





CONTENTS

- 1. The SDM in a nutshell
- 2. The SDM progress evaluation overview
- 3. Best practices and innovations
- 4. Contributions to Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs
- 5. Towards a transformative change







1. THE SDM IN A NUTSHELL

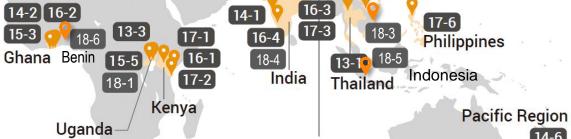
Facilitates activities in line with the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action by providing seed funding (USD 10,000) to the selected projects (6 projects/year) proposed by IPSI members

Received 101 applications;
Selected 36 projects in 2013-201

3-2018 ^J	13-0 Nussia	
3-2018	9 15-6	
16-6		
R	Nepal omania 13-2	Viet Nam 15-2 15 Chinasa Tainai
	0	16-5 Chinese Taipei
	15-1	0 13-4 14-3 17-4

Total





Bangladesh

Project type

Community/field-based

implementation

3. Partnership building
4. Capacity building

2. Research

Region

Africa Americas Asia-Pacific Europe

10

17

7

10

5

Total

18

36

0

2. THE SDM PROGRESS EVALUATION OVERVIEW

Project erventions

1 Legal & regulatory

2 Economic & financial

3 Rights-based

4 Social & information

5 Management

6 Innovation & integration

IPSI Strategic Objectives

1 Increase knowledge

2 Address drivers

3 Enhance benefits

4 Enhance capacities

Global targets &

Aichi Biodiversity Targets

• 20 targets

• 78 indicators

Sustainable Development

Goals

• 17 goals

244 indicators

Achievement level

1 Plan

2 Action

3 Output

4 Outcome

Contribution level

1 Relevant to target/goal

2 Direct contribution to indicators

Data sources

- Project implementation plan
- Project final evaluation report
- Online survey (28/30)

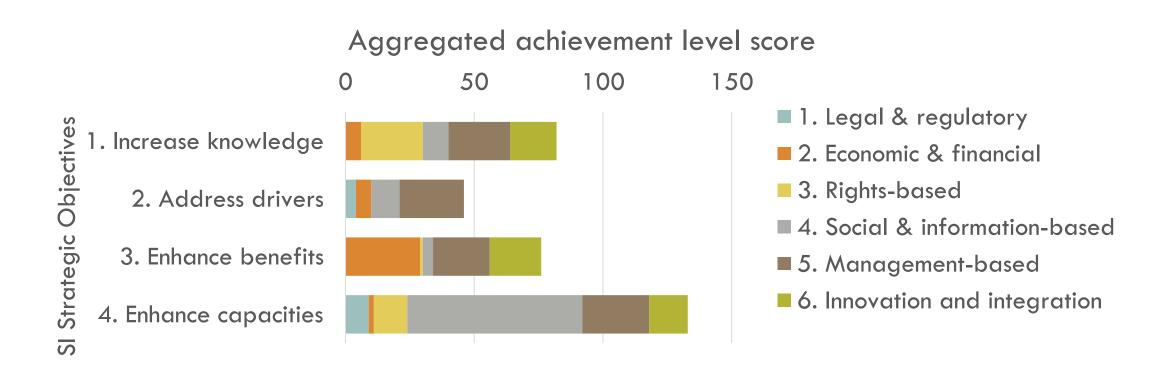
Analysis

Impact level scores (ILS):

ILS = {Achievement level $(1 \sim 4)$

* Contribution level $(1\sim2)$ * $\{1+m/n\}\}^1/3$

3. BEST PRACTICES AND INNOVATIONS



~ MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENT ~

Pj 13-2 "Documentation of Biological Resources for Preparation and Piloting of Local Bio-diversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) in three ecological production landscapes of Nepal" (KAFCOL, Nepal)

Developed local biodiversity strategy and action plans (LBSAPs) in 3 villages engaging the village development committees, which identified vulnerable groups of people, developed threatened and important species inventories, and established community biodiversity committees.

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







~ ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT ~

E.g. Pj14-1 "Promoting Green Entrepreneurship for conservation of Satoyama landscapes in the North Western Ghats, India" (AERF, India)

Identified high value plants (e.g. Terminalia chebula), established sustainable harvesting practices and value chains, and obtained FAIRWILD certification.

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





~ RIGHTS-BASED INSTRUMENTS ~

E.g. Pj 13-1 "Supporting and promoting the Karen indigenous socio-ecological production system in northern Thailand" (IKAP, Thailand)

Mapped traditional rotational farming practices using GIS, documented knowledge on local crop varieties and cultivation techniques, and facilitated knowledge exchange between elders and youths

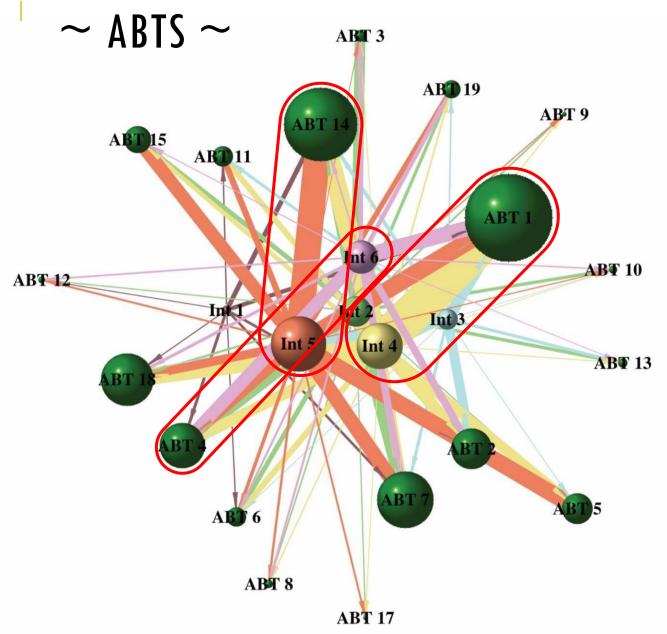
Instruments mix	1	2	3	4	5	6														
IPSI Strategic Objectives achieved	1	2	3	4																
Contribution to ABTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Contribution to SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			



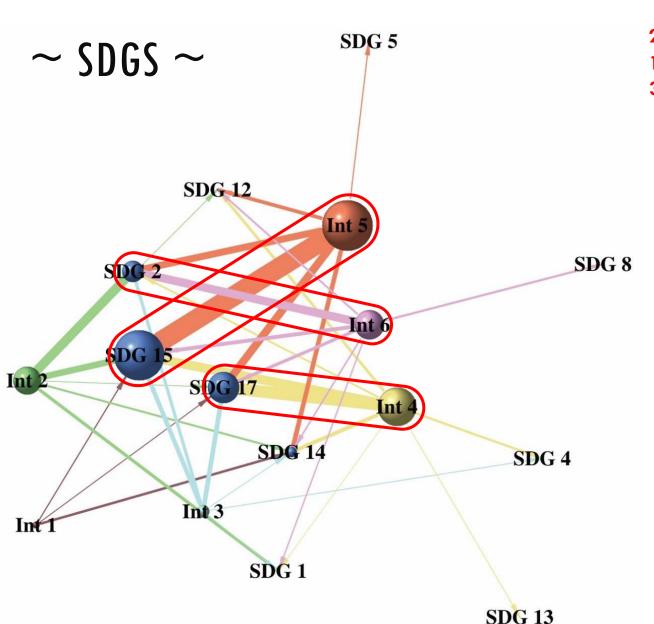




4. CONTRIBUTIONS TO ABTS AND SDGS



- Int1: Legislation & regulation
- Int2: Economic & financial
- Int3: Rights-based
- 2 ➡● Int4: Social & cultural
- 1 **)** Int5: Management
- 3 → Intó: Innovation & integration
 - Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABT)
 - 1 > 1 Awareness of biodiversity increased
 - 5 > 2 Biodiversity values integrated
 - 3 Incentives reformed
 - 3 > 4 Sustainable production and consumption
 - 5 Habitat loss halved or reduced
 - 6 Sustainable management of marine living resources
 - 4 > 7 Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry
 - 8 Pollution reduced
 - 9 IAS prevented and controlled
 - 10 Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems reduced
 - 11 Protected areas increased and improved
 - 12 Extinction prevented
 - 13 Genetic diversity maintained
 - 2 > 14 Ecosystems and essential services safeguarded
 - 15 Ecosystems restored and resilience enhanced
 - 16 Nagoya Protocol in force and operational
 - 17 NBSAPs adopted as policy instruments
 - 6 > 18 Traditional knowledge respected
 - 19 Knowledge improved, shared and applied
 - 20 Financial resources from all sources increased

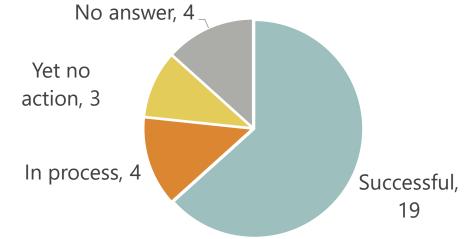


- Int1: Legislation & regulation
- Int2: Economic & financial
- Int3: Rights-based
- 2 > Int4: Social & cultural
- 1 Int5: Management
- 3 → Int6: Innovation & integration
 - Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)
 - 6 → 1 No poverty
 - 2 >> 2 Zero hunger
 - 3 Good health and well-being
 - 4 Quality education
 - 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
 - 5 > 12 Responsible consumption and production
 - 13 Climate action
 - 4 14 Life below water
 - $1 \rightarrow 15$ Life on land
 - 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions
 - 3 > 17 Partnership for the goals

5. TOWARDS A TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGE

~ POLICY UPTAKE AND SUPPORT ~

19/30 grantees successful in policy uptake/support at national and sub-national levels



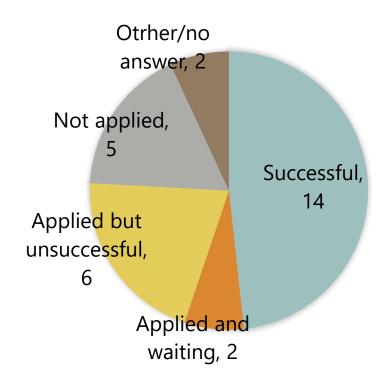
Level	Policy (gov. entity) that has reflected/supported the project results/initiatives
National	The revised Forest Law –an article on planting native trees (Vietnam)
Sub-	The National Strategic Framework for Promoting Satoyama Initiative (The Forestry
national	Bureau, Chinese Taipei)
	Rural Regeneration Policy (Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, Chinese Taipei)
	Cihalaay Cultural Landscape Management Principle and Plan (Hualien, Chinese Taipei)
	Allocation of 15% of agriculture, forestry and environment fund for the implementation
	of LBSAP in 2015. (Sypru village development committee, Nepal)

~ FINANCING ~

SDM invested US\$ 294k in 30 projects since 2013

- > Mobilised US\$ 352k matching funds; and
- > 14/20 grantees successful in attracting additional investments from other sources totaling US\$ 696k

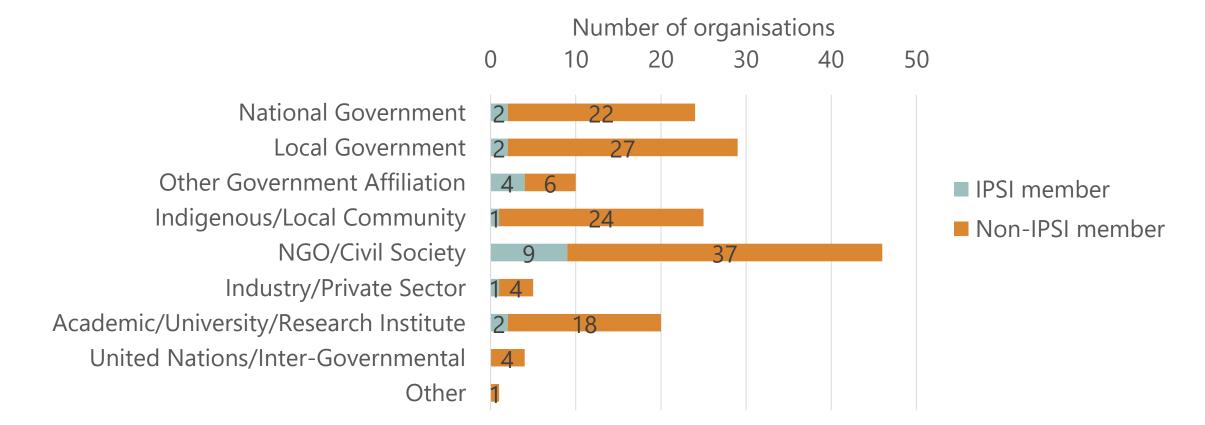
Overall 457% return on investment



~ PARTNERSHIP ~

In sum 164 organisations aside the grantees involved in 30 SDM projects, including 21 IPSI members

On average 5.5 organisations, under 3.3 sectors, involved in each project



KEY MESSAGES

Increase
knowledge &
understanding
of SEPLS –
values, trends,
traditional &
modern
knowledge

Address the
causes
of the loss of
bio/cultural
diversity and
ecosystem
services from
SEPLS

Enhance benefits from SEPLS Enhance
capacities
—human,
institutional
and financial

The four IPSI Strategic Objectives embodied in SDM Projects

They demonstrated the role of SEPLS to synergistically achieve multiple Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Highlighted targets/goals:













1 NO POVERTY



© BIP/SCBD











Modest seed funding can stimulate innovation and incubate best practices that trigger transformative change towards the global sustainability goals

RECOMMENDATIONS

Better recognize the role of SEPLS in post-2020 global biodiversity framework to enhance its synergies with the SDGs

Identify an optimal instrument mix to address interconnected biodiversity and socio-economic issues in SEPLS reflecting local realities and towards global sustainability goals

Towards transformative change, upscale local innovations and best practices through policy integration, donor coordination and partnership building

