




The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

Information Booklet and 2018 Annual Report



**SATOYAMA
INITIATIVE**



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Information Booklet and 2018 Annual Report

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Innovative Pathways towards Harmony with Nature

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

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

potential in this respect. Proven successful models must be developed and accumulated in different landscapes around the world and built upon by the global community to further develop policies and strategies.

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

Professor Kazuhiko Takeuchi

Senior Visiting Professor, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)



Changing Lives and Contributing to Sustainable Development

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

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

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

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

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

Professor Alfred Oteng-Yeboah

Chair, IPSI Steering Committee

National Chairman, Ghana National Biodiversity Committee

About IPSI

The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) is a partnership of organizations created to further the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative, a global effort with the vision to “realize societies in harmony with nature” through promotion and conservation of “socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes” (SEPLS). More information on these concepts is provided in the following pages.

IPSI's primary function is to facilitate networking and collaboration among its members. The partnership is made up of a diverse membership including national and sub-national governmental organizations, non-governmental and civil society organizations, indigenous and local-community organizations, academic, educational and research institutions, private sector organizations, United Nations and other inter-governmental organizations, and others. IPSI provides a platform for sharing knowledge and making synergies among these diverse members and with other organizations and networks.

IPSI members are involved in a wide range of activities, from local on-the-ground projects to global-scale policymaking processes. IPSI facilitates these activities by holding various meetings and events, fostering collaborative activities between members, and collecting and disseminating case studies of practices and approaches used for the revitalization and sustainable management of production landscapes and seascapes.

The partnership is open to all organizations working to further the goals of the Satoyama Initiative. To enhance IPSI's knowledge facilitation function, members are required to submit a case study about their work, and are encouraged to take an active role in meetings and networking opportunities. For more information on membership procedures, see page 25, or visit the IPSI website at www.satoyama-initiative.org.



Photo: William Dunbar

Member Benefits

By bringing together expertise from across sectors and around the world, IPSI provides a platform for networking, creating synergies and sharing knowledge.

IPSI members are invited and encouraged to take active part in a variety of meetings and events, from global conferences and regional workshops to many smaller seminars, workshops, side events at major international conferences and others. IPSI events provide an excellent opportunity for members to discuss any number of topics with others working on similar issues, to share their knowledge and learn from others, and to make valuable connections.

To foster synergies between members, IPSI maintains a mechanism for creating collaborative activities among member organizations. These collaborative activities help to strengthen and complement members' individual activities, as well as to give the activities more attention and the status that comes with recognition from the global partnership.

One of the core components of IPSI is its collection and publication of case studies relevant to SEPLS. Member organizations share case studies based on their own experiences with a wide range of different regions and ecosystems. All case studies are made freely available on the IPSI website, and constitute a continually growing body of knowledge useful to policymakers, practitioners, researchers and interested members of the general public. IPSI case studies also help to bring more attention to members' activities, resulting in more potential opportunities for publication and funding.

While greater visibility, status and funding opportunities for members' activities are all important benefits, however, it is probably IPSI's diverse membership that provides the greatest benefit to its members. The number of active and influential organizations that are brought together under the partnership is constantly growing, making membership very attractive for any organizations working in fields related to SEPLS.

Please see the Annex to this booklet for a recent list of IPSI member organizations.



Photo: IPSI Secretariat

Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

Current global trends have highlighted the unsustainable use of natural resources around the world. In response, increasing attention is now being paid to knowledge in traditional and other sustainable land-use systems that have evolved from local communities' efforts to adapt to their surrounding environments. Harmonious interactions shaped in such areas have created complex mosaics of different land use types, and contributed to both human well-being and biodiversity.

The term "socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes" (SEPLS) refers to these kinds of landscapes and coastal seascapes, helping to highlight the interlinked social and ecological components that can contribute to harmonious human-nature relationships in landscapes and coastal seascapes where production activities are carried out in a sustainable manner. This term originated in discussions during a large-scale project based on the framework of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment called the "Japan *Satoyama-Satoumi* Assessment" (JSSA), which was conducted in Japan from 2006 to 2010—around the same time that the idea of the Satoyama Initiative has developed—to analyze

the conditions and trends of ecosystems in the country's production landscapes and seascapes over a number of decades.

Thanks to the knowledge gained from research including the JSSA, it is now clear that mutual benefits for humans and nature can be found in landscapes and seascapes all over the world where a diverse mosaic of natural-resource uses and habitats have developed through interaction with the natural environment. Sustainable management practices vary widely from the tropics to arctic regions, and are closely linked to local and traditional knowledge systems.

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

The Satoyama Initiative

A Vision of Harmony

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

Efforts under the Satoyama Initiative are concerned with the promotion and conservation of “socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes” (SEPLS) around the world, entailing a range of activities including expanding the body of knowledge about how the relationships between humans and nature should function in a wide variety of production landscapes and seascapes from both social and scientific points of view.

A Global Perspective

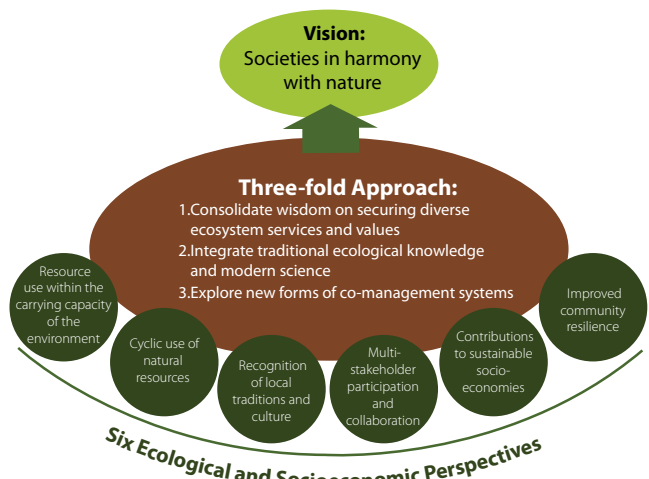
From its inception, the Satoyama Initiative has taken a global perspective and sought to consolidate expertise from around the world regarding the sustainable use of resources in SEPLS. The initiative's concept has been developed throughout a series of meetings and consultations with participants from all over the world.

One important early milestone came in January 2010, when the Global Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative was held at the Headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris. The Global Workshop built on two preparatory workshops held in Asia, the first in Tokyo, Japan in July 2009, and the second in Penang, Malaysia in October

2009. The objectives of the Global Workshop were to discuss the Satoyama Initiative's concept and define the elements of activities to be included in the initiative.

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

Conceptual Framework of the Satoyama Initiative



What is “satoyama”?

Satoyama

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

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

that were shaped and sustained by appropriate human management.

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

While the Satoyama Initiative is a global-scale effort to realize societies in harmony with nature, its roots are in work related to Japan's *satoyama* landscapes, which are just one example of “socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes” (SEPLS) in the world, and it takes its name from these to indicate that a similar kind of harmonious human-nature relationship can exist in many places around the world.



Photo: Fukui Prefecture

IPSI from Launch to Today

A Partnership Begins

The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) was established on 19 October 2010, during the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10) held in Nagoya, Aichi, Japan. A total of 51 organizations entered into partnership as founding members of IPSI, and the COP took note of IPSI in its Decision X/32, inviting parties to the CBD and other relevant organizations to participate in the partnership. This recognition has been reinforced by various decisions adopted at CBD COP meetings since then.

A Spirit of Inclusivity

As an international platform open to all organizations dealing with “socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes” (SEPLS), IPSI seeks to foster synergies in its members’ activities.

An inclusive spirit has guided the partnership, in recognition of the multi-sectoral and international dimensions of sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources. Since its launch in 2010, the number of organizations within the diverse IPSI membership has grown rapidly, from 51 founding members to more than four times that number.

Types of IPSI Member Organizations:

- National governmental organizations
- Other government affiliated organizations
- Local governmental organizations
- Non-governmental or civil society organizations
- Indigenous/local community organizations
- Academic, educational or research institutions
- Industry or private sector organizations
- Other organizations
- United Nations or other intergovernmental organizations



Photo: IPSI Secretariat

Meetings and Events

The IPSI Global Conference

The Global Conference of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) is the major regularly-held event under the partnership's processes for important decision-making and public awareness-raising. It has been held every one or two years, and consists of a meeting of the IPSI General Assembly and a Public Forum as prescribed by the IPSI Operational Guidelines.

The first IPSI Global Conference was held in Japan in March 2011, a few months after the partnership had been officially launched at CBD COP 10. Global Conferences have been held on a regular basis since then in various countries around the world, including Kenya, India, the Republic of Korea and Cambodia. Global Conferences are typically held in collaboration with a hosting IPSI member organization in the country where it is held, and are often back-to-back with important international conferences such as CBD COP meetings.

General Assembly

The General Assembly is IPSI's main decision-making body, and consists of representatives of any and all IPSI member organizations. Decisions regarding IPSI's functioning and strategic direction are made in an inclusive and cooperative manner based on consensus, and General Assembly meetings give members a chance to have a voice in decision-making processes. Actions carried out

to date have included the appointment of the IPSI Secretariat and Steering Committee, adoption and revision of important strategic documents such as the IPSI Charter, Operational Guidelines and Strategy, and planning for future events.

Public Forum

A Public Forum is held at each IPSI Global Conference with the aim of disseminating information about the partnership and its activities and to publicize IPSI to potential members and any other interested parties. While IPSI General Assembly meetings are only open to representatives of IPSI member organizations, the Public Forum has been conceived as a participatory and inclusive mechanism and is open to anyone wishing to attend.

The Public Forum serves two main purposes: (1) to strengthen collaboration and synergies among members as well as between the Satoyama Initiative and other relevant initiatives and programmes; (2) to enhance understanding and raise awareness of the importance of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS). Common elements of an IPSI Public Forum include presentations by member organizations to introduce their activities in line with IPSI's goals, keynote speeches by distinguished experts in the field, and working-group discussions with IPSI member representatives and others.



Meetings and Events

Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshops



Photo: MINAM

Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshops have been held for different regions of the world annually since 2013. The purpose of a Regional Workshop is to explore issues related to socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) in terms of their particular characteristics in a region, how they function at a regional level, and how they relate to issues faced in the rest of the world. Although IPSI is a global partnership, members have found that a regional discussion sometimes helps to highlight particularities and commonalities in the region.

The first Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop was held in Kathmandu, Nepal in May 2013, focusing on the Asia region. Participants were



Photo: IPSI Secretariat

very positive about this focus at a regional scale, and plans were developed to hold continuing workshops for other regions, including Europe, Africa and Latin America, plus a second workshop in Asia in 2017.

Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshops have been typically held in collaboration with an IPSI member organization serving as host and co-organizer. Each workshop has had a theme meant to highlight important issues in the particular region. Elements include keynote speeches from invited experts, presentations by IPSI members in the region, working-group discussions of SEPLS-related issues and others.



Photo: Yohsuke Amano



Photo: IPSI Secretariat

Meetings and Events

Other Meetings and Events



Photo: IPSI Secretariat



Photo: IPSI Secretariat

IPSI and its members hold and take part in a wide variety of meetings and events on a regular basis, including various workshops, informational meetings, seminars and academic meetings.

The partnership itself organizes side events and parallel sessions at many major international

policy-related events, including CBD COP and other CBD meetings, IUCN Congresses and others. These provide chances for members to present their activities to a wider audience both within and beyond the IPSI partnership and maximize networking and dissemination opportunities.



Photo: IPSI Secretariat

Selected Decisions from CBD COP

CBD COP 10 Decision X/32:

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

CBD COP 11 Decision XI/25:

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

CBD COP 12 Decision XII/18:

The Conference of the Parties [...] notes that the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, consistent with decisions X/32 and XI/25, is working towards the sustainable use of biodiversity and its integration into the management of land, forests, and water resources

CBD COP 13 Decision XIII/3:

The Conference of the Parties [...] requests the Executive Secretary [...] to prepare and disseminate to Parties [...] further guidance on the concept of “sustainability” in food and agriculture with regard to biodiversity, and to promote and strengthen support for relevant information-sharing and technology transfer among Parties, in particular for developing countries, building on existing initiatives, where feasible, such as the Satoyama Initiative

CBD COP 14 Decision XIV/30:

The Conference of the Parties [...] requests the Executive Secretary to invite and mobilize the executive bodies of initiatives that have been established under the framework of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, such as the Satoyama Initiative, to continue building synergy in their implementation and contribute to the discussion on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.



Photo: A Rocha Ghana

IPSI Collaborative Activities

One important mechanism for strengthening collaboration and synergies among member organizations under IPSI has been its mechanism for the formation and endorsement of Collaborative Activities. These activities involve the participation of two or more member organizations and are subject to endorsement by the IPSI Steering Committee. While this is a voluntary mechanism without binding limits or

mandates, many member organizations have made use of it to enter into cooperation with other organizations towards common goals.

IPSI Collaborative Activities cover a wide variety of topics and on-the-ground efforts. The following pages provide a few examples. For a full list of IPSI Collaborative Activities, please see the IPSI website.

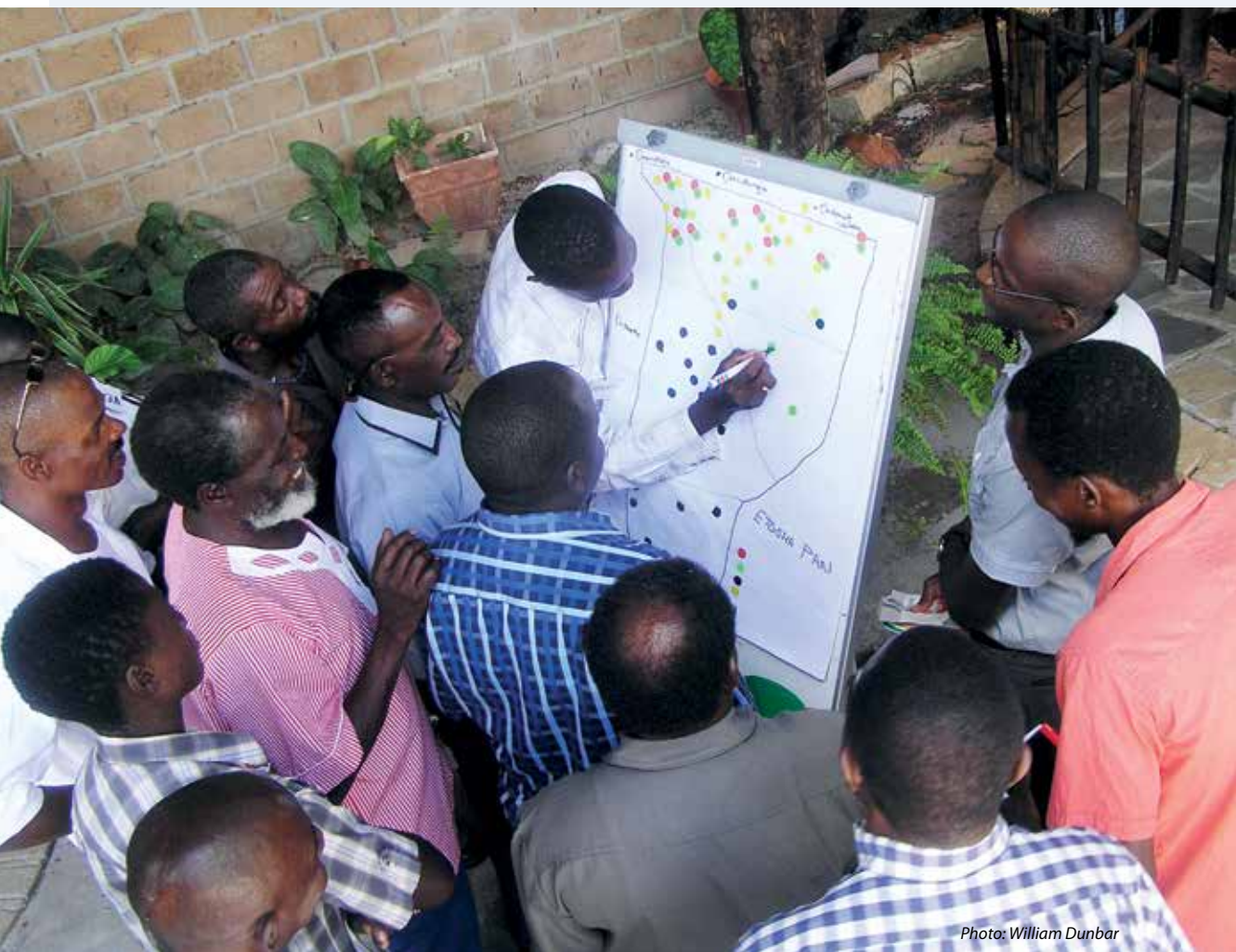


Photo: William Dunbar

Example IPSI Collaborative Activity: The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)

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

The purpose of the SDM is to facilitate activities in line with the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action by providing seed funding to promising projects that can demonstrate good practices. These activities are expected to improve the retention and enhancement of biodiversity in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) and contribute to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. SDM funding recipients are encouraged to further develop their respective projects to attract additional resources, while also facilitating collaboration among members. Outstanding activities supported under the SDM shall be shared among various stakeholders through IPSI.

Under the SDM, a grant is provided to selected projects to support development, implementation, monitoring and information dissemination on the sustainable use of SEPLS. The funds may be used to support a wide range of activities in line with the IPSI Strategy. The grant particularly focuses on fostering model practices which are both replicable and appealing to IPSI member organizations. Each year, up to six projects are selected and provided with support of up to around US\$10,000 for their implementation. The SDM project types are:

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



Photo: N. Gernet

Example IPSI Collaborative Activity: The “GEF-Satoyama Project”

In 2015, a major project was launched and endorsed as an IPSI Collaborative Activity with the full title of “Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes”, commonly known as the “GEF-Satoyama Project” due to its funding base from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and its grounding in the Satoyama Initiative.

The project has three large components:

Component 1, “On-the-ground demonstration”: Investment in demonstration projects in Indo-Burma, Tropical Andes and Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands Biodiversity Hotspots to enhance livelihood, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Component 2, “Knowledge generation”: Improving knowledge generation to increase understanding, raise awareness and promote mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes.

Component 3, “Capacity-building workshops and trainings”: Improving inter-sectoral collaboration and capacities for maintaining, restoring and revitalizing social and ecological values in priority SEPLS through workshops and training sessions.

The GEF-Satoyama Project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), implemented by Conservation International’s CI-GEF Project Agency and executed by Conservation International Japan in cooperation with the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES).



Example IPSI Collaborative Activity: Developing a toolkit for “Indicators of resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes”

A set of 20 “indicators of resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)” were first developed as part of an IPSI collaborative activity between Bioversity International and the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) in 2011, with the main goal of contributing to the conservation of sustainable SEPLS for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being. A follow-up collaborative activity with these two organizations plus UNDP and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) in 2014 then updated the indicators based on field testing and produced a “Toolkit” publication to guide their use in the field.

The indicators are designed to help communities assess and build strategies for resilience by

assessing the status of their SEPLS in five broad areas:

1. Landscape/seascape diversity and ecosystem protection
2. Biodiversity (including agricultural biodiversity)
3. Knowledge and innovation
4. Governance and social equity
5. Livelihoods and well-being

The indicators do not provide fixed measurements, but rather are used as a tool for communities to understand, discuss and develop strategies for resilience, while the Toolkit provides concrete instructions on how to use them. Communities in more than 30 countries worldwide have held resilience assessments and many of them developed strategies using the indicators to date.



Photo: (c) COMDEKS Bhutan



Photo: (c) Bioversity International



Photo: William Dunbar



Photo: (c) IGES / Ikuko Matsumoto

Example IPSI Collaborative Activity: Promoting and Enhancing the Karen Indigenous Sustainable Socio-ecological Production System in Northern Thailand



This collaborative activity was carried out by Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Cultural in Thailand Association (IMPECT), Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples Foundation (IKAP), Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), Conservation International, and Pgakenyaw Association for Sustainable Development (PASD), as a subgrant project under the “GEF-Satoyama Project” (see page 16).

The activity consisted of six components: Strengthen community organizations and leaders, and enhance networking, including of women and youth groups; Community-based land use mapping and sustainable management planning (including zoning for agriculture, forests and other ecosystems management and community planning addressing endangered species); Revitalization and transmission of traditional knowledge and customary use practices (to younger generations) for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; Communities economic self-reliance through biodiversity-friendly (organic) agriculture building on traditional rotational farming system and integrating innovative agro-forestry activities to increase productivity and livelihoods (such as natural bee raising for honey products and NTFPs); Public awareness (for media and society) on Karen natural resource management systems and innovations for sustainable development; and Engage in policy and legal reform at local, national and global level to support and promote community-based sustainable socio-ecological production systems.

This activity provided a wealth of knowledge and outcomes in the form of increased opportunities for knowledge-sharing among the communities, GIS mapping, increased crop varieties, new understanding of rotational farming, and contributions to local, national, and international policy processes.

IPSI Case Studies

As one of its core functions, IPSI serves as a knowledge-sharing platform through the collection and sharing of information and experiences on SEPLS, and provides a place for discussion among members and beyond. More than 170 case studies have been collected and analyzed, and are shared on the website and in the form of various publications, providing a wide range of knowledge covering diverse issues that SEPLS entail.

IPSI case studies, including examples of successful implementation of SEPLS, knowledge and other relevant information, help to enhance understanding and raise awareness of the effectiveness of SEPLS-related actions. The process of collection and dissemination also ensures that the IPSI members benefit from the strengths and experiences of other member organizations as well

as the opportunity for wider dissemination of their work and achievements.

In order to capitalize on the wealth of information contained in the IPSI case studies, UNU-IAS in cooperation with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) initiated the production of a publication series titled the "Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review". Each volume of this series compiles case studies with useful knowledge and lessons related to a specific theme related to SEPLS, including a synthesis chapter produced to clarify its relevance to policy and academic discussion and to help make lessons learned practical in the field.

Please see the IPSI website for full write-ups of all of the growing number of IPSI case studies.



Example IPSI Case Study: COMDEKS Project: Central Selenge, Mongolia



The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Programme was launched in 2011 to support local community activities that maintain and rebuild target production landscapes and seascapes, and to collect and disseminate knowledge and experiences. The programme provides small-scale finance to sound biodiversity and ecosystem management as well as to develop or strengthen sustainable livelihood activities. The target landscape selected as the focus for COMDEKS projects in Mongolia is the Central Selenge area in central Mongolia. The principal environmental and social vulnerabilities in the target area center around environmental and ecosystem degradation, which are further exacerbated by climate change.

The COMDEKS Landscape Strategy for Mongolia identifies desired outcomes along with impact indicators for 20 projects to improve ecosystem resilience and production systems through the development of sound biodiversity management and sustainable livelihood activities. Key focus areas are projects that promote the diversification of agricultural landscapes and agroforestry systems, as well as forest and ecosystem restoration activities to enhance landscape resilience and connectivity. The COMDEKS landscape approach has brought communities together to act collaboratively at the landscape level, calling for collective action and joint activities to achieve common goals and integrated objectives. It has had the effect of mobilizing communities at a larger scale, along with removing financial and technical barriers. It has also supported increased transparency and accountability of community activities.

Example IPSI Case Study: The contribution of chestnut orchard recovery projects for effective area-based conservation: Two cases in Asturias (North-West Spain)

The Higher Polytechnic School of the University of Santiago de Compostela in Spain produced this case study in collaboration with the GIS-Forest Research Group, Universidad de Oviedo and Department of Geography, Swansea University. The project was promoted by the regional administration (Principado de Asturias), and its aim was to preserve *in situ* endangered native cultivars selected by local growers, and to protect the associated landscape, ethnographic and cultural values. In many cases, the chestnut orchards show a noticeable abandonment process, so the conservation efforts involved actions directed to recover the functionality of the systems. To do so, traditional knowledge was combined with modern techniques for operations like reclamation of trees (selection, pruning, grafting, shaping), conservation and maintenance of the orchard (shrub clearing, removal of ill trees), and the reconstruction of traditional stone structures (*corros*) used for chestnut storage. In addition, efforts were made in the dissemination of knowledge regarding the project among the communities.

Chestnut orchards are interesting examples of SEPLS, as they are normally forests cultivated and managed by local owners, who benefit from a range of goods and services, including chestnut fruits, wood, and agro-forestry grazing areas. Their strategic position in the landscape often allows for local climate regulation, erosion protection and water purification. Their structural and functional characteristics host high levels of biodiversity, and are important for the conservation of endangered species like the brown bear.



Example IPSI Case Study: Coastal communities and livelihoods in a changing world: A comparison of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Matsushima Bay, Japan and the Salish Sea, Canada / USA



Photo: Chris Cooling



Photo: Akane Minohara



Photo: Akane Minohara

The Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences at The University of Tokyo and the Stockholm Resilience Centre produced this case study. Many small-scale communities involved in fisheries and aquaculture are well-described by the concept of SEPLS, where rich cultural traditions are inextricably linked with production activities and the management of surrounding ecosystems. Livelihoods in the sector are in a state of rapid change, as illustrated by a study of coastal communities in the Matsushima Bay of Japan and the Salish Sea in Western Canada and the USA. In both regions, communities involved in this sector are rapidly shrinking and aging, and new entrants face similar barriers to getting started. Ecological and economic uncertainty, and the opportunities available in urban centers have caused many to leave the sector. Still others have sought to minimize risk through diversifying into other fisheries or other sectors, such as tourism. Depending on the priorities of local governments, communities and industry actors, a number of practical steps seem to be available to encourage new entrants into the sector, including through support mechanisms to lower initial entry costs. According to several respondents, however, people will follow their own impulses, and efforts to bind them or entice them into unpredictable livelihoods will falter. A cultural sense of obligation to continue the family business, or to maintain long-standing community traditions that are a source of local pride have also proven effective in some cases at sustaining communities.

Example IPSI Case Study: Conserving Biodiversity and Livelihood Enhancement: the case of Saviefe Communities on the Weto Landscape in Ghana

The NGO Greenglobe Ghana produced this case study in the Weto Landscape, a recognized biodiversity hotspot that has been suffering from loss of its natural resources as a result of overuse. Forests have disappeared, animal species in the mountain range are becoming endangered or scarce, land is becoming degraded, and there has been little concerted resource management action through livelihood activities and little action concerning resource use. As part of ongoing resilience-oriented activities in the Weto Landscape under the COMDEKS Programme (an IPSI Collaborative Activity), Greenglobe Ghana proposed and implemented initiatives that included support for livelihoods integrating biodiversity, indigenous knowledge, and cultural diversity in the landscape communities of Saviefe Gbogame, Agorkpo, and Deme under the theme “Livelihood Promotion and Institutional Building for Natural Resource Management”.

Based on knowledge about the area, traditional knowledge and practices in adherence to customary norms, taboos, and totems were integrated into the landscape management plan to strengthen the management of local institutions. Introduction of activities to diversify incomes without compromising the resilience of the ecosystem were promoted, including livestock rearing, beekeeping, mushroom production, rice and vegetable field development, and cocoa and fruit tree cultivation. Capacity-building for traditional leaders, volunteer fire squads, community forest management committees, and volunteers to participate in resilience-building activities were also carried out. As a result, forest restoration activities such as natural regeneration and afforestation were enhanced.



Strategic Development and Operations

IPSI has developed several key strategic documents as listed below, to provide guidance for the effective operation and implementation of the partnership toward its goals. For the full text of these documents, please see the IPSI website, or the separately-published “IPSI Handbook”.

IPSI Charter and Operational Guidelines

The IPSI Charter and Operational Guidelines are the key documents that outline the vision, mission, structure and operations of the partnership. The Charter embodies the basic principles behind the partnership, including its purposes and a general outline of its governance, and the Operational

Guidelines contain more detailed rules for the normal operations of the partnership, including membership procedures, details of its governance and guidance for activities carried out under the partnership.

IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action 2013-2020

The IPSI Strategy was developed in 2012 “to establish a platform that can enhance complementarity and synergy among the activities of IPSI members, on the one hand, and activities of IPSI members and of other partners, on the other hand, at the local, national and international levels”. It establishes general strategic direction for the partnership by laying out its vision and mission, as well as strategic objectives meant to guide IPSI activities.

The IPSI Plan of Action 2013-2020 was produced to provide more specific guidance for working toward the strategic objectives established in the IPSI Strategy, including priority actions for each objective and planned measures for the future.

Membership Procedures

Applications for membership in IPSI need to be approved at a meeting of the IPSI Steering Committee, held once every several months. If your organization is interested in becoming a partner, please contact the IPSI Secretariat for application forms and information. Some general guidelines are as follows:

- IPSI is open to all organizations committed to promote and support socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being.
- Applications should be in English and duly signed by the head of organization.
- Organizations, excluding governmental bodies and United Nations agencies, are requested to attach a document that describes the foundation of the organization, such as the organization's charter or by-laws, when submitting the application form.

- Members of IPSI are expected to submit at least one case study report on one or more socio-ecological production landscape(s) or seascape(s) within 6 months of the successful acceptance of their application to IPSI.

Further information and documentation, including IPSI's Charter and Operational Guidelines, Case Study Guidelines, Strategy and Plan of Action, can be found on the IPSI website.

Please contact the IPSI Secretariat (isi@unu.edu) with any inquiries about IPSI membership and application procedures.

Photo: IPSI Secretariat



Message from the Director of the IPSI Secretariat

In July 2018, I joined the IPSI Secretariat as Director. Since then, a lot of wonderful people have inspired me with their passion for production landscapes and seascapes. A number of IPSI activities have enlightened me on biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use. Let me highlight some main IPSI achievements since I took part in the partnership.

From 29 September to 2 October 2018, the Seventh IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-7) was held in Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. After intensive discussion, IPSI-7 endorsed the “Ishikawa Statement 2018”, which expresses participants’ commitment to promoting the importance of SEPLS in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

In November 2018, the Fourteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 14) was held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt. With its partners, the IPSI Secretariat took part in the meeting, organized side events, and contributed to others’ events. In its Decision on “Protected Areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures”, the COP recognized the related to SEPLS under the Satoyama Initiative. This deserves special mention because the official Decision clearly featured our initiative. We must continue to work to live up international community’s expectations.

Using the opportunity of COP 14, we published the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review Vol. 4, with the theme “Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes and its Contribution to Effective Area-based Conservation”. Because of its timely topic and informative case studies, the Review drew attention from COP 14 participants and others.

In December 2018, IPSI submitted its views on the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. We stressed that landscape and seascape approaches should be clearly emphasized in the post-2020 framework because they are recognized as effective for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and therefore for “living in harmony with nature”. Looking towards COP 15 in 2020, we are committed to contributing to this process, focusing on the importance of landscape and seascape approaches.

IPSI achievements in 2018 were not limited to the above. There was great progress as well in the GEF-Satoyama Project, the COMDEKS Programme, the Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM), research projects on NBSAPs, and others. I would like to express my appreciation to IPSI members and friends for their energetic efforts.

Towards the agreement of the post-2020 framework, the international biodiversity community is entering into a critical phase. So is IPSI. In this phase, the strong partnership formed under IPSI is a priceless asset. The IPSI membership includes a variety of partners, namely national and local governments, NGOs and civil society organizations, indigenous or local community organizations, academic institutions, the private sector, and international organizations around the world. Moreover, the partnership is growing in size. I believe this unique partnership will blossom as a bridge towards the world “living in harmony with nature” up to and beyond 2020.

Dr. Hiroaki Takiguchi

Director, Secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

Annex:

List of IPSI Members as of March 2019

Organization	Location of head office
National governmental organizations	(Number of organizations 21)
Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute	Ethiopia
Executive Secretariat of National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development	Niger
Ghana National Biodiversity Committee	Ghana
Ministry of Agriculture Food and Forestry Policies	Italy
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment, Directorate General for Environment	Timor-Leste
Ministry of Environment	Cambodia
Ministry of Environment	Gabon
Ministry of the Environment	Japan
Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests	Madagascar
Ministry of Environment	Peru
Ministry of Environment	Republic of Korea
Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources	Togo
Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature	Cameroon
Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia	Mongolia
Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	Chad
Ministry of Forestry and Environment	Gambia
Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation	Nepal
Ministry of Natural and Resources and Environment	Thailand
Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining	Malawi
National Forest and Wildlife Service	Peru
National System of Conservation Areas	Costa Rica
Other government affiliated organizations	(Number of organizations 8)
Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan	Chinese Taipei
Huascaran National Park, National Service of Protected Natural Areas (SERNANP), Peru	Peru
Institute for Fundamental Researches on Tropical Agriculture (INIFAT), Cuba	Cuba
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Japan
Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research team (KENWEB)	Kenya
National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens of Malawi	Malawi
Natural Resources Office (NRO), Sabah	Malaysia
Soil and Water Conservation Bureau (SWCB), Executive Yuan	Chinese Taipei

Local governmental organizations	(Number of organizations 16)
Aichi Prefectural Government	Japan
Committee of Intermunicipal Associations of the State of Jalisco (CAIEJ)	Mexico
Development & Promotion Center of Liaohe River Reserve, Liao Ning Province	China
Echizen City	Japan
Fukui Prefectural Government	Japan
Hawaii State Department of Agriculture	USA
Hualien District Agricultural Research and Extension Station of the Council of Agriculture	Chinese Taipei
Hyogo Prefectural Government	Japan
Ishikawa Prefectural Government	Japan
Kumamoto Prefectural Government	Japan
Liao Ning Province Authority of Liaohe River	China
Nagoya City	Japan
Nobeoka City	Japan
Sado City	Japan
Toyooka City	Japan
Wakasa Town	Japan
Non-governmental or civil society organizations	(Number of organizations 102)
Accelerated Rural Development Organisation (ARDO)	Ghana
Amis de l'Afrique Francophone- Bénin (AMAF)	Benin
Asociación de campesinos vecinos del Parque Natural Nacional Serranía de los Yariques (ASOCAPAYARI)	Colombia
Asociacion para la Investigacion y el Desarrollo Integral (AIDER)	Peru
Asociasion Pro Desarrollo Agroindustrial de Camana (APAIC)	Peru
Association of Forest and Hunting Workers of Serbia; Forest and Hunting	Serbia
Association for the Sustainable Development of Rural San Jose (ADESSARU)	Costa Rica
Associazione Grani Antichi (Ancient Grains Association) Montespertoli	Italy
Applied Environmental Research Foundation (AERF)	India
A Rocha Ghana	Ghana
Bioversity International	Italy
BirdLife International	UK
Borneo Conservation Trust Japan	Japan
Bureau for Regional Outreach Campaigns (BROC)	Russia
Center for Green Economy Development – Nepal (CGED – Nepal)	Nepal
CEPA Japan	Japan
Civil Society Organizations' Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Environment in East Africa (CISONET)	Uganda
Chinese Society for Environmental Education (CSEE)	Chinese Taipei
Community Based Environmental Conservation (COBEC)	Kenya

Community Entrepreneur Development Institute (CENDI)	Viet Nam
Conservation Alliance International	Ghana
Conservation International	USA
Conservation Solutions Afrika	Kenya
Corporación Ambiental y Forestal del Pacífico (CORFOPAL)	Colombia
Dahari	Comoros
Earthwatch Institute, Japan	Japan
EcoAgriculture Partners	USA
Environmental Education Centre Zapovedniks	Russia
Environmental Ethics Foundation of Taiwan (EEFT)	Chinese Taipei
Environmental Protection Information Centre (EPIC)	Uganda
Environment and Development Association JASIL	Mongolia
Fondazione Romualdo del Bianco - Life Beyond Tourism	Italy
Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)	UK
Fostering Education & Environment for Development, Inc. (FEED)	Philippines
Foundation for Research and Social Development (FIDES)	Ecuador
Friends of the Earth Japan (FoE Japan)	Japan
Fuli Farmers Association	Chinese Taipei
Fundación Semillas de Vida, A.C.	Mexico
German Association for Landcare (DVL)	Germany
Grains of Hope Mobilisation (GOHMO)	Malawi
Green Initiative NGO	Mongolia
Green Islands Foundation	Seychelles
Green Senegal	Senegal
Greenglobe Ghana	Ghana
Groupe d'Intervention pour l'Encadrement et la Réhabilitation Intégrale (GIERI) / Landcare Network DRC	DR Congo
HATOF Foundation	Ghana
Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) Davao Network	Philippines
Hokusetsu Satoyama Museum Steering Council	Japan
Initiative for Community Health (INCH)	Malawi
Institute for Societal Advancement	India
"Institute for Sustainable Development Strategy" Public Foundation	Kyrgyzstan
Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON)	Japan
Institute Acao Verde	Brazil
International Agency for the Protection of Biocultural Landscapes and for a New Rurality (AGER)	Italy
International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)	Hungary
International Lake Environment Committee Foundation (ILEC)	Japan
Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development	Guyana

ANNEX

List of IPSI Members as of March 2019

Japan Environmental Education Forum (JEEF)	Japan
Japan Habitat Association	Japan
Landcare International	Kenya
Live & Learn Environmental Education (LLEE)	Cambodia
Marine Ecosystems Protected Areas (MEPA) Trust	Antigua and Barbuda
MELCA - Ethiopia	Ethiopia
M S Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), Community Agrobiodiversity Centre	India
Micronesia Conservation Trust	Federated States of Micronesia
National Association for the Conservation of Nature (ANCON)	Panama
Nature and Livelihoods	Uganda
Nature Tropicale	Benin
Network for Coexistence with Nature	Japan
NGO Circle for Conservation of Natural Resources (ONG CeSaReN)	Benin
Nomi Satoyama Conservation Society	Japan
NPO Cultivate a Cloud	Japan
NPO Tambo (Rice Paddies Network Japan)	Japan
Ny Tanintsika	Madagascar
Organization for Community Development (OCD)	Pakistan
Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center	Japan
Peruvian Association of Bamboo (PERUBAMBU)	Peru
Pgakenyaw Association for Sustainable Development (PASD)	Thailand
Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research	Italy
Pogany-Havas Association	Romania
Royal Society for Protection of Nature	Bhutan
"Satoyama Initiative" NGO of Mongolia	Mongolia
Save Aseed For The Future (SAFE)	Uganda
Seeking To Equip People (STEP) Guinea	Guinea
Shumei International	Japan
Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI)	Viet Nam
Society for Environment Conservation and Agriculture Research and Development (SECARD)	Nepal
Society for Wildlife and Nature (SWAN) International	Chinese Taipei
South Asian Forum for Environment (SAFE)	India
Taiwan Ecological Engineering Development Foundation	Chinese Taipei
The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)	India
The Nature Conservancy	Australia
Tropical Institute of Ecological Sciences	India
Tropical Science Center	Costa Rica

Tse-Xin Organic Agriculture Foundation	Chinese Taipei
Urato's "Children of the Sea" Revitalizing Project	Japan
Vivamos Mejor, Guatemala	Guatemala
Wildlife Conservation Society Madagascar	Madagascar
Wildlife Watch Group	Nepal
World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)	Kenya
World Wildlife Fund (WWF) US	USA
WWF West Africa Programme Office (WWF WAMPO)	Senegal
Indigenous or local community organizations	(Number of organizations 11)
Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (ANDES)	Peru
Civil Society Organization Action Ghana	Ghana
Culture Identity and Resources Use Management (CIRUM)	Viet Nam
Fundacion para la Promocion del Conocimiento Indigena	Panama
Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples Foundation (IKAP)	Thailand
Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty (TIP)	Italy
Indigenous Peoples' Biocultural Climate Change Assessment (IPCCA)	Peru
Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA)	Philippines
Inter Mountain People's Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT)	Thailand
Kanuri Development Association (KDA)	Nigeria
Nepal Indigenous Nationalities Preservation Association (NINPA)	Nepal
Academic, educational or research organizations	(Number of organizations 45)
Agrarian Research Foundation (ARF)	Bangladesh
American Museum of Natural History, Center for Biodiversity and Conservation	USA
An Giang University, Research Center for Rural Development (RCRD)	Viet Nam
Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities, Ecosystem Services Research Group	Germany
Chinese Academy of Science, Centre for Chinese Agricultural Policy	China
Helmholz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ)	Germany
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	Japan
Integrated Organic Farming Systems Research Centre (IORC)	Indonesia
Islands Knowledge Institute (IKI)	Solomon Islands
Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)	Kenya
Kanazawa University	Japan
Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL)	Nepal
Laikipia Wildlife Forum	Kenya
Leuphana University Lueneburg	Germany
Lilongwe University of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Department of Forestry	Malawi
Minzu University of China, College of Life and Environmental Science	China
Mokpo National University, Institution for Marine and Island Cultures (MIC)	Republic of Korea

National Dong-Hwa University	Chinese Taipei
National Pingtung University of Science and Technology	Chinese Taipei
Niigata University, Centre for Toki and Ecological Restoration	Japan
Punjab University, Lahore-Pakistan, Centre for Integrated Mountain Research (CIMR)	Pakistan
Renmin University of China, Centre for Resource and Forestry Policy Study (CFNRPS)	China
Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (ZRC SAZU)	Slovenia
Royal University of Bhutan, College of Natural Resources	Bhutan
Tohoku University, Graduate School of Life Sciences	Japan
Tribhuvan University, Amrit Campus, Institute of Science & Technology	Nepal
Universidade Federal da Fronteira Sul (UFFS)	Brazil
University of Development Studies (UDS), Faculty of Renewable Natural Resources	Ghana
University of Nairobi	Kenya
University of the Philippines Open University (UPOU)	Philippines
University of Cyprus	Cyprus
University of Georgia, Geography Department, Neotropical Montology Collaboratory	USA
University of Hong Kong, Faculty of Social Sciences, Policy for Sustainability Lab	China
University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU)	Austria
University of San Simón – AGRUCO	Bolivia
University of Santiago de Compostela, Higher Polytechnic School (EPS)	Spain
University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Science	Bosnia and Herzegovina
The University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences	Japan
The University of Tokyo, Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S)	Japan
University of Vigo	Spain
Unnayan Onneshan - The Innovators	Bangladesh
Vietnam National University, Hanoi (VNU)	Viet Nam
Yokohama National University	Japan
Yunnan University, National Research Centre for the Studies of the Ethnic Groups of China's South-Western Borderlands (SEGCSWB)	China
Zhejiang A & F University	China
Industry or private sector organizations	(Number of organizations 22)
The Agribusiness Group - The New Zealand Sustainability Dashboard	New Zealand
Aleph Inc.	Japan
Asahi Kasei Corporation	Japan
Brother Sales Ltd.	Japan
Canon Inc.	Japan
Chuetsu Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	Japan

The Commemorative Foundation for the International Garden and Greenery Exposition, Osaka, Japan, 1990	Japan
Dell Japan Inc.	Japan
Frontier Works Inc.	Japan
FRUTA FRUTA Inc.	Japan
Green TV Japan (TREE, Inc.)	Japan
Hewlett-Packard Japan, Ltd.	Japan
IORA Ecological Solutions	India
Kasho Maeno	Japan
LEAF Co., Ltd.	Japan
Lexmark International, Ltd.	Japan
Observer Ecological Consultant	Chinese Taipei
Seiko Epson Corporation	Japan
Sumitomo Forestry Co., Ltd	Japan
Taisei Corporation	Japan
TZR Technology	Malaysia
Yamada Keitei Co., Ltd	Japan
Other	(Number of organizations 1)
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	USA
United Nations or other intergovernmental organization	(Number of organizations 14)
Global Environment Facility Secretariat (GEF SEC)	
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	
International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)	
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)	
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	
United Nations Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (UNCAPSA)	
United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)	
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	
United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)	
The United Nations University (UNU)	

(Total number of organizations 240)

Selection of Events Related to IPSI's Development

2009

International Experts Meeting on the Satoyama Initiative Concept (25 July 2009, Tokyo, Japan)

Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative Concept (1–3 October 2009, Penang, Malaysia)

2010

Global Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative (29–30 January 2010, Paris, France)

CBD SBSTTA 14 and WGRI 3 Side Events "The Satoyama Initiative" (10 and 24 May 2010, Nairobi, Kenya)

International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative Preparatory Meeting (23–24 August 2010, Yamanashi, Japan)

South America Regional Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative and its International Partnership (22 September 2010, Brasilia, Brazil)

Launch of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative at CBD COP 10 (19 October 2010, Nagoya, Japan)

2011

IPSI-1: The First IPSI Global Conference (10–11 March 2011, Nagoya, Japan)

CBD SBSTTA 15 Side Event "Challenges and Hopes in Ecosystem Restoration" (8 November 2011, Montreal, Canada)

2012

IPSI-2: The Second IPSI Global Conference (13–14 March 2012, Nairobi, Kenya)

Rio+20 Side Event "The Satoyama Initiative and the Green Economy" (18 June 2012, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

ISAP 2012 Parallel Session and Expert Workshop "The Satoyama Initiative and Resilience—Pathways to a Sustainable Society" (23–24 July 2012, Yokohama, Japan)

IUCN World Conservation Congress 2012 Workshop "Enhancing Resilience with Nature: Translating the Science and Practice of Ecosystem Restoration into Policy" (10 September 2012, Jeju, Republic of Korea)

IPSI-3: The Third IPSI Global Conference (6–7 October 2012, Hyderabad, India)

CBD COP 11 Side Events "Achievements and Further Development of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative" and "Linking Community and Landscape Resilience" (11 and 12 October 2012, Hyderabad, India)

2013

Workshop on Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS (22–24 April 2013, Yokohama, Japan)

Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop for Asia (14–15 May 2013, Kathmandu, Nepal)

ISAP 2013 Parallel Session "Green Economy and Satoyama Initiative: Building Resilient Societies at Local Level" and Expert Workshop (22–24 July 2013, Yokohama, Japan)

IPSI-4: The Fourth IPSI Global Conference (12–14 September 2013, Fukui, Japan)

CBD SBSTTA 17 Side Event "An Indicators Approach to Understanding Resilience of Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes: a Community-level Perspective" (15 October 2013, Montreal, Canada)

9th Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas Parallel Session "Challenges and Opportunities for the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) from Pacific Perspectives" (4 December 2013, Suva, Fiji)

2014

The Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop for Europe (27–29 May 2014, Florence, Italy)

ISAP 2014 Parallel Session "Benefits and Challenges of Community Engagement for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" and IPSI Case Study Experts Workshop (22–24 July 2014, Yokohama, Japan)

IPSI-5: The Fifth IPSI Global Conference (4–5 October 2014, Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea)

CBD COP 12 Side Events "Contribution to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets from the ground up: Engaging diverse communities and perspectives through the Satoyama Initiative" and "Mobilizing Resources for mainstreaming

biodiversity into production landscapes and seascapes" (6 and 8 October 2014, Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea)

IUCN World Parks Congress 2014 Sessions and Side Events (12–19 November 2014, Sydney, Australia)

2015

IPSI Case Study Workshop "Enhancing knowledge for better management of SEPLS" (24–26 June 2015, Tokyo, Japan)

ISAP 2015 Parallel Session "Contributing to regional sustainability and resilience from SEPLS" (29 July 2015, Yokohama, Japan)

Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop for Africa (10–12 August 2015, Accra, Ghana)

CBD SBSTTA 19 Side Event "Collaborative Resource Mobilization and Knowledge Facilitation through Global Partnership: Activities of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)" (2 November 2015, Montreal, Canada)

2016

IPSI-6: The Sixth IPSI Global Conference (12–14 January 2016, Siem Reap, Cambodia)

CBD SBSTTA 20 and SBI 1 Side Events "Collection and strategic use of knowledge for mainstreaming biodiversity into various sectors" and "Strategic actions to enhance implementation of the CBD: recent experiences of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative in Africa and Asia" (26 April and 3 May 2016, Montreal, Canada)

IPSI Case Study Workshop "Incorporating concepts and approaches of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) into policy and decision-making" (25–27 May 2016, Tokyo, Japan)

Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean (27–29 June 2016, Cusco and Pisac, Peru)

ISAP 2016 Parallel Session "Integrated landscape management: Effective approaches for translating knowledge into transformative actions" (13 July 2016, Yokohama, Japan)

IUCN World Conservation Congress 2016 Sessions (1–5 September 2016, Honolulu, USA)

CBD COP 13 Side Events "Strategic Action for Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Contributions of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) to Biodiversity and Human Well-Being" and "Contributions of funding mechanisms under the Satoyama Initiative to mainstreaming biodiversity for well-being" (6 and 8 December 2016, Cancun, Mexico)

2017

COMDEKS Global Knowledge Exchange Workshop (23–26 January 2017, San José, Costa Rica)

Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Sabah (18–20 April 2017, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia)

IPSI Case Study Workshop "Livelihoods and socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)" (28–30 June 2017, Tokyo, Japan)

ISAP 2017 Parallel Session "Putting sustainability at the heart of landscape and seascape management: Key roles played by subnational and local governments" (26 July 2017, Yokohama, Japan)

CBD SBSTTA 21 Side Event "Integrated Landscape Management in the UN Decade of Biodiversity 2010-2020 and Beyond: Achievements and Future Direction of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)" (11 December 2017, Montreal, Canada)

2018

CBD SBSTTA 22 and SBI 2 Side Events "Can a landscape approach bridge livelihood, science, and conservation? The Satoyama Initiative and the science-policy interface", "Financing Landscape Management Approaches: Replication and Upscaling for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development", and "Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Seascapes: Integrated Approaches in Design and Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)" (5–12 May 2018, Montreal, Canada)

IPSI Case Study Workshop "Sustainable use of biodiversity in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) and its contribution to effective area-based conservation" (22-24 May 2018, Tokyo, Japan)

ISAP 2018 Parallel Session "Sustainable Production Landscapes and Seascapes for Biodiversity, Human Livelihoods and Well-being" (19 July 2017, Yokohama, Japan)

IPSI-7: The Seventh IPSI Global Conference (29 September–2 October 2018, Kanazawa, Japan)

CBD COP 14 Side Events "Socio Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes for Biodiversity and Livelihood: Roles in Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework" and "Consolidation and Replication of Effective Landscape Approaches for Biodiversity Conservation and Human Livelihoods" (17 and 19 December 2018, Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt)

Regional Consultation Workshop on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework for Asia and the Pacific Side Event "Multi-stakeholder partnership to enhance landscape and seascape approaches for biodiversity conservation and human livelihood" (29 January 2019, Nagoya, Japan)

2018 Annual Report

Overview

The 2018 fiscal year (April 2018 – March 2019) was the eighth full year since IPSI was launched in October 2010, and this year the partnership saw its membership grow to 240 organizations working toward the Satoyama Initiative's vision of "societies in harmony with nature" with many different activities and in all regions of the world.

The major event held by the partnership this year was the Seventh IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-7), held 29 September–2 October 2018 in Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. IPSI also had an active presence at major CBD events, and events held by partner organizations, as well as taking part in a number of workshops in various places around the globe. The fourth volume of the "Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review" was published, as well as other publications, adding to the growing body of knowledge on "socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes" (SEPLS).

As always, we at the IPSI Secretariat at the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) in Tokyo, Japan would like to thank all of the IPSI member organizations and everyone else who has contributed to the continuing success of the partnership, with particular appreciation to the Ministry of the Environment of Japan for their financial support for IPSI's core activities.

Partnership

IPSI welcomed 20 new members in FY 2018, bringing the total number of member organizations to 240 by the end of the period. The new members from this year are:

- **Chinese Society for Environmental Education (CSEE);** Chinese Taipei; Non-governmental or civil society organization
- **Committee of Intermunicipal Associations of the State of Jalisco (CAIEJ);** Mexico; Non-governmental or civil society organization
- **Fostering Education & Environment for Development, Inc. (FEED);** Philippines; Non-governmental or civil society organization
- **Fuli Farmers Association;** Chinese Taipei; Non-governmental or civil society organization
- **Fundación Semillas de Vida, A.C.;** Mexico; Non-governmental or civil society organization
- **Greenglobe Ghana;** Ghana; Non-governmental or civil society organization
- **Groupe d'Intervention pour l'Encadrement et la Réhabilitation Intégrale (GIERI) / Landcare Network DRC;** DR Congo; Non-governmental or civil society organization
- **Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty (TIP);** Italy; Indigenous or local community organization
- **Institute for Sustainable Development Strategy Public Foundation (ISDS);** Kyrgyzstan; Non-governmental or civil society organization
- **Kumamoto Prefectural Government;** Japan; Local governmental organization
- **LEAF Co., Ltd.;** Japan; Industry or private sector organization
- **Borneo Conservation Trust Japan;** Japan; Non-governmental or civil society organization
- **Center for Green Economy Development – Nepal (CGED – Nepal);** Nepal; Non-governmental or civil society organization

- **Marine Ecosystems Protected Areas (MEPA) Trust;** Antigua and Barbuda; Non-governmental or civil society organization
- **Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia;** Mongolia; National governmental organization
- **National Pingtung University of Science and Technology;** Chinese Taipei; Academic, Educational or Research Institute
- **Policy for Sustainability Lab of the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Hong Kong;** China; Academic, Educational or Research Institute
- **Save Aseed For The Future (SAFE);** Uganda; Non-governmental or civil society organization
- **“Satoyama Initiative” NGO Mongolia;** Mongolia; Non-governmental or civil society organization
- **Wildlife Conservation Society Madagascar;** Madagascar; Non-governmental or civil society organization

IPSI is particularly proud to have expanded its representation among national governments, with Mongolia newly joining the other governments that are already members, and also to have further expanded our partnership into underrepresented regions, with new members around the Americas and Central Asia in addition to Africa and Asia.

Event highlights

IPSI's diverse membership, as always, was involved in a great many events around the world in FY 2018. Below is a list of some that were either specifically organized on behalf of IPSI, or were otherwise particularly relevant to the partnership.

2–14 July 2018: **The Convention on Biological Diversity's Twenty-second Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (CBD SBSTTA-22) and Second Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI-2)** (Montreal, Canada). These are two of the major inter-sessional meetings held to prepare and set the agenda for CBD COP meetings. As usual, IPSI was well represented and participated actively at the meetings. A side event was held related to IPSI activities during SBSTTA-22 titled “Can a landscape approach bridge livelihood, science, and conservation? The Satoyama Initiative



Photo: IPSI Secretariat

and the science-policy interface” organized by the IPSI Secretariat at UNU-IAS with the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and the Ghana National Biodiversity Committee. Two events were held during SBI-2, one titled “Financing Landscape Management Approaches: Replication and Upscaling for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development”, organized by UNDP along with Conservation International and UNU-IAS, and another titled “Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Seascapes: Integrated Approaches in Design and Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)”, organized by UNU-IAS along with the CBD Secretariat, the Ministry of the Environment of Estonia, and the Ministry of the Environment, Japan.

18–19 July 2018: **Tenth International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP2018)** (Yokohama, Japan). The International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific is held each year, co-organized by UNU-IAS and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES). This year, a parallel session was held titled “Sustainable Production Landscapes and Seascapes for Biodiversity, Human Livelihoods and Well-being”, highlighting the Satoyama Initiative and its relevance to the IPBES Regional Assessment for Asia and the Pacific that was released in March 2018.

29 September–2 October 2018: **The Seventh IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-7)** (Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan). The Global Conference is IPSI’s major event for networking and administration of partnership activities, and is held every one to two years to bring IPSI members together from all over the world. This year’s Conference was hosted by the Ishikawa Prefectural Government, and co-organized by the IPSI Secretariat at UNU-IAS and the Ministry of the Environment, Japan. Based on their days of intensive discussions, participants expressed their commitment to promote the importance of integrated landscape and seascape management in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by endorsing the “Ishikawa Statement 2018” to be presented at CBD COP 14.

17–29 November 2018: **United Nations Biodiversity Conference** (Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt). The UN Biodiversity Conference was a major event consisting of CBD COP 14 along with other COP-MOP and related meetings, several different forums and summit meetings, outreach, educational events and others. IPSI and its members were active participants in many of the events, and two side events of COP 14 were held specifically related to IPSI, one on 17 November titled “Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes for Biodiversity and Livelihood: Roles in Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework” and organized by Conservation International along



Photo: IPSI Secretariat



with the IPSI Secretariat and other partners, and another on 19 November titled "Consolidation and Replication of Effective Landscape Approaches for Biodiversity Conservation and Human Livelihoods", organized by UNU-IAS, UNDP, Conservation International, IGES, and the Ministry of the Environment, Japan. The Satoyama Initiative was once again recognized by the COP for work related to SEPLS, and was mentioned in a number of Decisions.

Collaborative Activity Updates

IPSI endorsed one new collaborative activity in FY 2018, bringing the total number from 47, of which 21 have been reported as successfully completed. The newly endorsed activity is:

- **Research on mainstreaming integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes approaches into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs);** Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S), The University of Tokyo; United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS); Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

The IPSI Secretariat has received updates from some ongoing collaborative activities.

The **Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)** (see page 15) administered its sixth round



of funding in 2018, providing seed funding to six SEPLS-related projects around the world. Since its establishment in 2013, the SDM has supported 36 projects in 19 countries across Africa, Americas, Asia-Pacific and European regions. Twenty-seven out of the 36 projects have been successfully completed.

The **GEF-Satoyama Project** (see page 16) is on the brink of completing its project term, and is in the process of wrapping up all operations and consolidating results. All ten subgrant projects are completed, having conducted assessments using the "Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS" (see page 17), and are submitting their final reports. The project as a whole is producing final outputs that address three themes: how to get the values of SEPLS recognized; how to document and make use of traditional knowledge in SEPLS; and how to improve the governance of SEPLS. The Executing Agency, Conservation International Japan, looks forward to producing final reports and holding further amplification events using remaining funds in the near future.

Descriptions of these collaborative activities, proposal forms, and reports of completed activities can be found on the IPSI website.

Knowledge product highlights

IPSI and its members produced a large number of publications and other knowledge products related to furthering knowledge related to SEPLS during the year. A few highlights were:

Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review vol. 4: “Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS) and its Contribution to Effective Area-based Conservation”. This year’s was the fourth volume of this publication series, and brought together nine case studies from IPSI member organizations plus a synthesis chapter to provide shared insights and lessons learned on the theme of SEPLS and area-based conservation.

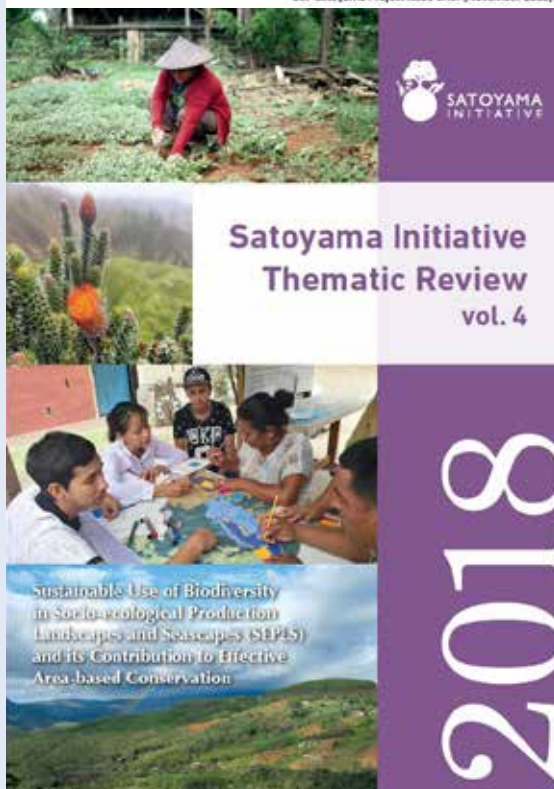
SEPLS: Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes: Experiences overcoming barriers from around the world.

Conservation International Japan produced an issue brief as an output of the GEF-Satoyama Project, explaining some of its findings that SEPLS provide a wide variety of values to people, that traditional knowledge is an integral aspect, and that there is a need for good governance and policy coherence.

IPSI Case Studies. As of March 2019, 179 case studies are now publicly available on the IPSI



GEF-Satoyama Project Issue Brief (November 2018)



website, and this number continues to grow as all IPSI members are expected to submit a case study as part of their membership. Various research activities are also ongoing to synthesize and extract lessons learned and good practices from the case studies.

Communications and outreach. The IPSI Secretariat continues to maintain the partnership's website, with a large number of documents and other resources, and also produce a monthly newsletter with news and updates that now reaches over a thousand readers.

IPSI Steering Committee

The IPSI Steering Committee met once in person and held one email-based meeting during the fiscal year, during which they endorsed new IPSI member organizations and collaborative activities, and engaged in in-depth discussions of the operation and future strategic development of the partnership.

The IPSI Secretariat would like to acknowledge the continuing efforts of the IPSI member organizations who offer their time and hard work to serve on the Steering Committee:

- Chair: Ghana National Biodiversity Committee
- Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (ANDES)
- Association for the Agroindustry Development in Camana (APAIC)
- Bioversity International
- Conservation International
- Forest Peoples Programme
- Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
- International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
- Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team
- Live & Learn Environmental Education
- Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Nepal
- Ministry of the Environment, Japan
- M S Swaminathan Research Foundation, Community Agrodiversity Centre
- Nature and Livelihoods
- Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
- Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)



Photo: IPSI Secretariat

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations University
- University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Science

The current term of the IPSI Steering Committee will continue until the Eighth IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-8), currently planned to be held in September 2019. The IPSI Secretariat will begin the nomination process in 2019, so members may want to begin considering whether they would like to volunteer to serve on the Steering Committee beginning at that time, and look out for further announcements from the Secretariat.

IPSI Secretariat

The IPSI Secretariat continues to be hosted by the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) in Tokyo, Japan. There were a number of staff changes in the Secretariat during 2018. Most notably, the Director of the IPSI Secretariat has changed, with Dr. Hiroaki Takiguchi taking over. We look forward to working with Dr. Takiguchi, and

we wish the best to the former Director, Mr. Naoya Tsukamoto, in his future endeavors. Our Project Coordinator, who oversees daily operations at the Secretariat, also changed at the end of the fiscal year, as Mr. Eiji Tanaka's term ended. He is replaced by Mr. Yasukuni Shibata as of the beginning of April 2019.

As of the beginning of April 2019, the IPSI Secretariat staff is made up of:

- Dr. Hiroaki Takiguchi, Director
- Mr. Yasukuni Shibata, Project Coordinator
- Mr. William Dunbar, Senior Communications Coordinator
- Mr. Yohsuke Amano, Programme Associate
- Ms. Ayami Imai, Programme Associate
- Ms. Kanako Yoshino, Programme Assistant
- Dr. Evonne Yiu, Research Fellow

We look forward to continuing to working closely with all partners and other friends of IPSI through 2019 and beyond.



Photo: IPSI Secretariat

Notes

Notes



For more information, please visit the IPSI website:
<http://satoyama-initiative.org>

Or contact the IPSI Secretariat:
isi@unu.edu

The IPSI Secretariat is hosted by the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS), and its activities are made possible through the financial contribution of the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan.



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