshops, and conferences
- ▶ Activities for building capacity and increasing awareness on IPSI, such as production of educational materials, and dissemination and outreach activities

# The Path Forward: Continuing to Build and Enhance the Partnership



IPSI has enjoyed a remarkable history. Over just a few years, it has grown from an initial concept into a concrete international partnership of more than 160 member organizations working together with a sense of common purpose towards societies in harmony with nature.

Within this document, information is provided about the conceptual basis for launching an international partnership around the idea of the Satoyama Initiative, and the necessity for achieving a harmonious balance between nature and human activities. There have been many exciting milestones for IPSI along the way, but now we must consider how to make full use of IPSI's potential to create a better world.

Looking forward, many opportunities and challenges await the Partnership. As we work together to promote SEPLS in a changing and dynamic world, it will be important to explore aspects related to resilience, new commons and new business models. In late 2012, the IPSI member organizations unanimously endorsed its Strategy. The Strategy lays the groundwork for future actions through IPSI's vision, mission and four main strategic objectives.

IPSI's future priorities were further developed with the Assembly's endorsement of the IPSI Plan of Action at the IPSI-4 conference in 2013. The Plan of Action clarifies priority actions for each of the

partnership's strategic objectives over the five-year period from 2013 to 2018, and lays out mechanisms to implement these priority actions, including building the partnership, promoting collaborative activities, and collaboration with relevant international frameworks, initiatives and networks. The full text of the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action is included in the Annex to this document.

As the IPSI partnership continues to grow, and the range of its activities continues to expand, it continues to find new ways to contribute to achieving biodiversity and various international agreements such the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Sustainable Development Goals. The partnership looks forward to playing an increasingly active role in CBD COP12 and further events in the future.

Taking this opportunity, the IPSI Secretariat is pleased to invite all interested parties to consider IPSI and the activities of its member organizations. Working together, we can continue to build on the successes of IPSI's initial phase, and continue to strengthen the impact of our collaboration.

***Dr. Kazu Takemoto***

Director,  
United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability

# Annex

## List of IPSI Members

(as of May 2014)

Organisation	Location of head office
<b>National governmental organizations</b> (Number of organizations 16)	
Executive Secretariat of National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development (SE/CNEDD)	Niger
Ghana National Biodiversity Committee (NBC)	Ghana
Italian Ministry for Agriculture food and forestry policies	Italy
Ministry of Environment, Cambodia	Cambodia
Ministry of Environment, Gabonese Republic	Gabon
Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)	Japan
Ministry of Environment, Peru	Peru
Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea
Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources, Togo	Togo
Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature	Cameroon
Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, Chad	Chad
Ministry of Forestry and environment, Gambia	Gambia
Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Nepal	Nepal
Ministry of Natural and Resources and Environment, Thailand	Thailand
Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Environment, Malawi	Malawi
Secretariat of State for the Environment, Ministry of Economy and Development, Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste
<b>Other government-affiliated organizations</b> (Number of organizations 5)	
Huascaran National Park, National Service of Protected Natural Areas (SERNANP), Peru	Peru
Institute for Fundamental Researches on Tropical Agriculture (INFAT), Cuba	Cuba
Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research team (KENWEB)	Kenya
National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens of Malawi	Malawi
Natural Resources Office (NRO), Sabah	Malaysia
<b>Local governmental organizations</b> (Number of organizations 13)	
Aichi Prefectural Government	Japan
City of Nagoya	Japan

Development & Promotion Center of Liaohe River Reserve, Liao Ning Province	China
Echizen City	Japan
Fukui Prefectural Government	Japan
Hawaii State Department of Agriculture	USA
Hyogo Prefectural Government	Japan
Ishikawa Prefectural Government	Japan
Liao Ning Province Authority of Liaohe River	China
Nobeoka City	Japan
Sado City	Japan
Toyooka City	Japan
Wakasa Town	Japan

#### Non-governmental or civil society organizations (Number of organizations 55)

Applied Environmental Research Foundation (AERF)	India
A Rocha Ghana	Ghana
Asociasion Pro Desarroillo Agroindustrial de Camana	Peru
Bioversity International	Italy
BirdLife International	UK
CEPA Japan	Japan
Civil Society Organizations' Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Environment in East Africa (CISONET)	Uganda
Conservation International (CI)	USA
Earthwatch Institute-Japan	Japan
EcoAgriculture Partners	USA
Environment and Development Association JASIL	Mongolia
Environmental Education Centre Zapovedniks	Russia
Environmental Protection Information Centre	Uganda
Fondazione Romualdo del Bianco - Life Beyond Tourism	Italy
Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)	UK
Foundation for Research and Social Development (FIDES)	Ecuador
Friends of the Earth Japan (FoE Japan)	Japan
German Association for Landcare (DVL)	Germany
Green Senegal	Senegal
Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) Davao Network	Philippines
Institute for Societal Advancement	India
Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON)	Japan
Institute Acao Verde	Brazil
International Agency for the Protection of Biocultural Landscapes and for a New Rurality (AGER)	Italy
International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)	Hungary
International Lake Environment Committee Foundation (ILEC)	Japan



Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development	Guyana
Japan Environmental Education Forum (JEEF)	Japan
Japan Habitat Association	Japan
Landcare International	Kenya
Live & Learn Environmental Education (LLEE)	Cambodia
M S Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), Community Agrobiodiversity Centre	India
Micronesia Conservation Trust	Federated States of Micronesia
National Association for the Conservation of Nature (ANCON)	Panama
Nature and Livelihoods	Uganda
Network for Coexistence with Nature	Japan
NGO Circle for Conservation of Natural Resources (ONG CeSaReN)	Benin
Nomi Satoyama Conservation Society	Japan
NPO Cultivate a Cloud	Japan
NPO Tambo (Rice Paddies Network Japan)	Japan
Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center	Japan
Peruvian Association of Bamboo (PERUBAMBU)	Peru
Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research	Italy
Pogany-Havas Association	Romania
Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI)	Viet Nam
Society for Wildlife and Nature (SWAN) International	Chinese Taipei
Taiwan Ecological Engineering Development Foundation	Chinese Taipei
The Nature Conservancy	Australia
Tropical Science Center	Costa Rica
Urato's "Children of the Sea" Revitalizing Project	Japan
Vivamos Mejor	Guatemala
Wildlife Watch Group	Nepal
World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)	Kenya
World Wildlife Fund (WWF) US	USA
WWF West Africa Programme Office (WWF WAMPO)	Senegal

#### **Indigenous or local community organizations** (Number of organizations 9)

Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (ANDES)	Peru
Civil Society Organisation Action Ghana	Ghana
Culture Identity and Resources Use Management (CIRUM)	Viet Nam
Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples Foundation (IKAP)	Thailand
Indigenous Peoples' Biocultural Climate Change Assessment (IPCCA)	Peru
Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA)	Philippines
Inter Mountain People's Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT)	Thailand

Kanuri Development Association (KDA)	Nigeria
Nepal Indigenous Nationalities Preservation Association (NINPA)	Nepal
<b>Academic, Educational and/or Research Institutes</b> (Number of organizations 31)	
Amrit Campus, Institute of Science & Technology, Tribhuvan University	Nepal
Centre for Integrated Mountain Research (CIMR), Punjab University, Lahore-Pakistan,	Pakistan
Centre for Resource and Forestry Policy Study (CFNRPS), Renmin University of China	China
Centre for Toki and Ecological Restoration, Niigata University	Japan
College of Life and Environmental Science, Minzu University of China	China
Ecosystem Services Research Group, Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities (BBAW)	Germany
Faculty of Renewable Natural Resources, University of Development Studies (UDS)	Ghana
Faculty of Science, University of Sarajevo	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo	Japan
Helmholz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ) - LEGATO Project	Germany
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	Japan
Institution for Marine and Island Cultures (MIC), Mokpo National University	Republic of Korea
Integrated Organic Farming Systems Research Centre (IORC)	Indonesia
Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S), The University of Tokyo	Japan
Islands Knowledge Institute (IKI)	Solomon Islands
Kanazawa University	Japan
Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL)	Nepal
Laikipia Wildlife Forum	Kenya
Leuphana University Lueneburg	Germany
National Dong-Hwa University	Chinese Taipei
National Research Centre for the Studies of the Ethnic Groups of China's South-Western Borderlands (SEGCSWB), Yunnan University	China
Graduate School of Life Sciences, Tohoku University	Japan
University of Cyprus	Cyprus
University of Nairobi	Kenya
University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna (BOKU)	Austria
University of the Philippines Open University (UPOU)	Philippines
University of Vigo	Spain
Unnayan Onneshan - The Innovators	Bangladesh
Vietnam National University, Hanoi	Viet Nam
Yokohama National University	Japan
Zhejiang A & F University	China

**Industry or private sector organizations** (Number of organizations 18)

The Agribusiness Group - New Zealand Sustainability Dashboard	New Zealand
Aleph Inc.	Japan
Asahi Kasei Corporation	Japan
Brother Sales Ltd.	Japan
Canon Inc.	Japan
Chuetsu Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	Japan
Dell Japan Inc.	Japan
Frontier Works Inc.	Japan
FRUTA FRUTA Inc.	Japan
Green TV Japan (TREE Inc.)	Japan
Hewlett-Packard Japan Ltd.	Japan
IORA Ecological Solutions	India
Kasho Maeno	Japan
Lexmark International K.K.	Japan
Seiko Epson Corporation	Japan
Sumitomo Forestry Co. Ltd.	Japan
Taisei Corporation	Japan
Yamada Keitei Co. Ltd.	Japan

**Other** (Number of organizations 1)

Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	USA
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**United Nations or other Intergovernmental organization** (Number of organizations 14)

Global Environment Facility Secretariat (GEF SEC)
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)
United Nations University (UNU)

**(Total number of organizations as of May 2014: 162)**

# Strategy of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

## I. Introduction

1. Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) are dynamic mosaics of habitats and land uses where the harmonious interaction between people and nature maintains biodiversity while providing humans with the goods and services needed for their livelihoods, survival and well-being in a sustainable manner. These SEPLS are found in many places in the world under different names and are deeply linked to local culture and knowledge.
2. When they are well managed, SEPLS can make a significant contribution to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), relevant national policies for sustainable development, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). While SEPLS provide a wide range of provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting services, they can contribute to combating desertification by protecting land from degradation and to climate change mitigation and adaptation, among other things, by conserving and enhancing carbon sinks and reservoirs, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and increasing resilience to adapt to the negative effects of climate change at the landscape, seascape or territorial scale. SEPLS also root the identities of indigenous peoples and local communities, who are keepers and managers of biodiversity.
3. However, in recent years, many of these SEPLS, which are living cultural heritages, have been destroyed, damaged or abandoned for various reasons. The loss or degradation of these SEPLS has inevitably led to a decline in the various ecosystem services that they provide, with serious consequences for the lives of local and broader communities that rely on them. The Satoyama Initiative was developed to support or re-instate harmony between societies and nature by promoting socio-economic activities such as agriculture, fishery and forestry that use the ecosystem approach or similar approaches, and are in line with natural processes (Box I).
4. Multi-stakeholder partnerships in which stakeholders pool their complementary strengths, resources, assets and knowledge for solving problems in a holistic and synergistic manner, have proved to be powerful and effective mechanisms for achieving sustainable development goals. With this in mind, a partnership -- the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) -- was established and launched in 2010 on the occasion of the 10th meeting of the CBD Conference of the Parties, with links to national/ subnational and regional partnerships, to facilitate and accelerate the implementation of activities under the Satoyama Initiative (Figure I).
5. The Partnership is open to all organizations dealing with SEPLS. As of November 2012, IPSI comprises 126 members committed to supporting SEPLS for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being through the implementation of their individual and collaborative activities. IPSI members include national and local governmental organizations, government-affiliated organizations, non-governmental or civil society organizations, indigenous peoples or local community organizations, academic, educational and / or research institutes, industry or private sector organizations, and United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations. Not all the stakeholders working on SEPLS are IPSI members, but IPSI is open to collaborating with all such stakeholders and to sharing knowledge and experiences with other networks.



6. The large and growing number of IPSI members, their diversity and the wide range of activities they carry out in diverse geographical, ecological, edaphic, historical, climatic, cultural and socioeconomic conditions, including their coverage of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels are key assets for the Partnership. However there is a need to promote coherence, coordination, cooperation, co-evolution and synergy and thus maximize resource use and efficiency in implementing the activities under the Satoyama Initiative.
7. The purpose of the present strategy is to establish a platform that can enhance complementarity and synergy among the activities of IPSI members, on the one hand, and activities of IPSI members and of other partners, on the other hand, at the local, national and international levels.

### Box 1:

#### Characteristics of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes considered in the Satoyama Initiative

Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) are dynamic mosaics of habitats and land uses where the harmonious interaction between people and nature maintains biodiversity, the planet's natural capital, while providing humans with the goods and services needed for their livelihoods, survival and well-being in a sustainable manner.

Natural resources in SEPLS considered in the Satoyama Initiative are used and managed in a sustainable manner, and benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources from these SEPLS are shared in a fair and equitable manner, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity. In such landscapes and seascapes:

- a. Resources are used within the carrying capacity and resilience of the environment;
- b. Natural resources are re-used and/or recycled;
- c. The value and importance of local traditions and culture are recognized;
- d. Management of natural resources and ecosystem services is sustainable and mul-

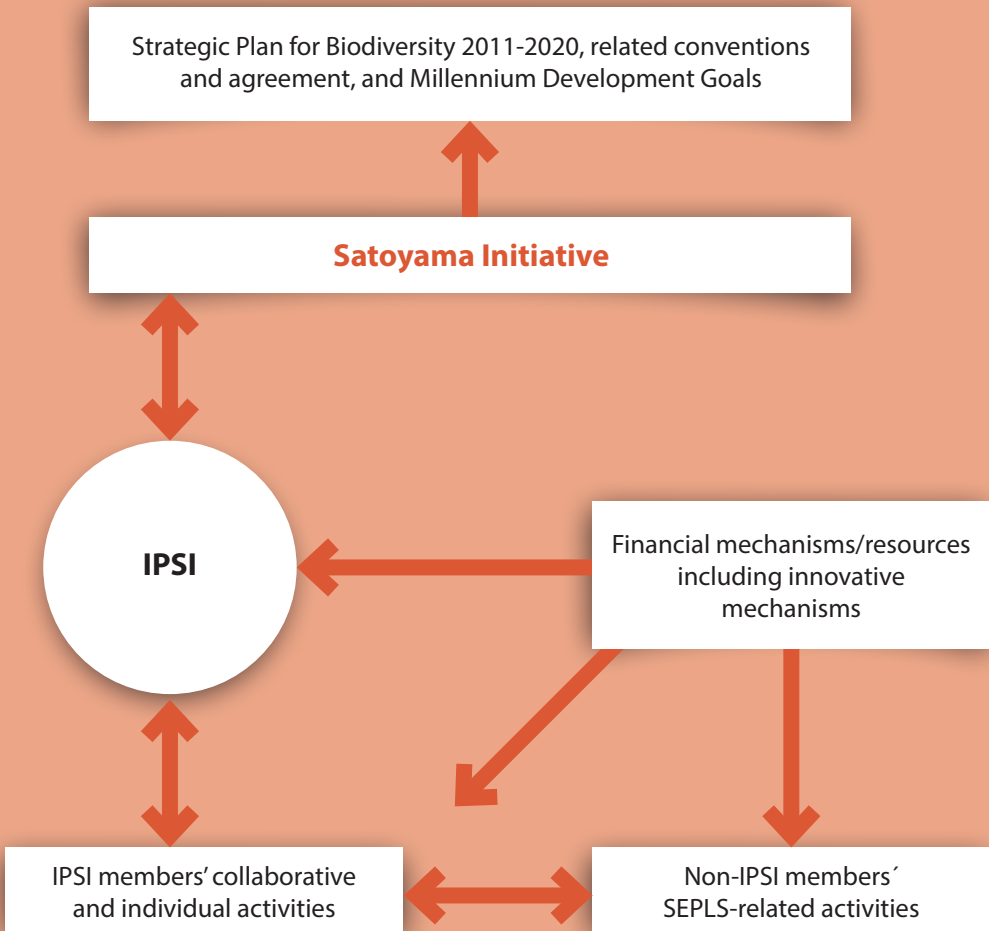
- tifunctional, and through multi-stakeholder participation and collaboration, and
- e. Activities contribute to sustainable socioeconomies including poverty reduction, food security, sustainable livelihood and local community empowerment.

The Satoyama Initiative recommends the application of a three-fold approach for maintaining or expanding SEPLS that are functioning well and rebuilding, revitalization or restoration of lost and/or degraded SEPLS. The approach consists of:

- a. Consolidating wisdom on securing diverse ecosystem services and values;
- b. Integrating traditional ecological knowledge and modern science to promote innovations; and
- c. Exploring new forms of co-management systems or evolving frameworks of "commons" while respecting traditional communal land tenure systems.

Figure 1:

## Relationship between the Satoyama Initiative and the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative



## II. Vision

8. The vision of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative is to realize societies in harmony with nature. In such societies, human communities develop and maintain socio-economic activities aligned with natural processes, bearing in mind, among other things, the impacts of climate change and desertification. By managing and using biological resources sustainably and thus maintaining and nurturing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, humans will enjoy a stable supply of various ecosystem services well into the future.

## III. Mission

9. The strategic mission of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative is to:
  - a. Work together within the partnership and with other networks and/or organizations dealing with socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) for the promotion and support of the concept and practices of SEPLS. Implementation of this mission will require the widest possible participation of actors that manage and support SEPLS, and will thus build on the knowledge and experiences of communities and cultures that manage complex mosaic landscapes and aquatic systems for a range of livelihoods and ecosystem services.
  - b. Maintain or enhance the contribution of SEPLS to the objectives of the Rio Conventions and related agreements, to the achievement of sustainable development goals such as the Millennium Development Goals and, in general, to livelihoods and human well-being. This strategic mission is particularly relevant during the ongoing United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification 2010-2020 and the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020;
  - c. Promote concrete benefits to the environment, livelihoods, and community well-being on the ground.
10. It is expected that the IPSI Strategy will facilitate:
  - a. Reporting on relevant achievements of the Satoyama Initiative and the development of communication tools/materials needed for the engagement of all stakeholders, and the mainstreaming of SEPLS into broader national and global agendas;
  - b. Recognition of the value of SEPLS, and the relevance of the Satoyama Initiative and its International Partnership at the global level; and
  - c. Mainstreaming of the objectives and approach of the Satoyama Initiative in local, national and regional sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies and action plans, and the enhancement of livelihoods and well-being at the individual and community level.

## IV. Strategic Objectives

11. In addition to its vision and mission, the IPSI strategy consists of four objectives and an annex containing some guidance on ways and means to achieve the strategic objectives as well as areas where IPSI members can develop collaborative activities that will contribute to the implementation of the Strategy. The Strategy constitutes a framework that integrates all the activities described in the Paris Declaration on the Satoyama Initiative and the five clusters presented in the IPSI Operational Framework, namely knowledge facilitation, policy research, indicators research, capacity building and on-the-ground activities.
12. The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative will support its members and other partners to achieve the following objectives:
  - a. **Objective 1:**  
Increase knowledge and understanding of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes that are addressed by the Satoyama Initiative and make information widely accessible that is of relevance to decision-making on their values, history, status and trends including the factors influencing them positively or negatively as well as the traditional and modern knowledge that sustained and continues to sustain them, consistent with existing national legislation and international obligations, in particular Article 8 (j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
  - b. **Objective 2:**  
Address the direct and underlying causes responsible for the decline or loss of biological and cultural diversity as well as ecological and socio-economic services from socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS), so as to maintain those that are functioning well and/or rebuild, revitalize or restore lost and/or degraded SEPLS.
  - c. **Objective 3:**  
Enhance benefits from socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes including by supporting factors and actions that increase the sustainable delivery of ecosystem services for human well-being.
  - d. **Objective 4:**  
Enhance the human, institutional and sustainable financial capacities for the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative, including in particular to ensure the effectiveness of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative. In the same context, issues relating to socioecological production landscapes and seascapes and their values are mainstreamed, and appropriate policies effectively implemented.

## V. Monitoring and Reporting

13. IPSI will develop a system for assessing progress in the implementation of the Strategy and the Satoyama Initiative. Among other things, the system will include process and outcome indicators, including indicators of resilience in SEPLS under development. Progress reports on achievements could be presented to the Steering Committee and information on these achievements could be disseminated at important meetings and used to guide follow-up activities.



# IPSI Plan of Action 2013-2018

## A. Background

### I. The Satoyama Initiative and International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

1. Protecting biodiversity entails not only preserving pristine environments, such as wilderness, but also conserving human-influenced natural environments, such as farmlands and secondary forests, that people have developed and maintained sustainably over a long time. These human-influenced natural environments are often inhabited by a variety of species adapted to and relying on them to survive; hence they play an important role in sustaining and enhancing biodiversity. But these landscapes and seascapes – and the sustainable practices and knowledge they represent – are increasingly threatened in many parts of the world, due for example, to urbanization, industrialization, and rapid rural population increase and decrease. Measures are urgently needed to conserve these sustainable types of human-influenced natural environments through broader global recognition of their value.
2. The Satoyama Initiative was proposed to tackle this critical issue, and promotes activities consistent with existing fundamental principles including the ecosystem approach. IPSI was launched at the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP10) in October 2010, and aims to carry out the activities identified by the Satoyama Initiative. The Partnership is open to all organizations committed to promoting and supporting socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being to foster synergies in the implementation of their respective activities. As of September 2013, IPSI has grown to include 155 diverse member organizations with activities in countries around the world and spanning a

broad range of different sectors.

### II. Strategic Planning Process

3. While the IPSI Strategy formalized the vision, mission and strategic objectives of the partnership, there was a call from the members for a Plan of Action to be developed to provide a supportive framework for implementation. Following IPSI-3, the Steering Committee (SC) began initial discussions and steps towards drafting such a Plan of Action for eventual review and endorsement by the membership.
4. The 'Regional Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative' held in Kathmandu, Nepal (May 2013) brought together a wide range of stakeholders including both IPSI members and non-members to share the relevance of their own experiences to the Satoyama Initiative. A stated objective of the regional workshop was to contribute to the further preparation of the Plan of Action, and by sharing their experiences and discussions, participants directly supported this process. An SC meeting held directly following the regional workshop provided an opportunity to further consolidate these lessons and reflect them in the Plan of Action.
5. The Plan of Action is envisioned for a five-year timeframe as an action-oriented document subject to regular adjustment and revision, as appropriate. To monitor the effectiveness of the Plan of Action, an interim review will be conducted three years into this timeframe and a second evaluation will be conducted after the fifth year.
6. The Aichi Biodiversity Targets contained within the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020<sup>1</sup> provide an important overarching framework for the Plan of Action. Activities under the Satoyama Initiative contribute to many of the Aichi Biodi-

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/sp/>

versity targets in a variety of ways depending on their individual contexts, with a policy paper<sup>2</sup> identifying contributions the Satoyama Initiative is already making to nine of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Targets 4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18 and 19). The objectives contained within the IPSI Strategy and the priority areas identified in this Plan of Action will strengthen IPSI's contribution to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the post-2015 development agenda.

## B. Priority Actions Based on IPSI Strategy

7. The IPSI Strategy, unanimously endorsed by the member organizations at the October 2012 IPSI Assembly (IPSI-3) in Hyderabad, India defines that the **vision** of IPSI is to realize societies in harmony with nature.
8. As defined in the IPSI Strategy, the **mission** of IPSI is to:
  - a. Work together within the partnership and with other networks and/or organizations dealing with socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) for the promotion and support of the concept and practices of SEPLS;
  - b. Maintain or enhance the contribution of SEPLS to the objectives of the Rio Conventions and related agreements, to the achievement of sustainable development goals such as the MDGs and, in general, to livelihoods and human well-being;
  - c. Promote concrete benefits to the environment, livelihoods, and community well-being on the ground.
9. Four strategic objectives are described within the IPSI Strategy, and are listed in a shortened format below, and in their entirety in the following pages:

- a. **Objective 1:**  
Increase knowledge and understanding of SEPLS.
  - b. **Objective 2:**  
Address the direct and underlying causes responsible for the decline or loss of biological and cultural diversity as well as ecological and socio-economic services from SEPLS.
  - c. **Objective 3:**  
Enhance benefits from SEPLS.
  - d. **Objective 4:**  
Enhance the human, institutional and sustainable financial capacities for the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative.
10. IPSI's diverse multi-stakeholder membership has positioned it well to be a practical tool and platform for promoting the sustainable use of natural resources. This, in turn, yields a range of beneficial outcomes related to issues such as poverty reduction, enhanced food security, and sustainable development. Four strategic objectives were endorsed within the context of the IPSI Strategy and priority actions are described here as an indicative list of activities to work towards achieving these objectives over the coming five-year period (2013-2018).

## I. Increasing Knowledge and Understanding (Strategic Objective One)

11. **Objective 1:**  
Increase knowledge and understanding of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes that are addressed by the Satoyama Initiative and make information widely accessible that is of relevance to decision-making on their values, history, status and trends including the factors influencing them positively or negatively as well as the traditional and modern knowledge that sustained and continues to sustain them, consistent with existing national legislation and international obligations, in particular Article 8 (j) and related

<sup>2</sup> Okayasu, S. and Matsumoto, I. (2013) Contributions of the Satoyama Initiative to Mainstreaming Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Seascapes. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Hayama, Japan.

provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

## 12. Current situation within IPSI:

One of the key knowledge management mechanisms under IPSI has been the collection and publishing of case studies on the Satoyama Initiative website. There has, however, been limited strategic or systematic follow-up on the 66 case studies published to date (as of September 2013). A policy report synthesizing lessons from the case studies and their relevance to the green economy agenda was published in 2012 and launched at Rio+20 (Gu and Subramanian, 2012)<sup>3</sup>. Another policy paper based on these case studies and looking at how sustainable use of biodiversity can be mainstreamed into production landscapes and seascapes was published in 2013 (Okayasu and Matsumoto, 2013)<sup>4</sup>. In addition, the Secretariat has continuously sought to raise awareness about SEPLS and the Satoyama Initiative by developing and disseminating informational materials and by delivering presentations at relevant meetings and other events.

## 13. Priority actions:

- a. Develop a comprehensive communications and knowledge management strategy targeting a range of levels including policy and decision makers, and local stakeholders.
- b. Promote mechanisms for effective knowledge sharing, utilizing the full range of communication materials from organizations working with SEPLS.
- c. Build on and further map SEPLS around the world at local, national, regional and global levels to further enhance knowledge generation and sharing, and communicate lessons and experiences.

- d. Further promote existing studies and analysis on SEPLS and promote similar analysis on different thematic issues.
- e. Support indigenous peoples and local communities to produce case studies and relevant materials to increase the understanding about traditional systems of landscape and seascape management.
- f. Promote a dynamic collaboration between modern science and traditional knowledge systems, considering particularly prior informed consent and other appropriate traditional knowledge safeguards, and collect and use best practices to enhance linkages among cultural diversity, traditional knowledge and management of SEPLS.
- g. Exchange knowledge and lessons learned, including from case studies, member activities and Collaborative Activities, and feed synthesis into relevant policy discussions.
- h. Share information and material on IPSI and the Satoyama Initiative at relevant meetings and other events.

## II. Addressing the Direct and Underlying Causes (Strategic Objective Two)

### 14. Objective 2:

Address the direct and underlying causes responsible for the decline or loss of biological and cultural diversity as well as ecological and socio-economic services from socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS), so as to maintain those that are functioning well and/or rebuild, revitalize or restore lost and/or degraded SEPLS.

### 15. Current situation within IPSI:

Although IPSI member organizations are working on SEPLS individually, they have noted

<sup>3</sup> Gu, H. and Subramanian, S. (2012) Socio-ecological Production Landscapes: Relevance to the Green Economy Agenda. United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies. Yokohama, Japan. See also: Belair C., Ichikawa K., Wong B.Y. L., and Mulongoy K.J. (Editors) (2010). Sustainable use of biological diversity in socio-ecological production landscapes. Background to the 'Satoyama Initiative for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being'. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal. Technical Series no. 52, 184 pages; Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and OSLO consortium (2013). *Valuing the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands*. Technical Series No.71. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal, 94 pages.

<sup>4</sup> (see note 2).

the need for enhanced collaboration towards undertaking on-the-ground activities aimed at rebuilding, revitalizing and restoring SEPLS. The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) programme has been established as a Collaborative Activity, and there are also examples of cases in which activities have coalesced into collaborative action under IPSI, such as Collaborative Activities focusing on the development and testing of indicators and the restoration and revitalization of communities in Japan's tsunami-affected northeastern region. In addition, although the Japan Satoyama-Satoumi Assessment (JSSA) provides an analysis of the underlying causes of lost and/or degraded SEPLS, corresponding efforts have not been undertaken at the local, national or sub-global level for SEPLS outside of Japan. Currently, there is also no system in place for consolidating information and lessons learned by the various stakeholders, including IPSI members, working with SEPLS around the world. Likewise, there is no mechanism for collecting and analyzing information about underlying causes identified within national and local biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs/LBSAPs).

#### 16. **Priority actions:**

- a. Fully utilize diversity of IPSI membership to conduct research on identifying the direct and underlying causes that are impacting SEPLS, including through analysis of NBSAPs/LBSAPs and taking into account the direct and indirect drivers of change identified within the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.
- b. Undertake assessments at various levels of SEPLS, building on the Japan Satoyama-Satoumi Assessment (JSSA)<sup>5</sup>.
- c. Use solid evidence and scientific arguments through mechanisms such as NBSAPs, national reports, and National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) to influence national and

global processes addressing the direct and underlying causes for the decline or loss of biological and cultural diversity, as well as those aimed at maintaining, restoring, revitalizing or rebuilding SEPLS.

- d. Facilitate and promote on-the-ground activities to empower local communities to evaluate, assess and manage SEPLS.
- e. Contribute to rebuilding, adaptation and revitalization of areas in which SEPLS have been lost or degraded due to negative impacts from natural disasters, climate change and other causes, including human activities.

### III. Enhancing Benefits (Strategic Objective Three)

#### 17. **Objective 3:**

Enhance benefits from socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes including by supporting factors and actions that increase the sustainable delivery of ecosystem services for human well-being.

#### 18. **Current situation within IPSI:**

The multi-sectoral nature of IPSI holds the potential for developing and implementing innovative cross-sectoral approaches to enhance the benefits provided by SEPLS; some of the IPSI members have piloted multi-sectoral approaches in several countries. Such efforts, including those that would incorporate a positive interaction with the private sector, could be further replicated and upscaled within IPSI. At the same time, collaborative work on developing and testing indicators of resilience in SEPLS has provided insight emphasizing how social and ecological aspects contribute to resilience.

#### 19. **Priority actions:**

- a. Support indigenous peoples and local communities to govern and manage their resources, and sustain or improve social cohesion and local economies.

<sup>5</sup> The Japan Satoyama-Satoumi Assessment (JSSA) looked at interactions between humans and terrestrial-aquatic ecosystems (*satoyama*) and marine-coastal ecosystems (*satoumi*) in Japan, using the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment framework for sub-global assessments (<http://unu.edu/publications/books/satoyama-satoumi-ecosystems-and-human-well-being-socio-ecological-production-landscapes-of-japan-2.html#overview>, [http://archive.ias.unu.edu/sub\\_page.aspx?catID=111&ddIID=1418](http://archive.ias.unu.edu/sub_page.aspx?catID=111&ddIID=1418))

- b. Continue building on the existing work with indicators of resilience in SEPLS by additional testing in a broad range of landscapes and seascapes, and further refining of the set of indicators to enhance community empowerment and engagement. In addition, develop linkages with other relevant processes, including among others, the indicator framework under the CBD.
- c. Explore opportunities for certification and branding of products derived from SEPLS, including through potential partnerships with the private sector and the further development of market linkages.
- d. Further promote analysis of multiple benefits related to SEPLS, including their contribution to disaster risk reduction and towards realizing the objectives of the three Rio Conventions, the MDGs, post-2015 development agenda, and other relevant agreements.
- e. Promote adaptive management of SEPLS to increase and enhance the benefits for indigenous peoples and local communities.
- F. Promote benefits for people and biodiversity in SEPLS by using a holistic approach in the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation plans as well as reducing habitat conversion, over-exploitation, pollution and impact of invasive species.

#### IV. Enhancing Capacities (Strategic Objective Four)

- 20. **Objective 4:**  
Enhance the human, institutional and sustainable financial capacities for the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative, including in particular to ensure the effectiveness of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative. In the same context, issues relating to socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes and their values are mainstreamed, and appropriate policies effectively implemented.
- 21. **Current situation within IPSI:**  
IPSI has made efforts to develop individual and institutional capacities through its global conferences, regional workshop and other

forums. It has also identified existing and developed new financial mechanisms to support management of SEPLS. However, IPSI member organizations continue to face a range of challenges in implementing activities in line with the Satoyama Initiative vision of achieving societies in harmony with nature. In many cases, this includes a policy environment that is not fully conducive to efforts towards achieving conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. In many cases, human and institutional capacities and financing are still limited, particularly in developing countries, to implement IPSI activities.

#### 22. **Priority actions:**

- a. Identify and develop potential windows and mechanisms to finance SEPLS-related activities, including through new financing mechanisms.
- b. Facilitate efforts to feed and implement the SEPLS concept into key policy programmes and plans, including NBSAPs/LBSAPs.
- c. Increase awareness of policy and decision-makers on SEPLS and IPSI by promoting education, information dissemination and document production.
- d. Strengthen the institutional capacity of the IPSI Secretariat in the context of a growing membership and the implementation of the Plan of Action.
- e. Organize workshops, seminars and other capacity building activities, including the exchange of experiences among indigenous peoples and local communities based on capacity needs assessment to implement the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action, to develop human and institutional capacities of IPSI members and other stakeholders, to formulate and implement relevant initiatives, and to generate and mobilize necessary financial resources.



## C. Mechanisms to Implement Priority Actions

23. The broad multi-stakeholder composition of IPSI brings together organizations working in a diverse range of landscapes and seascapes, and with cross-sectoral activities. The inclusive nature of IPSI and its strategy fosters collaboration across these areas, and provides a platform for effectively sharing best practices and lessons learned. At the same time, several mechanisms are available to aid the implementation of the priority actions of the four strategic objectives of the IPSI Strategy. The mechanisms contained within this section only constitute a partial list of those that can be utilized to achieve the priority actions described in the previous section, and this list is by no means comprehensive or exclusive.
24. Implementation of the priority actions described within this document will primarily be led by IPSI member organizations, as appropriate, and in line with the strategy, capacity, and expertise of individual member organizations. IPSI members may also act as catalysts for establishing new synergies both within IPSI, and with other relevant initiatives, programmes and networks to undertake activities towards implementing the Plan of Action, taking into account the priority actions described within it.

### I. Building the Partnership

25. **Overall strategic direction:** Further build and strategically expand the IPSI membership to enhance balance in terms of regional and organizational representation; simultaneously increase the quality of member engagement by fostering broader collaboration and dialogue within the partnership, including across thematic and sectoral areas.
26. **Current situation:** IPSI is a multi-stakeholder platform open to all organizations committed to maintaining and rebuilding SEPLS. Currently, there are significant regional and organizational

imbalances within the IPSI membership. For more details, see the List of IPSI Members. In addition, IPSI continues to have very limited representation in terms of organizations working with seascapes, wetlands and pastoral systems.

27. **Planned measures:**

- a. Increase the number of member organizations, especially within under-represented categories.
- b. Translate IPSI publications, promotional materials and other documents into additional UN languages, particularly French and Spanish.
- c. Prepare and share promotional package and materials that are readily available with potential partners.
- d. Encourage organizations working with pastoral landscapes, inland wetland landscapes and seascapes to join IPSI.
- e. Organize side events to promote and raise awareness about SEPLS and the Satoyama Initiative during relevant international events.
- f. Encourage enhanced participation by IPSI members towards promoting activities aimed at contributing to implementation of the Plan of Action 2013-2018.

### II. Promoting Collaborative Activities

28. **Overall strategic direction:** Strengthen and enhance Collaborative Activities and their implementation, reporting, and dissemination of best practices and achievements.
29. **Current situation:** As of September 2013, 29 Collaborative Activities have been endorsed by the Steering Committee. There is limited funding for these activities, and the incentives for working on them are unclear. These activities have spanned all five cluster areas<sup>6</sup>, and to date, outcomes of this collaboration have included, among

<sup>6</sup> IPSI Activity Cluster: (1) Knowledge Facilitation; (2) Policy Research; (3) Research for Indicators; (4) Capacity Building; (5) On-the-ground Activities

other things, joint scientific publications, the production of videos, the organizing of a joint meeting, and community development activities.

30. **Planned measures:**

- a. Review and further elaborate the Collaborative Activity mechanism to clarify the steps towards the development, proposal and financing of the activities as well as paths to further strengthening existing collaboration.
- b. Review previously endorsed Collaborative Activities to assess how they are contributing to the achievement of the strategic objectives, and provide suggestions on how to address gaps in their implementation.
- c. Encourage and support IPSI members in the identification, development and implementation of Collaborative Activities in a more synergistic manner.
- d. Drawing on the Collaborative Activities, document and share relevant achievements and lessons learned regarding the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity with the CBD and other relevant processes.
- e. Operationalize the Satoyama Development Mechanism as one of the means to support Collaborative Activities.

### III. Collaboration with Relevant International Agreements, Initiatives, Programmes and Networks

31. **Overall strategic direction:**

Enhance synergistic collaboration with relevant initiatives, programmes and networks that are undertaking activities that complement those of IPSI and its member organizations.

32. **Current situation:**

The importance of the Satoyama Initiative collaborating with other initiatives and programmes working on SEPLS-related matters has been recognized (Box 1). To raise awareness about the Satoyama Initiative and to seek synergies, the IPSI Secretariat has taken part in organizing activities to encourage

collaboration, including the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 11) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as actively participating in and contributing to events organized by parties listed here, such as the 2012 IUCN World Conservation Congress, 2013 Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) International Forum, and multiple events organized by UNESCO.

33. **Planned measures:**

- a. Develop, maintain and expand a list of networks and other relevant initiatives and programmes working on issues related to SEPLS, including through knowledge sharing.
- b. Establish collaboration with key networks, initiatives and programmes working on issues related to SEPLS.
- c. Strengthen collaboration with CBD and establish collaboration with Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and other relevant processes, including through reporting IPSI's progress in accordance with the items on their respective agendas.
- d. Enhance collaboration with other relevant initiatives, programmes and networks, including those dealing with climate change and sustainable land and water management issues.
- e. Invite IPSI members and relevant stakeholders at local, national, regional and global level to consider implementing this Plan of Action, including through the mainstreaming and harmonization of the proposed priority actions with relevant plans or appropriate processes.

### D. Monitoring, Reporting, and Evaluation

34. **Monitoring:**

A simple reporting and monitoring mechanism will be developed to evaluate the progress and impacts of IPSI member activities in line with the actions described in the Plan of Action, and their overall contribution to achieving the four

strategic objectives.

35. **Reporting:**

Based on reporting from IPSI members as well as activities by the Secretariat, annual reports will be prepared, published and disseminated to describe the Partnership's progress towards achieving the four strategic objectives in line with the Plan of Action.

36. **Evaluation:**

An interim review will be conducted three

years into this timeframe, and a second evaluation will be conducted after the fifth year to determine the effectiveness of the Plan of Action. Lessons from the evaluation can feed into further development of the Plan of Action.

37. Additional monitoring mechanisms, including indicator development will be explored as necessary.





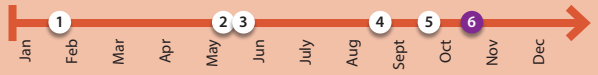
# Selection of Events Related to IPSI's Launch, Continuing Development and Collaborative Activities

## 2009



- 1 **International Experts Meeting on the Satoyama Initiative Concept**  
(25 July 2009, Tokyo, Japan)
- 2 **Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative Concept**  
(1-3 October 2009, Penang, Malaysia)
- 3 **A Symposium on Agroforestry including Relationship with the Satoyama Approach**  
(16 December 2009, Tokyo, Japan)

## 2010



- 1 **A Global Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative**  
(29-30 January 2010, Paris, France)
- 2 **CBD SBSTTA 14 Side Events**  
(10, 17 May 2010, Nairobi, Kenya)
- 3 **CBD WGRI-3 Side Event**  
(24 May 2010, Nairobi, Kenya)
- 4 **International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative Preparatory Meeting**  
(23-24 August 2010, Yamanashi, Japan)
- 5 **South America Regional Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative and its International Partnership**  
(22 September 2010, Brasilia, Brazil)
- 6 **Launch of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative at CBD COP10**  
(19 October 2010, Nagoya, Japan)

## 2013



- 1 **Second Community Dialogue Seminar in Tsunami-affected Tohoku Region**  
(14 April 2013, Matsushima, Japan)
- 2 **Public Symposium and Workshop on Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS** (22-24 April 2013, Yokohama, Japan)
- 3 **The Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop**  
(14-15 May 2013, Kathmandu, Nepal)
- 4 **ISAP2013 Parallel Session and Expert Workshop** (22-24 July 2013, Yokohama, Japan)
- 5 **Fourth IPSI Global Conference**  
(12-14 September 2013, Fukui, Japan)
- 6 **CBD SBSTTA 17 Side Event**  
(15 October 2013, Montreal, Canada)
- 7 **9th Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas Parallel Session** (4 December 2013, Suva, Fiji)

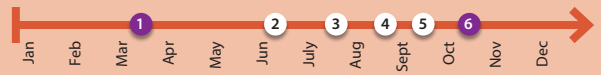


## 2011



- 1 **First IPSI Global Conference**  
(10-11 March 2011, Nagoya, Japan)
- 2 **Great East Japan Earthquake Rebuilding Symposium** (5 August 2011, Tokyo, Japan)
- 3 **CBD SBSTTA15 Side Event**  
(8 November 2011, Montreal, Canada)

## 2012



- 1 **Second IPSI Global Conference**  
(13-14 March 2012, Nairobi, Kenya)
- 2 **Rio+20 Side Event**  
(18 June 2012, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
- 3 **ISAP2012 Parallel Session and Expert Workshop**  
(23-24 July 2012, Yokohama, Japan)
- 4 **First Community Dialogue Seminar in Tsunami-affected Tohoku Region**  
(25 August 2012, Matsushima, Japan)
- 5 **IUCN World Conservation Congress Workshop**  
(10 September 2012, Jeju, Republic of Korea)
- 6 **Third IPSI Global Conference**  
(6-7 October 2012, Hyderabad, India) and side events at CBD COP11

## 2014



- 1 **Seminar and Workshop on Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS** (29-31 January 2014, Rome, Italy)
- 2 **The Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop**  
(27-29 May 2014, Florence, Italy)
- 3 **ISAP2014 Parallel Session and Case Study Expert Workshop**  
(22-24 July 2014, Yokohama, Japan)
- 4 **Fifth IPSI Global Conference**  
(4-5 October 2014 Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea) and Side Events at CBD COP12
- 5 **IUCN World Parks Congress 2014 Stream Sessions and Side Events**  
(12-19 November 2014, Sydney, Australia)



## SATOYAMA INITIATIVE

For more information, please visit the IPSI website:

<http://satoyama-initiative.org>

Or contact the IPSI Secretariat:

[isi@unu.edu](mailto:isi@unu.edu)

The IPSI Secretariat is hosted by the United Nations  
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