

Actionable Implementation Plan (AIP) for the IPSI Plan of Action 2023–2030



Editorial Note

The Actionable Implementation Plan (AIP) for the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action 2023–2030 was adopted by the IPSI General Assembly at the Tenth Global Conference of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI-10) on 5 March 2026 in Riobamba, Ecuador.

Following its adoption, the IPSI Secretariat conducted an editorial review in May 2026 to improve clarity, consistency and alignment with relevant United Nations terminology and editorial practices. Minor editorial revisions were made, including the harmonization of terminology and style throughout the document, while preserving the intent and overall content of the text adopted by the IPSI General Assembly.

1. Background and Purpose

[The Strategy and Plan of Action \(PoA\) 2023–2030 of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative \(IPSI\)](#) was adopted at the Ninth Global Conference of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI-9) in July 2023. It outlines five strategic objectives to promote socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) and contribute to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). As stated in the PoA, the following principles apply to all Strategic Objectives (SO):

- i. Strengthen networking and cooperation among members at local, regional, and global scales;
- ii. Promote full, effective, and equitable participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, irrespective of race, ethnic group, religion, and gender, while supporting women, youth, and people in vulnerable and marginalized situations; and
- iii. Comport fully with the principles of Section C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

By 2030, IPSI aims to implement a wide range of SEPLS-related initiatives, ranging from research, implementation, capacity development and advocacy.

To support the effective implementation of the IPSI PoA, the PoA mandates the development of an Actionable Implementation Plan (AIP). At its 21st meeting, the IPSI Steering Committee (SC) approved the appointment of lead organizations to implement each strategic objective and to guide the development and execution of the AIP. The IPSI Secretariat takes the lead on formulating and monitoring the AIP for Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, while the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) oversees Strategic Objective 3, which focuses on protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). In collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the IPSI Secretariat also develops the draft for Strategic Objective 4, which centers on ecosystem restoration, and Conservation International (CI) is responsible for Strategic Objective 5, which addresses sustainable value chains. These lead organizations work closely with the Thematic Working Groups (TWG), which consist of IPSI members and other relevant stakeholders, including experts in related thematic areas, to advance the development of the AIP and implementation of the IPSI PoA.

The AIP serves as a key reference document for IPSI members, providing guidance on specific actions aligned with the priority areas of each strategic objective. It includes a list of examples of actions under each priority action within every strategic objective of the PoA that IPSI members, the Secretariat and other partners can implement to contribute to the IPSI PoA 2023-2030, as well as resource mobilization activities and improvements to IPSI's functioning. The development of the AIP involves IPSI members with expertise and experience relevant to each strategic objective through webinars, Thematic Working Group meetings and document reviews. These processes ensure a collaborative and informed approach to the AIP's finalization and implementation, which is planned for adoption at the Tenth Global Conference of IPSI (IPSI-10) in 2026.

Please note that this is a living document and will be subject to future amendments through periodic review and due process. Periodic reviews for the AIP will be conducted alongside reviews of the IPSI PoA, and progress will be reported during IPSI General Assemblies.

2. Examples of Actions in Relation to the Priority Actions under the IPSI PoA 2023-2030

Examples of actions have been identified by the IPSI Secretariat and the lead organizations, taking into consideration input from TWG members, and are presented under each Priority Action of the Strategic Objectives of the IPSI PoA. Details of these examples of actions can be found in the respective tables below.

These examples of actions are intended to support the activities of IPSI members, who are encouraged to draw on them as references to contribute to the achievement of the PoA Objectives. Through such engagement, IPSI activities are expected to be further advanced not only by the IPSI Secretariat but also through the collective efforts of all IPSI members. This is expected to broaden collaboration with communities beyond IPSI, thereby strengthening scientific foundations, enhancing knowledge sharing and generation and fostering greater synergies.

Table 1. Priority Actions and Examples of Actions for Strategic Objective 1: Knowledge Co-Production, Management and Uptake

Strategic Objective 1 of the PoA: Conduct research and knowledge management related to landscape and seascape approaches to address direct and underlying causes responsible for the loss of biological and cultural diversity, as well as ecological and socio-economic services from SEPLS.	
PoA: Priority Actions	Examples of Actions
1. Collect, publish, and share knowledge on the conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of SEPLS through the IPSI online portal of case studies, among others.	a. Collect, publish and share IPSI case studies related to relevant thematic areas. b. Collect, publish and share IPSI Collaborative Activities . c. Upload SEPLS-related knowledge resources to the IPSI online portal for open access .
2. Support IPSI members, in particular those working with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, to produce case studies and relevant knowledge materials to enhance knowledge of community-led and traditional systems of SEPLS management.	a. Support IPSI members and other Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs) partners to produce and publish case studies on community-led and traditional systems of SEPLS management. b. Support and publish IPSI collaborative activities documenting traditional SEPLS management systems . c. Provide guidance and templates to IPSI members for developing IPLCs-focused case studies. d. Share IPLCs-led knowledge materials on traditional SEPLS practices through IPSI channels.
3. Encourage synergies between modern science and traditional knowledge systems on the benefits of landscape and seascape approaches for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including through tools such as geospatial data, scenarios, and modelling.	a. Generate and share IPSI knowledge products (case studies, SISR and other research) focusing on synergies between modern science and traditional knowledge systems. b. Implement collaborative activities incorporating synergies between modern science and traditional knowledge systems, including tools that allow triangulation ⁱ of information (such as geospatial

	maps, community mapping and scenario development, among others).
4. Develop and promote IPSI collaborative activities that contribute to integrated research and capacity development action on the conservation and restoration of SEPLS, including recommendations to enable socio-ecological resilience.	a. Publish results of IPSI Collaborative Activities on conservation, restoration and socio-ecological resilience of SEPLS. b. Organize workshops and webinars on IPSI case studies, collaborative activities and relevant research. c. Review IPSI case studies and collaborative activities to strengthen communication and integrated research among members. d. Engage in IPSI Collaborative Activities on integrated research, capacity development and sharing experiences on site. e. Co-author and publish research papers, books and reports in collaboration with IPSI members and non-members on SEPLS conservation and restoration. f. Engage educational institutions and support the development of relevant educational materials that can be used for formal, non-formal and informal learning.
5. Implement outreach activities to transfer knowledge and build further recognition and visibility of the Satoyama Initiative, IPSI, and SEPLS concept, taking advantage of social media channels, international meetings, and other relevant events.	a. Organize and participate in international meetings, webinars and online forums to promote IPSI, the Satoyama Initiative and SEPLS approaches. b. Publish newsletters on IPSI's work, initiatives and membership opportunities. c. Launch social media campaigns highlighting activities within the Satoyama Initiative, IPSI and SEPLS. d. Establish media partnerships to increase visibility of IPSI's initiatives and the Satoyama Initiative.
6. Review and synthesize information from case studies submitted by IPSI members, including through the publication of the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review (SITR), promotion of further cooperation between IPSI and IPBES, and facilitation of the transfer and uptake of this knowledge by relevant science and policy processes, capacity building, and education initiatives.	a. Organize workshops and thematic discussions on IPSI case studies to facilitate knowledge transfer to science-policy processes and capacity development. b. Submit and publish case studies to SITR for review and synthesis. c. Develop synthesis reports that analyze IPSI case studies in relation to IPBES assessments. d. Publish research papers, books and reports based on IPSI case studies to support education and policy uptake.
7. Support efforts to explore the concept of "biocultural diversity" and its relevance to SEPLS.	a. Publish case studies and research papers, books or reports exploring "biocultural diversity" in SEPLS. b. Organize workshops on IPSI case studies and initiatives linking biocultural diversity to SEPLS. c. Submit case studies focused on biocultural diversity for review and synthesis.

	d. Develop educational materials connecting biocultural diversity to SEPLS conservation and restoration. e. Collaborate with IPLCs to document and promote biocultural diversity within SEPLS.
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Table 2. Priority Actions and Examples of Actions for Strategic Objective 2: Institutional Frameworks and Capacity Development

Strategic Objective 2 of the PoA: Strengthen institutional frameworks and develop capacity to integrate landscape and seascape approaches into policies and cross-sectoral strategies related to biodiversity, climate change, sustainable land and sea management, energy, water, health, agri-food systems, and disaster risk reduction to maintain or enhance the benefits of SEPLS to the environment and society.	
PoA: Priority Actions	Examples of Actions
1. Foster the integration of landscape and seascape approaches into relevant policies of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs), including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), among other relevant policies and instruments to ensure synergies and coherence in their implementation.	a. Publish research papers highlighting the relevance and synergy of SEPLS in supporting MEA objectives. b. Participate or engage with global biodiversity and climate policy dialogues to promote SEPLS integration. c. Publish case studies demonstrating SEPLS' contributions to MEA targets.
2. Develop guidance and tools to integrate landscape and seascape approaches into policies related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, including the NBSAPsⁱⁱⁱ, LBSAPs^{iv}, and cross-sectoral strategies, and strengthen the implementation capacities of national and sub-national actors.	a. Develop guidelines and tools for integrating SEPLS and their priorities into NBSAPs, LBSAPs and cross-sectoral strategies. b. Conduct capacity development workshops on landscape and seascape approaches for national and sub-national policymakers. c. Implement SEPLS-based policy pilot projects at national or sub-national levels. d. Share best practices and case studies on SEPLS policy integration through IPSI platforms (website, social media, newsletter, knowledge products, etc.).
3. Mainstream landscape and seascape approaches into plans and strategies on COVID-19 recovery, health, and disaster risk reduction.	a. Analyze and share case studies on SEPLS roles in COVID-19 recovery and risk reduction. b. Organize webinars on integrating SEPLS into post-COVID recovery, health and disaster risk reduction strategies. c. Publish policy briefs highlighting SEPLS contributions to health, resilience and disaster risk reduction, including focusing on One Health aspects.

	d. Implement SEPLS-based community projects for health promotion and disaster resilience.
4. Invite decision makers to provide information on the multiple benefits of SEPLS management, including its importance in achieving the SDGs and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and in efforts to mainstream biodiversity into other production sectors.	a. Organize high-level panel discussions for decision-makers on SEPLS contributions to SDGs and the GBF, ensuring that high-level panels and field visits include IPLC leaders, women and youth representatives as speakers/hosts. b. Develop and distribute policy briefs on the multiple benefits of SEPLS and biodiversity mainstreaming in production sectors. c. Participate in national and global dialogues to advocate for SEPLS integration into sectoral strategies. d. Showcase SEPLS best practices through case studies and field visits to SEPLS sites and other production landscapes.
5. Develop the capacity of broad stakeholders, especially policymakers, to support the implementation of landscape and seascape approaches at the ground level and share experiences through workshops and events.	a. Conduct capacity development workshops on SEPLS implementation for policymakers and practitioners. b. Develop and promote SEPLS resilience indicators training tools for ground-level application. c. Organize knowledge exchange sessions between policymakers and local SEPLS practitioners. d. Integrate SEPLS principles into university curricula and professional training programs. e. Organize thematic sessions on SEPLS in regional and global events and congresses on topics of interest to sustainability (e.g., conservation or ethnobiology, sustainable agriculture, etc.). f. Observe, record and enhance the role of women in the SEPLS.

Table 3. Priority Actions and Examples of Actions for Strategic Objective 3: Area-Based Conservation Measures

Two complementary annexes accompany this table to provide additional context and facilitate interpretation of the Priority Actions and Examples of Actions under Strategic Objective 3. Annex A. Supplementary Notes on Priority Actions provides further explanation of the intent and focus of each Priority Action. Annex B presents a summary table outlining mechanisms, categories and key actors, as well as a prioritization of action examples, offering a structured overview of how the actions may be implemented. Together, these annexes serve as supporting material to facilitate a more comprehensive understanding of the content in Table 3.

Strategic Objective 3 of the PoA: Promote effective conservation and management through protected areas (PAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), recognizing Indigenous and traditional territories where applicable, and facilitate their integration into the wider landscape and

seascape to contribute to the relevant targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).	
PoA: Priority Actions	Examples of Actions
1. Generate knowledge on SEPLS's contribution to biodiversity conservation and restoration in protected areas and OECMs.	a. Develop guidance on SEPLS' contribution to area-based conservation measures, with a focus on OECMs (GBF target 3), while also considering GBF Targets 4, 10 and others. The guidance may include case studies which illustrate biodiversity and livelihood benefits, visualize SEPLS–OECM linkages and embed best practices on free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), community inclusion – including involvement of local stakeholders from the planning to implementation phases –and solutions to common challenges. b. Collate SEPLS case studies that are already OECMs or PAs and showcase as a synthesis report, with consideration of the biocultural values of each site. c. Follow CBD discussions, particularly those of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention Related to IPLCs (SB8j) and consider further actions that reflect relevant outcomes. d. Create training modules and toolkits for IPSI communities to understand OECM criteria in SEPLS contexts and develop awareness-raising materials highlighting SEPLS contributions to area-based conservation measures for a broader range of stakeholders. e. Develop a map of SEPLS sites that are already PAs or OECMs, in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC, that includes SEPLS activities beyond the IPSI community.
2. Promote recognition of qualified SEPLS as PAs and OECMs through increased awareness of their benefits, including among decision-makers, through communications, education and public awareness activities.	a. Promote recognition of the contribution of SEPLS to OECMs among decision-makers by sharing knowledge on their biodiversity value, disseminating guidance from Priority Action 1 and encouraging their integration into NBSAPs, climate plans and GBF and SDGs reporting, taking into consideration national contexts. b. Work with IPLCs to share knowledge on SEPLS and OECMs and provide guidance and learning products developed under Priority Action 1. c. Encourage private sector engagement, such as eco-tourism operators, sustainable agriculture companies and certification bodies, to invest in SEPLS-based conservation and restoration. d. Seek common positions and highlight the importance of the contributions of SEPLS to biodiversity conservation in PAs and OECMs at international conferences. e. Organize national and regional dialogues with governments, IPLCs, civil society, academic institutions and other non-state actors to share successful examples of SEPLS recognized as OECMs. f. Raise public awareness on the importance of the contribution of SEPLS to biodiversity conservation in recognized OECMs and promote the use of learning material developed under Priority Action 1. g. Celebrate SEPLS best practices through international days (e.g., Biodiversity Day and World Environment Day) and IPSI-related events to increase visibility among the public and policymakers.

3. Enhance institutional cooperation between IPSI, governments, and private and civil society organizations, from local to international levels.	a. Strengthen collaboration with international frameworks (CBD, FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, IUCN Commissions) and international funding bodies such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and others, to mainstream SEPLS approaches in global biodiversity targets and funding mechanisms. b. Promote and support cross-sectoral collaboration through the Satoyama Initiative and a nexus approach and governance (i.e., recognizing and managing interconnections among different sectors and resources, including agriculture, fisheries, marketing, health, etc.) to advance the contribution of SEPLS to biodiversity and area-based conservation targets. c. Develop formal partnership agreements, for instance Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs), among IPSI, government agencies, IPLCs, NGOs, academic institutions and private sector actors to co-support initiatives assessing the contributions of SEPLS to biodiversity conservation and recognizing SEPLS as OECMs or designating SEPLS as PAs.
4. Promote peer learning and capacity development activities to consider the relationships between OECMs and SEPLS and the potential for production landscapes and seascapes to be recognized as OECMs.	a. Facilitate joint research, pilot projects and fieldwork linking academic institutions (including students), governments and local stakeholders to demonstrate the contributions of SEPLS to biodiversity conservation and their potential to contribute to global biodiversity targets (e.g., GBF Target 3). b. Promote and support capacity-building at international, national and subnational levels for IPSI and other relevant actors on the recognition of SEPLS as PAs or OECMs, synergies in management and governance (including Indigenous and Traditional Territories) and integration into NBSAPs and climate plans. c. Establish demonstration and pilot sites showcasing how SEPLS can be effectively recognized and managed as OECMs, applying the guidance developed under Priority Action 1. d. Establish and facilitate the use of an online coordination platform on the IPSI website to connect practitioners working on SEPLS and OECMs at local, national and regional levels through webinars, case study database and videos, among other things. e. Establish, support and facilitate networking activities among SEPLS on topics related to PAs and OECMs. Including through various types of sub-national, national and regional networking activities among IPSI members.
5. Document and share lessons and best practices on the management of SEPLS, including watershed, integrated coastal, and ridge-to-reef management.	a. Compile case studies and lessons on implementing connectivity conservation, integrated watershed and coastal management and ridge-to-reef approaches in SEPLS, demonstrating their role in OECM recognition, PA designation and GBF Target 3, with examples of landscape approaches led or co-managed by IPLCs (including women or women groups) and local governments. b. Document and produce information sheets to share lessons on how traditional SEPLS practices (e.g., rotational farming, sacred groves, community-managed forests and women-led seaweed cultivation, harvesting and processing) support biodiversity conservation, and how traditional knowledge on biodiversity management strengthens SEPLS functioning as OECMs. c. Drawing on the case studies and lessons documented under the previous examples of actions (a), share knowledge on best practices

	of landscape approach management and promote good co-governance and co-management practices in SEPLS.
6. Promote the use of the Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS and other related tools to ensure the effective management of PAs and OECMs.	a. Develop an annex for the Toolkit for the Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS that targets specific elements related to PAs designation and OECMs assessment and recognition, which includes simplified guidelines and toolkits for the application of the indicators at the local level. b. Apply the Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS, PAs and OECMs in diverse ecosystems (e.g., forests, coastal zones, agroecosystems) and share knowledge on how to incorporate the indicators into their management plans. c. Explore how to link Indicators of Resilience assessments to biodiversity monitoring and reporting at the national and subnational levels (NBSAPs, National Reports, OECM reporting, SDG progress reports).
7. Identify the particular challenges related to area-based conservation in volumetric seascapes, taking into account their unique features, and develop appropriate support mechanisms with a focus on the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development.	a. Develop capacity of all relevant SEPLS stakeholders in PAs and OECMs on the coastal zone management approaches (i.e. IPLCs, municipal/local governments, NGOs, businesses, schools, etc.) and support recognition and reporting of coastal and ocean SEPLS, PAs and OECMs. b. Document case studies of traditional and community-led marine SEPLS management (e.g., customary fishing zones and locally managed marine areas) that can inform OECM recognition. c. Facilitate dialogues between coastal communities, fisheries agencies and marine scientists to co-develop strategies for SEPLS to be recognized as OECMs. d. Mobilize partnerships with global ocean initiatives (UNESCO-IOC, FAO, regional fisheries bodies, IUCN Marine Commission) to strengthen technical and financial support for designation of PAs and/or recognition of OECMs in SEPLS. e. Promote operationalization of integrated landscape-seascape approaches, ridge-to-reef approaches in SEPLS, recognizing the forest-river-farmlands-intertidal zone-ocean connectivity and nexus challenges in PAs and OECMs.

Table 4. Priority Actions and Examples of Actions for Strategic Objective 4: Ecosystem Restoration

An annex accompanies this table to provide additional support for interpreting and applying Priority Actions and Examples of Actions under Strategic Objective 4. The annex, Considerations for Resource Mobilization, Collaboration and Key Actors, summarizes key points from discussions within the SO-4 Thematic Working Group and provides overarching guidance for effective implementation.

Strategic Objective 4 of the PoA: Promote the restoration of SEPLS and contribute to the goals of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and relevant targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	
PoA: Priority Actions	Examples of Actions

1. Catalyse action across different stakeholders, from local to international, for the restoration of SEPLS and ecosystem services.	a. Prioritize the restoration and conservation of native and endangered species in SEPLS through species inventory, mapping and other similar methods towards ecosystem integrity and resilience. b. Establish a regional cross-sectoral platform, supported by a dedicated SEPLS coordinator, to map institutional mandates and stakeholders, set SEPLS restoration targets and ensure continuous communication and data flow across communities at local, regional and global levels. Care will be taken to ensure representation of IPLCs, women, youth and marginalized groups. c. Co-develop restoration plans that engage all SEPLS actors and assess trade-offs associated with management priorities, describing what actions will be undertaken, where and when they will take place and by whom. d. Involve students, youth, women's groups and other marginalized groups in the management and activities of community seed banks, tree nurseries and similar initiatives. e. Establish recognition and award mechanisms to acknowledge and incentivize exemplary restoration initiatives. f. Promote the documentation and inclusion of Indigenous and local ecological knowledge in restoration planning and implementation, ensuring co-production of knowledge and equitable participation of knowledge holders g. Promote joint restoration initiatives in regions where SEPLS span national borders, alongside coordinated monitoring, shared learning and harmonized approaches among neighbouring countries. Care will be taken to ensure representation of IPLCs, women, youth and marginalized groups. h. Promote certification schemes, market incentives and value chain partnerships that favour sustainably produced goods from restored SEPLS landscapes, improving local economies while maintaining ecological integrity.
2. Promote collaborative research activities of IPSI members to fill gaps in science, technology, and traditional ecological knowledge on the restoration of SEPLS, particularly the benefits of integrating traditional knowledge and modern science	a. Integrate citizen science and diverse traditional knowledge into SEPLS restoration by establishing finer-scale baseline inventories and reference ecosystem models, and by co-designing joint projects that combine traditional practices with scientific approaches b. Strengthen collaboration with IPSI Secretariat, lead organizations for the IPSI PoA, regional institutions/centers and IPSI members by jointly conducting applied or field research and monitoring activities, and by enhancing partnerships that connect IPLCs with research institutions. c. Promote community-led research by documenting and sharing successful SEPLS restoration practices, examining also the drivers that caused the system to require restoration. d. Develop monitoring templates that can used by IPSI members to provide greater consistency in data collection and measurement of collective impact e. Support studies that examine how gender dynamics, youth engagement, disability inclusion and social equity influence SEPLS restoration outcomes and integrate findings into restoration planning and decision-making.
3. Promote peer-to-peer learning, capacity development, and outreach activities on themes related to the	a. Promote community-led restoration knowledge and awareness by compiling accessible good practices from diverse ecosystems and sharing them through participatory learning approaches, including arts, storytelling and peer-to-peer exchanges across IPSI members.

restoration of SEPLS, contributing to Task Forces of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration	b. Establish an online data-sharing platform and convene joint events for IPSI members to exchange restoration data, experiences and good practices across ecosystems. c. Implement community-led train-the-trainer programmes, accredited eco-restoration training, youth and farmer exchanges, field-based workshops to build local capacity and employment pathways, while producing outreach materials (e.g., picture books, training kits) to support peer-to-peer SEPLS knowledge sharing. d. Link IPSI with the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration Task Forces and other relevant international processes to identify collaboration opportunities and implement member exchange programmes on successful projects to strengthen knowledge sharing and learning. e. Organize on-site learning exchanges where communities can visit demonstration plots, restoration nurseries, community seed banks and sustainably managed SEPLS to observe practical techniques and interact with local practitioners. f. Develop tools and participatory methodologies for assessing knowledge uptake, skill application and long-term impacts of capacity development initiatives, feeding the results back into the design of learning activities to improve them.
4. Support the collaborative publication of case studies, policy briefs and research papers focused on the restoration of SEPLS	a. Document and evaluate community-based SEPLS restoration initiatives, identify effective practices for scaling and develop case studies, policy briefs and research publications aligned with UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and GBF targets and indicators. b. Support students in agricultural and related fields, youth, women and Indigenous communities to pursue specialization in ecosystem restoration, ensure their meaningful participation and encourage the documentation and publication of their work. c. Establish data sharing protocols among IPSI members to enable secure and transparent exchange of restoration-related information. d. Promote equitable authorship practices that ensure IPLCs, women's groups, youth and local custodians hold authorship positions appropriate to their level of contribution, including when they contribute knowledge, data or leadership to SEPLS restoration research.
5. Support on-the-ground actions towards the restoration of degraded SEPLS, which will in turn lead to sustainable and enhanced productivity	a. Advocate for supportive policies and financial incentives that empower and sustain community-led ecosystem restoration efforts in SEPLS. b. Build and strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships by sharing expertise and good practices, supporting the technical, financial and governance needs of local restoration groups, and engaging government and private sector actors to sustain SEPLS restoration and community livelihoods. c. Establish local financial mechanisms, such as seed funds, to sustain community-led restoration activities. d. Integrate sustainable resource supply chains into SEPLS restoration initiatives to support long-term ecological and livelihood outcomes. e. Establish and implement long-term ecosystem monitoring and regular impact evaluation, focusing on key species (e.g., fish, birds, pollinators, native trees), habitat quality and pollutant prevention across restoration activities. f. Develop standardized Restoration Action Plan templates that outline long-term goals, required resources, inputs, roles and step-by-step implementation guidance for restoring degraded SEPLS.

	g. Promote sustainable land-use practices, such as agroforestry, organic farming and water conservation, to restore ecosystem functions while supporting local livelihoods. h. Integrate carbon neutrality initiatives in promoting SEPLS towards climate change mitigation.
6. Undertake communication, education, and public awareness programs on the factual and potential contribution of the SEPLS concept to enhance restoration at IPSI and other related events and meetings	a. Organize regular regional meetings, webinars, conferences and study tours that bring together IPSI members and potential members to share experiences, exchange ideas, feature guest speakers and showcase new publications and restoration outcomes through both in-person and online formats. b. Promote SEPLS integration into university programmes and career pathways, and formal international recognition systems (e.g., dedicated degrees or SEPLS Guardian certifications) that acknowledge community and Indigenous knowledge and expertise. c. Promote the SEPLS concept and ecosystem restoration using site-specific communication strategies that highlight local conservation success stories to strengthen community engagement and attract funding support. d. Integrate SEPLS with related global and regional processes by organizing joint stakeholder sessions to exchange knowledge, showcase good practices and share lessons learned.

Table 5. Priority Actions and Examples of Actions for Strategic Objective 5: Sustainable Value Chain Development

To achieve the outcome of SO-5, value chains have to be restructured or improved. As described in [SITR-9](#), a value chain refers to the functional business activities wherein each stage of the chain adds more value towards its customers. Through discussions within the SO-5 TWG and among IPSI members, a broad consensus was reached that value chains for goods and services derived from SEPLS should be shortened to support sustainable production, creating a “sustainable value chain”.

In this context, “shortened” does not refer to physical distance. Rather, a “short” value chain is one in which information, resources and expertise flow efficiently and are shared fairly between producers and consumers. Sustainable production aligns with the concept of SEPLS, meaning that its practices support and are supported by biodiversity. These activities are often based on traditional ecological knowledge and conducted by producers, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Sustainable production should also include the meaningful participation of women and youth.

The five approaches presented in Table 5 below are not mutually exclusive; producers do not need to choose only one, as all approaches may be relevant to varying degrees depending on the situational context within the overall objective of creating a sustainable value chain in a landscape or seascape. It is important to keep in mind that the environmental, social and cultural features of SEPLS are to be maintained and enhanced, not replaced, through the creation of a sustainable value chain. To support the implementation of the actions under SO-5, the TWG suggested **operationalizing standing working groups** for funding access, shortening value chains and stocktaking successful and unsuccessful cases (see the Annex: SO-5 Sustainable Value Chain Development for further details).

Although the AIP structure may differ from that of the PoA, all Priority Actions are embedded in this approach. The emphasis is placed on concrete actions rather than on documenting existing activities, given the limited time remaining to see actual improvements on the ground. For this same reason, and considering the composition of IPSI membership, the actions focus on those that producers can take.

Value chain improvement type	Examples of actions producers can take	Support needed to implement the actions *The action's responsible party is indicated in parentheses as an example.
1) Enhancing relationships All actors in the value chain understand each other and collaborate constructively. This is particularly important for long value chains.	• Institute a platform of dialogue with downstream actors. • Find communicators to bridge information gaps. • Conduct value-chain mapping. • Explore opportunities for experience or knowledge exchange via cross-visits.	• Collection and openly accessible inventory of successful cases (<i>by IPSI Secretariat</i>). • Communicators who understand the broad spectrum of the value chain, from upstream to downstream, without necessarily replacing intermediaries (<i>by IPSI members, e.g., local NGO with partners</i>).
2) Simplifying the structure Fairness and transparency for producers are improved in a value chain with fewer intermediaries.	• Visualize and evaluate the value chain and have bridging entities to bypass low-value-adding links. • Increase opportunities for direct interaction with consumers (e.g., farmers' markets, green tourism), which may open opportunities for direct sales.	• Event convening power (<i>by IPSI members with partners</i>). • Market analysis skills (<i>by IPSI members with partners</i>). • Identify or train bridging entities (<i>by IPSI members and Secretariat, with partners</i>). • Explore mechanisms that could support SEPLS producer-buyer linkages (<i>by IPSI Secretariat and members</i>).
3) Expanding the capacity of producers The producers' control of the value chain improves as they gain the capacity for value-addition (more downstream functions).	• Install on-site value-adding capabilities; for instance, processing and packaging (with known market preferences and marketing strategies). • Improve financial management skills. • Seek public financial support and fundraise from the private sector.	• Market analysis to see and a strategy to reach the "exit" (<i>by IPSI members with partners</i>). • Training for identified necessary skills (<i>by IPSI members with partners</i>). • Capital expenditures (information on public and private support and sources).

4) Making the value chain locally complete When goods and services are produced and consumed within a SEPLS, stronger value chains can be developed, provided the local market is of sufficient scale.	• Provide a platform for experiential learning and consumer education. • Promote “produce locally, consume locally” branding and marketing initiatives. • Build broad local networks to support these efforts, involving public bodies, schools, tourism, restaurants and companies, among others. • Collaborate on other activities conducted in the same landscape or seascape.	• Vibrant, productive community (<i>by IPSI members</i>). • Local government’s coordination, where appropriate (<i>by IPSI members</i>). • Coordination with entities outside the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector (<i>by IPSI members with partners</i>).
5) Approaches targeting consumers Enhance consumers’ awareness of SEPLS-benefiting products and provide means to help them seek and identify them.	• Educate consumers on the roles of the producers so that they are more sensitive about the production landscapes and seascapes. • Educate consumers on how to appreciate SEPLS products (tasting sessions, branding promotion) with consumer communicators. • Increase visibility and recognizability with labelling and certification.	• IPSI SC to evaluate and endorse the Satoyama Label (<i>by IPSI SC</i>). • Operate a platform of linking between help-seekers and support-providers (<i>by IPSI Secretariat and Working Groups</i>).

3. Resource Mobilization Activities

It is essential to diversify and expand financial and non-financial resources through a more strategic and inclusive approach to implement the AIP and achieve IPSI objectives. Recognizing that IPSI's greatest asset is its membership, resources are to be mobilized for and from members.

Considerations for Resource Mobilization:

- **Engage International Financial Institutions to Support Implementation**

IPSI will actively work with funding agencies in its membership, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) and others to make funding available for IPSI activities, taking into account the scope of their contributions to support activities at the landscape and seascape level that align with biodiversity, climate resilience and sustainable livelihoods as the core principles of the Satoyama Initiative. Financing priority goes to the working groups to be established for the implementation of the AIP.

- **Foster Collaboration with the Private Sector**

IPSI recognizes the potential of private sector engagement to complement public and academic contributions. Companies with interests in sustainable agriculture, eco-tourism, natural resource management and supply chains can play an important role in supporting IPSI member activities. Collaboration could take the form of direct funding, in-kind support or public-private partnerships that align biodiversity conservation with corporate social responsibility or ESG goals, as well as with companies' core profit-driven business activities.

- **Devise the Modality of the IPSI Global Conference**

IPSI will continue to hold global conferences in a hybrid format to enable more members to participate. Additionally, co-hosts will be selected from IPSI member organizations, with collaboration on financial and logistical arrangements encouraged where possible, to foster stronger local ownership and relevance to the conference outcomes.

- **Leverage Academic Institutions Within IPSI for Strategic Research Contributions**

Academic or research institutions with specialized expertise in SEPLS account for approximately 20% of IPSI members, the second-largest group after NGOs. Academic institutions are encouraged to conduct collaborative research and educational projects with other IPSI members, so that research grants and activity implementation grants can mutually complement one another to fill knowledge gaps, with strategies aligned with the AIP. The intellectual capital within the network can enhance evidence-based conservation.

- **Enhance Visibility and Advocacy to Attract Resources**

Increase IPSI's visibility among decision-makers, funders and the general public through stronger branding, impact storytelling and showcasing results from IPSI members that can help position IPSI as a compelling platform for investment. In addition, coordinate IPSI members to

establish a common position ahead of international conferences to further strengthen collective visibility and influence.

- **Identify and Pursue Funding Opportunities**

Actively seek funding opportunities beyond IPSI's network. Sharing possible opportunities and tactics for obtaining funds among IPSI members, as appropriate, will strengthen the capacity of IPSI members to secure financial support for their activities.

Please note that all contributions—financial or in-kind—must be consistent with the functions, operating principles and institutional arrangements of IPSI. Support will not determine IPSI priorities, nor will it compromise fairness, objectivity or inclusiveness in IPSI processes.

ANNEXES

SO-3 Area-Based Conservation Measures

A. Supplementary Notes to Aid Understanding of Priority Actions

- Priority Action 2 focuses on promoting recognition and raising awareness mainly for actors beyond the IPSI community and SEPLS managers, while Priority Action 4 refers to capacity development for IPSI members and SEPLS managers to understand the potential for SEPLS to be recognized as OECMs.
- Priority Action 3 focuses on strengthening cross-sectoral cooperation and positioning SEPLS in national and global discussions on area-based conservation measures.
- The term “management” referred to in Priority Action 5 also includes the “governance” of SEPLS, with particular importance given to how implementation of the landscape approach contributes to biodiversity targets (particularly GBF Target 3) and potential OECM recognition or PA designation
- The focus of Priority Action 6 is to promote the Indicators of Resilience among the IPSI community and SEPLS managers, and to provide specific guidance on how the Indicators of Resilience could contribute to the evaluation and measurement of effectiveness in meeting the criteria for OECM recognition.

B. Mechanisms, Categories, Key Actors and Prioritization

- Prioritization was based on two criteria: importance and urgency. Actions scoring high on both were prioritized as “high”; those scoring moderately on both as “mid”; those with moderate importance but low urgency as “mid-long term”; and those scoring low on both as “low”.

Priority Action & Examples of Actions	Mechanism	Category	Key Actors	Priority
1a	Develop publications drawing on research, desk-based and field-based studies and analyses covering different global regions and biomes (terrestrial, freshwater, marine), workshops with knowledge holders or co-authors, and the translation of guidance materials into multiple languages.	Research, Policy, Guidance	IPSI Secretariat, lead organizations, IPSI members	High

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1b	Online survey among IPSI members.	Research	IPSI Secretariat, lead organizations, IPSI members	Mid
1c	Follow the CBD discussion and consider/discuss future work.	Policy	IPSI Secretariat	Mid-long term
1d	Learning materials including: • Booklets, PowerPoints, learning modules and toolkits • Videos, infographics and school curricula • Translations of materials into multiple languages	Research, Policy, Guidance	IPSI Secretariat, lead organizations	Mid-long term
1e	• Map analyses and generation • Enhance functionality of and expand information on the existing case study map (https://satoyamainitiative.org/case_study/#start)	Research	IPSI Secretariat, lead organizations, IPSI members	Low
2a	• Promotion at webinars and workshops aimed at decision makers • Promotion at national or international events, forums and conferences • Encouraging government agencies to validate and integrate case studies into official reports	Advocacy, Policy, Knowledge Sharing	IPSI Secretariat, lead organizations	High
2b	Workshops, webinars and dialogues.	Implementation, Knowledge sharing, Capacity Building	IPSI Secretariat, IPSI members	High
2c	Promotion at national or international events, forums and conferences.	Advocacy	IPSI Secretariat, IPSI members	High
2d	Dialogues and side events before major international conferences.	Advocacy	IPSI Secretariat, IPSI members	High
2e	Workshops, webinars and dialogues.	Knowledge Sharing, Capacity Building, Research	IPSI Secretariat, lead organizations	Mid
2f	Awareness campaigns.	Advocacy	IPSI Secretariat, IPSI members	Mid
2g	Awareness campaigns.	Advocacy, Knowledge Sharing	IPSI Secretariat, IPSI members	Mid-long term

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3a	Promotion at national or international events, forums and conferences.	Advocacy	IPSI Secretariat	High
3b	Workshops, webinars and dialogues.	Research, Implementation	IPSI Secretariat, IPSI members	Mid
3c	Establishment of national SEPLS working groups under ministries of environment or agriculture with participation from IPLCs, NGOs and academia.	Advocacy	IPSI members	Low
4a	Cooperation among universities, government research institutions and local communities.	Research, Implementation	IPSI Secretariat, IPSI members	High
4b	Regular courses, workshops, webinars, information-exchange meetings, roundtables, peer-to-peer learning exchange, exchange visits and study tours.	Capacity Building, Implementation	IPSI Secretariat, lead organisations	High
4c	Application and promotion of guidance developed under Priority Action 1.	Implementation, Capacity Building	IPSI Secretariat, lead organizations, IPSI members	High
4d	- Establishment of an online platform populated with learning material that can help coordinate multi-stakeholders at national and regional levels - Promotion of the platform through IPSI networks, CBD meetings and regional biodiversity forums	Implementation, Capacity Building, Knowledge Sharing	IPSI Secretariat, lead organizations, IPSI members	Mid
4e	Networking opportunity at IPSI Global Conferences (e.g., IPSI-10 & IPSI-11).	Implementation, Capacity Building, Knowledge Sharing	IPSI Secretariat, IPSI members	Mid-long term
5a	- Desk and field-based studies, workshops with knowledge holders or co-producers - Conduct participatory mapping exercises with IPLCs, researchers and PA managers - Translations of products into multiple languages	Research, Implementation, Capacity Building	IPSI Secretariat/IPSI members	Mid
5b	- Documentation and mapping of traditional SEPLS practices within and around PAs and OECMs - Desk and field-based studies - Workshops with knowledge holders or co-producers - Translation of products into multiple languages	Advocacy, Research, Policy, Guidance, Knowledge Sharing	IPSI members, lead organizations	Mid
5c	Sharing and promoting best practices at workshops, webinars and dialogues.	Implementation, Advocacy,	IPSI Secretariat, IPSI members	Mid-long term

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		Capacity Building		
6a	• Develop an annex which includes simplified guidance and toolkits for local-level use of the indicators • Translations of the annex into local languages	Research, Implementation, Capacity Building	IPSI Secretariat, lead organizations	Mid
6b	• Training on the practical application of the indicator and related tools for government officials, PCA managers and community leaders • Participatory assessments with IPLCs • Community workshops and dialogues with local facilitators trained on the indicators • Citizen science	Research, Implementation, Capacity Building, Knowledge Sharing	IPSI Secretariat, lead organizations	Mid
6c	Encouraging national and subnational governments to link the assessments to their biodiversity monitoring and reporting.	Research, Implementation, Capacity Building	IPSI Secretariat, IPSI members	Low
7a	• Collaboration with the FishSCORE programme, marine research institutes, regional oceanographic centers and IPLCs with traditional fishing knowledge • Promotion of the guidance developed under Priority Action 1	Implementation, Research, Capacity Building, Education	IPSI Secretariat, lead organizations, IPSI members	High
7b	• Collaboration with the FishSCORE programme, marine research institutes, regional oceanographic centers and IPLCs with traditional fishing knowledge • Specifically explore potential case study examples from existing regional networks in SE Asia, where the majority of the world's small-scale fisherfolk are found.	Implementation, Research, Capacity Building, Education	IPSI Secretariat, IPSI members	High
7c	Collaboration with the FishSCORE programme, marine research institutes, regional oceanographic centers and IPLCs with traditional fishing knowledge.	Implementation, Research, Capacity Building, Education	IPSI Secretariat, IPSI members	High
7d	Promotion at national or international events, forums and conferences.	Advocacy	IPSI Secretariat, IPSI members	Mid
7e	Pilot testing in marine and coastal SEPLS.	Implementation, Research,	IPSI Secretariat, IPSI members	Low

		Capacity Building, Education		
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SO-4 Ecosystem Restoration

A. Considerations for Resource Mobilization, Collaboration and Key Actors

The table below outlines considerations and actionable steps for resource mobilization, collaboration and engagement with key actors to support the effective implementation of the AIP under SO-4. The content is derived from consensus and discussions of the SO-4 Thematic Working Group, providing a collaborative framework to enhance partnerships and funding mechanisms aligned with IPSI PoA.

Resource Mobilization and Funding	
Considerations	1) Define funding needs clearly, including types of resources (e.g., financial, in-kind like data, technical expertise or stakeholder networks) and their purposes to align with SO-4 goals such as stakeholder engagement and on-the-ground actions. 2) Prioritize specificity over generic plans to ensure effective restoration activities and avoid diverting from strategic goals. 3) Align funding pursuits with donor priorities by proactively mapping potential donors' plans and tailoring programmes. 4) Adopt pragmatic approaches that balance quick wins with comprehensive planning for long-term sustainability. 5) Avoid "low-hanging fruit" funding that builds capacity in misaligned areas and focus on committed donors through well-crafted, robust plans. 6) Emphasize functional management structures as mandatory for sustainability, including careful fund management to prevent structural inefficiencies. 7) Direct more resources toward community engagement, on-ground activities, capacity development and skills development. 8) Consider scales of funding and context-specific strategies, such as eco-agriculture landscape approaches to government bodies.
Actionable Steps	1) Map potential donors and their funding plans to maximize success, including continuous improvement through experiences and accomplishments. 2) Conduct surveys to identify funding needs and donor alignment by developing participatory fundraising models to balance immediate and long-term goals. 3) Explore relevant funding support such as the Kunming Biodiversity Fund (KBF), Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), IKI Large Grants via UNEP-WCMC and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund's (GBFF) call for proposals focusing on direct on-ground activities, addressing urgent challenges such as ecosystem degradation, and leveraging collaborative agency efforts for capacity development and restoration. 4) Explore funding from climate-focused institutions (e.g., GCF, Adaptation Fund) where SEPLS restoration contributes to ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation.

Collaboration	
Considerations	1) Foster multi-sectoral collaborations that integrate internal (among IPSI members) and external (with broader partners) learning to develop capacities and share lessons. 2) Emphasize stakeholder mapping to assess capacities, resources, willingness to engage and gaps, ensuring alignment with ecosystem restoration. 3) Build long-term relationships beyond project lifecycles. 4) Adopt pragmatic, practical approaches that combine knowledge sharing, SEPLS restoration, co-producing research and capacity development. 5) Define partner capacities early to ensure sustainable collaborations, particularly for scalability and post-funding continuity. 6) Address institutional barriers and leverage existing networks. 7) Integrate collaborations across different levels of organization (local, national, regional, international) and sectors, including education and schools. 8) Assess stakeholders' "appetite" for restoration to tailor engagement effectively.
Actionable Steps	1) Initiate collaborative activities and projects engaging 2-3 organizations on shared themes or topics. 2) Develop a mapping platform to track restoration efforts, such as counting trees or planning activities. 3) Create a project bank model for reporting, analytics and multi-sectoral engagement. 4) Establish long-term MOUs (10-20 years) with communities and research institutions. 5) Engage students through internships, PhD research, guest speakers at universities, field site visits or connections with educational institutions and schools. 6) Form global alliances or partnerships in specific ecosystems (e.g., grasslands, forests) or inter-agency approaches with similar mandates to launch projects or share success models and case studies. 7) Conduct pilot projects first to prove concepts, so that they can be scaled up. 8) Perform action planning and stakeholder mapping to identify who is engaged and who will contribute.
Key Actors	
Considerations	1) Map actors internally (IPSI members) and externally (other partners) with clear intent, resources, constraints, strengths and weaknesses to create a comprehensive AIP and avoid duplication. 2) Define specific roles for actors to ensure scalability, sustainability and alignment with strategic goals, such as private sector contributions for post-funding continuity. 3) Include diverse groups like youths, teachers, farming communities, smallholders, IPLCs, tourists and external organizations to foster inclusive partnerships across local, national, regional and international levels. 4) Assess capacities through surveys and profiles, focusing on financial, governance and operational status, while acknowledging potential low response rates. 5) Adopt practical approaches to optimize key actors' engagement. 6) Strengthen connections between key actors for sharing capacity information. 7) Link NGOs and research directly to on-the-ground actions, showing local case studies that meet global targets. 8) Consider context-specific approaches, such as eco-agriculture landscape methods, for government bodies.

Actionable steps	1) Conduct surveys to extract information from IPSI members' profiles on financial capacity and governance, identifying actors for sustainability. 2) Develop standardized formats to share organizational capacities and facilitate collaboration. 3) Start with IPSI members' stakeholder mapping to identify strengths and weaknesses, and structural similarities to low member knowledge transfer of operational learnings, then engage external actors that value-add these findings. 4) Identify IPSI members with sound operational models that can be used as case studies and allow scaling up of other IPSI members in financial, governance and capacity development. 5) Identify and engage specific external actors such as UNDP, IYRP Global Alliance, ICCA Consortium, Mountain Partnership, regional Mountain Conventions, UNESCO (MAB, LINK, ICOMOS), Society for Ecological Restoration, ADB, IUCN and IPSI member NGOs working with communities. 6) Map actors with intent, resourcing and constraints to scale up restoration efforts effectively. 7) Include youths, teachers, farming communities or smallholders, IPLCs and tourists in restoration initiatives. 8) Use practical models, like assessing "appetite" for restoration and linking local actions to global targets through case studies.
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SO-5 Sustainable Value Chain Development

A. Recommendations to establish working groups around the key elements of SO-5

Working Group (Lead, Members)	Tasks	Schedule
Funding Access Lead: Members:	• Identify potential funders (public, private, donors, investors), starting from funding agencies in the IPSI membership • Conduct dialogue with the funders and create funding opportunities for members	Keep in consideration the major international conferences, such as: • Global Nature Positive Summit (July 2026, Japan) • CBD COP17 (Oct 2026, Armenia) • World Protected and Conserved Area Congress (Sept 2027, Panama) • IPSI-11 (2027) • IUCN Regional Conservation Congresses (2028) • IUCN World Conservation Congress (2029) • IPSI-12 (2029, to be announced)
Value-chain shortening Lead: Members:	• Promote activities on value-shortening approaches • Regularly meet and share experiences • Potentially form commodity working groups with interested members for major commodities from SEPLS to share lessons learned (e.g., coffee, cacao, rice)	
Stocktaking (IPSI Secretariat function)	• Collect case studies from members in a standardized reporting format as they implement the AIP SO5 • Regularly invite members to contribute • Compile contributions and analyze for IPSI-11	

B. Summary results of the questionnaire survey and the thematic working group discussions on issues, problems and challenges faced regarding the value chain of the products or produce from SEPLs and relevant solutions

Category	Issues / Problems / Challenges	Solutions (+ implemented; - suggested)
Production	• Limited access to credit or upfront investment barriers • Quality issues from limited infrastructure (storage, etc.) • Quality issues from limited skills of production and knowledge of what specific markets demand • Improper costing	+ Coordinating logistics, quality control and promotional activities + Intermediary organizations facilitating dialogues between producers and processors to solve the quality problem - Develop shared training resources or toolkits on sustainable production, traceability and compliance to export regulations - Cooperatives for collective marketing
Support to the producers	• Small funding size • Lack of long-term support • Fragmented support: uncoordinated technical support; partial coverage of support (e.g., only the production skills) • Lack of granularity of support (market dynamics are context-specific)	- Set up a financial pool or grant support - Artificial intelligence as a tool to understand consumer behaviours - Government policy support and incentives for local communities for specific actions (but avoid harmful investments)
Market	• Low profitability (low price, low margins, low volume) • Limited knowledge on market; each market is different • Weak bargaining power or lack of functional farmer organizations • Shortage of sales capacity (time, staff, skills) • Missing or weak local markets • Lack of product differentiation (forced into price-based competition) • Export regulations and fees	+ Engaged broad stakeholders through the promotion of green conservation products, opening up diverse marketing channels - Establishing a warehouse to store produce until the price is favourable, and those who know about the market do the sales + Co-developing a low-cost, community-led certification system - Create transparency to ensure producers are paid fairly - Consumer education on appreciating SEPLS products with the help of certification or labelling
Relation/Partnership	• Weak influence of producers over value-chain mechanism • Lack of partner-type relationship with buyers (price volatility, market monopoly) • Differences in interests among stakeholders	+ Joint project development with a government agency - Create regional platforms for direct trades - Promote short value-chain model to drive demand for agro-biodiversity products

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	• Information mismatch among stakeholders	+ Produce's quality improvement with processors to reward the story of the landscape - Communication and policy measures to ensure ethical considerations
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Additional Information

A. IPSI's Primary Functions, Programmes and Activities

The programmes and activities described in this section form the operational foundation through which the IPSI Secretariat and its members advance the implementation of the IPSI PoA 2023–2030. Together, they provide the mechanisms, platforms and tools through which the Examples of Actions outlined in this document can be carried out. While this section focuses on programmes primarily coordinated by the IPSI Secretariat, the many diverse initiatives undertaken independently by IPSI members within their own contexts and regions are equally important contributions to the PoA. Members are encouraged to draw on these programmes as resources and reference points in planning and executing their own contributions to the AIP.

1) IPSI Membership

Organizations seeking IPSI membership must apply to the Secretariat, detailing their expertise and activities in SEPLS. Applications are reviewed by the IPSI Steering Committee, which grants membership based on set criteria. Once admitted, members must submit a case study within six months and keep it up to date. Membership remains valid unless withdrawn in writing or revoked by the IPSI General Assembly for non-compliance. Participation is the member's own responsibility, and IPSI does not endorse broader organizational activities. As of January 2025, IPSI has 333 members worldwide. More details on membership applications can be found here: [HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER](#)

2) IPSI Collaborative Activities

IPSI Collaborative Activities are multi-member initiatives endorsed by the Steering Committee to ensure alignment with IPSI objectives and member autonomy. Proposals for these activities must be submitted to the IPSI Secretariat for review and approval before implementation. Key examples include the Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM), launched by IGES, UNU-IAS and MOEJ, which funds projects under the IPSI PoA and the GBF, focusing on OECMs, ecosystem restoration, Indigenous collaboration, resilience and sustainable production. Another flagship programme, the Community and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS), led by UNDP with partners such as MOEJ, SCBD and UNU-IAS, has supported over 400 projects in 20 countries since 2011 through the GEF Small Grants Programme. Its current Phase 4 (2022-2027), backed by JPY 1 billion, expands to 15 countries, reinforcing climate resilience, sustainable livelihoods and contributions to NBSAPs while aligning with GBF and IPSI PoA 2023-2030. Other information on the highlighted IPSI collaborative can be found here: [ACTIVITIES](#)

3) IPSI Case Studies

The IPSI Secretariat collects case studies as a key knowledge-sharing tool on SEPLS, allowing members to highlight challenges, methodologies and lessons learned in sustainable landscape management. Each member must submit at least one case study, which is freely available on the IPSI website and contributes to global discussions on biodiversity, sustainability and ecosystem services. Submissions, which can be written or audiovisual formats, alongside an

IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet, undergo review for consistency before publication, with the selected cases featured in the IPSI Newsletter. Submitted case studies can be voluntarily updated by emailing the IPSI Secretariat once new information is available. While authors retain ownership, the IPSI Secretariat may use and translate content for Satoyama Initiative activities, ensuring wider dissemination of insights. Information on various case studies can be accessed here: [CASE STUDY](#)

4) IPSI Newsletters

The IPSI Newsletter is sent regularly to subscribers and published on the website, informing members and the public about IPSI's latest activities, events and developments related to SEPLS. Serving as a key communication tool, it features highlighted case studies, collaborative activities and best practices from IPSI members, as well as updates on upcoming events and programmes. By fostering knowledge-sharing and engagement, the newsletter strengthens connections within the partnership and promotes collective action for sustainable landscape and seascape management. The newsletter's past issues can be accessed here: [IPSI Newsletter](#)

5) IPSI Events

The IPSI Secretariat hosts and participates in numerous events to promote SEPLS. Among other events, the IPSI Global Conference has been regularly held in collaboration with various IPSI members in many different regions and countries. Normally, the IPSI Global Conference consists of the IPSI General Assembly, which provides updates on the most current IPSI programmes and activities, the rotation of Steering Committee members and a public forum on SEPLS-relevant topics and excursions. In addition to the IPSI Global Conference, the Secretariat actively organizes workshops in many thematic areas, namely the SDM workshops, IPSI regional workshops and thematic workshops. In addition, the IPSI Secretariat also co-organizes side events during strategic global agendas such as the CBD COP, the UN HLPF, among others. More details about events and updates can be found here: [EVENTS](#)

6) IPSI Annual and Decade Reports

The IPSI Secretariat regularly publishes an annual report to highlight overall achievements and activities from all of the programmes, including IPSI members' activities, case studies, collaborative activities and membership updates. The report stands as one of the monitoring tools to maintain transparency and accountability for all IPSI members and the general public. In addition to the annual reports, IPSI released a decade report in 2022 to mark significant milestones and reflect on ten years of progress. This special report offers a comprehensive analysis of long-term trends, lessons learned and the evolving role of IPSI in addressing global challenges such as climate change, food security and ecosystem degradation. It emphasizes the importance of traditional knowledge, community-based approaches and multi-stakeholder collaboration in achieving harmonious coexistence between humans and nature. Together, the annual and decade reports serve as vital resources for policymakers, researchers and practitioners, showcasing IPSI's leadership in fostering innovative solutions for SEPLS. More information on the reports can be accessed on the IPSI website: [RESOURCES](#)

7) Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review (SITR)

The IPSI Secretariat publishes high-quality SEPLS case study compilations to consolidate and share knowledge on their revitalization and sustainable management. These publications address key challenges in biodiversity conservation and human-influenced environments, featuring a synthesis paper that connects policy, academic research and field practices. Since 2015, the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review (SITR) has published 10 volumes on diverse SEPLS-related topics, including ecosystem restoration, sustainable biodiversity use, traditional knowledge and community-based governance. All SITR volumes are available through here: [SITR](#)

8) Policy Brief

The IPSI Secretariat plays a pivotal role in advancing IPSI's goals by coordinating activities, facilitating knowledge sharing and promoting SEPLS. Among its key responsibilities, the Secretariat publishes policy briefs that synthesize research findings, case studies and practical experiences to inform policymakers, practitioners and stakeholders. These briefs address critical issues such as biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource management and knowledge weaving. By translating complex concepts into actionable recommendations, the policy briefs bridge the gap between academic research, on-the-ground practices and policy development. Detailed information regarding the policy briefs can be found here: [Policy Briefs](#).

More details on the NBSAPs, other technical guidelines and policy-relevant publications can be found here: [RESEARCH AND POLICY](#)

9) Guidebooks and Tools

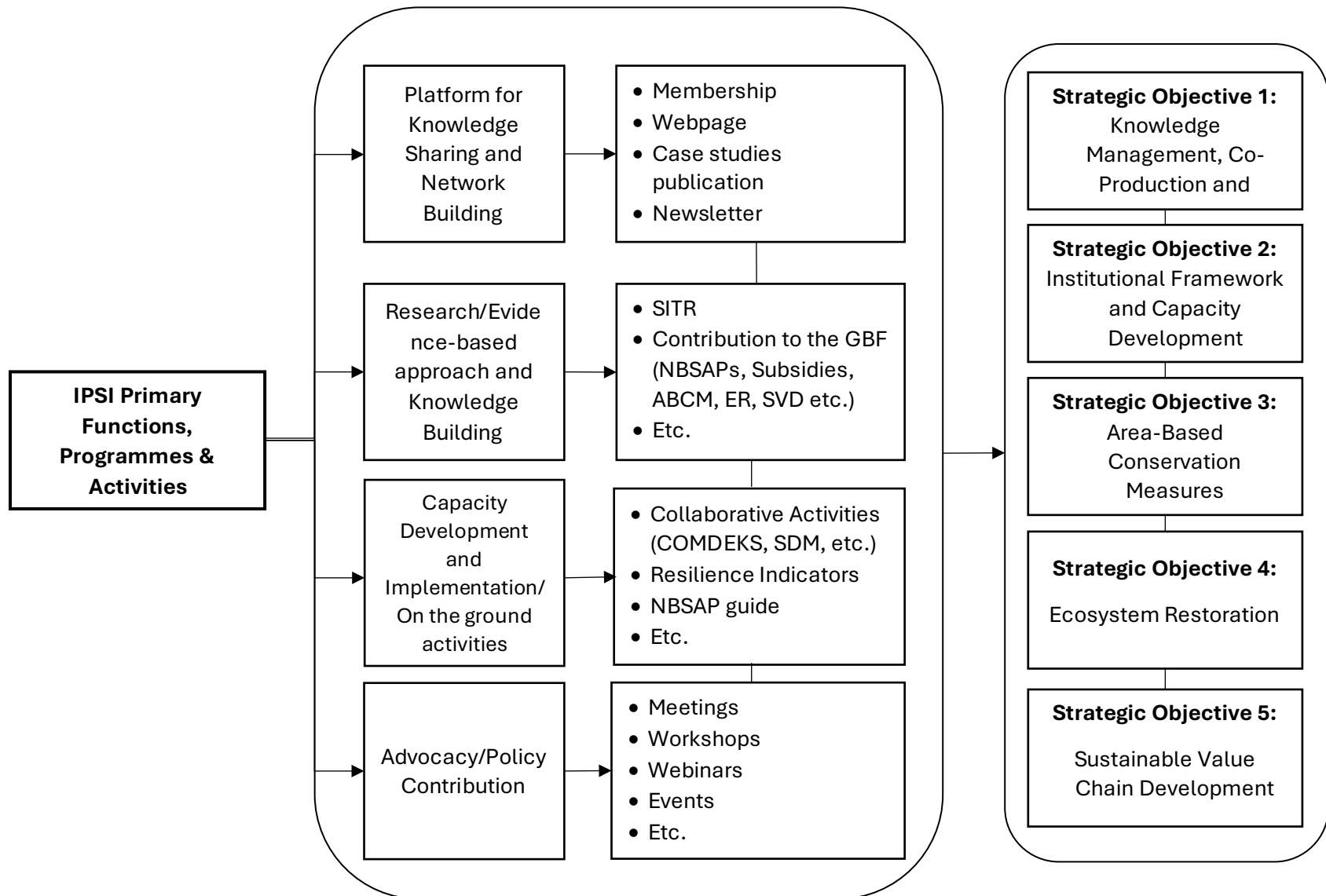
The IPSI Secretariat also collaboratively develops guidebooks to serve as practical references for SEPLS management on the ground. These guidebooks include technical guidance on integrating the landscape approach into NBSAPs and resilience indicators. The guidebooks can be found here: [RESILIENCE INDICATORS](#) & [NBSAPs GUIDE](#)

10) Workshops

All IPSI research, books and guidebooks are useful tools that IPSI members can utilize. The Secretariat also expands its efforts to disseminate these tools through workshops and capacity development aimed at enhancing IPSI members' capacity to integrate SEPLS more effectively into policy, programmes and activities of member organizations. Information about some of the workshops held in the past can be found here: [WORKSHOPS](#)

B. Diagram of IPSI's Primary Functions, Programmes and Activities

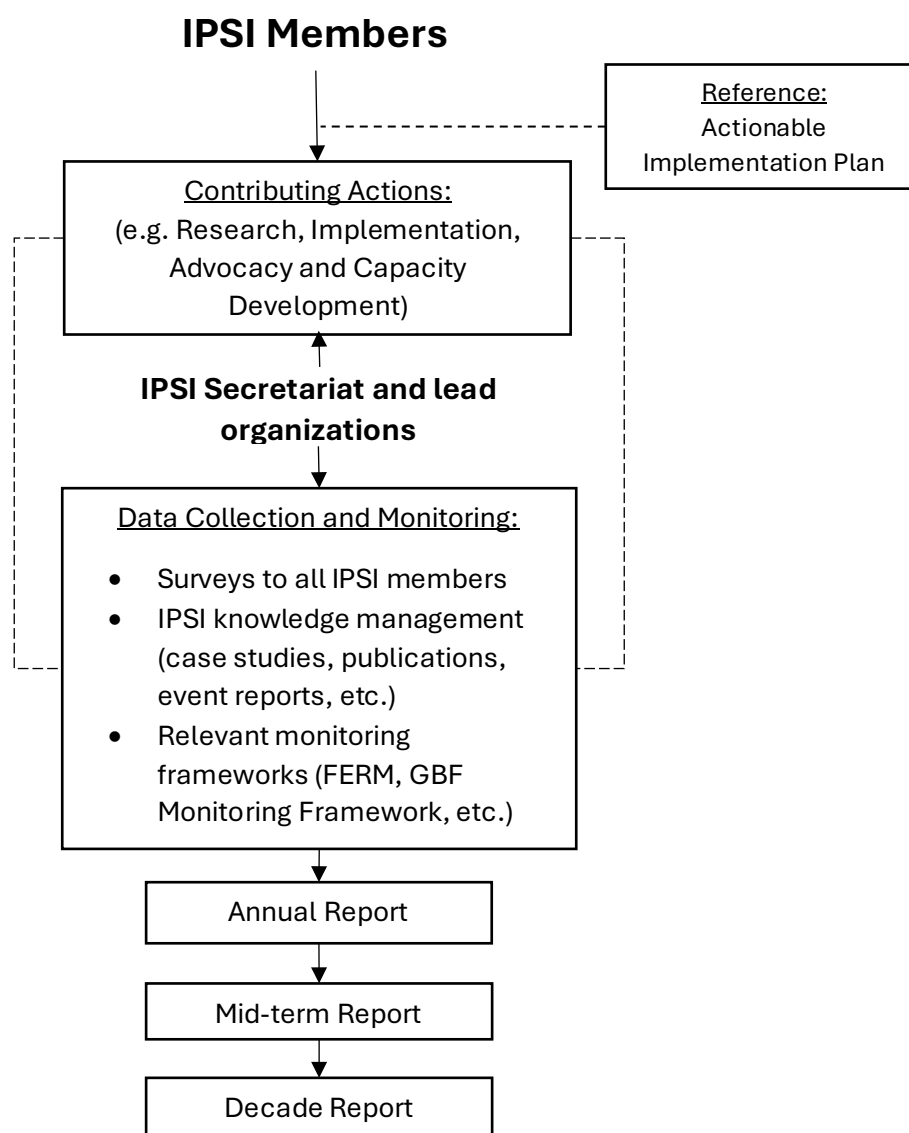
Diagram of IPSI's functions and activities on the contribution to the Strategic Objectives of IPSI PoA 2023-2030



C. Monitoring and Reporting

Diagram showing the monitoring and reporting flow, illustrating the reporting element of the PoA 2023–2030, with the position of the new Actionable Implementation Plan added.

IPSI PoA 2023–2030



D. Future Steps: Revision of PoA Key Indicators

As part of the ongoing implementation of the AIP, the PoA key indicators will be revised by mapping them against the indicators of the GBF monitoring framework, taking into account the technical updates agreed at the second resumed session of CBD COP 16 in Rome, February 2025, including updates to headline and binary indicators, optional disaggregations of the headline, voluntary component and complementary indicators as well as binary indicator questions. This revision will strengthen the coherence between IPSI's monitoring efforts and global biodiversity reporting, and will be undertaken through the same periodic review process that governs the AIP and PoA. Please refer to this link to access the decision: [Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework](#)

ⁱ triangulation: using multiple methods, data sources, theories, or investigators to study the same phenomenon, enhancing the breadth of the findings.

ⁱⁱ Biocultural diversity: the diversity of life in all its manifestations: biological, cultural, and linguistic — which are interrelated (and possibly coevolved) within a complex socio-ecological adaptive system.

Maffi, Luisa (2012). *Biocultural Diversity Conservation*. UK: Earthscan. p. 5.

ⁱⁱⁱ National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

^{iv} Local Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (LBSAPs)