




The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

Information Booklet and 2020 Annual Report



SATOYAMA
INITIATIVE



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Information Booklet and 2020 Annual Report

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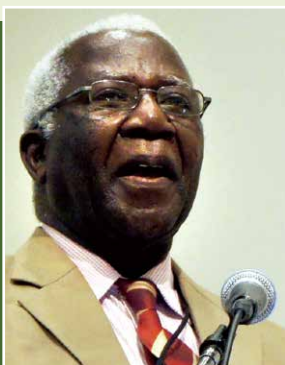
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Changing Lives and Contributing to Sustainable Development

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

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

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

On this account, it is possible to refer to these SEPLS as areas showcasing how sustainable production activities and resource management can result in societies in harmony with nature. Many activities in SEPLS will contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UN decade on Ecosystem Restoration and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to be adopted.

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

Professor Alfred Oteng-Yeboah

Chair, IPSI Steering Committee

National Chairman, Ghana National Biodiversity Committee



The Satoyama Initiative and Building Back Better from the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic and its far-reaching impacts have underlined how closely we are connected to nature. Repairing the relationship between people and nature is essential for building back better and tackling the multiple crises facing the globe, including climate change, biodiversity loss, and ecosystem degradation.

The Satoyama Initiative, a concept developed by UNU-IAS, embeds elements essential for this recovery, such as empowering local stakeholders — including indigenous people and local communities, women and youth — in managing their landscapes and seascapes. As the host of the Secretariat of International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), UNU-IAS has been advancing knowledge and building capacity for socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS).

UNU-IAS generates and mobilises evidence-based knowledge on sustainable management of production landscapes and seascapes that have evolved over long-term interaction between people and nature. We synthesise diverse case studies from the partner institutions to elaborate this knowledge and experience, through a review process that includes workshops to facilitate mutual learning.

UNU-IAS has been implementing a range of innovative activities under the framework of the Satoyama Initiative, including the annual publication Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review (SITR) and capacity development programmes promoting and scaling up SEPLS. We have recently developed a manual to support the incorporation of landscape approaches in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), and implemented an initiative promoting Other

Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) in collaboration with IPSI partners, based on lessons learned from IPSI case studies.

UNU-IAS will continue to work in close collaboration with partners on these activities and others to advance the Satoyama Initiative. IPSI partners and others are engaged in a wide range of participatory and inclusive actions towards building back better, through promoting management of landscapes and seascapes. These will play a vital role in advancing key global agendas, including the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Paris Agreement on climate change, carbon neutrality by 2050, the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all of the IPSI partners for your vital contributions to this global effort.

UNU-IAS looks forward to further collaboration with you all towards achieving these goals and building a future where we all live in harmony with nature.

Professor Shinobu Yume Yamaguchi

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

About IPSI

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

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

IPSI members are involved in a wide range of activities, from local on-the-ground projects to global-scale policymaking processes. IPSI facilitates these activities by holding various meetings and events, fostering collaborative activities between members, and collecting

and disseminating case studies of practices and approaches used for the revitalization and sustainable management of production landscapes and seascapes.

The partnership is open to all organisations working to further the goals of the Satoyama Initiative. To enhance IPSI's knowledge facilitation function, members are required to submit a case study about their work, and are encouraged to take an active role in meetings and networking opportunities. For more information on membership procedures, see page 21, or visit the IPSI website at

www.satoyama-initiative.org



Photo: William Dunbar

Member Benefits

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

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

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

One of the core components of IPSI is its collection and publication of case studies relevant to SEPLS. Member organisations share case studies based on their own experiences with a wide range of different regions and ecosystems. All case studies are made freely available on

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

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

Please see the Annex to this booklet for a recent list of IPSI member organisations or access [here for online list of IPSI member organisations](#). To join IPSI, please see 21 or the IPSI website: [How to become a member](#)



Photo: Yohsuke Amano

Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

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

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

Thanks to the knowledge gained from research including the JSSA, it is now clear that mutual benefits for humans and nature can be found in landscapes and seascapes all over the world where a diverse mosaic of natural-resource uses and habitats have developed through interaction with the natural environment. Sustainable management practices vary widely from the tropics to arctic regions, and are closely linked to local and traditional knowledge systems. SEPLS has been coined to refer to a variety of different names for these areas across countries and languages collectively, including *dehesa* in Spain, *ahupua'a* in Hawaii, *satoyama* in Japan.

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



Photo: Fukui Prefecture

The Satoyama Initiative

A Vision of Harmony

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

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

A Global Perspective

From its inception, the Satoyama Initiative has taken a global perspective and sought to consolidate expertise from around the world regarding the sustainable use of resources in SEPLS. The initiative’s concept has been developed throughout a series of meetings and consultations with participants from all over the world.

One important early milestone came in January 2010, when the Global Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative

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

The [“Paris Declaration on the Satoyama Initiative”](#) was one of the major outcomes of the Paris workshop. It was subsequently submitted to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as one of the official information documents of its SBSTTA-14 meeting, and became a fundamental document that led to the initiative’s recognition during the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10), held in Nagoya, Japan in 2010. During this conference, Decision X/32 was adopted, recognizing the Satoyama Initiative as a “potentially useful tool to better understand and support human-influenced natural environments for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being.” Subsequent decisions of every CBD COP since 2010 have reaffirmed the recognition of the Satoyama Initiative under the CBD processes. For CBD decisions, see 11.

IPSI from Launch to Today

A Partnership Begins

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

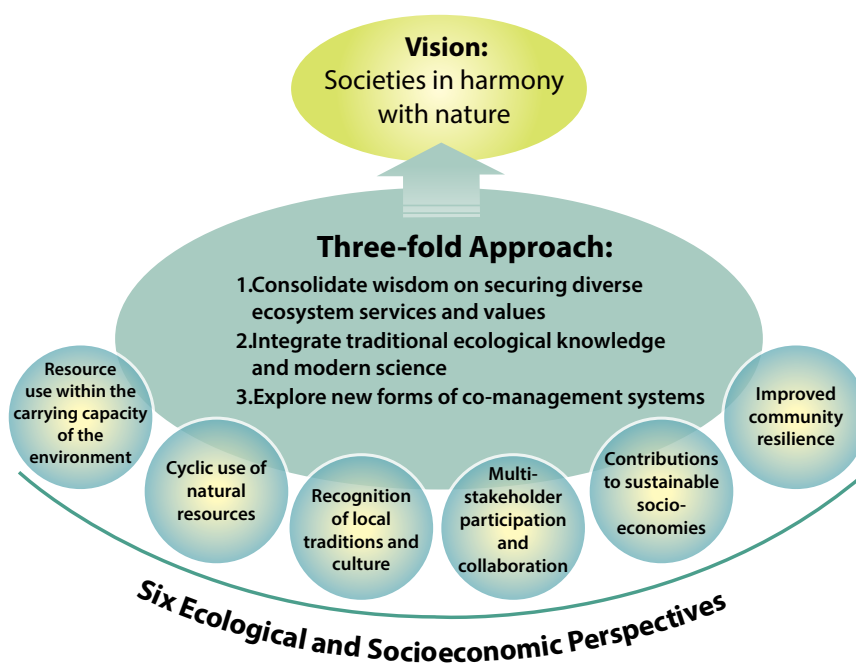
A Spirit of Inclusivity

As an international platform open to all organisations dealing with SEPLS, IPSI seeks to foster synergies in its members' activities. An inclusive spirit has guided the partnership, in recognition of the multi-sectoral and international dimensions of sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources. Since its launch in 2010, the number of organisations within the diverse IPSI membership has grown rapidly, from 51 founding members to more than five times that number. For the current members, see [here](#).

Types of IPSI Member Organisations:

- National governmental organisations
- Other government affiliated organisations
- Local governmental organisations
- Non-governmental or civil society organisations
- Indigenous/local community organisations
- Academic, educational or research institutions
- Industry or private sector organisations
- Other organisations
- United Nations or other intergovernmental organisations

Conceptual Framework of the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI Secretariat, 2015)



Meetings and Events

The IPSI Global Conference

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

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

Due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, IPSI postponed the planning of the ninth Global Conference. The eighth Global Conference was held in Kumamoto, Japan in September 2019.

General Assembly

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

and planning for future events.

Public Forum

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

The Public Forum serves two main purposes: (1) to strengthen collaboration and synergies among members as well as between the Satoyama Initiative and other relevant initiatives and programmes; (2) to enhance understanding and raise awareness of the importance of SEPLS. Common elements of an IPSI Public Forum include presentations by member organisations to introduce their activities in line with IPSI's goals, keynote speeches by distinguished experts in the field, and working-group discussions with IPSI member representatives and others.

Steering Committee

The IPSI Steering Committee provides recommendations to the General Assembly for the direction of the partnership and has the authority to make decisions regarding the normal functioning of the partnership and its membership. It is composed of 11 to 22 IPSI members, who serve for two IPSI General Assembly terms (renewable). IPSI Steering Committee usually meets every few months (generally twice a year, commonly, one being an e-mail based meeting and another an in-person meeting).



Meetings and Events

Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshops

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

The first Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop was held in Kathmandu, Nepal in May 2013, focusing on the Asia region. Participants were very positive about this

focus at a regional scale, and plans were developed to hold continuing workshops for other regions, including Europe, Africa and Latin America, plus a second workshop in Asia in 2017.

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

Meetings and Events

Other Meetings and Events

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

The partnership itself organizes side events and parallel sessions at many major international policy-related

events, including CBD COP and other CBD meetings, IUCN Congresses and others. These provide chances for members to present their activities to a wider audience both within and beyond the IPSI partnership and maximize networking and dissemination opportunities.

For recent events, see here [IPSI website EVENTS page](#).

Selected Decisions by the CBD COP

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 (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;



Photo: IPSI Secretariat

IPSI Collaborative Activities

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

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

IPSI Collaborative Activity: The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)

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

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

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

The core objectives of the SDM are;

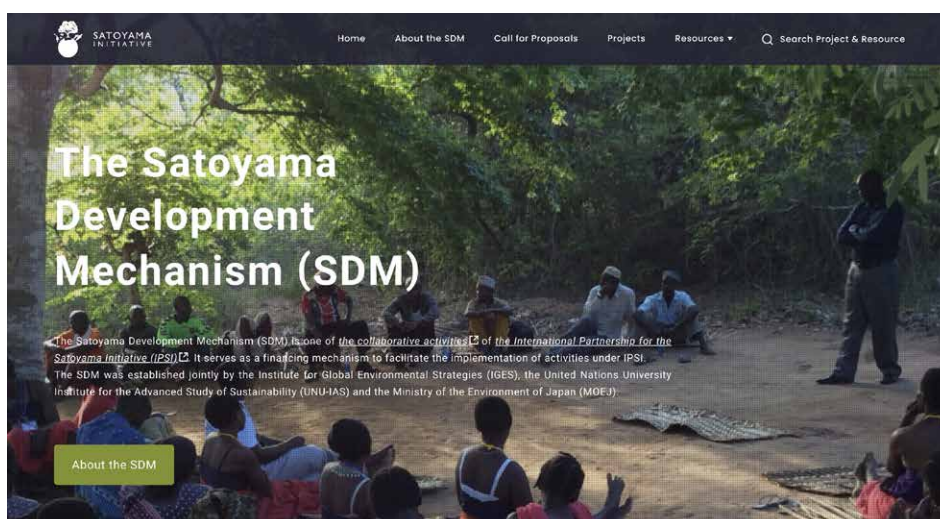
- Promote the implementation of activities under the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action
- Promote the development of model practices that enable people to live in harmony with nature through sustainable use of SEPLS and contribution to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- Provide an incentive to IPSI members to strengthen their partnerships and to generate a knock-on effect from their joint activities for the sustainable use of SEPLS

SDM project types are:

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

For further details including call for application and project selection information are available on the [SDM website](#)

For past and current SDM projects, see [here](#)



IPSI Collaborative Activity: COMDEKS

The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) was launched in 2011 as a flagship of the IPSI. COMDEKS project is a unique global programme, funded by the Japan Biodiversity Fund, implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in partnership with the Ministry of the Environment Government of Japan (MOEJ), the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), and the United Nations University-Institute of Advanced Studies of Sustainability (UNU-IAS). COMDEKS has been designed to be community driven. It supports local community activities to maintain and rebuild SEPLS. Working through the Global Environmental Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP), COMDEKS provides small grants to local community organisations to develop sound biodiversity management and sustainable livelihood activities in order to maintain, rebuild, and revitalize SEPLS. The project collects and distributes knowledge and experiences from successful on-the-ground actions for replication and upscaling in other parts of the world. COMDEKS grant making is expected to generate key lessons on community-based best practices to maintain and rebuild SEPLS toward the realization of “societies in harmony with nature”, as defined as the vision of the Satoyama Initiative.

Over 200 community-based projects have been supported in the selected landscapes and seascapes in twenty countries: Brazil, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, India, Malawi, Nepal, Slovakia, and Turkey (phase 1), and Bhutan, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Namibia, and Niger (phase 2).

An agreement was reached in 2019 between the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan (MOEJ) to extend the ‘Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative’ project for a third phase running from 2020-2021. Phase 3 of COMDEKS is currently focused on promoting the institutional and financial sustainability of a range of SEPLS. Building on the two preceding phases, ten participating countries from Phase 1 and 2 (Bhutan, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Fiji, Mongolia, Niger and Turkey) were identified to participate in COMDEKS Phase 3.

Phase 3 of COMDEKS includes an effort to assess the possibility for SEPLS to be recognized as “other effective area-based conservation measures” (OECMs) under the terms of the CBD COP14, held in Egypt in November 2018, where state parties approved a definition and guidance on the role of OECMs as part of official reporting on protected and conserved areas. Building on

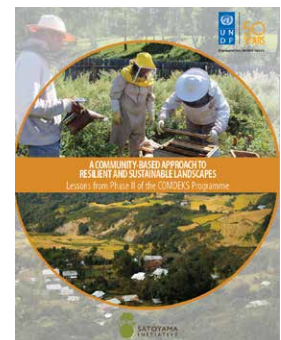
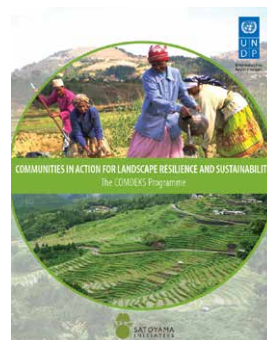


Photo: SGP/COMDEKS Bhutan

the experience of COMDEKS Phase 1 and 2, it was agreed that primary focus of the third phase of the COMDEKS program will be to promote sustainability and upscaling of SEPL conservation approach, including with efforts to (a) promote sustainable use of biodiversity and its integration into the management of land, forest, and water resources ([COP 12 Decision XII/18](#)); (b) provide 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 ([COP 13 Decision XIII/3](#)); and (c) where relevant, institutionalize these SEPLs as other effective area-based conservation measures ([COP 14 Decision XIV/8](#)).

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and postponement of the CBD COP15 to be held in Kunming, China, in late 2021, the project has been further extended until early 2022. Despite these challenges, COMDEKS 3 has been able to promote active knowledge sharing through the organization of a series of national and sub-national virtual and in-person hybrid policy dialogues for sustainability and best practices on SEPLs. Lessons learned from the implementation of COMDEKS Phase 3 will be widely disseminated through the global network of 127 country programmes participating in the GEF Small Grants Programme, managed by UNDP, the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), and other partners worldwide. For more information on COMDEKS, see [here](#)



Photo: SGP/COMDEKS-Turkey



Photo: SGP/COMDEKS-Niger



Photo: SGP/COMDEKS-Ecuador



Photo: SGP/COMDEKS-El Salvador

IPSI Collaborative Activity: Developing a toolkit for “Indicators of resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes”

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

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

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

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

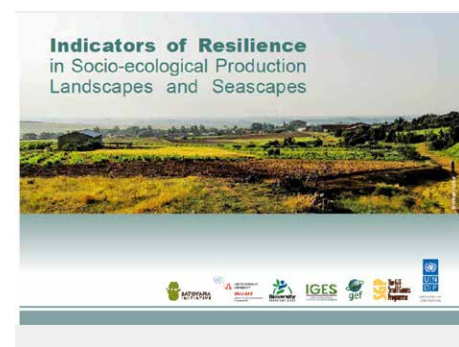
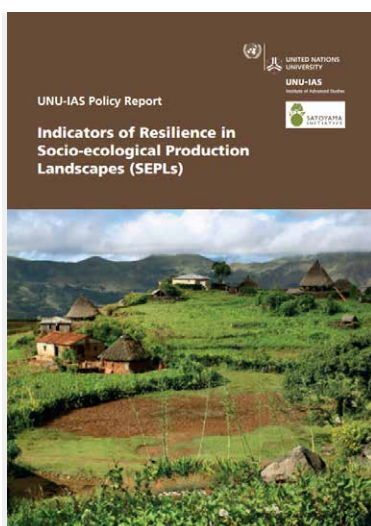
For more information on the Indicators of resilience in SEPLS, see [here](#)

The toolkit for the Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes are available in the following languages:

[English version](#)

[Japanese version](#)

[Korean version](#)

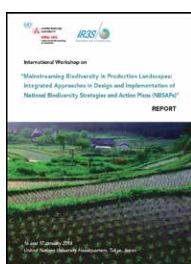


IPSI Collaborative Activity: Development of a manual on application of landscape approaches to National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)



This collaborative activity which started in 2016, was carried out by the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) and the University of Tokyo Institute for Future Initiatives (UT-IFI) (then the University of Tokyo Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S)) with the support from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ministry of the Environment Government of Japan (MOEJ).

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are the main instruments for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). They offer a roadmap to each party for integrating biodiversity considerations into national decision-making and for mainstreaming issues across all sectors with the goal of fulfilling the objectives of the CBD. [The research project](#) aims to re-conceptualize landscape approaches in the context of the CBD and analyze and validate their applicability for development as well as implementation of NBSAPs. The first phase of the research project, an IPSI Collaborative Activity titled “Research on development and implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) toward realization of societies in harmony with nature,” aimed to examine to what extent landscape approaches were incorporated into NBSAPs and how landscape approaches were implemented. The second phase entitled “Research on mainstreaming integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes approaches into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)” aimed to build on the first phase by assisting CBD Parties in deepening their understanding of landscape approaches for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and to aid them in incorporating them in NBSAP development and implementation. Research activities included two web surveys, an international workshop, and the development of a draft manual on applying landscape approaches to NBSAP processes and a policy brief.



The third phase entitled “Development of a manual on application of landscape approaches to National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)” is planned to start in 2021 with the aim to revise and update the manual to incorporate the final decisions of the CBD COP15.

IPSI Case Studies

As one of its core functions, IPSI serves as a knowledge-sharing platform through the collection and sharing of information and experiences on SEPLS. It provides a place for discussion among members and beyond. More than 200 case studies have been collected and analyzed, and are shared on the website and in the form of various publications, providing a wide range of knowledge covering diverse issues that SEPLS entail.

As of March 2021, 229 case studies are publicly available on the IPSI website, and this number continues to grow as all IPSI members are expected to submit a case study as part of their membership. The new IPSI webpage allows users to search the case studies by regions, countries, year, organisations, and keywords. It also has an interactive map. Various research activities are also ongoing to synthesize and extract lessons learned and good practices from the case studies.

IPSI case studies, including examples of successful implementation of SEPLS, knowledge and other relevant information, help to enhance understanding and raise awareness of the effectiveness of SEPLS-related actions. The process of collection and dissemination also ensures

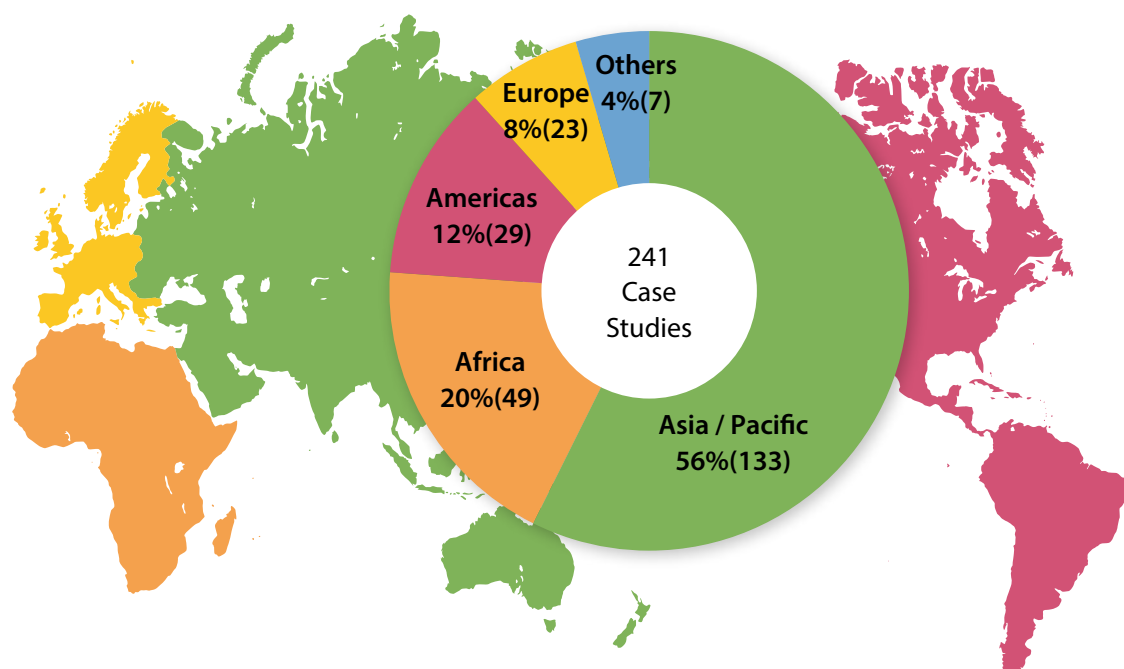
that the IPSI members benefit from the strengths and experiences of other member organisations as well as the opportunity for wider dissemination of their work and achievements.

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

Please see [here](#) on the IPSI website for full write-ups of all of the growing number of IPSI case studies.

For IPSI Case Study Guidelines, please see [here](#).

IPSI Case Studies submitted by May 2021



Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review

The “Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review” is a compilation of case studies submitted by IPSI members, providing useful knowledge and lessons focusing on a specific theme related to “socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)”. The overall aim is to collect practical experiences and relevant knowledge, taking advantage of on-the-ground activities by practitioners while contributing to policy recommendations. Each volume also includes a synthesis chapter clarifying its relevance to policy and academic discussion to encourage the application of lessons learned in the field. SITR started as a IPSI Collaborative Activity by the IPSI Secretariat at the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES). Since the sixth volume, the SITR has been published by Springer.

All volumes are freely available online. See the previous six volumes from the links below.

[Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review Vol.1: “Enhancing knowledge for better management of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes \(SEPLS\)”](#)

[Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review Vol.2: “Mainstreaming concepts and approaches of socio-](#)

[ecological production landscapes and seascapes \(SEPLS\) into policy and decision-making”](#)

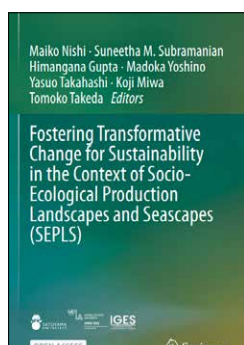
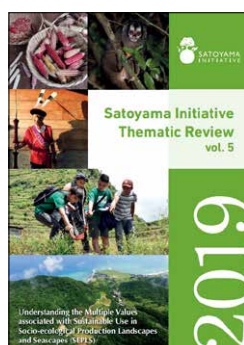
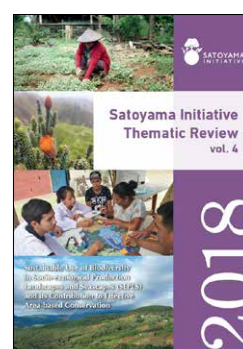
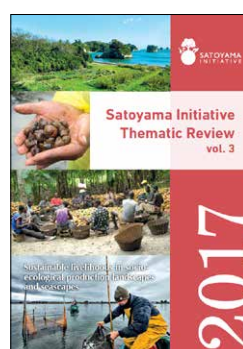
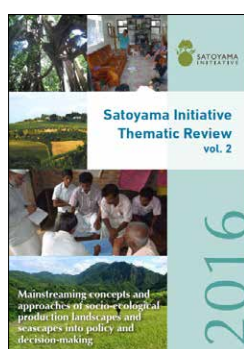
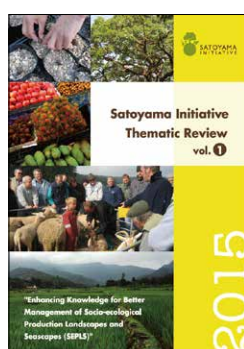
[Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review Vol.3: “Livelihoods and socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes \(SEPLS\)”](#)

[Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review Vol.4: “Sustainable use of biodiversity in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes \(SEPLS\) and its contribution to effective area-based conservation”](#)

[Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review Vol.5: “Understanding the multiple values associated with sustainable use in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes \(SEPLS\)”](#)

[Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review Vol.6: “Fostering transformative change for sustainability in the context of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes \(SEPLS\)”](#)

Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review Vol.7: “Biodiversity-health-sustainability nexus in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)” (to be published in early 2022)



Strategic Development and Operations

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

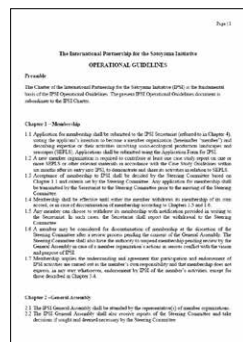
IPSI Charter and Operational Guidelines

The IPSI Charter and Operational Guidelines are the key documents that outline the vision, mission, structure and operations of the partnership. The Charter embodies the basic principles behind the partnership, including its purposes and a general outline of its governance, and

the Operational Guidelines contain more detailed rules for the normal operations of the partnership, including membership procedures, details of its governance and guidance for activities carried out under the partnership.



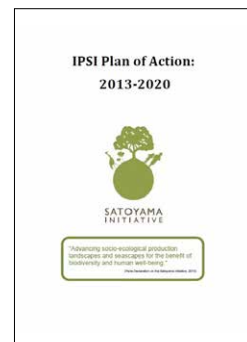
IPSI handbook



IPSI Operational Guidelines



IPSI Strategy



Plan of Action 2013-2020

IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action 2013-2020

The IPSI Strategy was developed in 2012 “to establish a platform that can enhance complementarity and synergy among the activities of IPSI members, on the one hand, and activities of IPSI members and of other partners, on the other hand, at the local, national and international levels”. It establishes general strategic direction for the partnership by laying out its vision and mission, as well as strategic objectives meant to guide IPSI activities.

The IPSI Plan of Action 2013-2020 was produced to provide more specific guidance for working toward the strategic objectives established in the IPSI Strategy, including priority actions for each objective and planned measures for the future.

The Plan of Action for 2021-2030 is in development as of March 2021 by the Committee and sub-Committee to be established.

IPSI Charter: <https://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/IPSI-Charter-endorsed.pdf>

IPSI Operational Guidelines: <https://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/IPSI-Operational-Guidelines-endorsed.pdf>

IPSI Plan of Action: 2013-2020: <https://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/IPSI-Plan-of-Action-2013-2020-finalized.pdf>

Membership Procedures

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

- IPSI is open to all organisations committed to promote and support socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being.
- Applications should be in English and duly signed by the head of organization.
- Organisations, excluding governmental bodies and United Nations agencies, are requested to attach a document that describes the foundation of the organisationsuch as the organization's charter or by-laws, when submitting the application form.

- Members of IPSI are expected to submit at least one case study report on one or more SEPLS within 6 months of the successful acceptance of their application to IPSI. Please refer to the case study guidelines for more information.

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

For the current IPSI members, see [here](#)

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



Transformative Pathways Towards Harmony with Nature

As we continue to face unprecedented challenges from the COVID-19 Pandemic around the world, there is increased importance in reconsidering and improving our relationship with the nature and ecosystems. To truly achieve societies in harmony with nature, it is important to consider not only the ecosystems that surround us and their natural processes. We must also understand the role that people around the world have played in shaping landscapes to support their livelihoods and well-being. Many good examples can be found across the Earth, in which landscapes and seascapes have been formed into mosaics of different types of use, while maintaining a balance with nature that sustains biodiversity. In Japan, these mosaic landscapes and seascapes are called satoyama and satoumi, respectively.

While there is a rich history of traditions and practices that we continue to learn from, it is important to also consider innovative new possibilities for creating resilient and sustainable societies in a world with negative impacts from advancing globalization, accelerating climate change and loss of biodiversity. New business models and value-added activities hold great potential in this respect. Proven successful models and lessons learned in different landscapes around the world should be collected, shared and built upon by the global community to further develop policies and strategies.

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. By bringing together universities, private sector organisations,

NGOs, governmental organisations 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.

Professor Kazuhiko Takeuchi

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

Annex: List of IPSI Members as of March 2021

Organization	Location of head office
National governmental organisation	(Number of organisations 22)
Environment Protection Authority, Yemen	Yemen
Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute	Ethiopia
Ghana National Biodiversity Committee	Ghana
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies, Italy	Italy
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment, Directorate General for Environment, Timor Leste	Timor-Leste
Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources, Togo	Togo
Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature, Cameroon	Cameroon
Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Mongolia	Mongolia
Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, Chad	Chad
Ministry of Environment, Cambodia	Cambodia
Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests, Madagascar	Madagascar
Ministry of Environment, Gabon	Gabon
Ministry of Environment, Peru	Peru
Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea
Ministry of Forestry and Environment, Gambia	Gambia
Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Nepal	Nepal
Ministry of Natural and Resources and Environment, Thailand	Thailand
Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining, Malawi	Malawi
Ministry of the Environment, Japan	Japan
National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development, Executive Secretariat, Niger	Niger
National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR), Peru	Peru
National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC), Costa Rica	Costa Rica
Other government affiliated organisation	(Number of organisations 9)
Fisheries Research Institute, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan	Chinese Taipei
Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan	Chinese Taipei
Huascaran National Park, National Service of Protected Natural Areas (SERNANP), Peru	Peru
Institute for Fundamental Researches on Tropical Agriculture (INIFAT)	Cuba
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Japan
Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Team (KENWEB)	Kenya
National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens, Malawi	Malawi
Natural Resources Office, Sabah	Malaysia
Soil and Water Conservation Bureau (SWCB), Executive Yuan	Chinese Taipei
Local governmental organisation	(Number of organisations 16)
Aichi Prefectural Government	Japan
Committee of Intermunicipal Associations of the State of Jalisco (CAIEJ)	Mexico
Echizen City	Japan
Fukui Prefectural Government	Japan
Hawaii State Department of Agriculture	USA
Hualien District Agricultural Research and Extension Station of the Council of Agriculture	Chinese Taipei
Hyogo Prefectural Government	Japan
Ishikawa Prefectural Government	Japan
Kumamoto Prefectural Government	Japan
Liao Ning Province Authority of Liaohe River	China

Liao Ning Province Development & Promotion Center of Liaohe River Reserve	China
Nagoya City	Japan
Nobeoka City	Japan
Sado City	Japan
Toyooka City	Japan
Wakasa Town	Japan
Non-governmental or civil society organisation	(Number of organisations 116)
A Rocha Ghana	Ghana
Accelerated Rural Development Organisation (ARDO)	Ghana
Advocates for Biodiversity Conservation (ABC-Ghana)	Ghana
Amis de l'Afrique Francophone- Bénin (AMAF-BENIN)	Benin
Applied Environmental Research Foundation (AERF)	India
ASEAN Green Justice Network (AGREEN)	Myanmar
Asociación de campesinos vecinos del Parque Natural Nacional Serranía de los Yariguies (ASOCAPAYARI)	Colombia
Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral (AIDER)	Peru
Asociación Pro Desarrollo Agroindustrial de Camana (APAIC)	Peru
Association for the Sustainable Development of Rural San Jose (ADESSARU)	Costa Rica
Association of Forest and Hunting Workers of Serbia – Forest and Hunting	Serbia
Associazione Grani Antichi (Ancient Grains Association) Montespertoli	Italy
Balipara Tract and Frontier Foundation	India
Bioversity International	Italy
BirdLife International	UK
Borneo Conservation Trust Japan	Japan
Bureau for Regional Outreach Campaigns (BROC)	Russia
Center for Green Economy Development – Nepal (CGED – Nepal)	Nepal
CEPA Japan	Japan
Chinese Society for Environmental Education (CSEE)	Chinese Taipei
Circle for Conservation of Natural Resources NGO (ONG CeSaReN)	Benin
Civil Society Organizations' Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Environment in East Africa (CISONET)	Uganda
Clarendon Parish Development Committee Benevolent Society	Jamaica
Community Based Environmental Conservation (COBEC)	Kenya
Community Entrepreneur Development Institute (CENDI)	Viet Nam
Conservation Alliance International	Ghana
Conservation International	USA
Conservation Solutions Afrika	Kenya
Corporación Ambiental y Forestal del Pacífico (CORFOPAL)	Colombia
Cultivate a Cloud NPO	Japan
Dahari	Comoros
Daluhay	Philippines
Earthwatch Institute, Japan	Japan
EcoAgriculture Partners	USA
Environment and Development Association JASIL	Mongolia
Environmental Education Centre Zapovedniks	Russia
Environmental Ethics Foundation of Taiwan (EEFT)	Chinese Taipei
Environmental Protection and Conservation Organisation (EPCO)	Mauritius
Environmental Protection Information Centre (EPIC)	Uganda
Farmers' Seed Network	China
Fondazione Romualdo del Bianco - Life Beyond Tourism	Italy

Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)	UK
Forum for Law, Environment, Development and Governance (FLEDGE)	India
Fostering Education & Environment for Development, Inc. (FEED)	Philippines
Foundation for Research and Social Development (FIDES)	Ecuador
Friends of the Earth Japan (FoE Japan)	Japan
Fuli Farmers Association	Chinese Taipei
Fundación Semillas de Vida, A.C.	Mexico
German Association for Landcare (DVL)	Germany
Grains of Hope Mobilisation (GOHMO)	Malawi
Green Initiative NGO	Mongolia
Green Islands Foundation	Seychelles
Green Senegal	Senegal
Greenglobe Ghana	Ghana
Groupe d'Intervention pour l'Encadrement et la Réhabilitation Intégrale (GIERI) / Landcare Network DRC	DR Congo
HATOF Foundation	Ghana
Hokusetsu Satoyama Museum Steering Council	Japan
Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) Davao Network	Philippines
Initiative for Community Health (INCH)	Malawi
Institute Acao Verde	Brazil
Institute for Societal Advancement	India
Institute for Sustainable Development Strategy (ISDS) Public Foundation	Kyrgyzstan
Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON)	Japan
International Agency for the Protection of Biocultural Landscapes and for a New Rurality (AGER)	Italy
International Cooperation and Development Fund (ICDF)	Chinese Taipei
International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)	Hungary
International Lake Environment Committee Foundation (ILEC)	Japan
Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development	Guyana
Japan Environmental Education Forum (JEEF)	Japan
Japan Habitat Association	Japan
Landcare Association Neumarkt	Germany
Landcare International	Kenya
Live & Learn Environmental Education	Cambodia
M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), Community Agrobiodiversity Centre	India
Marine Ecosystems Protected Areas (MEPA) Trust	Antigua and Barbuda
MELCA - Ethiopia	Ethiopia
Micronesia Conservation Trust	Federated States of Micronesia
Nagenahiru Foundation	Sri Lanka
National Association for the Conservation of Nature (ANCON)	Panama
Nature and Livelihoods	Uganda
Nature Tropicale	Benin
Network for Coexistence with Nature	Japan
Nomi Satoyama Conservation Society	Japan
Ny Tanintsika	Madagascar
Organisation for Community Development (OCD)	Pakistan
Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center	Japan
Peruvian Association of Bamboo	Peru
Pgakenyaw Association for Sustainable Development (PASD)	Thailand
Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research (PAR)	Italy

Pogany-Havas Association	Romania
Royal Society for Protection of Nature	Bhutan
Satoyama Initiative NGO, Mongolia	Mongolia
Save Aseed For The Future (SAFE)	Uganda
Seeking To Equip People (STEP) Guinee NGO	Guinea
Shumei International	Japan
Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI)	Viet Nam
Society for Environment Conservation and Agriculture Research and Development (SECARD)	Nepal
Society for Wildlife and Nature (SWAN) International	Chinese Taipei
South Asian Forum for Environment (SAFE)	India
Suganthi Devadason Marine Research Institute (SDMRI)	India
Taiwan Ecological Engineering Development Foundation	Chinese Taipei
Taiwan Landscape Environment Association (TLEA)	Chinese Taipei
Tambo NPO (Rice Paddies Network Japan)	Japan
The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)	India
The Nature Conservancy	Australia
Tropical Institute of Ecological Sciences	India
Tropical Science Center	Costa Rica
Tse-Xin Organic Agriculture Foundation	Chinese Taipei
Urato's "Children of the Sea" Revitalizing Project	Japan
VICAM: Vicuñas, Camélidos y Ambiente	Argentina
Vivamos Mejor	Guatemala
Wildlife Conservation Society Madagascar	Madagascar
Wildlife Watch Group	Nepal
World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)	Kenya
World Wildlife Fund (WWF) USA	USA
World Wildlife Fund West Africa Programme Office (WWF WAMPO)	Senegal
Indigenous or local community organisations	(Number of organisations 13)
Association for Nature and Sustainable Development (ANDES)	Peru
Culture Identity and Resources Use Management (CIRUM)	Viet Nam
Fundacion para la Promocion del Conocimiento Indigena	Panama
Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples Foundation (IKAP)	Thailand
Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty (TIP)	Italy
Indigenous Peoples' Biocultural Climate Change Assessment (IPCCA)	Peru
Inter Mountain People's Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT)	Thailand
Kanuri Development Association (KDA)	Nigeria
Nepal Indigenous Nationalities Preservation Association (NINPA)	Nepal
Nirmanie Development Foundation (NDF)	Sri Lanka
Small Actions for Enterprise (SAFE) Ghana	Ghana
Sotz'il	Guatemala
Tebtebba - Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education	Philippines
Academic, Educational and / or Research Institute	(Number of organisations 54)
Agrarian Research Foundation (ARF)	Bangladesh
American Museum of Natural History, Center for Biodiversity and Conservation	USA
An Giang University, Research Center for Rural Development (RCRD)	Viet Nam
Austrian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Interdisciplinary Mountain Research	Austria
Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities, Ecosystem Services Research Group	Germany

Caraga State University, Center for Research in Environmental Management and Eco-governance (CRÈME)	Philippines
Chinese Academy of Science, Centre for Chinese Agricultural Policy	China
Helmholz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ)	Germany
Ifugao State University	Philippines
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	Japan
Integrated Organic Farming Systems Research Centre (IORC)	Indonesia
Islands Knowledge Institute (IKI)	Solomon Islands
Jawaharlal Nehru University, School of Environmental Science	India
Kanazawa University	Japan
Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL)	Nepal
Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)	Kenya
Laikipia Wildlife Forum	Kenya
Leuphana University Lueneburg	Germany
Lilongwe University of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Department of Forestry	Malawi
Minzu University of China, College of Life and Environmental Science	China
Mokpo National University, Institution for Marine and Island Cultures (MIC)	Republic of Korea
National Dong-Hwa University	Chinese Taipei
National Pingtung University of Science and Technology	Chinese Taipei
National Yunlin University of Science and Technology (YunTech)	Chinese Taipei
Niigata University, Centre for Toki and Ecological Restoration	Japan
Renmin University of China, Centre for Resource and Forestry Policy Study (CFNRPS)	China
Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (ZRC SAZU)	Slovenia
Royal University of Bhutan, College of Natural Resources	Bhutan
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Swedish Biodiversity Centre	Sweden
Tohoku University, Graduate School of Life Sciences	Japan
Tribhuvan University, Amrit Campus, Institute of Science & Technology	Nepal
Universidade Federal da Fronteira Sul (UFFS)	Brazil
University of Cyprus	Cyprus
University of Development Studies (UDS), Faculty of Renewable Natural Resources	Ghana
University of Georgia, Geography Department, Neotropical Montology Collaboratory	USA
University of Gloucestershire, Countryside and Community Research Institute (CCRI)	UK
University of Hong Kong, Policy for Sustainability Lab of the Faculty of Social Sciences	China
University of Nairobi	Kenya
University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU)	Austria
University of San Simón – AGRUCO	Bolivia
University of Santiago de Compostela, Higher Polytechnic School (EPS)	Spain
University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Science	Bosnia and Herzegovina
University of the Philippines Los Baños, College of Forestry and Natural Resources, Department of Social Forestry and Forest Governance	Philippines
University of the Philippines Open University (UPOU)	Philippines
University of the Punjab, Centre for Integrated Mountain Research (CIMR)	Pakistan
University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences	Japan
University of Tokyo, Institute for Future Initiatives (IFI)	Japan
University of Vigo	Spain
Unnayan Onneshan	Bangladesh
Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore	India
Vietnam National University, Hanoi (VNU)	Viet Nam
Yokohama National University	Japan

Yunnan University, National Research Centre for the Studies of the Ethnic Groups of China's South-Western Borderlands (SEGCSWB)	China
Zhejiang A & F University	China
Industry or private sector organisation	(Number of organisations 25)
Aleph Inc.	Japan
Asahi Kasei Corporation	Japan
Brother Sales Ltd.	Japan
Canon Inc.	Japan
Chuetsu Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd	Japan
Commemorative Foundation for the International Garden and Greenery Exposition, Osaka, Japan, 1990	Japan
Dell Japan Inc.	Japan
E Overseas Education Centre	Republic of Korea
Frontier Works Inc.	Japan
FRUTA FRUTA Inc.	Japan
Green TV Japan (TREE, Inc.)	Japan
Hewlett-Packard Japan, Ltd.	Japan
IORA Ecological Solutions	India
Kasho Maeno	Japan
LEAF Co., Ltd.	Japan
Lexmark International K.K.	Japan
Observer Ecological Consultant	Chinese Taipei
People Empowering & Development Alternatives (PEDA) International	Pakistan
PolisPlan	Australia
Seiko Epson Corporation	Japan
Sumitomo Forestry Co., Ltd	Japan
Taisei Corporation	Japan
The AgriBusiness Group - The New Zealand Sustainability Dashboard	New Zealand
TZR Technology	Malaysia
Yamada Keitei Co., Ltd	Japan
Other	(Number of organisations 2)
The Council of Promoting Biodiversity in Rice Paddies Connected to Lake Biwa	Japan
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)	USA
United Nations or other Intergovernmental organisation	(Number of organisations 14)
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat	
Global Environment Facility (GEF) Secretariat	
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	
International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)	
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	
United Nations Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (UNCAPSA)	
United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)	
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	
United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)	
United Nations University (UNU)	
(Total number of organisations 271)	

Selection of Events Related to IPSI's Development

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 SBSTTA 14 and WGRI 3 Side Events “The Satoyama Initiative” (10 and 24 May 2010, Nairobi, Kenya)

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)

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

2011

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

CBD SBSTTA 15 Side Event “Challenges and Hopes in Ecosystem Restoration” (8 November 2011, Montreal, Canada)

2012

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

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

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 Side Events “Achievements and Further Development of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative” and “Linking Community and Landscape Resilience” (11 and 12 October 2012, Hyderabad, India)

2013

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 Side Event “An Indicators Approach to Understanding Resilience of Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes: a Community-level Perspective” (15 October 2013, Montreal, Canada)

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

2014

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 Side Events “Contribution to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets from the ground up: Engaging diverse communities and perspectives through the

Satoyama Initiative" and "Mobilizing Resources for mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes and seascapes" (6 and 8 October 2014, Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea)

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

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

2016

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

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

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 Side Events "Strategic Action for Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Contributions of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) to Biodiversity and Human Well-Being" and "Contributions of funding mechanisms under the Satoyama Initiative to mainstreaming biodiversity for well-being" (6 and 8 December 2016, Cancun, Mexico)

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 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, Montreal, Canada)

2018

CBD SBSTTA 22 and SBI 2 Side Events "Can a landscape approach bridge livelihood, science, and conservation? The Satoyama Initiative and the science-policy interface", "Financing Landscape Management Approaches: Replication and Upscaling for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development", and "Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Seascapes: Integrated Approaches in Design and Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)" (5–12 May 2018, Montreal, Canada)

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)

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)

CBD COP 14 Side Events “Socio Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes for Biodiversity and Livelihood: Roles in Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework” and “Consolidation and Replication of Effective Landscape Approaches for Biodiversity Conservation and Human Livelihoods” (17 and 19 December 2018, Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt)

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)

2019

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)

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 Side Event “Outcomes of the Expert Thematic Workshop on Landscape Approaches for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework” (27 November 2019, Montreal, Canada)

2020

[“Informal meeting on landscape and seascape approaches and their relevance to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework”](#) held on the margin of the CBD Second meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. (23 February 2020, Rome, Italy)

[Comparative & International Education Society \(CIES\) Annual Conference Session “Generating transformative change through reframing education within and beyond school settings”](#) (8 April, Online)

IPSI Steering Committee Meeting (May 2020, email-based)

[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)

Biodiversity Summit (30 September 2020, Online) Video Message by the Director of UNU-IAS

Global Landscapes Digital Conference Session: [“Seizing the landscape opportunity to catalyse transformative biodiversity governance”](#) (29 October 2020, Online)

International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (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)

2021

CBD Informal Session for the 24th Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-24) (17-26 February 2021, Online)

CBD Informal Session for the 3rd Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI-3) (8-14 March 2021, Online)

IPSI Steering Committee Subsidiary Meeting (31 March 2021, Online)



2020 IPSI Annual Report

Photo: Bruno Leles



Message from the IPSI Director

In 2010, I was at the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan, working with UNU-IAS in preparation for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP10). We worked on showing the effectiveness of the Satoyama Initiative for the sustainable use of biodiversity and held preparatory meetings to launch the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI). COP took note of IPSI in its decision X/32 and invited Parties to the CBD and other relevant organisations to participate in the partnership.

More than 10 years have passed since then, and I am very pleased to be able to work with the IPSI members again as the Director of IPSI. It is impressive to see the number of IPSI members has grown more than fivefold since its establishment.

In 2011, when the first IPSI General Assembly was held at Nagoya University, the Great Eastern Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster occurred, and severe natural disasters have also struck all over the world. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic since last year has had a tremendous impact on our lives. More than ever, there is a strong need to create a resilient and sustainable society that is not easily affected by natural disasters and infectious diseases.

I believe that the experience we have accumulated in activities on SEPLS and the concept of landscape approaches can be a great help in promoting such a sustainable society.

The kick-off event of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration was held on the occasion of the World

Environment Day on June 5 this year. In addition, the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework under the CBD is expected to be adopted this year. In response to these important international momentums, I look forward to working with you all for the further development of IPSI's activities towards "living in harmony with nature" in the coming decade.

Dr. Tsunao Watanabe

Director

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

Overview

The 2020 fiscal year (April 2020 – March 2021) was the tenth full year since IPSI was launched in October 2010, and this year the partnership saw its membership grow to 271 organisations working toward the Satoyama Initiative's vision of "societies in harmony with nature" through many different activities in all regions of the world.

This was a year of unprecedented challenge for the world with the global COVID-19 pandemic, severely impacting our partners and their activities. IPSI postponed its plan to hold the Ninth Global Conference (IPSI-9) yet remained active through an active presence at major events of the Convention on Biological Diversity held online contributing to the process of developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as well as taking part in other events held virtually, including the side event on the Satoyama Initiative at the UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) 2020, International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP) 2020 Thematic Track Session. IPSI Secretariat staffs attended the Convention on Biological Diversity's virtual meetings, including the Thematic Consultation on the Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework in July 2020, the informal sessions in preparation for SBSTTA 24 in February 2021 and SBI 3 in March 2021 and the Global Landscapes Forum Biodiversity Digital Conference 2020 in October 2020. The sixth volume of the "Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review" was published in April 2021, following the first ever virtual IPSI Case Study meeting held in June 2020, contributing still more to the growing body of knowledge on landscape approaches and to related international processes including the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

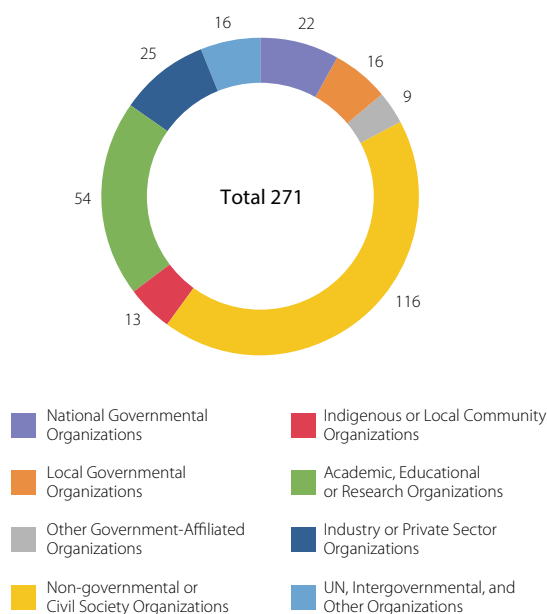
IPSI Steering Committee had three meetings, May and December 2020 and March 2021. The May 2020 was an email-based meeting, and the December 2020 was email based with one virtual session. The March 2021 virtual meeting was held as a subsidiary meeting to the December one, with the aim to discuss the process of updating the IPSI Strategy and the IPSI Plan of Action 2013-2020.

As always, we at the IPSI Secretariat at the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) in Tokyo, Japan would like to thank all of the IPSI member organisations and everyone else who has contributed to the continuing success of the partnership, with particular appreciation to the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan (MOEJ) for their financial support for IPSI's core activities.

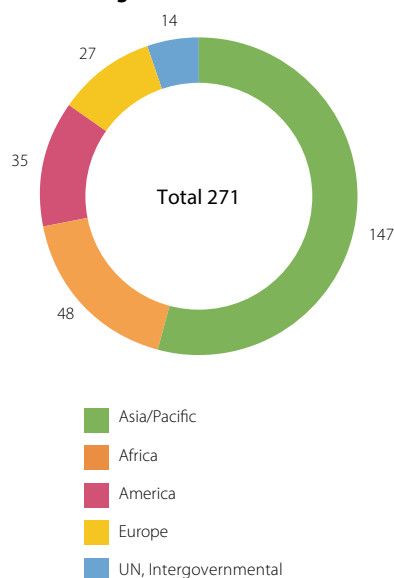


Photo: IPSI Secretariat

IPSI Membership by Organization Type



Geographical Representation by Region of Head Office



Partnership

IPSI welcomed 13 new members, bringing the total number of member organisations to 271 by the end of the fiscal year 2020. The new members from this year are:

- **Daluhay** (Non-governmental or civil society organisation, Philippines)
- **Fisheries Research Institute, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan** (Governmental organization, Chinese Taipei)
- **Farmers' Seed Network** (Non-governmental or civil society organisation, China)
- **Nagenahiru Foundation** (Non-governmental or civil society organisation, Sri Lanka)
- **Advocates for Biodiversity Conservation (ABC-Ghana)** (Non-governmental or civil society organisation, Ghana)
- **Austrian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Interdisciplinary Mountain Research** (Academic, educational, or research organisation, Austria)
- **The Council of Promoting Biodiversity in Rice Paddies Connected to Lake Biwa** (Other – collaboration between local government and related residents, Japan)
- **Nirmanie Development Foundation (NDF)** (Indigenous or local community organisation, Sri Lanka)
- **People Empowering & Development Alternatives (PEDA) International** (Industry or private sector organisation, Pakistan)
- **Suganthi Devadason Marine Research Institute (SDMRI)** (Non-governmental or civil society organisation, India)
- **Taiwan Landscape Environment Association (TLEA)** (Non-governmental or civil society organisation, Chinese Taipei)
- **Vellore Institute of Technology** (Academic, educational and/or research institute, India)
- **VICAM: Vicuñas, Camélidos y Ambiente** (Non-governmental or civil society organisation, Argentina)

These new members help to strengthen IPSI's representation in all regions of the world, and it is also exciting to have some new members in countries that were previously not represented in the partnership. IPSI also continues to expand its membership among some under-represented types of organisations, such as indigenous peoples' and local community groups, and private sector organisations. For the list of current IPSI members, please [see here](#).

Event highlights

IPSI's diverse membership, as always, continues to be involved in a great many events around the world. Below is a list of some that were either specifically organized on behalf of IPSI, or were otherwise particularly relevant to the partnership.

22-26 June 2020: **IPSI Case Study Workshop 2020:**

This workshop was held online as part of the process towards publishing the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review volume 6. The theme of the workshop was "Transformative change through the multiple benefits of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)". It covered how SEPLS management relates to the idea of transformative change, considering that SEPLS approaches can result in multiple benefits beyond biodiversity conservation, including cultural ecosystem service provision, preservation of traditional knowledge and practices, climate change mitigation and adaptation, ecosystem restoration, and social equity and rights. Selected authors, who are IPSI members, shared their case studies and received feedback on their manuscripts from their peers for further improvement. Participants shared diverse opinions and views on the concept of transformative change, taking lessons from their IPSI

case studies. Two sets of meetings took place for three days to accommodate the time differences. An online platform was developed for comments and exchanging views among participants. Discussion sessions led to the development of key messages and later to the Synthesis chapters. The SITR vol.6 is available [here](#).

16 July 2020: **UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) Side event on the Satoyama Initiative:**

this online side event titled "Satoyama Initiative – Societies in Harmony with Nature: An inclusive approach for communities, landscapes and seascapes" was co-organised by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES); the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan, the Ministry of Environment and Energy, Costa Rica; the CBD Secretariat; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP); and UNU-IAS. The event focused on the Satoyama Initiative and landscape approaches to biodiversity conservation and human well-being. Taking place during the COVID-19 pandemic, speakers also discussed how landscape approaches could contribute to recovery for a more sustainable future. Distinguished speakers included Professor Shinobu Yume Yamaguchi, UNU-IAS; Professor Kazuhiko Takeuchi, President, IGES; H.E. Shinjiro Koizumi, Minister of the Environment, Japan; Ms. Elizabeth Maruma Mrema, Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity; H.E. Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, Minister of Environment and Energy, Costa Rica (now GEF CEO and Chairperson); Mr. Achim Steiner, Administrator of UNDP; Ms. Yoko Watanabe, Global Manager, UNDP GEF-SGP, in the order of appearance. For details about the event, see [here](#).





28-29 October 2020: [Global Landscapes Forum Biodiversity Digital Conference 2020: One World-One Health](#) was attended by IPSI Secretariat researchers. A session titled "Seizing the landscape opportunity to catalyse transformative biodiversity governance" was co-organised by the PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency and partners including UNU-IAS. Dr. Maiko Nishi gave a presentation on the Satoyama Initiative, IPSI and an IPSI Collaborative Activity and Dr. Suneetha Subramanian moderated the session. A policy brief based on the discussions held during this session, among others, was published in 2021, with Dr. Evonne Yiu and Dr. Suneetha Subramanian joining as authors. For more information, see [here](#).



12 November 2020: **International Conference on Sustainable Asia Pacific (ISAP) 2020 Thematic Track Session on the Satoyama Initiative:** The session titled, "The Satoyama Initiative, transformative change, and societies in harmony with nature" was held online as a Thematic Track Session of ISAP 2020. The session addressed "how the concept of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes, as promoted under the Satoyama Initiative, can contribute to transformative change towards the vision of "societies in harmony with nature", particularly considering impending new realities in the post-COVID-19 era".

Following the opening remarks by Professor Shinobu Yume Yamaguchi, director of UNU-IAS, Professor Kazuhiko Takeuchi of UNU-IAS and President of IGES gave a keynote presentation. IPSI members from CENDI Vietnam and University of the Philippines Los Baños presented their cases, while IPSI Secretariat staff Dr. Maiko Nishi (UNU-IAS) presented on lessons learned from managing SEPLS and their implications for transformative change. Senior Communications Coordinator William Dunbar of UNU-IAS moderated discussions and Dr. Yasuo Takahashi of IGES moderated the event. The session was co-organised by UNU-IAS and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), with support of the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan (MOEJ). For more information, see [here](#).

Collaborative Activity Updates

IPSI endorsed four new collaborative activity, bringing the total number to 52, of which 25 have been reported as successfully completed. The newly endorsed activities are:

- [Mainstreaming of Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative \(TPSI\) in line with Taiwan Ecological Network \(TEN\):](#) National Dong Hwa University (NDHU); Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture; National Pingtung University of Science and Technology (NPUST); Chinese Society for Environmental Education (CSEE); Environmental Ethics Foundation of Taiwan (EETF); Fuli Farmers Association; Hualien District Agricultural Research and Extension Station (HDARES), Council of Agriculture; International Cooperation and Development



Fund (ICDF); National Yunlin University of Science and Technology (YunTech); Observer Ecological Consultant Co.; Society for Wildlife and Nature (SWAN) International; Soil and Water Conservation Bureau (SWCB), Council of Agriculture; Taiwan Ecological Engineering Development Foundation (EEF); Tse-Xin Organic Agriculture Foundation (TOAF); Dharma Drum Institute of Liberal Arts (DILA); Taiwan Endemic Species Research Institute (TESRI), Council of Agriculture

- [New Futures for Satoyama - innovation in policy and practice to sustain cultural landscapes](#): The Countryside and Community Research Institute (CCRI), University of Gloucestershire; United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS); and University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU), along with Kyoto University; Gakushin Women's College; NIBIO; Korean Rural Economics Institute (KREI); University of Frankfurt; AgroParisTech; Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology; University of Waterloo; University of Bern; CREA National Agricultural Economics Research Institute; Scotland's Rural University College (SRUC); USDA ARS
- [International Symposium on Mountain Studies: Satoyama Mountainscapes](#): University of Georgia, Department of Geography, Neotropical Montology Collaboratory; University of Santiago de Compostela; International Geographical Union (IGU), Commission of Mountain Studies; Institute of Geography, National Autonomous University of Mexico; Institute of

Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences; Mountain Research Center, University of Tsukuba; and Department of Geography, University of Istanbul

- [Enhancing Community Capacity for Livelihood Diversification through Mangrove Forest-based Products](#): Unnayan Onneshan; Forest Peoples Programme; Regional Centre of Expertise in Education for Sustainable Development (RCEE) Cha Am, with Secretariat at the Sirindhorn International Environmental Park (SIEP) Thailand

The IPSI Secretariat has received updates from some ongoing collaborative activities.

The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)

(see page 14) administered its eighth round of funding in 2020, providing seed funding to six SEPLS-related projects around the world. SDM sub-grant recipients selected in 2020 are:

1. **Accelerated Rural Development Organization (ARDO)**, [NGO, Ghana]
["Transforming rice production along the Wetland range towards sustainable socio-ecological services"](#)
2. **Centre for Chinese Agricultural Policy (CCAP) / UNEP- IEMP of Chinese Academy of Science**, [Academic, educational and/or research institute, China]
["Strengthen partnerships and scaling up living model of using SEPLS in community-based"](#)



[agrobiodiversity enhancement and livelihood security for adapting to changes and crisis"](#)

3. Environmental Protection & Conservation Organisation (EPCO), [NGO, Mauritius]

["Enhancing socio-ecological production landscapes & seascapes at 'Riviere du Cap' wetlands to reduce pressure on the marine ecosystem in Mauritius"](#)

4. National Dong-Hwa University (NDHU), [Academic, educational and/or research institute, Taiwan]

["Development of locally-sensitive indicators of resilience as a tool for adaptive landscape management in Taiwan's SEPLS"](#)

5. Nirmanee Development Foundation, [Indigenous or local community organisations, Sri Lanka]

["Recognizing Kandyan Forest Home Gardens \(KFHG's\) of Sri Lanka as Socio-ecological Production Landscape"](#)

6. VICAM: Vicuñas, Camelidos y Ambiente, [Academic, educational and/or research institute, Argentina]

["Altiplano, Jujuy Province, NW Argentina"](#)

Since its establishment in 2013, the SDM has supported 48 projects in 24 countries and regions across the world.

[The New SDM website](#) was also launched in March 2021.

The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS)

project has entered its third phase, running from 2020-2021. The Secretariat to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan (MOEJ) agreed in 2019 to the extension. Albeit the COVID-19 Pandemic affecting its project timeline and plans, capacity development projects, especially on promoting institutional and financial sustainability of a range of SEPLS are conducted in 10 countries, namely Bhutan, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Fiji, Mongolia, Niger and Turkey.

COMDEKS 3 has been able to promote active knowledge sharing through the organization of a series of national and sub-national virtual and in-person hybrid policy dialogues for sustainability and best practices on SEPLS. Lessons learned from the implementation of COMDEKS Phase 3 will be widely disseminated through the global network of 127 country programmes participating in the GEF Small Grants Programme, managed by UNDP, the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), and other partners worldwide.

Descriptions of these collaborative activities, proposal forms, and reports of completed activities can be found on the IPSI website.

[IPSI Collaborative Activities](#)



Knowledge product highlights

IPSI and its members produced a large number of publications and other knowledge products related to furthering knowledge related to SEPLS during the year. A few highlights were:

Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review: In order to capitalize on the wealth of information contained in the IPSI case studies, UNU-IAS in cooperation with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) initiated the production of a publication series titled the "Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review" in 2015. Each volume of this series has compiled case studies with useful knowledge and lessons related to a specific theme related to SEPLS, while including a synthesis chapter produced to clarify the relevance to policy and academic discussion and to help make lessons learned practical in the field.

This year's publication entitled "**Fostering Transformative Change for Sustainability in the Context of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)**" was the sixth volume of this series and the first to be published from Springer Publishing as an [Open Access eBook](#) for wider public distribution. It brought together eleven case studies from IPSI member organisations plus a synthesis chapter to provide shared insights and lessons learned. For the development of the manuscripts, a first ever virtual IPSI Case Study Workshop was held in June 2020. We thank the authors of the SITR and IGES for their contribution and also thank all the interests IPSI members showed by submitting their manuscripts. The seventh volume,

with its theme "Nexus between biodiversity, health, and sustainable development in managing SEPLS", received many manuscripts from IPSI members. The editorial team is working with a newly established review committee on the publication process.

Communications and outreach

The IPSI Secretariat launched the renewed [IPSI website](#) and continues to update it, with a large number of documents and other resources, and also produce a monthly newsletter both in [English](#) and [Japanese](#) with news and updates that now reaches over a thousand readers.

IPSI Steering Committee

The IPSI Steering Committee held two email-based meetings during the fiscal year (18-29 May 2020 and December 2020), during which they endorsed new IPSI member organisations and collaborative activities, and engaged in in-depth discussions of the operation and future strategic development of the partnership. The Committee started the planning of the development of the IPSI Strategy and Plan of Actions for the coming years and held an online subsidiary meeting on 31 March 2021 to discuss the process of updating the IPSI Strategy and developing a new IPSI Plan of Action. The IPSI Secretariat would like to acknowledge the efforts of the continuing IPSI member organisations who offer their time and hard work to serve on the Steering Committee. The IPSI Steering Committee currently consists of 18 member organisations:

- Chair: Ghana National Biodiversity Committee

- Association for the Agroindustry Development in Camana (APAIC)
- Conservation International
- Conservation Solutions Afrika
- Forest Peoples Programme
- Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
- Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL)
- Marine Ecosystems Protected Areas (MEPA) Trust
- Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan
- Nature and Livelihoods
- Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research (PAR)
- Sabah Biodiversity Centre, Natural Resources Office Sabah, Malaysia
- Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations University
- University of Georgia, Department of Geography, Neotropical Montology Collaboratory
- University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Science

IPSI Secretariat

The IPSI Secretariat continues to be hosted by the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) in Tokyo, Japan. There were a number of staff changes in the Secretariat during 2020. We said goodbye to our director Dr. Hiroaki Takiguchi and welcomed Dr. Akio Takemoto as the director and then, Mr. Tsunao Watanabe as the acting director of IPSI Secretariat. Later, Mr. Tsunao Watanabe assumed the Director role. Mr. Yasukuni Shibata, our Programme Coordinator was succeeded by Ms. Makiko Yanagiya. Mr. William Dunbar, Senior Communications Coordinator, who has represented IPSI Secretariat in numerous occasions have also left at the end of 2020. We express our sincere appreciations to all the contributions being made in expanding and strengthening the partnership. As of June 2021, the IPSI Secretariat staff is made up of:

- Dr. Tsunao Watanabe, Director
- Ms. Makiko Yanagiya, Deputy Director, Programme Coordinator
- Dr. Maiko Nishi, Research Fellow
- Ms. Madoka Yoshino, Programme Associate
- Ms. Miyuki Noguchi, Programme Associate
- Ms. Kanako Yoshino, Programme Assistant
- Ms. Yoshino Nakahara, Administrative Assistant
- Dr. Evonne Yiu, Research Consultant
- Dr. Suneetha Subramanian, Visiting Research Fellow
- Dr. Himangana Gupta, UNU-JSPS Postdoctoral Fellow

We look forward to continuing to working closely with all partners and other friends of IPSI through 2021 and beyond.



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

Or contact the IPSI Secretariat:
isi@unu.edu

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