

IPSI Plan of Action: 2013-2020



SATOYAMA
INITIATIVE

“Advancing socio-ecological production
landscapes and seascapes for the benefit of
biodiversity and human well-being.”

(Paris Declaration on the Satoyama Initiative, 2010)

IPSI Plan of Action 2013 - 2020

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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 COP 10) 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. IPSI has grown to include over 200 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 in 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 a Plan of Action, and by sharing their experiences and discussions, participants directly supported this process. The fifth meeting of the SC, held directly following the regional workshop, provided an opportunity to further consolidate these lessons and reflect them in the Plan of Action. As a result of this process, a previous version of the present document titled 'IPSI Plan of Action 2013-2018' was developed and endorsed by the SC at its sixth meeting in September 2013. The present document is a revision of the 'IPSI Plan of Action 2013-2018' developed in response to decisions made by the SC at its eleventh meeting in Hyogo, Japan in November 2016, and supersedes and replaces any previous version.
5. The 'IPSI Plan of Action 2013-2020' is envisioned 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 of the 'IPSI Plan of Action 2013-2018' was conducted in 2015 and 2016, and a final review will be conducted at the end of this timeframe.
6. The Aichi Biodiversity Targets contained within the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020¹ provide an important overarching framework for the Plan of Action. Activities under the Satoyama Initiative contribute to many of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in a variety of ways depending on their individual contexts, with a 2013 policy paper² identifying contributions the Satoyama Initiative 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 United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

B. Priority Actions Based on IPSI Strategy

7. The IPSI Strategy, unanimously endorsed by the member organizations at the October 2012 IPSI General 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 [...] 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 timeframe of this Plan of Action (2013-2020).

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. At the time of the development of the IPSI Plan of Action in 2013 there had, however, been limited strategic or systematic follow-up on the 66 case studies published. A policy report synthesizing lessons from the case studies and their relevance to the green economy agenda was published in 2012 and launched at Rio+20 (Gu and Subramanian, 2012)³. Another policy paper based on these case studies and looking at how

sustainable use of biodiversity can be mainstreamed into production landscapes and seascapes was published in 2013 (Okayasu and Matsumoto, 2013)⁴.

The number of case studies continues to increase, although still less than half of the member organizations have submitted one. There have been improvements in the follow-up process. An analysis of the first 80 case studies was carried out by the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) and completed in 2015 with the publication of a summary report. An annual publication series has also been initiated titled the 'Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review', bringing together case studies on a given theme along with synthesis and lessons learned. The publication process includes a workshop for the authors to discuss their cases and share insights and suggestions. Following the Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Africa in August 2015, IPSI case studies and others from Africa were also collected in a publication titled 'SEPLS in Africa'.

While the number and variety of publications directly and indirectly related to SEPLS produced by the Secretariat and all other IPSI members has increased, the majority of those that come to the attention of the Secretariat and are shared within the partnership are not peer-reviewed academic work, but are for a general audience or of a semi-academic nature like those in the paragraph above. The need for a solid academic basis for SEPLS approaches continues to be of some concern. Many of IPSI's collaborative activities now make an effort to contribute to the knowledge base, notably the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Project and the 'GEF-Satoyama Project' which has knowledge management as one of its core components, but also many others. Based on IPSI's experience to date, the Secretariat has identified the need to emphasize "integrate traditional ecological knowledge and modern science"—a part of the Satoyama Initiative's Three-fold Approach—in expanding the knowledge base in the future.

The Secretariat and individual members continue to make active efforts to disseminate promotional materials and publications like the above at many conferences and meetings, as well as to share knowledge at events including CBD COP and other meetings, IUCN Congresses, and others. Thanks in part to these efforts, members have reported that the Satoyama Initiative is more well-known than it was in the past, although there are still gaps in understanding even among people involved in closely related fields including Parties to the CBD.

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 was established as a Collaborative Activity in 2011 followed by other Collaborative Activities involving funding mechanisms, the Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) and the “GEF-Satoyama Project”, 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 application of the “Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS” 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. The IPSI website serves as the main outlet for consolidating information and lessons learned by the various stakeholders, including IPSI members, working with SEPLS around the world.

The COMDEKS Project successfully completed its two rounds of community-based grant making in 2017, having produced landscape strategies and provided funding for selected projects in 20 countries, and providing a model for upscaling and replication within and beyond GEF SGP. Following this good example, other IPSI collaborative activities and individual member projects have put resources into effective on-the-ground projects. The interim review of the Plan of Action found that IPSI events are considered to be opportunities to share good practices and concrete plans and for consolidation of the diverse activities of IPSI members.

Collection and consolidation of the information and lessons learned held by all members is a challenge despite the Secretariat’s efforts to serve as a clearing house and the production of knowledge products discussed under Strategic Objective 1. A major coordinated effort to assess SEPLS at local, national and global levels continues to be raised periodically but remains beyond current capacities, although some efforts are being made to analyze SEPLS-related policy issues in NBSAPs, partly in response to the need identified in the Plan of Action.

16. Priority actions:

- a. Fully utilize diversity of IPSI membership to conduct research on identifying the direct and underlying causes that are impacting SEPLS, including through analysis of NBSAPs/LBSAPs and taking into account the direct and indirect drivers of change identified within the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.
- b. Undertake assessments at various levels of SEPLS, building on the Japan Satoyama-Satoumi Assessment (JSSA)⁵.
- c. Use solid evidence and scientific arguments through mechanisms such as NBSAPs, national reports, and National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) to influence national and global processes addressing the direct and underlying causes for the decline or loss of biological and cultural diversity, as well as those aimed at maintaining, restoring, revitalizing or rebuilding SEPLS.
- d. Facilitate and promote on-the-ground activities to empower local communities to evaluate, assess and manage SEPLS.
- e. Contribute to rebuilding, adaptation and revitalization of areas in which SEPLS have been lost or degraded due to negative impacts from natural disasters, climate change and other causes, including human activities.

III: Enhancing Benefits (Strategic Objective Three)

17. Objective 3: Enhance benefits from socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes including by supporting factors and actions that increase the sustainable delivery of ecosystem services for human well-being.

18. Current situation within IPSI: The multi-sectoral nature of IPSI holds the potential for developing and implementing innovative cross-sectoral approaches to enhance the benefits provided by SEPLS; some of the IPSI members have piloted multi-sectoral approaches in several countries. Such efforts, including those that would incorporate a positive interaction with the private sector, could be further replicated and upscaled within IPSI. At the same time, collaborative work on developing and applying the “Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS” has provided insight emphasizing how social and ecological aspects contribute to resilience.

Many IPSI members have reported on their activities that enhance benefits from SEPLS. Examples receiving seed funding from SDM were prominent in this regard. Several of these activities have been reported on at IPSI events, and also featured in the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review. The development and application of the “Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS” and their “Toolkit” through IPSI collaborative activities have been a key factor in IPSI activities. The Indicators have now been used in more than 30 countries and translated into several languages, and are an integral part of activities including the “GEF-Satoyama Project” following on the model of the COMDEKS Project.

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 the “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 SDGs, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and other relevant agreements.
- e. Promote adaptive management of SEPLS to increase and enhance the benefits for indigenous peoples and local communities.
- f. Promote benefits for people and biodiversity in SEPLS by using a holistic approach in the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation plans as well as reducing habitat conversion, over-exploitation, pollution and impact of invasive species.

IV: Enhancing Capacities (Strategic Objective Four)

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

21. Current situation within IPSI: IPSI has made efforts to develop individual and institutional capacities through its Global Conferences, Regional 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 vision of achieving societies in harmony with nature. In many cases, this includes a policy environment that is not fully conducive to efforts towards achieving conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. In many cases, human and institutional capacities and financing are still limited, particularly in developing countries, to implement IPSI activities.

To streamline the functions of IPSI itself, its founding ‘Operational Framework’ was updated into an ‘IPSI Charter’ and ‘IPSI Operational Guidelines’, approved at IPSI-5 in October 2014. The Secretariat has also been working actively on developing documentation related to its functioning, including Case Study and Collaborative Activity guidelines and the 2015 publication of the ‘IPSI Handbook’, which brought together all strategic documents in one booklet. Outside of the partnership itself, capacity has been improved through the establishment of networks for the Satoyama Initiative in Japan, Uganda and Chinese Taipei.

Three funding mechanisms have been developed as IPSI collaborative activities: the COMDEKS Project, SDM and the “GEF-Satoyama Project”. In addition to its funding component, the GEF-

Satoyama Project includes training and capacity-building as a major component and has carried out training workshops to train facilitators in the “Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS”. COMDEKS and SDM have also both supported projects with the specific goal of building local capacities. Funding and capacity building remain challenges and priorities for IPSI, and efforts continue to both increase resources and make the most of those available. Funding for the IPSI Secretariat and its core work is still provided from only one source, the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, and therefore diversification here is also desirable to avoid any instability in future budgeting cycles.

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.
- f. Diversify the funding base for IPSI, as reliable long-term funding—up to and beyond 2020—must be secured to continue IPSI’s core functions, in recognition that the single major financial source for these functions, the Ministry of the Environment, Japan, may not continue its support beyond the timeframe of the Aichi Targets, which will end in 2020.

C. Mechanisms to Implement Priority Actions

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

I: Building the Partnership

- 25. Overall strategic direction:** Further build and strategically expand the IPSI membership to enhance balance in terms of regional and organizational representation; simultaneously increase the quality of member engagement by fostering broader collaboration and dialogue within the partnership, including across thematic and sectoral areas.
- 26. Current situation:** IPSI is a multi-stakeholder platform open to all organizations committed to maintaining and rebuilding SEPLS. Since its beginnings, there have been significant regional and organizational imbalances within the IPSI membership. For more details, see the Annex, “IPSI membership according to region and organizational type (as of May 2017)”. In addition, IPSI continues to have very limited representation in terms of organizations working with seascapes, wetlands and pastoral systems.

Efforts have been made to address these imbalances, with active efforts to attract more members in Africa and Latin America and those working with seascapes. Outreach activities such as IPSI Global Conferences and Regional Workshops or promotions and side events at other conferences have resulted in a steady increase in target regions. Membership continues to increase, although there are many long-time members who have lost contact with the Secretariat. The question has been raised of how the partnership can effectively maintain an active membership in the future. Results from the interim review of the Plan of Action suggested that efforts to encourage closer cooperation and integration within the existing membership may be more welcome than further expansion of the partnership, especially in areas that are already well represented.

27. Planned measures:

- a. Increase the number of member organizations, especially within under-represented categories.
- b. Translate IPSI publications, promotional materials and other documents into additional UN languages, particularly French and Spanish.
- c. Prepare and share promotional package and materials that are readily available with potential partners.
- d. Encourage organizations working with pastoral landscapes, inland wetland landscapes and seascapes to join IPSI.
- e. Organize side events to promote and raise awareness about SEPLS and the Satoyama Initiative during relevant international events.
- f. Encourage enhanced participation by IPSI members towards promoting activities aimed at contributing to implementation of the Plan of Action 2013-2020.

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: New Collaborative Activity proposals and endorsements have continued to increase, and efforts are being made to monitor their progress. In terms of dissemination, several activities have produced knowledge products, including yearly SDM booklets, two in-depth publications from the COMDEKS Project, the “Toolkit” and brochure related to the “Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS”, the “Kikigaki” oral history textbook, and several videos.

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.

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

31. Overall strategic direction: Enhance synergistic collaboration with relevant initiatives, programmes and networks that are undertaking activities that complement those of IPSI and its member organizations.

32. Current situation: The importance of the Satoyama Initiative collaborating with other initiatives and programmes working on SEPLS-related matters was recognized at CBD COP 10 and 11 (Box 1). To raise awareness about the Satoyama Initiative and to seek synergies, IPSI and its members have continued to seek collaboration and organize events along with major processes including CBD COP, SBSTTA, WG8J and SBI, IUCN’s World Parks and World Conservation Congresses and others. Cooperation has also been explored with other initiatives including the CBD-UNESCO Joint Programme on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity and UNESCO’s Man and Biosphere Programme. Individual members and Secretariat staff have been actively working with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) in various capacities. The Secretariat continues to consider how to ensure that full advantage is taken of these collaborations and that IPSI is not working at cross-purposes with other initiatives.

33. Planned measures:

- a. Develop, maintain and expand a list of networks and other relevant initiatives and programmes working on issues related to SEPLS, including through knowledge sharing.
- b. Establish collaboration with key networks, initiatives and programmes working on issues related to SEPLS.

- c. Strengthen collaboration with CBD and establish collaboration with Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and other relevant processes, including through reporting IPSI's progress in accordance with the items on their respective agendas.
- d. Enhance collaboration with other relevant initiatives, programmes and networks, including those dealing with climate change and sustainable land and water management issues.
- e. Invite IPSI members and relevant stakeholders at local, national, regional and global level to consider implementing this Plan of Action, including through the mainstreaming and harmonization of the proposed priority actions with relevant plans or appropriate processes.

Box 1: CBD COP 10 and 11 Decision Texts Emphasizing IPSI's Collaboration with other relevant Initiatives, Programs 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 was conducted in 2015 and 2016, and a final evaluation will be conducted at the end of its timeframe 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

IPSI Membership according to region and organizational type (210 member organizations, as of May 2017)

Organizational Representation:

Type of Organization	#
National Governmental Organizations	18
Other Government-Affiliated Organizations	8
Local Governmental Organizations	14
Non-governmental or Civil Society Organizations	83
Indigenous or Local Community Organizations	10
Academic, Educational and / or Research Institutes	42
Industry or Private Sector Organizations	20
UN, Intergovernmental Organizations and other	15

Geographical Representation

Region of Head Office	
Africa	39
Asia/Pacific	108
Europe	21
North America	7
South + Central America	21
International Organizations	14

ENDNOTES

¹ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/>

² Okayasu, S. and Matsumoto, I. (2013) Contributions of the Satoyama Initiative to Mainstreaming Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Seascapes. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Hayama, Japan.

³ Gu, H. and Subramanian, S. (2012) Socio-ecological Production Landscapes: Relevance to the Green Economy Agenda. United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies. Yokohama, Japan. See also: Belair C., Ichikawa K., Wong B.Y. L., and Mulongoy K.J. (Editors) (2010). Sustainable use of biological diversity in socio-ecological production landscapes. Background to the 'Satoyama Initiative for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being.' Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal. Technical Series no. 52, 184 pages; Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and OSLO consortium (2013). *Valuing the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands*. Technical Series No.71. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal, 94 pages.

⁴ (see Endnote 2).

⁵ The Japan Satoyama-Satoumi Assessment (JSSA) looked at interactions between humans and terrestrial-aquatic ecosystems (*satoyama*) and marine-coastal ecosystems (*satoumi*) in Japan, using the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment framework for sub-global assessments (<http://bit.ly/15julxq>)