



IPSI Handbook

The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

Charter

Operational Guidelines

Strategy

Plan of Action 2013-2018

IPSI Handbook: The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) Charter, Operational Guidelines, Strategy, Plan of Action 2013-2018

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Foreword

This year marks the fifth year since the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) was launched in 2010, at the Tenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10). In this time, the partnership has grown in both size and significance. Its expanding membership has brought a broader scope, encompassing multiple sectors and reaching new issues and parts of the world.

The partnership continues to develop, and I am very pleased that we are now seeing it enter a new phase. Until recently IPSI had been gradually finding its feet through its planning and nascent phases, but now the focus is shifting towards implementation, to bring about the IPSI vision “to realize societies in harmony with nature”.

This booklet is a key step in this transition, providing a basis for IPSI activities, and guidance for its members in their efforts to realize the vision. While the IPSI **Charter** and **Operational Guidelines** outline the partnership’s organization and operations, and the **Strategy** provides overall guidance on its future direction, the **Plan of Action 2013–2018** lays out a path for the ongoing progress of the partnership as it grows and responds to the issues facing the world.

The forward-thinking spirit and dynamic approach of IPSI are both evident in the documents in this booklet, which will continue to be reviewed and refined over time. I am very much looking forward to leading IPSI to further growth and success in this exciting new phase.

July 2015

Kazu Takemoto, Director

Secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)
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Introduction

The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) is a global partnership of organizations working to contribute to the revitalization and sustainable management of areas affected by human production activities – agricultural, pastoral, aquacultural and others – with the premise that these areas, when well managed, can help to conserve biodiversity while at the same time providing humans with sustainable ecosystem services.

The partnership was created to implement the Satoyama Initiative, a global effort to realize societies in harmony with nature. The concept that human production activities can actually benefit rather than harm ecosystems while providing sustainable livelihoods and other social and cultural benefits is at the heart of the Satoyama Initiative.

The Satoyama Initiative came about through a number of research projects and workshops, leading up to a Global Workshop held at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, France in January 2010 where participants produced the **Paris Declaration on the Satoyama Initiative**, included as an appendix to this volume. As background to calling for the creation of an international partnership, the **Paris Declaration** contains basic information about the concept of “socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)”.

SEPLS are defined in the IPSI **Charter** as “dynamic mosaics of habitats and land and sea 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”. SEPLS can be found all around the world under different names and with different styles of management, either inside or outside of protected areas, and are deeply linked to local culture and knowledge.

SEPLS have, however, come under increasing threat in recent years from climate change, pollution, urbanization, industrialization of agricultural practices, and abandonment of rural areas. To help counter this degradation and encourage revitalization and sustainable management of SEPLS, the **Paris Declaration** called for the establishment of an international partnership, leading to the creation of IPSI.

IPSI was launched at a ceremony held as a side event to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10) in Nagoya, Japan on 19 October 2010, as an international platform for all organizations dealing with the maintenance and rebuilding of SEPLS for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being. 51 founding organizations entered into the partnership at its launching ceremony.

Between 2010 and 2015, IPSI’s membership more than tripled, while the range and scope of activities carried out under the partnership has continued to grow. The partnership has been recognized in decisions of every CBD COP since 2010 for its contributions to CBD processes, and its mechanisms for collaborative activities between members and for the collection of SEPLS-related case studies around the world have shown real results on the ground.

As the partnership has grown both in size and efficacy, it has required more clarity in its strategic planning and organizational structure, leading to the development of the documents collected in this volume.

Documents in this volume

The documents collected in this volume comprise the basis for the operations of IPSI. All of the documents were endorsed by the IPSI General Assembly in order to fulfill certain roles in directing the partnership's ongoing strategic direction.

- The IPSI **Charter** embodies the basic principles behind the partnership, including its purposes and a general outline of its governance.
- The IPSI **Operational Guidelines** contain more detailed rules for the normal operations of the partnership, including membership procedures, details of its governance and guidance for activities carried out under the partnership.
- The IPSI **Strategy** establishes general strategic direction for the partnership by laying out its vision and mission, as well as strategic objectives meant to guide IPSI activities.
- The IPSI **Plan of Action 2013-2018** was created in 2013 in order to provide more specific guidance for working toward the strategic objectives established in the Strategy over the five-year period, including priority actions for each objective.

The partnership and its activities

Vision and mission

As established by the **Charter** (p. 8), the vision of IPSI is “to realize societies in harmony with nature”, and its strategic mission is to:

- 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.
- 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.
- Promote concrete benefits to the environment, livelihoods, and community well-being on the ground.

Approach and perspectives

Discussions at various forums and events on the Satoyama Initiative leading up to IPSI's launch in 2010 resulted in the development of the “**three-fold approach**” to realizing its vision. The three-fold approach consists of:

- Consolidating wisdom on securing diverse ecosystem services and values;
- Integrating traditional ecological knowledge and modern science to promote innovations;

- Exploring new forms of co-management systems or evolving frameworks of “commons” while respecting traditional communal land tenure.

Six perspectives have also been developed to guide specific activities under this approach. The six perspectives are:

- Resource use within the carrying capacity and resilience of the environment;
- Cyclic use of natural resources;
- Recognition of the value and importance of local and indigenous traditions and culture;
- Multi-stakeholder participation and collaboration in sustainable and multi-functional management of natural resources and ecosystem services;
- Contributions to sustainable socio-economies including poverty reduction, food security, sustainable livelihood and local community empowerment;
- Improved community resilience to achieve multiple benefits, including ecological, social, cultural, spiritual and economic benefits, inter alia through ecosystem-based approaches for climate change mitigation and adaptation activities.

The three-fold approach and six perspectives are included the IPSI **Charter** (p. 8).

Structure and administration

Details of IPSI’s structure are described in the IPSI **Operational Guidelines** (p.12). IPSI is fundamentally administered by three bodies:

- The IPSI **General Assembly**
- The IPSI **Steering Committee**
- The IPSI **Secretariat**

The IPSI **General Assembly** is made up of representatives of all member organizations, and has the ultimate authority to vote on all major decisions regarding IPSI functions. The IPSI **Steering Committee** provides recommendations to the General Assembly for the direction of the partnership and has the authority to make decisions regarding the normal functioning of the partnership and its membership (see “IPSI membership” below). The IPSI **Secretariat** handles the day-to-day operations of the partnership and its activities, including communications, and coordinates meetings of the General Assembly and the Steering Committee.

When deemed necessary for certain functions, the Chair of the Steering Committee also has the authority to appoint sub-committees to facilitate the partnership’s operation.

Membership

The IPSI **Charter** (p. 8) states that “IPSI shall be open to all organizations committed to promote and support socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being”, and further that “organizations referred to here include (1) national or local governmental organizations, (2) non-governmental or civil society organizations,

(3) indigenous or local community organizations, (4) academic, educational and/or research institutes, (5) Industry or private sector organizations, (6) United Nations or other international organizations, and (7) others.”

The **membership application procedures** are specified in the IPSI **Operational Guidelines** (p. 12). In short, an applying organization must submit an application form to the IPSI Secretariat, which then forwards completed applications to the IPSI Steering Committee, which in turn evaluates the application and determines whether the organization is accepted as an IPSI member or not. The **Application Form for IPSI** is a separate document and is available by request from the IPSI Secretariat.

Events

IPSI holds a number of regular and semi-regular events in order to foster partnership and collaboration and to share information and knowledge regarding revitalization and sustainable management of SEPLS.

The most important of these is the IPSI **Global Conference**, required to be held regularly by the **Operational Guidelines** (p. 12), consisting of meetings of the General Assembly and the Steering Committee, and a Public Forum. The General Assembly discusses matters relating to the functioning of IPSI at its meeting, while the Public Forum is open to the public as a chance for discussion and information-sharing within and outside the partnership.

IPSI also periodically organizes **Regional Workshops** for the Satoyama Initiative, focusing on issues particular to SEPLS management at a regional level. The Secretariat and member organizations also organize seminars, expert workshops, side events at major international conferences and other events relevant to the partnership and its activities.

Activities

Activities carried out under the partnership are guided by four **strategic objectives**, as identified in the **Strategy** (p. 18) as follows:

- Objective 1: Increase knowledge and understanding of SEPLS
- 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
- Objective 3: Enhance benefits from SEPLS
- Objective 4: Enhance the human, institutional and sustainable financial capacities for the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative

Priority actions for each of these strategic objectives have been identified and collected in the **Plan of Action** (p. 26).

In addition to the work carried out by individual members – including research, capacity-building, resource-mobilization, on-the-ground and other activities – IPSI also provides a mechanism for **Collaborative Activities** initiated by two or more member organizations, as explained in the **Operational Guidelines** (p. 12). IPSI Collaborative Activities can range from organizing workshops to conducting research on indicators to creating a funding mechanism for on-the-ground projects, and can benefit from the greater exposure gained through recognition by a global-scale partnership. Proposals for IPSI Collaborative Activities can be made using the separate **IPSI Collaborative Activity Proposal Form**.

Work plan and review process

Three overall **mechanisms** to implement the priority actions identified in the **Plan of Action** are also proposed (p. 33-36). These are:

- I. Building the partnership, by increasing the number of partners, especially within under-represented categories, and through further awareness-raising.
- II. Promoting Collaborative Activities, both by encouraging new activities and by reviewing and supporting already-existing ones.
- III. Collaboration with relevant international agreements, initiatives, programmes and networks, both by creating new connections to other initiatives and by strengthening existing connections to CBD and other international processes.

The progress and impacts of activities described in the **Plan of Action** are subject to **review** three years into the process and a final evaluation at the end of the fifth year, with results of both of these to be used in further developing the strategic planning of the partnership.

CHARTER of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative

Preamble

Whereas socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) are dynamic mosaics of habitats and land and sea 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, and are found in many places in the world under different names and are deeply linked to local culture and knowledge;

Whereas the Satoyama Initiative was developed with the aim of enhancing understanding and raising awareness of the importance of SEPLS for the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) – being the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding – and other international agreements, and for people’s livelihoods, *inter alia* through the Paris Declaration on the “Satoyama Initiative”;

Whereas the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) was established on 19 October 2010, in conjunction with the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10), to carry out the activities identified in the Paris Declaration on the “Satoyama Initiative”;

Whereas Decision X/32 of CBD COP 10 recognized 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 invited “Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to participate in the partnership to further advance the Initiative”;

Whereas Decision XI/25 of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 11) recognized “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”;

Therefore, the following specific provisions are established for the operations of IPSI:

Article I – Name and Purpose

- 1.1 The partnership shall be known as “The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative” (hereinafter referred to as “IPSI”).
- 1.2 The vision of IPSI shall be to realize societies in harmony with nature, and its mission shall be as stipulated in the IPSI Strategy.
- 1.3 IPSI shall be a partnership to carry out the activities identified through its strategic planning with the purpose of achieving its vision and mission.

Article 2 – Membership

2.1 IPSI shall be open to all organizations¹ committed to promote and support socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes² for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being.

Article 3 – Principles of Engagement

3.1 Members shall aspire to uphold and promote the vision of IPSI as described in Article 1.2.

3.2 Members shall assent to the three-fold approach of the Satoyama Initiative, namely to:

- a. Consolidate wisdom on securing diverse ecosystem services and values;
- b. Integrate traditional ecological knowledge and modern science to promote innovations;
- c. Explore new forms of co-management systems or evolving frameworks of “commons”³ while respecting traditional communal land tenure.

3.3 Members shall also assent to the following six ecological and socioeconomic perspectives, including gender and the rights of the disadvantaged in society, according to the approach described under Article 3.2:

- a. Resource use within the carrying capacity and resilience of the environment;
- b. Cyclic use of natural resources;
- c. Recognition of the value and importance of local and indigenous traditions and culture;
- d. Multi-stakeholder participation and collaboration in sustainable and multi-functional management of natural resources and ecosystem services;
- e. Contributions to sustainable socio-economies including poverty reduction, food security, sustainable livelihood and local community empowerment;
- f. Improved community resilience to achieve multiple benefits, including ecological, social, cultural, spiritual and economic benefits, *inter alia* through ecosystem-based approaches for climate change mitigation and adaptation activities.

3.4 Members shall actively participate in all or part of the activities of IPSI, including attending meetings of IPSI.

Article 4 – Governance and Management

4.1 There shall be an IPSI General Assembly comprising of representatives of all member institutions. The IPSI General Assembly shall review overall activities, take decisions on institutional matters, and elect member organizations to be represented in the IPSI Steering Committee.

4.2 The Steering Committee shall serve as the executive body acting on behalf of IPSI. Governance and management functions shall be vested upon the Steering Committee.

4.3 The IPSI Secretariat shall serve the IPSI General Assembly and its Steering Committee.

Article 5 –Acceptance, Entry into force, Amendment and Interpretation

- 5.1 The present Charter shall take effect on 4 October 2014.
- 5.2 Amendments to the present Charter may be made by the IPSI General Assembly after consideration by the Steering Committee.
- 5.3 The IPSI Operational Guidelines translate the relevant provisions of the present Charter into actionable terms and conditions.
- 5.4 Interpretation of any provision of the present Charter shall be a matter for the Steering Committee and the Secretariat on behalf of the IPSI General Assembly.

¹The organizations referred to here include (1) national or local governmental organizations, (2) non-governmental or civil society organizations, (3) indigenous or local community organizations, (4) academic, educational and/or research institutes, (5) Industry or private sector organizations, (6) United Nations or other international organizations, and (7) others.

²The term “socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes” refers to dynamic mosaics of habitats and land and sea uses that have been shaped over the years by the interactions between people and nature in ways that maintain biodiversity and provide humans with goods and services needed for their well-being. The term is selected to describe the targeted areas of the Satoyama Initiative based on the discussions of the Japan Satoyama Satoumi Assessment.

³ “Commons” referred to here excludes international/global commons.

**OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES of the International Partnership for
the Satoyama Initiative**

Preamble

The Charter of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) is the fundamental basis of the IPSI Operational Guidelines. The present IPSI Operational Guidelines document is subordinate to the IPSI Charter.

Chapter 1 – Membership

- 1.1 Application for membership shall be submitted to the IPSI Secretariat (referred to in Chapter 4), stating the applicant’s intention to become a member organization (hereinafter “member”) and describing expertise or their activities involving socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS). Applications shall be submitted using the Application Form for IPSI.
- 1.2 A new member organization is required to contribute at least one case study report on one or more SEPLS or other relevant materials in accordance with the Case Study Guidelines within six months after its entry into IPSI, to demonstrate and share its activities in relation to SEPLS.
- 1.3 Acceptance of membership to IPSI shall be decided by the Steering Committee based on Chapter 1.1 and criteria set by the Steering Committee. Any application for membership shall be transmitted by the Secretariat to the Steering Committee prior to the meeting of the Steering Committee.
- 1.4 Membership shall be effective until either the member withdraws its membership of its own accord, or in case of discontinuation of membership according to Chapters 1.5 and 1.6.
- 1.5 Any member can choose to withdraw its membership with notification provided in writing to the Secretariat. In such cases, the Secretariat shall report the withdrawal to the Steering Committee.
- 1.6 A member may be considered for discontinuation of membership at the discretion of the Steering Committee after a review process pending the consent of the General Assembly. The Steering Committee shall also have the authority to suspend membership pending review by the General Assembly in case of a member organization’s actions in serious conflict with the vision and purpose of IPSI.
- 1.7 Membership implies the understanding and agreement that participation and endorsement of IPSI activities are carried out as the member’s own responsibility and that membership does not express, in any way whatsoever, endorsement by IPSI of the member’s activities, except for those described in Chapter 5.4.

Chapter 2 –General Assembly

- 2.1 The IPSI General Assembly shall be attended by the representative(s) of member organizations.
- 2.2 The IPSI General Assembly shall also receive reports of the Steering Committee and take decisions if sought and deemed necessary by the Steering Committee.

- 2.3 Reaching decisions at the IPSI General Assembly shall be based on consensus in principle. However, in the event of difficulties in deciding a matter based on consensus, voting can be undertaken to make a decision. A two-thirds majority shall be required for matters regarding the IPSI Charter, and a simple majority for all other matters.

Chapter 3 – Steering Committee

- 3.1 The Steering Committee shall (1) review and provide directions on the operation of IPSI activities, (2) make decisions on its own initiative and/or in response to the request from the General Assembly, (3) review and approve membership applications as provided in Chapter 1, (4) provide recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly, (5) give guidance to the IPSI Secretariat, and (6) catalyze partnership building and resource mobilization for IPSI.
- 3.2 Decisions at Steering Committee meetings shall be made in principle on the basis of consensus to the extent possible. However, in the event of difficulties in reaching consensus, voting can be done to make decisions, and a simple majority shall be required.
- 3.3 The Steering Committee shall be composed of at least 11 and not more than 22 representatives from IPSI members. Steering Committee members shall serve two IPSI General Assembly terms which shall be renewable. Rotation of Steering Committee members shall be encouraged in principle.
- 3.4 The Steering Committee members will be selected from among IPSI members, taking into account the balance of organization types and geographical regions.
- 3.5 In the selection of the Steering Committee members by the IPSI General Assembly, priority shall be accorded to those members that have (1) substantive activities related to the Satoyama Initiative, as well as Collaborative Activities of IPSI, (2) strong links to national/sub-national and regional partnerships, (3) capacity to actively participate in the operation of IPSI as the Steering Committee members, and (4) ability to identify and develop potential windows and mechanisms to finance the implementation of IPSI-related projects and activities.
- 3.6 The Steering Committee shall elect its Chair from its members to serve two IPSI General Assembly terms which shall be renewable.
- 3.7 The Steering Committee Chair may nominate Vice-chair(s) as he or she deems necessary.
- 3.8 The Steering Committee Chair shall have the authority to appoint sub-committee(s) for specific purposes or tasks as he or she deems necessary, subject to the approval of the Steering Committee at large.
- 3.9 The Steering Committee shall endeavor to hold at least one face-to-face meeting each year, and also interact through e-mails and other means on a regular basis.

Chapter 4 – Secretariat

- 4.1 The United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) shall serve as the Secretariat of IPSI. Relocation of the Secretariat to another member organization may be made upon agreement to do so and upon approval at the IPSI General Assembly.
- 4.2 The Secretariat shall be responsible for (1) the preparation, coordination and arrangement of IPSI General Assembly and Steering Committee meetings, and any other relevant IPSI-related activities, (2) receiving new membership applications and liaising with IPSI members and other stakeholders in general, (3) facilitating IPSI Collaborative Activities, (4) carrying out awareness-raising and public outreach activities and facilitating knowledge-sharing activities, (5) establishing and managing the portal site of IPSI, and (6) in close collaboration with IPSI members, facilitating partnership-building including resource mobilization for its activities and the activities of IPSI.
- 4.3 All official communications on behalf of IPSI shall be handled by the Secretariat.

Chapter 5 – Activities

- 5.1 Members shall acknowledge that a wide range of ongoing or planned activities can provide common ground with IPSI.
- 5.2 IPSI activities shall in principle be in accordance with priorities identified in the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action.
- 5.3 Members shall be encouraged to enhance IPSI's outreach through use of the Satoyama Initiative logo in knowledge and communications materials, including online and printed publications and at events, in accordance with the Satoyama Initiative Logo Guidelines.
- 5.4 IPSI Collaborative Activities are the activities that shall be undertaken by more than one IPSI member and constitute an important part of IPSI activities with the purpose of fostering collaboration within the IPSI membership and implementing the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action. The IPSI Collaborative Activities shall be developed and implemented with the endorsement of the Steering Committee in accordance with the Collaborative Activity Guidelines. Resource mobilization for IPSI collaborative activities shall be the responsibility of the implementing members in principle.
- 5.5 IPSI will also build on and promote synergies with ongoing and planned activities of the members, relevant to IPSI purposes and activities. Members shall provide inputs on the activities and lessons learned and acknowledge IPSI's contribution where appropriate.
- 5.6 IPSI shall regularly convene a Global Conference, which shall be composed of meetings of the General Assembly and its associated Steering Committee, and a Public Forum.

5.7 The Public Forum will be attended by all interested stakeholders, (1) to strengthen collaboration and synergies among members as well as between the Satoyama Initiative and other relevant initiatives and programmes, and (2) to enhance understanding and raise awareness of the importance of SEPLS.

5.8 This Chapter does not impose any binding limits upon individual members' mandates or activities.

Chapter 6 – Resource Mobilization

6.1 Members shall strive to mobilize resources to undertake their activities in the context of IPSI.

6.2 Members shall pursue the financing of their activities under the existing financing mechanisms and programmes while exploring new financing mechanisms.

Chapter 7 - Acceptance, Entry into Force, Amendment and Interpretation

7.1 Acceptance of these Operational Guidelines shall be expressed when the application for joining IPSI is submitted.

7.2 The present Operational Guidelines shall take effect on 4 October 2014.

7.3 Amendments to the present Operational Guidelines may be made by the IPSI Steering Committee, except for the provisions of Chapter 2 – IPSI General Assembly and Chapter 3 – Steering Committee, which shall require a decision of the IPSI General Assembly for amendment.

7.4 Interpretation of any provision of the present Operational Guidelines shall be a matter for the Steering Committee and the Secretariat on behalf of the General Assembly.

STRATEGY for the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

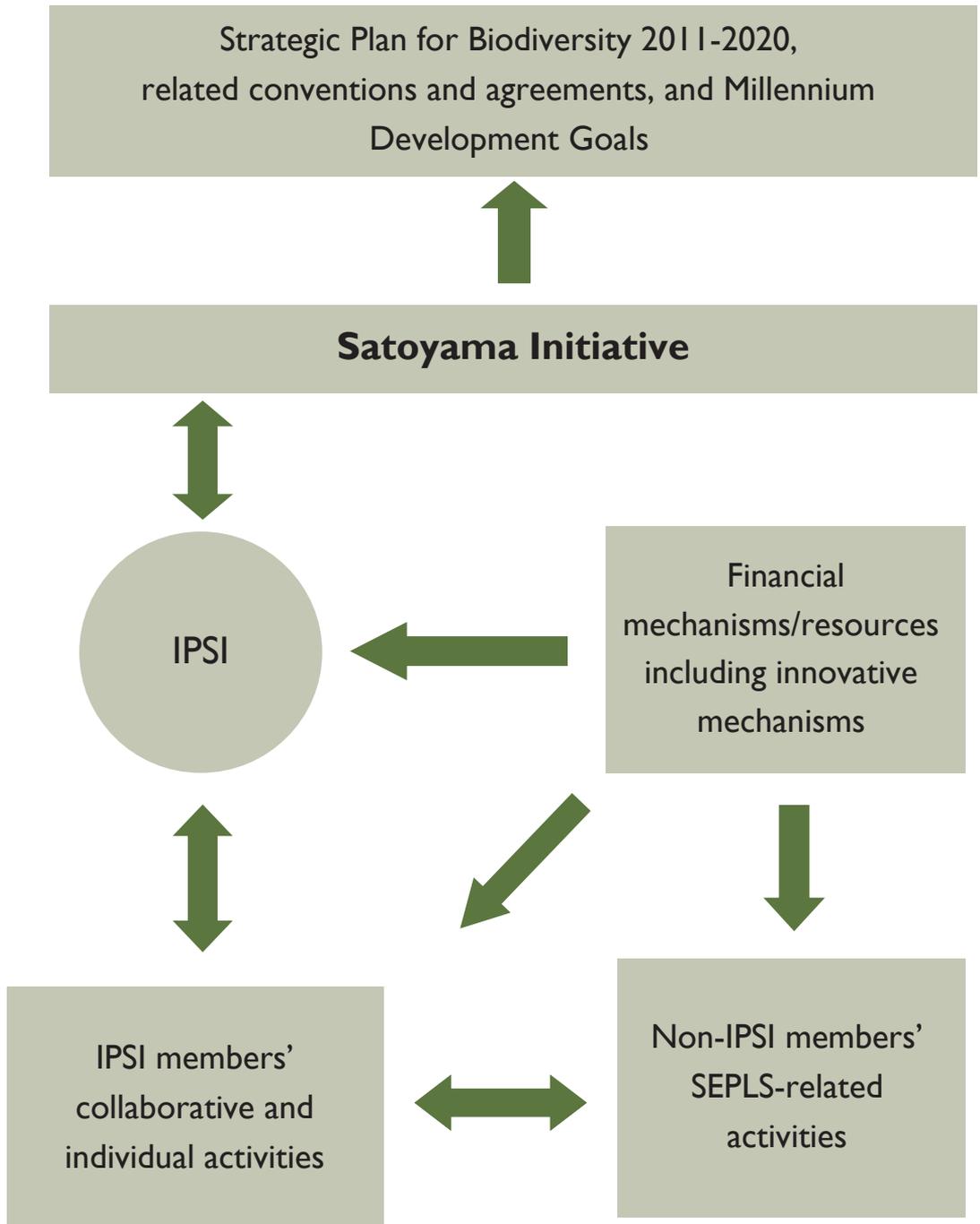
I. Introduction

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 objectives¹ 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 approach² or similar approaches, and are in line with natural processes.
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/sub-national and regional partnerships, to facilitate and accelerate the implementation of activities under the Satoyama Initiative.
5. The Partnership is open to all organizations dealing with SEPLS. As of November 2012, IPSI comprises 126 members³ 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 socio-economic 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.

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



II. Vision⁴

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 Conventions⁵ 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. 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 Framework⁶, 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 socio-ecological 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.

1 The three objectives of the CBD are: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding.

2 The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. [...] It recognizes that humans, with their cultural diversity, are an integral component of ecosystems (See CBD COP decision V/6 and VIII/11 at <http://www.cbd.int/ecosystem/>).

3 For a current list of IPSI members, please visit: <http://satoyama-initiative.org/>.

4 Considering the role of the International Partnership to facilitate and accelerate the implementation of the activities described in the Satoyama Initiative, this vision is basically the same as that stated in e.g. the Paris Declaration.

5 Rio Conventions are: the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

6 Since the original publication of the IPSI Strategy, the IPSI Operational Framework has been superseded by the IPSI Charter and Operational Guidelines, included in this volume.

**PLAN OF ACTION: 2013-2018 for the International Partnership
for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)**

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 2011-2020¹ provide an important overarching framework for the Plan of Action. Activities under the Satoyama Initiative contribute to many of the Aichi Biodiversity targets in a variety of ways depending on their individual contexts, with a policy paper² 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.

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 I:** 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.
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)³. 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)⁴. 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 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)⁵.

- 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.
 - 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 page 37, “IPSI membership according to region and organizational type (as of March 2015)”. 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 areas⁶, and to date, outcomes of this collaboration have included, among 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.

IPSI Membership according to region and organizational type (as of March 2015)

Organizational Representation: (of head offices)⁷

Type of Organization	#
National Governmental Organizations	16
Other Government-Affiliated Organizations	5
Local Governmental Organizations	13
Non-governmental or Civil Society Organizations	59
Indigenous or Local Community Organizations	9
Academic, Educational and / or Research Institutes	32
Industry or Private Sector Organizations	18
UN, Intergovernmental Organizations and other	15

Geographical Representation (of

By CBD Region	
Africa	27
Asia/Pacific	87
CEE	5
GRULAC	13
WEOG	21
International Organizations	14

By Continent	
Africa	27
Asia/Pacific	89
Europe	19
North America	5
South + Central America	13
International Organizations	14

¹ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/>

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ (see Endnote 2)

⁵ 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://bit.ly/15julxq>)

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

⁷ Acronyms within the CBD regional chart are as follows: Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC); Central and Eastern Europe Group (CEE); Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Appendix: The Paris Declaration on the “Satoyama Initiative”

1. The Global Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative was held at the Headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris from 29 to 30 January 2010. It was organized by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOE-J) and the United Nations University-Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS), and co-organized by UNESCO, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD). The Global Workshop built on the two preparatory workshops held in Asia, the first in Tokyo on 25 July 2009, and the second in Penang, Malaysia, on 1-2 October 2009 (see reports at www.satoyama-initiative.org).
2. 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. Participants in the workshop included members of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Bureau of the CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), and biodiversity and community development experts from intergovernmental and governmental agencies, academic institutions, and non-governmental organizations, in particular those working very closely with indigenous and local communities. The meeting was open to the public and co-chaired by Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Vice Rector, UNU, Dr. Spencer L. Thomas, Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), CBD, Ms. Somaly Chan, Director, International Convention and Biodiversity, Department of the Ministry of Environment, Cambodia, and Prof. James H. Seyani, Director General, National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens of Malawi.
3. Participants of the Global Workshop welcomed with appreciation the efforts of the Government of Japan and UNU-IAS in developing and putting forward the Satoyama Initiative. Opportunities for the participation of Parties, other governments and relevant organizations in this initiative were noted. The Government of Japan and UNU-IAS have developed and maintained an internet-based portal site for the Satoyama Initiative. They have conducted more than 20 case studies based on literature review and through local stakeholder workshops held in Malawi, Cambodia, Mexico, Peru and other countries during 2009.
4. The primary outcomes of the Global Workshop were the Co-Chair's Summary and this Paris Declaration, which broadly reflect the discussions among participants, and not necessarily the opinion of their respective countries or organizations. The annex to this declaration contains a description of the Satoyama Initiative, its objectives, headline activities and mechanisms for its operationalization. Participants at the Global Workshop requested the Co-Chairs to jointly submit this Declaration to the Fourteenth Meeting of the SBSTTA, to be held in Nairobi from 10 to 21 May 2010, and the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in Aichi-Nagoya, Japan, from 18 to 29 October 2010.

Annex to the Paris Declaration on the Satoyama Initiative

The “Satoyama Initiative” for the Benefit of Biodiversity and Human Well-Being

1. “Socio-ecological production landscapes”¹ are dynamic mosaics of habitats and land uses that have been shaped over the years by the interactions between people and nature in ways that maintain biodiversity and provide humans with goods and services needed for their well-being. These landscapes have proven sustainable over centuries and are considered living examples of cultural heritage. A number of studies indicate that management of these landscapes is compatible with the Ecosystem Approach and the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines on the Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity² and could be a tool for implementing the post-2010 target of the CBD. In these landscapes, natural resources are used in a cyclical manner within the carrying capacity and resilience of ecosystems; the value and importance of local traditions and cultures are recognized; and the management of natural resources involves various participating and cooperating entities and contributes to local socio-economies. These landscape management practices are conducive to maintaining an optimal balance of food production, livelihood improvement and ecosystem conservation.
2. Socio-ecological production landscapes are found in many regions of the world under various names such as *muyong*, *uma* and *payoh* in the Philippines, *mauel* in Korea, *dehesa* in Spain, *terroirs* in France and other Mediterranean countries, *chitemene* in Malawi and Zambia and *satoyama* in Japan. Some of these areas are formally recognized as protected landscapes/seascapes under the IUCN protected area category V, World Cultural Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves, Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems, and/or Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas. They all have in common the wise and sustainable use of biological resources in accordance with traditional and, in some cases, modern cultural practices.

Benefits

3. Information presented in the workshop and from case-studies in the literature indicates that when they are managed effectively, socio-ecological production landscapes provide a wide range of provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting services, and thus contribute to livelihood and human well-being of local communities, and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and relevant national development policies. They also provide members of local communities a sense of their roots and identity. In addition, they can contribute to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, *inter alia*, 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 or territorial scale. These socio-ecological production landscapes can make an important contribution to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. They can also play an important role in achieving connectivity/corridor conservation across wider landscapes by making linkages between other protected areas.

Issues

4. Some socio-ecological production landscapes have been abandoned as a result of rural depopulation and ageing populations, while others are increasingly threatened in many parts of the world due to various pressures such as unplanned urbanization, industrialization and increase in population/resource demand. The loss or degradation of these landscapes leads inevitably to a decline in the various ecosystem services that they provide, with serious consequences for the local and broader communities that rely on them. In some cases, socio-ecological production landscapes may not fully provide for the livelihood of local communities and could thus be abandoned as people move to urban areas in search of employment and better living conditions. There is therefore a need for a range of options to support indigenous and local communities in continuing to maintain these landscapes, as they have done for generations.

The Initiative

Overall description and objectives

5. Measures are urgently needed to support and, where necessary, revitalize or rebuild socio-ecological production landscapes including through broader global recognition of their value and by addressing the issues identified above. The Satoyama Initiative has been developed to respond to these needs. Its overall objective is to promote and support socio-ecological production landscapes to maintain their contribution to human well-being and the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
6. The Satoyama Initiative recognizes the importance of other ongoing initiatives dealing with socio-ecological production landscapes and seeks to provide a platform for cooperation and support.
7. The Initiative can also be considered as a tool, consistent with the Ecosystem Approach, for the implementation of the proposed post-2010 Strategic Plan of the Convention, in particular the 2020 targets relating to the sustainable management of all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry; the reduction below critical ecosystem loads of pollution from excess nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) and other sources; the management of the multiple pressures on vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change and ocean acidification; the improvement of the status of crop and livestock genetic diversity in agricultural ecosystems and of wild relatives; the raising of awareness of the role of biodiversity; the safeguarding or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems that provide critical services, and contribute to local livelihoods; the guarantee for all of adequate and equitable access to essential ecosystem services; the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, as well as the rights of indigenous and local communities; and the increase of capacity (human resources and financing) for implementing the Convention.

Specific goals/activities

8. The Satoyama Initiative aims to:

- (a) Enhance understanding and raise awareness of the importance of socio-ecological production landscapes for livelihoods and the three objectives of the Convention. This goal will be met by:
 - i. Collecting, analysing, synthesizing and comparing case-studies, and distilling lessons learned for dissemination through a searchable online database and other means, and for use in capacity-building activities;
 - ii. Undertaking research on ways and means to: (i) promote wisdom, knowledge and practice which enables us to enjoy a stable supply of diverse ecosystem services; (ii) build bridges for inter-cultural communication between traditional ecological knowledge systems and modern science; (iii) explore a “New Commons” or new forms of co-management while respecting traditional communal land tenure where necessary; (iv) revitalize and innovate socio-ecological production landscapes; and (v) integrate results in policy and decision-making processes;
 - iii. Developing measurable indicators of resilience associated with linkages between human well-being and the socio-ecological production landscape mosaic, including linkages between wild and anthropogenic components of landscape and ecosystems; and applying these indicators to contribute to the implementation of the ecosystem approach; and
 - iv. Increasing awareness by promoting education, information dissemination, and document production about these landscapes,
- (b) Support and expand, where appropriate and as part of the implementation of the post-2010 Strategic Plan, socio-ecological production landscapes, building on activities in subparagraph (a) above. This goal will be achieved by:
 - i. Enhancing capacities for maintaining, rebuilding and revitalizing socio-ecological production landscapes, including through regional capacity-building workshops and support for on-the-ground projects and activities;
 - ii. Collaborating with and/or strengthening synergies with local community organizations, national governments, donor agencies, and NGOs, other UN agencies and organizations dealing with socio-ecological production landscapes in the implementation of their respective activities related to the Initiative,
- (c) Collaborate with other initiatives and programmes which are operating in this area such as *inter alia* GIAHS and those of IUCN and UNESCO.

Supporting mechanisms

9. An International Partnership will be established and strengthened, with links to national/sub-national and regional partnerships, to carry out the activities identified by the Satoyama Initiative. The International Partnership will be open to all organizations dealing with socio-ecological production landscapes to foster synergies in the implementation of their respective activities, as well as others planned under the Initiative.

10. In order to facilitate the activities proposed for the Satoyama Initiative, it is important to:

- (a) Identify and develop potential windows and mechanisms to finance, including through innovative financing mechanisms such as the payment for ecosystem services, the implementation of the Initiative and support the International Partnership-related projects and activities;
- (b) Mobilize the financial resources needed for implementing the Initiative, including support for the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative;
- (c) Facilitate consultations among partner organizations, including on the processes of the proposed General Meetings for the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, in order to facilitate cooperation and create concrete collaborative programmes and activities among partner organizations, including regional collaboration/cooperation, with a view to generating synergies in the programme implementation by such partner organizations; and
- (d) Report on relevant achievements to the CBD SBSTTA and Conference of the Parties in accordance with the items on their respective agendas and the multi-year programme of work for the Conference of the Parties, and as part of the review of the Millennium Development Goals in 2015.

¹ Socio-ecological production landscapes are certain kinds of biocultural landscapes. In the context of this declaration, they include seascapes.

² Annex II of decision VII/12 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.



SATOYAMA
INITIATIVE

For more information, please visit the IPSI website:

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