



The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

Formation and Development



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Innovative Pathways towards Harmony with Nature



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

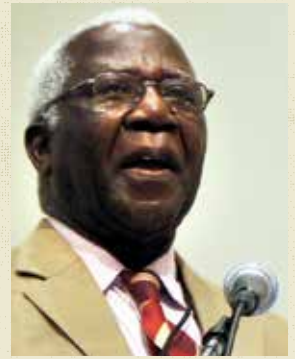
While there is a rich history of traditions and practices that we continue to learn from, it is important to also consider innovative new possibilities for achieving harmonious human-nature interactions in an increasingly globalized and modern world. New business models and value-added activities hold great potential in this respect.

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

Professor Kazuhiko Takeuchi

Senior Vice-Rector,
United Nations University

Changing Lives and Contributing to Sustainable Development



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

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

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

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

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

Professor Alfred Oteng-Yeboah
Chair, IPSI Steering Committee,
Ghana National Biodiversity Committee

Satoyama and SEPLS

Satoyama

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

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

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

Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

From 2006 to 2010, the Japan *Satoyama-Satoumi* Assessment (JSSA) was conducted across Japan to analyze the conditions and trends of ecosystems

over the past 50-60 years. Over the course of discussions around the JSSA, a new term was coined, namely socio-ecological production landscapes (SEPLs), which helps to specifically highlight the productive capacity of *satoyama* and *satoumi* as well as the important social and ecological components that contribute to their resilience.

This descriptive and inclusive terminology also helps to communicate *satoyama* outside of Japan and has also been used by the *Satoyama* Initiative to refer to examples in other parts of the world where landscapes and land uses have been shaped and maintained in a broad variety of different ways by harmonious interactions between people and the nature they inhabit. Korea is home to *mauel* landscapes, Spain has *dehesa* landscapes, Japan has *satoyama*, and France has *terroirs*, just to name a few.

In subsequent discussions, to recognize the manifold linkages between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, it was noted that SEPLs should be further expanded to explicitly include seascapes, resulting in the current term, socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS).

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

”

Besides being a home for humans, satoyama and satoumi pool the various ecosystems – including agro, forestry, wetlands, grassland, marine and coastal ecosystems – and biodiversity, to provide ecosystem services that contribute to human well-being.

Satoyama-Satoumi Ecosystems and Human Well-being (Duraiappah, et al.)



The Satoyama Initiative



Measures are urgently needed to support and, where necessary, revitalize or rebuild socio-ecological production landscapes including through broader global recognition of their value [...] The Satoyama Initiative has been developed to respond to these needs.

Paris Declaration on the Satoyama Initiative

A Vision of Harmony

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

The efforts of the Satoyama Initiative are focused on the promotion and conservation of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS). Among other things, this has entailed a range of activities including expanding the body of knowledge about how the relationships between humans and nature should function in such landscapes from both social and scientific points of view.

A Global Perspective

From its inception, the Satoyama Initiative has taken a global perspective and sought to consolidate expertise from around the world regarding the sustainable use of resources in SEPLS.

The Initiative's concept has been further developed in a series of meetings and consultations. One

important milestone came in January 2010, when the Global Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative was held at the Headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris. The Global Workshop built on two preparatory workshops held in Asia, the first in Tokyo, Japan in July 2009, and the second in Penang, Malaysia in October 2009. The objectives of the Global Workshop were to discuss the Satoyama Initiative's concept and define the elements of activities to be included in the Initiative.

The "Paris Declaration on the Satoyama Initiative" was one of the major outcomes of the Paris workshop. It was subsequently submitted to the CBD SBSTTA-14 as one of the official information documents of the meeting, and became a fundamental document that led to the Initiative's recognition during the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP10), held in Nagoya, Japan in 2010. During this conference, Decision X/32 was adopted recognizing the Satoyama Initiative as a "potentially useful tool to better understand and support human-influenced natural environments for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being."

Conceptual Framework of the Satoyama Initiative

Vision

Realizing societies in harmony with nature

Three-fold Approach

- Consolidate wisdom on securing diverse ecosystem services and values
- Integrate traditional ecological knowledge and modern science to promote innovations
- Explore new forms of co-management systems

Resource use within the carrying capacity and resilience of the environment

Cyclic use of natural resources

Recognition of the value and importance of local traditions and cultures

Multi-stakeholder participation and collaboration

Contributions to socio-economies

Five Perspectives in the Approach of the Satoyama Initiative

Launching the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)



A Partnership Begins

On 19 October 2010, the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) was established to promote the activities identified by the Satoyama Initiative. The launch came during the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP10) held in Nagoya, Aichi, Japan.

A total of 51 organizations entered into partnership as founding members of IPSI, and the COP endorsed the Satoyama Initiative in Decision X/32, recognizing its potential usefulness "...to better understand and support human-influenced natural environments for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being."

A Spirit of Inclusivity

As an international platform open to organizations dealing with SEPLS, IPSI has sought to foster synergies in the implementation of their respective activities, as well as other activities planned under

the Initiative. Since its inception, an inclusive spirit has been fostered in recognition of the multi-sectoral and international dimensions of sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources.

After being launched in October 2010, the number of organizations within the diverse IPSI membership has grown rapidly. By December 2013, IPSI had more than tripled in size from 51 to 155. See Annex (Page 33) for a list of current members.

Types of IPSI Member Organizations:

- National/local governmental organizations;
- Non-governmental/civil society organizations;
- Indigenous/local community organizations;
- Academic/educational/research institutions;
- Industry/private sector organizations;
- United Nations or other inter-governmental organizations.



We call for holistic and integrated approaches to sustainable development which will guide humanity to live in harmony with nature and lead to efforts to restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem [...] We agree to promote international cooperation, and partnerships [...] with the vision of living in harmony with nature.

**"The Future We Want" United Nations
Conference on Sustainable Development
(Rio+20)**

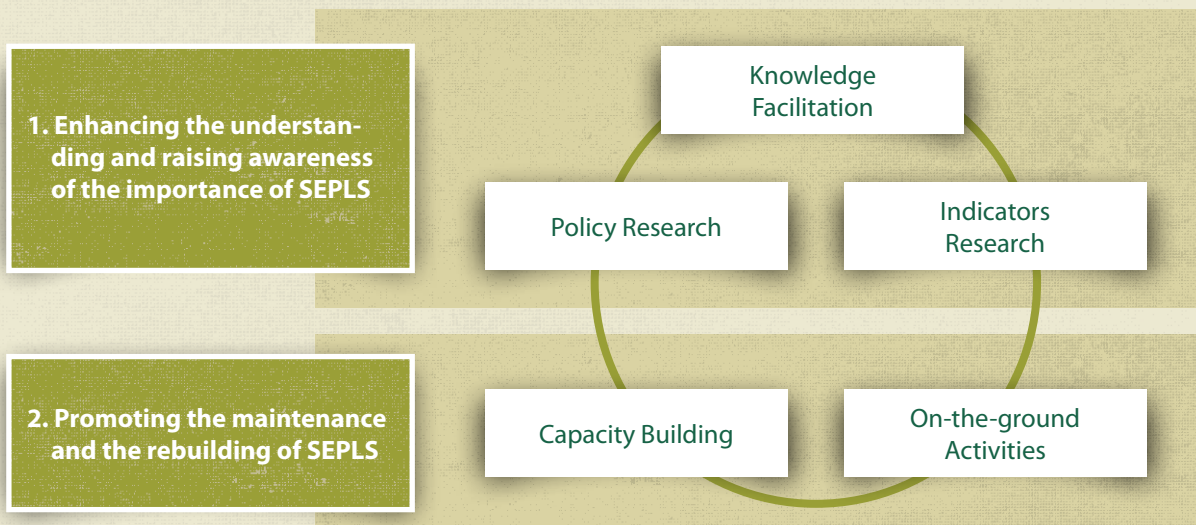
A Platform for Collaboration, Action and Knowledge Sharing

By bringing together expertise from across sectors and around the world, IPSI provides a platform for creating synergies and sharing knowledge. One of the core components of IPSI is its collection and publication of case studies relevant to SEPLS. Member organizations share case studies based on their own experiences with a wide range of different regions and ecosystems. All case studies are made freely available on the Satoyama Initiative website, and constitute a continually growing body of knowledge

useful to policymakers, practitioners, researchers and interested members of the general public.

In addition, IPSI includes a mechanism for creating collaborative activities among member organizations. During the Steering Committee's regular meetings, new collaborative activity applications are considered, and to date, over 20 collaborative activities have received the Committee's endorsement.

Five Pillars of Activities Promoted under IPSI



The First IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-1)

10-11 March 2011,
Nagoya, Aichi, Japan

**Theme: Working Together for
Societies in Harmony with Nature:
The First Steps**





IPSI-1

The First IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-1), consisting of an Assembly and Public Forum was held in Aichi, Japan during 10-11 March 2011. The venue held special significance, as IPSI had been officially launched at the CBD COP10 in Nagoya just a few months earlier.

Over the course of the two-day conference, the structure of the partnership began to rapidly take shape, with the formation of a steering committee, designation of a Secretariat, and 23 new member applications were approved, expanding the fledgling partnership from 51 to 74 member organizations over the course of just six months.

On 11 March 2011, Japan experienced one of the largest earthquakes in recorded history, followed by devastating tsunamis. In addition to the human tragedies caused by the disaster, many of the communities and productive landscapes and seascapes across northeastern Japan were heavily damaged.

While participants at IPSI-1 were shocked by the experience, there was also a sense that IPSI could contribute to reconstruction and revitalization efforts in the tsunami-affected region, particularly considering that many of these areas were characterized by *satoyama* landscapes and *satoumi* seascapes."

Collaboration among IPSI members to support local people to rebuild and revitalize their communities continues today, and more information is available on the Satoyama Initiative website.

IPSI-1: Assembly

In an organizational sense, IPSI took shape during the IPSI-1 Assembly. Key events included:

- ▶ Operational Framework: open discussion and endorsement of amendments
- ▶ Steering Committee: IPSI's first 18 steering committee members were introduced by the Interim Secretariat and approved by the Assembly
- ▶ The Interim Secretariat (United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies) was appointed as the IPSI Secretariat

Positive precedents set at the IPSI-1 Assembly have continued to guide subsequent meetings. In addition to sharing relevant updates and developments with the members, it has become practice that the date and venue of the next Global Conference are introduced for discussion and approval at each Assembly meeting. At IPSI-1, plans were introduced to hold IPSI-2 in March 2012 in Nairobi, Kenya (see page 16 for more details).



IPSI-1: Public Forum

While the Assembly is only open to representatives of IPSI member organizations, the Public Forum has been conceived as a participatory and inclusive mechanism serving two main purposes: (1) to strengthen collaboration and synergies among members as well as between the Satoyama Initiative and other relevant initiatives and programmes; (2) to enhance understanding and raise awareness of the importance of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes.

To encourage lively and fruitful discussion among participants, a major element of the IPSI-1 Public Forum was to divide people into smaller groups for in-depth discussion. In line with the five activity clusters under IPSI, the topics for discussion were: (1) Knowledge Facilitation; (2) Policy Research; (3) Indicator Research; (4) Capacity Building; (5) On-the-ground activities.

Discussions were further enhanced by individual presentations by 43 member organizations, who introduced their activities in line with IPSI concepts. During a subsequent plenary session, a panel was assembled to share the conclusions drawn from each session and to summarize key points of discussion.

Outcomes of the IPSI-1 Public Forum and Assembly were disseminated through a range of knowledge materials, including an in-depth summary report. To further raise awareness of the outcomes, the Satoyama Initiative website has also made all presentations and associated materials publicly available for download and continues to draw on these outcomes in its planning and development.

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One of the most rewarding experiences in my professional life as an ethnobiologist working on biodiversity, agriculture and food sovereignty is to enter into a meeting of my friends and partners in IPSI. They come from all regions and cultures, they work tirelessly to help improve the lives of their countries and communities, and they bring the unique synergy that results when diverse experiences and knowledge systems come together. Few initiatives have achieved the truly global network of participation that IPSI has created. The way we work in IPSI is thus part of the solution to the loss of biocultural diversity and biodiversity in landscapes.

Dr. Pablo Eyzaguirre
Bioversity International

The Second IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-2)

**13-14 March 2012,
Nairobi, Kenya**

**Theme: Strategy for Realizing
Societies in Harmony with Nature**

 Nairobi



IPSI-2

The Second IPSI Global Conference was held from 13-14 March 2012 in Nairobi, Kenya and underscored the synergistic collaboration that was already being promoted within the partnership. An IPSI member organization, the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) made its facilities available for hosting IPSI-2. In addition, to enhance cooperation and encourage mutually beneficial arrangements, IPSI-2 was held back-to-back with a forum organized by another IPSI member organization, the Eco-Agriculture Partners.

IPSI-2: Assembly

The IPSI-2 Assembly was held on the morning of 13 March and was attended by representatives of 58 member organizations. Dr. Tony Simons, Director General of ICRAF, served as chair of the Assembly and guided the spirited and lively proceedings.

During the assembly, the chair of the IPSI Steering Committee, Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah, presented a

report on the Committee's activities since the First IPSI Global Conference in March 2011. A major organizational development during this period, was initial work towards developing a strategy for the partnership. To foster transparency and participation, a presentation on this strategy development was delivered during the Assembly by Dr. Jo Mulongoy, visiting professor at the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies.

A proposal was also introduced for the Assembly's consideration to organize IPSI-3 back-to-back with 11th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, planned for October 2012 in Hyderabad, India. Considering the launch of IPSI during CBD COP10 and the role the Partnership could play towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets contained within the Strategic Plan 2011-2020, the proposal was welcomed by IPSI members.



IPSI-2: Public Forum

Following the close of the IPSI-2 Assembly, IPSI members were joined by other interested stakeholders and journalists during the one-and-a-half-day Public Forum (13-14 March 2013). To open the forum, remarks were delivered by Dr. Tony Simons (Director General, World Agroforestry Centre), Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Chair of IPSI Steering Committee) and H.E. Toshihisa Takata (Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Kenya).

To contextualize the subsequent discussions and introduce all participants to the concepts and potential of the Satoyama Initiative, a keynote speech was delivered by Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi (United Nations University) on "The Satoyama Initiative: The Next Step toward Societies in Harmony with Nature".

To encourage spirited discussion among participants and to go into greater depth on specific issues relevant to the Partnership, the Public Forum then divided into three Working Group sessions:

1. Capturing and Promoting Resilience in Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes (SEPLs) including Disaster Risk Management

Facilitators: Fumiko Fukuoka (UNDP);
Wanja Dorothy Nyingi (KENWEB)

2. Sharing Experiences of Restoring SEPLs

Facilitators: Yoko Watanabe (GEF Secretariat);
Krishna Chandra Paudel (Government of Nepal)

3. Revitalizing Local Communities through Enhancing Traditional Knowledge and Empowering Young Successors

Facilitators: Yoji Natori (Conservation International);
Anil Kumar (MSSRF Community Agrobiodiversity Center)

A total of over 30 short presentations were delivered by IPSI members during the working group sessions, and served as a starting point for additional in-depth discussions among participants. Facilitators guided the subsequent discussions with the intention of ultimately generating an output document for each working group including: (1) A summary of the session; (2) Identified needs and challenges; (3) Strategies for addressing these needs and challenges; (4) Concrete actions. A final plenary session chaired by Tony Simons helped all participants to learn about the diversity of discussions during the forum, and helped to renew a sense of shared purpose and cooperation towards achieving the Satoyama Initiative's vision of societies in harmony with nature.

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IPSI has provided a great opportunity for North-South and South-South collaborations among natural and social scientists to enable capacity building, sharing of best practice and of a vast diversity of practitioners of landscape approaches to conservation in SEPLs.

Wanja Dorothy Nyingi
Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity
Research Team

The Third IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-3)

6-7 October 2012,
Hyderabad, India

**Theme: Contribution to Achieving
the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

 Hyderabad



IPSI-3

The Third IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-3) was held back-to-back with CBD COP11 in Hyderabad, India, and marked two years since IPSI's launch in October 2010 concurrent with CBD COP10. In recognition of the venue and the partnership's expanding profile, the theme for IPSI-3 was "Contribution to Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets".

The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India generously welcomed IPSI members to India and hosted the conference. While the key elements of IPSI-3 (Assembly and Public Forum) were held from 6-7 October, full use was made of the opportunity to raise awareness of IPSI and its activities by organizing a series of IPSI-related events from 9-12 October 2012 over the course of CBD COP11.

IPSI-3: Assembly

The IPSI-3 Assembly was held in the afternoon of 6 October and was attended by over 60 individuals representing a wide range of member organizations. Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi (United Nations University) was nominated by the floor to serve as the Assembly Chair, and guided the proceedings throughout the afternoon.

During the Assembly, the IPSI Steering Committee Chair, Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah, presented a report

on the activities of the Committee since the Second IPSI Global Conference in March 2012, highlighting the progress made towards developing a strategy for the partnership. He then invited Dr. Jo Mulongoy, visiting professor at the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies, to update the Assembly on these efforts. Dr. Mulongoy introduced a final draft version of the IPSI Strategy for the Assembly's approval, which was subsequently endorsed, pending final changes suggested by the members.

The Assembly also reviewed the arrangement of the Steering Committee, welcoming the renewal of many current members, while also approving the expansion of the Committee to include the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), MS Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) Community Agrobiodiversity Research Centre, Faculty of Science, University of Sarajevo, and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

In addition, representatives of Japan's Fukui Prefecture delivered a presentation titled "Fukui: The Land of 1500 Years' Satoyama" and made a formal offer to host the Fourth IPSI Global Conference in September 2013. The Assembly members expressed their appreciation and gratefully accepted the offer by Fukui Prefecture.



IPSI-3: Public Forum

Under the theme “IPSI’s Contribution to Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets”, more than 70 individuals from IPSI member organizations and the general public attended the Public Forum, which was opened with remarks from Prof. Govindan Parayil (Director, United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies), and Dr. Balakrishna Pisupati (Chairman, National Biodiversity Authority, India).

Following short reports on the outcomes of the IPSI-2 Public Forum and follow-up efforts, Mr. David Duthie (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity) provided further context for the day’s discussions with a presentation titled “The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and National Implementation”.

After an overview of the day’s planned discussions by each of the co-chairs, Ms. Yoko Watanabe (GEF Secretariat) and Dr. Anil Kumar (MSSRF), the Public Forum was divided into three Working Group sessions for in-depth discussion:

1. Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

Facilitator: Dr. Pablo Eyzaguirre (Bioversity International)

2. Creating Synergy between Traditional Knowledge and Modern Science

Facilitator: Dr. William Olupot (Nature and Livelihoods)

3. Multi-stakeholder Collaboration towards Sustainable Production and Consumption

Facilitator: Dr. Yoji Natori (Conservation International)

To frame the discussions, each working group session began with a short presentation by the facilitator linking the working group topic with corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Following extensive and fruitful discussions, short presentations were prepared by each working group to share with the plenary. The final presentations shared a number of key points of discussion as well as insight into how IPSI is poised to contribute to achieving many of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. A final plenary discussion session led by the co-chairs provided a broad range of useful suggestions for further development of the partnership and its activities.



”

By investing in resilient ecosystems and societies that make up SEPLS throughout the world, IPSI is providing an excellent knowledge forum for policy-makers and practitioners that is extremely relevant to the Post-2015 sustainable development agenda.

Fumiko Fukuoka
**United Nations Development
Programme**

Regional Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative (Kathmandu, Nepal)



From 14-15 May 2013, a wide range of IPSI members and other interested stakeholders gathered in Kathmandu for a two-day workshop on the Satoyama Initiative. A total of 61 experts from 16 different countries attended the workshop, which was co-organized by the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MoFSC), Government of Nepal and the IPSI Secretariat.

The two-day regional workshop brought together participants from across Asia, and was inaugurated by Hon. Minister Tek Bahadur Thapa Gharti of the MoFSC Nepal, who performed the ceremonial lighting of the traditional lamp and watering of the plant. In his remarks, the Hon. Minister underscored Nepal's full commitment to work on the local and regional level to achieve the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Following additional encouraging remarks from Dr. David Molden (Director General, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development – ICIMOD), Mr. Kazu Takemoto (Director, IPSI Secre-

tariat), and Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Chair, IPSI Steering Committee), the plenary session proceeded under the direction of the co-chairs, Ms. Yoko Watanabe (Programme Manager, Senior Biodiversity Specialist, Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility) and Dr. Krishna Chandra Paudel (Secretary, MoFSC Nepal).

Three objectives of the regional workshop:

1. To share information and experiences from the Asian region relevant to the Satoyama Initiative;
2. To further promote IPSI activities and understanding of the partnership in the region;
3. To contribute to the further development of the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action.

To frame the day's discussions, three plenary presentations were delivered by Dr. Gopal S. Rawat (Chief Scientist, Ecosystem Services, ICIMOD), Mr. Gopal Raj Sherchan (National Coordinator, The GEF Small Grants Programme, Nepal) and Mr. Megh Nath Kafle (Officer of the District Soil Conservation, Nepal).



Lively and dynamic discussions were conducted throughout the workshop, intercut with plenary sessions to share outcomes from each group. In line with the regional workshop's objectives, participants shared information and experiences from the Asian region relevant to the Satoyama Initiative, there were opportunities for further promoting IPSI activities and understanding of the partnership within the region, and the expert insight provided by the

participants contributed directly to the further development of the IPSI Strategy and and the Plan of Action.

As the regional workshop drew to a close, Dr. Krishna Chandra Paudel (MoFSC Nepal) echoed his appreciation and left all of the participants with a final sentiment: "Biodiversity is a business for all, and every day is a biodiversity day."

Indicators for Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes

▣ Nadia Bergamini (Bioversity International)



Indicators of resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes (SEPLs) have been developed as an IPSI collaborative activity under the Satoyama Initiative with the main goal of contributing to the conservation of sustainable SEPLs for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being. The initial development and field-testing of these indicators has represented an example of effective inter-organizational collaboration between Bioversity International and the United Nations University of Advanced Studies.

The idea behind the development of these indicators was to create an analytical framework for assessing and building local strategies to strengthen resilience, through adaptation, innovation and the sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity. The first set of social-ecological resilience indicators was based on a review of 172 case studies and project reports from around the world that described communities' strategies to cope with and adapt to climate change. Further development, under the Satoyama collaborative activities, has resulted in the production of a booklet with guidelines for applying 20 indicators grouped in four areas:

- ▶ Ecosystem protection and the maintenance of biodiversity
- ▶ Agricultural biodiversity
- ▶ Knowledge, learning and innovation
- ▶ Social equity and infrastructure

These indicators are intended both for use by local communities and for scientists, research and development organizations and local institutions working closely with them.

Bioversity international has field-tested the indicators across different agro-ecological environments: the tropical moist forests of Cuba; the Andes highlands of Bolivia; the sub-tropical valleys in Nepalese Himalayas and the tropical drylands of Kenya. All areas are characterized by traditional agricultural systems and are rich in crop and genetic diversity. Through the testing it was possible to identify the driving forces, practices and strategies adopted by the communities which contribute to resilience at the level of the landscape, the farming system and the species. The indicators have also proved most useful in assessing the baseline for enhancing resilience in these agrarian landscapes, and for



identifying weak points and strengths in the social-ecological system studied.

The indicators are not conceived as a fixed set of measurements but rather as a guide to understanding and developing strategies for resilient landscapes. The practical application of these indicators in community development projects, carried out in more than 10 countries (including the COMDEKS project sites), will be used to gather and analyze experiences for further improvement of the indicators. The major gaps that have been identified during the practical testing include the coverage of systems where natural regeneration of a mix of species like grasses or aquatic organisms exist, as in the case of pastures, wetlands, and integrated terrestrial and

aquatic landscapes, and the need to expand the utility of the indicators to a wider and more diverse community of practitioners in order to obtain important lessons for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. These lessons can then be applied to improve the long-term livelihood security of people in these landscape and seascapes. The revision of the indicators will be coupled with the development of a practical toolkit explaining how to apply them to a particular project and giving examples on how to use the results of the indicators' assessment, for example as a tool to assist in the development of landscape management policies.

The COMDEKS Programme

▣ Diana Salvemini (United Nations Development Programme)



The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Programme is a unique global programme implemented by UNDP as the flagship of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI). The five-year programme is implemented in partnership with the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies.

With a contribution of US\$10 million from the Japan Biodiversity Fund, established within the CBD Secretariat, the COMDEKS Programme contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10, October 2010). The Programme promotes a highly inclusive community-based approach to sustainable development, incorporating biodiversity conservation, human security – in particular food security – disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation.

The COMDEKS Programme has been designed to support local community activities to maintain and

rebuild socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS), and to collect and disseminate knowledge and experiences from successful on-the-ground actions for replication and up-scaling in other parts of the world. The programme aims to develop sound biodiversity management and sustainable livelihood activities with local communities by providing small-scale finance to local community organizations in developing countries. Working through the Global Environmental Facility Small Grants Programme, implemented by UNDP, the COMDEKS Programme provides small grants directly to local community organizations, empowering communities to implement participatory landscape planning and develop integrated solutions to respond to economic, environmental and social challenges.

COMDEKS operates in a broad range of landscapes and seascapes that have been selected through a participatory multi-stakeholder process involving the communities that inhabit, use and protect them. Consultations within these communities are then supported towards developing a landscape strategy focused on enhancing resilience and sustainability, while improving the livelihoods of community members. Each respective landscape strategy then



facilitates the identification of community-level activities, and COMDEKS provides support to corresponding community-based projects.

Furthermore, COMDEKS is field-testing methodologies to empower community organizations to implement participatory landscape planning and enhance resilience at the community level. As part of the community consultation process, COMDEKS is piloting the set of Indicators for Resilience in SEPLS developed by UNU-IAS and Bioversity International (see page 26) to help measure and understand the resilience of target landscapes and seascapes. These indicators are being piloted to

enable the development of participatory transformative strategies that reflect local priorities negotiated among representatives from local communities, the government, academia and the private sector. Currently, the programme is implemented in 10 countries: Brazil, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Fiji, India, Malawi, Nepal, Slovakia and Turkey. A second phase that is projected to start in June 2013 will support an additional ten countries. COMDEKS grant making is expected to generate key lessons on community-based best practices to maintain and rebuild SEPLS in line with the Satoyama Initiative's vision of realizing "societies in harmony with nature".



Empowered lives Resilient futures

The Path Forward: Continuing to Build and Enhance the Partnership



IPSI has enjoyed a remarkable history. Over just a few years, it has grown from an initial concept into a concrete international partnership of over 140 member organizations working together with a sense of common purpose towards societies in harmony with nature.

Within this booklet, information is provided about the conceptual basis for launching an international partnership around the idea of satoyama, and the necessity for achieving a harmonious balance between nature and human activities. There have been many exciting milestones for IPSI along the way, but now we must consider how to make full use of IPSI's potential to create a better world.

Looking forward, many opportunities and challenges await the Partnership. As we work together to promote SEPLS in a changing and dynamic world,

it will be important to explore aspects related to resilience, new commons and new business models. In late 2012, the IPSI member organizations unanimously endorsed its Strategy, and now emphasis needs to be placed on using this document as a basis for further developing IPSI's activities through a wide range of initiatives focusing, among other things, on research, joint projects, and outreach programs.

Taking this opportunity, I am pleased to invite all interested parties to consider IPSI and the activities of its member organizations. Working together, we can continue to build on the successes of IPSI's initial phase, and continue to strengthen the impact of our collaboration.

Kazu Takemoto
Director, IPSI Secretariat





Annex

List of IPSI Members (as of December 2013)

Organisation	Location of head office
National governmental organisation (Number of organisations 16)	
Executive Secretariat of National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development (SE/CNEDD)	Niger
Ghana National Biodiversity Committee (NBC)	Ghana
Italian Ministry for Agriculture food and forestry policies	Italy
Ministry of Environment, Cambodia	Cambodia
Ministry of Environment, Gabonese Republic	Gabon
Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)	Japan
Ministry of Environment, Peru	Peru
Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea
Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources, Togo	Togo
Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature	Cameroon
Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, Chad	Chad
Ministry of Forestry and environment, Gambia	Gambia
Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Nepal	Nepal
Ministry of Natural and Resources and Environment, Thailand	Thailand
Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Environment, Malawi	Malawi
Secretariat of State for the Environment, Ministry of Economy and Development, Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste
Other government affiliated organisation (Number of organisations 5)	
Huascarán National Park, National Service of Protected Natural Areas (SERNANP), Peru	Peru
Institute for Fundamental Researches on Tropical Agriculture (INFAT), Cuba	Cuba
Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research team (KENWEB)	Kenya
National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens of Malawi	Malawi
Natural Resources Office (NRO), Sabah	Malaysia

Local governmental organisation (Number of organizations 13)

Aichi Prefectural Government	Japan
City of Nagoya	Japan
Development & Promotion Center of Liaohe River Reserve, Liao Ning Province	China
Echizen City	Japan
Fukui Prefectural Government	Japan
Hawaii State Department of Agriculture	USA
Hyogo Prefectural Government	Japan
Ishikawa Prefectural Government	Japan
Liao Ning Province Authority of Liaohe River	China
Nobeoka City	Japan
Sado City	Japan
Toyooka City	Japan
Wakasa Town	Japan

Non-governmental or civil society organisation (Number of organisations 52)

Applied Environmental Research Foundation (AERF)	India
A Rocha Ghana	Ghana
Asociasion Pro Desarrollo Agroindustrial de Camana	Peru
Bioversity International	Italy
BirdLife International	UK
CEPA Japan	Japan
Civil Society Organizations' Network for sustainable agriculture and Environment in East Africa (CISONET)	Uganda
Conservation International (CI)	USA
Earthwatch Institute-Japan	Japan
EcoAgriculture Partners	USA
Environment and Development Association JASIL	Mongolia
Environmental Education Centre Zapovedniks	Russia
Environmental Protection Information Centre	Uganda
Fondazione Romualdo del Bianco - Life Beyond Tourism	Italy
Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)	UK
Friends of the Earth Japan (FoE Japan)	Japan
German Association for Landcare (DVL)	Germany
Green Senegal	Senegal
Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) Davao Network	Philippines
Institute for Societal Advancement	India
Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON)	Japan
Institute Acao Verde	Brazil
International Agency for the Protection of Biocultural Landscapes and for a New Rurality (AGER)	Italy

International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)	Hungary
International Lake Environment Committee Foundation (ILEC)	Japan
Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development	Guyana
Japan Environmental Education Forum (JEEF)	Japan
Japan Habitat Association	Japan
Landcare International	Kenya
Live & Learn Environmental Education (LLEE)	Cambodia
M S Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), Community Agrobiodiversity Centre	India
Micronesia Conservation Trust	Federated States of Micronesia
Nature and Livelihoods	Uganda
Network for Coexistence with Nature	Japan
NGO Circle for Conservation of Natural Resources (ONG CeSaReN)	Benin
Nomi Satoyama Conservation Society	Japan
NPO Cultivate a Cloud	Japan
NPO Tambo (Rice Paddies Network Japan)	Japan
Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center	Japan
Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research	Italy
Pogany-Havas Association	Romania
Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI)	Viet Nam
Society for Wildlife and Nature (SWAN) International	Chinese Taipei
Taiwan Ecological Engineering Development Foundation	Chinese Taipei
The Nature Conservancy	Australia
Tropical Science Center	Costa Rica
Urato's "Children of the sea" Revitalizing Project	Japan
Vivamos Mejor	Guatemala
Wildlife Watch Group	Nepal
World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)	Kenya
World Wildlife Fund (WWF) US	USA
WWF West Africa Programme Office (WWF WAMPO)	Senegal

Indigenous or local community organisations (Number of organisations 9)

Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (ANDES)	Peru
Civil Society Organisation Action Ghana	Ghana
Culture Identity and Resources Use Management (CIRUM)	Viet Nam
Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples Foundation (IKAP)	Thailand
Indigenous Peoples' Biocultural Climate Change Assessment (IPCCA)	Peru

Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA)	Philippines
Inter Mountain People's Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT)	Thailand
Kanuri Development Association (KDA)	Nigeria
Nepal Indigenous Nationalities Preservation Association (NINPA)	Nepal
Academic, Educational and / or Research Institute (Number of organisations 28)	
Amrit Campus, Institute of Science & Technology, Tribhuvan University	Nepal
Centre for Integrated Mountain Research (CIMR), Punjab University, Lahore-Pakistan	Pakistan
Centre for Resource and Forestry Policy Study (CFNRPS), Renmin University of China	China
Centre for Toki and Ecological Restoration, Niigata University	Japan
College of Life and Environmental Science, Minzu University of China	China
Ecosystem Services Research Group, Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities (BBAW)	Germany
Faculty of Science, University of Sarajevo	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo	Japan
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	Japan
Institution for Marine and Island Cultures (MIC), Mokpo National University	Republic of Korea
Integrated Organic Farming Systems Research Centre (IORC)	Indonesia
Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S), The University of Tokyo	Japan
Islands Knowledge Institute (IKI)	Solomon Islands
Kanazawa University	Japan
Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL)	Nepal
Laikipia Wildlife Forum	Kenya
Leuphana University Lueneburg	Germany
National Dong-Hwa University	Chinese Taipei
National Research Centre for the Studies of the Ethnic Groups of China's South-Western Borderlands (SEGCSWB), Yunnan University	China
Graduate School of Life Sciences, Tohoku University	Japan
University of Cyprus	Cyprus
University of Nairobi	Kenya
University of the Philippines Open University (UPOU)	Philippines
University of VIGO (UVIGO)	Spain
Unnayan Onneshan - The innovators	Bangladesh
Vietnam National University, Hanoi (VNU)	Viet Nam
Yokohama National University	Japan
Zhejiang A & F University	China

Industry or private sector organisation (Number of organisations 17)

Aleph Inc.	Japan
Asahikasei Corporation	Japan
Brother Sales Ltd.	Japan
Canon Inc.	Japan
Chuetsu Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd	Japan
Dell Japan Inc.	Japan
Frontier Works Inc.	Japan
FRUTA FRUTA Inc.	Japan
Green TV Japan (TREE, Inc.)	Japan
Hewlett-Packard Japan, Ltd.	Japan
IORA Ecological Solutions	India
Kasho Maeno	Japan
Lexmark International K.K.	Japan
Seiko Epson Corporation	Japan
Sumitomo Forestry Co., Ltd	Japan
Taisei Corporation	Japan
Yamada Keitei Co., Ltd	Japan

Other (Number of organisations 1)

Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	USA
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United Nations or other Intergovernmental organisation (Number of organisations 14)

Global Environment Facility Secretariat (GEF SEC)
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)
The United Nations University (UNU)

(Total number of organizations as of December 2013: 155)

Strategy of 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 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 re-instate harmony between societies and nature by promoting socio-economic activities such as agriculture, fishery and forestry that use the ecosystem approach or similar approaches, and are in line with natural processes (Box I).
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 10th 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 (Figure I).
5. The Partnership is open to all organizations dealing with SEPLS. As of November 2012, IPSI comprises 126 members 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.

Box 1:

Characteristics of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes considered in the Satoyama Initiative

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, the planet's natural capital, while providing humans with the goods and services needed for their livelihoods, survival and well-being in a sustainable manner.

Natural resources in SEPLS considered in the Satoyama Initiative are used and managed in a sustainable manner, and benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources from these SEPLS are shared in a fair and equitable manner, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity. In such landscapes and seascapes:

- a. Resources are used within the carrying capacity and resilience of the environment;
- b. Natural resources are re-used and/or recycled;
- c. The value and importance of local traditions and culture are recognized;
- d. Management of natural resources and ecosystem services is sustainable and multi-

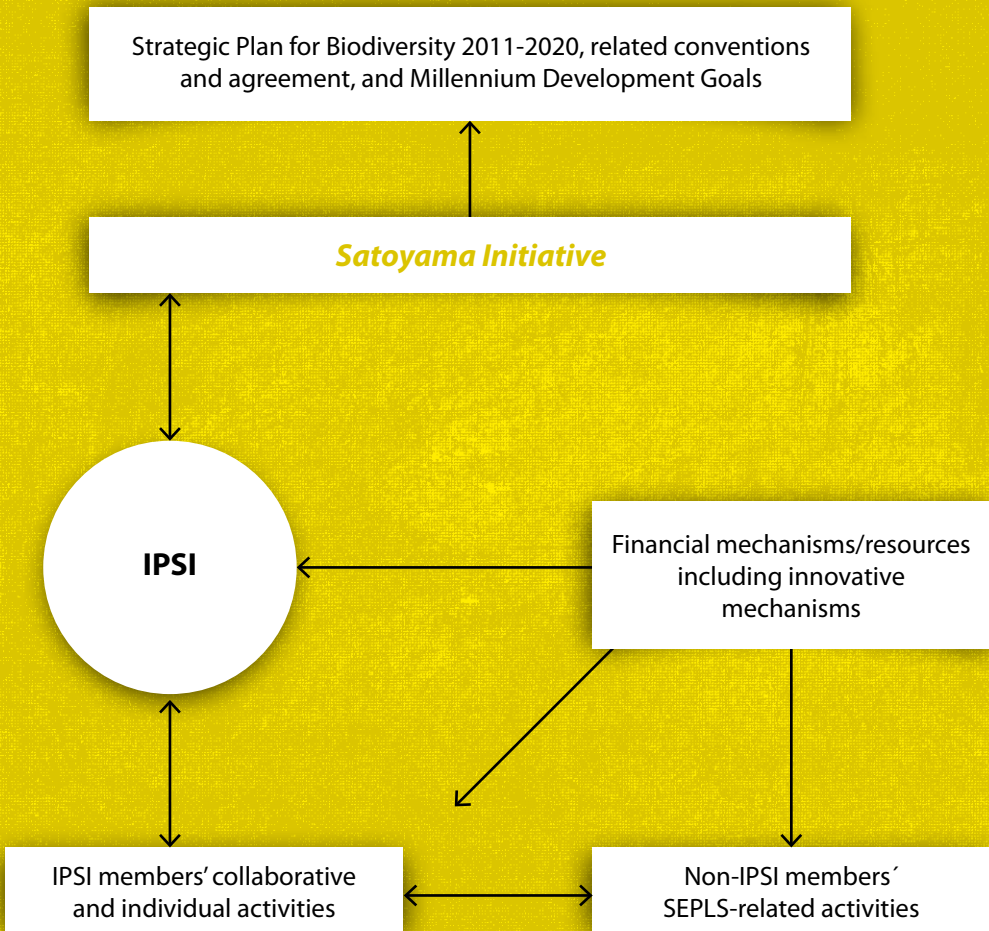
- e. Activities contribute to sustainable socio-economies including poverty reduction, food security, sustainable livelihood and local community empowerment.

The Satoyama Initiative recommends the application of a three-fold approach for maintaining or expanding SEPLS that are functioning well and rebuilding, revitalization or restoration of lost and/or degraded SEPLS. The approach consists of:

- a. Consolidating wisdom on securing diverse ecosystem services and values;
- b. Integrating traditional ecological knowledge and modern science to promote innovations; and
- c. Exploring new forms of co-management systems or evolving frameworks of "commons" while respecting traditional communal land tenure systems.

Figure 1:

Relationship between the Satoyama Initiative and the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative



II. Vision

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 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/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 its International Partnership 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 and an annex containing some guidance on ways and means to achieve the strategic objectives as well as areas where IPSI members can develop collaborative activities that will contribute to the implementation of the Strategy. 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, 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 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 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, issues relating to socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes and their values are mainstreamed, and appropriate policies effectively implemented.

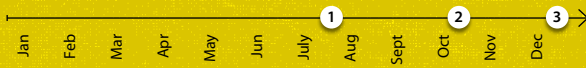
V. Monitoring and Reporting

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.



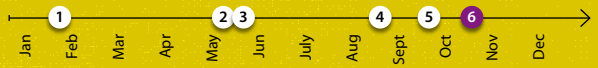
Selection of Events Related to IPSI's Launch, Continuing Development and Collaborative Activities

2009



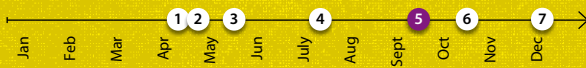
- 1 International Experts Meeting on the Satoyama Initiative Concept**
(25 July 2009, Tokyo, Japan)
- 2 Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative Concept**
(1-3 October 2009, Penang, Malaysia)
- 3 A Symposium on Agroforestry including Relationship with the Satoyama Approach**
(16 December 2009, Tokyo, Japan)

2010



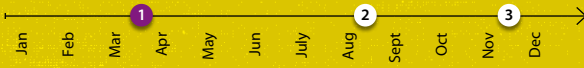
- 1 A Global Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative**
(29-30 January 2010, Paris, France)
- 2 CBD SBSTTA14 Side Events**
(10, 17 May 2010, Nairobi, Kenya)
- 3 Side Event at WGRI3**
(24-28 May 2010, Nairobi, Kenya)
- 4 International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative Preparatory Meeting**
(23-24 August 2010, Yamanashi, Japan)
- 5 South America Regional Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative and its International Partnership**
(22 September 2010, Brasilia, Brazil)
- 6 Launch of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative**
(19 October 2010, Nagoya, Japan)

2013



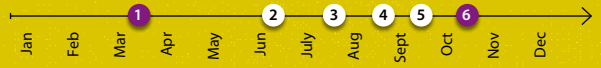
- 1 Second Community Dialogue Seminar in Tsunami-affected Tohoku Region**
(14 April 2013, Matsushima, Japan)
- 2 Public Symposium on Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS** (22 April 2013, Yokohama, Japan)
- 3 Regional Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative**
(14-15 May 2013, Kathmandu, Nepal)
- 4 ISAP2013 Parallel Session and Expert Workshop**
(22-24 July 2013, Yokohama, Japan)
- 5 Fourth IPSI Global Conference**
(13-14 September 2013, Fukui, Japan)
- 6 CBD CBCTTA 17 Side Event**
(15 October 2013, Montreal, Canada)
- 7 9th Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas Parallel Session** (4 December 2013, Suva, Fiji)

2011



- 1 First IPSI Global Conference**
(10-11 March 2011, Nagoya, Japan)
- 2 Great East Japan Earthquake Rebuilding Symposium** (5 August 2011, Tokyo, Japan)
- 3 CBD SBSTTA15 Side Event**
(8 November 2011, Montreal, Canada)

2012



- 1 Second IPSI Global Conference**
(13-14 March 2012, Nairobi, Kenya)
- 2 Rio+20 Side Event**
(18 June 2012, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
- 3 ISAP2012 Parallel Session and Expert Workshop**
(24 July 2012, Yokohama, Japan)
- 4 First Community Dialogue Seminar in Tsunami-affected Tohoku Region**
(25 August 2012, Matsushima, Japan)
- 5 IUCN World Conservation Congress Workshop**
(10 September 2012, Jeju, Republic of Korea)
- 6 Third IPSI Global Conference**
(6-7 October 2012, Hyderabad, India)



”

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

CBD COP10 Decision X/32



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

CBD COP11 Decision XI/25





UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY

UNU-IAS

Institute of Advanced Studies