

IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

Basic Information

Title of case study			
Contributions of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes to the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 in the Group of Like-Minded Megadiverse Countries			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)			
Other contributing organization(s) <i>(IPSI members and/or non-members)</i>			
Author(s) and affiliation(s)			
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Format of case study <i>(manuscript or audiovisual)</i>	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords			
protected areas, Satoyama Initiative, biodiversity conservation, CBD, sustainable development, SEPLS			
Date of submission <i>(or update, if this is an update of an existing case study)</i>		30 October 2018	
Web link <i>(of the case study or lead organization if available for more information)</i>			

Geographical Information

Country <i>(where site(s) or activities described in the case study are located – can be multiple, or even “global”)</i>									
Global									
Location(s) <i>(within the country or countries – leave blank if specific location(s) cannot be identified)</i>									
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link <i>(if location is identified)</i>									
Ecosystem(s)									
Forest	x	Grassland	x	Agricultural	x	In-land water	x	Coastal	x
Dryland	x	Mountain	x	Urban/peri-urban	x	Other <i>(Please specify)</i>			
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area									
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of studied areas are diverse. Studied areas are based on national commitments extracted from multiple documents. Sometimes commitments do not geographically explicit. Commitments make reference to areas within or around protected areas and propose interventions aiming to improve qualitative elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11.									
Description of human-nature interactions in the area									
Human-nature interactions in the studied commitments are diverse. The majority of human-nature interactions include interventions to improve the sustainability of the use of natural resources, facilitate the stakeholder engagement in the landscape management process and enhance the socio-economic development of targeted communities.									

Contents

Status <i>(“ongoing” or “completed”)</i>	Completed	Period <i>(MM/YY to MM/YY)</i>	
Rationale <i>(why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed)</i>			
The Like-Minded Megadiverse Countries (LMMCs) are home to over 50 percent of the world’s population and around 70 percent of its biodiversity. Efforts to create pathways for achieving socio-economic development that safeguards ecosystems and biodiversity in these countries represents a great challenge for global conservation and are essential for achieving societies in harmony with nature.			

Objectives <i>(goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study)</i>
In order to facilitate the implementation of national commitments and enhance the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 in the LMMCs, we performed an analysis to determine the extent to which LMMCs' commitments make use of sustainable productive strategies and whether the commitments incorporate the perspectives of the Satoyama Initiative. The analysis was later used to mainstream the benefits of the implementation of selected commitments.
Activities and/or practices employed
Commitments from the LMMCs addressing the qualitative elements of Target 11 were drawn from National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, National Priority Actions, 5th National Reports and protected areas-related biodiversity projects. Commitments related to SEPLS were identified as those which address sustainable productive practices. The relevant text was extracted and analysed in relation to the contribution of proposed actions to enhance the elements of Target 11 and perspectives of the Satoyama Initiative.
Results
The results indicate that a subset of LMMCs' commitments to Target 11 is aligned with the perspectives of the Satoyama Initiative. These commitments are predominantly related to integration and equitable management of protected areas, elements of Target 11 whose progress was deemed to require more action to meet the target by 2020.
Lessons learned <i>(factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities)</i>
By embracing the network of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) partners and making use of the SEPLS strategy, the LMMCs could gain access to valuable knowledge and funding to accelerate implementation.
Key messages
Considering the importance of LMMCs to biodiversity, implementation of the SEPLS-related commitments from these countries will have global impacts for biodiversity conservation, contribute to the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and promote sustainable socio-economic development.
Relationship to other IPSI activities <i>(if the case study is related to any other IPSI collaborative activities, case studies, etc.)</i>
This case study originally appeared in the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review v. 4.
Funding <i>(any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study)</i>
We thank Elizabeth Bacon from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Heena Ahmed and Kirti Kyab from the United Nations Development Programme for the support in the preparation of the LMMC commitment table, and Ana Bedmar and Jung-Tai Chao for insightful reviews of earlier versions of the manuscript BL was supported by FAPESP 2015/107784. This work, among others, was made possible through the generous funding support of the Governments of Japan (Japan Biodiversity Fund), the Republic of Korea, and Germany (Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)), as well as the European Commission. The authors assume full responsibility for the views and opinions expressed in this article, that may not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of any organizations.

Contributions to Global Agendas

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (<https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the "direct" or "indirect" contributions to the CBD's Aichi Biodiversity Targets respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

Strategic Goal A					Strategic Goal B				
■	■								
									
Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			
●								■	
									

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the SDGs respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 
		■		●	●			
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	