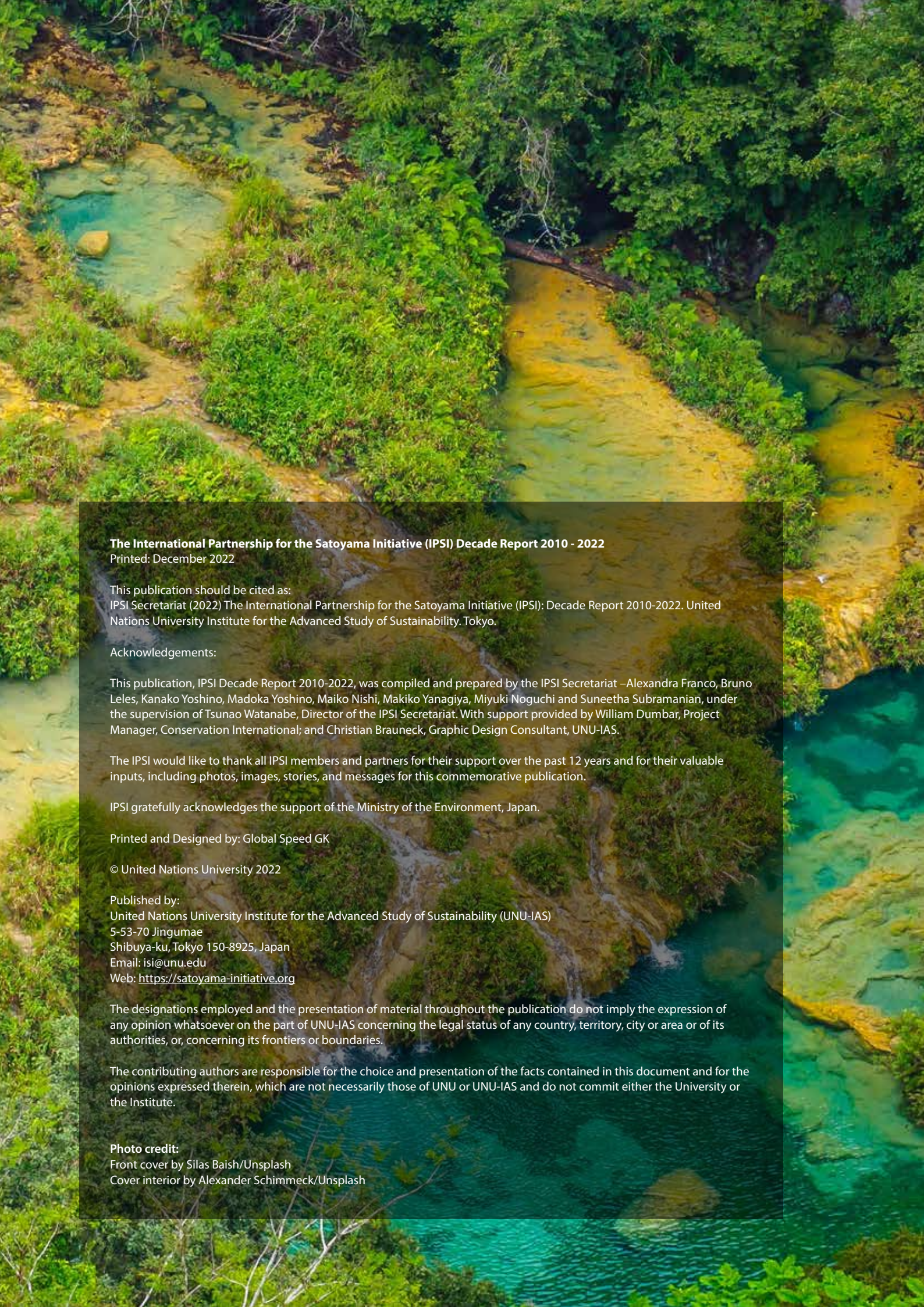
IPSI

The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative

DECADE REPORT

2010-2022

SATOYAMA INITIATIVE



The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) Decade Report 2010 - 2022
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The IPSI would like to thank all IPSI members and partners for their support over the past 12 years and for their valuable inputs, including photos, images, stories, and messages for this commemorative publication.

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FOREWORD

MESSAGE FROM **UNU-IAS DIRECTOR**

I would like to thank the members and partners of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) for their monumental achievements during its first decade. Since IPSI launched in 2010, it has grown from a network of 51 members to 292, promoting the Satoyama Initiative all around the world.

This report commemorates the achievements of IPSI during the decade, featuring contributions and insights from members of the partnership. These collective efforts produced 251 case studies on socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) and 58 collaborative activities, which have provided rich and diverse research findings on sustainability. They are an invaluable resource for the scientific community, practitioners, and policymakers at all levels, demonstrating how SEPLS support a harmonious and sustainable human–nature relationship.

Looking back on these achievements over the past 12 years, it is clear that IPSI has played a unique and important role in conservation, sustainability, the restoration of production landscapes and seascapes, and actively contributing to the SDGs. Through its wealth of knowledge, on-the-ground activities, and growing network, IPSI has supported knowledge management, capacity development, and strengthening of biodiversity governance.

There remains an urgent need for further action on biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources. The Assessment Report on the Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature, released by the Intergovernmental Science–Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in 2022, found that there had been a dominant global focus on short-term profits and economic growth, often excluding the consideration of multiple values of nature. This has exacerbated biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. Many good practices for effective management of landscapes and seascapes that advance biodiversity conservation and human well-being can be found among the hundreds of case studies produced by IPSI members and the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS). They show that through long-term interactions between people and nature, local cultures develop sustainable practices and create resilient production systems.

UNU-IAS is leading UNU's contribution to the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, launched in 2021, as a Collaborating Agency and member of its Best Practices Task Force. This global movement is an opportunity to come together to create an ambitious and transformative agenda that will conserve the world's biodiversity and foster a sustainable culture nurtured by a harmonious relationship between humans and nature.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the IPSI Secretariat, which is hosted by UNU-IAS, for its dedicated work over the years. UNU-IAS looks forward to continuing our collaboration with all IPSI members and partners in this decisive decade to achieve a sustainable future for all.

Professor Shinobu Yume Yamaguchi
Director
United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)

MESSAGES FROM **PARTNERS**

I would like to express my sincerest appreciation to the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS), which over the past ten years has acted as the secretariat for the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), and also to all the members of IPSI who have worked together.

Natural environments that have been formed and maintained over the course of many years by human activities serve as the foundation for community life and culture. In Japan, these natural environments cover approximately 40% of Japan's entire territory and are known as satoyama. Since ancient times, satoyama have provided the Japanese people with nature's blessings in the form of food and fuel, while also helping to nurture rich biodiversity as habitats and ecosystems for a variety of plants and animals. These interactions between people and nature have nurtured Japan's unique culture and rich sensitivities. However, reports suggest that environments similar to satoyama around the worlds are being degraded due to various factors, and their conservation is an urgent and pressing issue.

It was against this backdrop that the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and United Nations University advocated the Satoyama Initiative to recognize internationally the importance of places like satoyama around the world and promote their conservation and utilization, and established IPSI at the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 10) held in Japan in 2010. Ten years after its establishment, IPSI has grown to include close to 300 partners around the world, and has also contributed to activities towards the realization of global targets like the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the SDGs.

I am convinced that the experiences of IPSI have the potential to make a great contribution towards the implementation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

What I am particularly focused on is the role that satoyama can play in the realization of the "30 by 30" target included in the draft targets for the new framework, which aims to conserve or protect at least 30 percent of land and 30 percent of the ocean by 2030. I believe that some satoyama, as places where people and nature come together and where rich biodiversity is nurtured, can, side-by-side with protected areas, contribute to the realization of the 30 by 30 target by being included as "other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)." It is based on this recognition that Japan is currently piloting a mechanism to certify some satoyama areas as OECMs. I hope that we can share the outcomes with our friends and colleagues around the world.

It has been noted that the value of per capita global natural capital declined by 40% between 1992 and 2014. Before it is too late, it is our responsibility to halt and reverse the biodiversity loss so that we can pass it on to future generations. If we are to achieve this goal, we must transform from being a society that has damaged the natural environment to one that appreciates and encourages the utilization of wisdom to protect, nurture, and give back generously to nature. I hope that all the members of IPSI will join in working to change our society.

I will conclude my remarks with the hope that IPSI and its ever-expanding membership will continue to grow in strength and influence, and will form the foundation for passing on a legacy of rich biodiversity to future generations.

Akihiro Nishimura
Minister of the Environment, Japan

I would like to extend my sincere congratulations to all 292 members of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) for their dedication and accomplishments over the last decade.

We, as human beings, cannot live without the blessings of nature. In 2010, the 2050 vision of "Living in harmony with nature" was adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10). The wise and sustainable use of biodiversity while simultaneously delivering benefits to humankind are at the core of this vision. The IPSI was established during COP 10 to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as well as the Convention. The developments and contributions of the IPSI have been instrumental in getting to where we are and will continue to be critical as we pursue the 2050 vision through sustainable management of landscapes and seascapes around the world.

CBD COP 15 will be a significant milestone in building a sustainable future by securing the sustainable use of biodiversity. The achievements made by the IPSI are leading by example and bringing about transformative change while also strengthening the whole-of-society partnership. Congratulations again!

Elizabeth Maruma Mrema
Executive Secretary
Convention on Biological Diversity

On behalf of the Global Environment Facility, I would like to congratulate the Satoyama Initiative for its globally important work promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in diverse landscapes. As the Satoyama Initiative's efforts have shown, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is important not only in protected areas, but also in forests, agricultural lands, and seascapes.

Over the past decade, the GEF has worked together with the Japanese Ministry of Environment through this initiative to support local communities promote biodiversity-friendly production and livelihoods in harmony with nature. These efforts have helped to mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable management globally, and supported hundreds of community-based projects in partnership with the GEF Small Grants Programme with potential for scaling up. This is an excellent example of how science-driven community engagement can yield meaningful and long-lasting results, and we look forward to many more years of partnership toward global environmental goals.

Carlos Manuel Rodríguez
CEO and Chairperson
Global Environment Facility

On the occasion of IPSI's first decade, this congratulatory message of goodwill to members in the partnership is being sent to commemorate the period.

I recall the many meetings, conferences and field treks to consolidate various ideas to work out a plan which would be unique to demonstrate sustainable use of socio-ecological productive landscapes and seascapes. The unique characteristic of IPSI has emerged from clear understanding of the members of the partnership to contribute to a world in which there is harmony with nature while sustainably utilizing resources of the environment.

Starting with a handful of membership that included governments, educational institutions, business entities and civil society organizations, and now to a global coverage in almost all continents, IPSI whose membership is over 200 now and still counting, is providing evidence that in any ecological landscape or seascape setting, it is possible for people to live in harmony with nature.

This is a sustainable use tool for biodiversity practitioners which can be replicated and which are shared by IPSI members across the world.

I have every hope that IPSI and its membership will grow from strength to strength into the next decade. Congratulations to all IPSI members.

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

Having worked towards the founding of IPSI as Vice-Rector of UNU, I'm delighted to see the impact the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative has had celebrated in this report. Over the past decade since its inception in 2010, the wealth of expertise contained within IPSI's multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder membership has proven to be an important key to developing innovative new ideas and understanding the potential they contain. Looking back, the COVID-19 pandemic reinforced IPSI's importance. The sustainable use of biodiversity in socio-ecological landscapes and seascapes protected vulnerable communities in a time of hardship for the world.

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 and achieving the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

IPSI has grown as a result of the tireless support of the IPSI Secretariat, its partners and members, and funders. Whatever the future holds, I have great trust that IPSI will continue to support communities to build a sustainable future for all.

Professor Kazuhiko Takeuchi
President
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

I would like to extend my congratulations to all members and partners of the International Partnership on Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) as it marks the critical milestone: a decade of continuous and expanded implementation.

The Satoyama Initiative represents a true sense of inclusive nature-based solution that helps us build an updated development model – a circular economy that promotes communities living in harmony with nature. In the past decade, IPSI has grown as a unique and dynamic global platform: promoting an integrated approach at the socio-ecological production landscape and seascape scale to conserve and restore biodiversity, drive decisive climate action, improve livelihood of local communities with particular focus towards indigenous peoples and women, and spur progress across the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. As a person who has been engaged with IPSI since its conceptualization stage, it has truly been an exciting journey and honour engaging and cooperating with so many members across different sectors at global, country, and local levels.

Guided by the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and building on the tight knit global family, I look forward to the further development of IPSI, with inclusive, innovative, and impactful local actions on the ground.

Yoko Watanabe

Chair, IPSI Sub-commitee on Updating Strategy and Plan of Action

Global Manager, GEF Small Grants Programme

In the journey of societies towards living in harmony with nature, the place-based governance systems of indigenous peoples, embodying cultural and spiritual values, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices have been inspirational examples.

In the journey of the Convention on Biological Diversity towards the conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit-sharing from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, the International Partnership on the Satoyama Initiative likewise stands out for supporting the collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities and other actors to achieve these goals.

In this common journey of diverse pathways, a vital task has been building partnerships among all actors, embracing national and local governments, science and academe, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, civil society, the private sector, international organisations and more.

Satoyama Initiative embodies these characteristics in its structures, key undertakings and activities, and accompanying diverse actors, building cooperation and reciprocity, respecting human rights and promoting equity, thus contributing to the transformation of economic, political, social and cultural systems and the rebalancing of relationships between nature and peoples.

I extend my warmest congratulations to the Satoyama Initiative for your accomplishments in the past decade and look forward to continuing successes in the future.

Joji Cariño

Convenor, Centres of Distinction on Indigenous and Local Knowledge

Senior Policy Advisor, Forest Peoples Programme

As GYBN we decided to join IPSI because we feel that our networks share a lot of common values and a similar vision to build a more just and equitable society that lives in harmony with nature.
Like IPSI, GYBN was created in 2010 when Japan hosted an International Youth Conference in preparation for CBD COP10 in Nagoya.

What is little known is that as part of this youth conference, the participants visited a Satoyama area in Mie Prefecture and learned about this traditional landscape approach and interacted with local farmers. That same evening, after a long but very inspiring day, a small group of youth came together and we discussed about the idea to create an international youth biodiversity network for the first time. So perhaps this experience of visiting the Satoyama area helped to create that spark that later led to the establishment of GYBN and motivated us to not give up and keep building our network over the next 12 years.

In this context, it was only natural for us to join IPSI and we really hope that our two organizations can join forces and mobilize more people, especially young people, to advance the idea of IPSI and connect it with the concept of intergenerational equity. As GYBN, we wish IPSI much success for the next ten years!

Christian Schwarzer
Global Youth Biodiversity Network
Steering Committee Member representing Europe and Global North Focal Point

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IPSI Decade Achievements

292
292 members

70
Members in over 70 countries

252
252 case studies

58
58 collaborative activities

7
7 volumes of the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review

66
66 publications

6
6 UNU Policy Briefs

130
130 newsletters

6
6 CBD decisions mentioned the Satoyama Initiative

1
1 Ramsar Convention Resolution mentioned the Satoyama Initiative

8
8 global conferences

5
5 regional workshops

1
1 expert thematic workshop

59
59 SDM projects funded

40
Communities in more than 40 countries used the Indicators of Resilience

28
28 Million USD invested in local projects

43
43 countries benefited from IPSI funding

120
At least 120 threatened species helped

6
Major contributions to 6 ABTs

4
Major contributions to 4 SDGs

About IPSI

About the Satoyama Initiative

The Satoyama Initiative is an international initiative that aims to realize societies in harmony with nature through conservation and the advancement of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS). The initiative promotes the sustainable use of biological resources and proper maintenance of biodiversity so that human societies can enjoy a stable supply of various natural assets and ecosystem services well into the future.

The concept of the Satoyama Initiative was officially defined in the "Paris Declaration on the Satoyama Initiative" adopted during the Global Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative, held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris, January 2010. The Paris Declaration defined the initiative's overall objective as "to promote and support socio-ecological production landscapes to maintain their contribution to human well-being and the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity". In May 2010, the declaration was submitted to the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) in Nairobi, Kenya, and then to the tenth meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Nagoya, Japan in October 2010.

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What are SEPLS?

SEPLS are dynamic mosaics of habitats and land and sea uses. The harmonious interaction between people and nature in these areas maintains biodiversity while sustainably providing humans with the goods and services needed for their livelihoods, survival, and wellbeing. They are found in many places around the world under different names and are deeply linked to local culture and knowledge.

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The Satoyama Initiative promotes a three-fold approach to maintain and expand healthy SEPLS and rebuild, revitalize, or restore degraded ecosystems. (Fig. 1)

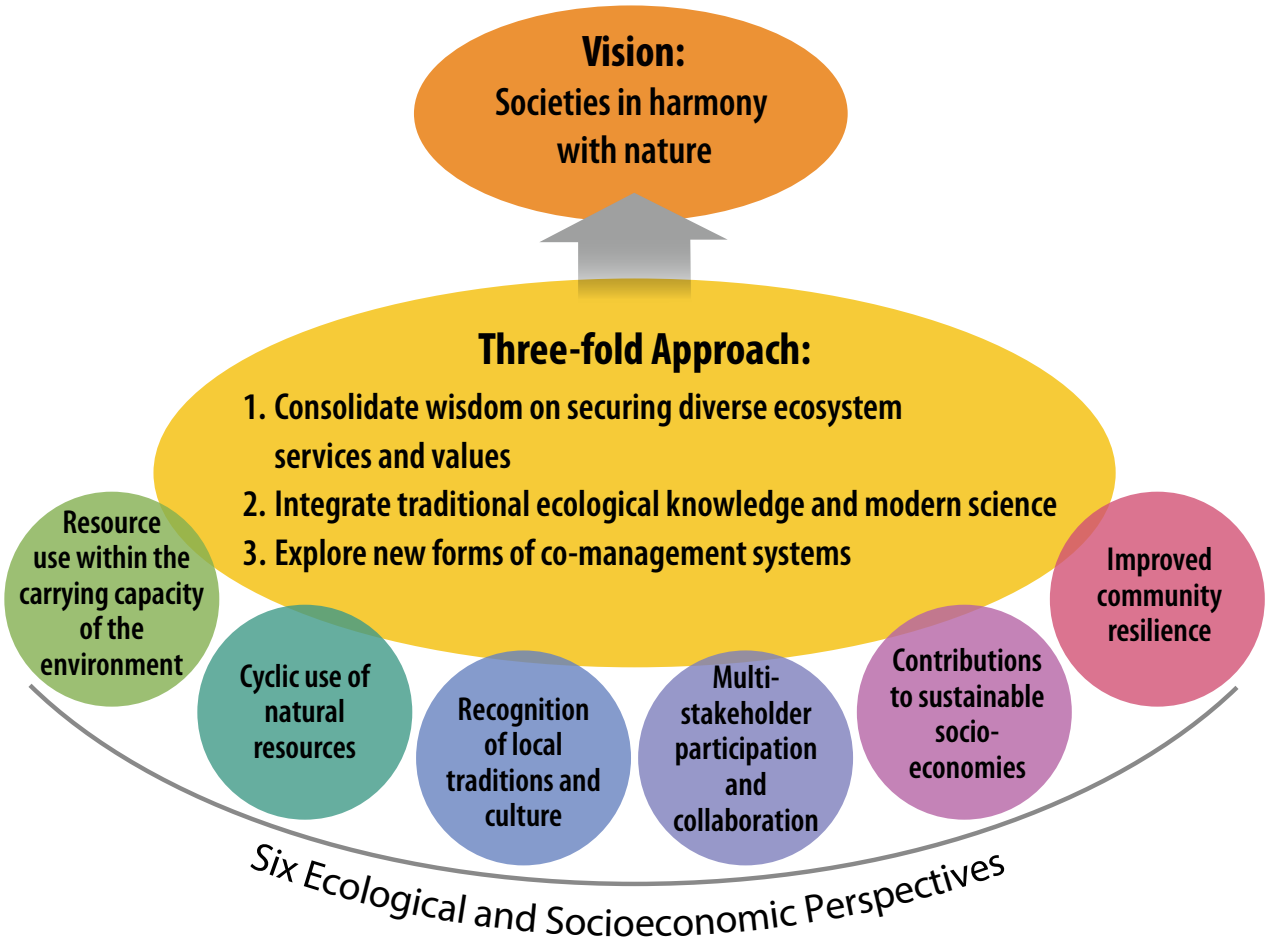

FIGURE 1. SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE SEPLS APPROACH

The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) is the primary mechanism for the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative. Its relationship to the concepts of the Satoyama Initiative can be visualised in Figure 2. Launched in 2010, originally to contribute to the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, IPSI is a partnership made up of a wide variety of organizations working together towards realizing the Satoyama Initiative's vision of "societies in harmony with nature". Today, IPSI has partners in all regions of the world, and has collected a large amount of knowledge about landscape approaches, biodiversity conservation, and human well-being and continues to put this knowledge to use on the ground through collaborations within and beyond its membership.

Landscape approaches, also generally applicable to seascapes, are integrated approaches hinging on iterative learning and collaborative processes to balance multiple objectives – including development and conservation priorities – in a landscape or seascape.

Governance Structure

IPSI's governing bodies include the IPSI General Assembly, a Steering Committee, and the IPSI Secretariat. The General Assembly, responsible for decisions on institutional matters and for electing the members of the Steering Committee, convenes at IPSI Global Conferences. The Steering Committee is made up of member organizations and carries out governance and management functions as the partnership's executive body. The IPSI Secretariat is hosted by the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) in Tokyo, Japan, and handles administrative and organizational duties.

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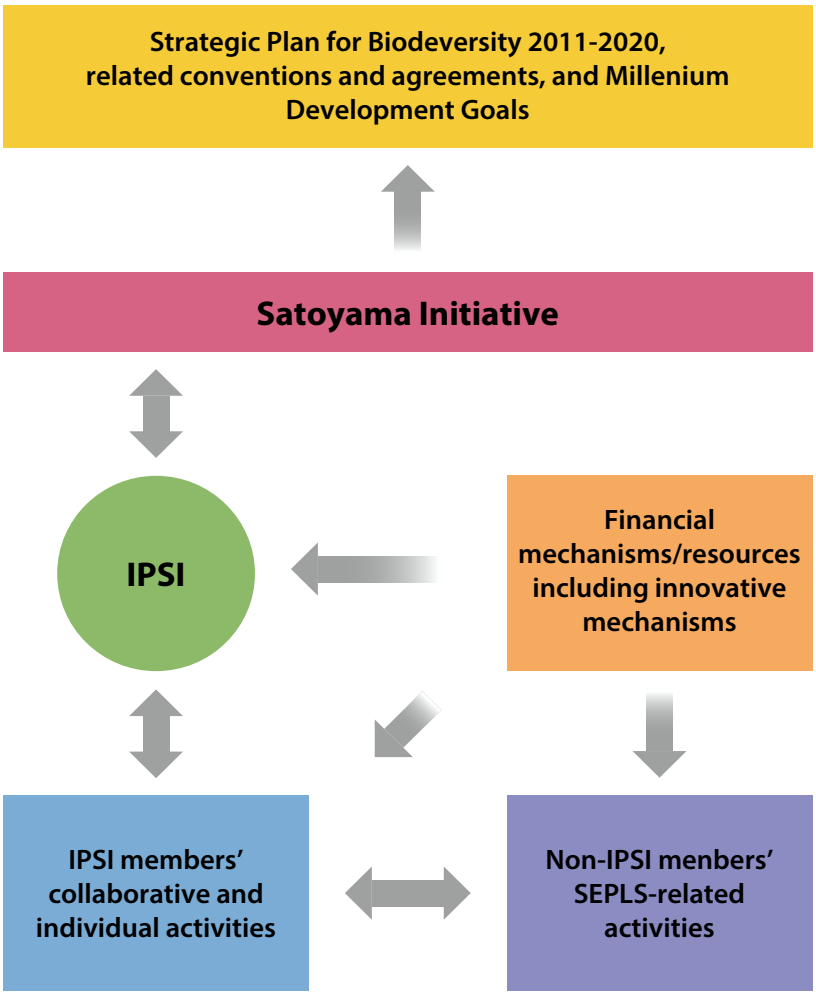

FIGURE 2. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SATOYAMA INITIATIVE AND THE INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP OF THE SATOYAMA INITIATIVE

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From Launch to Today

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 the partnership as founding members, and the COP took note of IPSI in its Decision X/32, inviting Parties of the CBD and other relevant organizations to join. Since its launch, the number of organizations within the diverse IPSI membership has grown rapidly, with 292 as of August 2022 (Fig. 3).

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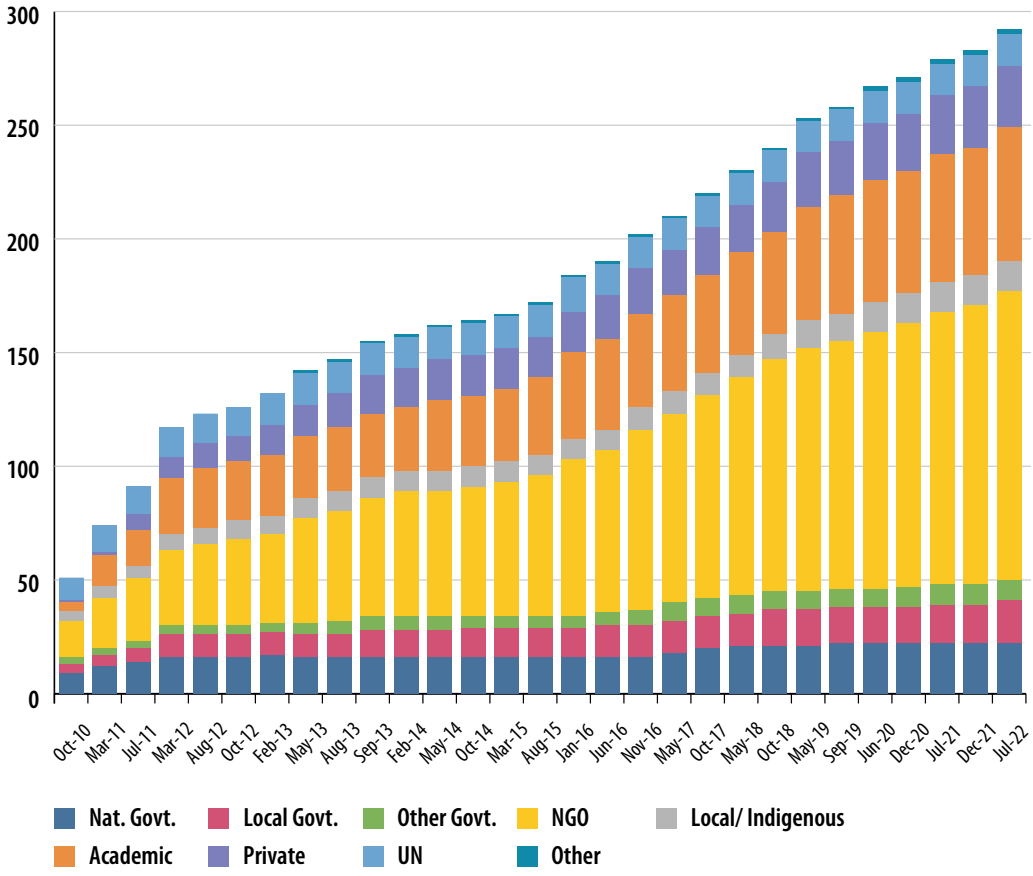

FIGURE 3. GROWTH OF IPSI MEMBERSHIP PER TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

IPSI's membership is made up of a diverse array of organizations: national, local and subnational, and other governmental; United Nations and international; non-governmental and civil society; academic and research; industry and private sector; indigenous peoples and local communities; and others. Members are based in more than 70 countries , ranging from small NGOs working on the ground in local landscapes to national governments and some of the largest international NGOs in the world (Fig. 4).

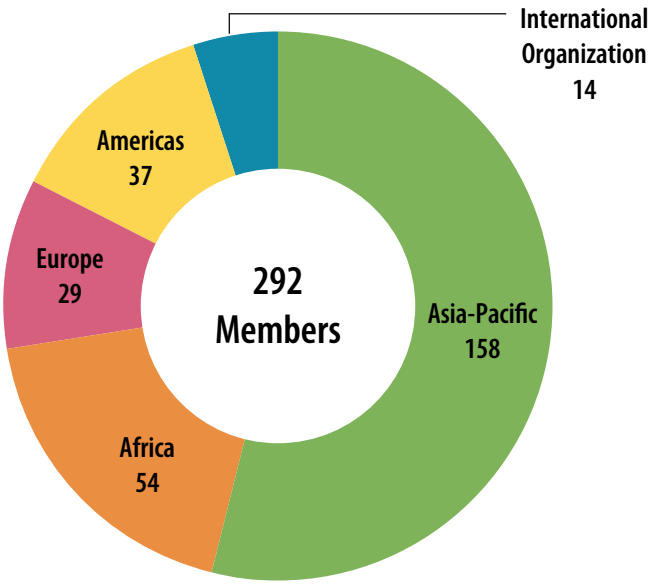

FIGURE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF IPSI MEMBERS PER REGION

IPSI's primary purpose is to foster cooperation by sharing information and knowledge, providing opportunities for members to network, and serving as a platform to facilitate collaboration. IPSI contributes to the knowledge base on landscape approaches and biological and biocultural diversity. With this knowledge, IPSI mobilizes members into directly participating in policymaking processes by engaging with decisionmakers and multilateral environmental negotiations.

In 2022, the IPSI Secretariat conducted a survey (IPSI Survey 2022) to collect feedbacks on IPSI activities from IPSI members and those engaged in IPSI activities over the past decade. The survey indicated that approximately 85% of respondents joined the partnership for knowledge sharing, followed by networking (74%), and inspiration by the IPSI vision and mission (71%) (Fig. 5). Inspiration and knowledge sharing were also the purposes which the majority of members reported to have achieved to a large extent. However, according to members, finding funds for activities and research remain as main challenges (see Fig. 6).

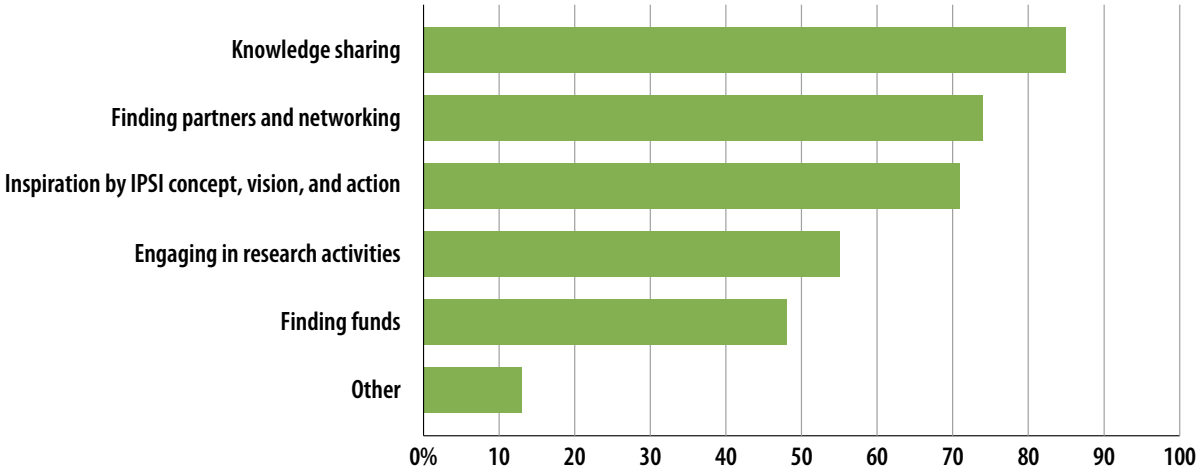

FIGURE 5. PURPOSE FOR JOINING IPSI. SOURCE: IPSI SURVEY 2022

FIGURE 6. EXTENT TO WHICH THE PURPOSE FOR JOINING IPSI HAS BEEN ACHIEVED. SOURCE: IPSI SURVEY 2022

By joining IPSI, members reported to have gained knowledge (65%), published cases studies (64%), increased publicity of its activities (60%), and found partners to collaborate (58%) (Fig. 7). Overall, 87% of members reported that joining IPSI met their expectations (Fig. 8)

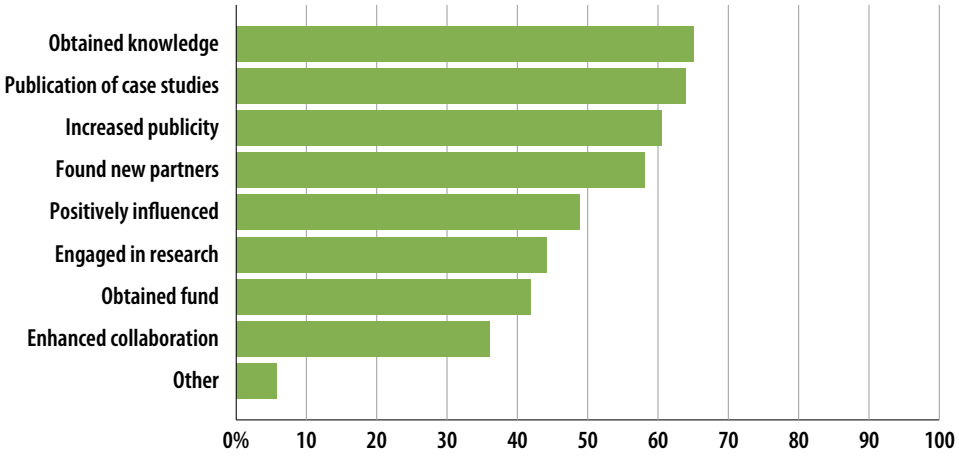

FIGURE 7. BENEFITS IPSI MEMBERS GAINED BY JOINING IPSI. SOURCE: IPSI SURVEY 2022

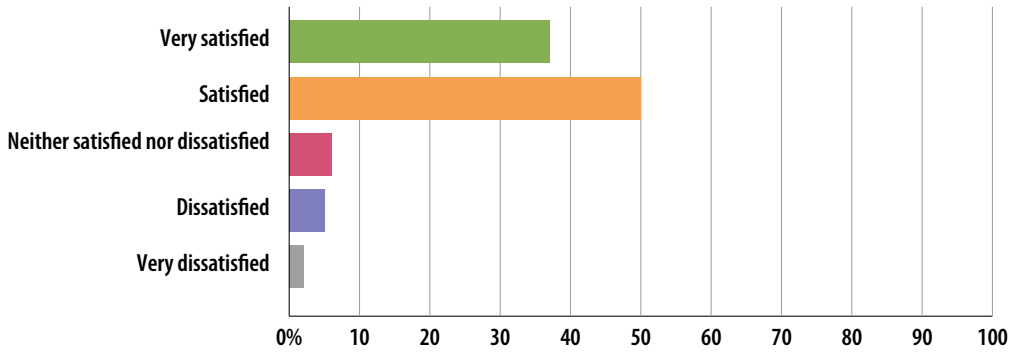

FIGURE 8. SATISFACTION OF IPSI MEMBERS. SOURCE: IPSI SURVEY 2022

Case Studies

A major component of IPSI's efforts towards increasing knowledge and understanding of SEPLS is the collection of case studies. IPSI has received 253 case studies from its members and made them publicly available through publications and an online database. The geographic distribution of IPSI case studies shows the diversity of areas in which IPSI members have been active (Fig. 9). Ecosystem types of case studies include agriculture, forestry, mountain, in-land water, coastal, and urban and peri-urban (Fig. 10). IPSI case studies encompass a wide variety of projects, policies, research outputs, and other knowledge products related to landscapes and seascapes and their sustainable management.

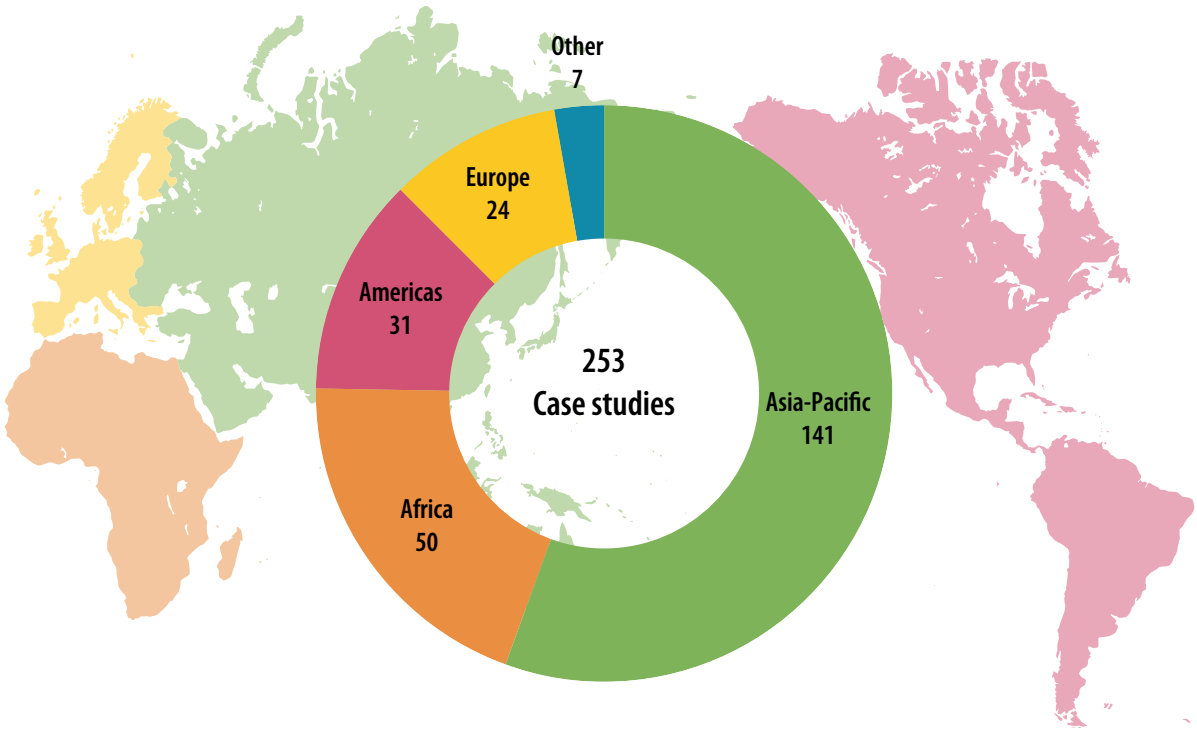

FIGURE 9. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF IPSI CASE STUDIES

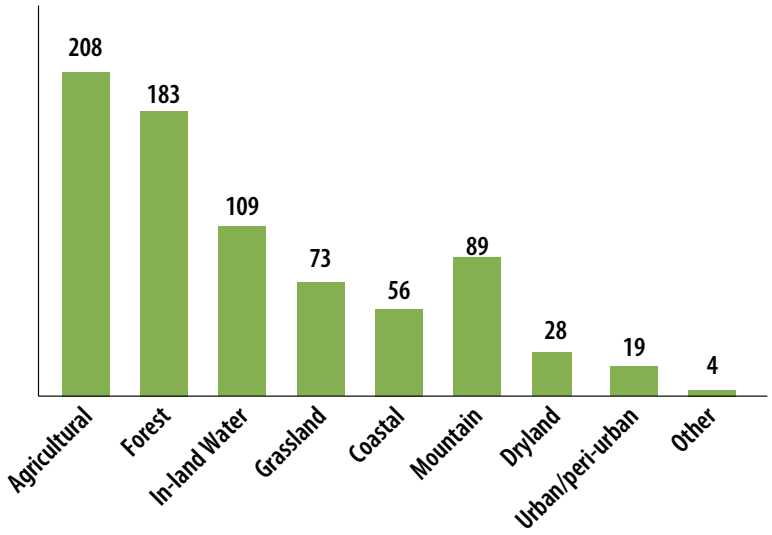

FIGURE 10. NUMBER OF IPSI CASE STUDIES ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF ECOSYSTEMS

Using this wealth of knowledge, a number of projects synthesised lessons learned and good practices identified. In 2015, a study of the first 80 IPSI case studies was published, analysing them in terms of their geographic and demographic representation, lessons learned, and contributions to global policymaking processes. Similarly, researchers at the UNU-IAS, host of the IPSI Secretariat, carried out solution-scanning research from 2018 to 2019 on case studies from Asia to identify pathways to resilient and sustainable societies. The most enduring of these projects is the ongoing publication of the annual series "Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review" (see page 26).

The publications are available on the IPSI website:

- IPSI Case Study Review: a review of 80 case studies under the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) by UNU-IAS and IGES (2015)
- Kozar, R., Galang, E., Alip, A., Sedhain, J., Subramanian, S., & Saito, O. (2019). Multi-level networks for sustainability solutions: the case of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative. Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability, 39, 123-134.

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Collaborative Activities

Collaborative activities among members strengthen cooperation and synergies for the conservation and restoration of SEPLS. Projects are proposed by two or more member organizations and approved by the IPSI Steering Committee. Activities cover various environmental and societal issues and include interventions on-the-ground for capacity development, promotion of sustainable management, and creation of better environmental policies.

To date, 58 activities have been officially endorsed by IPSI, of which half were successfully completed (Fig. 11).

Collaborative activities range from small-scale projects in individual landscapes or seascapes, to broader global programmes that support sub-grant projects worldwide. Examples include the publication of an oral history textbook and a massive open online course on landscape approaches. Through IPSI's collaborative activities, members benefit from greater exposure and recognition of their projects and find willing partners to catalyse new ideas.

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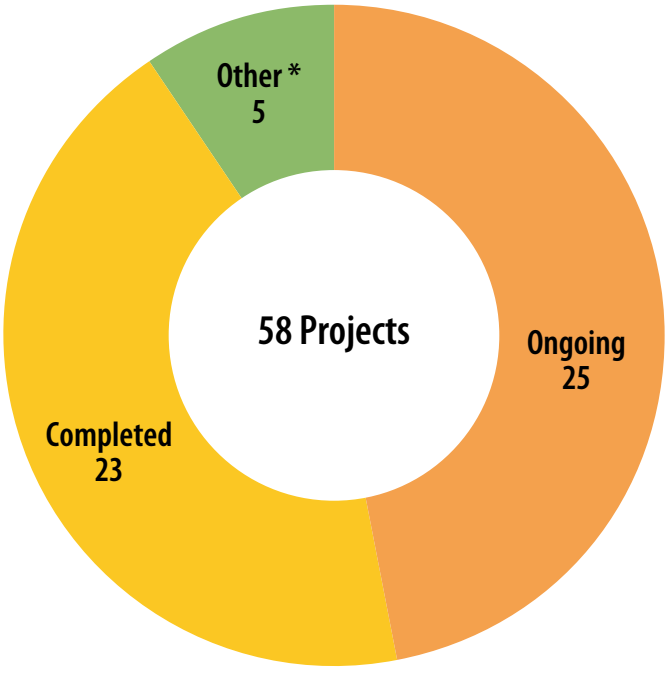
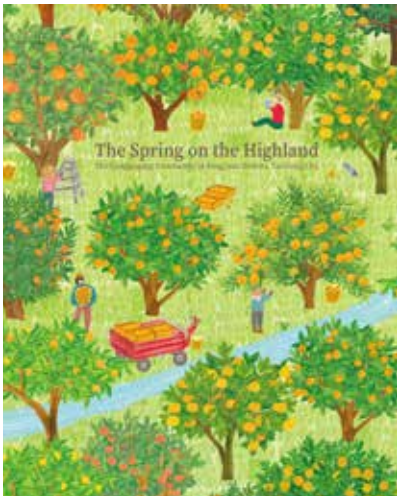


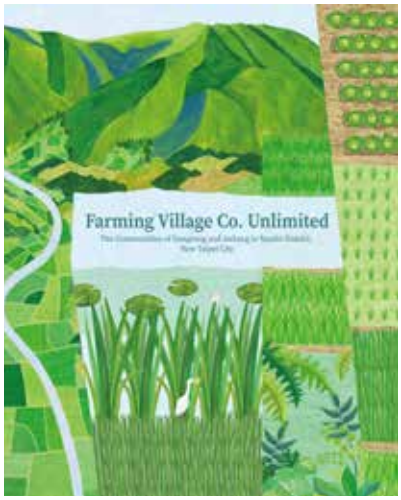
FIGURE 11. STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COLLABORATIVE ACTIVITIES
* Other includes projects not initiated or with no available information

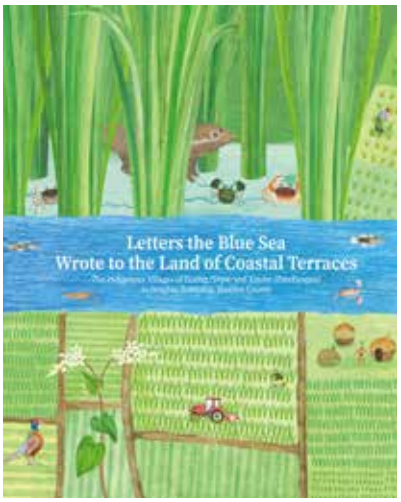
Picture books illustrate the revival and rebuilding of SEPLS

IPSI members, Soil and Water Conservation Bureau (SWCB), Forest Bureau, Hualien District Agricultural Research and Extension Station, National Dong-Hwa University, SWAN International, and Taiwan Landscape Environment Association (TLEA) published four picture books depicting real cases of reviving or rebuilding local SEPLS in Chinese Taipei. The books used hand-drawn illustrations to help people better understand, appreciate, and support the concepts of the Satoyama Initiative.

The Spring on the Highland tells how the Gonglaoping community revived the local orange industry. In the Farming Village Co., Unlimited, the empowered Gongrong community safeguard their environment and implement eco-friendly farming. Letters the Blue Sea to the Land of Coastal Terrace illustrates how the Fuxin and Xinshe tribes value their indigenous culture and traditional knowledge. Finally, the Shining Herb Village portrays how the youth and elders of the Shangde community restored the local herb industry and rebuilt an eco-friendly economy. The books are available in Chinese, English, and Japanese.







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Outreach and Communications

An important goal of the Satoyama Initiative is to bring people together and foster collaboration. In fact, it can be said that much of the Satoyama Initiative's development occurred through meetings and events. Many of IPSI events are open to the public while others are held for IPSI members, providing opportunities for participants to share information and experiences and meet network. For a full list of important events go to page 62.

Online Outreach

The IPSI Secretariat maintains the partnership website, publishes a monthly and seasonal newsletter, and manages IPSI's official social media to provide information within and beyond the partnership. The IPSI website (satoyama-initiative.org) provides a large repository of knowledge on sustainable landscape and seascape management, publications, and case studies. It is also constantly updated with news on past and upcoming IPSI events.

The IPSI Newsletter, IPSI's monthly email newsletter was produced 130 times over the decade, providing up-to-date information and news from members in both English and Japanese. Circulation rose to well over 1000 readers. Regular features include introductions of new IPSI member organizations, case studies, new publications, event announcements, with special features on thematic issues produced with the seasonal issue.

IPSI Global Conference

The IPSI Global Conference was convened eight times over the first decade (Fig. 12). The Global Conferences bring IPSI members together from around the world for General Assembly and IPSI Steering Committee meetings, panel sessions, side events, and field excursions.

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Regional and Thematic Workshops

Five regional workshops were held from 2013 to 2017 (Fig. 12). The workshops discussed characteristics of SEPLS conservation in major global regions, the threats and opportunities for conserving SEPLS at a regional level, and how local challenges relate to global challenges. Although IPSI is a global partnership, many members found that regional discussions helped highlight particularities and commonalities in their regions and focus on the most relevant issues.

Regional Workshops were held for Asia in Nepal (2013), for Europe in Italy (2014), for Africa in Ghana (2015), for Latin America and the Caribbean in Peru (2016), and again for Asia in Malaysia (2017). In addition to regional workshops, in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, IPSI organised in 2019 an expert thematic workshop on landscape approaches for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Participants engaged in a series of discussions on themes related to landscape approaches, producing recommendations to include a landscape perspective in future biodiversity strategic plans.

CBD-Related Events

IPSI has been closely involved in the policymaking and negotiation processes of the CBD. Side events were held at major CBD meetings over the decade, advocating for sustainable landscape and seascape management as a tool to increase the Convention's effectiveness, in meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP), subsidiary bodies and open-ended groups. IPSI and its members contributed to negotiations by making independent interventions and providing support to government Parties and observers. See page 46 for IPSI contributions to the CBD.

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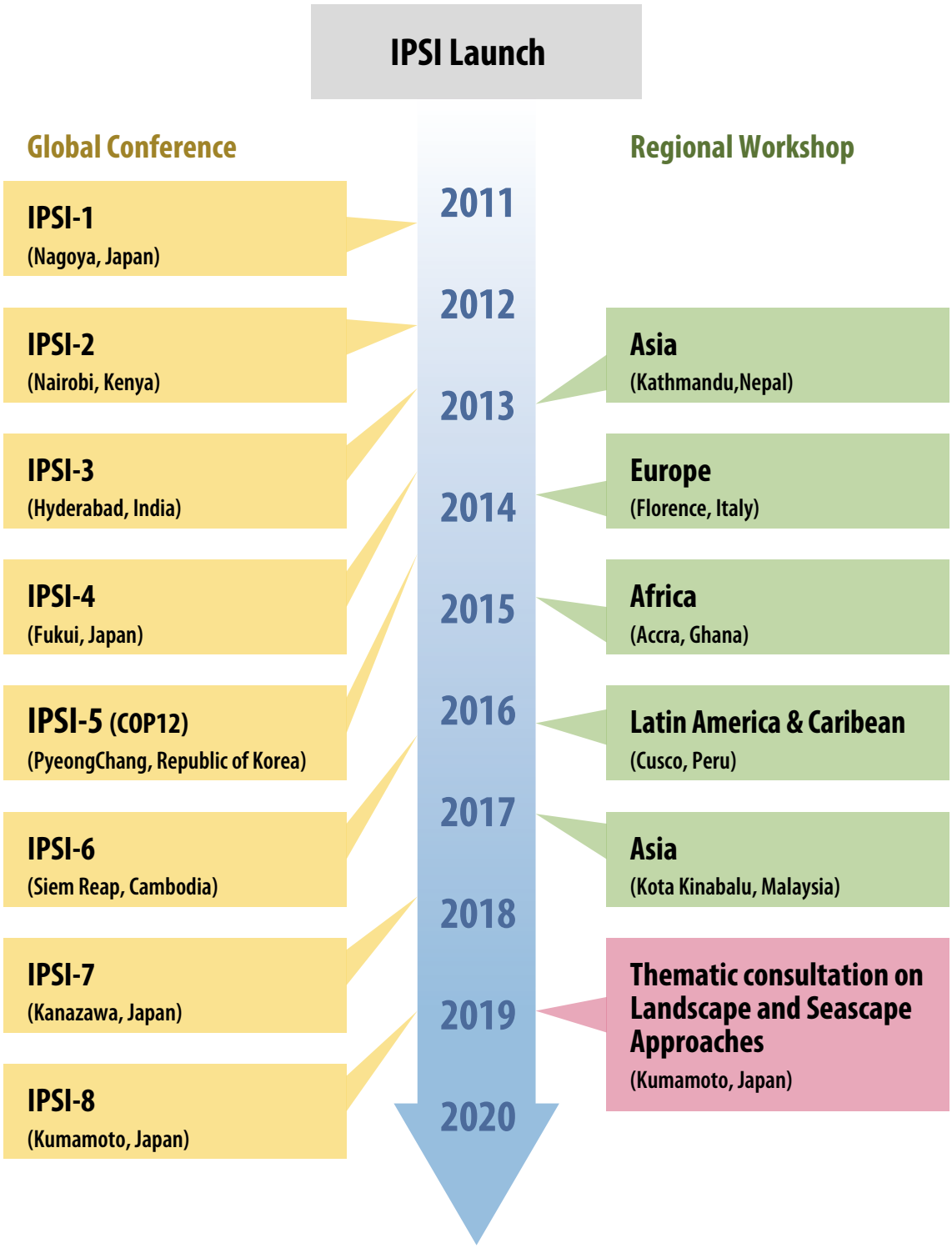


FIGURE 12. CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR IPSI MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

Members Participation

Approximately 81% of members reported having participated in IPSI events on an average of six times. Of members that participated in events, 69% attended global conferences, 52% regional workshops, and 43% side events (Fig.13). Around 87% of members reported to have liked the events they attended (Fig. 14).

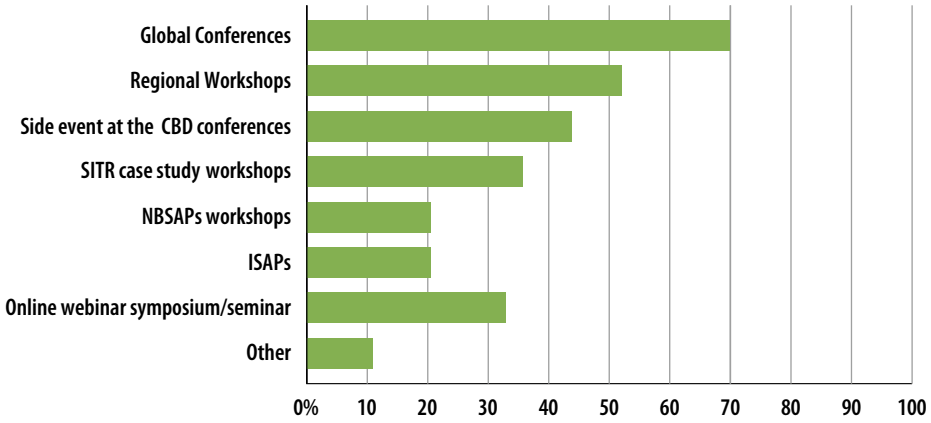


FIGURE 13. IPSI EVENTS ATTENDED AT LEAST ONE TIME BY MEMBERS. SOURCE: IPSI SURVEY 2022

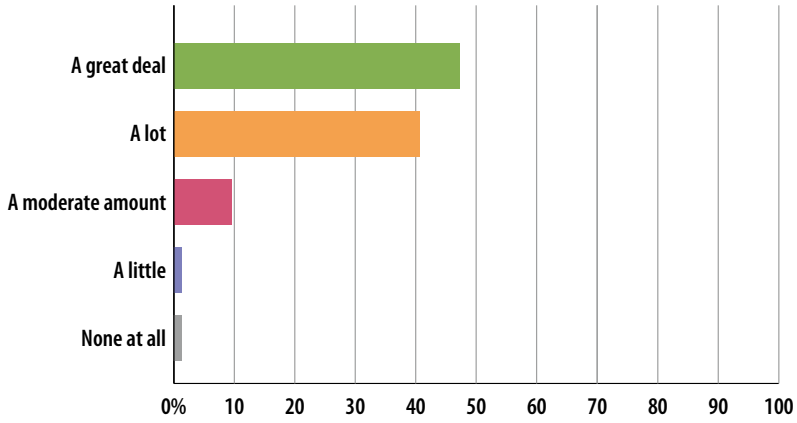
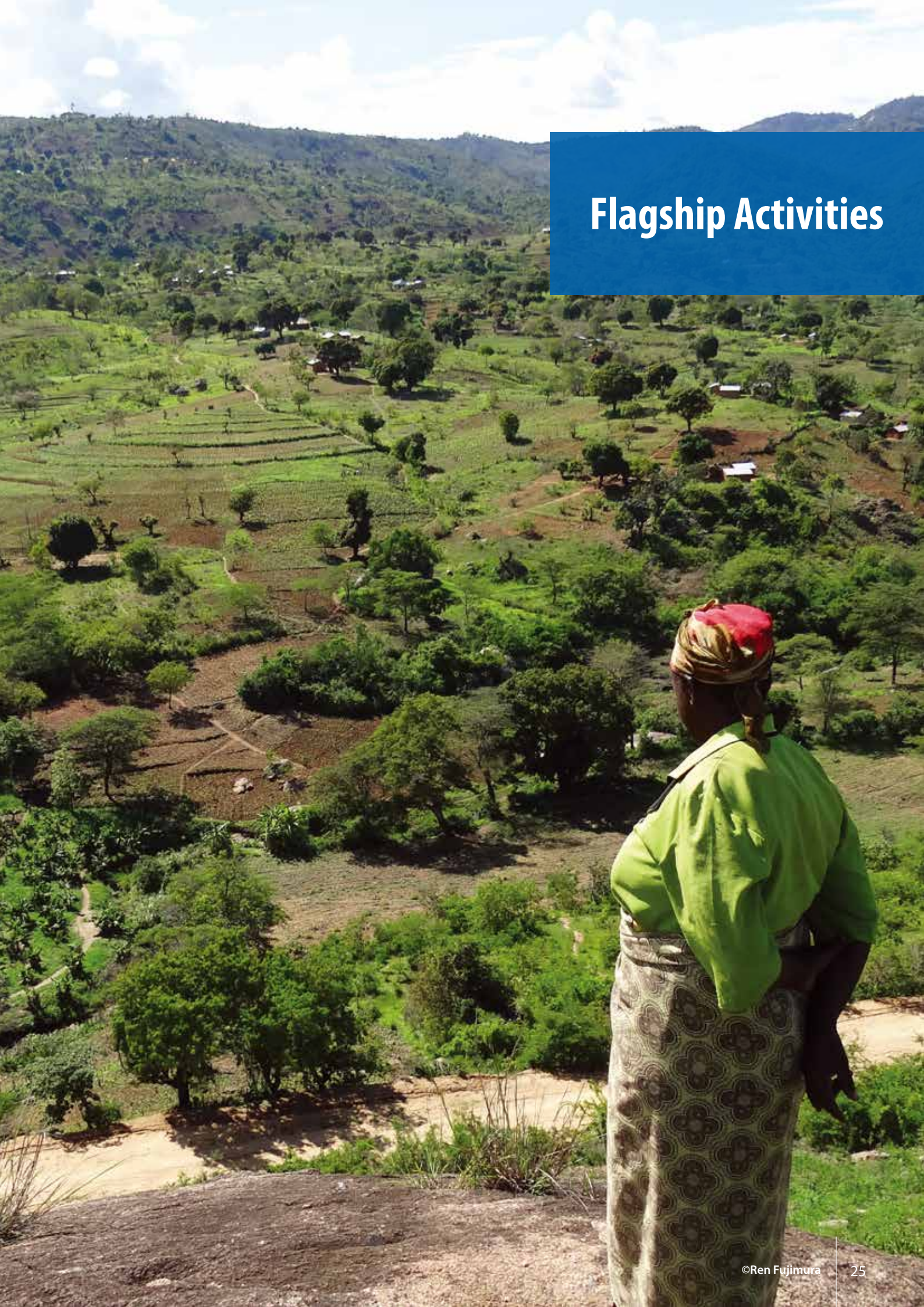


FIGURE 14. LEVEL TO WHICH IPSI MEMBERS LIKED THE EVENTS THEY PARTICIPATED. SOURCE: IPSI SURVEY 2022

For news about the work of IPSI, please consult the following online resources which are available on the IPSI website:

- Previous IPSI Annual Reports
- IPSI Newsletter in English and Japanese, Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, and Instagram are also available.

Flagship Activities



Flagship Activities

Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review

Knowledge creation and management is a significant component of the Satoyama Initiative. The "Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review" (SITR) is an annual publication which focuses on timely issues concerning SEPLS and provides recommendations to decision-makers and practitioners. The publication series began in 2015 and was made possible with the collaboration between UNU-IAS and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) and the financial support from the Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ).

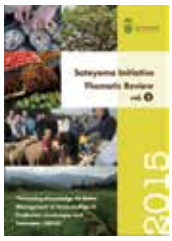
Each volume of the SITR compiles case studies along with a synthesis of relevant findings on a specific theme. Each volume offers concrete, practical and technical reference from first-hand research. Authors are invited to attend a case study workshop where they engage in peer reviewing and discussions on the theme to synthesise lessons learned.

SITR also contributes to efforts by researchers to increase the evidence base on social-ecological dynamics and research relevant to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and the CBD.

Starting from the sixth volume, SITR was published by Springer Publishing. All volumes are made open access to reach wider audience. The eighth volume, "Ecosystem restoration through managing socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)", will be published in 2023, contributing to the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

The IPSI Survey 2022 found that the vast majority of IPSI members rated SITR as useful, of which 53% rated it very useful and 28% extremely useful.

PUBLISHED SATOYAMA INITIATIVE THEMATIC REVIEW (SITR) VOLUMES AND THEMES COVERED



Enhancing knowledge for better management of SEPLS

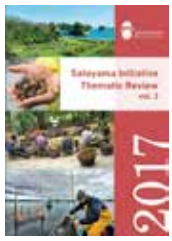
Focused on ways to identify, collect, document, exchange, and make use of information to improve SEPLS management.

2015

Mainstreaming concepts and approaches of SEPLS into policy and decision-making

Covered topics including advocacy, multi-stakeholder engagement, facilitation and coordination of institutions, and tools useful for policymakers.

2016



Sustainable livelihoods in SEPLS

Identified drivers linked to sustainable livelihoods in SEPLS critical to meet human needs and foster sustainable use of natural resources.

2017

Sustainable use of biodiversity in SEPLS and its contribution to Effective Area-based Conservation

Examined how effective management of SEPLS, which can include areas inside and outside of designated protected areas, can achieve benefits for both biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods through sustainable use of biodiversity.

2018

Understanding the multiple values associated with sustainable use in SEPLS

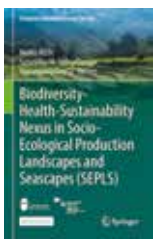
Highlighted how integrated and holistic SEPLS management approaches can contribute to understanding different kinds of values and how they are provided and utilised through sustainable natural resource use.

2019

Fostering Transformative Change for Sustainability in the Context of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

Focused on the relevance of SEPLS to "transformative change" and explored how SEPLS management relates to the idea of transformative change to further the discussion of sustainable transitions in advancing sustainability science.

2021



Biodiversity-Health-Sustainability Nexus in Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

Focused on the interlinkages between biodiversity and multiple dimensions of health, such as physical, mental, and spiritual, in managing SEPLS. Also provides insights on how landscape approaches can contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources, achieving global biodiversity and sustainable development goals, and good health for all.

2022

COMDEKS Programme

The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Programme was launched in 2011 to support local community activities maintain and rebuild production landscapes and seascapes, and to collect and disseminate knowledge and experiences. Funded by the Japan Biodiversity Fund and implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in partnership with MOEJ, CBD Secretariat, and UNU-IAS, COMDEKS provides small-scale finance through the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP).

The cornerstone of the COMDEKS community-based approach is supporting community organizations to revitalize their landscapes and seascapes through participatory land use planning that raises their awareness and capacities for governance and innovation (see box in page 29). Having supported more than 215 community-based projects, COMDEKS' 20 pilot country experiences span a wide range of physical and social geography, economic and cultural circumstances, and governance regimes. The results demonstrated in all 20 target landscapes and seascapes so far show the flexibility and effectiveness of the COMDEKS landscape approach and funding model.

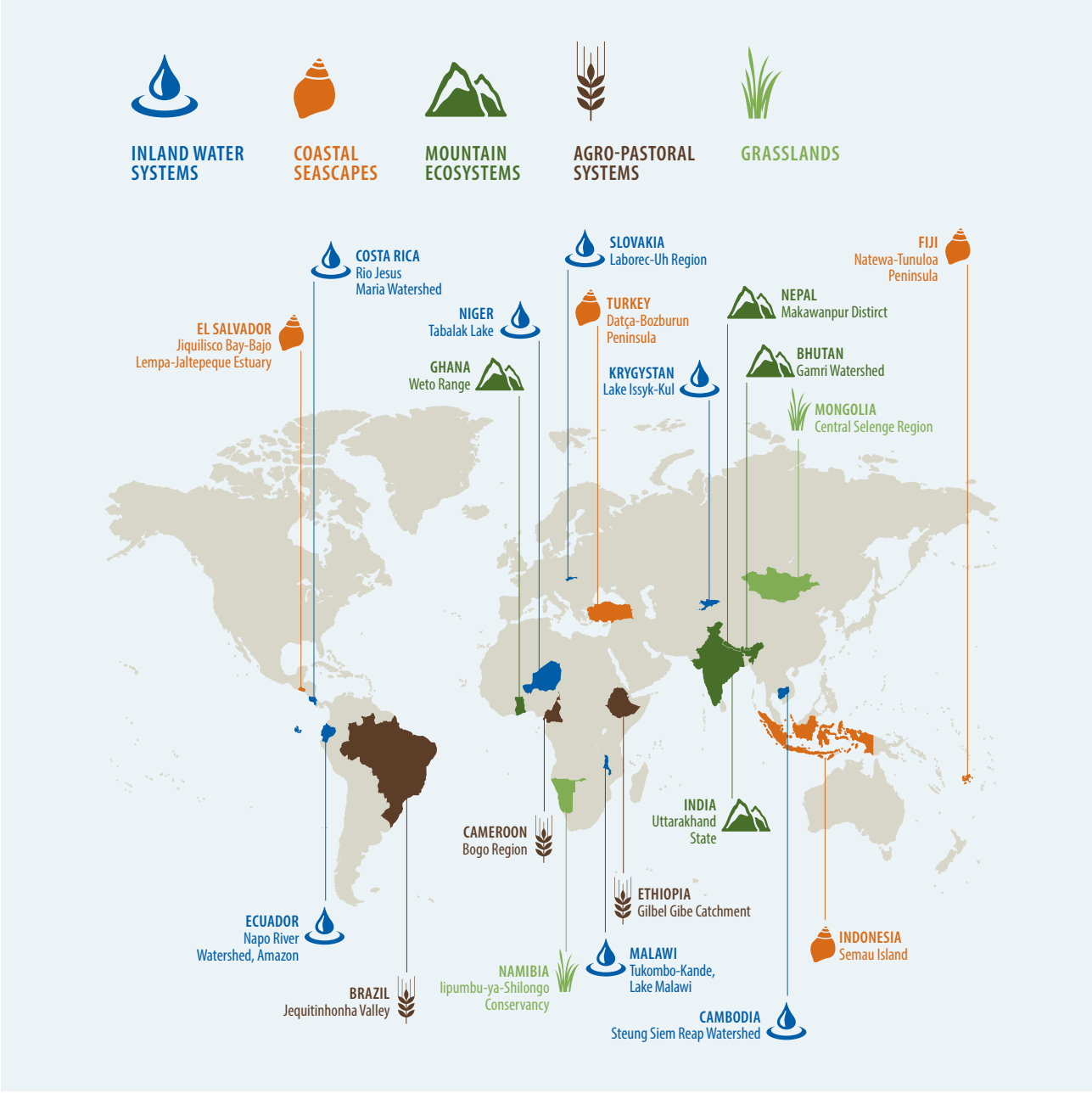


FIGURE 17. COMDEKS PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AND ECOSYSTEMS. SOURCE: UNDP, 2017

In its first two phases, USD 10 million were allocated to landscape and seascape projects in 20 countries. In phase one, namely, Brazil, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, India, Malawi, Nepal, Slovakia, and Turkey. In phase two, Bhutan, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Namibia, and Niger (Fig. 17). Matched with an even greater amount of co-funding. Building on the past phases, the third phase focused on promoting the institutional and financial sustainability of a range of SEPLS. It was implemented in 10 countries: Bhutan, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Fiji, Mongolia, Niger and Turkey.

While the first two phases of the COMDEKS Programme focused on developing and supporting local and regional strategies in target landscapes and seascapes, the third phase aimed to consolidate lessons learned and contribute to knowledge for the global policymaking sphere. In-country dialogues were conducted to identify key lessons and strategies for integration of landscape approaches and traditional knowledge into policy, and knowledge products developed to disseminate these lessons widely. A summary report of the global dialogues is planned to be published in 2022. The COMDEKS Programme continues to be a flagship project under the Satoyama Initiative, contributing to mainstreaming landscape perspectives in policy and on-the-ground practices.

Why are Communities Important for Biodiversity Conservation?*

While significant progress has been made in the last few decades expanding Protected Areas (PAs), these places alone are not enough to reverse biodiversity loss. Most of the world's biodiversity remains in rural production landscapes and seascapes outside of formal PAs. Communities are the stewards of rural landscapes. Local communities are essential agents in biodiversity conservation as the principal users and managers of these places. Local communities understand better than anyone how their livelihoods depend on the surrounding ecosystems. When communities are empowered to participate in landscape planning and take the lead in landscape management, they can be effective agents in conserving these ecosystems that support their livelihoods and nurture biodiversity.

*Source: UNDP. 2017. Community Action to Achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: The COMDEKS Programme. UNDP, New York

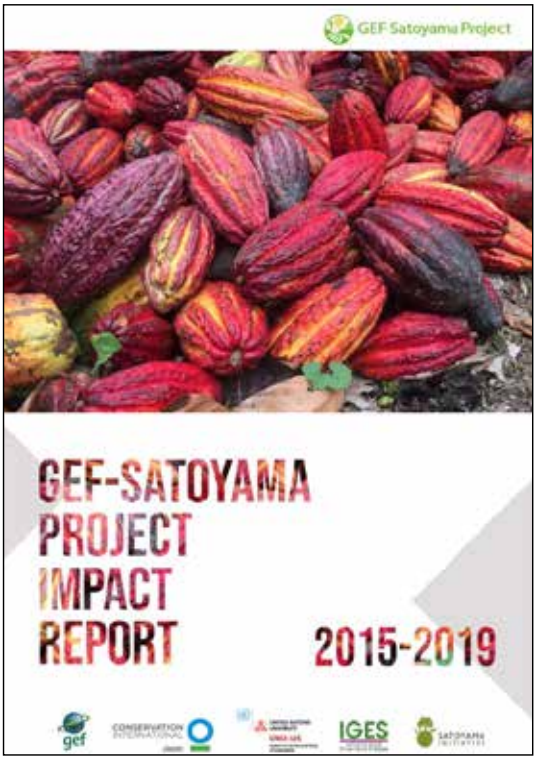
©GEF Smal Grants Programme

GEF-Satoyama Project

The GEF-Satoyama Project, "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority: Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes", started in July 2015 with a grant from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and concluded its activities in 2019. The project was implemented by Conservation International in collaboration with IGES and UNU-IAS.

The project aimed to promote sustainability of the primary production sector based on traditional and modern wisdom, and to address the barriers that SEPLS face globally, such as insufficient recognition of their values, dynamic nature of social-ecological processes, and weak governance.

The project had three components: 1.On-the-ground demonstration 2.Knowledge generation 3.Capacity building.



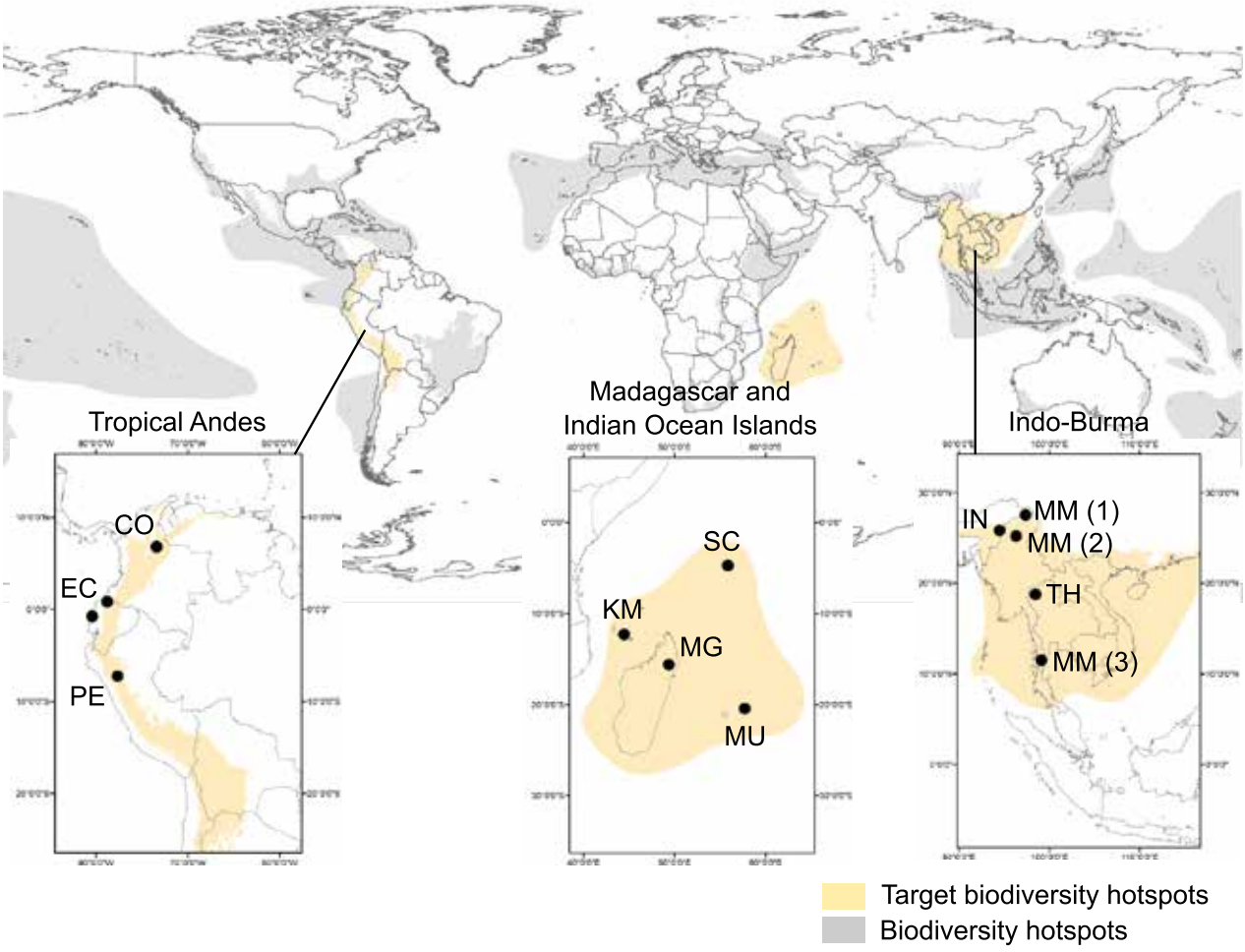


FIGURE 18. THE GEF-SATOYAMA PROJECT SUB-GRANT PROJECT SITE MAP. NOTE: THE TWO-LETTER ACRONYMS ASIDE THE DOTS INDICATING THE RESPECTIVE PROJECT SITE. SOURCE: MODIFIED FROM TAKAHASHI ET AL., 2021.

The project was implemented in 10 countries: Colombia, Comoros, Ecuador, India, Madagascar, Mauritius, Myanmar, Peru, Seychelles, Thailand. Additionally, in three biodiversity hotspots in Indo-Burma, Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands, and Tropical Andes. For details, see the GEF-Satoyama Project (2015-2019) Impact Report, 2019.

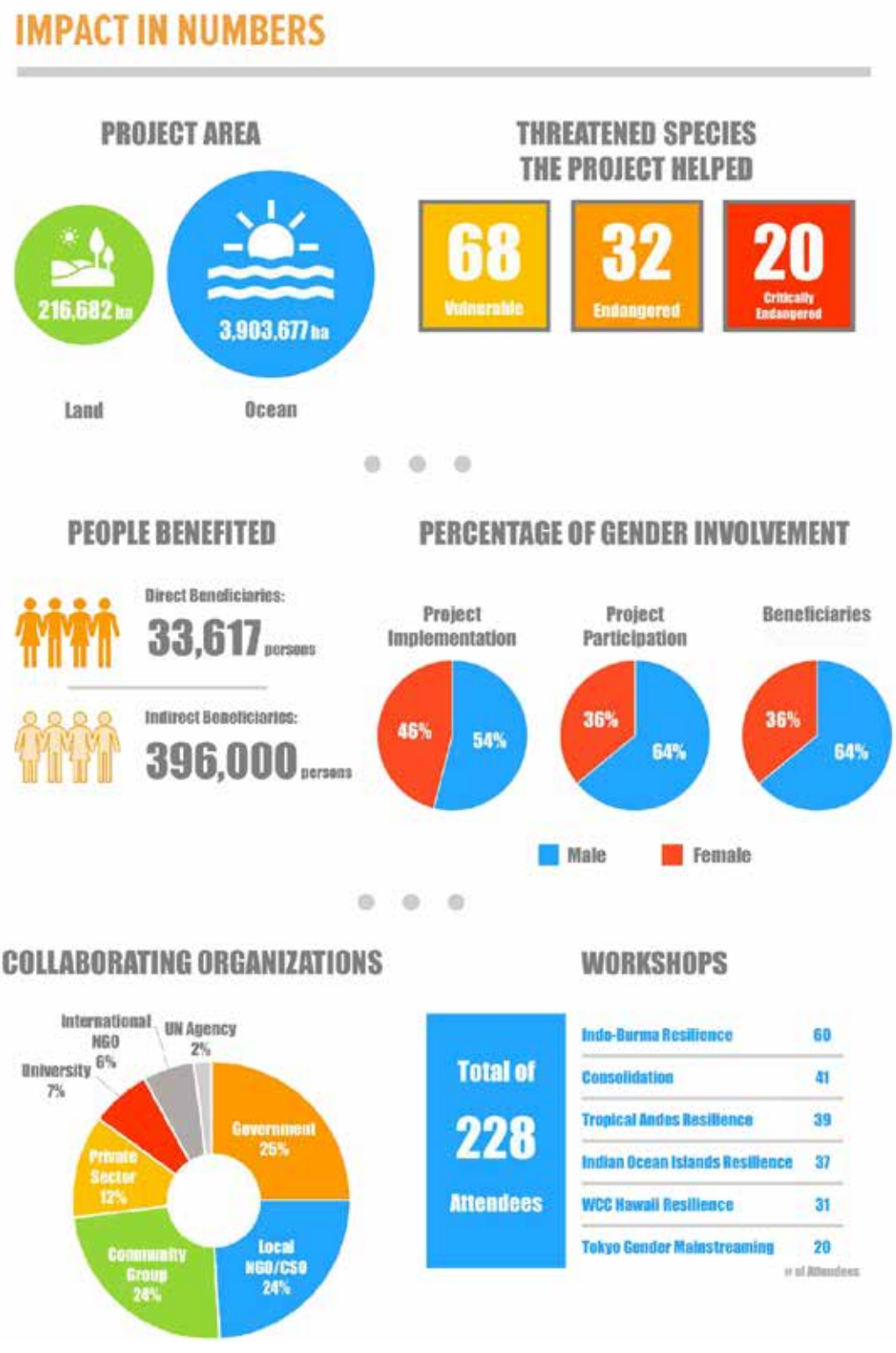


FIGURE 19. GEF-SATOYAMA IMPACT IN NUMBERS. SOURCE: NATORI, Y. AND DUBLIN, D. 2019. GEF-SATOYAMA PROJECT (2015-2019) IMPACT REPORT. CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL JAPAN, TOKYO.

Satoyama Development Mechanism

FIGURE 20. SDM PROJECTS FROM 2013-2021. YY-XX. YY INDICATES THE YEAR SELECTED. 19-01 IS A PROJECT SELECTED IN 2019. SOURCE: SDM SECRETARIAT

The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) was established in 2013 by IGES, MOEJ and UNU-IAS as an IPSI collaborative activity. SDM is a seed funding mechanism which supports selected projects proposed by IPSI members. These projects commit to the retention and enhancement of biodiversity and improvement of human wellbeing in SEPLS.

Awarded projects receive seed grants up to USD 10,000. Project duration spanned from one to two years. The SDM programme has supported 59 projects until 2022, selected among 194 applications over the years (Table 1). In 2022, the SDM framework was renewed with up to USD 20,000 awarded to five projects.

Each SDM project implemented a mix of instruments to address complex social-ecological issues. These instruments can be broadly categorised as "legal and regulatory", "economic and financial", "rights-based", "social and information", "management", and "innovative and integrative approaches".

TABLE 1. SDM FUNDED PROJECTS FROM 2013-2022 ACCORDING TO TYPE AND REGION. SOURCE: SDM SECRETARIAT

Project Type	Africa	Americas	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Total
Community / field-based project implementation	13	2	16	0	31
Research	2	2	7	0	11
Partnership building	1	2	4	2	9
Capacity building / awareness raising	2	1	3	2	8
Total	**18**	**7**	**30**	**4**	**59**

SDM projects have contributed to several Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs), including targets 1, 2 ,4 ,7 14, and 19, and provided an incentive for IPSI members to strengthen partnerships and to generate a knock-on effect from joint activities for the sustainable use of SEPLS (Table 2).

According to a survey conducted by the IPSI Secretariat in 2022, approximately 95% of IPSI members rated the SDM as a valuable financial mechanism. Of which 51% judged it to be very valuable, and 19% extremely valuable. 92% of members were interested in applying for funding and the majority expected the funding would allocate larger grants (69%) and select more grantees (62%) in the future (Figs. 20, 21, 22).

TABLE 2. CONTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT POLICY INSTRUMENTS EMPLOYED BY 30 SDM PROJECTS (SELECTED FROM 2013 TO 2017) TO THE ABT, EXPRESSED IN THE AGGREGATED IMPACT LEVEL SCORES FOR EACH COMBINATION BETWEEN INSTRUMENT TYPE AND THE ABT. SOURCE: TAKAHASHI ET AL. 2019

			Intervention Category						
			Int 1. Legislation & regulation	Int 2. Economic & financial	Int 3. Rights-based & costomary	Int 4. Social & cultural	Int 5. Management	Int 6. Innovation & integration	Total*
Aichi Biodiversity Targets	1	Values recognised	7	9	19	62	28	25	150
	2	Policy integration of values	4	6	16	19	19	12	76
	3	Harmful incentives phased out		17		1	1	7	27
	4	Sustainable production & consumption	5	18	8	18	16	21	85
	5	Natural habitats protected		2	1	16	27		46
	6	Aquatic life sustainably managed	2	8	1	9	5	3	29
	7	Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture & forestry	4	20	5	15	24	12	80
	8	Pollution reduced		2		2	4	3	12
	9	IAS controlled		3		2	2		6
	10	Protect coral reefs & vulnerable ecosystems		5	1	1	2	2	11
	11	Protected areas & other conservation measures	2	2	5	9	10		29
	12	Extinction prevented	2	2			3	3	9
	13	Genetic diversity conserved		6	5	2		1	13
	14	Ecosystem services safeguarded	8	13	6	32	42	2	104
	15	Ecosystem resilience & carbon stocks enhanced		8		7	22	2	38
	17	NBSAPs		2		1	3		6
	18	Traditional knowledge	2	4	22	28	14	5	74
	19	Knowledge shared & improved		5	2	3	8	7	26
Total*			35	132	90	229	229	105	821

*Numbers below decimal point were rouded off. Thus the total numbers do not necessarily match the sum of the individual numbers for each item.

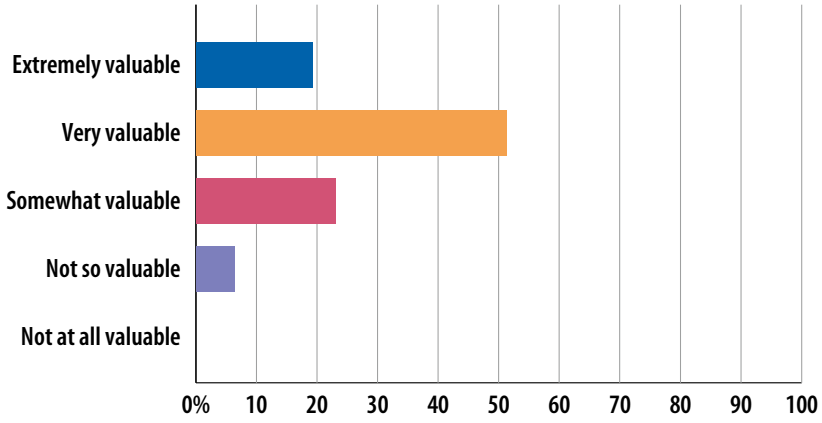


FIGURE 20. VALUE OF THE SATOYAMA DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM ACCORDING TO IPSI MEMBERS.
SOURCE: IPSI SURVEY 2022

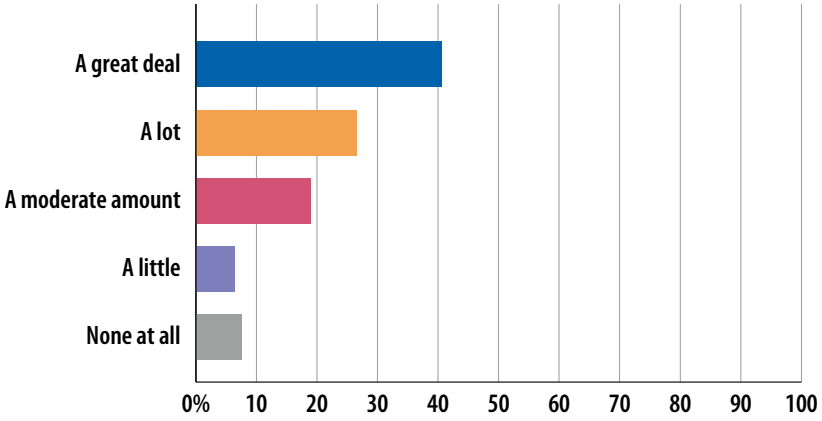


FIGURE 21. IPSI MEMBERS INTEREST IN APPLYING FOR SDM GRANTS.
SOURCE: IPSI SURVEY 2022

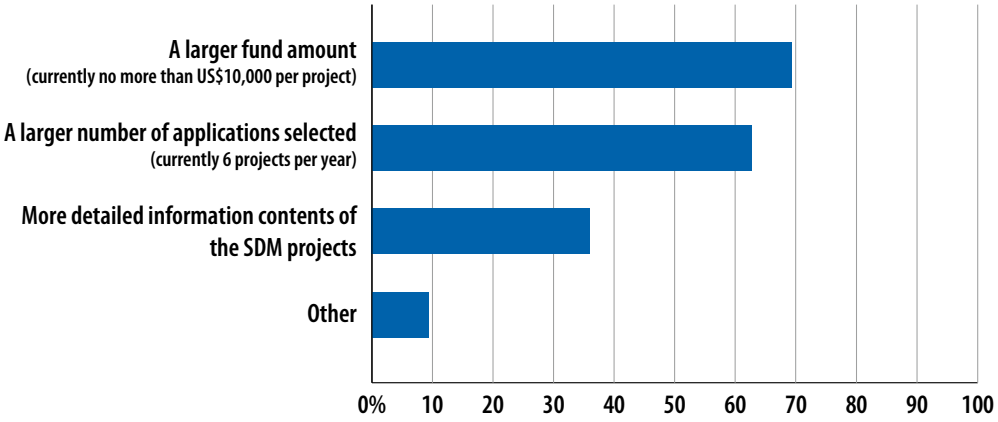


FIGURE 22. IPSI MEMBERS EXPECTATIONS FROM SDM IN THE FUTURE.
SOURCE: IPSI SURVEY 2022

SDM Testimonies

NATURE-BASED PRODUCTS FOR RABAI COMMUNITY. ACTIVITY BY KEFRI. IMAGE SOURCE: SDM SECRETARIAT.

Restoration of Sacred Kaya forests in the Kenyan Coast for enhanced provision of ecosystem services and products for improved livelihoods

Location: Kenya
Length: November 2017 - October 2018

How did the SDM funds help the project?

The SDM funds helped us replant 12,500 seedlings of indigenous tree species, restoring 5.0 hectares in three Kaya forests. Five hundred community members were involved in raising quality seedlings, forest rehabilitation and restoration, and initiating successful nature-based enterprises—eco-tourism, basketry, beekeeping, traditional artifacts, and commercial tree nurseries.

Also, we developed a community-based monitoring and tracking tool to track tree survival, nurseries, and landscape restoration. Community members are using it to monitor the replanted sites.

The project strengthened the relationship between communities and nature. The foundation laid leveraged establishing a biocultural heritage territory (BCHT) in Rabai, which put an integrated landscape approach management under a community-led process. As a result, the BCHT has brought positive biodiversity conservation benefits.

Chemuku Wekesa from Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)

LOCAL YOUNG FARMERS LEARNING MIXED-SPECIES PLANTING TECHNIQUES. ACTIVITY BY CENDI. IMAGE SOURCE: SDM SECRETARIAT.

Community Implementation of Mixed Species Restoration for Livelihoods and Ecological Function

Location: Vietnam
Length: January 2019 - March 2021

How did the SDM funds help the project?

With SDM funds, we raised awareness, organised practical workshops at ground sites, and had a farmers' exchange. Without a practical approach to issues, it would be hard to hear, learn, and exchange mindsets and good practices. Key actors learned to share resources and good practices with each other.

The local people gained knowledge, improved capacity, became aware of mixed species farming, and improved integrated farming. The project demonstrated that we could maintain species diversity in ecosystems with mixed species farming and integrated farming between animals and trees. These approaches showed ways we can make farms economic and ecologically sustainable and improve the health of both nature and humans. There continues to be a number of difficulties due to climate impacts and diseases, but these farms are resilient.

Dang To Kien from Community Entrepreneur Development Institute (CENDI)

WOMEN SMOKE CAMELIDS FIBRE. PHOTO BY SILVINA ENRIETTI/VICAM

Recovery and use of camelids and their fiber as potential resources to improve local livelihoods in a post-pandemic scenario in the Andean Altiplano

Location: Argentina
Length: March, 2021 - February, 2022

How did the SDM funds help the project?

The funds received from SDM were a key instrument in this project. We were able to develop a detailed study on the costs and time needed to clean and spin vicuna fiber to weave garments and show the potential and richness of transdisciplinary and intercultural work.

An ancient and sustainable shearing technique, chaku, was analyzed for its potential for local development. In addition, we promoted the multiple values of the surrounding biocultural heritage sites and the pastoralist way of life through various community activities. Such as a wool-spinning contest and art activities in local schools.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, people of Puna went to the countryside to avoid getting infected or to be cured due to deficient health facilities in their area. As a result, they re-established bonds of reciprocity with nature and communities.

Bibiana Vila from VICAM: Vicuñas, Camélidos y Ambiente

Indicators of Resilience in Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes

Research on indicators of resilience associated with linkages between human well-being and socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes was a fundamental project for the Satoyama Initiative. It informed the theoretical basis to guide IPSI activities. Initial research projects on the use of the indicators of resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes were carried out by UNU-IAS in collaboration with Bioversity International, producing a detailed policy report and a set of 20 indicators. A toolkit was developed in collaboration with UNDP and IGES to explain the indicators and their use in the field.

The Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS act as a tool for communities to capture different aspects of ecological, agricultural, cultural, and socio-economic systems in their landscapes and seascapes and to promote discussion and action to improve resilience. The indicators have been used in well over 40 countries and translated into multiple languages. Several of the case studies available on the IPSI website describe their applications and results. The indicators were used to develop landscape strategies in more than 20 targeted landscapes around the world by the COMDEKS Programme, the GEF Satoyama Project, and the Ocean Policy Research Institute (OPRI) with community resilience-strengthening projects carried out based on these strategies. This was one of the most effective activities to produce on-the-ground results, bring attention to the Satoyama Initiative, and spread knowledge about landscape approaches. There are plans to expand the use of the indicators and scale up the benefits of their use in the future.

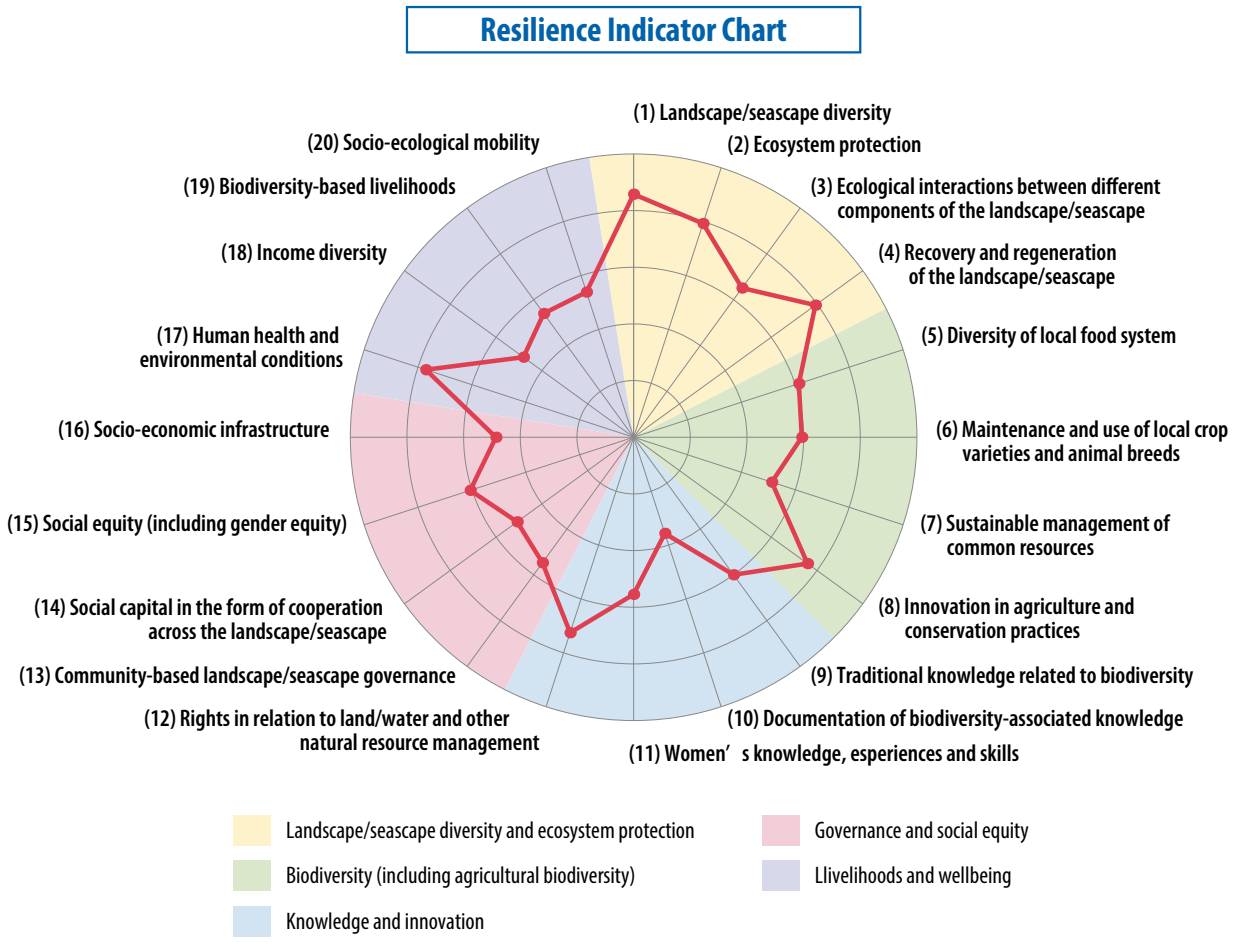
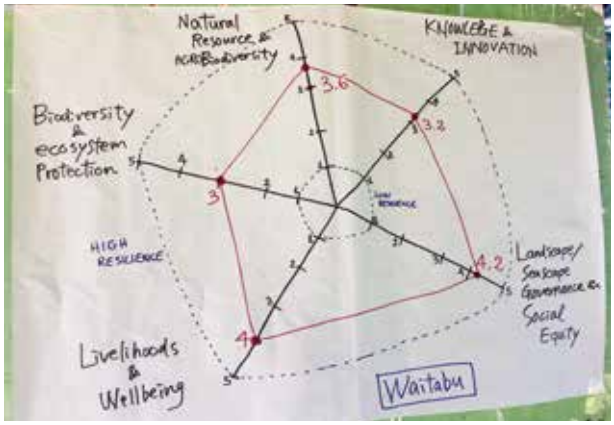


FIGURE 23. INDICATORS OF RESILIENCE IN SEPLS



©Conservation International

Approximately 53% of members reported to have used the indicators of resilience and 12% reported being unaware of the tool. From those who used the indicators, 96% reported it to be useful, of which 51% rated it as very useful and 16% extremely useful (Fig. 24).

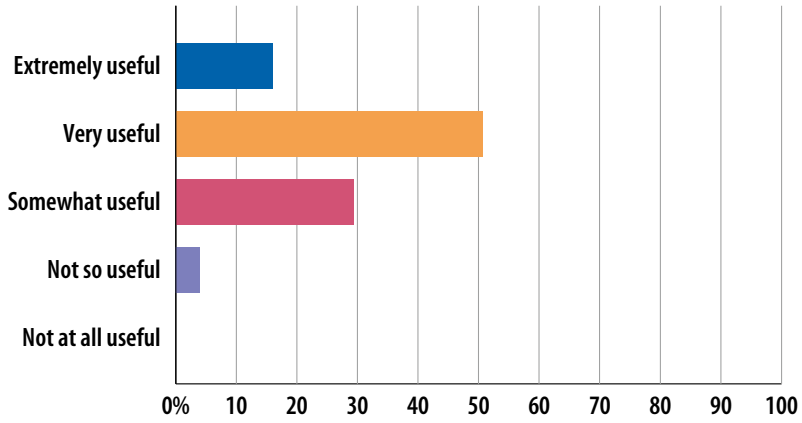


FIGURE 24. RATE OF USEFULNESS OF THE INDICATORS OF RESILIENCE IN SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL PRODUCTION LANDSCAPES AND SEASCAPES BY IPSI MEMBERS. SOURCE: IPSI SURVEY 2022

Research on Landscape Approaches to Development and Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are the main instrument for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), guiding each CBD Party's national decision-making around biodiversity. In 2016, UNU-IAS and the University of Tokyo Institute for Future Initiatives, in cooperation with the CBD Secretariat and with the support of the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, spearheaded a research project on the potential for landscape approaches as promoted under the Satoyama Initiative to contribute to effective development and implementation of NBSAPs.

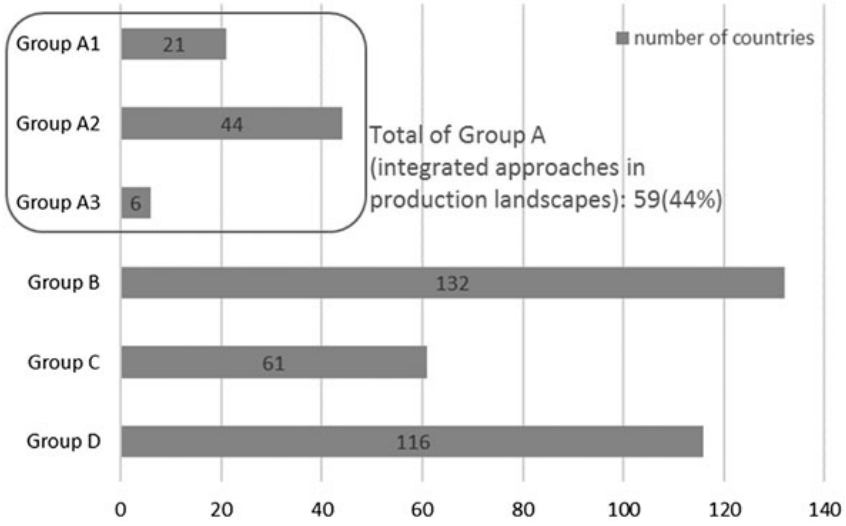


FIGURE 25. NUMBER OF NBSAPS REFERRING TO RELEVANT CONCEPTS OF LANDSCAPE APPROACHES (133 NBSAPS BY JULY 2016). SOURCE: Tomoko Uetake, Kei Kabaya, Kaoru Ichikawa, Noriko Moriwake & Shizuka Hashimoto (2019): Quantitative analysis of national biodiversity strategy and action plans about incorporating integrated approaches in production landscapes, Journal of Environmental Planning and Management. / CC BY-NC-ND 4.0

The first phase of the research analysed the incorporation and implementation of landscape approaches in NBSAPs. The research found that about half of the NBSAPs reviewed made explicit reference to the concept of landscape approaches, while almost all referred to similar concepts or elements (Fig. 25). Where A1 represents production landscape; A2: Traditional management; A3: Landscape approach; B: SEPLS Characteristics; C: Ecosystem approach; and D: Landscape. Countries participating in an international workshop held in January 2018 collectively identified good practices and challenges in incorporating landscape approaches.

The second phase was undertaken to continuously assist CBD Parties deepen their understanding of landscape approaches and effectively incorporating them. The research activities included surveys, an international workshop, and the development of a manual. A framework was designed to develop the manual as a technical guide for policy administrators to apply landscape approaches when developing and implementing NBSAPs and other relevant strategies and policies.

The project's third phase, which will end in 2023, aims to provide further assistance to CBD Parties under the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The third phase involves the publication of the manual and a complimenting video, as well as capacity development for policy administrators in cooperation with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES).

The main output of the project is a manual for incorporation of landscape approaches into NBSAPs, which will provide information aimed at those responsible for developing and implementing NBSAPs in any country to guide them in the advantages and means of incorporation of these integrated approaches. The manual is based on years of research into the current state of incorporation in NBSAPs around the world and identified good practices for incorporation provided by NBSAP experts in many different countries, as well as the experiences of members of IPSI. The manual is being made available as a free resource for anyone who is interested, and is distributed widely among the Parties to the CBD.

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Impacts and Contributions

Impacts on Science-Policy Interface and Scientific Communities

One of the core functions of IPSI is to serve as a knowledge-sharing platform by collecting, analysing, synthesizing, and sharing information, experiences, and knowledge concerning SEPLS. Building on the outcome of a multi-stakeholder assessment on Japanese satoyama landscapes and satoumi seascapes the term of SEPLS was coined to refer to areas shaped through production activities commonly characterized by harmonious human-nature interactions that benefit biodiversity conservation, livelihoods, and wellbeing.

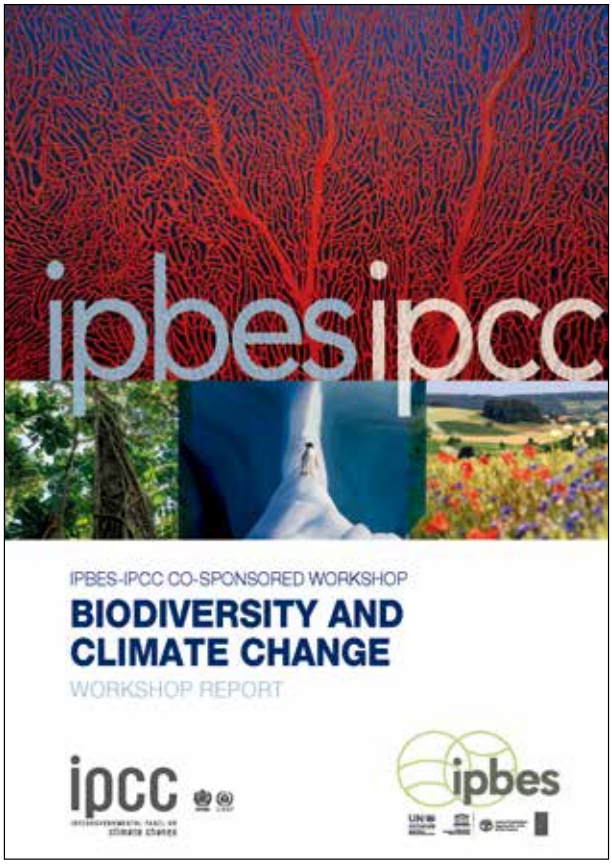
The term SEPLS gained recognition in scientific circles. Appearing in journal articles, book chapters, and conference papers. The terms satoyama or satoumi, which originated from Japanese words, have also increasingly appeared in the international literature.

Furthermore, the "Research on Development and Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) toward Realization of Societies in Harmony with Nature" (Phase 1: fiscal 2016-2017) found that the term SEPLS was being integrated into policies outside of Japan, such as within the NBSAP of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Additionally, the IPBES-IPCC co-sponsored workshop on biodiversity and climate change recognized SEPLS role in sustainability and integration of people with nature.

IPSI has collected 260 case studies on SEPLS management from IPSI members and have been posted and shared on the IPSI website. Some of the IPSI case studies have been individually published as scientific pieces by IPSI members.

Various efforts have been made to synthesize the findings from multiple cases and draw lessons for theoretical, practical and policy implications. For instance, the SITR publication project brings together case studies with a focus on a specific theme and produces useful knowledge and lessons for decision makers, practitioners, scientists, and other stakeholders engaging in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. A multi-stage process for developing each SITR volume involves peer reviews and workshop-style discussions among case study contributors to advance the quality of papers, promote policy-relevant academic discussions, and collectively draw lessons learned from the on-the-ground activities, thereby serving as capacity development opportunities for IPSI members. Over the past seven years, 71 case studies from different regions and 7 synthesis chapters have been published through the SITR series (Fig. 26).

IPSI regularly creates materials for science and policy impacts, including an NBSAP manual (coming in 2023), Resilience Indicators, and policy briefs. These materials have contributed to strengthening the evidence base, informing policy processes like the CBD, and enhancing the science-policy interface including through IPBES. Several researchers at the IPSI Secretariat as well as IPSI members have served as experts to IPBES assessments.



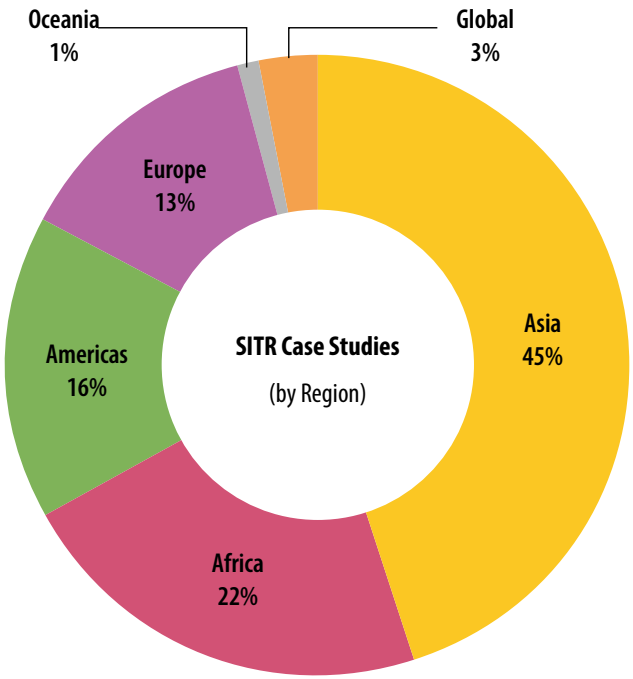


FIGURE 26. CASE STUDIES BY REGIONS COMPILED IN THE SITR VOLUMES 1 TO 7

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Contributions to Policy and Transformative Change

The Satoyama Initiative and the Convention on Biological Diversity

The "Paris Declaration on the Satoyama Initiative", identified the Satoyama Initiative as "a tool, consistent with the Ecosystem Approach, for the implementation of the proposed post-2010 Strategic Plan of the Convention", and framed its activities within the context of the CBD's Strategic Plan. Through its advocacy for integrated land and seascape approaches, IPSI contributes to many of the CBD goals.

The Satoyama Initiative in CBD Decisions

Soon after its establishment, the Satoyama Initiative was introduced to the CBD at its Tenth Meeting of the COP (COP 10) held in Nagoya, Japan in 2010. The COP adopted Decision X/32, which recognized 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." The Parties to the CBD also recognised the potential of the Satoyama Initiative to "disseminate knowledge, build capacity and promote projects and programmes for the promotion of the sustainable use of biodiversity". Decision X/32 at COP 10 also took note of IPSI as a mechanism "to carry out activities identified by the Satoyama Initiative, including collecting and analysing case-studies, distilling lessons, and promoting research on different practices of sustainable use of biological resources, as well as increasing awareness and supporting on-the-ground projects and activities".

The Satoyama Initiative has been further recognised in Decisions by every COP since 2010. At CBD COP 11 held in Hyderabad, India in 2012, the Satoyama

Initiative was again recognised for its efforts to promote sustainable use of biodiversity and capacity building. COP 12, held in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea in 2014, acknowledged the Initiative's relevance to promote sustainable development, as well as contribute to Article 8 (j) of the Convention, concerned with customary sustainable use of biological diversity and integration into the management of land, forests, and water resources. At COP 13 in Cancun, Mexico in 2016, Parties were encouraged to work with existing initiatives including the Satoyama Initiative to promote mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity within and across sectors. The Satoyama Initiative was cited as source for the indicator on local community-based monitoring, on traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and was included under activities to develop technical tools and guidance on the use of the terms "other effective area-based conservation measures" and achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. COP 14, held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt in 2018, recognised the work related to socio-ecological production landscapes under the Satoyama Initiative in contributing to promote protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and invited the Satoyama Initiative to continue building synergies through inter-agency and coordination networks. These Decisions form the core of the Satoyama Initiative's recognition under international policy processes related to biodiversity, and are the basis for ongoing engagement in other global policies.

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The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

The end of the Satoyama Initiative's first decade also marks the end of the UN Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020, and the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity with its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The Parties to the CBD began working to develop a post-2020 global biodiversity framework at CBD COP 14 in 2018.

An Expert Thematic Workshop on Landscape Approaches for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework was organised concurrently with the Eighth IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-8) in Kumamoto, Japan, in September 2019, and was recognised as an official preparatory event toward the framework. In the context of biodiversity policy post-2020, landscape approaches were found to integrate multiple values of nature, place high value on human well-being, and embody a profound sense of local context through a "connection to place". Recommendations from the workshop were compiled in the "Kumamoto Report on Landscape Approaches for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework" and submitted to the co-chairs of the framework development process.

At the second meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework held in Rome in February 2020, Professor Alfred Oteng-Yeboah, Chair of the IPSI Steering Committee and Co-Chair of the Expert Thematic Workshop, summarized the outcomes of the workshop with respect to landscape approaches and shared the three conclusions as follows: (a) landscape approaches can foster transformative change because of people's connection to nature in their own landscapes and seascapes as socioecological systems with nature-culture linkages; (b) landscape approaches by definition considered the perspectives of all stakeholders in the landscape, and therefore reconciled conflicts and trade-offs, and helped to align policy at multiple levels; and (c) landscape approaches had multiple benefits for mainstreaming of biodiversity, area-based conservation, resilience and disaster-risk reduction, among other things. This summary and the link to the Kumamoto report is contained in the Report of the OEWG on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework on its Second Meeting (CBD/WG2020/2/4).

IPBES and Other Global Policy Mechanisms

The Satoyama Initiative and SEPLS have been introduced under a number of policymaking mechanisms in the world. The IPSI Secretariat has contributed to assessments produced by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and has nominated IPSI members to the selection of experts. Thanks to these efforts, landscape and seascape approaches were incorporated into IPBES assessments and strategic planning. For example, in the IPBES Global Assessment, integrated landscape approaches are recognized as a key option for achieving sustainability and enhancing cross-sectoral initiatives. IPBES is a key knowledge generation and sharing mechanism, so the Satoyama Initiative's continued engagement is an important tool for promoting landscape approaches.

Other examples of IPSI policy impact include resolutions from the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, engagement at UNESCO's World Congress of Biosphere Reserves , the IUCN World Conservation Congress, and presence at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP meetings, including the Climate and SDGs side event at COP25 in Madrid (see Annex 2 for excerpts of CBD Decisions and other science-policy outputs recognizing the Satoyama Initiative and IPSI).

The Satoyama Initiative and Transformative Change

This broad-scale recognition of the Satoyama Initiative in global policymaking processes suggests that the Initiative has great potential to contribute to transformative change – defined by IPBES as "a fundamental, system-wide reorganization across technological, economic and social factors, including paradigms, goals and values, needed for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human wellbeing and sustainable development". Transformative change has gained attention in recent years, as it has become increasingly apparent that limited measures employed to date have not been effective in addressing biodiversity loss, climate change, and other problems, and that a wider, more inclusive, more ambitious society-wide solution is needed. In April 2021, the sixth volume SITR, titled "Fostering Transformative Change for Sustainability in the Context of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)" explored how SEPLS management relates to the idea of transformative change and offers real-world examples of transformative change compiled from IPSI members.

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For more information on IPSI's contribution to policies, we recommend **IPSI policy briefs**, which are accessible on the IPSI website.

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Contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

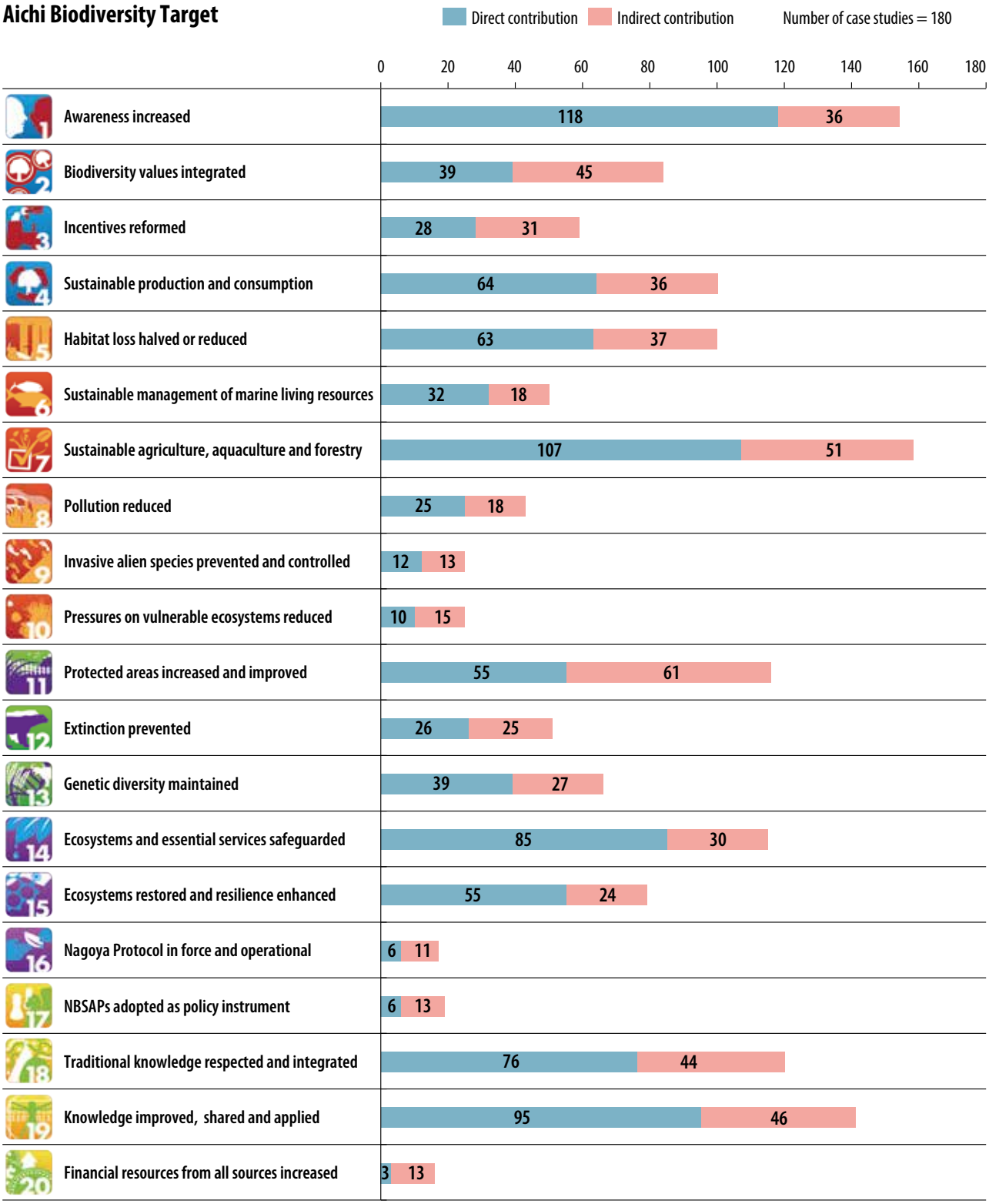

FIGURE 27. NUMBER OF CASE STUDIES BY IPSI MEMBERS CONTRIBUTION TO AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET.

IPSI members submitted 180 case studies that contributed directly and indirectly to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs). The ABTs most contributed to were ABT 7, received the most contributions with 107 cases (88%); ABT 1, 86%; ABT 19, 78%; ABT 18, 67%; ABT 11, 64%; and ABT 14, 64%.

In a study reported by IGES in 2019, 30 projects funded by the Satoyama Development Mechanism were analysed for promoting supportive policy instruments to the ABTs. The analysis showed that social and cultural instruments, such as public information and education, voluntary agreements, partnerships, and participation, significantly contributed to ABT 1. Management instruments, such as land restoration and reforestation, landscape or seascape planning, and collaborative management contributed especially to ABT 14. Economic and financial instruments made relatively strong contributions to ABT 7, ABT 4, and ABT 3.

The relationship with SEPLS and ABT 11 (Protected Areas and OECMs) was the focus of SITR fourth volume (SITR-4). SITR-4 indicated that SEPLS are a valuable model for sustainable productions which can foster mutually beneficial relationships between societies and protected areas. The analysis highlighted that SEPLS characteristics match with OECMs. Building on these preliminary findings, UNU-IAS developed a project with partners on exploring the links between SEPLS and OECMs, see the box below.

Work on SEPLS and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs)

Parties and governing bodies of the CBD have been involved in an ongoing policy process to identify and designate "other effective area-based conservation measures" (OECMs), meaning conservation areas other than legally protected areas, as a key component for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. OECMs complement systems of protected areas and ensure greater connectivity and integration across the landscape. A document defining and outlining criteria for the identification of OECMs was developed by a team spearheaded by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and was subsequently accepted by the Conference of the Parties to the CBD.

Building on their involvement in this process, the IPSI Secretariat and Conservation International are carrying out a project to develop an understanding of landscape approaches and OECMs and help Parties with the designation and management of OECMs. Activities under this project include collecting and sharing knowledge on the OECM policy process under the CBD, conducting a series of "Expert Dialogues" with OECM specialists from around the world, and research activities on how landscape approaches relate to OECMs. The project will contribute towards the long-term goals of improving sustainability and resilience in landscapes and seascapes, real-world contributions to the 2050 Vision of the CBD "living in harmony with nature", and to the recognition of the importance of productive landscapes for biodiversity and global sustainability policy.

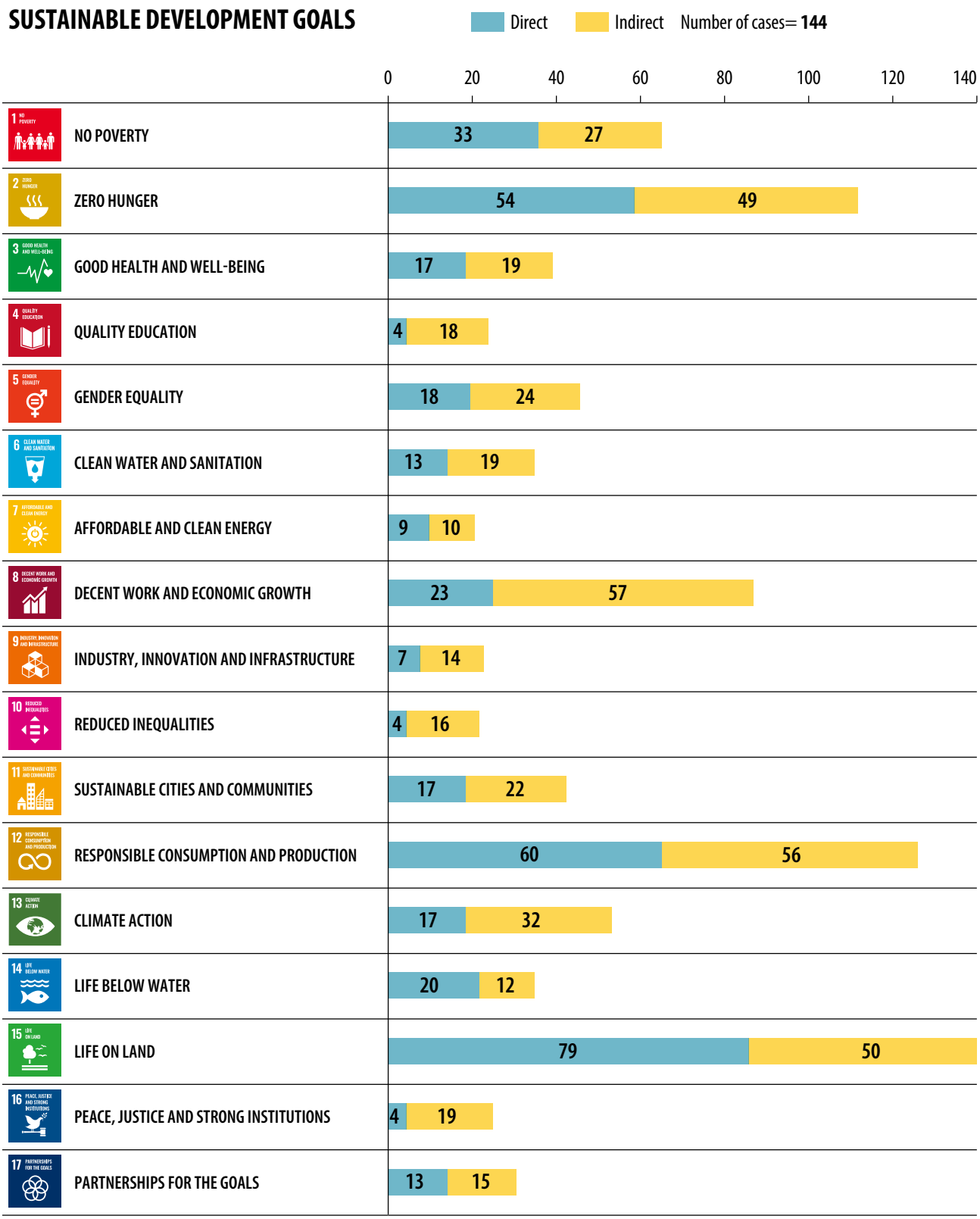

FIGURE 28. NUMBER OF CASE STUDIES BY IPSI MEMBERS CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Among 144 case studies with SDGs data, 129 (90%) reported direct or indirect contributions to SDG 15 – Life on Land. It was followed by SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 2 - Zero Hunger, and SDG 8 -- Decent Work and Economic Growth.

Also, the SITR book series, showcased the relevance of SEPLS management to multiple SDGs, including major contributions to SDGs 15 and 14, and supplementing many others such as SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, and 17. Given that SEPLS conceptualize multifunctionality of productive landscapes and seascapes, their on-the-ground management practices help contribute to a combination of environment, economic and health dimensions simultaneously. Importantly, IPSI itself is a catalyser of SDG17 by strengthening multi-stakeholder collaboration and facilitating synergistic activities among its member organizations to realize societies in harmony with nature.

Conserving and Understanding the Multiple Values and Importance of Local and Indigenous Traditions and Culture for the Sustainable Use of SEPLS

People's values of nature underpin political and economic decisions. The understanding of the value of biodiversity has tended to focus on tangible benefits that can be measured in monetary terms. However, the concept of "value" has interrelated but distinct dimensions and can be interpreted differently by actors with different interests and cultural backgrounds.

The concept of SEPLS implemented in different spatial, cultural, and administrative contexts can contribute to the understanding of the role of multiple values of nature, and thereby improve biodiversity conservation through locally tailored solutions and equitable governance structures. But a key challenge for effective and sustainable management of SEPLS is how to best account for the multiple values of nature and mainstream them into management decisions.

The Satoyama Initiative has strived to provide evidence on the diversity of values at play in decision making through an inter-disciplinary approach including biophysical sciences, social sciences and economics, and indigenous and local knowledge in order to understand and comprehensively capture its diverse meanings and contexts. To highlight the diversity of values that may be contained and further prioritized in a SEPLS, we mapped the prominent values identified across the 11 different case studies in the 5th volume of SITR.

Three types of core values were identified in SEPLS: intrinsic, instrumental, and relational (Fig. 29 and 30). These values were further segregated into (1) Principles (e.g. core beliefs), (2) Importance, (3) Preferences, and (4) Measures, broadly outlining the dichotomy between use and non-use values (Fig. 30). Instrumental values, especially in the categories of importance and measures, were found to be strongly recognized within SEPLS. These were enriched by diverse stakeholders' perceptions and multiple uses of production landscapes, where landscape productivity and functions (e.g. fish production, rice cultivation, water retention) are directly linked with human well-being and sustenance. The appreciation of relational values, in particular principles or core beliefs that underline the traditional and customary relationship between humans and nature, followed as the next most recognized. Intrinsic values, which are inherent in nature and independent of human experience and evaluation, found lesser mention.

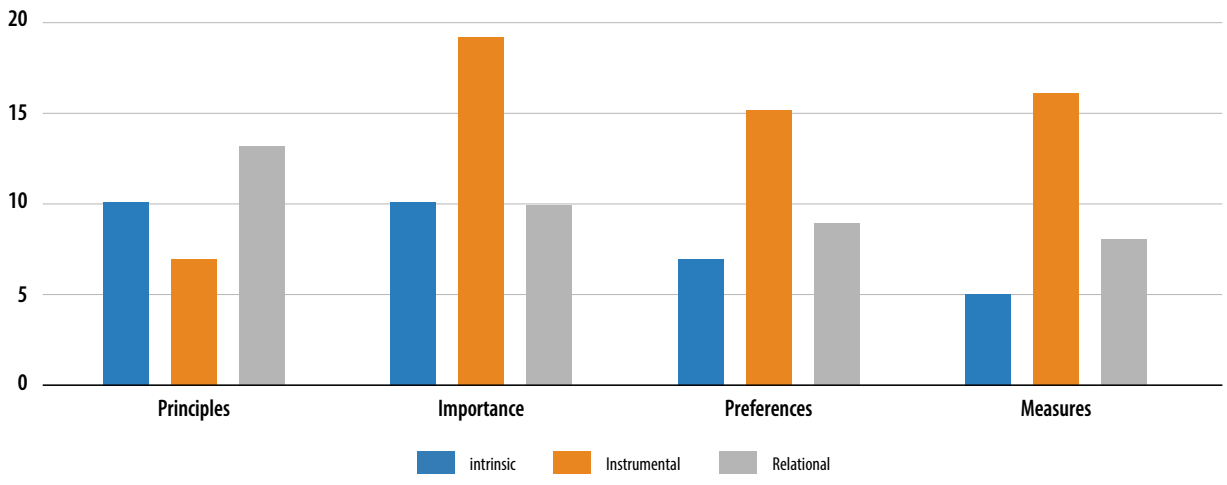

FIGURE 29. DISTRIBUTION OF MULTIPLE VALUES IDENTIFIED DURING THE SITR VOLUME 5 CASE STUDY WORKSHOP

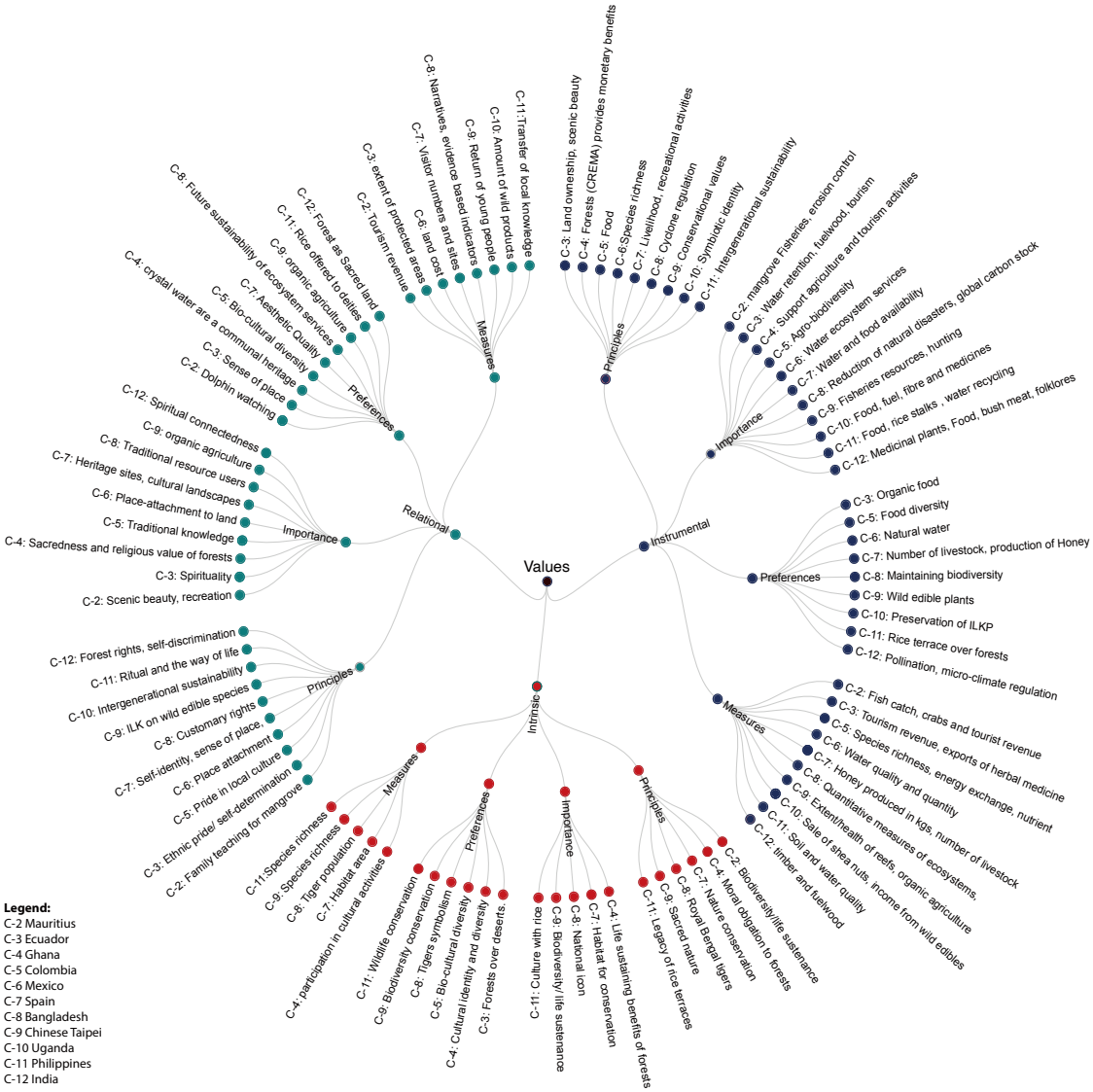

FIGURE 30. DIVERSITY OF VALUES IN SEPLS CAPTURED THROUGH CASE STUDIES OF SITR VOLUME 5

Experiences from SITR-5 analysis showed that recognising and incorporating multiple values in decision making creates enabling conditions for the sustainable management of SEPLS. This results from the better understanding of values and the consideration of perspectives and interests from multiple stakeholders towards the use and management of resources in the landscape and towards well-being priorities. This approach increases the likelihood of obtaining more equitable outcomes. It also helps to identify which resources are required to achieve different objectives of landscape stewardship.

At the policy level, the Satoyama Initiative has contributed to harness local perspectives and inform high level policy-making that is sensitive and better aligned to local contexts. The plural approaches of multiple values to capturing benefits from landscapes also bring to attention the multifunctional nature of SEPLS. These approaches enhance synergistic planning and implementation by various policy agencies, enabling policy coherence and inter-sectoral cooperation, forming the basis of the move towards transformative change.

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Contribution to Health and Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic

Changes in land-use along with unsustainable use of natural resources have significantly increased the (re) emergence of zoonotic diseases and the probability of their spill over. The rapid spread of zoonotic diseases has many cascading effects with serious impacts on health, socioeconomic development, and sustainable development. Increased number of pandemics will likely lead to an exponential increase in associated costs, including costs of health treatments, deaths, long-term morbidity, and socioeconomic impacts

The COVID-19 outbreak, officially declared as a global pandemic on 11 March 2020, has demonstrated the complex impacts that zoonotic diseases can have on the progress of SDGs and the way societies value and conserve biodiversity and its natural resources. The challenges, however, also create opportunities to change our relationship with nature and create integrated solutions to health and environmental problems.

In SEPLS, the local population recognizes the importance of integrated management for material and intangible benefits and acknowledges the interdependence of social and ecological components. The well-being of the local population rests on ensuring that multiple needs, such as food, water, health, energy, identity, culture, and ecological integrity, are met in synergy.

Health Benefits of SEPLS

In the context of SEPLS, biodiversity supports food security, health, energy, water, livelihoods, and income, among others. The diversity of natural resources and ecosystem services, and by implication the health of ecosystems, enhance options to mitigate or adapt to various perturbations, both natural and human-induced. They regulate natural processes, provide genetic varieties that can help adapt to climatic change, and open economic opportunities that diversify risks from economic or natural shocks, leading to community resilience and better health outcomes.

The following components were identified in the seventh SITR volume as relevant SEPLS elements that contribute to the nexus between health, biodiversity, and sustainable development:

- Enhancing food and nutritional security and dietary diversity through the use of agro-biodiversity techniques, furthering of healthy soils, and "no-harm" agronomic practices;
- Promoting the integrity of ecosystems, especially relating to the regulation of natural cycles such as of water, soil fertility, carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus, which can be achieved through sustainable management in a way that favours regenerative activities;
- Promoting the One Health approach by combining and reinforcing interdisciplinary expertise from modern sciences and local knowledge to establish good practices for the integrated management of the health-for-all-linked components of human society and nature;
- Ensuring that different stakeholders in the community are engaged proactively in the decision-making and management of landscapes and seascapes so as to collectively define priorities related to well-being and bridge potential areas of conflict in using and managing natural resources;
- Facilitating sound connectivity between adjoining landscapes or seascapes under different governance regimes, with good spatial planning and governance systems of wider landscapes and seascapes, including protected areas, OECMs (see page 51), indigenous lands, and private areas for production activities, among others.

COVID-19 Impacts on SEPLS

The IPSI Secretariat conducted a survey in 2021 to collect experiences from IPSI members on the impacts of COVID-19. The survey was intended to identify potential focus themes to build resilience in SEPLS, and highlight good practices of implementing nexus approaches, such as One Health approach, for post-COVID-19 recovery.

Challenges faced by SEPLS communities due to the COVID-19 pandemic were predominantly social, administrative, and economic. Despite the challenges, many SEPLS communities took the COVID-19 pandemic as an opportunity to change their mindsets and perceptions on the way of life, attitudes towards nature, lifestyle, and the way they produce and consume.

In terms of policy coherence, there were mismatches in expectations of the assistance wanted, and the actual assistance received. Mismatches occurred most with subsidies to businesses, digital infrastructure and ICT support, educational opportunities for school children, cash relief to households or individuals, and medical assistance. The assistance they received that almost met expectations were information about the COVID-19 disease and ways of prevention, followed by food and water provision and protective goods.

Social, administrative, and health and wellbeing policies taken were regarded as effective, while most economic, ecological and environmental, and demographic policies performed poorly (Fig. 31).

Most stakeholder groups became more active in participating in the management of SEPLS (Fig. 32). Cultural and traditional activities were most vulnerable to reduction and disruptions, but close community ties and strong sense of self-reliance were key to the resilience of communities during the COVID-19 pandemic (Fig. 33).

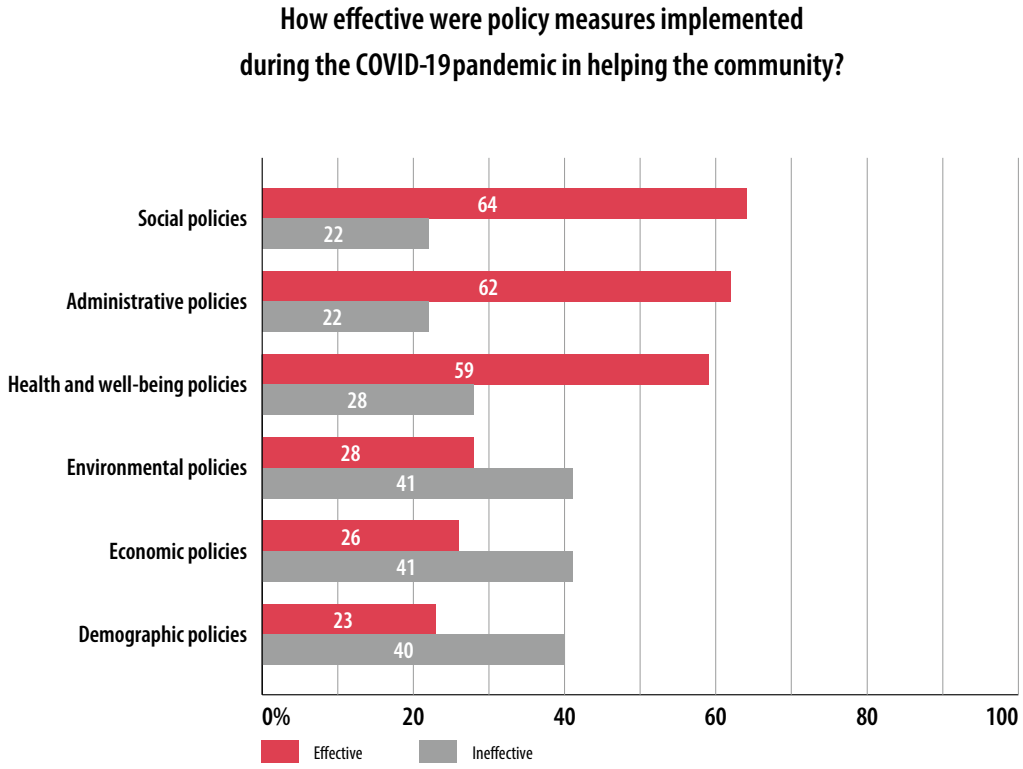

FIGURE 31. RESPONSE FROM IPSI MEMBERS ON EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICY MEASURES IMPLEMENTED DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC. EFFECTIVE INCLUDES "EFFECTIVE" AND "SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE". INEFFECTIVE INCLUDES "INEFFECTIVE" AND "SOMEWHAT INEFFECTIVE". (N=58). SOURCE: IPSI SURVEY 2021

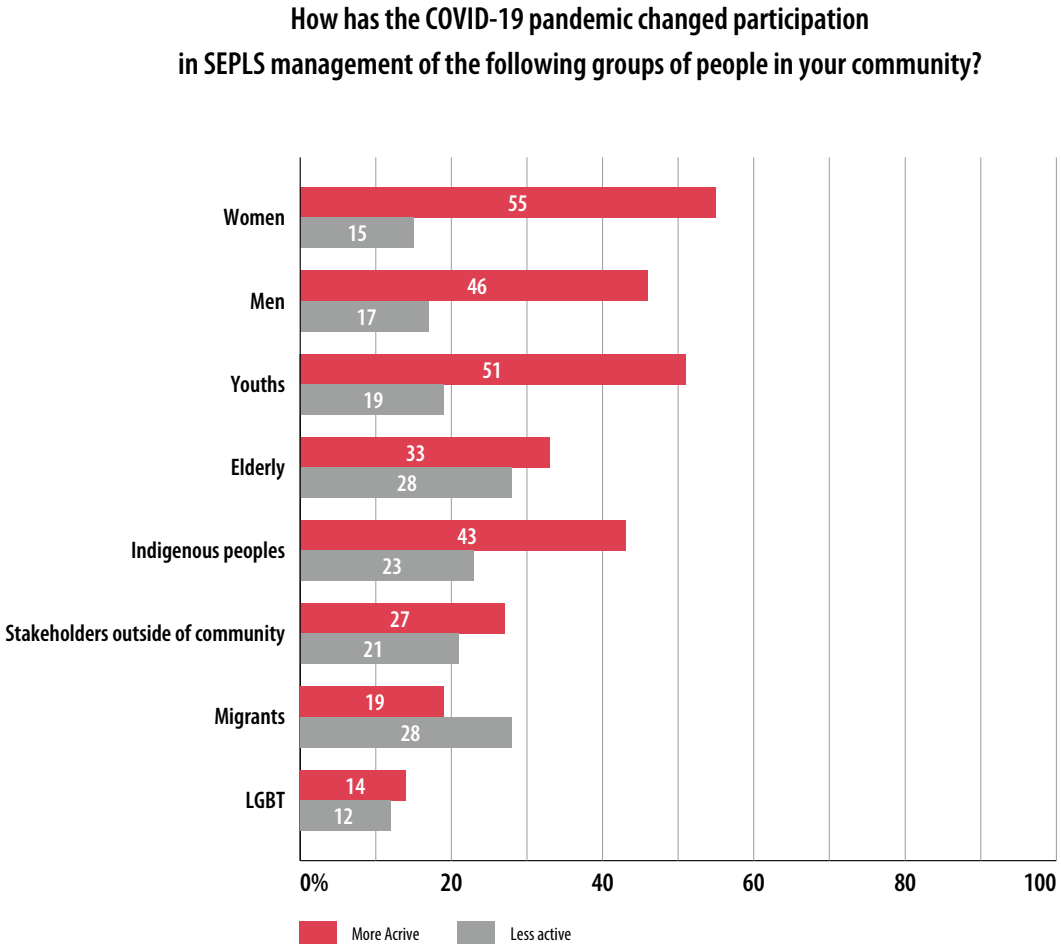

FIGURE 32. RESPONSE FROM IPSI MEMBERS ON IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON PARTICIPATION IN SEPLS MANAGEMENT. "MORE ACTIVE" INCLUDES "BECAME ACTIVE" AND "BECAME SOMEWHAT ACTIVE". "LESS ACTIVE" INCLUDES "BECAME INACTIVE" AND "BECAME SOMEWHAT INACTIVE". (N=58).
SOURCE: IPSI SURVEY 2021

To enhance the resilience of SEPLS, members suggested new policy measures promoting community-based approaches for ensuring sustainable ways of food production and consumption, increasing livelihood security and social cohesion. For these aims to be achieved, it will be important to further upscale capacity development, knowledge sharing, and research implemented by IPSI and beyond.

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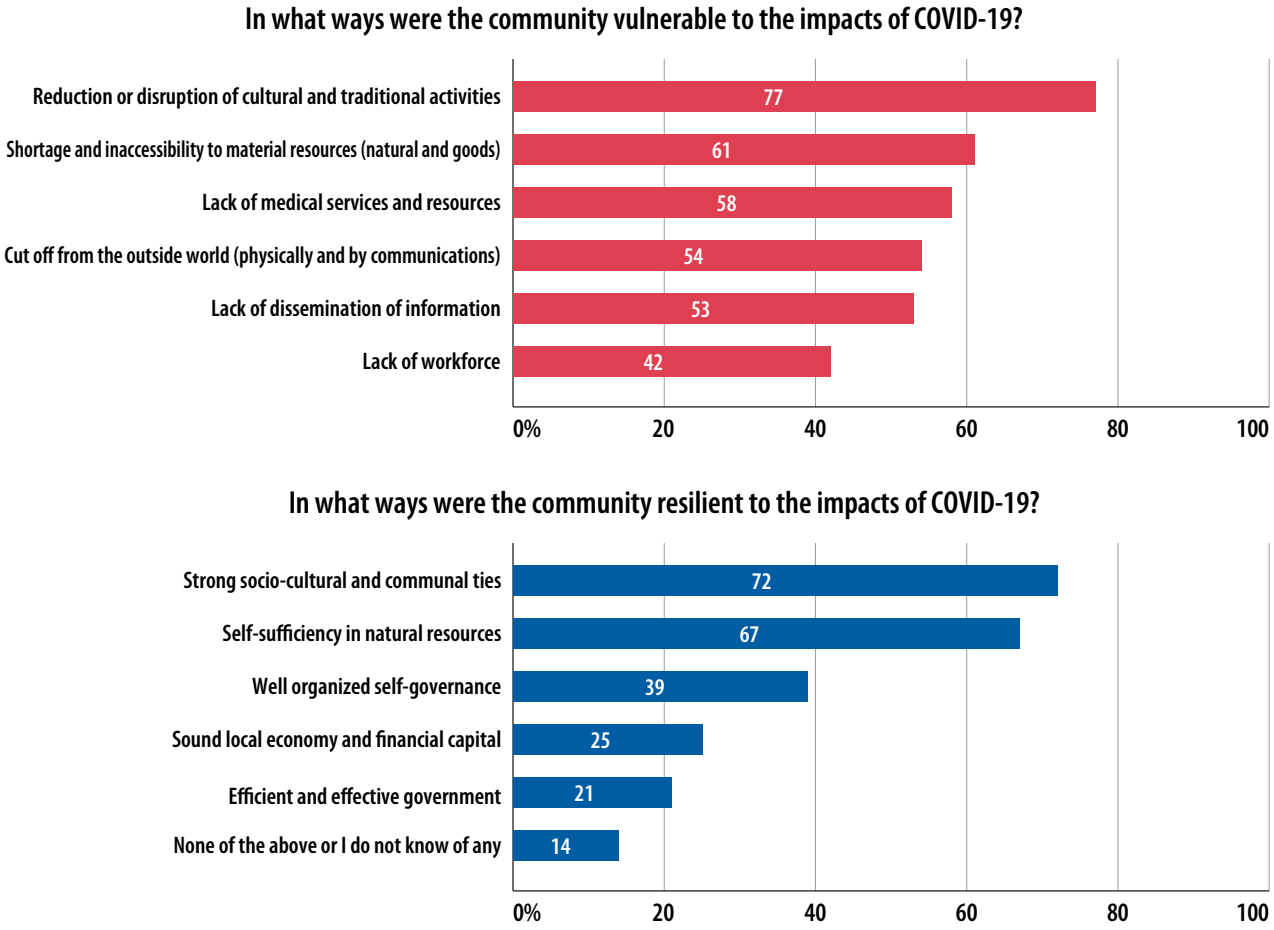

FIGURE 33. RESPONSE FROM IPSI MEMBERS ON RESILIENCY OF THE COMMUNITY TO THE IMPACTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC (N=57). SOURCE: IPSI SURVEY 2021

For more information on this topic read

Nishi, Maiko and Hashimoto, Shizuka, (2022). Health and landscape approaches: A comparative review of integrated approaches to health and landscape management.
Environmental Science & Policy, 136 314-325

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Way Forward

MESSAGE FROM **IPSI DIRECTOR**

Back in 2009 and 2010, several preparatory meetings to launch the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) were held ahead of the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10). I was with the Ministry of the Environment, Japan, and alongside UNU-IAS we worked on showing the effectiveness of the Satoyama Initiative for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and launched IPSI at the COP10 held in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan in 2010. The strategic plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets placed the vision of "Living in Harmony with Nature" at their heart. IPSI was established to realise this vision by creating a mechanism that facilitates international cooperation to promote on-the-ground activities focused on fostering human-nature relationships, drawing on local knowledge from all over the world. COP took note of IPSI in its decision X/32 and invited Parties to the CBD and organisations to join the partnership.

As IPSI begins its second decade, I am fortunate to be able to continue working with IPSI members and renew our commitments to the Satoyama Initiative and to achieving societies living in harmony with nature.

In recent years we have seen the tremendous impacts environmental and biodiversity degradation has on our lives, such as severe natural disasters and infectious diseases such as the COVID-19 pandemic. We still have time to create a resilient and sustainable society if we act with urgency. This new decade will be a decisive one for collective action.

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework will bring more opportunities to strengthen IPSI's impact around the world. IPSI, as a collective, gained knowledge and experience as it supported international and local targets. IPSI will mirror the new agenda set by the goals of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework with an internal revision of the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action. Our priority actions will include activities that continue developing knowledge products and research; integrating landscape and seascape approaches into policies and cross-sectoral strategies related to biodiversity, climate change, health, food systems, and other global issues; contributing to area-based conservation measures; and promoting socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) for ecosystem restoration and sustainable production and consumption. The new strategy and plan of action will pave the way for more interdisciplinary cooperation among IPSI members, fill capacity needs in key areas, and support the mobilisation of resources to expand actions on the ground.

The last decade showed that SEPLS are intimately connected to conservation and the sustainable use and restoration of terrestrial, coastal, and marine areas. The benefits arising from SEPLS contribute to food and water security, climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and socio-economic development of local communities. Therefore, IPSI is well-positioned to contribute to several international initiatives. Most notably, since the United Nations University became a collaborating agency of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (UN Decade) in 2021, IPSI has strengthened its focus on the restoration of production landscapes and seascapes. IPSI is an active partner of the UN Decade and mobilized its members in support of research and policy work on restoration.

We are committed to continuing to support restoration throughout the decade.

We also see an opportunity for the experience and knowledge on SEPLS management to help the participatory decision-making process for area setting and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) management , and gain additional recognition from governments and local communities in the future. Additionally, the combination of research, knowledge transfer and actions on the ground will contribute to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

IPSI is moving forward with an energised network of partners in all regions of the world. The dedication and persistence of our partners are raising awareness on landscape approaches. We expect that by 2030 landscape approaches will flourish, and the biodiversity they conserve and restore will provide many benefits for humankind.

On behalf of the IPSI Secretariat, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all who have been part of IPSI's journey over the years. We look forward to your continued support and active participation in IPSI activities.

Dr. Tsunao Watanabe
Director
Secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

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Annex 1 – Events and Publications

	Events	Publications
2009	• International Experts Meeting on the Satoyama Initiative Concept (25 July 2009, Tokyo, Japan) • Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative Concept (1–3 October 2009, Penang, Malaysia)	
2010	• Global Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative (29–30 January 2010, Paris, France) • **CBD 14th Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 14) and 3rd Meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention (WGRI 3) (Nairobi, Kenya)** > Side Events "The Satoyama Initiative" (10 and 24 May 2010) • International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative Preparatory Meeting (23–24 August 2010, Yamanashi, Japan) • South America Regional Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative and its International Partnership (22 September 2010, Brasilia, Brazil) • **CBD 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) (18-29 October 2010, Nagoya, Aichi, Japan)** • **Launch of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative at CBD COP 10 (19 October 2010)**	• Paris Declaration on the Satoyama Initiative • Duraiappah, Anantha Kumar, Nakamura, Koji, Takeuchi, Kazuhiko, Watanabe, Masataka and Nishi, Maiko (2010). Satoyama–Satoumi Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Assessing Trends to Rethink a Sustainable Future. Policy Briefs. United Nations University Press • Bélair C., Ichikawa K., Wong B.Y. L., and Mulongoy K.J. (Editors) (2010). Sustainable use of biological diversity in socio-ecological production landscapes. Background to the 'Satoyama Initiative for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being.' Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal. Technical Series no. 52, 184 pages.
2011	• IPSI-1: The First IPSI Global Conference (10–11 March 2011, Nagoya, Japan) • **CBD SBSTTA 15 (7-11 November 2011, Montreal, Canada)** > Side Event "Challenges and Hopes in Ecosystem Restoration" (8 November 2011)	
2012	• IPSI-2: The Second IPSI Global Conference (13–14 March 2012, Nairobi, Kenya) • **United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20 (Rio de Janeriro, Brazil)** > Side Event "The Satoyama Initiative and the Green Economy" (18 June 2012) • The International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP) 2012 Parallel Session and Expert Workshop "The Satoyama Initiative and Resilience–Pathways to a Sustainable Society" (23–24 July 2012, Yokohama, Japan) • 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) • IPSI-3: The Third IPSI Global Conference (6–7 October 2012, Hyderabad, India) • **CBD COP 11 (8-19 October 2012, Hyderabad, India)** > 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)	• Ichikawa, Kaoru (2012). Socio-ecological Production Landscapes in Asia. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability. • IPSI Strategy • Gu, Hongyan and Subramanian, Suneetha M. (2012). Socio-ecological Production Landscapes: Relevance to the Green Economy Agenda. UNU-IAS Policy Report. United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies.
2013	• Workshop on Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS (22–24 April 2013, Yokohama, Japan) • Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop for Asia (14–15 May 2013, Kathmandu, Nepal) • ISAP 2013 Parallel Session "Green Economy and Satoyama Initiative: Building Resilient Societies at Local Level" and Expert Workshop (22–24 July 2013, Yokohama, Japan) • IPSI-4: The Fourth IPSI Global Conference (12–14 September 2013, Fukui, Japan) • **CBD SBSTTA 17 (14 - 18 October 2013, Montreal, Canada)** > Side Event "An Indicators Approach to Understanding Resilience of Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes: a Community-level Perspective" (15 October 2013) • 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)	• IPSI: Formation and Development • IGES (2013) Contributions of the Satoyama Initiative to mainstreaming sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes. • Bergamini, Nadia, Blasiak, Robert, Eyzaguirre, Pablo, Ichikawa, Kaoru, Mijatovic, Dunja, Nakao, Fumiko and Subramanian, Suneetha M.. (2013) Indicators of resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes (SEPLs). UNU-IAS Policy Report.

	Events	Publications
2014	• The Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop for Europe (27–29 May 2014, Florence, Italy) • 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) • IPSI-5: The Fifth IPSI Global Conference (4–5 October 2014, Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea) • **CBD COP 12 (6-17 October 2014, Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea)** > 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) • IUCN World Parks Congress 2014 Sessions and Side Events (12–19 November 2014, Sydney, Australia)	• UNU-IAS, Bioversity International, IGES and UNDP (2014) Toolkit for the Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS). • IPSI Secretariat (2014) The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI): Working Towards Societies in Harmony with Nature. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability. Tokyo.
2015	• IPSI Case Study Workshop "Enhancing knowledge for better management of SEPLS" (24–26 June 2015, Tokyo, Japan) • ISAP 2015 Parallel Session "Contributing to regional sustainability and resilience from SEPLS" (29 July 2015, Yokohama, Japan) • Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop for Africa (10–12 August 2015, Accra, Ghana) • **CBD SBSTTA 19 (2-5 November 2015, Montreal, Canada)** > Side Event "Collaborative Resource Mobilization and Knowledge Facilitation through Global Partnership: Activities of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)" (2 November 2015)	• SITR vol.1 Enhancing knowledge for better management of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) • IPSI Secretariat (2015) IPSI Handbook: International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) Charter, Operational Guidelines, Strategy, Plan of Action 2013-2018. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability. Tokyo.
2016	• IPSI-6: The Sixth IPSI Global Conference (12–14 January 2016, Siem Reap, Cambodia) • **CBD SBSTTA 20 and the 1st Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI 1) (25-30 April and 2-6 May 2016, Montreal, Canada)** > 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) • 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) • Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean (27–29 June 2016, Cusco and Pisac, Peru) • ISAP 2016 Parallel Session "Integrated landscape management: Effective approaches for translating knowledge into transformative actions" (13 July 2016, Yokohama, Japan) • IUCN World Conservation Congress 2016 Sessions (1–5 September 2016, Honolulu, USA) • **CBD COP 13 (2-17 December 2016, Cancun, Mexico)** > Side Event "Strategic Action for Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Contributions of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) to Biodiversity and Human Well-Being" (6 December 2016) > Side Event "Contributions of funding mechanisms under the Satoyama Initiative to mainstreaming biodiversity for well-being" (8 December 2016)	• SITR vol.2 Mainstreaming concepts and approaches of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes into policy and decision-making • Bergamini, Nadia, Blasiak, Robert, Eyzaguirre, Pablo, Ichikawa, Kaoru, Mijatovic, Dunja, Nakao, Fumiko and Subramanian, Suneetha M.. Indicators of resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes (SEPLs). UNU-IAS Policy Report. • IPSI Secretariat (2016) Summary Report: Interim Review of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) Plan of Action 2013-2018 • UNU-IAS & IR3S/UTIAS (2016) Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) in Africa. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, Tokyo.
2017	• COMDEKS Global Knowledge Exchange Workshop (23–26 January 2017, San José, Costa Rica) • Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop in Sabah (18–20 April 2017, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia) • IPSI Case Study Workshop "Livelihoods and socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)" (28–30 June 2017, Tokyo, Japan) • ISAP 2017 Parallel Session "Putting sustainability at the heart of landscape and seascape management: Key roles played by subnational and local governments" (26 July 2017, Yokohama, Japan) • **CBD SBSTTA 21 (11-14 December 2017, Montreal, Canada)** > Side Event "Integrated Landscape Management in the UN Decade of Biodiversity 2010-2020 and Beyond: Achievements and Future Direction of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)" (11 December 2017)	• SITR vol.3 Sustainable livelihoods in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes • IPSI Secretariat (2017) The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI): Information Booklet and 2016 Annual Report. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability. Tokyo. • Subramanian, Suneetha M., Chakraborty, Shamik and Ichikawa, Kaoru (2017). Mainstreaming Socio-Ecological Production Landscape Management Approaches. UNU-IAS Policy Brief Series. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability.

	Events	Publications
2018	• International workshop on "Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes: Integrated Approaches in Design and Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)" (16-17 January 2018, Tokyo, Japan) • **CBD COP 14 (14-29 November 2018, Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt)** > Side Event "Socio Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes for Biodiversity and Livelihood: Roles in Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework" (17 December 2018) > Side Event "Consolidation and Replication of Effective Landscape Approaches for Biodiversity Conservation and Human Livelihoods" (19 December 2018) • IPSI Case Study Workshop "Sustainable use of biodiversity in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) and its contribution to effective area-based conservation" (22-24 May 2018, Tokyo, Japan) • **CBD SBSTTA 22 and SBI 2 (2-7 and 9-13 July 2018, Montreal, Canada)** > Side Event "Can a landscape approach bridge livelihood, science, and conservation? The Satoyama Initiative and the science-policy interface" (5 July 2018) > Side Event "Financing Landscape Management Approaches: Replication and Upscaling for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development" (10 July 2018) > Side Event "Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Seascapes: Integrated Approaches in Design and Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)" (12 July 2018) • ISAP 2018 Parallel Session "Sustainable Production Landscapes and Seascapes for Biodiversity, Human Livelihoods and Well-being" (19 July 2017, Yokohama, Japan) • IPSI-7: The Seventh IPSI Global Conference (29 September–2 October 2018, Kanazawa, Japan)	• SITR vol.4 Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes and its Contribution to Effective Area-based Conservation • IPSI Secretariat (2018) The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI): Information Booklet and 2017 Annual Report. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability. Tokyo. • Leimona, Beria, Chakraborty, Shamik and Dunbar, William (2018). Mainstreaming Incentive Systems for Integrated Landscape Management: Lessons from Asia. UNU-IAS Policy Brief series. United Nations University. • IGES and UNU-IAS (2018). The Satoyama Development Mechanism: progress evaluation summary report. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. • UNU-IAS and IR3S/UTIAS (2018). Research Report on Development and Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs): Toward Realization of Societies in Harmony with Nature. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability.
2019	• Regional Consultation Workshop on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework for Asia and the Pacific Side Event "Multi-stakeholder partnership to enhance landscape and seascape approaches for biodiversity conservation and human livelihood" (29 January 2019, Nagoya, Japan) • High level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2019 Side Event "Satoyama Initiative – Society in harmony with Nature: An inclusive approach for Communities on Landscapes and Seascapes" (15 July 2019, New York, USA) • International workshop on "Implementing integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)" (25-26 July 2019, Tokyo, Japan) • IPSI-8: The Eighth IPSI Global Conference and Expert Thematic Workshop on Landscape Approaches for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (2-6 September 2019, Kumamoto, Japan) • **CBD SBSTTA 23 (25-29 November 2019, Montreal, Canada)** > Side Event "Outcomes of the Expert Thematic Workshop on Landscape Approaches for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework" (27 November 2019)	• SITR vol.5 Understanding the multiple values associated with sustainable use in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes • IPSI Secretariat (2019) The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI): Information Booklet and 2018 Annual Report. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability. Tokyo.
2020	• **CBD Second meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (OEWG 2) (24-29 February 2020, Rome, Italy)** > Informal meeting on landscape and seascape approaches and their relevance to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (23 February 2020) • Comparative & International Education Society (CIES) Annual Conference Session "Generating transformative change through reframing education within and beyond school settings" (8 April, Online) • IPSI Case Study Workshop 2020 "Transformative change through the multiple benefits of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)" (22-26 June 2020, Online) • UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) 2020 Side Event "Satoyama Initiative – Societies in Harmony with Nature: An inclusive approach for communities, landscapes and seascapes" (16 July 2020, Online) • CBD Thematic Consultation on Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (27 July- 8 October, Online) • **CBD Special Virtual Sessions, in Preparation for SBSTTA-24 and SBI-3 (15-18 September 2020, Online)** • **UN Biodiversity Summit** (30 September 2020, Online) • Global Landscapes Digital Conference Session: "Seizing the landscape opportunity to catalyse transformative biodiversity governance" (29 October 2020, Online)	• Dunbar, William, Subramanian, Suneetha M., Matsumoto, Ikuko, Natori, Yoji, Dublin, Devon, Bergamini, Nadia, Mijatovic, Dunja, Álvarez, Alejandro González, Yiu, Evonne, Ichikawa, Kaoru, Morimoto, Yukihiro, Halewood, Michael, Maundu, Patrick, Salvemini, Diana, Tschentscher, Tamara and Mock, Gregory, "Lessons Learned from Application of the "Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)" Under the Satoyama Initiative" in Managing Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes for Sustainable Communities in Asia ed. Saito, Osamu, Subramanian, Suneetha M., Hashimoto, Shizuka and Takeuchi, Kazuhiko (Singapore: Springer Nature, 2020), 93-116. • Kozar, Raffaela, Galang, Elson, Sedhain, Jyoti, Alip, Alvie, Subramanian, Suneetha M. and Saito, Osamu, "Place-Based Solutions for Conservation and Restoration of Social-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes in Asia" in Managing Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes for Sustainable Communities in Asia ed. Saito, Osamu, Subramanian, Suneetha M., Hashimoto, Shizuka and Takeuchi, Kazuhiko (Singapore: Springer Nature, 2020), 117-146. • Nishi, Maiko and Yamazaki, Mari (2020). Landscape Approaches for the Post-2020 Biodiversity Agenda: Perspectives from Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes. UNU-IAS Policy Brief series. United Nations University. • Takahashi, Yasuo, Kien, Dang, Camacho, Leni, Nishi, Maiko, Dunbar, William, Matsuo, Akane, Miwa, Koji, Mader, Andre, Yanagiya, Makiko and Takeuchi, Kazuhiko (2020). Role of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes in the face of COVID-19 and towards transformative change. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies.

	Events	Publications
2020	• ISAP 2020 Thematic Track Session "The Satoyama Initiative, transformative change, and societies in harmony with nature" (12 November 2020, Online) • IPSI Steering Committee Meeting (December 2020, Online)	• IPSI Secretariat (2020) The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI): Information Booklet and 2019 Annual Report. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability. Tokyo.
2021	• **CBD Informal Session for the SBSTTA-24 (17-26 February 2021, Online)** • **CBD Informal Session for the SBI-3 (8-14 March 2021, Online)** • IPSI Steering Committee Subsidiary Meeting (March 2021, Online) • **CBD SBSTTA-24 part 1 (3 May–9 June 2021, Online)** • **CBD SBI-3 part 1 (16 May–13 June 2021, Online)** • UNU-IAS OUIK Webinar: The Coastal Seascapes We Want! – Voices of Women Scientists in Ocean Research (17 May 2021, Online) • UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) 2021 Side Event "Satoyama Initiative – Healthy Planet, Healthy People: Role of Satoyama Initiative for Green and Blue Recovery" (9 July 2021, Online) • IPSI Sub-committee First Meeting on Strategy and Plan of Action (24 September 2021, Online) • IPSI Sub-committee Second Meeting on Strategy and Plan of Action (1 December 2021, Online) • ISAP 2021 Thematic Track Session "Landscape Approaches for Biodiversity, Climate Change and Sustainable Development Co-benefits" (2 December 2021, Online) • IPSI Steering Committee Meeting (14 December 2021, Online)	• SITR vol.6 Fostering Transformative Change for Sustainability in the Context of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes • Nishi, Maiko, Subramanian, Suneetha M. and Gupta, Himangana (2021). Transformative Change for Sustainability: Nurturing Seeds of Change in Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes & Seascapes. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability. • Meijer, Johan, van Oosten, Cora, Subramanian, Suneetha M., Yiu, Evonne and Kok, Marcel (2021). Seizing the landscape opportunity to catalyse transformative biodiversity governance. PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, in collaboration with Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation and UNU-IAS. • Nishi, Maiko, Natori, Yoji and Dublin, Devon R. (2021). Resilience in Landscapes & Seascapes: Building Back Better from COVID-19. UNU-IAS Policy Brief series. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability. • IPSI Secretariat (2021) The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI): Information Booklet and 2020 Annual Report. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability. Tokyo. • Gupta, Himangana, Nishi, Maiko and Gasparatos, Alexandros, (2021). Community-based responses for tackling environmental and socio-economic change and impacts in mountain social ecological systems. Ambio, 51 1123-1142
2022	• First Symposium on Community-based Activities and Governance for Seascape Restoration (9 February 2022, Online) • Expert dialogue "Making OECMs Work: Production Landscapes for Effective Area-Based Conservation" (25 February 2022, Online) • **CBD OEWG 3, SBI 3, and SBSTTA 24 (14-29 March 2022, Geneva, Switzerland and Online)** > Side Event "Mainstreaming Landscape Perspectives Into the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework" (17 March 2022) > Side Event "Integrating landscape approaches into National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)" (18 March 2022) > Side Event "Making OECMs Work: Production Landscapes for Effective Area-based Conservation" (24 March 2022) • Virtual consultation workshop on a draft manual on the application of landscape approaches in the updating and implementation of NBSAPs (25-26 April 2022, Online) • Strengthening Interlinkages Amongst Biodiversity, Health, and Well-being in SEPLS (27 April 2022, Online) • International Day for Biological Diversity 2022 Symposium "Building a Shared Future for All Life" (20 May 2022, Online) • IPSI Sub-committee Third Meeting on Strategy and Plan of Action (13 June 2022, Online) • **CBD OEWG 4 (21-26 June 2022, Nairobi, Kenya and online)** • UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2022 Side Event "The Satoyama Initiative and Building Back Better" (13 July 2022, Online) • Climate & SDGs Synergy Conference Side Event "Catalysing Nature-based Solutions for Biodiversity, Climate Change and Sustainable Development through Ecosystem Restoration" (20 July 2022, Tokyo, Japan and Online) • Second Symposium on Community-based Activities and Governance for Seascape Restoration (20 September 2022, Tokyo, Japan and Online) • IPSI Sub-committee Fourth Meeting on Strategy and Plan of Action (4 October 2022, Online) • **CBD OEWG 5 (3-5 December 2022, Montreal, Canada)** • **CBD COP15 part 2 (7-19 December, Montreal, Canada)**	• SITR vol.7 Biodiversity-Health-Sustainability Nexus in Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS), ed. Nishi, Maiko, Subramanian, Suneetha M. and Gupta, Himangana (Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore, 2022). • Nishi, Maiko, Subramanian, Suneetha M. and Gupta, Himangana (2022). The Biodiversity–Health–Sustainability Nexus: Integrated Solutions from Landscapes & Seascapes. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability. • IPSI Secretariat (2022) The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI): 2021 Annual Report. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability. Tokyo.

Annex 2 – International Policy Processes and the Satoyama Initiative

Highlighted below are instances where the work of the Satoyama Initiative has been acknowledged in different international policies and science-policy processes.

International Policy Processes

Convention on Biological Diversity

> **CBD COP 10 Decision X/32. Sustainable use of biodiversity (Nagoya, Aichi, Japan, October 2010)**

The Conference of the Parties […]

6. *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 affirms that **the *Satoyama* Initiative** is to be used consistent and in harmony with the Convention, internationally agreed development goals, and other relevant international obligations;

7. *Recognizes* and supports further discussion, analysis and understanding of **the *Satoyama* Initiative** to further disseminate knowledge, build capacity and promote projects and programmes for the sustainable use of biological resources, and promote synergy of **the *Satoyama* Initiative** with other initiatives or activities […]

8. *Takes note* of **the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative** as one mechanism to carry out activities identified by **the *Satoyama* Initiative** including collecting and analysing case studies, distilling lessons, and promoting research on different practices of sustainable use of biological resources, as well as increasing awareness and supporting on-the-ground projects and activities in human-influenced natural environments, and invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to participate in the partnership to further advance the Initiative;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to support, as appropriate, the promotion of the sustainable use of biodiversity, including **the *Satoyama* Initiative**.

> **CBD COP 11 Decision XI/25. Sustainable use of biodiversity: bushmeat and sustainable wildlife management (Hyderabad, India, October 2012)**

The Conference of the Parties […]

7. *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 including the Man and the Biosphere Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Model Forest Network and other initiatives that include community conservation areas developed and managed by indigenous and local communities, and reaffirming that **the Satoyama Initiative** is to be used consistent and in harmony with the Convention, internationally agreed development goals and other relevant international obligations, and invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to support **the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative**, as appropriate;

> **CBD COP 12 Decision XII/18. Sustainable use of biodiversity: bushmeat and sustainable wildlife management (Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, October 2014)**

The Conference of the Parties […]

3, *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;

> **CBD COP 13 Decision XIII/3. Strategic actions to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement**

of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including with respect to mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity within and across sectors (Cancun, Mexico, December 2016)

The Conference of the Parties […]

109. *Requests* the Executive Secretary […] (c) to prepare and disseminate to Parties, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant partners, further guidance on the concept of "sustainability" in food and agriculture with regard to biodiversity, and to promote and strengthen support for relevant information-sharing and technology transfer among Parties, in particular for developing countries, building on existing initiatives, where feasible, such as **the Satoyama Initiative**, consistent with decisions X/32 and XI/25, and consistent with international obligations;

> **CBD COP 14 Decision XIV/30. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives (Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, November 2018)**

The Conference of the Parties […]

C. Cooperation with Inter-agency and coordination networks

40. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to invite and mobilize the executive bodies of initiatives that have been established under the framework of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, such as **the Satoyama Initiative**, to continue building synergy in their implementation and contribute to the discussion on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

The Convention on Wetlands

> **The Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) COP11 Resolution XI.15 Agriculture-wetland interactions: rice paddy and pest control (Bucharest, Romania, July 2012)**

Para 3. NOTING the Decisions X/34 on agricultural biodiversity, X/28 (notably paragraphs 10e and 18) on inland waters biodiversity, and X/32 on sustainable use of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and **the Satoyama Initiative**;

Science-Policy Process

> **The IPBES Regional Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for Asia and the Pacific (2018)**

Chapter 2 discusses in length some of the most unique social-ecological systems and management practices in the region such as:

cultural social-ecological production landscapes (both extensive and intensive) such as **the Satoyama-Satoumi systems** of Japan and poly-cultural systems of Pacific islands (Duraiappah et al., 2012; Ichikawa, 2012; Takeuchi, 2010; Thaman, 2009, 2014);

Principle 1: Adopt a coupled social-ecological systems (CSES) approach: Adopting a CSES [coupled social-ecological systems] approach is highly appropriate at the Asia-Pacific context considering the long history of human dependence on (and management of) social-ecological systems as collected, among others, by **the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)** (Duraiappah et al., 2012; Ichikawa, 2012; Takeuchi, 2010), and community-based natural resources management movements...

Shinto Shrines and **Satoyama** landscapes (p.103)

Since its inception in 2010, by the Government of Japan, several **Satoyama** conservation initiatives were launched in various parts of Japan, promoting the preservation of nature and cultural landscapes of people (Kazuhiko Takeuchi, 2003).The use of ecosystem-based adaptation practices in agriculture also offers an important opportunity to help smallholder farmers adapt to climate change, while providing important livelihoods and environmental co-benefits. Similarly, **Satoumi** conservation initiatives focus on the conservation and sustainable use measures as applied to marine ecosystems located near densely populated coastal areas. These include: the conservation, and restoration of seagrass beds, tidal lands and coral reefs; measures for reducing water pollution in semi-enclosed seas; and sustainable resource management and livelihood enhancement (United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa, 2011) (p.145-146)

Among the various cultural approaches, the village forest managements have been widely accepted throughout the Asia-Pacific region. Japanese term for **socio-ecological production in landscapes is Satoyama** (Fukamachi et al., 2001; Takeuchi et al., 2003, 2016). **The Satoyama Initiative** was established in 2009 as a global program to protect traditional landscapes and lifestyles in rural areas (p.215)

The International Partnership for the Satoyama Intitiative (IPSI), launched in 2010 at the CBD COP10, holds many conferences, events, other activities and collects case studies of work. Box 3.3 provides more information on sacred natural sites which link culture with nature and thereby promote biodiversity conservation (p.215).

The Satoyama Initiative, a multi-sectoral approach to maintain a good agricultural and coastal landscape recognised during COP10 of CBD as a potentially useful tool for conservation of heterogeneous agricultural landscape (International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, 2010).

> **Scientific outcome of the IPBES-IPCC co-sponsored workshop on biodiversity and climate change (2021)**

Section 2- Biodiversity conservation in light of a changing climate:

2.2.6 Multifunctional land- and seascapes: 'scapes "Examples of shared spaces that emphasize sustainability and integration of people with nature include Cultural Landscapes under the World Heritage Convention, Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) recognized by the FAO and **Satoyama Initiative** societies living in harmony with nature. "

Section 4- Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change:

Table 4-2 Measures at field to regional scales that can enhance the adaptive capacity of agricultural production systems. [Satoyama is mentioned under Biodiversity-based strategies – "Managing landscape heterogeneity" as follows]

At the landscape level, agricultural productivity and socioecological resilience to climate change and other stressors can be achieved through managing the diverse landscapes such as **Satoyama** in Japan...

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SATOYAMA INITIATIVE

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

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