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International Partnership for the  
Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

**Plan of Action 2013-2018**

International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) Plan of Action 2013-2018

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## A. Background

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

1. Protecting biodiversity entails not only preserving pristine environments, such as wilderness, but also conserving human-influenced natural environments, such as farmlands and secondary forests, that people have developed and maintained sustainably over a long time. These human-influenced natural environments are often inhabited by a variety of species adapted to and relying on them to survive; hence they play an important role in sustaining and enhancing biodiversity. But these landscapes and seascapes – and the sustainable practices and knowledge they represent – are increasingly threatened in many parts of the world, due for example, to urbanization, industrialization, and rapid rural population increase and decrease. Measures are urgently needed to conserve these sustainable types of human-influenced natural environments through broader global recognition of their value.
2. The Satoyama Initiative was proposed to tackle this critical issue, and promotes activities consistent with existing fundamental principles including the ecosystem approach. IPSI was launched at the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP10) in October 2010, and aims to carry out the activities identified by the Satoyama Initiative. The Partnership is open to all organizations committed to promoting and supporting socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being to foster synergies in the implementation of their respective activities. As of February 2014, IPSI had grown to include 158 diverse member organizations with activities in countries around the world and spanning a broad range of different sectors.

## II: Strategic Planning Process

3. While the IPSI Strategy formalized the vision, mission, and strategic objectives of the partnership, there was a call from the members for a Plan of Action to be developed to provide a supportive framework for implementation. Following IPSI-3, the Steering Committee (SC) began initial discussions and steps towards drafting such a Plan of Action for eventual review and endorsement by the membership.
4. The 'Regional Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative' held in Kathmandu, Nepal (May 2013) brought together a wide range of stakeholders including both IPSI members and non-members to share the relevance of their own experiences to the Satoyama Initiative. A stated objective of the Regional Workshop was to contribute to the further preparation of the Plan of Action, and by sharing their experiences and discussions, participants directly supported this process. An SC meeting held directly following the Regional Workshop provided an opportunity to further consolidate these lessons and reflect them in the Plan of Action.
5. The Plan of Action is envisioned for a five-year timeframe as an action-oriented document subject to regular adjustment and revision, as appropriate. To monitor the effectiveness of the Plan of Action, an interim review will be conducted three years into this timeframe and a second evaluation will be conducted after the fifth year.
6. The Aichi Biodiversity Targets contained within the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020<sup>i</sup> provide an important overarching framework for the Plan of Action. Activities under the Satoyama Initiative contribute to many of the Aichi Biodiversity targets in a variety of ways depending on their individual contexts, with a policy paper<sup>ii</sup> identifying contributions the Satoyama Initiative is already making to nine of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Targets 4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18 and 19). The objectives contained within the IPSI Strategy and the priority areas identified in this Plan of Action will strengthen IPSI's contribution to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the post-2015 development agenda.

## B. Priority Actions Based on IPSI Strategy

7. The IPSI Strategy, unanimously endorsed by the member organizations at the October 2012 IPSI Assembly (IPSI-3) in Hyderabad, India defines that the **vision** of IPSI is to realize societies in harmony with nature.
8. As defined in the IPSI Strategy, the **mission** of IPSI is to:
  - a. Work together within the partnership and with other networks and/or organizations dealing with socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) for the promotion and support of the concept and practices of SEPLS;
  - b. Maintain or enhance the contribution of SEPLS to the objectives of the Rio Conventions and related agreements, to the achievement of sustainable development goals such as the MDGs and, in general, to livelihoods and human well-being;
  - c. Promote concrete benefits to the environment, livelihoods, and community well-being on the ground.
9. Four strategic objectives are described within the IPSI Strategy, and are listed in a shortened format below, and in their entirety in the following pages:
  - a. **Objective 1:** Increase knowledge and understanding of SEPLS.
  - b. **Objective 2:** Address the direct and underlying causes responsible for the decline or loss of biological and cultural diversity as well as ecological and socio-economic services from SEPLS.
  - c. **Objective 3:** Enhance benefits from SEPLS.
  - d. **Objective 4:** Enhance the human, institutional and sustainable financial capacities for the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative.
10. IPSI's diverse multi-stakeholder membership has positioned it well to be a practical tool and platform for promoting the sustainable use of natural resources. This, in turn, yields a range of beneficial outcomes related to issues such as poverty reduction, enhanced food security, and sustainable development. Four strategic objectives were endorsed within the context of the IPSI Strategy and priority actions are described here as an indicative list of activities to work towards achieving these objectives over the coming five-year period (2013-2018).

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

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

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

### 13. Priority actions:

- a. Develop a comprehensive communications and knowledge management strategy targeting a range of levels including policy and decision makers and local stakeholders.
- b. Promote mechanisms for effective knowledge sharing, utilizing the full range of communication materials from organizations working with SEPLS.
- c. Build on and further map SEPLS around the world at local, national, regional, and global levels to further enhance knowledge generation and sharing, and communicate lessons and experiences.
- d. Further promote existing studies and analysis on SEPLS and promote similar analysis on different thematic issues.
- e. Support indigenous peoples and local communities to produce case studies and relevant materials to increase the understanding about traditional systems of landscape and seascape management.
- f. Promote a dynamic collaboration between modern science and traditional knowledge systems, considering particularly prior informed consent and other appropriate traditional knowledge safeguards, and collect and use best practices to enhance linkages among cultural diversity, traditional knowledge, and management of SEPLS.
- g. Exchange knowledge and lessons learned, including from case studies, member activities, and Collaborative Activities, and feed synthesis into relevant policy discussions.
- h. Share information and material on IPSI and the Satoyama Initiative at relevant meetings and other events.

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

- 14. Objective 2:** Address the direct and underlying causes responsible for the decline or loss of biological and cultural diversity as well as ecological and socio-economic services from socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS), so as to maintain those that are functioning well and/or rebuild, revitalize, or restore lost and/or degraded SEPLS.
- 15. Current situation within IPSI:** Although IPSI member organizations are working on SEPLS individually, they have noted the need for enhanced collaboration towards undertaking on-the-ground activities aimed at rebuilding, revitalizing, and restoring SEPLS. The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) programme has been established as a Collaborative Activity, and there are also examples of cases in which activities have coalesced into collaborative action under IPSI, such as Collaborative Activities focusing on the development and testing of indicators and the restoration and revitalization of communities in Japan's tsunami-affected northeastern region. In addition, although the Japan Satoyama-Satoumi Assessment (JSSA) provides an analysis of the underlying causes of lost and/or degraded SEPLS, corresponding efforts have not been undertaken at the local, national or sub-global level for SEPLS outside of Japan. Currently, there is also no system in place for consolidating information and lessons learned by the various stakeholders, including IPSI members, working with SEPLS around the world. Likewise, there is no mechanism for collecting and analyzing information about underlying causes identified within national and local biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs/LBSAPs).
- 16. Priority actions:**
- a. Fully utilize diversity of IPSI membership to conduct research on identifying the direct and underlying causes that are impacting SEPLS, including through analysis of NBSAPs/LBSAPs and taking into account the direct and indirect drivers of change identified within the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.
  - b. Undertake assessments at various levels of SEPLS, building on the Japan Satoyama-Satoumi Assessment (JSSA)\*.
  - c. Use solid evidence and scientific arguments through mechanisms such as NBSAPs, national reports, and National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) to influence national and global processes addressing the direct and underlying causes for the decline or loss of biological and cultural diversity, as well as those aimed at maintaining, restoring, revitalizing, or rebuilding SEPLS.
  - d. Facilitate and promote on-the-ground activities to empower local communities to evaluate, assess, and manage SEPLS.
  - e. Contribute to rebuilding, adaptation, and revitalization of areas in which SEPLS have been lost or degraded due to negative impacts from natural disasters, climate change, and other causes, including human activities.

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

- 17. Objective 3:** Enhance benefits from socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) including by supporting factors and actions that increase the sustainable delivery of ecosystem services for human well-being.
- 18. Current situation within IPSI:** The multi-sectoral nature of IPSI holds the potential for developing and implementing innovative cross-sectoral approaches to enhance the benefits provided by SEPLS; some of the IPSI members have piloted multi-sectoral approaches in several countries. Such efforts, including those that would incorporate a positive interaction with the private sector, could be further replicated and upscaled within IPSI. At the same time, collaborative work on developing and testing indicators of resilience in SEPLS has provided insight emphasizing how social and ecological aspects contribute to resilience.
- 19. Priority actions:**
- a. Support indigenous peoples and local communities to govern and manage their resources, and sustain or improve social cohesion and local economies.
  - b. Continue building on the existing work with indicators of resilience in SEPLS by additional testing in a broad range of landscapes and seascapes, and further refining of the set of indicators to enhance community empowerment and engagement, In addition, develop linkages with other relevant processes, including among others, the indicator framework under the CBD.
  - c. Explore opportunities for certification and branding of products derived from SEPLS, including through potential partnerships with the private sector and the further development of market linkages.
  - d. Further promote analysis of multiple benefits related to SEPLS, including their contribution to disaster risk reduction and towards realizing the objectives of the three Rio Conventions, the MDGs, post-2015 development agenda, and other relevant agreements.
  - e. Promote adaptive management of SEPLS to increase and enhance the benefits for indigenous peoples and local communities.
  - f. Promote benefits for people and biodiversity in SEPLS by using a holistic approach in the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation plans as well as reducing habitat conversion, over-exploitation, pollution, and impact of invasive species.

## IV: Enhancing Capacities (Strategic Objective Four)

**20. Objective 4:** Enhance the human, institutional, and sustainable financial capacities for the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative, including in particular to ensure the effectiveness of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative. In the same context, mainstream issues relating to socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) and their values and implement appropriate policies effectively.

**21. Current situation within IPSI:** IPSI has made efforts to develop individual and institutional capacities through its global conferences, regional workshops, and other forums. It has also identified existing and developed new financial mechanisms to support management of SEPLS. However, IPSI member organizations continue to face a range of challenges in implementing activities in line with the Satoyama Initiative's vision of achieving societies in harmony with nature. In many cases, this includes a policy environment that is not fully conducive to efforts towards achieving conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. In many cases, human and institutional capacities and financing to implement IPSI activities are still limited, particularly in developing countries.

**22. Priority actions:**

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

## C. Mechanisms to Implement Priority Actions

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

### I: Building the Partnership

- 25. Overall strategic direction:** Further build and strategically expand the IPSI membership to enhance balance in terms of regional and organizational representation; simultaneously increase the quality of member engagement by fostering broader collaboration and dialogue within the partnership, including across thematic and sectoral areas.
- 26. Current situation:** IPSI is a multi-stakeholder platform open to all organizations committed to maintaining and rebuilding SEPLS. Currently, there are significant regional and organizational imbalances within the IPSI membership. For more details, see the Annex on page 13, "IPSI membership according to region and organizational type (as of September 2013)". In addition, IPSI continues to have very limited representation in terms of organizations working with seascapes, wetlands, and pastoral systems.

**27. Planned measures:**

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

## II: Promoting Collaborative Activities

**28. Overall strategic direction:** Strengthen and enhance Collaborative Activities and their implementation, reporting, and dissemination of best practices and achievements.

**29. Current situation:** As of September 2013, 29 Collaborative Activities had been endorsed by the Steering Committee. There is limited funding for these activities, and the incentives for working on them are unclear. These activities have spanned all five cluster areas<sup>vi</sup>, and to date, outcomes of this collaboration have included, among other things, joint scientific publications, the production of videos, the organizing of a joint meeting, and community development activities.

**30. Planned measures:**

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

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

- 31. Overall strategic direction:** Enhance synergistic collaboration with relevant agreements, initiatives, programmes, and networks that are undertaking activities that complement those of IPSI and its member organizations.
- 32. Current situation:** The importance of the Satoyama Initiative collaborating with other initiatives and programmes working on SEPLS-related matters has been recognized (Box 1). To raise awareness about the Satoyama Initiative and to seek synergies, the IPSI Secretariat has taken part in organizing activities to encourage collaboration, including the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 11) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as actively participating in and contributing to events organized by parties listed here, such as the 2012 IUCN World Conservation Congress, 2013 Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) International Forum, and multiple events organized by UNESCO.
- 33. Planned measures:**
- a. Develop, maintain, and expand a list of networks and other relevant initiatives and programmes working on issues related to SEPLS, including through knowledge sharing.
  - b. Establish collaboration with key networks, initiatives, and programmes working on issues related to SEPLS.
  - c. Strengthen collaboration with CBD and establish collaboration with Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and other relevant processes, including through reporting IPSI's progress in accordance with the items on their respective agendas.
  - d. Enhance collaboration with other relevant initiatives, programmes, and networks, including those dealing with climate change and sustainable land and water management issues.
  - e. Invite IPSI members and relevant stakeholders at local, national, regional, and global levels to consider implementing this Plan of Action, including through the mainstreaming and harmonization of the proposed priority actions with relevant plans or appropriate processes.

#### **Box 1: CBD COP Decision Texts Emphasizing IPSI's Collaboration with other relevant Initiatives, Programmes, and Networks**

*"The Conference of the Parties recognizes and supports further discussion [...] to promote synergy of the Satoyama Initiative with other initiatives or activities including the Man and the Biosphere Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Model Forest Network and other initiatives that include community-conserved areas [...]." (CBD COP10 Decision X/32)*

*"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, including the Man and the Biosphere Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Model Forest Network and other initiatives that include community conservation areas developed and managed by indigenous and local communities [...]." [CBD COP11 Decision XI/25]*

## D. Monitoring, Reporting, and Evaluation

- 34. Monitoring:** A simple reporting and monitoring mechanism will be developed to evaluate the progress and impacts of IPSI member activities in line with the actions described in the Plan of Action, and their overall contribution to achieving the four strategic objectives.
- 35. Reporting:** Based on reporting from IPSI members as well as activities by the Secretariat, annual reports will be prepared, published, and disseminated to describe the Partnership's progress towards achieving the four strategic objectives in line with the Plan of Action.
- 36. Evaluation:** An interim review will be conducted three years into this timeframe, and a second evaluation will be conducted after the fifth year to determine the effectiveness of the Plan of Action. Lessons from the evaluation can feed into further development of the Plan of Action.
- 37.** Additional monitoring mechanisms, including indicator development, will be explored as necessary.

## Annex 1

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

#### I. INTRODUCTION

**1.** Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) are dynamic mosaics of habitats and land uses where the harmonious interaction between people and nature maintains biodiversity while providing humans with the goods and services needed for their livelihoods, survival, and well-being in a sustainable manner. These SEPLS are found in many places in the world under different names and are deeply linked to local culture and knowledge.

**2.** When they are well managed, SEPLS can make a significant contribution to the three objectives<sup>1</sup> of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), relevant national policies for sustainable development, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). While SEPLS provide a wide range of provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services, they can contribute to combating desertification by protecting land from degradation and to climate change mitigation and adaptation, among other things, by conserving and enhancing carbon sinks and reservoirs, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and increasing resilience to adapt to the negative effects of climate change at the landscape, seascape, or territorial scale. SEPLS also root the identities of indigenous peoples and local communities, who are keepers and managers of biodiversity.

**3.** However, in recent years, many of these SEPLS, which are living cultural heritages, have been destroyed, damaged, or abandoned for various reasons. The loss or degradation of these SEPLS has inevitably led to a decline in the various ecosystem services that they provide, with serious consequences for the lives of local and broader communities that rely on them. The Satoyama Initiative was developed to support or reinstate harmony between societies and nature by promoting socio-economic activities such as agriculture, fishery, and forestry that use the ecosystem approach<sup>2</sup> or similar approaches, and are in line with natural processes.

**4.** Multi-stakeholder partnerships, in which stakeholders pool their complementary strengths, resources, assets, and knowledge for solving problems in a holistic and synergistic manner, have proved to be powerful and effective mechanisms for achieving sustainable development goals. With this in mind, a partnership – the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) – was established and launched in 2010 on the occasion of the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CBD Conference of the Parties, with links to national/sub-national and regional partnerships, to facilitate and accelerate the implementation of activities under the Satoyama Initiative.

**5.** The Partnership is open to all organizations dealing with SEPLS. As of February 2014, IPSI comprises 158 members<sup>3</sup> committed to supporting SEPLS for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being through the implementation of their individual and collaborative activities. IPSI members include national and local governmental organizations, government-affiliated organizations, non-governmental or civil society organizations, indigenous peoples or local community organizations, academic, educational and/or research institutes, industry or private sector organizations, and United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations. Not all the stakeholders working on SEPLS are IPSI members, but IPSI is open to collaborating with all such stakeholders and to sharing knowledge and experiences with other networks.

6. The large and growing number of IPSI members, their diversity, and the wide range of activities they carry out in diverse geographical, ecological, edaphic, historical, climatic, cultural, and socio-economic conditions, including their coverage of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels are key assets for the Partnership. However there is a need to promote coherence, coordination, cooperation, co-evolution, and synergy and thus maximize resource use and efficiency in implementing the activities under the Satoyama Initiative.

7. The purpose of the present strategy is to establish a platform that can enhance complementarity and synergy among the activities of IPSI members on the one hand, and activities of IPSI members and of other partners on the other hand, at the local, national, and international levels.

## II. VISION<sup>4</sup>

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

## III. MISSION

9. The strategic mission of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative is to:

(a) **Work together within the partnership and with other networks and/or organizations dealing with socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) for the promotion and support of the concept and practices of SEPLS.**

Implementation of this mission will require the widest possible participation of actors that manage and support SEPLS, and will thus build on the knowledge and experiences of communities and cultures that manage complex mosaic landscapes and aquatic systems for a range of livelihoods and ecosystem services.

(b) **Maintain or enhance the contribution of SEPLS to the objectives of the Rio Conventions<sup>5</sup> and related agreements, to the achievement of sustainable development goals such as the Millennium Development Goals and, in general, to livelihoods and human well-being.** This strategic mission is particularly relevant during the ongoing United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification 2010-2020 and the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020.

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

10. It is expected that the IPSI Strategy will facilitate:

(a) Reporting on relevant achievements of the Satoyama Initiative and the development of communication tools and materials needed for the engagement of all stakeholders, and the mainstreaming of SEPLS into broader national and global agendas;

(b) Recognition of the value of SEPLS, and the relevance of the Satoyama Initiative and IPSI at the global level; and

(c) Mainstreaming of the objectives and approach of the Satoyama Initiative in local, national and regional sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies and action plans, and the enhancement of livelihoods and well-being at the individual and community level.

#### IV. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

**11.** In addition to its vision and mission, the IPSI Strategy consists of four objectives. The Strategy constitutes a framework that integrates all the activities described in the Paris Declaration on the Satoyama Initiative and the five clusters presented in the IPSI Operational Framework<sup>6</sup>, namely knowledge facilitation, policy research, indicators research, capacity building, and on-the-ground activities.

**12.** The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative will support its members and other partners to achieve the following objectives:

##### (a) Objective 1:

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

##### (b) Objective 2:

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

##### (c) Objective 3:

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

##### (d) Objective 4:

**Enhance the human, institutional, and sustainable financial capacities for the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative, including in particular to ensure the effectiveness of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative.** In the same context, it will mainstream issues relating to socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes and their values, and implement appropriate policies effectively.

## V. MONITORING AND REPORTING

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

### *NOTES to the IPSI Strategy*

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

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

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

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

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

6 Both the Paris Declaration on the Satoyama Initiative and the IPSI Operational Framework are accessible at <http://satoyama-initiative.org/>.

## Annex 2

### IPSI Membership according to region and organizational type (as of February 2014)

#### Organizational Representation:

Type of Organization	#
National Governmental Organizations	16
Other Government-Affiliated Organizations	6
Local Governmental Organizations	12
Non-governmental or Civil Society Organizations	55
Indigenous or Local Community Organizations	9
Academic, Educational and / or Research Institutes	28
Industry or Private Sector Organizations	17
UN, Intergovernmental Organizations and other	15

#### Geographical Representation (of head offices)<sup>vii</sup>

By CBD Region	
Africa	24
Asia/Pacific	85
CEE	4
GRULAC	13
WEOG	18
International Organizations	14

By Continent	
Africa	24
Asia/Pacific	86
Europe	16
North America	5
South + Central America	13
International Organizations	14

#### (Endnotes)

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

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

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

<sup>iv</sup> (see Endnote 2).

<sup>v</sup> The Japan Satoyama-Satoumi Assessment (JSSA) looked at interactions between humans and terrestrial-aquatic ecosystems (*satoyama*) and marine-coastal ecosystems (*satoumi*) in Japan, using the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment framework for sub-global assessments (<http://bit.ly/15julxq>)

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

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

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## NOTES

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For more information, please visit the IPSI website:

<http://satoyama-initiative.org>

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The IPSI Secretariat is hosted by the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)



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