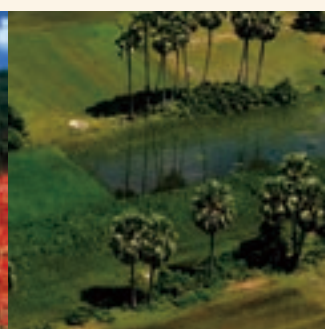




# STRATEGY

for the International Partnership  
for the *Satoyama* Initiative (IPSI)





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# STRATEGY for the International Partnership for the *Satoyama* Initiative (IPSI)

## I. INTRODUCTION

- 1.** Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) are dynamic mosaics of habitats and land uses where the harmonious interaction between people and nature maintains biodiversity while providing humans with the goods and services needed for their livelihoods, survival and well-being in a sustainable manner. These SEPLS are found in many places in the world under different names and are deeply linked to local culture and knowledge.
- 2.** When they are well managed, SEPLS can make a significant contribution to the three objectives<sup>1</sup> of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), relevant national policies for sustainable development, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). While SEPLS provide a wide range of provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting services, they can contribute to combating desertification by protecting land from degradation and to climate change mitigation and adaptation, among other things, by conserving and enhancing carbon sinks and reservoirs, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and increasing resilience to adapt to the negative effects of climate change at the landscape, seascape or territorial scale. SEPLS also root the identities of indigenous peoples and local communities, who are keepers and managers of biodiversity.
- 3.** However, in recent years, many of these SEPLS, which are living cultural heritages, have been destroyed, damaged or abandoned for various reasons. The loss or degradation of these SEPLS has inevitably led to a decline in the various ecosystem services that they provide, with serious consequences for the lives of local and broader communities that rely on them. The *Satoyama* Initiative was developed to support or re-instate harmony between societies and nature by promoting socio-economic activities such as agriculture, fishery and forestry that use the ecosystem approach<sup>2</sup> or similar approaches, and are in line with natural processes (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 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CBD Conference of the Parties, with links to national/sub-national and regional partnerships, to facilitate and accelerate the implementation of activities under the *Satoyama* Initiative (Figure I).
- 5.** The Partnership is open to all organizations dealing with SEPLS. As of November 2012, IPSI comprises 126 members<sup>3</sup> committed to supporting SEPLS for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being through the implementation of their individual and collaborative activities. IPSI members include national and local governmental organizations, government-affiliated organizations, non-governmental or civil society organizations, indigenous peoples or local community organizations, academic, educational and / or research institutes, industry or private sector organizations, and United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations. Not all the stakeholders working on SEPLS are IPSI members, but IPSI is open to collaborating with all such stakeholders and to sharing knowledge and experiences with other networks.

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

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

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.

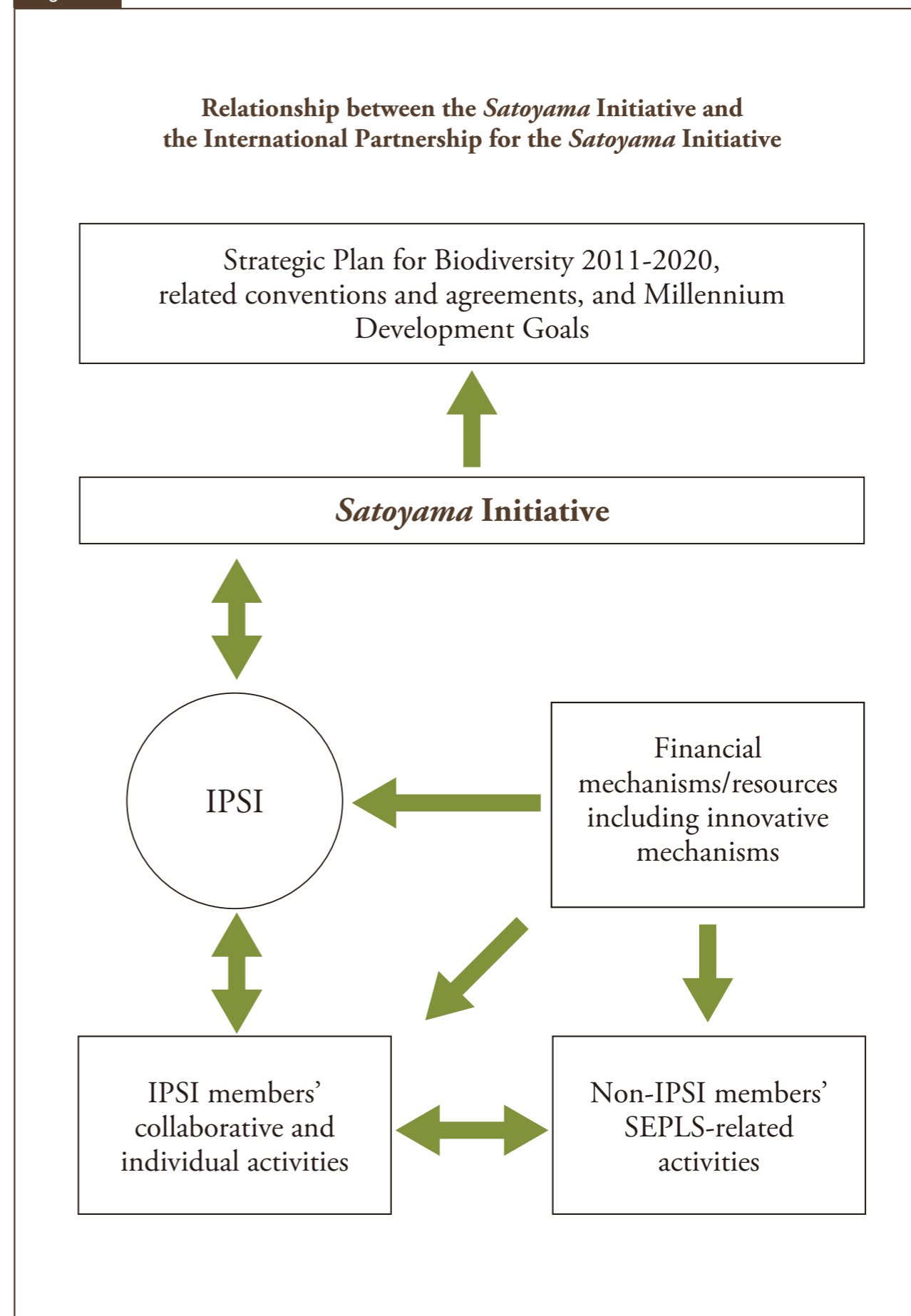
In such landscapes and seascapes:

- (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-functional, and through multi-stakeholder participation and collaboration, and
- (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





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

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

## III. MISSION

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

- (a) **Work together within the partnership and with other networks and/or organizations dealing with socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) for the promotion and support of the concept and practices of SEPLS.** Implementation of this mission will require the widest possible participation of actors that manage and support SEPLS, and will thus build on the knowledge and experiences of communities and cultures that manage complex mosaic landscapes and aquatic systems for a range of livelihoods and ecosystem services.
- (b) **Maintain or enhance the contribution of SEPLS to the objectives of the Rio Conventions<sup>5</sup> and related agreements, to the achievement of sustainable development goals such as the Millennium Development Goals and, in general, to livelihoods and human well-being.** This strategic mission is particularly relevant during the ongoing United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification 2010-2020 and the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020;
- (c) **Promote concrete benefits to the environment, livelihoods, and community well-being on the ground.**

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

- (a) Reporting on relevant achievements of the *Satoyama* Initiative and the development of communication tools/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<sup>6</sup>, namely knowledge facilitation, policy research, indicators research, capacity building and on-the-ground activities.

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

**(a) Objective 1:**

**Increase knowledge and understanding of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes 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.



## Guidance on possible ways and means to achieve the strategic objectives

Objective 1: Increase knowledge and understanding of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes that are addressed by the <i>Satoyama Initiative</i> 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.	
Operational guidance	Possible activities, to be carried out by individual organizations or through collaborative activities, and possible role of the Secretariat
<p><b>This strategic objective can be met, among other things, by:</b></p> <p>(a) Creating a searchable online database for socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) that are dealt with by members of the International Partnership for the <i>Satoyama Initiative</i> (IPSI). Such a database could serve well the need of IPSI and other partners if (i) it is interoperable and interactive, (ii) it builds on modern scientific knowledge as well as traditional and citizen knowledge, and (iii) it includes data and information on SEPLS values, history, status, trends, resilience and related indicators as well as information on factors that influence SEPLS negatively or positively including the types of governance that sustained and continue to sustain them. The database can also be a significant contribution to the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 19 and serve the needs of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). Data will be collected and used in accordance with relevant international laws and agreed guidance.</p>	<p>IPSI members could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support ongoing collaborative projects under IPSI Operational Framework (i) cluster 1 on Knowledge Facilitation including by providing relevant information and data, and (ii) cluster 3 on indicators of resilience in SEPLS and (iii) other relevant indicators;</li> <li>• Further conceptualize/define SEPLS including development of a glossary of terms related to SEPLS;</li> <li>• Take into consideration, as appropriate, existing frameworks and concepts from other relevant organizations, including, for example, IUCN Protected Area Category V, World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves, Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems, and Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas;</li> <li>• Develop and undertake sub-global (i.e. at the regional, sub-regional or national level) assessments of SEPLS building on the Japan Satoyama-Satoumi Assessment<sup>7</sup> (JSSA);</li> <li>• Explore ways to create synergy between traditional knowledge and modern science.</li> </ul> <p><b>Possible role of the Secretariat</b> Develop and manage the searchable online database for SEPLS, building on the current database it hosts.</p>

Objective 1:(continued)	
Operational guidance	Possible activities, to be carried out by individual organizations or through collaborative activities, and possible role of the Secretariat
<p>(b) Synthesizing information contained in the database in reports and books as well as brochures for policy and decision-makers. The information can also be used (i) to develop guidelines on ways and means to operationalize the <i>Satoyama Initiative</i>'s three-fold approach and five perspectives, building on case studies and other experiences. Some guidelines can be devoted to a certification mechanism for SEPLS products, and (ii) as part of the preparation for the review of MDGs<sup>8</sup> and for the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> national reports and the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> editions of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4 and GBO-5). The 5<sup>th</sup> national reports and GBO-4 are due for COP12 in 2014 (or 2015).</p>	<p>The IPSI Secretariat could coordinate most of these activities and rely on collaboration with many other non-IPSI partners.</p>
<p>(c) Gathering case studies relating to genetic resources from SEPLS to showcase and exchange experiences on the implementation of the third objective of the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization.</p>	<p>IPSI members could promote lessons from case studies in broader policy processes at local, national, regional and global levels.</p>

<b>Objective 2:</b> <b>Address the direct and underlying factors 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.</b>	
Operational guidance	Possible activities, to be carried out by individual organizations or through collaborative activities, and possible role of the Secretariat
<p><b>This strategic objective can be met, among other things, by:</b></p> <p>(a) Addressing the direct factors responsible for the decline or loss of biological diversity and ecological as well as socio-economic services from SEPLS and reducing their impacts significantly so that SEPLS continue to perform or recover their functions and beneficial roles. In doing so, one will also contribute to the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets under the strategic goals B, C and D of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020<sup>9</sup>. Information collected can be useful for the review of MDGs in 2015 as a contribution to MDG 1 on eradicating extreme poverty and MDG 7 on biodiversity, as well as other goals (relating to human well-being).</p>	<p>Collaboratively, IPSI members could explore ways to contribute to the rebuilding of areas affected by natural disasters and address factors causing loss of biological and cultural diversity in SEPLS. They could support ongoing projects in these areas and initiate new ones where there are opportunities and expressed needs. Participation of IPSI members/partners in such activities will (i) provide a good and needed justification for the <i>Satoyama</i> Initiative; (ii) contribute to the achievement of many of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular targets 6 and 7 on sustainable management of fish and invertebrate stocks, aquatic plants and areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry; target 10 on maintaining the integrity of vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change; targets 14 and 15 on ecosystem restoration, resilience and carbon stocks; target 17 on implementing effective and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans; and target 18 on traditional knowledge and customary and sustainable use; (iii) implementation of CBD Article 10(c) on customary and sustainable use.</p>
<p>(b) Taking into consideration underlying factors responsible for the decline or loss of biological diversity and ecological as well as socio-economic services from SEPLS in national policies for sustainable development and poverty eradication so that SEPLS recover their functions and beneficial roles. Underlying factors affecting SEPLS relate to economics, culture, religion, science and technology, population, and public policy. They include, in particular, rural depopulation, reduction in the labor force resulting from an ageing rural population, and market distortion. Addressing underlying factors will also contribute to the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets under the strategic goals A and E of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and can be included in ways and means to address Objective 4 of this strategy through the development and implementation of national policies. Information collected can also be reported as part of the 5<sup>th</sup> national reports and GBO4, and other reports for COP13 and the final report for COP14 and GBO5.</p>	<p>Through effective collaboration, IPSI members can make full use of the diverse multi-stakeholder partnership to contribute in a substantial manner to identifying underlying factors that negatively impact SEPLS and work towards innovative and contextualized solutions for mitigating such factors. Lessons learned can be effectively disseminated to IPSI members and the broader public through the range of communication tools provided by the IPSI Secretariat to the membership.</p>

<b>Objective 3:</b> <b>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.</b>	
Operational guidance	Possible activities, to be carried out by individual organizations or through collaborative activities, and possible role of the Secretariat
<p><b>This strategic objective can be met, among other things, by:</b></p> <p>(a) Supporting and enhancing factors that increase the sustainable delivery of ecosystem services from SEPLS. Such factors include, among other things, respect of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to sustainable SEPLS, effective and efficient management of SEPLS for multiple ecosystem services, ecosystem restoration, and possibly a certification system;</p> <p>(b) Supporting indigenous and local communities to govern and manage their resources, and sustain or improve local economies;</p>	<p>If the Partnership decides to carry out or facilitate the sub-global assessments described within the guidance on objective 1, such assessments would be relevant here because they would allow for the description of factors determining the success of SEPLS.</p> <p>In addition, IPSI members can consider whether a certification mechanism is possible and whether it would help enhance benefits from SEPLS in a sustainable way. It was noted in this regard at the Second IPSI Global Conference that (i) branding opportunities for the <i>Satoyama</i> Initiative or IPSI need to be evaluated; (ii) certification criteria for SEPLS products need to be created; and (iii) potential products and payment for ecosystem services need to be assessed.</p> <p>IPSI may also wish to explore ways and means to establish and develop a new business model that makes the use of natural resources sustainable by transitioning to multi-item high value-added agriculture, forestry and fisheries, while also considering potential benefits that could be derived from other sectors (e.g. tourism).</p>
<p>(c) Enhancing the resilience and contribution to carbon stocks of SEPLS, and reducing their disaster risks through restoration, revitalization, rebuilding as well as sustainable conservation and management. These activities can be considered as a contribution to the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems called for in Aichi Biodiversity Target 15, and to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and to combating desertification.</p>	<p>IPSI could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further the work on indicators of resilience in SEPLS and their integration in the list of indicators for assessing progress in the implementation of the objectives of the CBD and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;</li> <li>• Continue testing and assessing the identified indicators;</li> <li>• Develop a toolkit/guidelines for using indicators of resilience in SEPLS;</li> <li>• Develop synergies among institutions working with indicators.</li> </ul>





Objective 3:(continued)	
Operational guidance	Possible activities, to be carried out by individual organizations or through collaborative activities, and possible role of the Secretariat
	<p>Regarding disaster risk reduction, adaptation, restoration and transformation, the following activities could be undertaken collaboratively:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Short term:</b> share experiences on landscape management; develop a web platform for sharing case studies; organize field visit;</li> <li>• <b>Medium term:</b> Carry out research on developing model (Adaptation Disaster Risk Reduction);</li> <li>• <b>Long term:</b> organize technical or specialized workshops (knowledge, dissemination mechanisms); engage universities, research organizations, citizen scientists, international organizations to collect long-term observatory data.</li> </ul>
(d) Restoring degraded SEPLS considered in the <i>Satoyama</i> Initiative, or revitalizing or rebuilding destroyed ones so that they can provide services. Implementing these activities is a contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Target 14.	IPSI can agree on some collaborative restoration/revitalization and rebuilding projects that could be used to showcase the relevance of the <i>Satoyama</i> Initiative. See collaborative activities described above under objective 2 that IPSI can explore.

Objective 4: Enhance the human, institutional and sustainable financial capacities for the implementation of the <i>Satoyama</i> Initiative, including in particular the effectiveness of the International Partnership for the <i>Satoyama</i> Initiative. In the same context, issues relating to socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes and their values are mainstreamed, and appropriate policies effectively implemented.	
Operational guidance	Possible activities, to be carried out by individual organizations or through collaborative activities, and possible role of the Secretariat
<p><b>This strategic objective can be met, among other things, by:</b></p> <p>(a) Mainstreaming SEPLS in national development policies and strategies, in relevant economic sectors and at different levels of government. Mainstreaming can be done through National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), the CBD policy instrument that is being updated by CBD Parties, and, if possible, the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (NAP) under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This mainstreaming is a contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Target 17. A communication strategy will be needed to facilitate mainstreaming, reporting, fund-raising etc.</p>	IPSI may wish to develop guidelines for the mainstreaming of SEPLS and communication of information to raise awareness among policy-makers.
<p>(b) Compiling ongoing and planned collaborative activities in a multi-year collaborative action plan addressing the five clusters described in the Operational Framework. It would also be useful to adopt guidelines for the effective and efficient implementation of collaborative activities and for reporting on progress, and identify a focal member for each collaborative activity who will be designated by the IPSI Steering Committee as defined in the IPSI Operational Framework.</p>	IPSI may wish to establish a sub-committee of the Steering Committee for the development and review of implementation of IPSI multi-year collaborative action plan.
<p>(c) Identifying the necessary financial resources required for implementing the agreed collaborative activities.</p>	Fund raising for collaborative activities is a collective effort by IPSI members. A sub-committee can assist with the gathering of information on available funds and fund-raising/resource mobilization.



Objective 4:(continued)	
Operational guidance	Possible activities, to be carried out by individual organizations or through collaborative activities, and possible role of the Secretariat
<p>(d) Strengthening collaboration among IPSI members for example through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint identification of possible collaborative activities (participatory approach);</li> <li>• Integration of collaborative activities into a multi-year IPSI plan of action;</li> <li>• Joint efforts to raise funds for collaborative activities;</li> <li>• Joint implementation and reporting;</li> <li>• More frequent interactions, not only face-to-face but using other means such as skype etc.</li> </ul>	
<p>(e) Establishing mechanisms and necessary human and institutional capacities to maintain in a sustainable manner SEPLS that are performing well, to restore or revitalize degraded ones and to rebuild SEPLS that were destroyed by natural disasters or human activities, in accordance with local or national priorities. Such mechanisms can include training workshops, certification of SEPLS products, and payment for ecosystem services. In particular, local communities should be revitalized through building on traditional knowledge and empowering young successors.</p>	<p>Individually or in collaboration, IPSI members can develop training materials for maintaining functioning SEPLS, SEPLS restoration/rehabilitation, SEPLS-related ABS, etc. and carry out (sub-) regional workshops for capacity building or contribute to education programmes and relevant ongoing training workshops for different categories of stakeholders, in accordance with identified needs and priorities.</p>
<p>(f) Demonstrating clearly that <i>Satoyama</i> Initiative is a platform for establishing synergies among the various existing landscape and/or seascape level initiatives.</p>	<p>IPSI, through its Steering Committee and with member support, may wish to (i) explore ways to strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration toward sustainable production and consumption; and (ii) establish a sub-committee for strengthening the partnership (identification of new partners, advice/recommendations for strengthening synergies with non-IPSI members). The sub-committee would be expected to find more effective ways to attract members in each of the seven categories<sup>10</sup> identified in the Operational Framework (footnote 1 of Article 2.1), in particular categories that are currently poorly represented in IPSI. The ways could include an identification of incentives for becoming IPSI members and for contributing to the activities of the <i>Satoyama</i> Initiative.</p>

## NOTES

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Considering the role of the International Partnership to facilitate and accelerate the implementation of the activities described in the *Satoyama* Initiative, this vision is basically the same as that stated in e.g. the Paris Declaration.

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

<sup>6</sup> Both the Paris Declaration on the *Satoyama* Initiative and the IPSI Operational Framework are accessible at <http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/about-2/>.

<sup>7</sup> NB: Japan Satoyama-Satoumi Assessment at [http://www.ias.unu.edu/sub\\_page.aspx?catID=111&ddlID=1485](http://www.ias.unu.edu/sub_page.aspx?catID=111&ddlID=1485) (clusters reports) and [http://www.ias.unu.edu/sub\\_page.aspx?catID=111&ddlID=1418](http://www.ias.unu.edu/sub_page.aspx?catID=111&ddlID=1418) (summary for decision-makers) and the book “Satoyama-Satoumi Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes of Japan” that is advertised at <http://www.brookings.edu/research/books/2012/satoyamasatoumiecosystemsandhumanwellbeing>.

<sup>8</sup> Essentially goals 1 and 7. The eight goals are: (i) eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, (ii) achieving universal primary education, (iii) promoting gender equality and empowering women, (iv) reducing child mortality rates, (v) improving maternal health, (vi) combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, (vii) ensuring environmental sustainability, and (viii) developing a global partnership for development.

<sup>9</sup> The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2012 is accessible at <http://www.cbd.int/sp/>.

<sup>10</sup> The organizations referred to include (1) national or local governmental organizations, (2) non-governmental or civil society organizations, (3) indigenous or local community organizations, (4) academic, educational and/or research institutes, (5) industry or private sector organizations, (6) United Nations or other international organizations, and (7) others.



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

October 2012 IPSI Assembly

Secretariat of the International Partnership for the *Satoyama* Initiative (IPSI Secretariat),  
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