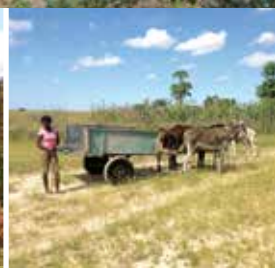

The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

Working Towards Societies in Harmony with Nature

SATOYAMA
INITIATIVE

The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)
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Web: http://satoyama-initiative.org

Cover photos (from top, counterclockwise):
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Photo: Kaoru Ichikawa

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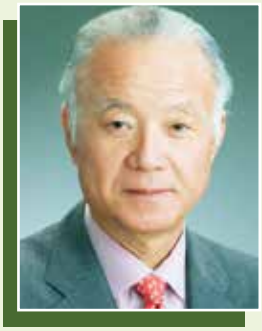


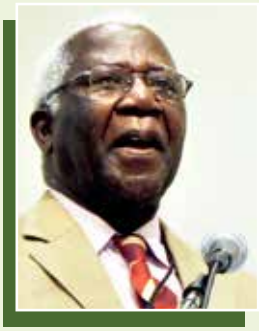
Innovative Pathways towards Harmony with Nature

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 creating resilient and sustainable societies in a world with negative impacts from advancing globalization, accelerating climate change and loss of biodiversity. New business models and value-added activities hold great potential in this respect. Proven successful models must be developed and accumulated in different landscapes around the world and built upon by the global community to further develop policies and strategies.

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 Visiting Professor, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)



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 judgment 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 wellbeing. 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 will contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 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 broader post-2015 development agenda.

I believe that anyone reading this document 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
National Chairman, Ghana National Biodiversity Committee

About IPSI

The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) is a partnership of organizations created to further the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative, a global effort with the vision to "realize societies in harmony with nature" through promotion and conservation of "socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes" (SEPLS). More information on these concepts is provided in the following pages.

IPSI's primary function is to facilitate networking and collaboration among its members. The partnership is made up of a diverse membership including national and sub-national governmental organizations, non-governmental and civil society organizations, indigenous and local-community organizations, academic, educational and research institutions, private sector organizations, United Nations and other inter-governmental organizations, and others. IPSI provides a platform for sharing knowledge and making synergies among these diverse members and with other organizations and networks.

IPSI members are involved in a wide range of activities, from local on-the-ground projects to global-scale policymaking processes. IPSI facilitates these activities by holding various meetings and events, fostering collaborative activities between members, and collecting and disseminating case studies of practices and approaches used for the revitalization and sustainable management of production landscapes and seascapes.

The partnership is open to all organizations working to further the goals of the Satoyama Initiative. To enhance IPSI's knowledge facilitation function, members are required to submit a case study about their work, and are encouraged to take an active role in meetings and networking opportunities. For more information on membership procedures, see page 26, or visit the IPSI website at www.satoyama-initiative.org.

Photo: William Dunbar

Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

Current global trends have highlighted the unsustainable use of natural resources around the world. In response, increasing attention is now being paid to knowledge in traditional and other sustainable land-use systems that have evolved from local communities' efforts to adapt to their surrounding environments. Harmonious interactions shaped in such areas have created complex mosaics of different land use types, and contributed to both human well-being and biodiversity.

The term "socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes" (SEPLS) refers to these kinds of landscapes and coastal seascapes, helping to highlight the interlinked social and ecological components that can contribute to harmonious human-nature relationships in landscapes and coastal seascapes where production activities are carried out in a sustainable manner. This term originated in discussions during a large-scale project based on the framework of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment called the "Japan Satoyama-Satoumi Assessment" (JSSA), which was conducted in Japan from 2006 to 2010—around the same time that the idea of the Satoyama Initiative has developed—to analyze the conditions and trends of ecosystems in the country's production landscapes and seascapes over a number of decades.

Thanks to the knowledge gained from research including the JSSA, it is now clear that mutual benefits for humans and nature can be found in landscapes and seascapes all over the world where a diverse mosaic of natural-resource uses and habitats have developed through interaction with the natural environment. Sustainable management practices vary widely from the tropics to arctic regions, and are closely linked to local and traditional knowledge systems.

Even as the terminology has evolved, however, it remains clear that 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 needed to revitalize and conserve sustainable types of human-influenced natural environments through broader global recognition of their value and through greater efforts towards collective action.

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 for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) with the vision of "realizing societies in harmony with nature". It aims to build on mutually beneficial human-nature relationships, where the maintenance and development of socio-economic activities (including agriculture, fishing and forestry) aligns with natural processes.

Efforts under the Satoyama Initiative are concerned with the promotion and conservation of "socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes" (SEPLS) around the world, entailing a range of activities including expanding the body of knowledge about how the relationships between humans and nature should function in a wide variety of production landscapes and seascapes from both social and scientific points of view.

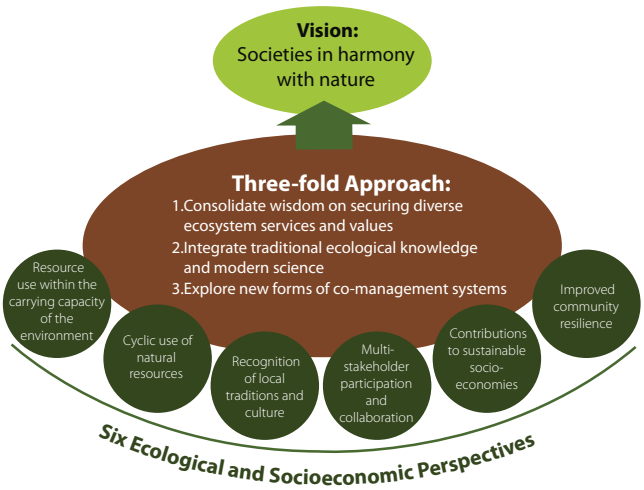
A Global Perspective

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 developed throughout a series of meetings and consultations with participants from all over the world.

One important early 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 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as one of the official information documents of its SBSTTA-14 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 COP 10), 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." Subsequent decisions of every CBD COP since 2010 have reaffirmed the recognition of the Satoyama Initiative under CBD processes.

Conceptual Framework of the Satoyama Initiative



What is "satoyama"?

Satoyama

Like elsewhere in the world, people in Japan 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, irrigation canals and settlements.

Satoyama landscapes 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 recognition 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 ecosystems that have formed in marine and coastal areas.

While the Satoyama Initiative is a global-scale effort to realize societies in harmony with nature, its roots are in work related to Japan's *satoyama* landscapes, which are just one example of "socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes" (SEPLS) in the world, and it takes its name from these to indicate that a similar kind of harmonious human-nature relationship can exist in many places around the world.

Photo: Kaoru Ichikawa

IPSI from Launch to Today

A Partnership Begins

The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) was established on 19 October 2010, during the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10) held in Nagoya, Aichi, Japan. A total of 51 organizations entered into partnership as founding members of IPSI, and the COP took note of IPSI in its Decision X/32, inviting parties to the CBD and other relevant organizations to participate in the partnership. This recognition has been reinforced by various decisions adopted at CBD COP meetings since then.

A Spirit of Inclusivity

As an international platform open to all organizations dealing with "socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes" (SEPLS), IPSI seeks to foster synergies in its members' activities.

An inclusive spirit has guided the partnership, in recognition of the multi-sectoral and international dimensions of sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources. Since its launch in 2010, the number of organizations within the diverse IPSI membership has grown rapidly, from 51 founding members to more than triple that number in the first five years.

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
- Other organizations

Photo: IPSI Secretariat

Member Benefits

By bringing together expertise from across sectors and around the world, IPSI provides a platform for networking, creating synergies and sharing knowledge.

IPSI members are invited and encouraged to take active part in a variety of meetings and events, from global conferences and regional workshops to many smaller seminars, workshops, side events at major international conferences and others. IPSI events provide an excellent opportunity for members to discuss any number of topics with others working on similar issues, to share their knowledge and learn from others, and to make valuable connections.

To foster synergies between members, IPSI maintains a mechanism for creating collaborative activities among member organizations. These collaborative activities help to strengthen and complement members' individual activities, as well as to give the activities more attention and the status that comes with recognition from the global partnership.

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 IPSI website, and constitute a continually growing body of knowledge useful to policymakers, practitioners, researchers and interested members of the general public. IPSI case studies also help to bring more attention to members' activities, resulting in more potential opportunities for publication and funding.

While greater visibility, status and funding opportunities for members' activities are all important benefits, however, it is probably IPSI's diverse membership that provides the greatest benefit to its members. The number of active and influential organizations that are brought together under the partnership is constantly growing, making membership very attractive for any organizations working in fields related to SEPLS.

Please see the Annex to this booklet for a recent list of IPSI member organizations.

Meetings and Events

The IPSI Global Conference

The Global Conference of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) is the major regularly-held event under the partnership's processes for important decision-making and public awareness-raising. It has been held every one or two years, and consists of a meeting of the IPSI General Assembly and a Public Forum as prescribed by the IPSI Operational Guidelines.

The first IPSI Global Conference was held in Japan in March 2011, a few months after the partnership had been officially launched at CBD COP 10. Global Conferences have been held on a regular basis since then in various countries around the world, including Kenya, India, the Republic of Korea and Cambodia. Global Conferences are typically held in collaboration with a hosting IPSI member organization in the country where it is held, and are often back-to-back with important international conferences such as CBD COP meetings.

General Assembly

The General Assembly is IPSI's main decision-making body, and consists of representatives of any and all IPSI member organizations. Decisions regarding IPSI's functioning and strategic direction are made in an inclusive and cooperative manner based on consensus, and General Assembly meetings give members a chance to have a voice in decision-making processes. Actions carried out to date have included the appointment of the IPSI Secretariat and Steering Committee, adoption and revision of important strategic documents such as the IPSI Charter, Operational Guidelines and Strategy, and planning for future events.

Public Forum

A Public Forum is held at each IPSI Global Conference with the aim of disseminating information about the partnership and its activities and to publicize IPSI to potential members and any other interested parties. While IPSI General Assembly meetings are only open to representatives of IPSI member organizations, the Public Forum has been conceived as a participatory and inclusive mechanism and is open to anyone wishing to attend.

The Public Forum serves 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 (SEPLS). Common elements of an IPSI Public Forum include presentations by member organizations to introduce their activities in line with IPSI's goals, keynote speeches by distinguished experts in the field, and working-group discussions with IPSI member representatives and others.

Photo: IPSI Secretariat

Meetings and Events

Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshops


Photo: MINAM

Photo: IPSI Secretariat

Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshops have been held for different regions of the world annually since 2013. The purpose of a Regional Workshop is to explore issues related to socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) in terms of their particular characteristics in a region, how they function at a regional level, and how they relate to issues faced in the rest of the world. Although IPSI is a global partnership, members have found that a regional discussion sometimes helps to highlight particularities and commonalities in the region.

The first Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop was held in Kathmandu, Nepal in May 2013, focusing on the Asia region. Participants were very positive about this focus at a regional scale, and plans were developed to hold continuing workshops for other regions, including Europe, Africa and Latin America to date.

Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshops are typically held in collaboration with an IPSI member organization serving as host and co-organizer. Each workshop has a theme meant to highlight important issues in the particular region. Elements include keynote speeches from invited experts, presentations by IPSI members in the region, working-group discussions of SEPLS-related issues and others.


Photo: Yohsuke Amano


Photo: MINAM

Meetings and Events

Other Meetings and Events

IPSI and its members hold and take part in a wide variety of meetings and events on a regular basis, including various workshops, informational meetings, seminars and academic meetings.

The partnership itself organizes side events and parallel sessions at many major international policy-related events, including CBD COP and other CBD meetings, IUCN Congresses and others. These provide chances for members to present their activities to a wider audience both within and beyond the IPSI partnership and maximize networking and dissemination opportunities.


Photo: IPSI Secretariat


Photo: IPSI Secretariat


Photo: Yohsuke Amano


Photo: Wataru Suzuki


Photo: IPSI Secretariat

Selected Decisions from CBD COP

CBD COP 10 Decision X/32:
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 COP 11 Decision XI/25:
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 COP 12 Decision XII/18:
The Conference of the Parties […] notes that the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, consistent with decisions X/32 and XI/25, is working towards the sustainable use of biodiversity and its integration into the management of land, forests, and water resources


Photo: William Dunbar

IPSI Collaborative Activities

One important mechanism for strengthening collaboration and synergies among member organizations under IPSI has been its mechanism for the formation and endorsement of Collaborative Activities. These activities involve the participation of two or more member organizations and are subject to endorsement by the IPSI Steering Committee. While this is a voluntary mechanism without binding limits or mandates, many member organizations have made use of it to enter into cooperation with other organizations towards common goals.

IPSI Collaborative Activities cover a wide variety of topics and on-the-ground efforts. The following pages provide a few examples. For a full list of IPSI Collaborative Activities, please see the IPSI website.

Photo: William Dunbar

Example IPSI Collaborative Activity: The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)

Resource constraints are a constant challenge facing many of IPSI members' activities. To address such barriers, the "Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)" has been jointly established by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOEJ), the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), and the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) as a collaborative activity under the IPSI framework.

The purpose of the SDM is to facilitate activities in line with the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action by providing seed funding to promising projects that can demonstrate good practices. These activities are expected to improve the retention and enhancement of biodiversity in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) and contribute to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. SDM funding recipients are encouraged to further develop their respective projects to attract additional resources, while also facilitating collaboration among members. Outstanding activities supported under the SDM shall be shared among various stakeholders through IPSI.

Under the SDM, a grant is provided to selected projects to support development, implementation, monitoring and information dissemination on the sustainable use of SEPLS. The funds may be used to support a wide range of activities in line with the IPSI Strategy. The grant particularly focuses on fostering model practices which are both replicable and appealing to IPSI member organizations. Each year, up to six projects are selected and provided with support of up to around US$10,000 for their implementation. The SDM project types are:

1. Community / field-based project implementation
2. Research activities
3. Activities to kick-start cooperation among IPSI members, such as holding meetings, workshops, and conferences
4. Activities for building capacity and increasing awareness on IPSI, such as production of educational materials, and dissemination and outreach activities

Photo: N. Gernet

Example IPSI Collaborative Activity: The "GEF-Satoyama Project"

In 2015, a major project was launched and endorsed as an IPSI Collaborative Activity with the full title of "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes", commonly known as the "GEF-Satoyama Project" due to its funding base from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and its grounding in the Satoyama Initiative.

The project has three large components:

Component 1, "On-the-ground demonstration": Investment in demonstration projects in Indo-Burma, Tropical Andes and Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands Biodiversity Hotspots to enhance livelihood, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Component 2, "Knowledge generation": Improving knowledge generation to increase understanding, raise awareness and promote mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes.

Component 3, "Capacity-building workshops and trainings": Improving inter-sectoral collaboration and capacities for maintaining, restoring and revitalizing social and ecological values in priority SEPLS through workshops and training sessions.

The GEF-Satoyama Project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), implemented by Conservation International's CI-GEF Project Agency and executed by Conservation International Japan in cooperation with the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES).


Photo: (c) CI Japan / Yoji Natori


Photo: (c) CI Japan / Yoji Natori


Photo: (c) CI Japan / Devon Dublin


Photo: (c) CI Japan / Yoji Natori

Example IPSI Collaborative Activity: Developing a toolkit for "Indicators for resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes"

A set of 20 "indicators of resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)" were first developed as part of an IPSI collaborative activity between Bioversity International and the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) in 2011, with the main goal of contributing to the conservation of sustainable SEPLS for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being. A follow-up collaborative activity with these two organizations plus UNDP and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) in 2014 then updated the indicators based on field testing and produced a "Toolkit" publication to guide their use in the field.

The indicators are designed to help communities assess and build strategies for resilience by assessing the status of their SEPLS in five broad areas:

1. Landscape/seascape diversity and ecosystem protection
2. Biodiversity (including agricultural biodiversity)
3. Knowledge and innovation
4. Governance and social equity
5. Livelihoods and well-being

The indicators do not provide fixed measurements, but rather are used as a tool for communities to understand, discuss and develop strategies for resilience, while the Toolkit provides concrete instructions on how to use them. Communities in more than 30 countries worldwide have held resilience assessments and many of them developed strategies using the indicators to date.


Photo: (c) COMDEKS Bhutan


Photo: (c) Bioversity International


Photo: William Dunbar

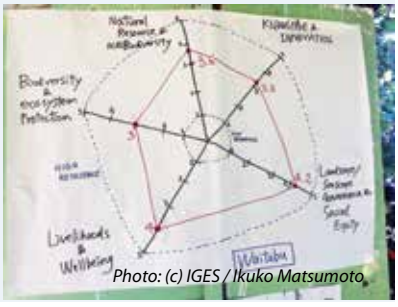
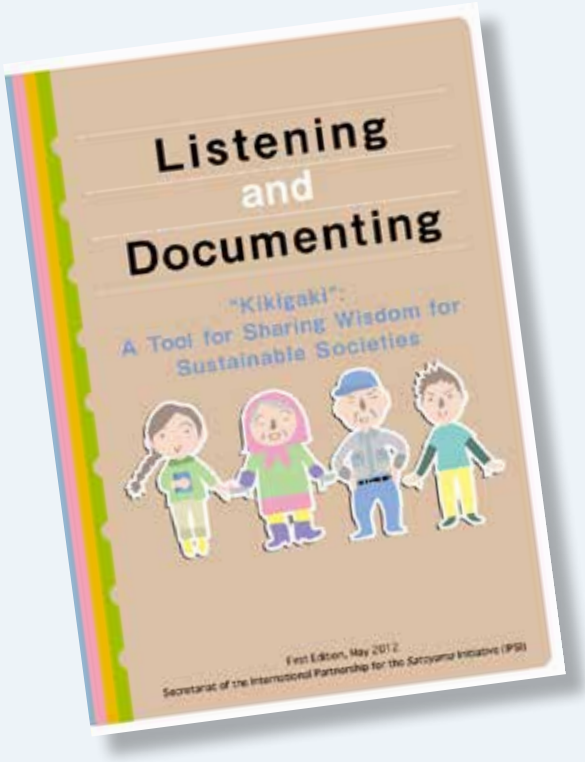


Photo: (c) IGES / Ikuko Matsumoto

Example IPSI Collaborative Activity: Publication of an Oral History Textbook



This collaborative activity was carried out by the Network for Coexistence with Nature and the United Nations University, and produced a textbook in English and Japanese titled "Listening and Documenting: 'Kikigaki', a Tool for Sharing Wisdom for Sustainable Societies". The textbook outlines a method for young people to collect and document knowledge from older members of their community related to sustainability and other topics. The kikigaki method has been used in a number of communities and found effective as a method for bridging the generation gap and improving society.

The oral history textbook is a resource book for people working or intending to work on educational activities and materials related to the topic, which in turn will serve as sources of reference and information. The publication envisages three important impacts, namely: 1) promoting dialogue as a nexus of mutual understanding among diverse individuals; 2) building bridges across generations; 3) enhancing positive relationships between humans and nature through the transmission of knowledge.

IPSI Case Studies

As one of its core functions, IPSI serves as a knowledge-sharing platform through the collection and sharing of information and experiences on SEPLS, and provides a place for discussion among members and beyond. More than 80 case studies have been collected and analyzed, and are shared on the website and in the form of various publications, providing a wide range of knowledge covering diverse issues that SEPLS entail.

IPSI case studies, including examples of successful implementation of SEPLS, knowledge and other relevant information, help to enhance understanding and raise awareness of the effectiveness of SEPLS-related actions. The process of collection and dissemination also ensures that the IPSI members benefit from the strengths and experiences of other member organizations as well as the opportunity for wider dissemination of their work and achievements.

In order to capitalize on the wealth of information contained in the IPSI case studies, UNU-IAS in cooperation with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) initiated the production of a publication series titled the "Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review". Each volume of this series compiles case studies with useful knowledge and lessons related to a specific theme related to SEPLS, including a synthesis chapter produced to clarify its relevance to policy and academic discussion and to help make lessons learned practical in the field.

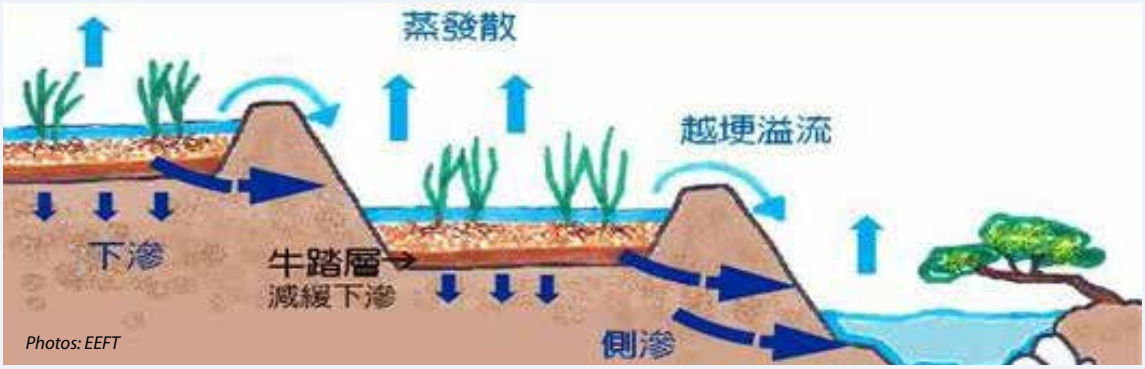
Please see the IPSI website for full write-ups of all of the growing number of IPSI case studies.

Photo: Yohsuke Amano

Example IPSI Case Study: Facilitating biological and freshwater resource conservation by agricultural activities at Gongliao-Hoho-Terraced-Paddy-Fields, Chinese Taipei

The Environmental Ethics Foundation of Taiwan (EEFT) produced this case study. Since 2011, the Forestry Bureau has been providing support to EEFT for promoting the "Gongliao-Terraced-Paddy-Field Conservation Program" in the Shungxi River Valley, one of the largest watersheds in northeastern Taiwan. This program, with collaboration by related stakeholders and authorities, intends to protect threatened terraced paddy fields, especially those cultivated in an environmentally harmonious way. These have great potency in connecting neighboring water corridors used by aquatic species, and maintaining regional water resources.

As of 2015, there were seven hectares of terraced paddy fields co-managed by the local communities and authorities. These terraced paddy fields are cultivated using "Ho-ho Principles", which evolved from traditional agricultural knowledge, and stand for a certification for the agricultural products. Besides agricultural production, eco-tourism and environment-awareness education have extended financial support to the local communities, and improved public understanding. The promoters of conservation actions will gradually transfer management to the local communities.



Photos: EEFT

Example IPSI Case Study: Mountain pasture management in the Sölktäler Nature Park, Austria

The University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna (BOKU), in collaboration with the Sölktäler Nature Park in Austria, produced this case study. In Austria, a very mountainous country, central elements of the cultural landscape are mountain meadows and pastures. They not only have rich biodiversity, with a large number of endangered species and diverse habitats, but are also important sites of agricultural production, tourism, culture, tradition, knowledge and sustainable land use. For both locals and tourists, mountain pastures represent *Heimat* (identity, homeland). Due to socio-economic reasons, however, there is a general trend toward abandoning the high mountain pastures, which then turn into forests. In the Sölktäler Nature Park, made up of two trough valleys in the Niederen Tauern Mountains of Styria, mountain pasture farming is still practiced in a traditional way. Once the food of poor people, the strong-smelling Styrian cheese, produced during the summer on the mountain pastures, is now a culinary standard-bearer and a delicacy renowned nationwide.

The management body of the Nature Park promotes public relations to strengthen public awareness of the relevance of mountain farming for the conservation of biocultural diversity and mountain pasture landscapes, and supports sustainable tourism, local mountain pasture products, re-valorization of old customs, traditional knowledge and trading routes, training courses to hand down mountain farmers´ traditional knowledge and skills, volunteer activities for nature conservation, excursions and lectures and scientific research.

Photos: BOKU

Example IPSI Case Study: Mainstreaming Biodiversity into the Cocoa Growing Landscape in the Kakum Conservation Area, Ghana

Conservation Alliance, an NGO working in Ghana, produced this case study. The overall goal of the project is to mainstream biodiversity conservation into the cocoa-growing landscape in the Kakum Conservation Area. This landscape, a biodiversity hotspot, supports over five thousand cocoa farmers and their families, who, like other cocoa farmers elsewhere in Ghana and the West African sub-region, are producing cocoa at the fringes of forest reserves. With help from Conservation Alliance and its collaborators, these farmers are being organized into formal groups and trained in modern methods of cultivating cocoa. Biodiversity data collection and farm mapping has also provided information for the project.

As a result of these interventions, about half of the farmers and their families living in the Kakum Conservation Area have been educated on biodiversity and climate change issues using a number of approaches including community meetings and media campaigns using community information centers. Also, more than three hundred farmers from seventeen communities were enrolled in farmers' field schools established in the communities. These farmers were taken through the various stages of cocoa production, and their enhanced facilitating skills enable them to deliver training to other farmers in the area. It is expected that each of these farmers will train three more farmers per year. Through this cascading model, it is expected that all farmers in the project area will be trained at some time.

Photos: Conservation Alliance

Example IPSI Case Study: Recovery of Mouthless Crab Populations in Mangrove Forests of the Chone River Estuary, Ecuador

The Foundation for Research and Social Development (FIDES) produced this case study from Ecuador. Mangroves are considered one of the world's most productive ecosystems, as in addition to their significant ecological role, mangrove habitats fulfill important economic, cultural and social functions for communities on the banks of estuaries. Despite their environmental, social, economic and cultural importance, and the existence of a legal framework for protection, however, more than 80% of the mangroves in the Chone River Estuary have been destroyed by the shrimp industry. This destruction has caused deteriorated living conditions for families who have lived off of the ecosystem for generations, mainly due to the decline and loss of species that have contributed to the local communities' food security.

The FIDES intervention with families dedicated to fishing and gathering allows the generation of alternative livelihoods for mangrove communities in Manabí Province through the protection and sustainable use of mangrove resources. An important example of this is the recovery of the mouthless crab *(Cardisoma crassum)* in situ, through a process that combines ancestral knowledge and practices with new technical knowledge. The ongoing pilot project is generating positive results for the recovery of the mouthless crab with integrated management of the Chone River basin.

Photos: FIDES

Strategic Development and Operations

IPSI has developed several key strategic documents as listed below, to provide guidance for the effective operation and implementation of the partnership toward its goals. For the full text of these documents, please see the IPSI website, or the separately-published "IPSI Handbook".

IPSI Charter and Operational Guidelines

The IPSI Charter and Operational Guidelines are the key documents that outline the vision, mission, structure and operations of the partnership. The Charter embodies the basic principles behind the partnership, including its purposes and a general outline of its governance, and the Operational Guidelines contain more detailed rules for the normal operations of the partnership, including membership procedures, details of its governance and guidance for activities carried out under the partnership.

IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action 2013-2018

The IPSI Strategy was developed in 2012 "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". It establishes general strategic direction for the partnership by laying out its vision and mission, as well as strategic objectives meant to guide IPSI activities.

The IPSI Plan of Action 2013 to 2018 was produced to provide more specific guidance for working toward the strategic objectives established in the IPSI Strategy over a five-year period, including priority actions for each objective and planned measures for the future.

Membership Procedures

Applications for membership in IPSI need to be approved at a meeting of the IPSI Steering Committee, held once every several months. If your organization is interested in becoming a partner, please contact the IPSI Secretariat for application forms and information. Some general guidelines are as follows:

- IPSI is open to all organizations committed to promote and support socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being.
- Applications should be in English and duly signed by the head of organization.
- Organizations, excluding governmental bodies and United Nations agencies, are requested to attach a document that describes the foundation of the organization, such as the organization's charter or by-laws, when submitting the application form.
- Members of IPSI are expected to submit at least one case study report on one or more socio-ecological production landscape(s) or seascape(s) within 6 months of the successful acceptance of their application to IPSI.

Further information and documentation, including IPSI's Charter and Operational Guidelines, Case Study Guidelines, Strategy and Plan of Action, can be found on the IPSI website.

Please contact the IPSI Secretariat (isi@unu.edu) with any inquiries about IPSI membership and application procedures.

Please contact the IPSI Secretariat (isi@unu.edu) with any inquiries about IPSI membership and application procedures, or see the IPSI website (http://satoyama-initiative.org/).

Photo: IPSI Secretariat

Message from the Director of the IPSI Secretariat

Message from the Director of the IPSI Secretariat

Since I have taken over as Director of the IPSI Secretariat, I have been impressed by the way the partnership has grown both in size and in effectiveness over the past few years. It is clear to me that the partnership is now well established and is making many real-world contributions to the Satoyama Initiative and socio-ecological production landscapes (SEPLS) all over the world.

Building on the successful development that we have seen in the past, I now look forward to how IPSI will continue to develop in the future. While I am sure the partnership will continue to grow as more of the top organizations working with SEPLS find out about us, it is also important to consider consolidation and improvement of the benefits already being achieved within IPSI.

For this reason, I hope to see an emphasis on increasing the benefits of membership. While I hope that members already find that their membership is beneficial and worthwhile, it is important that all of us, both at the Secretariat and in individual member organizations, work hard on collaboration and increased efficacy to make the most of all opportunities that membership provides. I look forward to seeing closer collaboration, new synergies and effective knowledge-sharing between IPSI members.

One area where IPSI can be particularly effective through its collaborative membership is in the area of improving the base of knowledge related to SEPLS. IPSI members have a vast array of knowledge from formal academic, on-the-ground, traditional and other sources that can and should be used to improve the scientific knowledge base and help to achieve the goal of integrating modern and traditional knowledge on SEPLS. I hope we will see increased development and consolidation of this kind of scientific contribution in the coming years.

All in all, I am extremely encouraged by IPSI's progress and optimistic about our shared future. I look forward to working closely with all existing IPSI members, and encourage those who are not yet members but are interested in SEPLS approaches to consider joining us as we work together toward "societies in harmony with nature".

Naoya Tsukamoto
Director, Secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

Annex: List of IPSI Members as of June 2016

Organization	Location of head office
National governmental organization	**(Number of organizations 16)**
Executive Secretariat of National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development (SE/CNEDD)	Niger
Ghana National Biodiversity Committee (NBC)	Ghana
Ministry of Agriculture Food and Forestry Policies, Italy	Italy
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment, Directorate General for Environment, Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste
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 Mining, Malawi	Malawi
Other government affiliated organization	**(Number of organizations 6)**
Huascaran National Park, National Service of Protected Natural Areas (SERNANP), Peru	Peru
Institute for Fundamental Researches on Tropical Agriculture (INIFAT), Cuba	Cuba
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Japan
Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research team (KENWEB)	Kenya
National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens of Malawi	Malawi
Natural Resources Office (NRO), Sabah	Malaysia
Local governmental organization	**(Number of organizations 14)**
Aichi Prefectural Government	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
Hualien District Agricultural Research and Extension Station of the Council of Agriculture	Chinese Taipei
Hyogo Prefectural Government	Japan
Ishikawa Prefectural Government	Japan
Liao Ning Province Authority of Liaohe River	China
Nagoya City	Japan
Nobeoka City	Japan
Sado City	Japan
Toyooka City	Japan
Wakasa Town	Japan
Non-governmental or civil society organization	**(Number of organizations 71)**
Huascaran National Park, National Service of Protected Natural Areas (SERNANP), Peru	Peru
Institute for Fundamental Researches on Tropical Agriculture (INIFAT), Cuba	Cuba
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Japan
Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research team (KENWEB)	Kenya
National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens of Malawi	Malawi
Natural Resources Office (NRO), Sabah	Malaysia
Association of Forest and Hunting Workers of Serbia; Forest and Hunting	Serbia
Asociacion para la Investigacion y el Desarrollo Integral (AIDER)	Peru
Asociasion Pro Desarroillo Agroindustrial de Camana	Peru
Applied Environmental Research Foundation (AERF)	India
A Rocha Ghana	Ghana
Bioversity International	Italy
BirdLife International	UK
Bureau for Regional Outreach Campaigns (BROC)	Russia
CEPA Japan	Japan
Civil Society Organizations' Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Environment in East Africa (CISONET)	Uganda
Community Based Environmental Conservation (COBEC)	Kenya
Conservation Alliance International	Ghana
Conservation International (CI)	USA
Conservation Solutions Afrika	Kenya
Earthwatch Institute-Japan	Japan
EcoAgriculture Partners	USA
Environmental Education Centre Zapovedniks	Russia
Environmental Ethics Foundation of Taiwan (EEFT)	Chinese Taipei

Environmental Protection Information Centre	Uganda
Environment and Development Association JASIL	Mongolia
Fondazione Romualdo del Bianco - Life Beyond Tourism	Italy
Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)	UK
Foundation for Research and Social Development (FIDES)	Ecuador
Friends of the Earth Japan (FoE Japan)	Japan
German Association for Landcare (DVL)	Germany
Grains of Hope Mobilisation (GOHMO)	Malawi
Green Initiative NGO	Mongolia
Green Senegal	Senegal
Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) Davao Network	Philippines
Hokusetsu Satoyama Museum Steering Council	Japan
Initiative for Community Health (INCH)	Malawi
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
MELCA - Ethiopia	Ethiopia
M S Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), Community Agrobiodiversity Centre	India
Micronesia Conservation Trust	Federated States of Micronesia
National Association for the Conservation of Nature (ANCON)	Panama
Nature and Livelihoods	Uganda
Nature Tropicale	Benin
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
Organization for Community Development (OCD)	Pakistan

Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center	Japan
Peruvian Association of Bamboo (PERUBAMBU)	Peru
Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research	Italy
Pogany-Havas Association	Romania
Seeking To Equip People (STEP) Guinee	Guinea
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 Institute of Ecological Sciences	India
Tropical Science Center	Costa Rica
Urato's "Children of the Sea" Revitalizing Project	Japan
Vivamos Mejor, Guatemala	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 organizations	**(Number of organizations 9)**
Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (ANDES)	Peru
Civil Society Organization 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 organizations 40)**
Agrarian Research Foundation (ARF)	Bangladesh
American Museum of Natural History, Center for Biodiversity and Conservation	USA
Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities, Ecosystem Services Research Group	Germany
Chinese Academy of Science, Centre for Chinese Agricultural Policy	China
Helmholz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ)	Germany
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	Japan
Integrated Organic Farming Systems Research Centre (IORC)	Indonesia

Islands Knowledge Institute (IKI)	Solomon Islands
Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)	Kenya
Kanazawa University	Japan
Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL)	Nepal
Laikipia Wildlife Forum	Kenya
Leuphana University Lueneburg	Germany
Lilongwe University of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Department of Forestry	Malawi
Minzu University of China, College of Life and Environmental Science	China
Mokpo National University, Institution for Marine and Island Cultures (MIC)	Republic of Korea
National Dong-Hwa University	Chinese Taipei
Niigata University, Centre for Toki and Ecological Restoration	Japan
Punjab University, Lahore-Pakistan, Centre for Integrated Mountain Research (CIMR)	Pakistan
Renmin University of China, Centre for Resource and Forestry Policy Study (CFNRPS)	China
Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (ZRC SAZU)	Slovenia
Royal University of Bhutan, College of Natural Resources	Bhutan
Tohoku University, Graduate School of Life Sciences	Japan
Tribhuvan University, Amrit Campus, Institute of Science & Technology	Nepal
University of Development Studies (UDS), Faculty of Renewable Natural Resources	Ghana
University of Nairobi	Kenya
University of the Philippines Open University (UPOU)	Philippines
University of Cyprus	Cyprus
University of Georgia, Geography Department, Neotropical Montology Collaboratory	USA
University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU)	Austria
University of Santiago de Compostela, Higher Polytechnic School (EPS)	Spain
University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Science	Bosnia and Herzegovina
The University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences	Japan
The University of Tokyo, Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S)	Japan
University of Vigo (UVIGO)	Spain
Unnayan Onneshan - The Innovators	Bangladesh
Vietnam National University, Hanoi (VNU)	Viet Nam
Yokohama National University	Japan
Yunnan University, National Research Centre for the Studies of the Ethnic Groups of China's South-Western Borderlands (SEGCSWB)	China
Zhejiang A & F University	China
Industry or private sector organization	**(Number of organizations 19)**
The Agribusiness Group - The New Zealand Sustainability Dashboard	New Zealand
Aleph Inc.	Japan

Asahi Kasei Corporation	Japan
Brother Sales Ltd.	Japan
Canon Inc.	Japan
Chuetsu Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	Japan
The Commemorative Foundation for the International Garden and Greenery Exposition, Osaka, Japan, 1990	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, Ltd.	Japan
Seiko Epson Corporation	Japan
Sumitomo Forestry Co., Ltd	Japan
Taisei Corporation	Japan
Yamada Keitei Co., Ltd	Japan
Other	**(Number of organizations 1)**
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	USA
United Nations or other Intergovernmental organization	**(Number of organizations 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)	
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)	
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	
United Nations Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (UNCAPSA)	
United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)	
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (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 190)

Photo: Kaoru Ichikawa

Selection of Events Related to IPSI's Development

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)

2010

1. Global Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative (29–30 January 2010, Paris, France)

2. CBD SBSTTA 14 and WGRI 3 Side Events "The Satoyama Initiative" (10 and 24 May 2010, Nairobi, Kenya)

3. International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative Preparatory Meeting (23–24 August 2010, Yamanashi, Japan)

4. South America Regional Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative and its International Partnership (22 September 2010, Brasilia, Brazil)

5. Launch of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative at CBD COP 10 (19 October 2010, Nagoya, Japan)

2011

1. IPSI-1: The First IPSI Global Conference (10–11 March 2011, Nagoya, Japan)

2. CBD SBSTTA 15 Side Event "Challenges and Hopes in Ecosystem Restoration" (8 November 2011, Montreal, Canada)

2012

1. IPSI-2: The Second IPSI Global Conference (13–14 March 2012, Nairobi, Kenya)

2. Rio+20 Side Event "The Satoyama Initiative and the Green Economy" (18 June 2012, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

3. ISAP 2012 Parallel Session and Expert Workshop "The Satoyama Initiative and Resilience–Pathways to a Sustainable Society" (23–24 July 2012, Yokohama, Japan)

4. IUCN World Conservation Congress 2012 Workshop "Enhancing Resilience with Nature: Translating the Science and Practice of Ecosystem Restoration into Policy" (10 September 2012, Jeju, Republic of Korea)

5. IPSI-3: The Third IPSI Global Conference (6–7 October 2012, Hyderabad, India)

6. CBD COP 11 Side Events "Achievements and Further Development of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative" and "Linking Community and Landscape Resilience" (11 and 12 October 2012, Hyderabad, India)

2013

1. Workshop on Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS (22–24 April 2013, Yokohama, Japan)

2. Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop for Asia (14–15 May 2013, Kathmandu, Nepal)

3. ISAP 2013 Parallel Session "Green Economy and Satoyama Initiative: Building Resilient Societies at Local Level" and Expert Workshop (22–24 July 2013, Yokohama, Japan)

4. IPSI-4: The Fourth IPSI Global Conference (12–14 September 2013, Fukui, Japan)

5. CBD SBSTTA 17 Side Event "An Indicators Approach to Understanding Resilience of Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes: a Community-level Perspective" (15 October 2013, Montreal, Canada)

6. 9th Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas Parallel Session "Challenges and Opportunities for the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) from Pacific Perspectives" (4 December 2013, Suva, Fiji)

2014

1. The Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop for Europe (27–29 May 2014, Florence, Italy)

2. ISAP 2014 Parallel Session "Benefits and Challenges of Community Engagement for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" and IPSI Case Study Experts Workshop (22–24 July 2014, Yokohama, Japan)

3. IPSI-5: The Fifth IPSI Global Conference (4–5 October 2014, Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea)

4. CBD COP 12 Side Events "Contribution to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets from the ground up: Engaging diverse communities and perspectives through the Satoyama Initiative" and "Mobilizing Resources for mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes and seascapes" (6 and 8 October 2014, Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea)

5. IUCN World Parks Congress 2014 Sessions and Side Events (12–19 November 2014, Sydney, Australia)

2015

1. IPSI Case Study Workshop "Enhancing knowledge for better management of SEPLS" (24–26 June 2015, Tokyo, Japan)

2. ISAP 2015 Parallel Session "Contributing to regional sustainability and resilience from SEPLS" (29 July 2015, Yokohama, Japan)

3. Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop for Africa (10–12 August 2015, Accra, Ghana)

4. CBD SBSTTA 19 Side Event "Collaborative Resource Mobilization and Knowledge Facilitation through Global Partnership: Activities of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)" (2 November 2015, Montreal, Canada)

2016

1. IPSI-6: The Sixth IPSI Global Conference (12–14 January 2016, Siem Reap, Cambodia)

2. CBD SBSTTA 20 and SBI 1 Side Events "Collection and strategic use of knowledge for mainstreaming biodiversity into various sectors" and "Strategic actions to enhance implementation of the CBD: recent experiences of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative in Africa and Asia" (26 April and 3 May 2016, Montreal, Canada)

3. IPSI Case Study Workshop "Incorporating concepts and approaches of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) into policy and decision–making" (25–27 May 2016, Tokyo, Japan)

4. Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean (27–29 June 2016, Cusco and Pisac, Peru)

5. ISAP 2016 Parallel Session "Integrated landscape management: Effective approaches for translating knowledge into transformative actions" (13 July 2016, Yokohama, Japan)

6. IUCN World Conservation Congress 2016 Sessions (1–5 September 2016, Honolulu, USA)

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For more information, please visit the IPSI website:
http://satoyama-initiative.org

Or contact the IPSI Secretariat:
isi@unu.edu

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