SATOYAMA INITIATIVE

Achievements, challenges and ways forward for the Satoyama Development Mechanism:

A self-assessment by the SDM Secretariat

Authors

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Executive Summary

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 wellbeing in a sustainable manner". Globally, SEPLS constitute vital components of biological and cultural diversity.

The Satoyama Initiative was initiated in 2010 to lead an international effort towards sustainability in SEPLS, and thereby to contribute to the realisation of "living in harmony with nature" as envisaged in the United Nations 2050 global biodiversity vision. The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)[1] was established to promote collective efforts of diverse stakeholders for realisation of this vision. As of June 2019, IPSI has 253 members including national and local governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), research institutes, private companies and international organisations.

The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) is a seed funding programme that supports selected projects proposed by IPSI members. These projects commit to the retention and enhancement of biodiversity and improvement of human well-being in SEPLS. The SDM has supported 30 projects since its establishment in 2013 up to April 2018. Of these, 20 are completed and have been recognised as generating good outcomes. They have demonstrated the unique value of SEPLS in terms of providing for human needs while conserving nature. The SDM Advisory Group and Executive Board requested the Secretariat to produce this report in 2017 to assess the overall achievement of the SDM and to inform its future developments.

This report centred on the way and the extent to which the SDM projects contributed to the IPSI Strategic Objectives, and to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The IPSI Strategic Objectives are, in short, to: (1) increase knowledge about SEPLS; (2) address the drivers of the loss and degradation of SEPLS; (3) enhance benefits from SEPLS; and (4) enhance capacities. We referred to the 78 ABT generic indicators (CBD, 2016) and 244 SDG indicators (UNSD, 2018) in analysing the contributions of the SDM projects to the ABTs and the SDGs. The analysis used information from the implementation plan and final evaluation report, as well as the responses to an online survey submitted by the SDM grantees. We identified a total of 124 interventions, representing different policy instruments, among the 30 projects, and then analysed their contributions to the above three goal sets.

We further explored the possibility that the SDM projects were likely to induce transformative change[2], with particular focus on the policy uptake of the project outputs, the mobilisation of additional investments, partnership building and outreach. In addition, the report provides the results of a self-assessment of the performance of the SDM Secretariat using the record of its major publications and presentations, and the evaluation by the SDM grantees through the online survey.

Key findings

Achieving the IPSI Strategic Objectives

Each SDM project implemented a mix of instruments to address complex socio-ecological issues. These instruments can be broadly categorised as 'legal and regulatory', 'economic and financial', 'rights-based', 'social and information', 'management' and 'innovative and integrative'. These instruments contributed to the four IPSI Strategic Objectives. The contribution to Objective 4 'enhance capacities' was the highest, followed by the Objective 1 'increase knowledge', Objective 3 'enhance benefits' and Objective 2 'address drivers'.

Contributing to the ABTs and the SDGs

SDM projects contributed mostly to the ABTs on awareness of biodiversity issues (Target 1), primary production and other ecosystem services (14, 4, 7), values and knowledge (2 and 18); as well as to the SDGs on aquatic and terrestrial life (Goals 14, 15), their primary productions (2, 12) and partnerships (17). The results also revealed possible synergies among these Targets and Goals in SEPLS. The total contribution to the SDGs was substantially less than that to the ABTs. This may imply that the SDG indicators, which largely rely on global and national statistics, cannot effectively capture the results of efforts and trends in SEPLS.

[1] For more information on IPSI, visit the IPSI website (http://satoyama-initiative.org), or contact the IPSI Secretariat (isi@unu.edu).
[2] Defined as "a system-wide change that requires more than technological change through consideration of social and economic factors that, with technology, can bring about rapid change at scale." (IPCC, 2018, p559)

Towards a transformative change

Although the SDM project outcomes were limited by their short project duration and small scale, we observed their effect to induce a transformative change. Most SDM projects demonstrated progress in policy uptake and support, including the integration of project outputs into national and sub-national law, plans and strategies. Most projects also obtained additional funding to continue after the SDM project ended. 164 organisations were involved in the projects across different sectors, and proactive outreach was demonstrated through numerous publications, presentations or media broadcasts by grantees.

Performance of the SDM – from a self-assessment

The six major functions of the SDM Secretariat are: i) preparing and announcing call for proposals for SDM projects; ii) selecting projects; iii) facilitating the launch and implementation of the selected projects; iv) facilitating project closing and evaluation; v) disseminating the SDM project results; and vi) bridging the SDM grantees to new funding opportunities. The performance of the Secretariat in executing these functions was generally well perceived by SDM grant recipients. Suggestions for improvement included improving the frame for project design and evaluation; more careful consideration of field realities; streamlining data management throughout the project cycle; strengthening the knowledge platform to encourage peer-to-peer learning; and additional resource mobilisation.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on the key findings presented in this report:

- Field practitioners can initiate and champion SEPLS initiatives that reflect the needs and aspirations of local stakeholders, and SEPLS initiatives that contribute towards achieving multiple ABTs and SDGs.
- Field practitioners, governments and international organisations including donors can coordinate, promote, or participate in multi-stakeholder initiatives. Outputs of multi-stakeholder initiatives are more likely to influence policy, secure long-term funding, build partnerships and reach more stakeholders.
- Governments and international organisations can highlight the contribution of SEPLS to global sustainability in relevant international processes.
- Field practitioners, governments and international organisations can collectively develop localised SDG indicators for SEPLS.
- The SDM Secretariat can improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the SDM by improving project design and the project evaluation framework, streamlining the knowledge management system, and ensuring an inclusive and continuous knowledge platform and strategic support for additional resource mobilisation.

Contents

1 Introduction

Food and material production on land and at sea is a fundamental and essential activity for human survival and well-being. The interactions of people with nature in production lands and seas across the globe throughout human history have created diverse and unique landscapes and seascapes. These landscapes and seascapes, while different from intact nature, constitute vital components of global biodiversity. They provide habitats for wild species, support various domesticated foods and materials as well as plants and animals, and provide diverse ecosystem goods and services that underpin human livelihoods, security and well-being. However, human-nature interactions in production landscapes and seascapes can evolve in negative ways that harm biodiversity and the interests of humans. Intensification and transformation of production systems on land and at sea driven by population growth and increased consumption have become the primary cause of biodiversity loss across the globe, which in turn is undermining human livelihoods and security (IPBES, 2018a). To achieve harmony between society and nature, it is important to revisit interactions between humans and nature in production landscapes and seascapes.

The Satoyama Initiative was initiated in 2010 to lead an international effort for sustainability in socio-ecological landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS). The Satoyama Initiative defined SEPLS as "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" (MOEJ and UNU-IAS, 2010). The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) was established to promote collaboration for the conservation and restoration of SEPLS through implementing the activities contributing to the IPSI Strategic Objectives (Table 1). As of June 2019, IPSI has 253 members across the globe including national and local governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), research institutes, private companies and international organisations. The IPSI Secretariat is hosted by the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS). The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) is one of IPSI's collaborative activities. The SDM provides seed funds for IPSI members to develop and accelerate sustainability actions in SEPLS. It funds six projects every year, and has supported 30 projects to date since its establishment in 2013. Among these, 20 were successfully completed with remarkable achievements.

This report assesses the activities and achievements of the SDM, aiming to inform key SEPLS stakeholders, including field practitioners, governments and relevant international organisation on accelerated actions for sustainable SEPLS, as well as to inform the SDM on how it can be further strengthened. After presenting highlights of the SDM projects, we assess their achievements referring primarily to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We then explore how the project outcomes can induce transformative change[3] from local landscapes and seascapes, before presenting and discussing key findings and concluding the report with recommendations.

Table 1. IPSI Strategic Objectives

1. Increase knowledge and understanding of SEPLS and make information widely accessible that is of relevance to decision-making – values, history, status, trends and the factors influencing them in SEPLS – through mobilising both traditional and modern knowledge;
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;
3. Enhance benefits from SEPLS including through ensuring the sustainable or enhanced delivery of ecosystem services for human well-being;
4. Enhance the human, institutional and sustainable financial capacities for the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative.

Source: (IPSI, 2013)

[3] Defined as "a system-wide change that requires more than technological change through consideration of social and economic factors that, with technology, can bring about rapid change at scale." (IPCC, 2018, p559)

2 The SDM in a nutshell

The SDM provides seed funding to projects proposed by the IPSI members and that pass through the selection process. The projects aim to retain and enhance biodiversity and human well-being in SEPLS, and thereby contribute to the ABTs and the SDGs. The fund aims to incubate best practices and innovations in SEPLS, and also to promote their mainstreaming and upscaling through outreach, partnerships, policy uptake and additional financing.

Every year the SDM calls for proposals for projects that fall under either of four project types: i) community/field-based project implementation; ii) research; iii) partnership building through a meeting, conference or workshop; and iv) capacity building. The SDM selects six projects each year, and provides grants of a maximum USD 10,000 to each project.

The SDM Secretariat selected 30 projects from 2013 to 2017, which proportionally well represent all the 86 eligible applications in terms of regions and project types (Figure 1, Table 2). Of the 30 projects, 20 had been completed by April 2018 (Table 3, Figure 2).

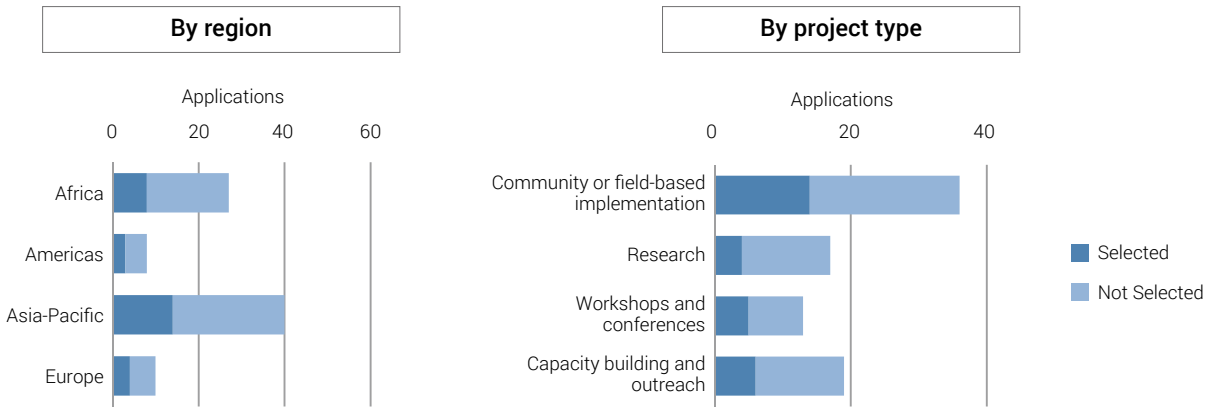


Figure 1. Proportions of the number of selected projects in all eligible applications by region and project type

Table 2. Project distribution across types and regions

Project type	Region				Total
	Africa	Americas	Asia-Pacific	Europe	
i) Community/field-based implementation (CFI)	6	0	8	0	**14**
ii) Research (RES)	1	1	3	0	**5**
iii) Partnership building (PB)	1	2	1	2	**6**
iv) Capacity building and outreach (CB)	0	1	2	2	**5**
Total	**8**	**4**	**14**	**4**	**30**

Table 3. List of the SDM projects selected from 2013 to 2017 (status as of April 2018)

ID, Grantee, country	Project ID and title	Type[a]	Status
Selected in 2013			
Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples Foundation (IKAP), Thailand	13-1 Supporting and promoting the Karen indigenous socio-ecological production system in northern Thailand	CFI	Completed (Feb 2015)
Kathmandu Forestry Collage (KAFCOL), Nepal	13-2 Documentation of biological resources for preparation and piloting of Local Bio-diversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) in three ecological production landscapes of Nepal	CFI	Completed (Aug 2014)
Nature and Livelihoods, Uganda	13-3 Experimenting on production of high value market products from indigenous wild fruits	RES	Completed (Aug 2015)
SWAN International, Chinese Taipei	13-4 Converting pests as allies in tea farming - a potential case of Satoyama landscape in Hualien, Taiwan	RES	Completed (Dec 2014)
Asociación ANDES, Peru	13-5 Hosting the Satoyama Initiative Steering Committee Meeting and Global Conference in 2015	PB	Completed (Jan 2018)
Environmental Education Center Zapovedniks, Russia	13-6 Cultural landscapes as vectors for local sustainable development	CB	Completed (Dec 2014)
Selected in 2014			
Applied Environmental Research Foundation (AERF), India	14-1 Promoting Green Entrepreneurship for conservation of Satoyama landscapes in the North Western Ghats, India	CFI	Completed (Nov 2015)
A Rocha Ghana, Ghana	14-2 Restoration of community sacred forest to enhance socio ecological landscape in the Effutu Traditional Area, Ghana	CFI	Completed (Feb 2016)
National Dong-Hwa University, Chinese Taipei	14-3 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	CFI	Completed (Apr 2016)
Asociación Pro Desarrollo Agroindustrial de Camana (APAIC), Peru	14-4 Evaluation of the biodiversity chain in barren landscapes ecosystems restored through reforestation with *Caesalpinea spinosa*, in the southern semiarid coast of Peru	RES	Completed (Aug 2015)
Landcare Germany, Romania	14-5 Fostering cooperative nature conservation to preserve and develop the cultural landscape (SEPL) in the Carpathian Region of Pogány-havas	PB	Completed (Jun 2016)
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Pacific Region	14-6 Healthy islands, oceans and people	CB	Ongoing
Selected in 2015			
IORA Ecological Solutions, India	15-1 Integrated participation of institutional stakeholder for upliftment of rural livelihood through sustainable harvesting and market linkages of NTFPs and Agri products	CFI	Completed (Dec 2017)
Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI), Viet Nam	15-2 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	CFI	Completed (Jan 2017)
Conservation Alliance International, Ghana	15-3 Enhancing cocoa agroforestry in Ghana through an integrated Geographic Information Based (GIS) based monitoring system	CFI	Completed (Jan 2017)
Asociación Pro Desarrollo Agroindustrial de Camana (APAIC), Peru	15-4 Towards a strategy for mitigation of climate change effects in the coastal region of Peru, in the context of the El Nino event	PB	Completed (Sep 2016)
Environmental Protection Information Centre (EPIC), Uganda	15-5 Satoyama Initiative National Network Workshop for UGANDA	PB	Completed (Dec 2016)
Environmental Education Center Zapovedniks, Russia	15-6 Cultural landscapes as vectors for local sustainable development	CB	Completed (Dec 2016)

[a] **CFI:** Community/field-based project implementation; **RES:** Research; **PB:** Partnership building through meetings, workshops or conferences; **CB:** Capacity building

ID, Grantee, country	Project ID and title	Type[a]	Status
Selected in 2016			
Community Based Environmental Conservation (COBEC), Kenya	16-1 Strengthening community participation in biodiversity conservation through benefit sharing and capacity building	CFI	Completed (Apr 2018)
A Rocha Ghana, Ghana	16-2 Mangrove restoration to improve socioecological production landscapes and seascapes for fisheries recovery at the Muni Pomadze Ramsar Site	CFI	Completed (Dec 2017)
Japan Environmental Education Forum (JEEF), Bangladesh	16-3 Project for conserving Bangladesh Sundarbans SATOYAMA 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	CFI	Ongoing
M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, India	16-4 Problems and 'prospects' of SEPLS' conversion for alternate benefits –A research case study from the Western Ghats	RES	Ongoing
National Dong-Hwa University, Chinese Taipei	16-5 Facilitating the development of a Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI)	PB	Completed (Jan 2018)
Landcare Germany, European Region	16-6 Preparing the conservation and development of cultural landscapes on a European level	PB	Ongoing
Selected in 2017			
Conservation Solutions Afrika, Kenya	17-1 Use of mobile technology for assessing community and wildlife use of rangeland resources	CFI	Ongoing
Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya	17-2 Restoration of Sacred Kaya forests in Kenyan coast for enhanced provision of ecosystem services and products for improved livelihoods	CFI	Ongoing
Unnayan Onneshan, Bangladesh	17-3 Designing an enhanced bio-diverse adaptation to climate change in the Sundarbans	CFI	Ongoing
Hualien District Agricultural Research and Extension Station (HDARES), Chinese Taipei	17-4 Taiwan stingless bee field investigation and greenhouse pollination preliminary work	RES	Ongoing
Corporación Ambiental y Forestal del Pacífico (CORFOPAL), Colombia	17-5 Resilience level assessment of the Key Biodiversity Areas San Antonio Forest/KM 18 and community empowerment on conservation	CB	Ongoing
University of the Philippines Open University (UPOU), Philippines	17-6 Contextualization of the instructional materials for the training of youths toward the conservation of Ifugao Rice Terraces as a Satoyama landscape	CB	Ongoing

[a] **CFI:** Community/field-based project implementation; **RES:** Research;
PB: Partnership building through meetings, workshops or conferences; **CB:** Capacity building

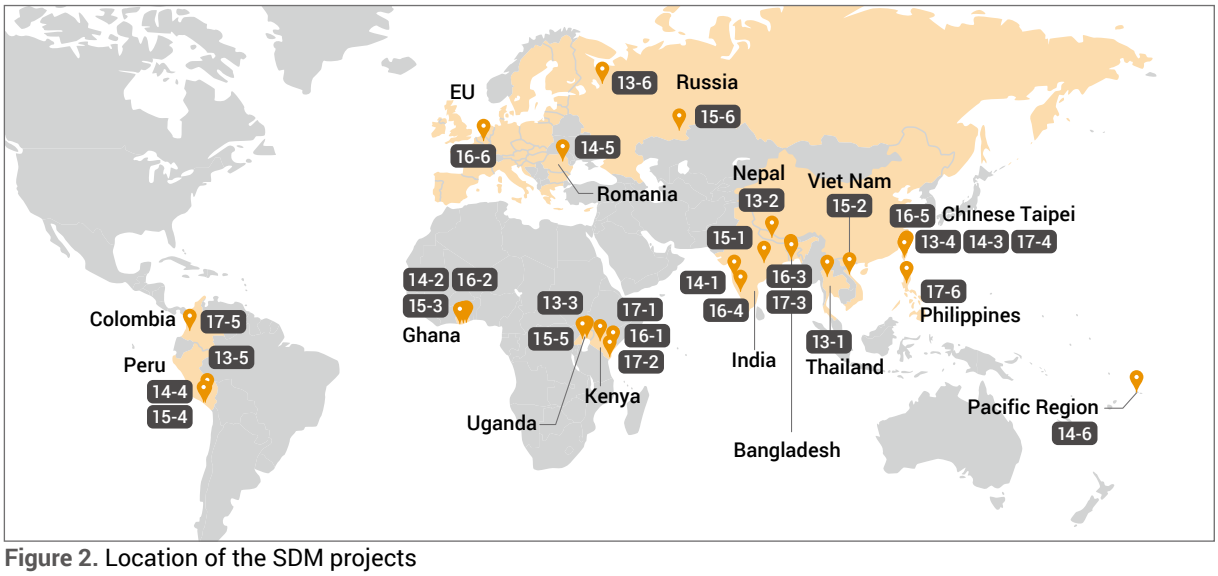


Figure 2. Location of the SDM projects

3 Scope and methodologies

This report assessed the achievements of SDM projects mainly from three angles, i.e. contribution to the IPSI Strategic Objectives, contributions to the ABTs and the SDGs, and the efforts of the grantees to upscale the SDM project achievements beyond the project site and time period, with a view to realising a transformative change. The production of this report was suggested by the SDM Advisory Group and Executive Board (See Annex I section 1.3 for details) in 2017, in line with the need for assessing the overall progress towards the SDM's initial objectives. The report was also intended to inform the SDM to further improve its operations towards 2020, the end year of the IPSI's initial plan period, and beyond.

The assessment consisted of three steps. First, each project was disaggregated into multiple project interventions referring to a common policy instrument categorisation (Acosta *et al.*, 2018) (Figure 3-a)). Figure 4 in the following section presents an exhaustive list of policy instrument types referred to in our analysis. This process enabled a rigorous meta-analysis, as most SDM projects have implemented a mix of different instruments responding to unique local needs embedded in complex ecological, economic and socio-cultural contexts. The level of the achievement of each intervention regarding its contribution to the IPSI Strategic Objectives (Figure 3-b)) was then scored using a four-point scale, i.e. 1 point if the intervention ended up with planning; 2 point if action was taken without concrete output; 3 point if output was produced without tangible outcomes; and 4 point if generated concrete outcome Figure 3-i)). Here 'output' refers to tangible deliverables by the grantees, e.g. tools, technologies or systems developed, documents produced, or reports published by the grantees. 'Outcome' refers to changes in awareness, attitudes, behaviours, systems, etc., of the project stakeholders triggered by the project interventions.

Second, the report evaluated the relevance of each intervention to the ABTs and the SDGs (Figure 3-c)) using a contribution level score Figure 3-ii)), which is the product of the multiplication between a two-step gradient (Step 1: relevant to the concept envisaged in the individual ABT or SDG; and step 2: tangible contribution to the positive changes in the indicator variables for each ABT or SDG) and the proportion of relevant indicators associated with each Target or Goal (Figure 3-ii)). Finally, the impact level score Figure 3-iii)) was calculated for each and every combination between a project intervention and an ABT/SDG, which is the geometric mean of the achievement level score and the contribution level score. In our assessment impact level score represents the level of contribution of each intervention to an individual ABT/SDG.

Third, we assessed the efforts to harness the SDM project achievements in terms of policy integration, follow-up financing, partnership building and outreach. As the SDM projects are inherently small scale and short in duration, upscaling is critical to ensure wide and long-lasting effects, and thereby to contribute meaningfully to a transformative change towards global sustainability goals.

The sources of data for the analyses were project proposals from all grantees; final project evaluation reports submitted by all the grantees who already had completed their SDM projects by April 2018; and an online survey of all grantees conducted from 3 May to 3 June 2018.

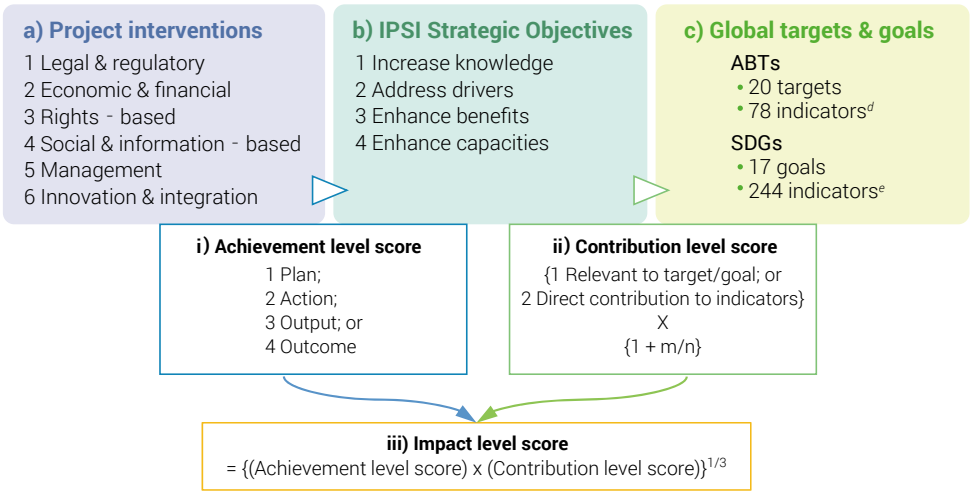


Figure 3. Analytical framework for assessing the contribution of the SDM projects to the IPSI Strategic Objectives and to the ABTs and the SDGs.

[d] CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/28 (CBD, 2016);
[e] A/RES/71/313 E/CN.3/2018/2 (UNSD, 2018);
'*n*' indicates the number of all indicators associated with an ABT/SDG, while
'*m*' expresses the number of indicators associated with the same ABT/SDG to which an intervention has made a tangible contribution.

4 Results

4.1 SDM project highlights

The 30 SDM projects collectively embodied the four IPSI Strategic Objectives by their accomplishments through unique mixes of instruments employed in individual projects. Referring to the categories and sub-categories of policy instruments adopted by IPBES (IPBES, 2018b), a total of 124 interventions were identified in the 30 projects. Figure 4 lists the instruments employed in the 30 SDM projects, and indicates their contributions to the four IPSI Strategic Objectives. Management-based instruments, including land restoration and collaborative management, made the highest and nearly equal contributions to the four Objectives. Social and information-based instruments contributed the highest to 'enhance capacity' (Objective 4), innovation and integration to 'enhance benefits' (3) and 'generate knowledge' (1), economic and financial instruments to 'enhance benefits' (3), rights-based instruments to 'generate knowledge' (1), and legal and regulatory instruments to 'enhance capacity' (4).

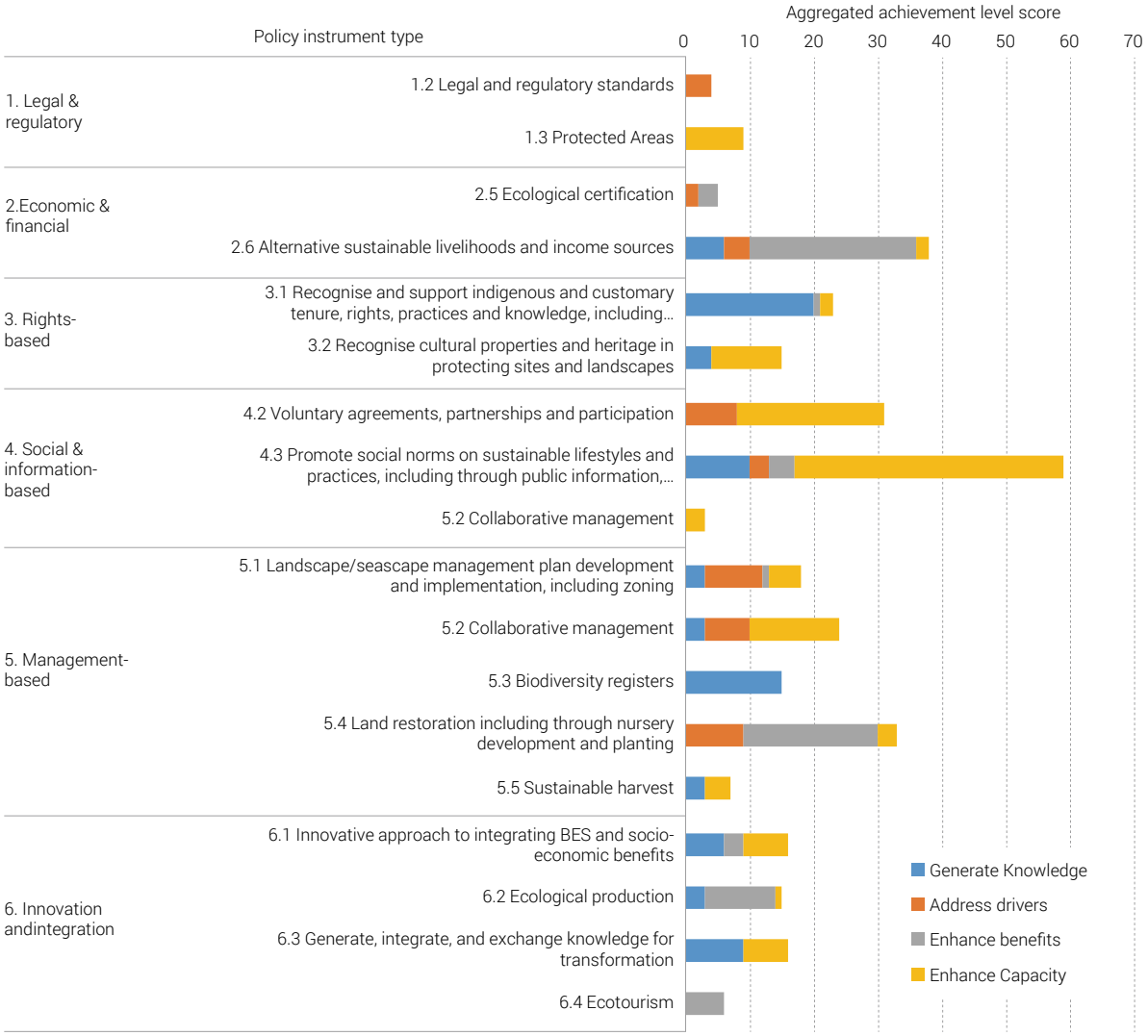


Figure 4. Categories and sub-categories of the instruments employed by the 30 SDM projects, and their contributions to the IPSI Strategic Objectives

This section highlights the major achievements of the 20 completed projects under the headings of the instrument types that were prominent in individual projects. The mix of instruments employed in each project and the project's contributions to the IPSI Strategic Objectives, and to the ABTs and the SDGs are presented in the scorecard for each project (See Table 4 for the scorecard legends). The project descriptions are largely based on the contents of the SDM's previous publications.

4.1.1 Projects featuring management instruments

Project 13-2

Documentation of Biological Resources for Preparation and Piloting of Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) in three ecological production landscapes of Nepal

Kathmandu Forestry Collage (KAFCOL), Nepal

Motivated by the request from the Nepali government to support the development of its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), and aspiring to realistic biodiversity planning, the project developed Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (LBSAPs) through engaging Village Development Committees and various local stakeholders. In this process the groups of people most affected by the loss of biodiversity were identified and inventories of threatened and important species – including medicinal plants – were developed as the basis for the planning. Community biodiversity committees were established in which the national park officers, district forest officers, school teachers and women's groups were engaged for implementing the LBSAPs.

Project scorecard

Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6													
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4															
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

See Table 4 (page 9) for the numbers in the score card.

Biodiversity documentation

Medicinal plant nursery

Table 4. Project scorecard legend

Instrument type

1 Legal and regulatory
2 Economic and financial
3 Rights-based
4 Social and information
5 Management
6 Innovation and integration

IPSI Strategic Objectives

1 Generate knowledge
2 Address drivers
3 Enhance benefits
4 Enhance capacities

Aichi Biodiversity Targets

1 Awareness of biodiversity increased
2 Biodiversity values integrated
3 Incentives reformed
4 Sustainable production & consumption
5 Habitat loss halved or reduced
6 Sustainable management of marine living resources
7 Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry
8 Pollution reduced
9 Invasive alien species prevented and controlled
10 Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems reduced
11 Protected areas increased and improved
12 Extinction prevented
13 Genetic diversity maintained
14 Ecosystems and essential services safeguarded
15 Ecosystems restored and resilience enhanced
16 Nagoya Protocol in force and operational
17 NBSAPs adopted as policy instruments
18 Traditional knowledge respected
19 Knowledge improved, shared and applied
20 Financial resources from all sources increased

Note: Deep green label indicates tangible indicator-level contributions, while pale green indicates conceptual relevance to respective targets.

SDGs

1 No poverty
2 Zero hunger
3 Good health and well-being
4 Quality education
5 Gender equality
6 Clean water and sanitation
7 Affordable and clean energy
8 Decent work and economic growth
9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10 Reduced inequalities
11 Sustainable cities and communities
12 Responsible consumption and production
13 Climate action
14 Life below water
15 Life on land
16 Peace, justice and strong institutions
17 Partnerships for the goals

Note: Deep orange label indicates tangible indicator-level contributions, while pale orange indicates conceptual relevance to respective goals.

Project 15-1

Integrated participation of institutional stakeholder for upliftment of rural livelihood through sustainable harvesting and market linkages of NTFPs and Agri products

IORA, India

In Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh, where many indigenous tribes live adjacent to forests and live largely on forest resources, subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry, the project successfully established a community-led initiative for non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and agri-product marketing, involving both the state government and local communities. Based on the analysis of the status of NTFP species and their regeneration potential informed both by traditional and scientific knowledge, sustainable NTFP harvest methods were developed and introduced to the communities through training programmes. The community members are now capable of sustainably harvesting, processing and marketing Harra (*Terminalia chebula*), Chakoda (*Cassia tora*) and Kutki (*little millet*) products.

Project scorecard

Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6														
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4																
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

See Table 4 (page 9) for the numbers in the score card.

Azolla growing for livestock feed

Community discussion

Project 14-4 15-4

Evaluation of the biodiversity chain in barren landscapes ecosystems restored through reforestation with *Caesalpinea spinosa* in the southern semiarid coast of Peru

APAIC, Peru

Degraded lands and low socio-economic status of local communities are prevalent in coastal semi-arid tropical zones of Peru. To restore ecosystems and improve the living standard of local communities, alternative socio-economic and environmental activities adapted to water scarce conditions were needed. The project evaluated the impacts of two earlier projects that restored Tara (*Caesalpinea spinosa*) forests focusing on the connectivity between water, soil, flora and fauna. The project identified the potential benefits from land restoration using Tara trees, including the production of chemical ingredients from Tara seed pods, water storage, soil enrichment, as well as relatively high biodiversity and carbon storage in protected Tara forests. This information provided a sound basis for developing national and sub-national land restoration strategies.

Project scorecard

Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6														
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4																
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

See Table 4 (page 9) for the numbers in the score card.

Tara plantation in degraded lands

Tara tree in relatively intact land

Project 15-2

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

Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI), Viet Nam

In Huong Son district, natural forests were rapidly degraded or lost due to illegal logging, conversion to rubber and acacia plantations, and inappropriate management. Observing some locally valuable tree species for livelihoods, cultural identity and wildlife habitats still remaining in these forests, the project set up nurseries and began rehabilitating the degraded forests. Aside from the propagation of tree seedlings, the nurseries became centres for cultural, educational and livelihood activities and helped raise awareness on the importance of natural forests and forest rehabilitation.

Project scorecard

Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6													
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4															
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

See Table 4 (page 9) for the numbers in the score card.

Seed sowing in tree nursery beds

Native tree planting

4.1.2 Projects featuring social & information instruments

Project 16-5

Facilitating the Development of a Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI)

National Dong-Hwa University, Chinese Taipei

Ever since the Satoyama Initiative was introduced to Taiwan in late 2010, it has received a great deal of attention from the government and the public. Against this backdrop, and responding to the need for taking a more integrated approach to promote the Satoyama Initiative in Taiwan, the project developed a national strategic framework for building up the Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI).

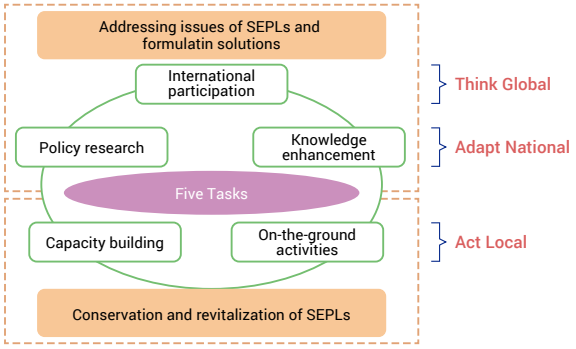
The project organised four regional (north, west, south, east) TPSI events, involving 134 participants from 57 different governmental institutions, NGOs/NPOs, academics and community organisations. It also convened the first national TPSI meeting in Taiwan, and an IPSI-TPSI Exchange Event to mutually learn about the recent progress made under both the Satoyama Initiative and TPSI in Taiwan.

Project scorecard

Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6														
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4																
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

See Table 4 (page 9) for the numbers in the score card.

Coastal landscape in the rural eastern Taiwan



TPSI operational framework

Project 15-5

Satoyama Initiative National Network Workshop for UGANDA

Environmental Protection and Information Centre (EPIC), Uganda

The project organised a workshop "Enhancing benefits for people and biodiversity in SEPLS in Uganda" to provide momentum for establishing the Satoyama Initiative National Network (SINN). More than 50 participants from various institutes and organisations working in SEPLS in Uganda participated and shared information on their challenges and opportunities. During an excursion to a Victoria lakeside community, the threat from the spread of invasive Water Hyacinth over the lake surface to the fisheries sector in the lakeside communities was discussed. The development of Vetiver grass hedge rows was proposed as a solution and this was received well by the community. The hedge rows can prevent soil erosion, nutrient runoff and lake eutrophication triggered by the spread of Water Hyacinth.

Project scorecard

Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6														
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4																
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

See Table 4 (page 9) for the numbers in the score card.

SINN Workshop

Discussion by lakeside community on their priority livelihood issues

Project 13-6 15-6

Cultural landscapes as vectors for local sustainable development

Environmental Education Centre Zapovedniks, Russia

Many cultural landscapes in Russia are found in rural areas with low living standards and high unemployment rates, where economic development is prioritised over landscape conservation. The project strengthened the capacity of protected area managers and local communities to manage cultural landscapes in protected areas. It introduced a new approach to managing, protecting and interpreting cultural landscapes, and developed information material on cultural landscape management, which was distributed to other protected area managers. The project also developed ecotourism in protected areas in which local communities are involved.

Project scorecard

Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6														
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4																
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

See Table 4 (page 9) for the numbers in the score card.

Women braiding wreaths – traditional gifts rooted in cultural landscapes in Russia

Cultural landscape in Kenozero National Park

Project 13-5

Hosting the Satoyama Initiative Steering Committee Meeting and Global Conference in 2015

Asociación ANDES, Peru

Indigenous peoples' landscapes across the world constitute vital SEPLS where people live in harmony with nature, but are increasingly threatened by global changes. In this context the project co-organised the Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Peru 2016, and facilitated an excursion to an indigenous Potato Park to deepen the understanding and discussions on indigenous landscapes in the Americas region.

Project scorecard

Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6														
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4																
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

See Table 4 (page 9) for the numbers in the score card.

Asociación ANDES director briefing on Andean indigenous landscapes

A field session to understand Andean indigenous knowledge associated with agrobiodiversity

4.1.3 Projects featuring innovation & integration

Project 13-4

Converting pests as allies in tea farming - a potential case of Satoyama landscape in Hualien, Taiwan

SWAN International, Chinese Taipei

Conventional tea farming in Taiwan has seriously impacted surrounding biodiversity through the application of herbicides and pesticides. In the project, two tea producers in Hualien County of eastern Taiwan stopped using pesticides, after finding that tea leaves damaged by green leafhopper, one of the insects that were previously considered as pests, produced a unique honey flavour in tea which was preferred by the consumers. By combining biological and socio-economic surveys, the project demonstrated that the chemical-free honey-flavoured black tea production enhanced biodiversity, while increasing economic return and job opportunities.

Project scorecard

Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6														
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4																
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

See Table 4 (page 9) for the numbers in the score card.

Biological survey in eco-friendly tea farm

Socio-economic survey of tea producers

Project 14-5

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

Landcare Germany, Romania

Extensively managed mountain hay meadow has rich biodiversity and is one of the most important terrestrial ecosystems in Europe. However, this ecosystem has been rapidly lost to pasture, cropland and abandonment due largely to its high labour requirements and rural depopulation. Landcare Germany and Pogány -havas Regional Association (PHA) collaborated to organise the regional conference "Management of Extensive Grasslands in Mountain Areas", aiming to raise awareness on the biological and socio-economic value of mountain grasslands and to secure political support to conserve them. The conference strengthened partnership between the organisations engaged in cultural landscape management across Europe. It also provided an opportunity to share information on common issues and best practices in extensive grassland management, including on examples of marketing local products with a nature conservation value to incentivise farmers.

Project scorecard

Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6													
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4															
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

See Table 4 (page 9) for the numbers in the score card.

Regional conference on extensive grassland management

Extensive grassland landscape in Romania

4.1.4 Projects featuring economic & financial instruments

Project 13-3

Experimenting on production of high-value market products from indigenous wild fruits

Nature and Livelihoods, Uganda

Native tree stands are well maintained in traditional 'parkland' agroforestry systems in smallholder farms in Uganda. However, they are recently being rapidly lost to cropland. The project explored the possibility to develop high-value market products from native wild fruits from parklands, as a means to motivate farmers to maintain these trees in their farmlands. Using local knowledge of edible fruits and collaborating with food chemists for scientific analyses of their nutritional composition, the project identified their unknown nutritional values, developed recipes for high value products such as wine, juice and jam, and explored their market demands.

Project scorecard

Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6														
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4																
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

See Table 4 (page 9) for the numbers in the score card.

Parkland landscape in Uganda

Carissa edulis fruits

Project 15-3

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

Conservation Alliance International, Ghana

Bordering Kakum National Park, the central region of Ghana is endowed with rich biodiversity. However, the household income of the majority of cocoa producers in the area was low due to low land productivity.
The project trained 40 farmers on good agricultural practices, including integrated pest management and record keeping. These "lead farmers", in turn, trained a further 246 farmers. These activities resulted in yield increase, the establishment of 20 tree nurseries, and improved awareness of biodiversity conservation among more than 200 farmers. The training programme enhanced the capacity of more than 80% of these farmers to reach levels competent enough to meet the Rainforest Alliance Certification criteria.

Project scorecard

Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6														
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4																
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

See Table 4 (page 9) for the numbers in the score card.

GPS device training for cocoa farmers

Cocoa pod at a trainee's farm

Project 14-1

Promoting Green Entrepreneurship for conservation of Satoyama landscapes in the North Western Ghats, India

Applied Environmental Research Foundation (AERF), India

The Western Ghats mountain chain lying along the India's western coastline is known for rich biological and cultural diversity. However, it is sparsely covered by protected areas and thus comes under accelerating pressure from logging, farmland expansion and other activities. Low awareness on the role of biodiversity in livelihoods by, and limited incentives for, local communities underlie these threats. To address this issue, the project identified plants with high conservation and use value, established sustainable harvesting practices and value chains, and obtained FAIRWILD certification for them. The certification generated additional benefits for the local communities.

Project scorecard

Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6													
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4															
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

See Table 4 (page 9) for the numbers in the score card.

Agriculture landscape in the Western Ghats

Processing *Terminalia chebula* dried fruits

4.1.5 Projects featuring rights-based instruments

Project 13-1

Supporting and promoting the Karen indigenous socio-ecological production system in northern Thailand

Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples Foundation (IKAP), Thailand

The Karen people's rotational farming system is recognised by the Thai government as a national cultural heritage. However, it has been come under pressure in Mae Um Phai village due to expanding commercial mono-cropping, which increases income in the short term but has a range of negative impacts. The project conducted participatory GIS mapping of customary land use, practices and knowledge, and used the resultant map to gain government recognition of the customary land uses. The project also documented indigenous seed varieties and their cultivation techniques, and soil enrichment practices, highlighting the role of women to maintain knowledge on, and to manage seed and plant resources. The project also reinvigorated interest in indigenous knowledge among young villagers, as well as helping the village maintain its traditional self-sufficiency and identifying a new income source from wild fern.

Project scorecard

Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6														
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4																
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

See Table 4 (page 9) for the numbers in the score card.

Upland rice cropping in rotational farming system

A Karen woman explaining traditional crop varieties

Project 14-3

Tailoring Satoyama initiative concepts to national and local contexts: A Case Study of the collaborative planning process of a rice paddy cultural landscape in an indigenous community, Taiwan

National Don-Hwa University, Chinese Taipei

'Cultural landscape' become a new legal subject upon the amendment of the Cultural Heritage Preservation Law of Taiwan in 2005. To introduce this new concept in Hualien County, the project experimentally implemented a collaborative approach to developing a Cultural Landscape site management plan. The project fully engaged local communities and integrated traditional knowledge in establishing a local management committee and developing code of conduct for the official Management Principles and Management Plan for the Cihalaay Cultural Landscape site. The project promoted organic farming and products, developed community-based environmental education courses for the local youths, and developed ecotourism.

Project scorecard

Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6														
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4																
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

See Table 4 (page 9) for the numbers in the score card.

Cihalaay indigenous village landscape

Hands-on training of agrobiodiversity observation

Project 14-2

Restoration of Community Sacred Forest to Enhance Socio-Ecological Landscape in the Effutu Traditional Area, Ghana

A Rocha Ghana, Ghana

The Effutu people are known for an age-old annual Aboakyir (deer hunting) festival which embodies the Effutu people's culture and identifies and supports community cohesion. In the face of threats to the continuity of the festival due to a declining deer population, the project sought to address the threats to the Effutu's sacred hunting ground. The project studied Efftu people's socio-cultural linkage with biodiversity as well as existing customary laws. The project then developed a strategy to involve local communities in conservation actions and formulated by-laws to strengthen law enforcement and to promote conservation efforts. The community supported the enforcement of by-laws against offences, including through participation in hunting ground monitoring. This series of actions enhanced community awareness of people's dependence and impacts on biodiversity, and created momentum for further stakeholder engagement.

Project scorecard

Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6													
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4															
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

See Table 4 (page 9) for the numbers in the score card.

Warrior group in Aboakyir festival

Reforestation of degraded hunting grounds

4.1.6 Projects featuring legal & regulatory instruments

Project 16-1

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

Community Based Environmental Conservation (COBEC), Kenya

Kenya's coastal and marine ecosystems have become increasingly degraded. Poverty, population pressure and limited environmental awareness have resulted in indiscriminate mangrove wood cutting, sea turtle harvesting, and overexploitation of other natural resources. To address these issues, the project strengthened local environmental governance focusing on the restoration of mangroves and the conservation of sea turtles and their habitats. The project produced 59,800 mangrove seedlings and restored 31 ha of mangrove forest. It also implemented a system of collaborative beach patrolling that engaged fishermen and Kenya Wildlife Service staff, which reduced sea turtle killing by half. As a substitute for the resources that were protected, the project supported alternative livelihoods including poultry farming and vegetable cultivation. The project also promoted the adoption of sustainable fishing equipment.

Project scorecard

Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6														
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4																
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

See Table 4 (page 9) for the numbers in the score card.

Mangrove restoration

Releasing a trapped sea turtle

Project 16-2

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

A Rocha Ghana, Ghana

The fisheries sector contributes significantly to Ghana's national economy but its sustainability has received limited attention. The project aimed to empower the coastal communities in the Effutu Area, one of the fishing centres in Central Ghana, for sustainable fisheries management and enhancing the integrity and resilience of coastal ecosystems.

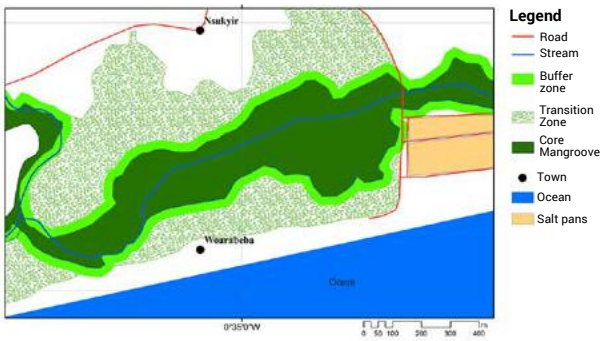
The project demarcated a community fisheries recovery zone, which fostered readiness for future marine protected area designation. The project also rehabilitated five hectares of degraded mangroves, organised a mangrove litter cleaning campaign, designated a community waste dumping site, and initiated community-based waste monitoring and management.

Project scorecard

Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6														
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4																
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

See Table 4 (page 9) for the numbers in the score card.

Demarcating core zone



Fisheries recovery zone map

4.2 Contribution to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Collectively, the 30 SDM projects made tangible contributions to several ABTs, particularly "Awareness of biodiversity increased" (Target 1), "Ecosystem & essential services safeguarded" (14), "Sustainable production & consumption" (4), "Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture & forestry" (7), "Biodiversity values integrated" (2) and "Traditional knowledge respected" (18) (Table 5).

Different instruments employed by the projects contributed to different sets of ABTs (Figure 5). Management instruments, such as land restoration and reforestation, landscape or seascape planning, and collaborative management, made the greatest contributions to progress towards the ABTs, especially "Ecosystem & essential services safeguarded" (Target 14). Social and cultural instruments, e.g. public information and education, voluntary agreements, partnerships and participation, followed in terms of scale of contribution. They contributed highly to "Awareness of biodiversity increased" (Target 1). Economic and financial instruments were ranked third in terms of contribution, making relatively strong contributions to "Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture & forestry" (Target 7), "Sustainable production and consumption" (4) and "Incentives reformed" (3). The fourth largest contribution was from innovation and integration, which particularly contributed to "Awareness of biodiversity increased" (Target 1) and "Sustainable production and consumption" (4). Rights-based and customary instruments contributed to a similar extent, notably to "Traditional knowledge respected" (Target 18) and "Awareness of biodiversity increased" (1).

Through a mix of these instruments to address complex local socio-economic and ecological issues, individual projects contributed to a wide array of ABTs. In sum, 30 projects collectively contributed to 18 out of 20 ABTs. The magnitude of the contribution of individual SDM projects to the ABTs is presented in Annex 2.

Table 5. The magnitude of the contribution of different policy instruments to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, expressed in the aggregated impact level scores for each combination between instrument type and the ABT.*

Aichi Biodiversity Targets		Intervention Category						
		Int 1. Legislation & regulation	Int 2. Economic & financial	Int 3. Rights-based & customary	Int 4. Social & cultural	Int 5. Management	Int 6. Innovation & integration	Total*
1	Values recognised	7	9	19	62	28	25	150
2	Policy integration of values	4	6	16	19	19	12	76
3	Harmful incentives phased out		17		1	1	7	27
4	Sustainable production & consumption	5	18	8	18	16	21	85
5	Natural habitats protected		2	1	16	27		46
6	Aquatic life sustainably managed	2	8	1	9	5	3	29
7	Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture & forestry	4	20	5	15	24	12	80
8	Pollution reduced		2		2	4	3	12
9	IAS controlled		3		2	2		6
10	Protect coral reefs & vulnerable ecosystems		5	1	1	2	2	11
11	Protected areas & other conservation measures	2	2	5	9	10		29
12	Extinction prevented	2	2			3	3	9
13	Genetic diversity conserved		6	5	2		1	13
14	Ecosystem services safeguarded	8	13	6	32	42	2	104
15	Ecosystem resilience & carbon stocks enhanced		8		7	22	2	38
17	NBSAPs		2		1	3		6
18	Traditional knowledge	2	4	22	28	14	5	74
19	Knowledge shared & improved		5	2	3	8	7	26
Total*		35	132	90	229	229	105	821

* Numbers below decimal point were rounded off. Thus the total numbers do not necessarily match the sum of the individual numbers for each item.

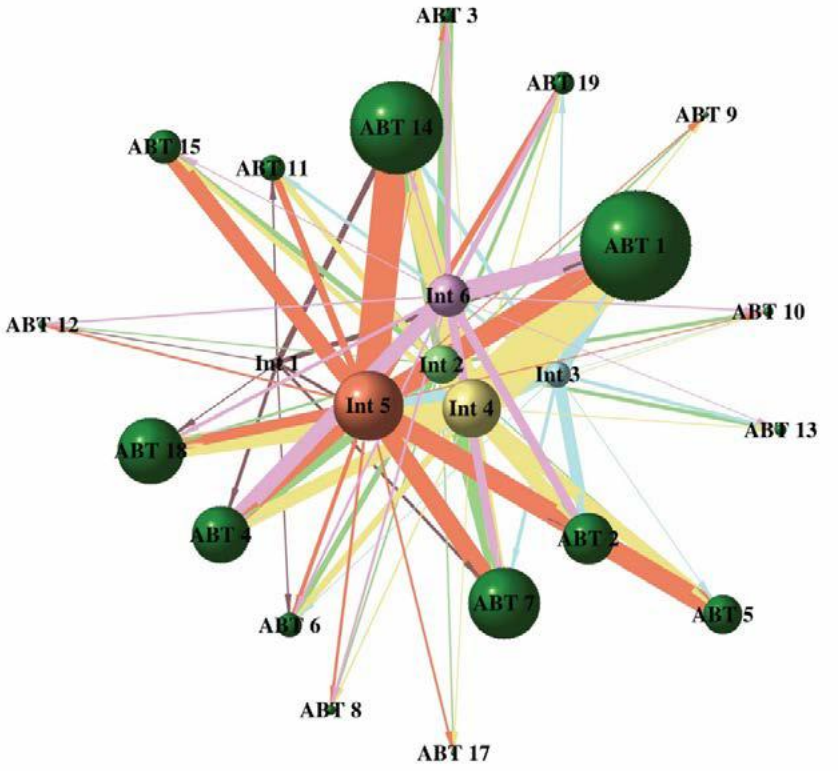


Figure 5. Network diagram: illustrating the contribution of different policy instruments to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Note: See Table 5 for the names of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABT) and policy instrument types (Int). The size of the multi-coloured, except for green, bubbles labelled 'Int #' represents the aggregated achievement level scores by instrument types across the 30 SDM projects. The width of the bands between 'Int' bubbles and the green 'ABT #' bubbles indicates the level of contribution of each instrument type to the individual ABT, which is calculated as the sum of the impact level scores for the respective combination between instrument types and the ABTs. The size of the green 'ABT' bubbles represents the sum of impact level score for each ABT, i.e., the extent to which each ABT was addressed through all instrument types employed by the 30 SDM projects.

4.3 Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

Overall, SDM projects contributed most to "Life on land" (Goal 15), followed by "Zero hunger" (2), "Partnership for goals" (17), "Life below water" (14) and "Responsible consumption & production" (12) (Figure 6, Table 6). Relevance of the projects to "No poverty" (Goal 1), "Quality education" (4), "Decent work & economic growth" (8), "Gender equality" (5) and "Climate action" (13) was weakly implied.

The analysis indicated that specific instruments have contributed to specific sets of SDGs. Management-based instruments (Int 5), which marked the highest aggregated impact level score, contributed the most to "Life on land" (Goal 15). Other notable contributions were social and cultural instruments (Int 4) to "Partnership for the goals" (Goal 17), economic and financial instruments (Int 2) and integration and innovation (Int 6) to "Zero hunger" (Goal 2), and rights-based instruments (Int 3) to "Life on land" (Goal 15) and "Partnership for goals" (17). The magnitude of the contribution of each SDM project to the SDGs are presented in Annex 2.

The total impact level score for the SDGs (243) was significantly smaller than that for the ABTs (821). This could be attributed to either higher relevance of the SDM projects to the ABTs than the SDGs, or to the relatively limited scope of the SDG indicators. The SDGs with low total impact level scores were conceptually relevant to the SDM projects, but did not have indicators that could capture project impacts. The official indicator metrics for the SDGs mostly uses global and national statistics and observation data, and these may fail to reflect the impacts of local scale interventions.

Table 6. The magnitude of the contribution of different policy instrument types to the SDGs, expressed in the aggregated impact level scores for each combination between policy instrument type and SDG.*

			Policy instrument type						
			Int 1. Legislation & regulation	Int 2. Economic & financial	Int 3. Rights-based & customary	Int 4. Social & cultural	Int 5. Management	Int 6. Innovation & integration	Total*
Sustainable Development Goals	1	No poverty		6	1	1		2	10
	2	Zero hunger		16	5	3	12	14	51
	4	Quality education			2	4			5
	5	Gender equality					2		2
	8	Decent work & economic growth						4	4
	12	Responsible consumption & production		1		5	6	3	15
	13	Climate action				1			1
	14	Life below water	4	3	1	6	8	3	26
	15	Life on land	2	11	8	16	35	7	77
	17	Partnership for the goals	2	1	8	21	14	6	51
Total*			8	39	25	57	76	38	243

* Numbers below decimal point were rounded off. Thus the total numbers do not necessarily match the sum of the individual numbers for each item.

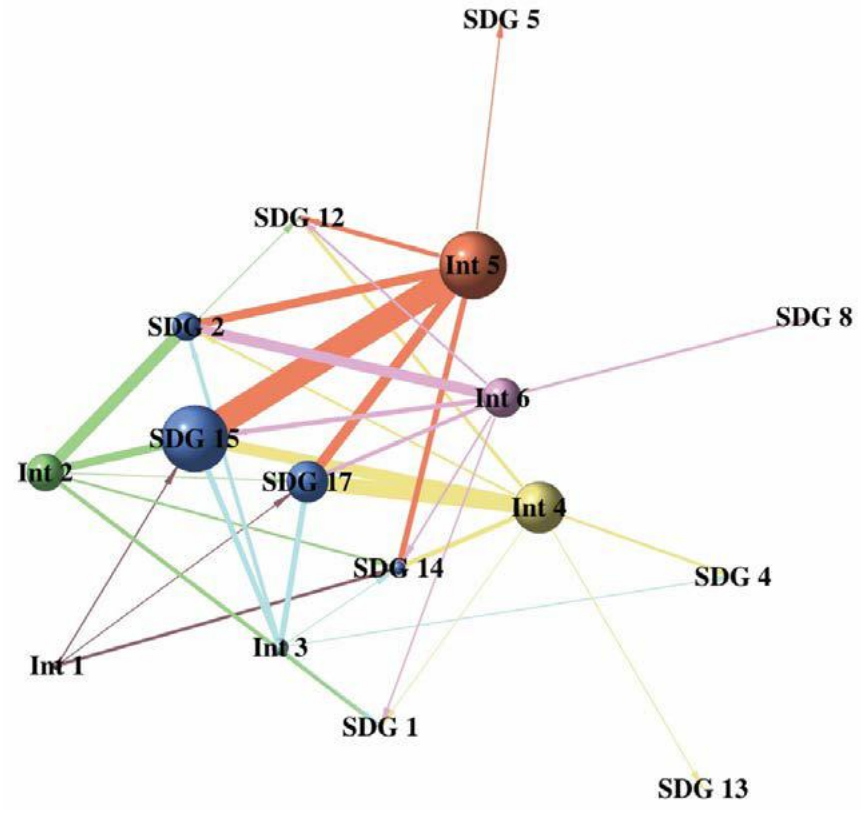


Figure 6. Network diagram: illustrating the contribution of different policy instrument types to SDGs

Note: See Table 6 for the names of the SDGs and policy instrument types (Int). The size of the multi-coloured bubbles, except for blue, labelled 'Int #' represents the aggregated achievement level scores by policy instrument types across the 30 SDM projects. The width of the bands between 'Int' bubbles and the blue 'SDG #' bubbles indicates the level of contribution of each instrument type to individual SDGs, which is calculated as the sum of the impact level scores for respective combinations between instrument types and SDGs. The size of the blue 'SDG' bubbles represent the sum of impact level score for each SDG, i.e., the extent to which each Goal was addressed through all instruments employed by the 30 SDM projects.

4.4 Harnessing the SDM project achievements

Most grantees made efforts to upscale the initiatives that they have developed or promoted in their SDM projects beyond the project site and duration. The progress of their efforts in three different forms are described below, i.e. the policy uptake of and support to the initiatives they developed or promoted in the project, additional fundraising for further continuing and developing the initiative, as well as partnership building and outreach. These are a good indication of the progress and possibility of upscaling local initiatives in SEPLS to a wider geographic area and a larger number of stakeholders.

4.4.1 Policy uptake and support

Nineteen out of 30 projects achieved policy uptake or policy support (Figure 7). These included the integration of project outputs into national and subnational law, plans and strategies (Table 7). Some projects obtained government funds to continue their activities, indicating that there was political will to promote these initiatives. The following section describes financial aspects more in detail.

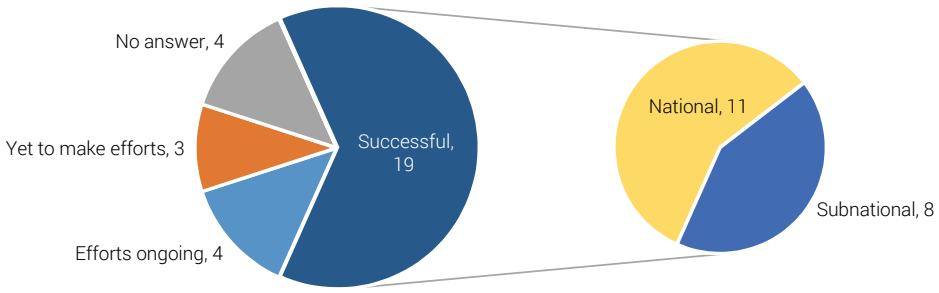


Figure 7. Number of the SDM projects that were successful in, or making efforts for, obtaining policy uptake or support at national and subnational levels

Table 7. Examples of success in policy uptake of, or support to, project activities

Level	Government entities or relevant policies
National	• The project prepared a draft State Strategy for Tourism Development for PAs of Federal Significance and submitted it to the Ministry of Natural Resources (Russia)
	• The Forest Law incorporated an article on planting native trees (Vietnam)
	• The National Forest Service used the experiences from the project for the 2020 Initiative for the Reforestation of Degraded Forest Landscapes (Peru)
	• National Agricultural Research Organisation provided a grant to continue the project activities (Uganda)
Subnational	• The Forestry Bureau adopted the National Strategic Framework for Promoting Satoyama Initiative (Chinese Taipei)
	• The Soil and Water Conservation Bureau used the project results to develop the Rural Regeneration Policy (Chinese Taipei)
	• A regional environmental authority included the project initiative into its four-year action plan (Colombia)
	• A County Environmental Policy incorporated a component on marine resource protection and use proposed by the project (Kenya)
	• Cihalaay Cultural Landscape Management Principle and Plan was developed (Chinese Taipei)
	• A village development committee allocated 15% of the agriculture, forestry and environment fund for implementation of the LBSAP in 2015 (Nepal)

4.4.2 Financing

Most SDM projects have been successful in mobilising additional investments, leveraging the SDM grant. The SDM has invested approximately USD 294,000 in 30 projects since 2013. Collectively, these 30 projects mobilised approximately USD 352,000 in matching funds from the grantees or other sources including in-kind contributions. Of the 20 completed SDM projects, 14 grantees (70%) are still continuing the initiatives developed or promoted through their SDM projects building on their enhanced project ownership and on enhanced stakeholder collaboration including collaboration with local community groups and government agencies. Also, 14 projects attracted additional funding from other sources (Figure 8, Table 8), raising in total approximately USD 696,000, primarily from governments and international donors. In sum, the SDM attracted increased investment by 457%.

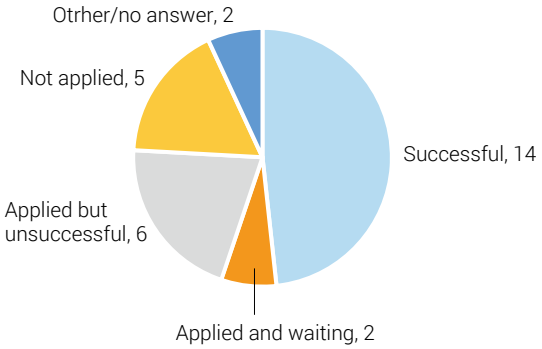


Figure 8. Number of SDM project that were successful in, or making efforts for, mobilising additional funds

Table 8. Examples of the donors and funds that provided additional funding

Type	Fund name / donor
International donors	• GEF-Satoyama Project (Global Environment Facility and Conservation International Japan) • US Embassy Ghana Grant for 2015 World Environment Day (US Embassy Ghana) • Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (Canadian Embassy Ghana)
Governments	• National Agricultural Research Organisation of Uganda • Taiwan Forestry Research Institute • The Foundation of the Presidential Grants (Russian Federation) • Mainstreaming Taiwan Partnership for Satoyama Initiative (Forestry Bureau, Taiwan)

4.4.3 Partnership and outreach

SDM projects have strengthened collaboration with and between IPSI members and other stakeholders, across sectors. A total of 164 organisations, aside from SDM grantees, were involved in the 30 SDM projects, including 21 IPSI members (Figure 9). On average 5.5 organisations across 3.3 organisation types were involved in each project. The involvement of NGOs and civil society organisations was highest, followed by the involvement of local governments, national governments, indigenous or local community organisations, and universities or research institutes.

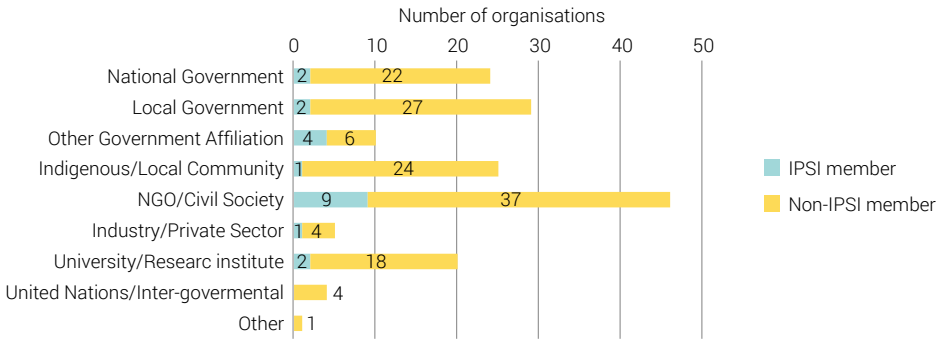


Figure 9. Number of organisations engaged in SDM projects, by organisation types

Most SDM projects also made efforts to disseminate their results through various media. In sum, 39 publications, presentations or media broadcasting targeting mainly domestic or local audiences, were made by 16 organisations (Figure 10). Among these, the number of conference presentations was by far the highest, followed by non-academic journal or magazine articles, online video, academic journal articles, newspaper articles and web pages.

Also, synergies between SDM and other IPSI-related activities were observed. Seven SDM projects were registered as IPSI collaborative activities. Twenty-three presentations on the SDM projects were made at IPSI global conferences, regional workshops (RWS) as well as the IPSI's regular sessions at the International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP). Fourteen articles on the SDM projects were published in a series of IPSI publications particularly the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review (SITR) (Table 9).

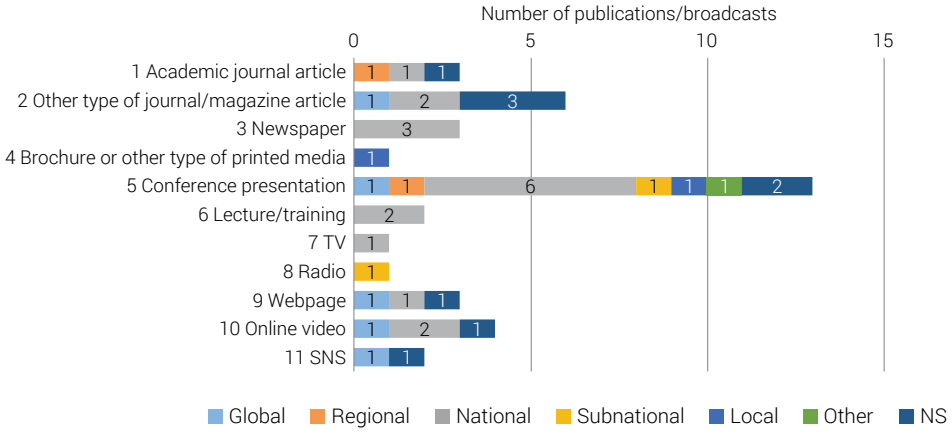


Figure 10. Number of dissemination outputs by type

Table 9. Number of engagements of the SDM project proponents in IPSI collaborative activities, events and publications

Type	Title	Number		
IPSI collaborative activities		7		
IPSI events	Global conference (sixth)	8	23	44
	Regional WS –Africa	2		
	Regional WS –Americas	1		
	Regional WS –Asia and the Pacific	9		
	ISAP	2		
	Other	1		
IPSI publications	Thematic Review 1 –Knowledge	4	14	
	Thematic Review 2 -Mainstreaming	2		
	Thematic Review 3 -Livelihoods	4		
	Other	4		

4.5 A self-assessment of the performance of the SDM Secretariat

The SDM Secretariat has six major tasks: i) proposal calls; ii) project selection; iii) project launch and implementation support; iv) project evaluation; v) results dissemination; and vi) the SDM Secretariat also helps bridge the SDM grantees to new funding opportunities within its capacity (Annex 1). This section presents the outputs of the SDM Secretariat for international outreach, and the results of an online survey that asked the SDM grantees to evaluate these six functions of the SDM Secretariat.

SDM outreach

The SDM Secretariat has been carrying out proactive outreach on the activities and results of the SDM to its global audience within and beyond IPSI. Up until February 2019, the SDM has published five booklets, a summary report and Japanese leaflets (Figure 11, Figure 12), and made eight presentations in relevant international events (Table 10). The SDM's engagement with the IPSI Secretariat and experts also provided the foundation for the GEF-Satoyama Project.[4] GEF-Satoyama Project is a four-year medium-sized funding programme started in 2015 that implemented 10 projects for conserving SEPLS in the Indo-Burma, the Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands and the Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspots.

Figure 11. SDM booklets and summary report (English)

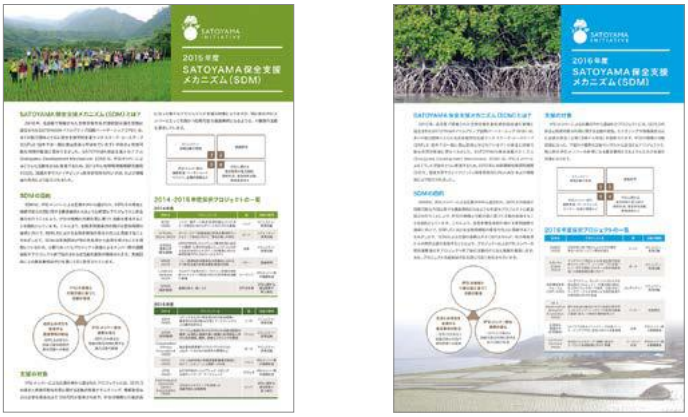


Figure 12. SDM leaflets in Japanese

[4] http://gef-satoyama.net/

Table 10. Presentations on SDM at relevant international conferences and events

Date, venue	Conference/event title	Presentation title (presenter)[5]
29 July 2015, Yokohama, Japan	"Satoyama and Sustainable Development –Bridging project financing and knowledge generation-": A parallel session at the International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific 2015 (ISAP 2015)	A good practice from SDM: Supporting and promoting the Karen indigenous socio-ecological production systems in northern Thailand (Dr. Prasert Trakansuphakon, IKAP)
2 November 2015, Montreal, Canada	"Collaborative resource mobilization and knowledge facilitation through global partnership –Activities of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)": A side event at the nineteenth meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (CBD SBSTTA 19)	Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM): Seed funding for enhancing collective learning on socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes
26 April 2016, Montreal, Canada	"Collection and strategic use of knowledge for mainstreaming biodiversity into various sectors": A side event at the twentieth meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (CBD SBSTTA 20)	Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM): Achievements in its three years of operation and linkage with SDGs
13 July 2016, Yokohama, Japan	"Integrated landscape management: Effective approaches for translating knowledge into transformative actions": A parallel session at the International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific 2016 (ISAP 2016)	Promoting Green Entrepreneurship for conservation of Satoyama landscapes in the North Western Ghats, India (Mr. Jayant Sarnaik, AERF)
20 April 2017, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia	"Mainstreaming concepts and approaches of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes in Asia": Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Sabah	Satoyama Initiative Development Mechanism, SDM: Seed funding for enhancing landscape approach on SEPLS
1 October 2018, Kanazawa, Japan	The Seventh IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-7) General Assembly	Satoyama Development Mechanism: Incubating and mainstreaming best practices in SEPLS
19 November 2018, Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	"Consolidation and Replication of Effective Landscape Approaches for Biodiversity Conservation and Human Livelihoods" A side event at the fourteens meeting of the Conference of Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 14)	Satoyama Development Mechanism
29 January 2019, Nagoya, Japan	"Multi-stakeholder partnership to enhance landscape and seascape approaches for biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods": Dinner event at the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Regional Workshop on the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework for Asia and the Pacific	Satoyama Development Mechanism

[5] Presenter is not indicated for the presentations made by the SDM Secretariat

SDM grantees' evaluation on SDM

In the responses to the online survey, most SDM grant recipients stated that they appreciated the effectiveness of the SDM Secretariat in carrying out all of its six functions (Figure 13).[6] A few felt a need for improvements in the Secretariat's effectiveness for SDM project launch and implementation, closing and evaluation, dissemination as well as in bridging new opportunities. The points for improving the processes of SDM raised by the grantees are listed in Table 11.

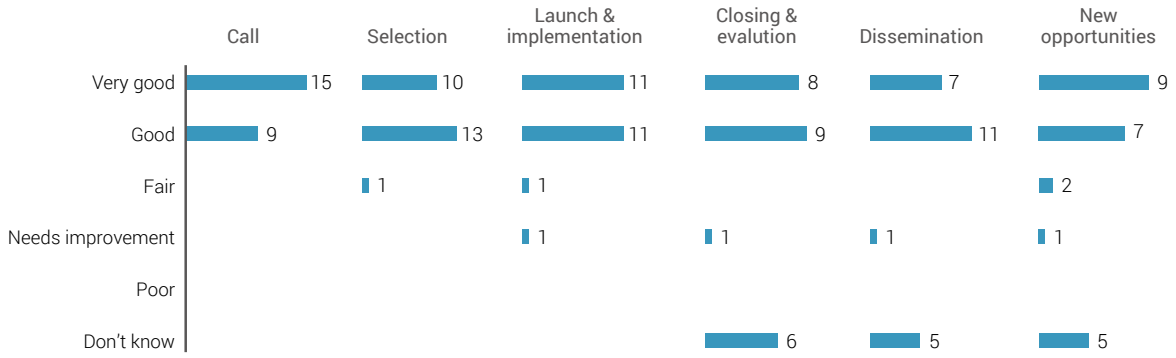


Figure 13. Evaluation by the SDM grantees on the performance of the SDM Secretariat regarding its six major functions

Table 11. Points raised by the SDM grantees for the improvement of the SDM functions

- Project selection can better consider field reality, not only proposal quality
- The grant amount can be larger and the project period longer to enable larger projects
- A larger proportion for the first instalment would assist with smooth project start up
- Projects should be evaluated with shorter and clearer questionnaires, or even better through site visits to understand field reality
- Support should be provided for mobilising matching/additional funds for successful project completion
- Communications with the grant recipients can be improved
- All SDM projects need enhanced visibility and results dissemination
- Workshops to exchange SDM project experiences should be organised

[6] "Don't know" answers were from grantees who have not yet completed their SDM project and thus cannot evaluate these processes.

5 Key findings and discussion

This section summarises and discusses key findings of the analysis focusing on the contribution of the SDM to the IPSI Strategic Objectives, Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs. It also clarifies how the landscape- or seascape-level projects can generate long-lasting and larger-scale impacts in tandem with other stakeholders, and how the SDM can enhance its support to these actions.

Achieving the IPSI Strategic Objectives

SDM projects envisage realising "human societies in harmony with nature" in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes. Inevitably, each SDM project implemented a mix of several activities to address complex socio-ecological issues, which can be broadly categorised under 'legal and regulatory', 'economic and financial', 'rights-based', 'social and information', 'management' and 'innovative and integrative' instruments. By employing different mixes of these instruments, all completed projects have contributed **remarkably to the four IPSI Strategic Objectives. Collectively, the SDM projects contributed most to the fourth objective 'enhance capacities', followed by the first objective 'increase knowledge', the third 'enhance benefits' and the second 'address drivers'.** Social and information instruments, particularly the promotion of social norms in sustainable lifestyles and practices through awareness raising and environmental education, contributed the highest to enhancing capacities. Rights-based approaches made the greatest contribution to increasing knowledge, notably through the activities to recognise and support indigenous and customary tenure, rights, practices and knowledge. Economic and financial instruments, such as the provision of alternative sustainable livelihoods and income sources, contributed to addressing the third objective '*enhance benefits*'. Management instruments, particularly through landscape/seascape management plan development and implementation, contributed to addressing the drivers of declining biodiversity and livelihoods in SEPLS. Stakeholder collaboration beyond sectors and levels, as well as the integration of traditional knowledge and science to overcome non-conventional sustainability challenges provided the basis for employing a mix of these instruments for achieving the IPSI Strategic Objectives.

Contributing to Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs

The SDM projects have embodied the IPSI Strategic Objectives as described above, and thereby **made substantial contributions to the ABTs and the SDGs, particularly the ABTs centring around people's awareness, primary production and other ecosystem services, values and knowledge, and the SDGs related to life on land and below water and their primary productions** (Table 12). The results revealed that the actions for biodiversity and human well-being in SEPLS can lead to the realisation of synergies among the SDGs and the ABTs.

However, the total impact level on the SDGs (243) was far less than that on the ABTs (821). This could simply indicate that the ABTs and their indicators better cover the issues addressed by the SDM projects, but also would imply that the SDG indicators cannot effectively capture the SDM project results. The SDGs with low impact level scores were conceptually relevant to the SDM projects, but did not have the indicators to record the impact of the projects. The official indicator metrics for SDGs mostly use global and national statistics and observation data, which sometimes cannot effectively capture the trends and efforts at local scale in SEPLS.

With this in mind, there are two possible ways to help more effectively recognise the contribution of SEPLS to the SDGs. One is to upscale the SDM project activities and outcomes to a larger spatial extent and longer duration in a way to influence the national statistics and thereby to improve the SDG indicators. The other is to create localised SDGs indicator sets that effectively capture the efforts and outcomes in SEPLS and explicitly link them to the existing global SDG indicators.

Table 12. ABTs and SDGs to which the SDM projects collectively and significantly contributed, in the order of the magnitude of contributions order of the magnitude of contributions

Aichi Biodiversity Targets		Aggregated impact level score
1	Awareness of biodiversity increased	150
14	Ecosystem & essential services safeguarded	104
4	Sustainable production & consumption	85
7	Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture & forestry	80
2	Biodiversity values integrated	76
18	Traditional knowledge respected	74
	...	...
	Total	821

SDGs		Aggregated impact level score
15	Life on land	77
2	Zero hunger	51
17	Partnership for the goals	51
14	Life below water	26
12	Responsible consumption & production	15
1	No poverty	10
	...	...
	Total	243

Towards a transformative change

The SDM projects generated outcomes that were inherently limited to their short duration and the project sites. We, however, observed the efforts by the SDM grantees to harness the project achievements to induce a transformative change. These efforts include **integrating the project activities and outputs in policies, mobilising additional investments, strengthening partnerships and proactive outreach.**

Nineteen out of 30 projects demonstrated progress in policy uptake and support, including the integration of project outputs into national and sub-national law, plans and strategies. The achievement of a project in Viet Nam facilitated the inclusion of an article in the Vietnamese forest law that encourages planting native trees. A project on Russian cultural landscapes in national parks submitted a draft State Strategy for Tourism Development for Protected Areas to the Russian federal government.

Many SDM projects have been successful in mobilising additional investments beyond their initial lifespan. Fourteen out of 20 completed projects successfully obtained new funding after project end. These include a project grant from an international donor (the Global Environmental Facility) and allocation of ordinary budget from a governmental agency in Taiwan.

An important feature of the SDM projects is that all the SDM grant recipients implemented the projects in collaboration with many other organisations and stakeholders, including governments, NGOs/CBOs, private sector actors and research institutes. A total of 164 organisations – on average 5.5 organisations across 3.3 different sectors for each project – were involved. Collaboration among IPSI members was strengthened through SDM projects, with 21 IPSI members aside from the grant recipients involved in the 30 SDM projects. These figures are evidence that the SDM was able to realise its function of encouraging collective actions of a wide array of stakeholders.

The best practices and lessons learnt in the SDM projects were shared with a wide array of stakeholders in the project site and country. In sum 39 publications, presentations or media broadcasts targeting mainly domestic or local audience were made by 16 grantees. These provided materials to accelerate mutual learning on SEPLS and might have contributed to policy uptake and support and additional fundraising as described above.

The achievements of the SDM projects with respect to policy integration, resource mobilisation, partnership building and outreach, as described above, provide a good indication of the future possibility for upscaling the SDM project initiatives to larger spatial and temporal scales. To generate long-lasting and larger-scale impacts, grantees should consider how they can strategically pursue these four areas in tandem, for which more systemic support from international initiatives and donors will be required.

Improving the performance of the SDM

Reflecting on the experiences of the Secretariat in implementing the SDM and its outreach in the past five years, and on the online survey results, the following recommendations are provided to further enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the SDM:

- **Improve the framework for project design and evaluation:** A new project design and evaluation framework is called upon, that does not compromise flexibility but allows for robust assessment against international goals and targets. The new framework also should take fuller account of field realities in project selection and evaluation.

- **Streamline knowledge management throughout project selection, evaluation and results dissemination processes:** The knowledge management system for the SDM needs fundamental improvement. The new system should allow smooth date flow from data submissions from the grantees at the project beginning and end, to the evaluation and the dissemination of the project results. Such a system can reduce burdens on the grantees and the Secretariat for data submission and processing, and also can accelerate information sharing.

- **Enhance the communications between the SDM grantees on their ideas, results and experiences:** A continuous and more inclusive knowledge platform can be created, whether it be through face-to-face meetings or online basis. Such a platform would be effective to encourage peer-to-peer learning, adding on the existing ad-hoc opportunities provided by IPSI, e.g., the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review publications and IPSI Global Conferences and Regional Workshops.

- **Support additional resource mobilisation by the SDM grantees after the project end**: While it is laudable that half of all grantees were successful in additional fundraising leveraging on their SDM project results, it is unfortunate that half were not able to secure additional funds. The SDM can consider, within its capacity, providing stronger support to the grantees for additional fundraising, e.g. through a match-making scheme in collaboration with other donors.

6 Recommendations

The following recommendations are identified for field practitioners, governments and international organisations, based on the key findings presented in this report. Their aim is to facilitate ensuring the sustainability of people and nature in SEPLS, and their contribution to current and future global biodiversity targets and the SDGs:

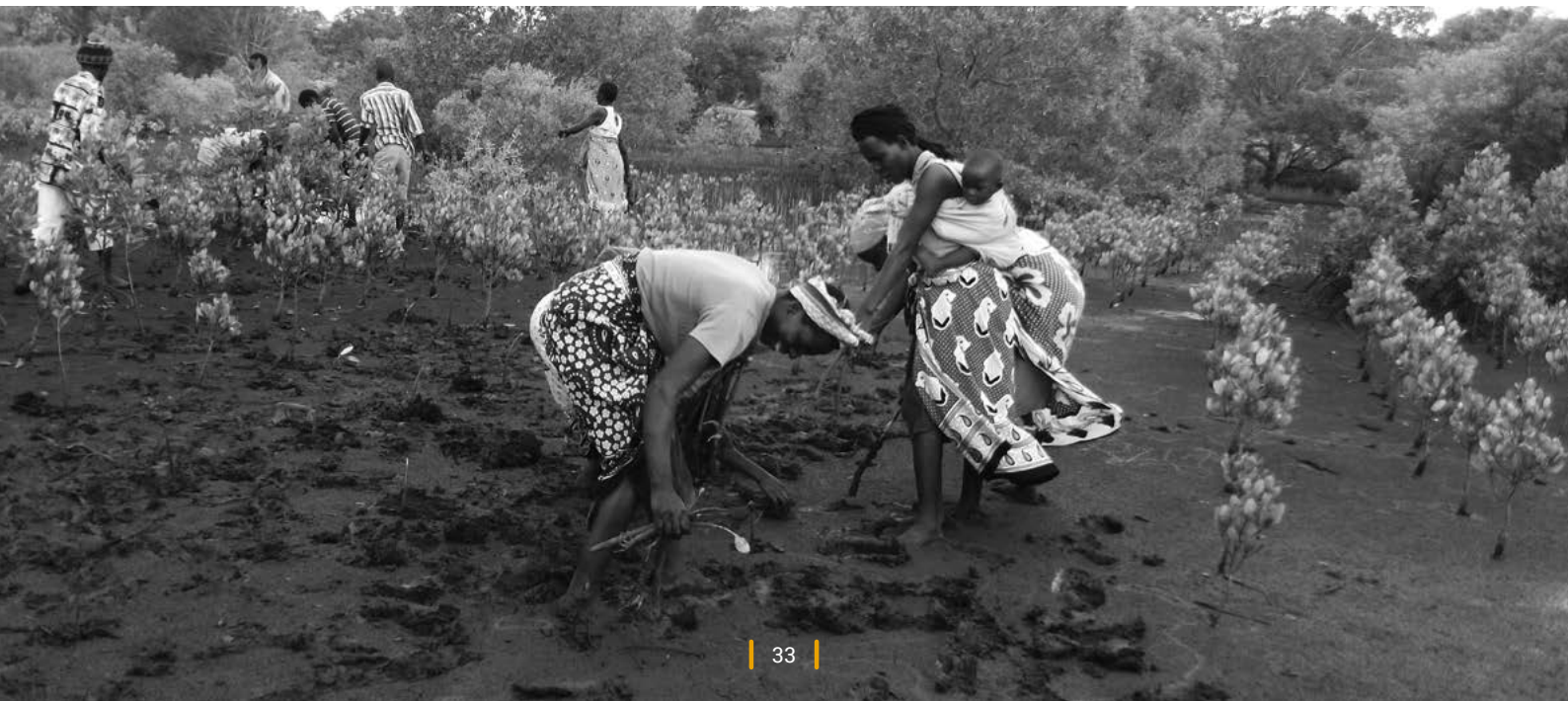
- **Initiate and champion SEPLS initiatives:** Field practitioners involved in SEPLS are in a position to initiate and champion initiatives that enhance and broadcast the benefits of SEPLS. Success is most likely when initiatives reflect the needs and aspirations of local stakeholders and embody an integrative approach to achieving multiple ABTs and SDGs.

- **Promote or participate in multi-stakeholder initiatives:** SEPLS initiatives can generate longer-lasting and further-reaching impacts and induce a transformative change. A coordinated action of field practitioners, governments and international organisations including donors is key, which helps integrate project outputs into policies, secure long-term funding, build partnership and outreach wider stakeholders.

- **Highlight the contribution of SEPLS to global sustainability:** Governments and international organisations may be in a position to highlight the importance of SEPLS in contributing to a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the SDGs, and other relevant international processes.

- **Develop localised SDGs indicators for SEPLS:** The contribution of the SEPLS to global sustainability can be made more explicit by developing localised indicators for SEPLS as part of the global SDGs indicator framework. Field practitioners, governments and international organisations can work collectively to take this small but meaningful step forward.

- **Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the SDM:** The SDM has been demonstrably successful. Its effectiveness and efficiency could, however, be improved by: a new project design and evaluation framework that does not compromise flexibility but enables robust assessment; a knowledge management system streamlined throughout the project selection, evaluation and results dissemination process; creation of a continuous and inclusive knowledge sharing platform to encourage peer-to-peer learning; as well as support to additional resource mobilisation, e.g. through a match-making scheme in collaboration with other donors.



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Annex 1 SDM Overview

1.1 Background and objectives of the SDM

Since its establishment in October 2010, IPSI has been working with its diverse partners to promote sustainable SEPLS in both developed and developing countries. However, there were barriers to the implementation of such activities on the ground, often owing to difficulties in securing resources for start-up investments. To address such barriers, the "Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)" was established jointly 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 of Japan (MOEJ) as a collaborative activity under the framework of IPSI to facilitate further implementation of activities under the IPSI.

The purpose of SDM is to facilitate activities in line with the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action by providing seed funding to the projects developed and implemented by the IPSI members. These activities are expected to contribute to the retention and enhancement of biodiversity and human well-being in SEPLS and thereby to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets under the United Nations Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The fund aims to help recipients to develop their projects to attract additional resources, and to facilitate collaboration among IPSI members. The best practices developed through the SDM projects are shared among various stakeholders through other activities organised by IPSI.

1.2 Scope of SDM projects

Under the SDM, a grant is provided to selected projects to support the development, implementation, monitoring, and information dissemination on the sustainable use of SEPLS which come under one of the four project types indicated in Figure 14. The funds are used to support a wide range of activities implemented by IPSI members, in line with the IPSI Strategy. The grant particularly focuses on fostering best practices which are both replicable and appealing to the IPSI member organisations and others who are engaged in SEPLS as well. Six projects are selected per year. Each is supported by a maximum of approximately USD 10,000 for its implementation.

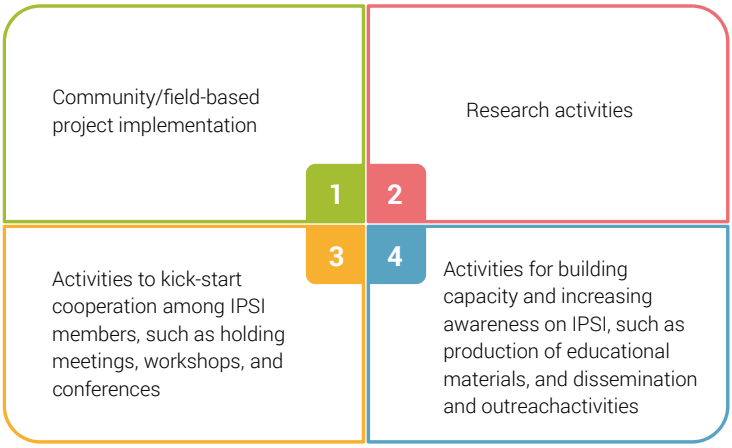


Table 14. Categories of SDM projects

1.3 SDM project selection process

All interested and eligible IPSI members are invited to apply for SDM funding to implement activities that are in line with the SDM Strategic Objectives and fall under one of the four project categories (Figure 14). Applications received by the SDM Secretariat by the deadline go through a three-step assessment process (Figure 15). First the eligibility criteria (Table 13 top) are applied for developing a long-list of eligible applications. Eligible proposals are then assessed against the screening criteria (Table 13 middle) for short-listing. Finally six projects are selected by the Executive Board referring to the prioritisation criteria (Table 13 bottom).

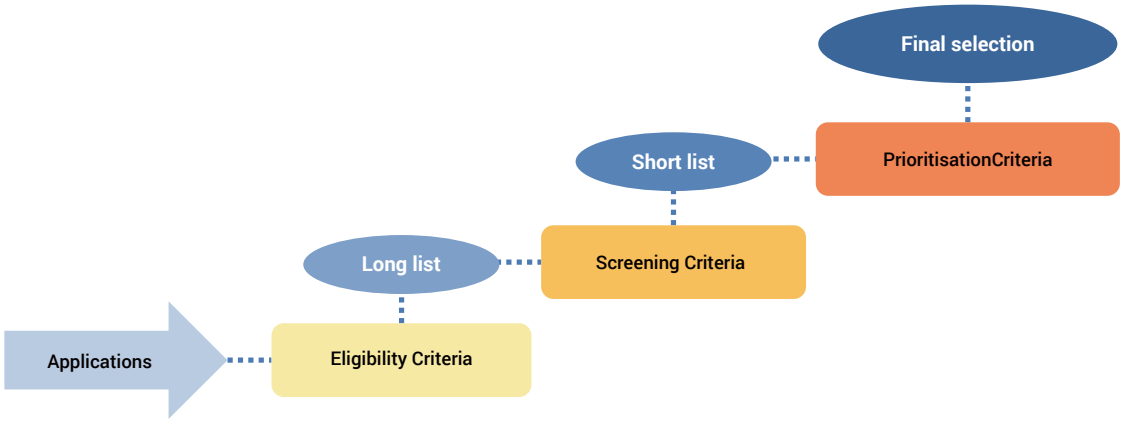


Table 15. SDM Project Selection Process

Table 13. SDM project selection criteria sets

Eligibility criteria

- The applicant is an approved member of IPSI at the date of submission of the project proposal.
- The applicant has agreed to act as focal point of the proposed project to be contacted by the SDM Secretariat, if the proposed project will be jointly implemented by more than one IPSI members.
- The applicant has demonstrated sufficient institutional capability to implement the proposed project.
- The applicant has demonstrated sufficient English proficiency to deliver a good project report.
- The applicant is not a member of either the Advisory Group or the Executive Board of SDM.
- Any applicant that makes an unequivocally false presentation of him/herself or his/her organisation will be excluded from the SDM.

Screening criteria

A: Relevance

- The contents of the proposed project address critical needs of local communities or issues of international concerns such as those in line with the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The proposal addresses the Strategic Objectives outlined in the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action
- The proposed project is likely to foster good practices and provide lessons that will be useful for IPSI members and applicable to other SEPLS.
- The proposed project fosters concrete collaborations between IPSI members.

B: Effectiveness

- The proposal outlines concrete outcomes and outputs of the project, and defines the process and mechanisms for promoting key stakeholders' engagement in the project implementation.
- The proposed project demonstrates cost effectiveness through efforts to achieve maximum impact with the available resources.

C: Feasibility

- The proposal presents realistic project components and implementation plans for achieving project objectives under the proposed timeframe.
- The project proposal demonstrates appropriate implementation capacity, with detailed institutional roles and modalities, and a reliable financial plan, including other sources of funding.

D: Sustainability

- The implementing organisation has properly identified measures for mitigating possible risks that may emerge in the project implementation process.
- The project proposal intends to establish self-reliant operating mechanisms for the continuation of project activities, and/or the activities promoted under the project are likely to generate a positive knock-on effect after the cessation of SDM funding.

Prioritisation criteria
1. IPSI Collaborative Activities • Priority will be given to collaborative activities that have already been endorsed under the framework of IPSI, or to proposals that will lead to the formulation of new collaborative activities.
2. Geographical and thematic balance • Consideration for geographical and thematic balance • The geographical balance of project sites and implementing organisation locations will be taken into consideration in the selection of recipients. • Priority may be given to projects targeting underrepresented regions, sectors, IPSI clusters, and any other issues worth highlighting through the SDM. • Priority will be given to developing countries to support their community-driven activities, but developed countries shall not be excluded. • The distribution of the types of projects described under the scope of the SDM may be taken into account in the selection of recipients.
3. Wide distribution of funding to IPSI members • Priority will be given to project proposals from applicants who have not been previously selected as recipients of the SDM funding.
5. Innovations • Priority will be given to project proposals that have demonstrated innovativeness by addressing critical needs of local communities and/or issues of international concerns through alternative, unique or other novel approaches.

1.3 Organisation structure

The SDM is executed by three entities illustrated in Figure 16, which are mainly composed of staff members of UNU-IAS, IGES and MOEJ, as well as the experts playing leading roles in IPSI. An Executive Board is responsible for making decisions on, and supervising the implementation of, the SDM. The Advisory Group gives overall directions to SDM, including the programme design, alignment with relevant international initiatives and discourses and outreach. The Secretariat is mandated to implement SDM activities under the decisions and supervision by the Executive Board.

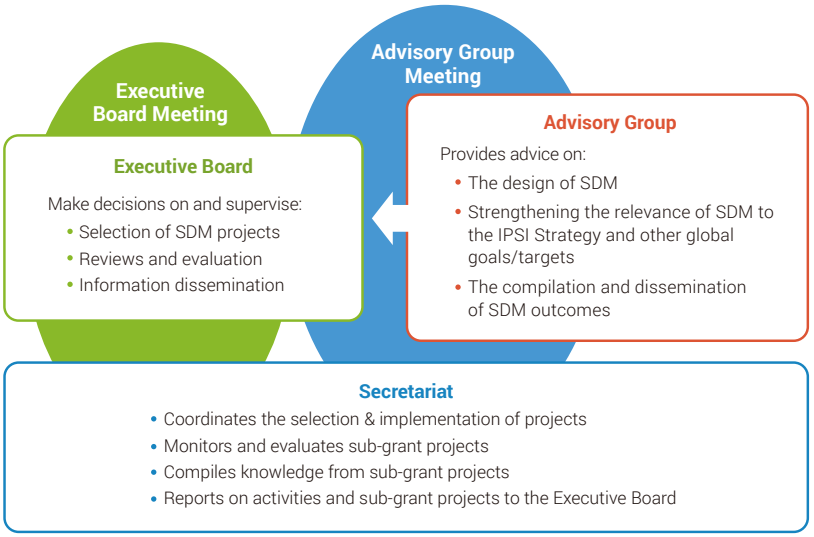


Table 16. SDM governing structure

Annex 2 Contribution of individual SDM projects to ABTs and SDGs

Table 14. The magnitude of contributions of individual SDM projects to Aichi Biodiversity Targets (SDM 2013-2015): Numbers in the matrix indicate aggregated impact level score for each project.

PjID	Org.	Pj country	1. Awareness of biodiversity increased	2. Biodiversity values integrated	3. Incentives reformed	4. Sustainable production and consumption	5. Habitat loss halved or reduced	6. Sustainable management of marine living resources	7. Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry	8. Pollution reduced	9. Invasive alien species prevented and controlled	10. Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems reduced	11. Protected areas increased and improved	12. Extinction prevented	13. Genetic diversity maintained	14. Ecosystems and essential services safeguarded	15. Ecosystems restored and resilience enhanced	16. Nagoya Protocol in force and operational	17. NBSAPs adopted as policy instruments	18. Traditional knowledge respected	19. Knowledge improved, shared and applied	20. Financial resources from all sources increased	Total
13-1	IKAP	Thailand		2	2	4			2				2		2	4				6	2		25
13-2	KAFCOL	Nepal	3	2												2			6	4	5		22
13-3	Nature and Livelihoods	Uganda	2		3	4			6						3					2	4		25
13-4	SWAN International	Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)	5	3	5	7			6	2													28
13-5	Asociación ANDES	Peru	2	5		1														1			10
13-6	Center Zapovedniks	Russia	13			2							6			5				8			34
14-1	AERF	India	6	1	2	2	2		2					2		2	2			2			23
14-2	A Rocha Ghana	Ghana	11	9	1	2	2		2							4				8			38
14-3	National Dong-Hwa University	Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)	14	3	2	6			4				2		2	2				8	2		45
14-4	APAIC	Peru	7	7		4			2							6	5				4		34
14-5	Landcare Germany	Romania	2	4	4				2					2		2							15
14-6	SPREP	Pacific region	2	1		1			1							1				1			7
15-1	IORA	India	6	4	4	8	1		10			2	2		2	4	2	3		7	5		60
15-2	Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI)	Vietnam	6	5			4		7				4			5				2	2		34
15-3	Conservation Alliance International	Ghana	7	2	4	2	4		2								4				2		26
15-4	APAIC	Peru	6	5	1	4	8	2	3							8	5						42
15-5	EPIC	Uganda	6	2		2		2		2	4					6	2						27
15-6	Zapovedniks	Russia	5	6		4			4							2				3			23

Table 15. The magnitude of contributions of individual SDM projects to Aichi Biodiversity Targets (SDM 2016-2017): Numbers in the matrix indicate aggregated impact level score for each project.

PjID	Org.	Pj country	1. Awareness of biodiversity increased	2. Biodiversity values integrated	3. Incentives reformed	4. Sustainable production and consumption	5. Habitat loss halved or reduced	6. Sustainable management of marine living resources	7. Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry	8. Pollution reduced	9. Invasive alien species prevented and controlled	10. Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems reduced	11. Protected areas increased and improved	12. Extinction prevented	13. Genetic diversity maintained	14. Ecosystems and essential services safeguarded	15. Ecosystems restored and resilience enhanced	16. Nagoya Protocol in force and operational	17. NBSAPs adopted as policy instruments	18. Traditional knowledge respected	19. Knowledge improved, shared and applied	20. Financial resources from all sources increased	Total
16-1	Community Based Environmental Conservation (COBEC)	Kenya	9	1	2	7	2	8	2			3		3		12	2			1			52
16-2	A Rocha Ghana	Ghana	7	4		2	7	4	4	4			7			7	2						49
16-3	Japan Environmental Education Forum (JEEF)	Bangladesh	5	2		6	3	6	6			3				3	3			3			40
16-4	M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation	India	1	1		1																	4
16-5	National Dong-Hwa University	Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)	5						2				2		2	2				2	2		16
16-6	DVL Germany	Europe	1			1																	2
17-1	Conservation Solutions Afrika	Kenya	3	3		1			1											1			9
17-2	KEFRI	Kenya	3			3	5		7							7	10						36
17-3	Unnayan Onneshan	Bangladesh	2	3		1		1				1				1				6	4		19
17-4	HDARES	Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)	8						1	1		2		1	1	2				4	2		22
17-5	CORFOPAL	Colombia	2			1										1							4
17-6	University of the Philippines Open University	Philippines	3			3										2				3			11
Total			149	74	30	80	38	24	77	9	4	11	24	8	12	90	38	3	6	73	32	0	782

Table 16. The magnitude of contributions of individual SDM projects to SDGs (SDM 2013-2015): Numbers in the matrix indicate aggregated impact level score for each project.

PjID	Org.	Pj country	1. No poverty	2. Zero hunger	3. Good health and well-being	4. Quality education	5. Gender equality	6. Clean water and sanitation	7. Affordable and clean energy	8. Decent work and economic growth	9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure	10. Reduced inequalities	11. Sustainable cities and communities	12. Responsible consumption and production	13. Climate action	14. Life below water	15. Life on land	16. Peace, justice and strong institutions	17. Partnerships for the goals	Total
13-1	IKAP	Thailand	2	7		2	2										2		3	18
13-2	KAFCOL	Nepal															4		6	10
13-3	Nature and Livelihoods	Uganda		4															1	5
13-4	SWAN International	Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)		6																6
13-5	Asociación ANDES	Peru																	4	4
13-6	Center Zapovedniks	Russia								2										2
14-1	AERF	India		2										1			4		1	8
14-2	A Rocha Ghana	Ghana	1														8		9	18
14-3	National Dong-Hwa University	Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)		4		1				2				2			1		3	14
14-4	APAIC	Peru		3													9		2	15
14-5	Landcare Germany	Romania		2															3	5
14-6	SPREP	Pacific region																	1	1
15-1	IORA	India	2	5													8			15
15-2	Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI)	Vietnam															4			4
15-3	Conservation Alliance International	Ghana		6										2			4			12
15-4	APAIC	Peru		4											1		6			11
15-5	EPIC	Uganda														2	4		2	7
15-6	Zapovedniks	Russia																	3	3

Table 17. The magnitude of contributions of individual SDM projects to SDGs (SDM 2016-2017): Numbers in the matrix indicate aggregated impact level score for each project.

PjID	Org.	Pj country	1. No poverty	2. Zero hunger	3. Good health and well-being	4. Quality education	5. Gender equality	6. Clean water and sanitation	7. Affordable and clean energy	8. Decent work and economic growth	9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure	10. Reduced inequalities	11. Sustainable cities and communities	12. Responsible consumption and production	13. Climate action	14. Life below water	15. Life on land	16. Peace, justice and strong institutions	17. Partnerships for the goals	Total
16-1	Community Based Environmental Conservation (COBEC)	Kenya		2		1										7	10			20
16-2	A Rocha Ghana	Ghana												4		9	2			15
16-3	Japan Environmental Education Forum (JEEF)	Bangladesh	3													7	3		1	13
16-4	M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation	India																	1	1
16-5	National Dong-Hwa University	Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)																	4	4
16-6	DVL Germany	Europe																	1	1
17-1	Conservation Solutions Afrika	Kenya		1										3						4
17-2	KEFRI	Kenya	3	3										3			9			17
17-3	Unnayan Onneshan	Bangladesh														1			3	4
17-4	HDARES	Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)		1																1
17-5	CORFOPAL	Colombia																	1	1
17-6	University of the Philippines Open University	Philippines				1								1			1			4
Total			10	51		5	2			4				15	1	26	78		51	244

Annex 3 Online survey form

Satoyama Development Mechanism Progress Evaluation
SDM Project Survey

Why do we need a survey, and for what?

Since the establishment of the Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) in 2013, we have supported 30 projects so far, and are very much pleased to see their remarkable results largely owing to your exceptionally strong commitments. Having seen these in the past five years, and leading up to the target year for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in 2020, we now critically need to assess SDM projects and program to:

- Identify best practices and lessons learnt for future actions for biodiversity and human well-being in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS), and share these widely with the IPSI members and beyond;
- Demonstrate the contributions of SDM to the IPSI objectives, and thereby to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs; and
- Improve the performance of SDM program informed by a critical review on its past operations and results.

With these in mind, SDM is now conducting a progress evaluation using multiple information sources, including the documents already submitted from the grant recipients and this online survey. The survey is indeed critical for the evaluation, which collects the information that can hardly be found in your project proposals and reports, e.g. on the post-project developments, the progress of ongoing projects and your reflections on the SDM program.

The progress evaluation will offer you the opportunities to demonstrate your competence to our global audience through a number of outputs, such as publications and presentations at key international events such as CBD-COP side events and IPSI conferences.

Please complete and submit the survey by Saturday 19 May 2018. Your cooperation is highly appreciated.

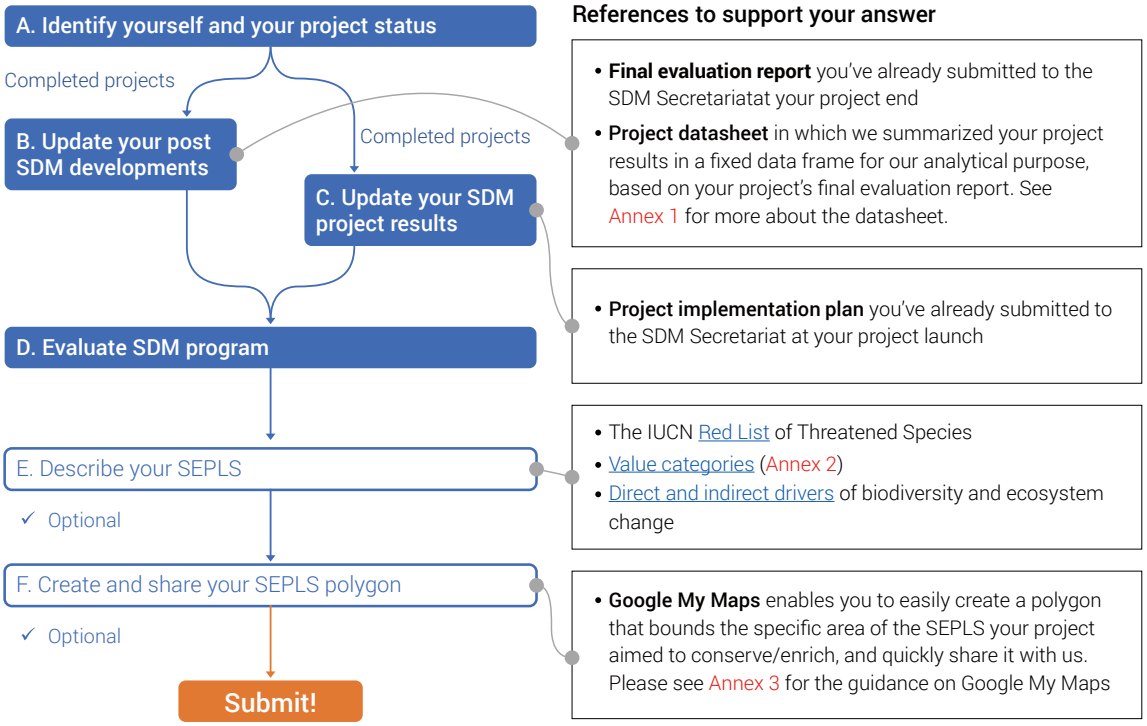
How to respond to the survey?

Frist, to help you remember what exactly you planned and achieved in your SDM project, please refer to your project's final evaluation report (for completed projects) or implementation plan (for ongoing projects). These are attached to the survey invitation message.

Then, please answer to the questions under five sections (A~F). Section B is for completed projects and C is for ongoing projects, meaning that completed projects can skip C and ongoing projects can skip B. Sections E and F are optional –you can complete the survey without answering to these questions. Your answers to these sections however will help us demonstrate your tangible contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs. Here you also can enjoy learning new concepts and tools that might help you deepen your understanding on SEPLS.

In the project datasheet attached for completed projects, we summarized the major project achievements from the final evaluation report, through our subjective lens. It may contain data and statements that are different from facts. Your feedbacks on the datasheet would help us verify its contents.

Survey participants with full response, including sections E and F, will be awarded with IPSI novelty goods, e.g. SATOYAMA DVD and stationeries, which will be enclosed in the postal package for sending to you the final report of the SDM Progress Evaluation.



Section A. Project status

Please identify yourself, your project and its status.

Please identify your organization, the year your project was selected and your contact.

Organization name	
Address	
Telephone number	
Year selected	
Your name	
Your email address	

Has your SDM project been completed?

Yes, already completed
No, still ongoing

Section B. Project achievements (for completed projects)

Please update the progress and achievements after the SDM project end by answering to questions 3 through 9. If you think it necessary, please revise or update your project datasheet and upload the revised/ updated one in question 10.

Are the initiatives or activities developed/promoted by your SDM project still continued?

(1) Yes, still continued
(2) No. Continued for few months to years after the SDM project end but not for now
(3) No, all finished by the SDM project end

If you answered (2) to question 3, please indicate the year in which the final activity ended.

If you answered (1) or (2) to question 3, please indicate how and by whom the activities have been continued.

Were you successful in additional fundraising to continue the initiatives or activities developed/promoted by the SDM project?

(1) Yes, applied for and successfully obtained an additional funding
(2) Applied for an additional funding but unsuccessful
(3) Not applied for any additional funding
(4) Other

If you answered (1) to question 4, please indicate the donor and fund names, amount and project period.

Donor name	
Fund name	
Amount (US$)	
Project period (start and end month/year)	YYYY.MM ~ YYYY.MM

After the SDM project end, have you generated new outputs* and/or outcomes from the initiatives developed/ promoted by your SDM project?**

* Outputs: tangible deliverables, e.g. tools, technologies or systems developed, documents produced, reports published, presentations made, trainings or workshops implemented, events organized or stakeholder outreach in various other means including through radio and internet by your own organization.

** Outcomes: the changes in awareness, attitudes, behaviors, systems, etc., of the project stakeholders and/or beneficiaries outside your organization.

(1) Yes
(2) No

If you answered "Yes" to question 5, please describe them in short in the box below, and later, if you think it necessary, reflect them in the project datasheet.

After the SDM project end, have you involved new partners and/or stakeholders in the initiatives developed/ promoted by your SDM project?

(1) Yes
No

If you answered "Yes" to question 6, please list them in the box below, and later, if you think it necessary, reflect them in the project datasheet.

After the SDM project end, have you made efforts to obtain policy support* to, or to promote policy uptake of, the project initiatives, activities or outputs by governmental authorities?**

* Policy support here includes, amongst others, administrative, technical and/or financial support from the government authorities.

** Policy uptake refers to the use of the knowledge, information, practices, technologies, instruments, plans, governance or management systems, etc., that were generated or demonstrated by your project, in formal government systems, polices and plans.

(1) Yes, and successful
(2) Yes, efforts were made but unsuccessful
(3) No, even not made any effort
(4) Other

If you answered (1) to question 7, please indicate the name of the authority, and where applicable relevant policies, in the below box. Later, if you think it necessary, please reflect them in the project datasheet where achievements in policy support and policy uptake can be indicated as project outcomes.

After the SDM project end, have you made any efforts to disseminate your project results through publications, presentations, internet and/or other means?

(1) Yes
(2) No

If you answered "Yes" to question 8, please specify the title, media type (name of journal, book, conference, online tool (e.g. Youtube), etc.) and the year.

Title	Media type/name	Year

Please give your reflections on the success and any failures or difficulties relating to what you answered to the questions 3 through 8. What lessons can be learned for your future actions or for other IPSI members?

If you revised or updated the project datasheet reflecting your answers to questions 3 through 8, please upload the revised/updated one here. This query can be skipped if you don't need to revise or update the datasheet.

Upload button

Section C. Project achievements (for ongoing projects)

Please update the progress and achievements of your SDM project so far by answering to questions 11 through 16.

Were you successful in additional fundraising to continue the initiatives or activities developed/promoted by the SDM project?

(1) Yes, applied for and successfully obtained an additional funding
(2) Applied for an additional funding but unsuccessful
(3) Not applied for any additional funding
(4) Other

If you answered (1) to question 11, please indicate the donor and fund names, amount and project period.

Donor name	
Fund name	
Amount (US$)	
Project period (start and end month/year)	YYYY.MM ~ YYYY.MM

So far, have you generated outputs* and/or outcomes from the initiatives outlined in, or beyond, your SDM project implementation plan?**

* Outputs: tangible deliverables, e.g. tools, technologies or systems developed, documents produced, reports published, presentations made, trainings or workshops implemented, events organized or stakeholder outreach in various other means including through radio and internet by your own organization.

** Outcomes: the changes in awareness, attitudes, behaviors, systems, etc., of the project stakeholders and/or beneficiaries outside your organization.

(1) Yes
(2) No

If you answered "Yes" to question 12, please describe here.

So far, have you involved the partners and/or stakeholders in the initiatives indicated in, or beyond, your SDM project implementation plan?

(1) Yes
No

If you answered "Yes" to question 13, please list them here.

So far, have you made efforts to obtain policy support* to, or to promote policy uptake of, the project initiatives, activities or outputs by governmental authorities?**

* Policy support here includes, amongst others, administrative, technical and/or financial support from the government authorities.

** Policy uptake refers to the use of the knowledge, information, practices, technologies, instruments, plans, governance or management systems, etc., that were generated or demonstrated by your project, in formal government systems, polices and plans.

(1) Yes, and successful
(2) Yes, efforts were made but unsuccessful
(3) No, even not made any effort
(4) Other

If you answered (1) to question 14, please indicate the name of the authority, and where applicable relevant policies.

So far, have you made any effort to disseminate your project results through publications, presentations, internet and/or other means?

(5) Yes
(6) No

If you answered "Yes" to question 15, please specify the title, media type (name of journal, book, conference, online tool (e.g. Youtube), etc.) and the year.

Title	Media type/name	Year

Please give your reflections on the success and failures relating to what you answered to the questions 11 through 15. What lessons can be learned for your future actions or for other IPSI members?

Section D. Your evaluation of SDM program

Please evaluate, and give your reflections and suggestions on, the SDM program by answering to questions 17 and 18.

Please evaluate the SDM program operation, with particular focus on the six main functions of the SDM Secretariat listed below.

Call for proposals	5 very good – 4 good – 3 fair – 2 needs improvement – 1 poor –don't know*
Project selection	5 very good – 4 good – 3 fair – 2 needs improvement – 1 poor –don't know*
Project launch & implementation support	5 very good – 4 good – 3 fair – 2 needs improvement – 1 poor –don't know*
Project closing and evaluation	5 very good – 4 good – 3 fair – 2 needs improvement – 1 poor –don't know*
Project results dissemination	5 very good – 4 good – 3 fair – 2 needs improvement – 1 poor –don't know*
Bridging new or other opportunities	5 very good – 4 good – 3 fair – 2 needs improvement – 1 poor –don't know*

*Please select "Don't know" if you have not completed your SDM project and thus cannot answer to the specific item listed.

Please give your reflections on and suggestions to the SDM program, particularly relating to the functions of the SDM Secretariat you evaluated 2 (need improvement) or 1 (poor) in question 17 if any.

Section E. Your SEPLS profile

Please describe the socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) that you aimed to restore, conserve, enrich and/or investigate (hereafter referred to as "your SEPLS
This section is optional, meaning that you can proceed to submission without completing this section. However your answers to the questions in this section will help us effectively demonstrate your tangible contributions to Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs. You may also be able to enjoy learning new concepts to deepen your understanding on SEPLS.

Please identify the major ecosystem types that constitute your SEPLS, describe them in short and identify the area coverage of respective ecosystem types over your SEPLS.

Ecosystem type	Description	Area (ha)*
Forest	[short text]	
Grassland	[short text]	
In-land waters, e.g. rivers, lakes and wetlands	[short text]	
Coastal ecotone, e.g. mangrove, saltmarsh and tidal flats	[short text]	
Sea	[short text]	
Farmland	[short text]	
Settlement/urban area	[short text]	
Other	[short text]	

* If the extent of the area is not identified with concrete figures, please enter the approximate proportions (%) of the coverage of respective ecosystem types over the entire area of your SEPLS.

Please identify at least one, and no more than five, the most important organisms or biodiversity components* in your SEPLS, and describe why they are important in short.**

* Important organisms or biodiversity components here indicates genetic resources (e.g. local crop and livestock varieties), wild or domesticated species and/or special ecosystem components, amongst others, that are important in terms of their extinction risks, functions in ecosystems and/or value for people.

** The importance of threatened species can be indicated by its category in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

English or local name	Scientific name of the species, if applicable	Description

What are the major values that local people attribute to biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services in your SEPLS? Please select the applicable category* in the table and describe them in short.

*Please refer here (Annex 2) for explanation and examples of the value categories

Value category	Found?	Description
1. Habitat creation and maintenance	Yes/no	
2. Pollination and seed dispersal	Yes/no	
3. Air quality regulation	Yes/no	
4. Climate regulation	Yes/no	
5. Ocean acidification regulation	Yes/no	
6. Freshwater quantity, location and timing regulation	Yes/no	
7. Freshwater and coastal water quality regulation	Yes/no	
8. Soils/sediments formation, protection and decontamination	Yes/no	
9. Hazards and extreme events regulation	Yes/no	
10. Pest control	Yes/no	

11. Energy	Yes/no	
12. Food and feed	Yes/no	
13. Materials and assistance	Yes/no	
14. Medicinal, biochemical and genetic resources	Yes/no	
15. Learning and inspiration	Yes/no	
16. Physical and psychological experiences	Yes/no	
17. Supporting identities	Yes/no	
18. Maintenance of options	Yes/no	

What are the major direct and indirect drivers of the loss and/or degradation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the SEPLS? Please select the applicable driver category* and describe them in short.

*Please see here for explanations and examples of direct and indirect drivers

Value category	Found?	Description
1. (Direct) Land-use change	Yes/no	
2. (Direct) Climate change	Yes/no	
3. (Direct) Pollution	Yes/no	
4. (Direct) Natural resource use and exploitation	Yes/no	
5. (Direct) Invasive species	Yes/no	
6. (Indirect) Demographic: e.g. population growth	Yes/no	
7. (Indirect) Economic: e.g. economic growth, trade and tourism	Yes/no	
8. (Indirect) Socio-cultural: e.g. lifestyle and cultural changes	Yes/no	
9. (Indirect) Science & technology: e.g. ICT, renewable energy, biotech	Yes/no	
10. (Indirect) Policies, governance systems and institutions	Yes/no	
11. Other	Yes/no	

Has your organization done digital mapping of your SEPLS, e.g. by using GPS and GIS?

(1) Yes, and have digital geographical dataset
(2) No, but planning trying it out soon
(3) No clear plan, but interested in it
(4) Not interested
(5) Other

If you answered (1) to question 23, please indicate the form of the data you have and describe them in short.

Data category	Description
1. GIS data (vector/raster data)	
2. GPS coordinates	
3. Other	

If you answered (1) to question 23, please tell us whether you are willing to share the digital geographical dataset with the SDM Secretariat.

(1) Yes
No

Section F. Create and share your SEPLS polygon

With Google My Maps on your PC, you can easily create a polygon that bounds your SEPLS and quickly share it with us. Queries in this sections are optional, but your answers will help us effectively demonstrate your tangible contributions to Aichi Biodiversity Targets. You may also be able to enjoy learning a new tool to create and share your SEPLS data. Please see a brief guidance on Google My Maps in Annex 3.

Have your created and shared with us your SEPLS polygon*?

* When you create your SEPLS polygon, please make the polygon consistent with the boundary of your SEPLS you indicated in question 19.

(1) Yes
(2) No

If you answered "Yes" to question 24, please briefly describe how you determined the boundary of your SEPLS here.

Submit!

Thank you very much for your time and cooperation!

IGES
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
UNU-IAS
Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability

環境省
Ministry of the Environment