



The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) 2016

March 2017 | SDM Secretariat



This publication has been prepared by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) as a member of the SDM secretariat.
Copyright © 2017 Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. All rights reserved.

Contents

●	Key messages from SDM projects	2
	Outline of the booklet	3
1	About the Satoyama Development Mechanism	4
2	List and Global Map of SDM Projects	6
3	Projects Newly Selected in 2016	12
4	Results of Completed Projects	18
5	Contribution to IPSI objectives and global targets	30
●	Commentary	32

Key messages from SDM projects

The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) was established in 2013 to promote activities in line with the Strategy and Plan of Action of the International Partnership for Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) through the provision of seed funding to promising projects proposed by IPSI members. Six projects have been selected every year, bringing the total number of projects selected in the four years since the start of the SDM in 2013 to 24. Our grant recipients have so far reported outstanding achievements. Based on direct experiences in undertaking the SDM projects, they have the following key messages to share:

- Bringing together land users, conservationists and politicians from different countries in an international conference on socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) allows them to share experiences and find out that many SEPLS in different countries face similar problems, even though the political conditions and possible solutions vary. Additionally, it can lead to an initiative to build and foster a regional network for collaborative nature conservation and development of SEPLS. (Landcare Germany, Romania)
- It is critically important for a successful project to create and maintain a tight relationship with local people and communities, understanding and responding to their needs, and realising the importance of the local knowledge and practice for ecosystem services. Younger generations need to be involved to allow the continuity of the wisdom and practices. (SPERI, Viet Nam)
- Barren or degraded lands are generally considered wastelands in many countries. However, this concept is a distortion of the reality, considering the real capacity or potential use of these areas. Sometimes it needs only a little push to start initiatives for the restoration of degraded lands, as there is potential to build their resilience. (APAIC, Peru)
- Training farmers on good agricultural practices, including integrated pest management, fertilizer application and record-keeping increases farm productivity while reducing potential farm expansion, and promotes biodiversity conservation of agricultural production landscapes. At the same time, it is important to take into account traditional systems of biodiversity management and to protect traditional sites such as sacred groves. (Conservation Alliance International, Ghana)

- Providing participants with the opportunity to interact and exchange views with local communities on threats and opportunities of a SEPLS constitutes an important success factor for workshops that aim to introduce the concept of the Satoyama Initiative and its three-fold approach nationwide. (EPIC, Uganda)
- To ensure the results of awareness-raising and capacity-building projects are long-term and sustainable, it is important to create and maintain intersectoral cooperation between government agencies managing protected areas and other stakeholders managing cultural landscapes, and to secure state budget for the continuation of the new skills and knowledge. (Environmental Education Center, Zapovedniks, Russia)



Pogány-havas landscape, Eastern Carpathians, Romania

Outline of the booklet

This booklet has been prepared for IPSI member organisations, as well as for others who are engaged in SEPLS, to introduce SDM and to provide snapshots of the projects implemented by our sub-grant recipients. The booklet starts with an introduction to SDM, followed by a list and a global map of the sub-grant projects. The third section provides an overview of the sub-grant projects newly selected in 2016. The fourth section summarises the highlights of the achievements from nine sub-grant projects that had been completed as of February 2017. Comments on SDM from the Director of the IPSI Secretariat are provided in the final section.



1

About the Satoyama Development Mechanism

What is the Satoyama Development Mechanism?

The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) has been working with its diverse partners to promote various activities on the sustainable use of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) in both developed and developing countries since its launch in October 2010. However, there are barriers to the implementation of such activities on the ground, including limited financial resources for initial investments. To overcome these constraints, and to further promote the implementation of IPSI activities, the Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) was jointly established by the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS), the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), and the Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ) as a collaborative activity under the framework of IPSI.

Objectives

The purpose of this mechanism is to facilitate activities in line with the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action by providing seed funding to promising projects that demonstrate good practices. These activities are expected to contribute to the preservation and enhancement of biodiversity in SEPLS for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.



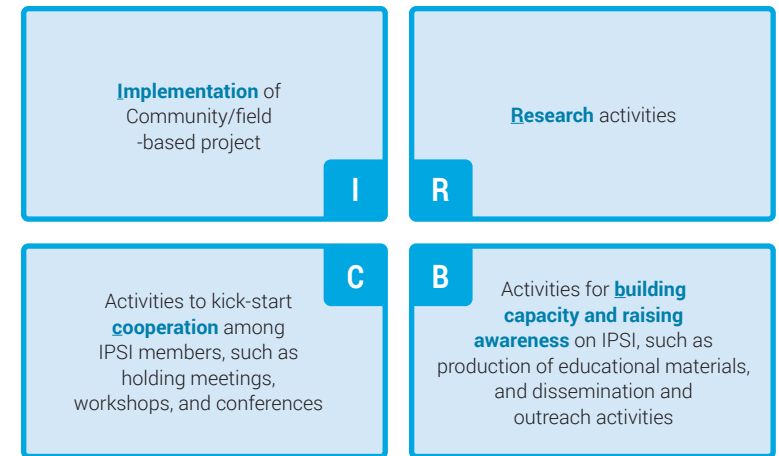
The SDM is expected to fulfil the following three objectives

The SDM fund aims to help recipients further develop their respective projects to attract additional resources, while also facilitating collaboration among members. As such, the SDM encourages the mobilisation of other financial resources for the implementation of its activities. The results of the outstanding activities supported under the SDM shall be shared among various stakeholders through IPSI.

Scope

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

Proposals from IPSI members are invited under these four project types members are invited under these four project types:



Project selection process and governance

IPSI member organisations interested in applying for the SDM grant are welcome to visit our website for more details on how they can apply and on the details of the selection process, by searching for [Satoyama Development Mechanism](#), or directly entering <http://www.iges.or.jp/en/natural-resource/bd/sdm.html#ob> into their internet browser.

List and Global Map of SDM Projects

Since the establishment of the SDM in 2013, 24 projects have been selected, as listed in the table below. An overview of the proposals from six grant recipients newly selected in 2016, as well as highlights of the results of recently completed projects are presented in the following sections.

Organisation	Project title	Project type	Progress*
Projects selected in 2016			
COBEC, Kenya	Strengthening Community Participation in Biodiversity Conservation through Benefit Sharing and Capacity Building	I	Ongoing
A Rocha Ghana, Ghana	Mangrove restoration to improve socioecological production landscapes and seascapes for fisheries recovery at the Muni Pomadze Ramsar Site	I	Ongoing
JEEF, Bangladesh	Project for conserving Bangladesh Sundarbans SAYATOMA and developing its showcase through creating action plan and ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources by promoting mangrove restoration, traditional culture and skill of mangrove's shrimp collection	I	Ongoing
M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, India	Problems and 'prospects' of SEPLS' conversion for alternate benefits –A research case study from the Western Ghats	R	Ongoing
National Dong-Hwa University, Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)	Facilitating the Development of a Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI)	C	Ongoing
Landcare Germany, Europe	Preparing the conservation and development of cultural landscapes on a European level	C	Ongoing
Projects selected in 2015			
IORA, India	Integrated participation of institutional stakeholder for upliftment of rural livelihood through sustainable harvesting and market linkages of NTFPs and Agriproducts	I	Ongoing
SPERI, Viet Nam	Restoration of local valuable tree species in the Huong Son upper catchment through nursery, extension of plantings, and field documentation for ensuring sustainability of SEPLS	I	Completed
Conservation Alliance International, Ghana	Enhancing Cocoa Agroforestry in Ghana through an integrated Geographic Information Based (GIS) based monitoring system	I	Completed

APAIC, Peru	Towards an Strategy for Mitigation of Climate Change Effects in the Coastal Region of Peru, in the Context of the El Nino Event	C	Completed
EPIC, Uganda	Satoyama Initiative National Network Workshop for UGANDA	C	Completed
Environmental Education Center Zapovedniks, Russia	Cultural landscapes as vectors for local sustainable development	B	Completed

Projects selected in 2014

AERF, India	Promoting Green Entrepreneurship for conservation of Satoyama landscapes in the North Western Ghats, India	I	Completed
A Rocha Ghana, Ghana	Restoration of Community Sacred Forest to Enhance Socio Ecological Landscape in the Effutu Traditional Area, Ghana	I	Completed
National Dong-Hwa University, Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)	Tailoring Satoyama initiative concepts to national and local context: A Case Study of the collaborative planning process of a Rice Paddy Cultural Landscape in an Indigenous Community, Taiwan	I	Completed
APAIC, Peru	Evaluation of the biodiversity chain in barren landscapes ecosystems restored through reforestation with <i>Caesalpinia spinosa</i> , in the southern semiarid coast of Peru	R	Completed
Landcare Germany, Romania	Fostering cooperative nature conservation to preserve and develop the cultural landscape (SEPL) in the Carpathian Region of Pogány-havas	C	Completed
SPREP, Oceania	Healthy islands, oceans and people	B	Ongoing

Projects selected in 2013

IKAP, Thailand	Supporting and Promoting the Karen Indigenous Socio-ecological Production System in Northern Thailand	I	Completed
KAFCOL, Nepal	Documentation of Biological Resources for Preparation and Piloting of Local Bio-diversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) in Three Ecological Production Landscapes of Nepal	I	Completed
Nature and Livelihoods, Uganda	Experimenting on production of high value market products from indigenous wild fruits	R	Completed
SWAN International, Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)	Converting pests as allies in tea farming - a potential case of Satoyama landscape in Hualien, Taiwan	R	Completed
Asociación ANDES, Peru	Hosting the Satoyama Initiative Steering Committee Meeting and Global Conference in 2015	C	Completed
Environmental Education Center Zapovedniks, Russia	Cultural landscapes as vectors for local sustainable development	B	Completed

*As of February 2017

Legend and breakdown of Projects under project types and geographical regions:

Project type	Africa	Americas	Asia & Pacific	Europe	Total
I Implementation of community/field-based project	4		7		8
R Research activities	1	1	2		3
C Activities to kick-start cooperation among IPSI members, such as meetings, workshops and conferences	1	2	1	2	4
B Building capacity and raising awareness on IPSI			1	2	3
Total	6	3	11	4	24

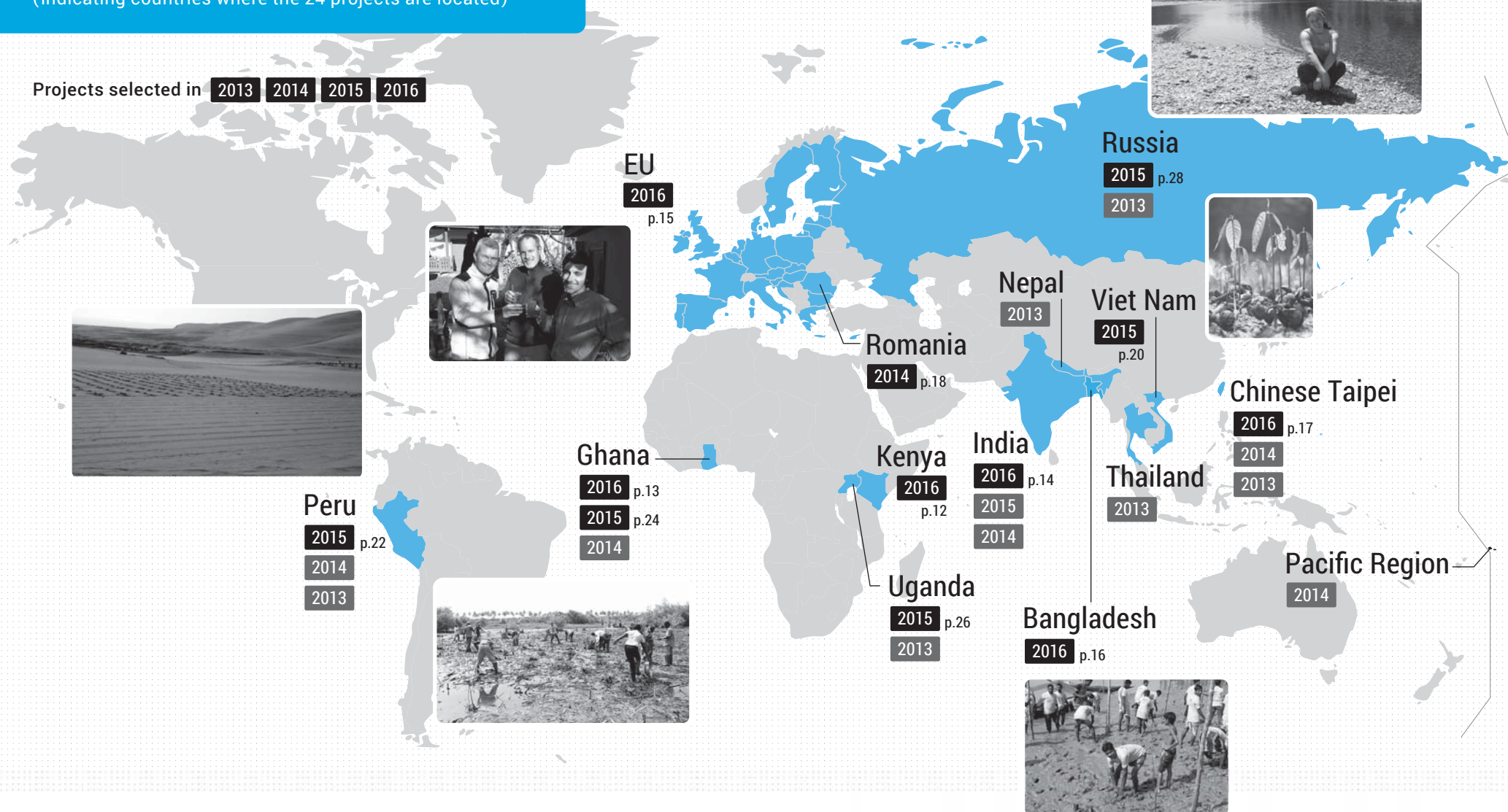


▲ Community engagement with Women (Ghana) ▶ Planted Mangroves (Kenya)

Project location map

(indicating countries where the 24 projects are located)

Projects selected in **2013** **2014** **2015** **2016**





3

Projects Newly Selected in 2016

3-2

Mangrove restoration to improve socioecological production landscapes and seascapes for fisheries recovery at the Muni Pomadze Ramsar Site A Rocha Ghana, Ghana

Project duration: December 2016 to December 2017

KENYA

3-1

Strengthening community participation in biodiversity conservation through benefit sharing and capacity building COBEC, Kenya

Project duration: October 2016 to March 2018

Project outline

Poverty, increasing population pressure, and lack of education and awareness, commonly result in destructive practices in marine environments, such as killing of sea turtles. Moreover, lack of capacity of local communities in natural resource management, weak governance and mangrove destruction are among the main causes of unsustainable utilisation of mangrove resources, which in turn alters forest ecosystems and diminishes carbon sequestration capabilities.

The specific objectives of this project are: (i) To strengthen local capacity to adapt to climate variability and change including strengthening environmental governance systems; (ii) To enhance mangrove forest protection and management including reforestation and livelihood enhancement; and (iii) To protect and conserve sea turtles and their habitat. Related activities include income generating activities,



(nursery establishment, vegetable farming, poultry & bee keeping, and fishing); as well as protection and conservation of sea turtles through monitoring and patrols, beach cleaning and a bycatch release programme.



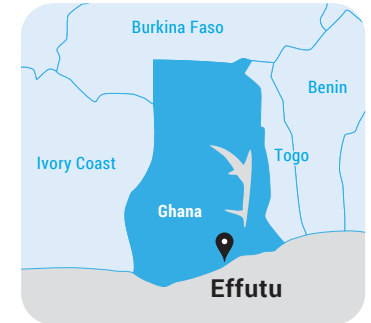
Bycatch turtle release programme



Mangrove tree planting

Project outline

The fisheries sector of Ghana plays an important role in contributing significantly to national economic development objectives related to employment, livelihood support, poverty reduction, food security, foreign exchange earnings and resource sustainability. The Effutu Municipality is one of the vibrant fishing hubs in the Central region of Ghana.



Although several efforts have been made to enhance sustainable fisheries management through law enforcement, other areas such as advocating for sustainable fisheries management practices and securing fish spawning habitats have received minimal attention.

This project therefore aims to empower coastal communities within the Effutu Area to sustainably manage their own marine resources, resulting in productive and profitable fisheries, coastal ecosystem conservation and/or resilience. The specific objectives of the project are to:

- Undertake behaviour change communication on sustainable coastal resource management for improving the current state of degraded SEPLS.
- Initiate actions to enhance sustainable coastal resource management, such as habitat restoration of five hectares of degraded mangrove areas at the Muni lagoon and the demarcation of a community fisheries recovery zone.



Mangrove planting at degraded site



Women trained in soap making as part of empowerment initiative

3-3

Problems and 'prospects' of SEPLS' conversion for alternate benefits –A research case study from the Western Ghats

M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, India

Project duration: January 2017 to September 2018

Project outline

The project proposes a research case study from the Western Ghats on the problems and 'prospects' of converting SEPLS for alternate benefits. The prime element of the project is a year-long methodological case study, which assesses the status and trends of biodiversity of the important and most concerned SEPLS. The specific objectives of the project are to:

- Understand the problems and 'prospects' of converting SEPLS for alternate benefits, so as to widely share and transfer knowledge on biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, as well as the consequences of its loss as envisaged in Aichi Target 19.
- Analyse the role of the Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs), in the conservation and management of SEPLS. BMCs are statutory bodies attached to Local Self Governments and defined as the 'environmental care takers' of the respective regions.

The project will also publish and present a docu-film on the important SEPLS in a policy-cum-media workshop along with the case study results. The main assumption is that co-created and shared knowledge on these issues will help to design improved management plans for SEPLS.



Cultivated paddy field - Kerala



Converted paddy field - Kerala

3-4

Preparing the conservation and development of cultural landscapes on a European level

Landcare Germany (Deutscher Verband für Landschaftspflege - DVL), Europe

Project duration: March to December 2017

Project outline

Over the last few years, the need for collaboration on a European level has become increasingly important due to the European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and several European directives, e.g. water framework directive and Natura 2000. The overall goals and obligations are the same, but member states have very different conditions to implement directives. It is essential for organisations involved in SEPLS management in Europe to exchange experiences and use a common voice in EU policymaking. With support received in past years (including SDM 2014 for a Conference in Romania presented in a subsequent section of this booklet) DVL improved its partnership with several European organisations working in the field of nature conservation for preserving cultural landscapes, their biodiversity and securing livelihoods of local people.

DVL is preparing an application for special European funding to set up a European organisation, "Landcare Europe", which would support common goals, inform politicians and members of the European Commission, and improve the exchange of good practices at the European level. This application needs to be well-prepared and robust to be successful. This project supports DVL in this preparatory phase, by allowing a project-funded employee at DVL to coordinate and prepare the application, and to meet with partners to include their objectives in the project to improve collaboration.



Sheep grazing on mountain grassland



DVL and its partners in Brussels, Feb. 2017.

BANGLADESH

3-5

Project for conserving Bangladesh Sundarbans SAYATOMA and developing its showcase through creating action plan and ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources by promoting mangrove restoration, traditional culture and skill of mangrove's shrimp collection
JEEF, Bangladesh
 Project duration: October 2016 to September 2018

Project outline

The Sundarbans constitute the single largest mangrove forest in the world and a UNESCO World Natural Heritage and RAMSAR wetland site. This SEPLS is home to many endangered species and the lifeline for approximately 3.2 million people. However, the Sundarbans are now in serious jeopardy due to a lack of a) multi-stakeholder planning for their conservation and management; b) environmental awareness of local communities; and c) good practices for harvesting and using natural resources. To address these shortcomings the project aims to:



- (1) Organise a forum to create Action Plan 2030 involving local communities, local government, GOs and NGOs representatives, to design future government policies, reduce the gap in coordination, implement government laws and ensure the rights of forest people etc.
- (2) Conduct mangrove plantation activities and its management by local community participation.
- (3) Promote good practices for harvesting and using natural resources, such as khoti, one of the traditional shrimp drying techniques.



Khoti – Traditional shrimp processing techniques



Shrimp collection

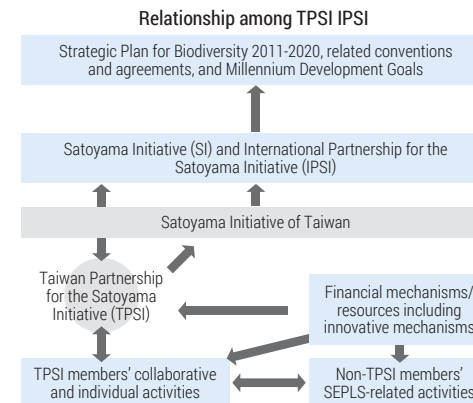
CHINESE TAIPEI (TAIWAN)

3-6

Facilitating the Development of a Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI)
National Dong-Hwa University, Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)
 Project duration: October 2016 to December 2017

Project outline

Ever since the Satoyama Initiative was introduced to Taiwan in late 2010, it has received great attention from the government and the public. Engagement for the conservation and revitalisation of socio-ecological production landscapes (SEPLs) in compliance with the goal of Satoyama Initiative is on the rise. However, a number of challenges in the promotion of the Satoyama Initiative in Taiwan call for a more integrated approach to setting up a national strategic framework for promoting Satoyama Initiative in Taiwan. Learning from the experiences of the International Partnership for Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), this collaborative project aims to propose a national strategic framework for building up a Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI). The collaborative project includes five aspects of activities including enhancing international participation and exchange, working on policy research and strategic framework, facilitating knowledge of indicators for monitoring, enhancing capacity building and knowledge exchange through networking regional on-the-ground activities.



International exchange activity among Forestry Bureau Taiwan



Regional workshop of Eastern Taiwan TPSI

ROMANIA

4-1

Fostering cooperative nature conservation to preserve and develop the cultural landscape (SEPL) in the Carpathian Region of Pogány-havas

Landcare Germany (Deutscher Verband für Landschaftspflege - DVL), Europe

Project period: June 2015 to April 2016

Project overview

Extensively managed mountain hay meadows are the richest terrestrial ecosystems of Europe, because they consist of a very high number of plant, insect and other animal species. However, Europe has lost more and more of these sites. The extensive management is very labour intensive and provides a very low income. This had led to an intensification of many extensive grasslands, conversion to pastures or arable fields, or their abandonment. Under this project Landcare Germany and the Pogány-havas Regional Association (PHA) organised an international conference on "Management of extensive grasslands in mountain areas" to raise awareness on the value of the species rich mountain grasslands to secure political support for their conservation.



Highlights of project results

- Examples of marketing local products with a nature conservation value provided models on how to provide farmers with the possibility to gain extra income by high quality hay or grazing lamb/cattle if they continue with extensive management practices.

- The project started to build a network involving the workshop participants who all deal with the same issues and search for innovations and solutions. The network constitutes a basis for future collaboration, events and actions such as the policy seminar in the Brussels.
- International participation was a success factor of the conference, because participants as well as speakers from across Europe could share their experiences and find out that SEPLs in several countries face the same problems, even though political conditions and possible solutions vary.

Key lessons

- To build and foster the network, it is critical to:
 - Include land users, conservationists and politicians to explore common solutions
 - Provide a good and friendly atmosphere so that practitioners can exchange thoughts, problems and solutions with other participants, and stay in touch and continue exchanging ideas
 - Raise the awareness of policymakers on the issue
- Ideas for the management of cultural landscapes are diverse and cannot be realised in the same way in different countries. However, the overall concept works in distinct contexts, and some of the ideas are useful for specific conditions in other countries.



Valley of Boros, Eastern Carpathians, Romania



Participants at the International Conference

VIET NAM

4-2

Restoration of local valuable tree species in the Huong Son upper catchment through nursery, extension of plantings, and field documentation for ensuring sustainability of SEPLS SPERI, Viet Nam

Project period: December 2015 to December 2016

Project overview

Natural forests in Huong Son district have been rapidly degrading due to poor management, illegal logging and replacement by rubber and acacia plantations. Yet these forests include locally valuable tree species, which are vitally important to local communities for their livelihood and cultural identity, as well as to maintain wildlife habitats. The project therefore focused on restoring the stands of local tree species and maintaining indigenous knowledge associated with these species. It built on existing learning platform in the target communities, i.e. 'farmers field schools' (FFS), which enhances participation of rural farmers.



Highlights of project results

- This SDM project significantly promoted the implementation of activities under IPSI Strategic Objective 2 - i.e. address the direct cause responsible for the loss of biological and cultural diversity. It empowered local communities and stakeholders to address the loss of local tree species by field documentation, nursery and extension of plantings on farms.
- The project responded to critical needs of this catchment area by raising the importance of restoring natural forests with local species and its ecosystem services. Local people have realised the need to plant more local tree species on the landscapes instead of mono-cropping of pines, rubber and acacia.
- The community-based native tree nursery became the heart of a series of

activities: cultural, educational and practical activities, livelihood promotion, species restoration, biodiversity attraction, fun and relaxation.

Key lessons

- It is critically important for a successful project to create and maintain a tight relationship with local people and community, understanding and responding to their needs, and realising the importance of local knowledge and practice for ecosystem services. This includes involving the younger generations to allow the continuity of wisdom and practices.
- There is a lack of documentation of the rich knowledge that local communities have developed from life experiences and observations. The documentation under this project filled the gap by allowing for a good combination of certain scientific ethno-botanist knowledge, engagement of local knowledge and experts, experimental knowledge and community wisdom.
- A community-based native nursery is a good model that could be applicable in many SEPLS, where the objective is to preserve forest biodiversity in a harmonious relationship with local communities.

"To preserve traditional medicine is to preserve the old forests; to preserve the old forests is to preserve the homes of the Thai people; to preserve the homes of the Thai people is to preserve the mother tongue of the Thai; and to preserve the mother tongue of the Thai people is to preserve the customs, the beliefs, and the morals of the Thai people..."

Traditional saying of an Elder of the black Thai minority from Central Viet Nam describing the interrelationship between herbal plant species, forests and cultural values of his people.



Seed sowing in tree nursery beds



Practical training provided to university students on how to nurse seedlings

PERU

4-3

Towards a Strategy for Mitigation of Climate Change Effects in the Coastal Region of Peru, in the Context of the El Niño Event

APAIC, Peru

Project period: January 2016 to September 2016

Project overview

Three million hectares of the coastal region of Peru region are under an arid climate, frequently influenced by the “El Niño” phenomenon and considered as barren or severely degraded land. The project aimed to test and build the resilience of this arid landscape by promoting potential forestry and agro-forestry activities and to formulate a national plan and strategy for arid area restoration, and establishing a collaborative institutional setting for their implementation in a participatory and inter-sectoral way.

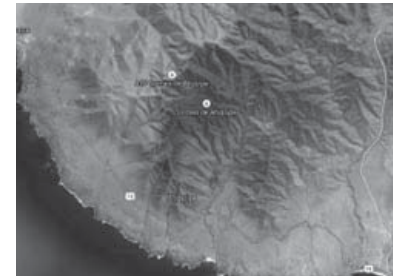


Highlights of project results

- Diverse *cata* collection and research activities were conducted together with the ITTO’s financed project (PD 724/13 Rev. 1 (F) for the elaboration of the guidelines for the restoration of degraded land using afforestation practices with *tara*
- Three workshops were successfully organised to build and promote awareness on the concept and expected impacts of climate change and to develop a strategy for mitigating these impacts.
- The project established a technical committee, which developed a roadmap for the recovery and restoration of 100,000 hectares of degraded land.
- More than 40 small farmers initiated small plantations of *tara* (*Caesalpinia spinosa*), and other forest species taking part in an experimental trial for testing the potential capacity of production of these species in extremely bad soil conditions (salinity and water irrigation scarcity).

Key lessons

- Barren or degraded lands are generally considered wastelands in Peru and other countries. However, this concept is a distortion of the reality, considering the real capacity or potential use of these areas. Sometimes it needs only a little push to start their restoration, as there is potential to build their resilience.
- Climate change is a permanent and possibly accelerating process, which needs to be taken into account in land use planning and for human activities, particularly in the coastal region, where the impacts are more severe.
- The introduction of forest and agroforestry practices among traditional farmers dealing with customary agricultural monocultures is very challenging and difficult. However, when these activities do not directly compete or conflict with the traditional ones, people are much more ready to participate.



Natural ecosystem of lomas, near Camana-Peru (Satellite image- Google 2016)



Technical workshop with participation of project beneficiaries. Photo J. Malleux 2015



Tara plantation, 18 months. Photo J. Malleux 2015

GHANA

4-4

Enhancing Cocoa Agroforestry in Ghana through an integrated Geographic Information System (GIS) based monitoring system

Conservation Alliance International, Ghana

Project period: January 2016 to December 2016

Project overview

The project area has rich biodiversity resources, which support cocoa cultivation. However, the majority of cocoa producers within the landscape have low household incomes due to low farm productivity. The project aimed to improve the productivity of target cocoa farmers by introducing good agricultural practices, and to mainstream biodiversity conservation into cocoa production landscapes around Kakum National Park (KNP) in the Central Region of Ghana.



Highlights of project results

- The project trained 40 lead farmers on good agricultural practices and other technical assistance, including integrated pest management, fertilizer application and record keeping. The lead farmers then trained 246 farmers, especially women and youth farmers, helping them to increase productivity of their farms. The average yield increased from an average 3 bags of cocoa per acre at the start of the project, to between 5-7 bags per acre by its end.
- Over 200 farmers became aware of biodiversity conservation through the establishment of tree nurseries in 20 beneficiary communities, which helped to increase tree cover on farms and degraded areas fringing the KNP.
- More than 80% of target farms are ready to undergo auditing for Rainforest Alliance Certification. Securing certification connotes improvement in the ecological health of the farms and qualifies the farmers to sell their cocoa beans as 'certified cocoa'. Twenty farms were mapped with the use of GIS technology.

Key lessons

- The activities under this project should be up-scaled to increase the number of beneficiaries in order to intensify productivity, reduce farm expansion and promote biodiversity conservation in the landscape.
- Initiatives within protected areas should incorporate traditional systems of biodiversity management into agricultural production landscapes.
- Traditional sites such as sacred groves located within agricultural landscapes should receive protected area status.



Staff training a farmer on use of equipment

Cocoa tree



Biodiversity conservation sensitization of the community

UGANDA

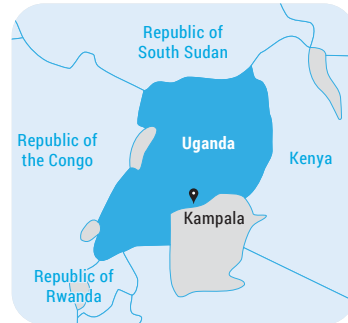
4-5

Satoyama Initiative National Network Workshop for Uganda EPIC, Uganda

Project period: December 2015 to December 2016

Project overview

The Project organised a workshop to launch the Satoyama Initiative National Network (SINN) for organisations and institutions working in Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes. The theme of the workshop was “Enhancing benefits for people and biodiversity in Socio Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes in Uganda. It introduced the concept of the Satoyama Initiative to over 50 participants from various institutions and organisations working in SEPLS in the country, which seeks to realise societies in harmony with nature through revitalisation and sound management of SEPLS.



Highlights of project results

- The workshop responded to the critical needs of target groups by introducing the concept of SEPLS and sharing knowledge and a science base related to SEPLS management in the country. Most of the participants did not know anything about the Satoyama Initiative.
- The newly formed SINN- Satoyama Initiative National Network established a Secretariat charged with the creation of a mechanism for information and knowledge-sharing in the form of regular meetings and a newsletter.
- The excursion functioned as a study tour that created an opportunity for participants to interact and exchange views with lakeside communities on threats facing the Lake Victoria region and to test the three-fold approach of the Satoyama Initiative.
- The workshop recommended that an independent body of development practitioners, environmentalists, conservationists and indigenous people

leaders, should be set up to oversee the management of SEPLS in the country and advise policymakers accordingly.

Key lessons

- The timing of the study tour, which took place on the third day of the workshop, turned out to be ideal, as it gave participants a chance to share their findings during the plenary session on day four of the workshop.
- The workshop served to equip participants from various organisations and institutions from different regions of the country, with knowledge and the science base related the concept of SEPLS.



Ripon landing site on Lake Victoria. Cultivating the lake's buffer zone accelerates soil erosion. Nutrients-loaded runoff washes down to the lake causing Eutrophication.



Fish Market at Masese landing site on L.Victoria. Decline in native fishery has left traders idle in fish markets.

RUSSIA

4-6

Cultural landscapes as vectors for local sustainable development

Environmental Education Center Zapovedniks, Russia

Project period: January 2016 to December 2016

Project overview

Many cultural landscapes of Russia are located in rural areas where living standards are low, the unemployment rate is high, and the economy has priority over the preservation of local cultures. Protected area (PA) managers and other key stakeholders do not have enough skills, knowledge or resources to effectively manage cultural and socio-ecological landscapes. The Environmental Education Center Zapovedniks therefore implemented this project in Shulgan-Tash Zapovednik (Ural Mountains) to foster the capacity of and collaboration between PA managers, local communities and local authorities, with a view to bring about a positive change towards long-term socio-economic development.



Highlights of project results

- The project strengthened the capacity of PA managers, local authorities and local communities working with cultural landscapes to increase their role in local socio-economic development.
- The project disseminated the experience of Russian and international projects as well as Kenozero National Park – one of the best parks in Russia that protects socio-ecological production landscapes.
- The project contributed to the better understanding of the significance of work in relation to engaging local communities in protection of biodiversity and cultural landscapes on protected areas, and dissemination of the best practice experience, and thus served as a catalyser of PA activities in this field.

Key lessons

- Interaction and collaboration with federal, regional and local authorities during implementation of the project ensured their approval and support.
- To make sure the project results are long-term and sustainable, it is important to maintain this intersectoral cooperation between the federal agencies responsible for protected areas, and other stakeholders managing nature and cultural landscapes, and to secure state budget for the use of new skills and knowledge.
- Based on the experience of completed projects by Center «Zapovedniks», there is a possibility that the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation will approve and support the best practices that were summarised and published in the framework of this project.



Workshop on the basics of beekeeping: Building a honeycomb foundation and hive, and processes of honey production, pollen storage, and wax building



Traditional beehives - wood blocks: Ancient demonstrational beehives, which were used in Bashkiria republic and its region for centuries

Contribution to IPSI objectives and global targets

Among the 24 SDM sub-grant projects selected since the commencement of SDM in 2013, fifteen projects have been completed by April 2016.

All fifteen projects demonstrated tangible contributions to the IPSI Strategic Objectives in various manners. In addition, the results variously contributed to several of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, up to eight targets by one project, and approximately three on average, according to the self-evaluation by the grant recipients. These demonstrate the strength of a landscape approach, addressing a number of targets that are locally important and collectively tackled in a flexible manner.

Contribution and relevance of each project to the IPSI Strategic Objectives (based on self-evaluation by grant recipients)

Project type	Recipient	Year of completion	IPSI Strategic Objectives*1			
			Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4
Community/ field-based implementation	SPERI	2016	●	●	■	●
	Conservation Alliance International	2016	●	●	●	●
	A Rocha Ghana	2016	●	●	●	■
	National Dong-Hwa University	2016	●	●	●	●
	IKAP	2015	●	●	●	●
	AERF	2015	●	●	●	●
	KAFCOL	2014	●	■	●	●
Research	Nature & Livelihoods	2015	●	■	■	●
	APAIC, Peru	2015	●	■	■	■
	SWAN International	2014	●	●	●	
CB / OR	Center Zapovedniks	2016	●	●	■	■
	APAIC, Peru	2016	●	■	●	■
	EPIC, Uganda	2016	●	●	●	●
	Landcare Germany	2016	●	●	●	
	Center Zapovedniks	2014	●	■		●

● Contribution ■ Relevance

Contribution and relevance of each project to the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets (based on self-evaluation by grant recipients)

Project type	Recipient	Year of completion	Aichi Biodiversity Targets*2																			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Community/ field-based implementation	SPERI	2016	●	■		■	■									●				●	■	
	Conservation Alliance International	2016	●	■		■	●									●	●			●	■	
	A Rocha Ghana	2016	●			■	■									●				●		
	National Dong-Hwa University	2016	■	●	●		●				●		●	●						●		
	IKAP	2015		■					●			●	●	●						●		
	AERF	2015	●		●	●	●						●	●	●							
	KAFCOL	2014	■													■				■	■	
Research	Nature & Livelihoods	2015		●					■							■						
	APAIC, Peru	2015	■	■					■							■	■					
	SWAN International	2014	■	●	●				●	■												
CB/OR	Center Zapovedniks	2016	●	■	■				■							●				●		
	APAIC, Peru	2016	■	●		■	■									●	●					
	EPIC, Uganda	2016	●		●		■									■						
	Landcare Germany	2016	■	●	●				■						■	■						
	Center Zapovedniks	2014	■													●					●	

● Contribution ■ Relevance

*1 IPSI Strategic Objectives.

Objective 1 Increase knowledge and understanding of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) that are addressed by the Satoyama Initiative

Objective 2 Address the direct and underlying factors responsible for the decline or loss of biological and cultural diversity as well as ecological and socio-economic services from SEPLS

Objective 3 Enhance benefits from socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes

Objective 4 Enhance the human, institutional and sustainable financial capacities for the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative

Please find the full text of the IPSI Strategic Objectives in the STRATEGY for the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative by searching for [IPSI-Strategy](#) via, or directly entering <http://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/IPSI-Strategy.pdf> in your internet browser.

*2 Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Text summarised by the SDM Secretariat)

1 Awareness, conservation and sustainable use of the values of biodiversity **2** Integration of biodiversity values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies **3** Incentives and subsidies harmful to biodiversity **4** Sustainable consumption and production **5** Natural habitat protection **6** Sustainable management and harvest of fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants **7** Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry **8** Pollution reduction **9** Invasive alien species control **10** Conservation of coral reefs and other ecosystems vulnerable to climate change **11** Protected areas **12** Prevention of the extinction of threatened species **13** Genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and wild relatives **14** Restoration and safeguard of the source of essential ecosystem services **15** Ecosystem resilience and carbon stocks **16** Nagoya Protocol **17** National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans **18** Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities **19** Knowledge, the science base and technologies **20** Financial resource mobilisation

For the full text of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, please search for [Aichi Biodiversity Targets](#) via, or directly entering <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/> in your internet browser.

Commentary

SDM opens a window to the world

In their ideal form, “socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes” (SEPLS) provide a mutually-supporting system of economic vitalisation and biodiversity enhancement, and work is ongoing to establish this kind of co-beneficial relationship in many landscapes and seascapes around the world. For this purpose, it is vital to connect them—whether they are Satoyama landscapes in my own country of Japan, or any other SEPLS in the world—with consumers in urban areas. That said, it is not enough to think of these people merely as economic “consumers”, but rather as partners in creating and maintaining value.

SEPLS create their own value. It is this value that attracts people living in cities and allows them to appreciate SEPLS’ history, culture and stories, buy products and even visit to enjoy and share in their value. In this way, people in cities can be partners in revitalising SEPLS, but for this to work, the value should be both universal and unique. This kind of value can be created or enhanced by means such as strengthening community networks, conducting research with academic partners, developing tourism programmes that highlight biocultural diversity, and telling stories to people living in cities and others around the world.

The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) provides small but very flexible grants to IPSI members for exactly these purposes. It encourages and supports recipients to create value in SEPLS, and thus open a window to the world. Through SDM, SEPLS, activities toward their revitalisation and sustainable management, and the value they create are shared widely through and beyond the IPSI network. I would encourage all IPSI members to consider applying to SDM.



Mr. Naoya Tsukamoto

Since July 2016 Mr. Naoya Tsukamoto has served as Project Director of three projects under the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) and as Director of the IPSI Secretariat. Before joining UNU-IAS, he worked for the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) as Secretary-General/Principal Researcher from July 2014 to June 2016. His current research areas encompass climate change and Japan–China relations.

