

出國報告（出國類別：考察）

派員考察日本地方創生及農山漁村活化政策與
成效(第二梯次)：

出席第 9 屆國際里山倡議夥伴關係組織全球會
員大會

服務機關：行政院農業委員會水土保持局

姓名職稱：陳玲岑 組長 等 5 員

派赴國家：日本秋田縣

出國期間：112 年 7 月 7 日至 7 月 12 日

報告日期：112 年 10 月 12 日

摘要

報告名稱：「出席第9屆國際里山倡議夥伴關係組織全球會員大會」報告

出國人員/服務機關單位/職稱：

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莊皓雲/行政院農業委員會水土保持局農村建設組/簡任正工程司

陳希軍/行政院農業委員會水土保持局農村建設組/工程員

尹孝元/行政院農業委員會水土保持局綜合企劃組/副組長

傅桂霖/行政院農業委員會水土保持局臺南分局/分局長

蔡千蕊/行政院農業委員會水土保持局臺南分局/工程員

前往地區：日本秋田縣

出國類型：訪問

出國期間：112年7月7日至12日

內容摘要：

行政院農業委員會水土保持局(以下簡稱本局)自106年起加入國際里山倡議夥伴關係網絡(International Partnership for Satoyama Initiative, IPSI)，透過農村再生體制架構，致力於臺灣農村里山倡議的推動，截至112年9月，推動總計64個里山潛力社區，總計發表10個IPSI案例分析，成果豐碩。

本次受邀參加第9屆國際里山倡議夥伴關係組織全球會員大會，除作為大會公共論壇之與談人，分享本局在澎湖青年參與里海倡議之案例及相關經驗，同時在會場內透過布展方式，分享本局近年推動里山倡議之成果，並參與該組織為呼應2022年在COP 15提出之昆明-蒙特羅全球生物多樣性框架，所研提之2023-2030 IPSI 策略目標之政策討論。

歷經4天的研討，大會最後總結2023-2030 IPSI 五大策略目標，包括「知識共創與管理」、「體制建立與培力」、「區域保育措施」、「生態系統復育」及「永續價值鏈發展」等目標之內涵，並再次強調青年參與在未來里山里海地景發展的重要性，相關結論也作為本局未來推動農村里山倡議之重要依據。

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第一章 前言

一、考察目的

里山倡議國際夥伴關係 (IPSI) 是個由數百個成員組織所組成，由日本環境省 (MOEJ) 和聯合國大學永續發展高等研究院 (UNU- IAS：前身為聯合國大學高等研究院) 共同發起里山倡議 (Satoyama Initiative)，該組織於 2010 年 10 月 19 日在日本愛知縣名古屋舉行的第十屆生物多樣性公約締約方大會 (CBD COP 10) 期間成立，目的是創造和促進更多的里山倡議行動，以由更多不同的利益關係者實施其概念。

里山倡議的內容涵蓋其基本原則及生態系統方法，藉由保護或重塑社會-生態-生產地景 (Social Ecological Production Landscapes, SEPLs) 有效利用生態系服務系統，使自然保育與在地經濟發展並重致力於實現人與自然和諧相處的社會及環境，維持和改善日常生活和生產活動，如農業、林業和漁業。基於當地長期積累的知識和實踐，維護生態系統和生物多樣性，通過合理使用和管理自然資源的手段永續的造福後代。

本局自 106 年起加入 IPSI，截至 112 年 10 月已有 10 個案例分析 (Case Study)，包含新北市三芝區共榮社區、臺東縣東河鄉尚德社區、花蓮豐濱鄉復興社區 (此案與林務局及花蓮區農業改良場共同發表)、苗栗縣三義鄉鯉魚社區、臺中市公老坪社區、南投縣埔里鎮一新社區、南投縣仁愛鄉南豐社區、臺中市霧峰區五福社區、澎湖縣湖西鄉湖東-南寮-紅羅社區及苗栗縣通霄鎮新埔社區，並期望透過 IPSI 進一步接軌國際深化臺灣農村再生成果。

本(112)年 4 月份本局邀請 IPSI 秘書處主席 Dr. Tsunao Watanabe (渡邊剛直 博士)、副主席 Ms. Makiko Yanagiya (柳谷牧子 女士) 及聯合國大學永續性高等研究所研究員 Dr. Suneetha M. Subramanian 來臺交流，參訪本局推動澎湖青年參與里山里海倡議之案例成果及臺灣農村里山倡議座談會，會後秘書處主席渡邊先生特別邀請本局參加 7 月份第 9 屆 IPSI 全球會員大會，分享青年參與里山里海地景發展之經驗。為此，本局會同澎湖案例之產官學代表一同前往，透過多元方式分享澎湖案例及臺灣里山倡議推動方式。

二、代表團名冊

本次訪日代表團的組成由本局及澎湖里海案例相關產學代表所組成，名冊如表 1

表 2：

表 1 公務考察人員

單位/職稱	姓名	備註
本局農村建設組/組長	陳玲岑	團長
本局農村建設組/簡任正工程司	莊皓雲	
本局農村建設組/工程員	陳希軍	
本局綜合企劃組/副組長	尹孝元	
本局臺南分局/分局長	傅桂霖	
本局臺南分局/工程員	蔡千蕊	
合計 6 人		

表 2 澎湖里海案例產學代表

單位/職稱	姓名	
深耕文化工作坊執行長	王貞儒	
湖西鄉南寮社區發展協會理事長	陳有擇	
國立澎湖科技大學教授	李明儒	
樸植作工作室青年	許淳祺	
國立中興大學教授	吳振發	
國立中興大學助理教授	陳思宏	
合計 6 人		

第二章 考察行程

一、日期：112年7月7日(星期五)至7月12日(星期三)

二、地點：日本秋田縣

表 3 研討會議程說明

	7月7日 (星期五)	7月8日 (星期六)	7月9日 (星期日)	7月10日 (星期一)	7月11日 (星期二)	7月12日 (星期三)
上午	去程 臺灣臺北 松山機場 (TSA) 13:35~	9:30 - 12:00 IPSI-9 Opening Plenary 大會開幕式與 專題演講	Breakout Sessions 2023- 2030IPSI 策 略目標分組 討論工作坊	Excursion 參訪行程	IPSI-9 General Assembly 會員大會	返程 日本秋田機 場 (AXT) 12:35~
午餐	17:15	午餐交流分享會				14:05
下午	日本東京 羽田機場 (HND) (轉國內 線) 20:15~	14:00-18:00 IPSI-9 Public Forum 公共論壇	Breakout Sessions 2023- 2030IPSI 策 略目標分組 討論工作坊		Closing 閉幕	日本東京羽 田機場 (HND) (轉國際線) 18:20~ 20:55
晚餐	21:20 日本秋田 機場 (AXT)	IPSI Reception IPSI 正式晚宴				臺灣臺北松 山機場 (TSA)

第三章 行程紀要

一、大會重要內容

第 9 屆 IPSI 全球會員大會開幕期間，除就會務、新進成員及相關合作計畫進行報告外，另針對國家生物多樣性戰略行動計畫(National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans, NBSAPs)指引、里山倡議年度精選第 8 卷 Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review Volume 8 (SITR-8)、IPSI2023-2030 年策略與計畫及里山發展機制計畫(Satoyama Initiative Mechanism, SDM)進行介紹說明，重點分述如下：

(一) 會務相關內容

1. 由於本屆大會是 COVID-19 疫後第一場實體會議，IPSI 秘書處主席 Dr. Tsunao Watanabe 就疫情期間相關工作推動情況進行說明，並針對 IPSI 在 COP15 參與規劃相關事件進行報告。
2. IPSI 執行委員會主席 Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah 說明目前全球會員數自 2010 年成立之初 51 個會員單位，至今共計 304 個會員單位，其中又以各級政府部門與 NGO 組織為大宗，合作行動計畫 2022 年度共新增 12 件（其中包含本局里山繪本書籍發表），累計至今共 60 件。

(二) 國家生物多樣性戰略行動計畫(NBSAPs)指引

1. 該指引是由全球環境策略研究所(IGES)及生物多樣性公約秘書處(SCBD)合作撰擬，主要聚焦地景方法「地景與海景所能提供給多元使用者多樣使用的多功能性」，並在昆明-蒙特羅全球生物多樣性架構下，於發展與實踐過程中，納入到國家生物多樣性戰略與行動計畫中。
2. 該指引認知不同生態系統間的連結性，乃至於政府體制，因此全政府投入，不同部門政策與行動內部連結至關重要；同時，也強調解決方案需要不同知識與經驗管道之專業，包容及參與性的納入不同利害關係人是必要的，即全社會參與；該指引也提供適當的指標與工具協助相關單位實踐運用這個方法。

(三) 里山倡議年度精選第 8 卷(SITR-8)

大會特別說明年度精選第 8 卷相關內容，並聚焦於社會生態生產地景 (SEPLS) 方法恢復生態系，如何透過 SEPLS 管理的努力達到預防、防治及扭轉地景海景惡化，貢獻於生態系統恢復與永續發展，其中關鍵的發現包括：

1. 地景方法能促進生態系統以協同的狀態恢復，包括利用社會生態多樣性的優勢、加成在地與本地知識、針對 SEPLS 多元利害關係人強化特殊背景下的合作。
2. 將生物多樣性融入在地景方法之實踐，允許生態文化遺產、多樣性與人類福祉的永續。
3. 未來挑戰在於確保或提升能力與資源為倡議做出努力，不同利害關係人以合作方式推廣與促進里山倡議，並持續進行，必要時調整。
4. 未來機會在於將多元利害關係人透過地景方法帶到一個共同的平台，溝通彼此的需求與興趣、分享知識與學習，激勵保育行動、資源的動員及合作。
5. 未來建議部分，在透過 SEPLS 管理方式促進生態系統恢復的過程應是多元、持續及包容的，並透過利害關係人的溝通互動跨越部門與單位；計畫的循環可透過三大步驟重複及修正，包括從一個地景尺度開始、同儕學習與知識分享中推廣及體制化地方解決方式納入到整體政策架構。

(四) IPSI 2023-2030 年策略與計畫

本次大會為呼應 2030 永續發展目標及去年 2022 年 COP15 所提出之 2023-2030 昆明蒙特羅全球生物多樣性架構，IPSI 擬定 2023-2030 年之策略目標與計畫，以體制化方法聚焦 SEPLS 概念及 SEPLS 管理，重點如下：

1. 願景：IPSI 的願景在於實現自然與社會的和諧共存，人類的發展及維持社會經濟活動將與自然進程一起，銘記生物多樣性的流失所產生的衝擊、荒漠化、氣候變遷及疾病的傳染，過永續地管理和利用生物資源，從而維持和培育生物多樣性和生態系統的復原力，人類將體驗到富有成效的景觀和海景，為未來提供穩定的生態系統服務和商品供應。
2. 任務：與 IPSI 組織內外的單位共同合作，以本土居民及地方社區的文化與知識為基礎，促進與支持 SEPLS 概念及行動，邁向振興與永續管理；強

化 SEPLS 的貢獻去實踐里約大會之目標，及相關國際協議，如 2023 永續發展的進程、昆明蒙特羅全球生物多樣性框架等；促進 SEPLS 對於環境與社會完整的效益，包含生態保育、恢復及永續利用、氣候變遷碳排放的減少及災害風險管理。

3. 五大策略目標、預期成效及優先行動為：

(1)知識共創管理與吸收

A. 策略目標：地景海景方法有關研究與知識管理的實踐，以解決造成生物、文化多樣性及生物社會經濟服務之流失的直接及根本原因。

B. 預期效益：在 2030 年，IPSI 產出一

(2)體制架構及能力培養：將地景海景方法鑲入與生物多樣性、氣候變遷、永續土地與海管理、健康、農糧系統及災害風險減少之相關政策及跨部門策略，強化 SEPLS 在環境社會政策目標實踐之貢獻。

(3)區域型保育措施：透過保護區或其他有效區域保護措施(OECMs)促進有效保育及管理，適當認可原民與傳統土地，以促進他們在更廣泛的地景海景上做出符合昆明蒙特羅全球生物多樣性架構相關目標之貢獻。

(4)生態系統復育：推廣 SEPLS 恢復，並貢獻於聯合國生態系統恢復之目標及昆明蒙特羅全球生物多樣性架構。

(5)永續價值鏈發展：推廣 SEPLS 概念下的永續實踐、基於市場的機制及價值鏈，以支持永續生產，如基於傳統知識及文化價值實踐的永續使用及經濟，以貢獻於昆明蒙特羅全球生物多樣性架構下之有關目標。

4. 三大原則：

(1)強化在地方、區域及全球尺度下各成員的網絡連結與合作。

(2)促進在地居民、地方社區充分、有效及公平的參與，不分種族、民族、宗教和性別，同時支持婦女、青年以及弱勢和邊緣化群體。

(3)完全符合昆明蒙特羅全球生物多樣性架構第三部分之原則。

(五) 里山發展機制計畫(SDM)

SDM 計畫是由全球環境策略研究所(IGES)、聯合國大學高等研究所(UNU-IAS)及日本環境省共同提出，該計畫做為種子補助機制提供 IPSI 會員促進

IPSI 行動的實踐，在 2013 至 2022 年期間，總計核定來自 28 個國家中的 59 個計畫。

SDM 計畫主要任務在於創造創新及最好的實踐、結合治理與知識及動員人們、夥伴關係及資源，以促進社會與自然的和諧共存。該計畫在 2022 調整其架構，包括補助經費調整由單一計畫 10,000 美金提升至 20,000 美金，為期一年，呼應昆明蒙特羅全球生物多樣性框架及 IPSI 策略目標，如 OECMs 發展、地景海景保存、韌性強化及永續糧食生產等，2023 年預計最多挑選 5 個計畫為上限。



圖 1 陳玲岑組長與聯合國大學高等研究院院長山口忍互遞名片



圖 2 傅桂霖分局長與全球青年生物多樣性網絡導委員會 Christian Schwarzer 交流



圖 3 與聯合國大學高等研究院院長山口忍院長(右 4)及 IPSI 秘書處主席渡邊先生(右 3)合影



圖 4 與 IPSI 執行委員會主席 Prof. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (中)合影

二、 公共論壇、工作坊及展覽

開幕下午 IPSI 大會透過公共論壇方式，針對青年參與里山里海發展，匯聚不同的聲音與意見，進而促進思想交流。其中，第一場次主題為「青年參與 SEPLS 及跨世代知識轉換的潛力」，邀集 5 位 IPSI 會員的青年夥伴進行案例分享；第二場主題則是「青年參與及前進的阻礙」，由本局陳工程員希軍透過澎湖青年參與里山里海倡議的經驗，分享青年如何貢獻於 SEPLS 的推動，以及青年主導計畫如何能持續，將本局里山倡議實踐及青年參與之經驗與國際社會分享。



圖 5 陳希軍工程員分享本局青年參與農村發展模式



圖 6 公共論壇中 IPSI 青年夥伴分享個別案例



圖 7 公共論壇大合影



圖 8 公共論壇開場

本次 IPSI 大會亦透過工作坊的形式，針對 2023-2030 年 IPSI 的五大策略目標進行分組討論，包括「知識共創管理與吸收」、「體制架構與能力培養」、「區域型保育措施」、「生態系統恢復」及「永續價值鏈發展」等，本次代表團成員分別參加各討論工作坊，將臺灣經驗於各大議題上進行分享，大會最後彙整參與討論人員之意見，納入最終 2023-2030 年 IPSI 策略目標之計畫內容。



圖 9 陳思宏助理教授主持「生態系統恢復」主題討論



圖 10 莊皓雲簡任正工程司的分享讓其他國家認識臺灣里山



圖 11 陳希軍工程員參與「生態系統恢復」主題討論



圖 12 陳玲岑組長參與「體制框架和能力發展」的主題討論

在大會進行的過程中，本局代表團設置臺灣農村里山倡議實踐成果展，內容含括本局所推動 9 個 IPSI 國際里山案例，展攤透過個案例成果 DM、「你知我行 里山倡議」繪本、社區產品及本次澎湖案例相關產品，搭配現場解說，分享本局歷年里山里海推動經驗。



圖 13 莊皓雲簡工推廣《你知我行·里山倡議》繪本



圖 14 陳玲岑組長推廣本局推動里山倡議之作為



圖 15 與 IPSI 秘書處主席渡邊先生合影



圖 16 與其他臺灣里山會員代表合影

三、 現地參訪

現地參訪階段，大會一共安排五條路線，分享日本推動里山倡議之經驗，本局代表團被安排前往「白神山地」，總面積為 1,300 平方公里，其中 169.7 平方公里被評為世界遺產，該地區是日本第一個通過世界遺產認定的案例，為一橫跨青森縣及秋田縣的山毛櫸原生林。

該地具有四百年歷史以上的「MATAGI」地特色狩獵文化，MATAGI 是指自古以來在深山中獵熊及野獸的人們，遵守獨特的山神信仰和山林規矩，狩獵對他們來說是一種生活方式，而他們也認為自己是自然平衡的守護者，藉由傳統生活智慧與大自然共存的山武士。然而他們的生存也受到威脅，由於他們主要的獵物被視為是瀕危物種，狩獵與保護之間的複雜困境，讓 MATAGI 逐漸沒落，獲得獵熊許可證難度增加，同時缺少年輕世代的銜接，因此不僅僅是獵物的瀕危，獵人也正面臨消失的困境。



圖 17 世界遺產白神山地藤里館



圖 18 MATAGI 山武士介紹



圖 19 獵熊文化相關照片



圖 20 IPSI 柳谷副主席解釋獵人文化對於里山倡議之意義

第四章 心得及建議

一、心得

- (一) IPSI 國際里山倡議夥伴關係在連結全球生物多樣性架構中扮演關鍵位置，對於本局銜接更高層次之政策與倡議有極大幫助。
- (二) IPSI 大會匯集來自世界各地的會員，不論從積極度或是出席均可發現臺灣會員的活躍。
- (三) 從本次大會主題聚焦於「青年參與里山里海倡議推動」，可觀察到世界正面臨如何將年輕人導入發展之類似問題，而本局過去 10 多年來投入青年參與農村發展之經驗，符合全政府及全社會參與的形式，恰好能貢獻於國際社會。

- (四) 從本局澎湖青年參與里海案例可以發現，青年夥伴間的網絡關係是克服阻礙的關鍵，如同俚語所說「一個人走的快，但一群人走得遠(If you want to go fast, go alone; if you want to go far, go together)」。
- (五) 從白神山地 MATAGI 獵人文化的案例，可以體現里山倡議的重要性，當所有的決定從環境保護主義出發，案例中的瀕危黑熊將成為重點保護對象，而獵人某種程度被排除在自然世界之外，往往忽視人類本身及人類干預也是自然世界的一環；然而，從里山地景方法的角度出發，瀕危的黑熊與瀕危的獵人同等重要，非二元對立的存在。
- (六) IPSI 大會中透過世界咖啡杯等工作坊方法，彙整會員們對於重要議題之意見值得學習。

二、 建議

- (一) 將本次 IPSI 五大策略目標「知識共創與管理」、「體制建立與培力」、「區域保育措施」、「生態系統復育」及「永續價值鏈發展」等之內涵，於本局農村再生推動之相關利害關係人間正確傳遞，包括本局各分局、輔導團隊及社區夥伴等。
- (二) 建議明年度辦理國際工作坊，並邀請 IPSI 專家學者訪臺，針對 IPSI 五大策略目標進行輔導，並歸納臺灣農村推動執行面之落實機制。
- (三) 里山倡議相關研究建議可納入農村老化及邊緣化等議題進行探討，以因應未來挑戰。



圖 21 第 9 屆 IPSI 會員大會大合影



圖 22 與聯合國高等研究所 Sunetha M. Subramanian 研究員合影



圖 23 與 IPSI 行動計畫小組委員會主席 Yoko Watanabe 合影



圖 24 代表團團員合影

參考文獻

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Synthesis: Ecosystem Restoration in the Context of Socio-Ecological
Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS). 10.1007/978-981-99-1292-
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2. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of
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https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%99%BD%E7%A5%9E%E5%B1%B1%E5%9C%B0#cite_note-2
4. MATAGI
<https://www.bing.com/search?q=matagi+history&qs=n&form=QBRE&sp=-1&ghc=1&lq=0&pq=matagi+history&sc=0-14&sk=&cvid=C8F8366A9F4C4008AF21D905F11E497A&ghsh=0&ghacc=0&ghpl=&ntref=1>

附錄



SATOYAMA
INITIATIVE

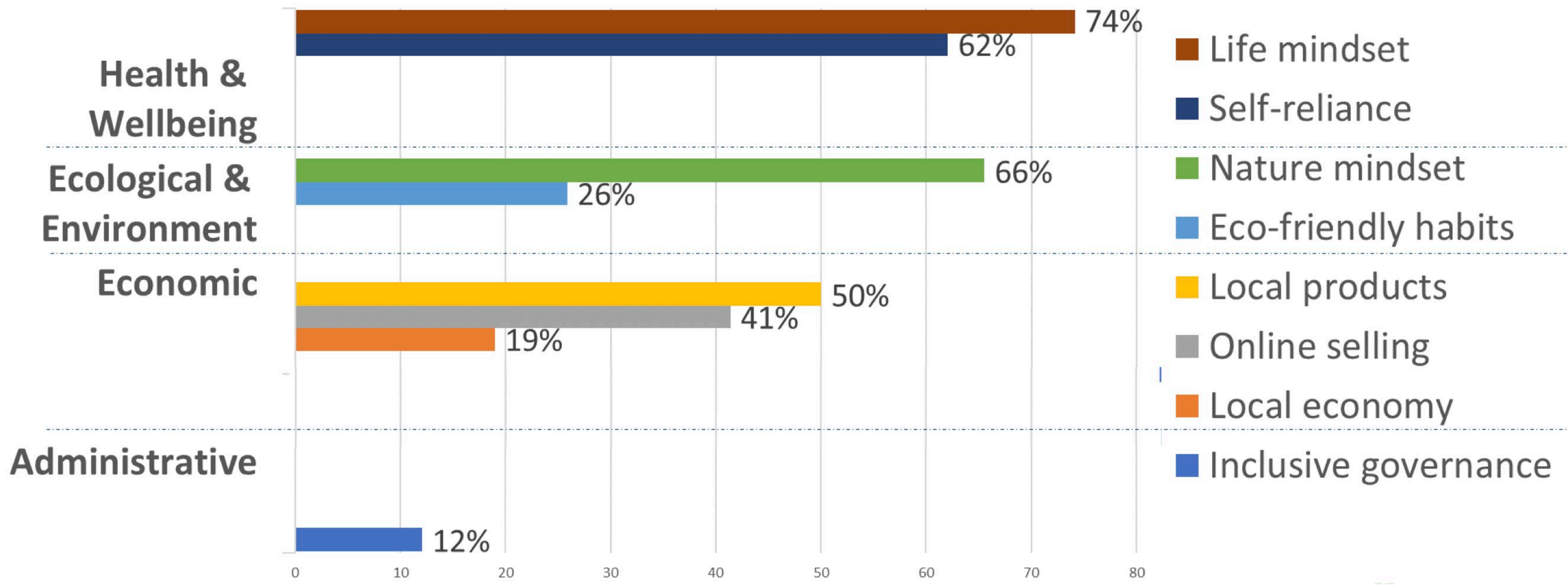
Report from the IPSI secretariat

June 2023

IPSI COVID-19 Survey

Online survey conducted 7 -25 April 2021
received 69 responses from 271 members, of which 59 responses are valid
(22% of all IPSI members)

Opportunitis also exist in health and wellbeing, ecological and environmental, and economic effects



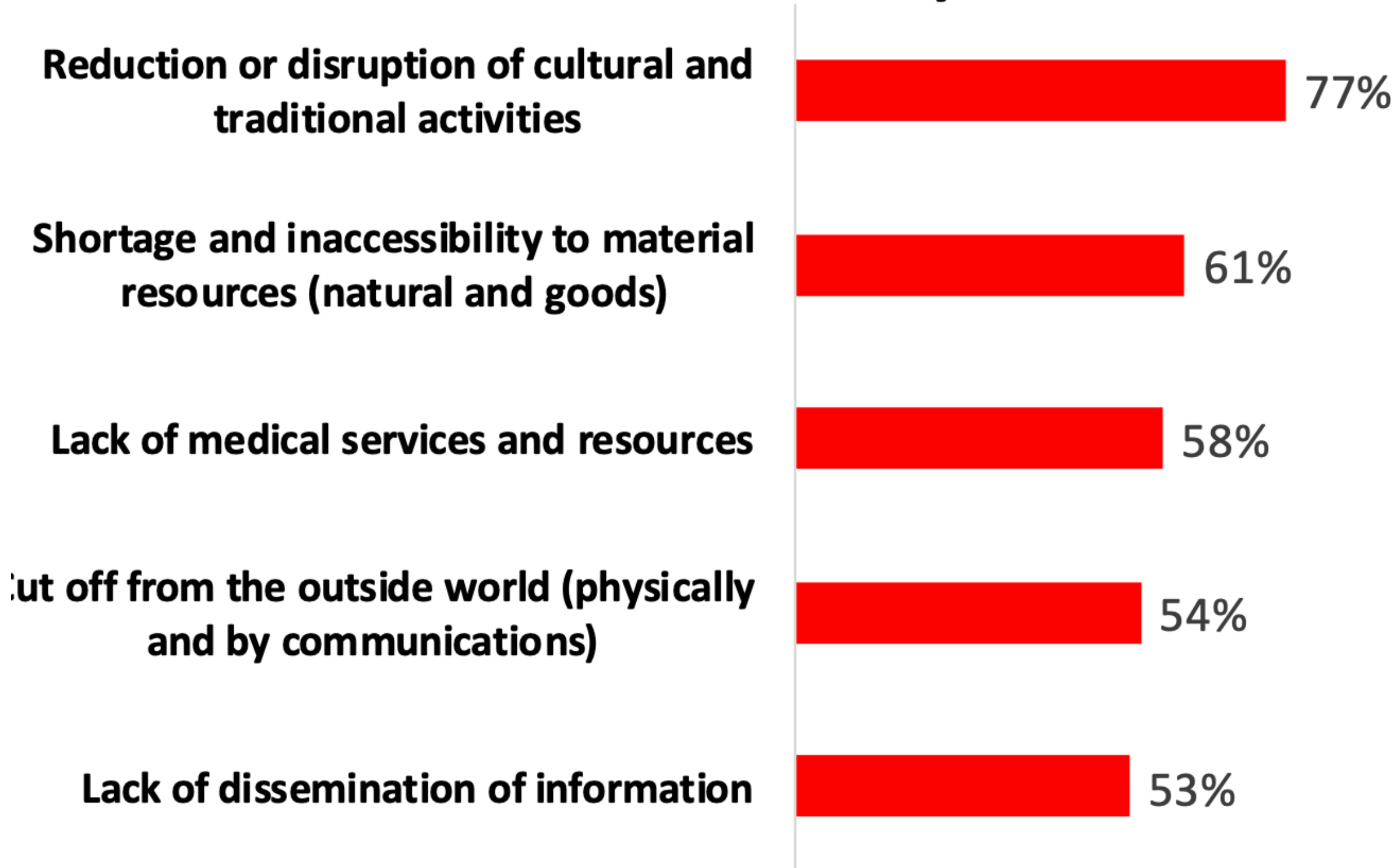
IPSI COVID-19 Survey

Online survey conducted 7 -25 April 2021
received 69 responses from 271 members, of which 59 responses are valid
(22% of all IPSI members)

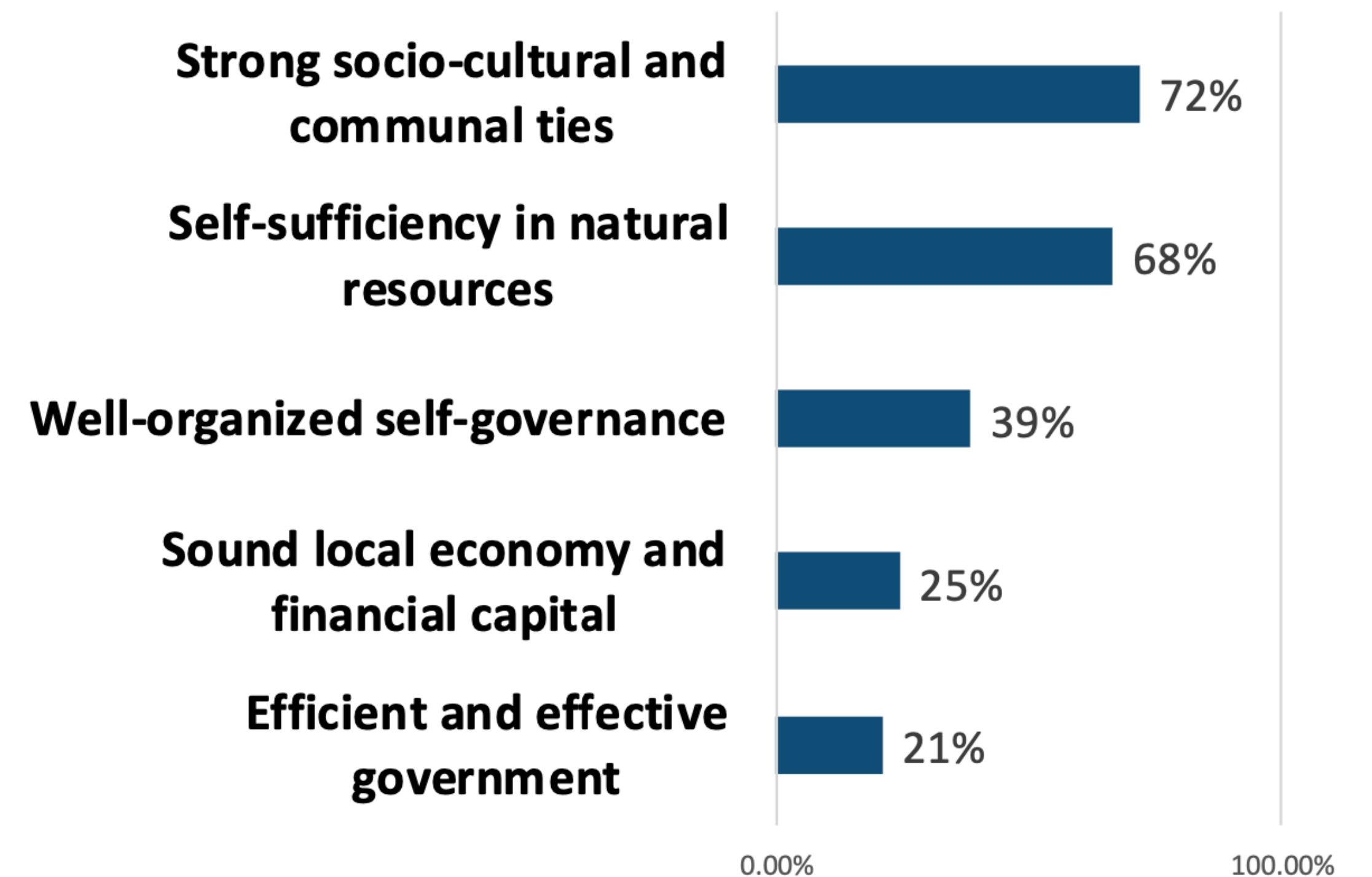
Vulnerability and Resilience

Cultural and traditional activities were most vulnerable to reduction and disruptions, but the close community ties and strong sense of self-reliance were also key to the resilience of communities in the COVID-19 pandemic

■ Vulnerability



■ Resilience

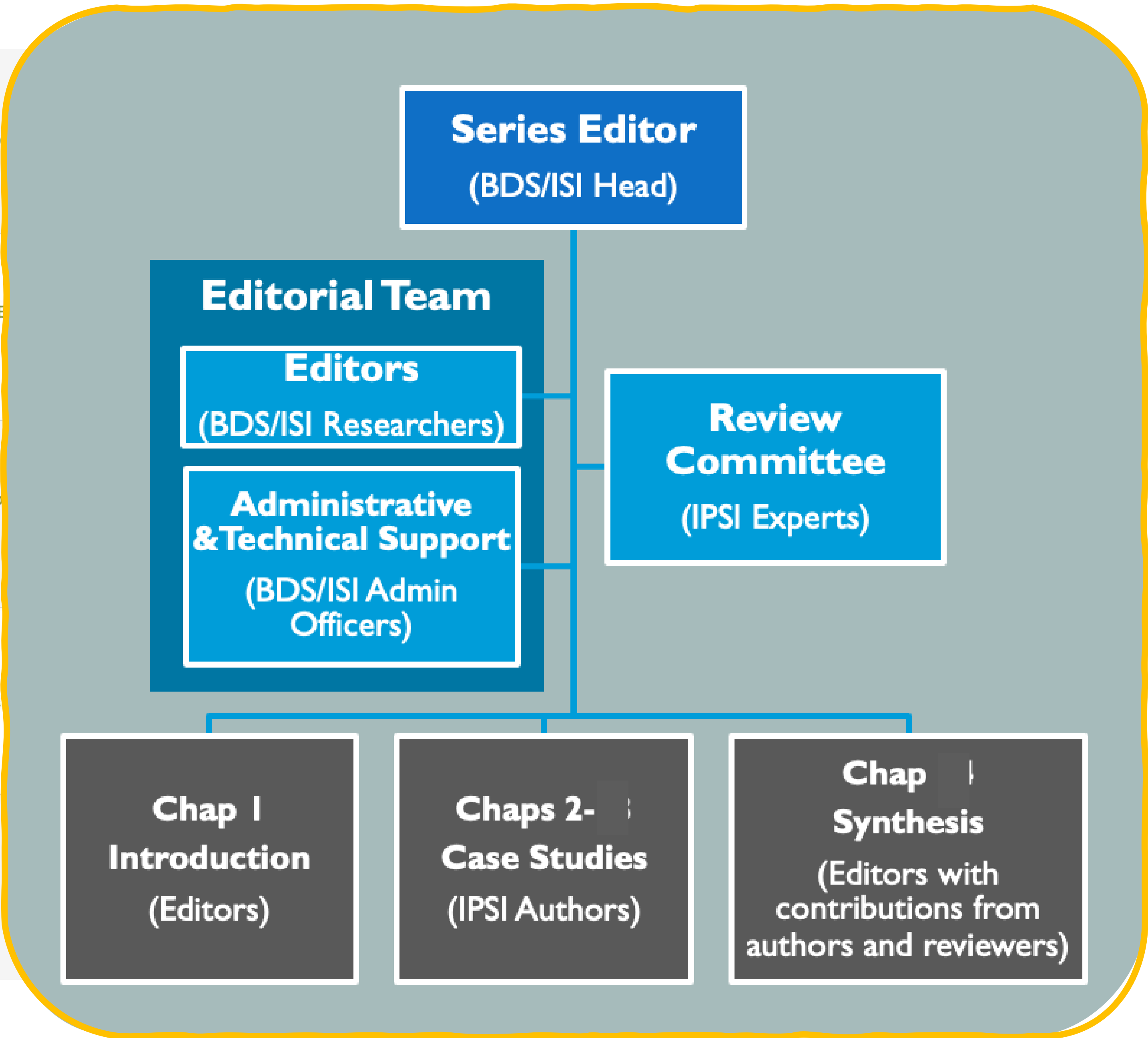


New Modality of Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review (SITR)

<p>Maiko Nishi Suneetha M. Subramanian Himangana Gupta <i>Editors</i></p> <p>Biodiversity-Health-Sustainability Nexus in Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)</p>	<p>(2021) Vol.7: Biodiversity-Health-Sustainability Nexus in Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)</p> <p>Springer Publication</p>
<p>Himangana Gupta - Madoka Yoshino Yasuo Takahashi - Koji Miwa Tomoko Takeda <i>Editors</i></p> <p>Fostering Transformative Change for Sustainability in the Context of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)</p>	<p>(2020) Vol.6: Fostering Transformative Change for Sustainability in the Context of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)</p>
<p>Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review vol. 5</p>	<p>(2019) Vol.5: Multiple values associated with sustainable use in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)</p>
<p>Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review vol. 4</p>	<p>(2018) Vol. 4: Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in SEPLS and its Contribution to Effective A</p>
<p>Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review vol. 3</p>	<p>(2017) Vol.3: Sustainable livelihoods in SEPLS</p>

Springer Publication

In-hous publication



SDM 2022 applicants (up to 200 USD/ project)

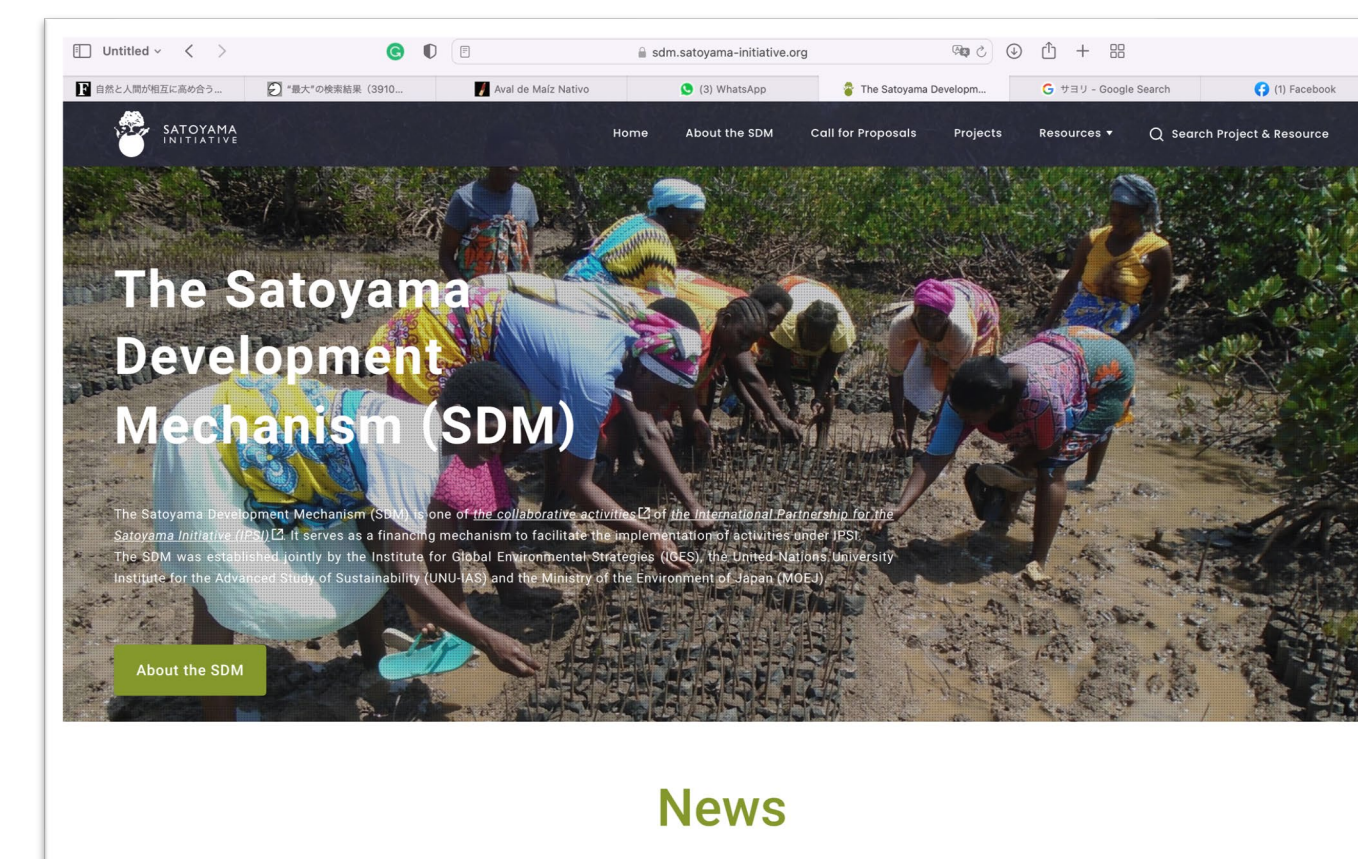
- Restoration and conservation of globally endangered *Cordeauxia edulis* woody species in the drylands of Ethiopia's Somali Region (Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute, Ethiopia)
- Inheritance and application of Satoyama farming knowledge in Nan'an tribe (Tse-Xin Organic Agriculture Foundation, Chinese Taipei)
- Fomenting the SEPL milpa (three sisters) through in situ landrace maize seed protection (Fundacion Semillas de Vida, A.C., Mexico)
- Mixed species farming and restoration through support for local indigenous stakeholders (Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI), Vietnam)
- Indigenous and ecosystem-based solutions in SEPLS management during overlapping crises in the Sundarbans, Bangladesh Unnayan Onneshan (UO), Bangladesh

SDM 2022 inception workshop

new SDM website

networking between SDM recipients for mutual learning

<https://sdm.satoyama-initiative.org>



The SDM 2023

- Deadline of applications: Tuesday 15 August 2023
- Number of organisations to be selected: up to five IPSI member organisations
- Grant amount per project: up to US\$ 20,000
- Project period: up to 12 months

Please visit https://sdm.satoyama-initiative.org/call_for_proposals/

Communication



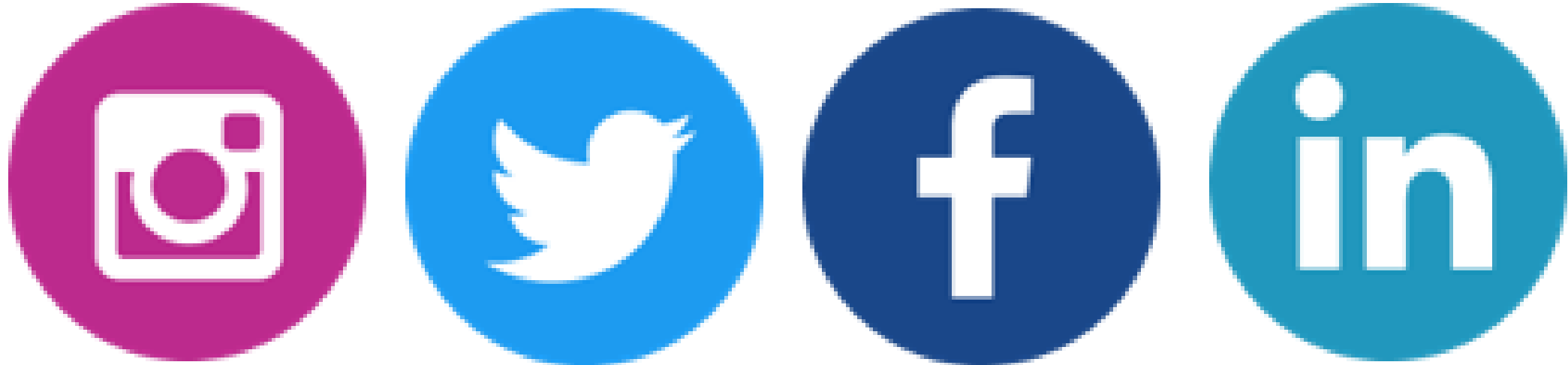
Seasonal newsletter



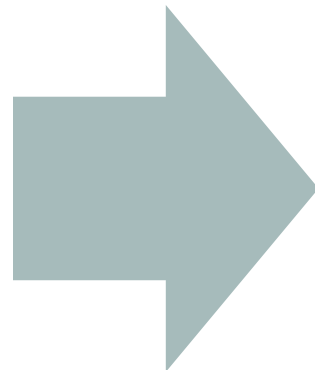
Newsletter: Live Updates!



IPSI website



IPSI Social Medias



Project on OECMs in landscapes and seascapes of production

IPSI Collaborative Activities between CI-Japan, UNU-IAS and MOEJ



Policy Brief : Urges Recognition of Culture in Biodiversity Conservation



This policy brief calls for recognising and supporting local cultures that create biodiversity benefits through sustainable human–nature relationships. Drawing on the experiences of SEPLS, it provides recommendations for sustainable land-use management policies that are inclusive, equitable, and incorporate traditional knowledge.

Events at COP15: OECMs and green economies: Productive landscapes for nature-positive society



Speakers

- William Dunbar (Project Manager, Conservation International)
- Terence Hay-Edie (Programme Advisor for Biodiversity, UNDP-GEF Small Grants)
- Lorena Jaramillo (Economic Affairs Officer, UNCTAD)
- Kathy MacKinnon (Chair, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas)
- Justin Mohan (Secretary, National Biodiversity Authority of India)
- Suneetha M Subramanian (Secretary, National Biodiversity Authority of India)

Consideration on application of “indicators of resilience in SEPLS”

Based on Internal discussion, future architecture of this activity is under consideration



Events at COP15 to the Convention on Biological Diversity (December 2022)

Events organized

The Satoyama Initiative: A Decade of Working for Societies in Harmony with Nature (7 December)

co-organized by IPSI, UNU-IAS, UNDP, ADB, IGES, SCBD and MOEJ

Exploring nature-positive pathways (8 December)

co-organized by PBL, ICLEI, CAPITALSCOALITION, IPSI, IDDRI

OECMs and green economies: Productive landscapes for nature-positive society (8 December)

co-organized by CI, UNU-IAS, UNCTAD, IPSI

IPSI 10 years anniversary evening cocktails (10 December)

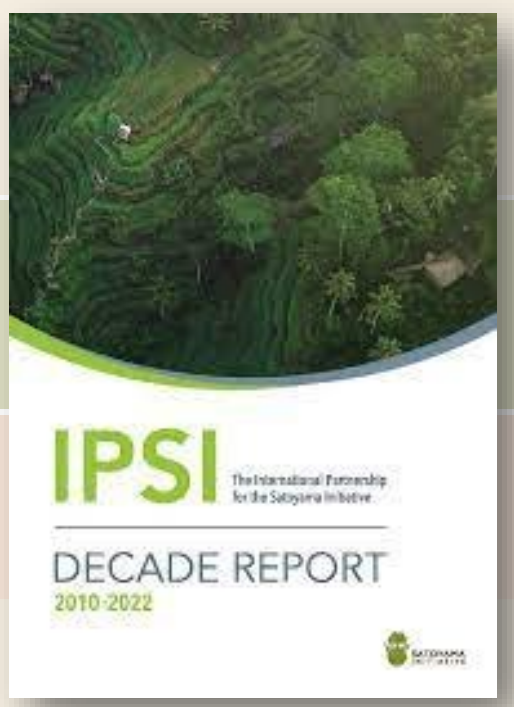
organized by IPSI

NbS to climate change and other social challenges by conserving and restoring mangrove ecosystem of multiple services (8 December)

co-organized by JICA, CBD, MOEJ, UNU-IAS, IPSI

Contribution of the Satoyama Initiative to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

co-organized by UNDP, MOE-J, GEF-SPG, SCBD, UNU-IAS



Events joint as speakers

5th Science-Policy Forum / Science Day Workshop / Nature and Culture summit

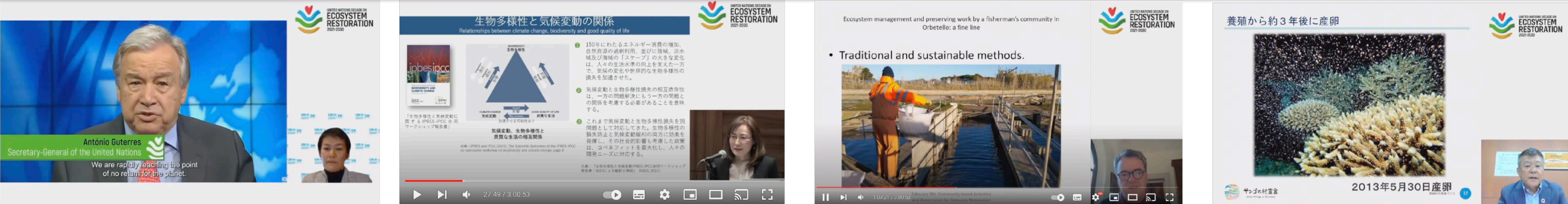


Community-based Activities and Governance for Seascape Restoration

First Symposium on Community-based Activities and Governance for Seascape Restoration (Feb 9, 2022)



https://youtu.be/x22add_eDK0



Second Symposium on Community-based Activities and Governance for Seascape Restoration

- To identify character of cultural seascape
- To frame issues on restoration of cultural seascape



#GenerationRestoration

Community-based Activities and Governance for Seascape Restoration

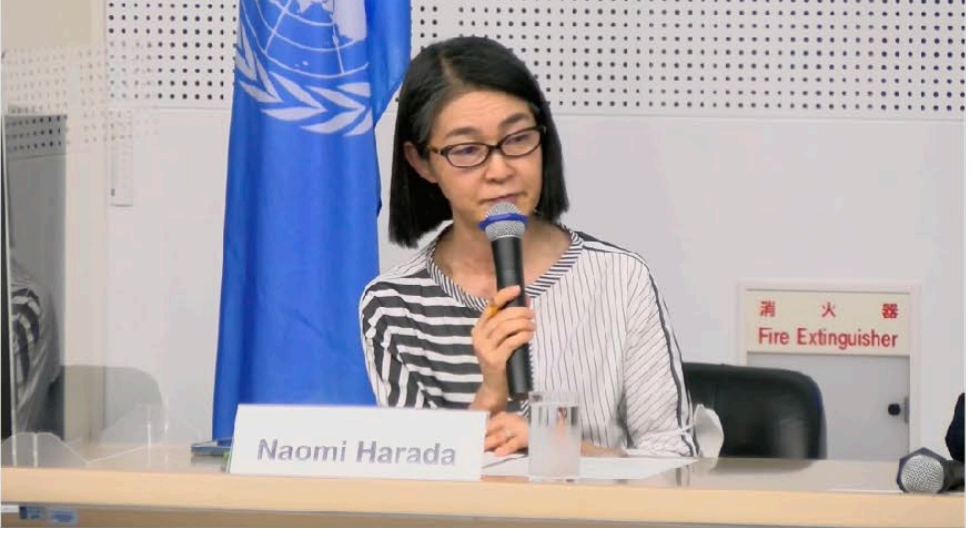
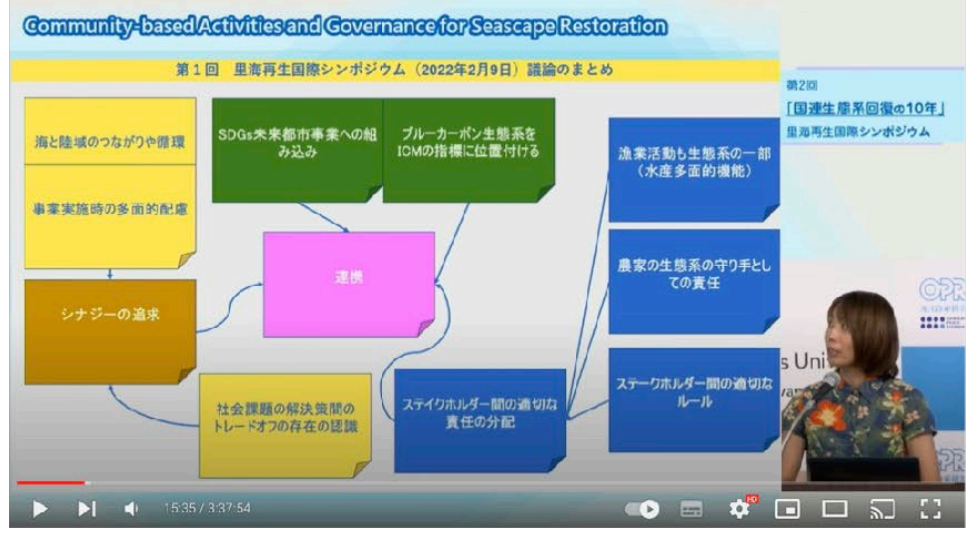
First symposium on
Community-based Activities and Governance for Seascape Restoration
(May 20, 2022)

- To identify character of cultural seascape
- To frame issues on restoration of cultural seascape

Second Symposium on
Community-based Activities and Governance for Seascape Restoration
(Sep 20, 2022)



<https://youtu.be/jSvKMIFFO68>



#GenerationRestoration

IPSI operational framework

Restoration event *SDM*

NBSAP manual *SITR*

Survey on Subsidy

COP16

SEPLS resilience indicator

OECMs

COMDEKS phase4



IPSI-9: Membership and Collaborative Activities

Professor Alfred Oteng-Yeboah

Chair, IPSI Steering Committee

New Members Since IPSI-8

2020 – 13 new members

- Advocates for Biodiversity Conservation (ABC-Ghana) - GHANA
- Austrian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Interdisciplinary Mountain Research - AUSTRIA
- The Council of Promoting Biodiversity in Rice Paddies Connected to Lake Biwa - JAPAN
- Nirmanie Development Foundation (NDF) – SRI LANKA
- People Empowering & Development Alternatives (PEDA) International - PAKISTAN
- Suganthi Devadason Marine Research Institute (SDMRI) - INDIA
- Taiwan Landscape Environment Association (TLEA) – CHINESE TAIPEI
- Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore - INDIA
- VICAM: Vicuñas, Camélidos y Ambiente - ARGENTINA
- Daluhay - PHILIPPINES
- Fisheries Research Institute, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan – CHINESE TAIPEI
- Farmers' Seed Network - CHINA
- Nagenahiru Foundation –SRI LANKA

New Members Since IPSI-8

2021 – 12 new members

- AEON Environmental Foundation - JAPAN
- Agriculture Department, New Taipei City Government - CHINESE TAIPEI
- Back to Nature - NEPAL
- Bhutan Ecological Society - BHUTAN
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF) - CAMEROON
- ERuDeF University Institute of Applied Biodiversity Sciences - CAMEROON
- Institute of Ecology and Sustainable Development, Dagestan State University - RUSSIA
- Taiwan Wild Bird Federation - CHINESE TAIPEI
- The Goat Trust - INDIA
- Community Agriculture and Environmental Protection Association Cameroon (CAEPA) - CAMEROON
- Coelacanth Shokudou. LLC (MUJUN) - JAPAN
- Green Development Advocates – CAMEROON

New Members Since IPSI-8

2022 – 9 new members

- Union of Community Development Volunteers - UGANDA
- Akita International University (AIU) - JAPAN
- Department of Integrated Science and Engineering for Sustainable Societies, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Chuo University - JAPAN
- Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN) - GERMANY
- International Land Conservation Network (ILCN) – UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- Manna Rural Living Experimental Hub – CHINESE TAIPEI
- Pastoralist Economic & Social Advancement (PESA) - TANZANIA
- Secretariat for Infrastructure and Environment – Sao Paulo State Government (SIMA-SP) - BRAZIL
- Taoyuan City Government – CHINESE TAIPEI

New Members Since IPSI-8

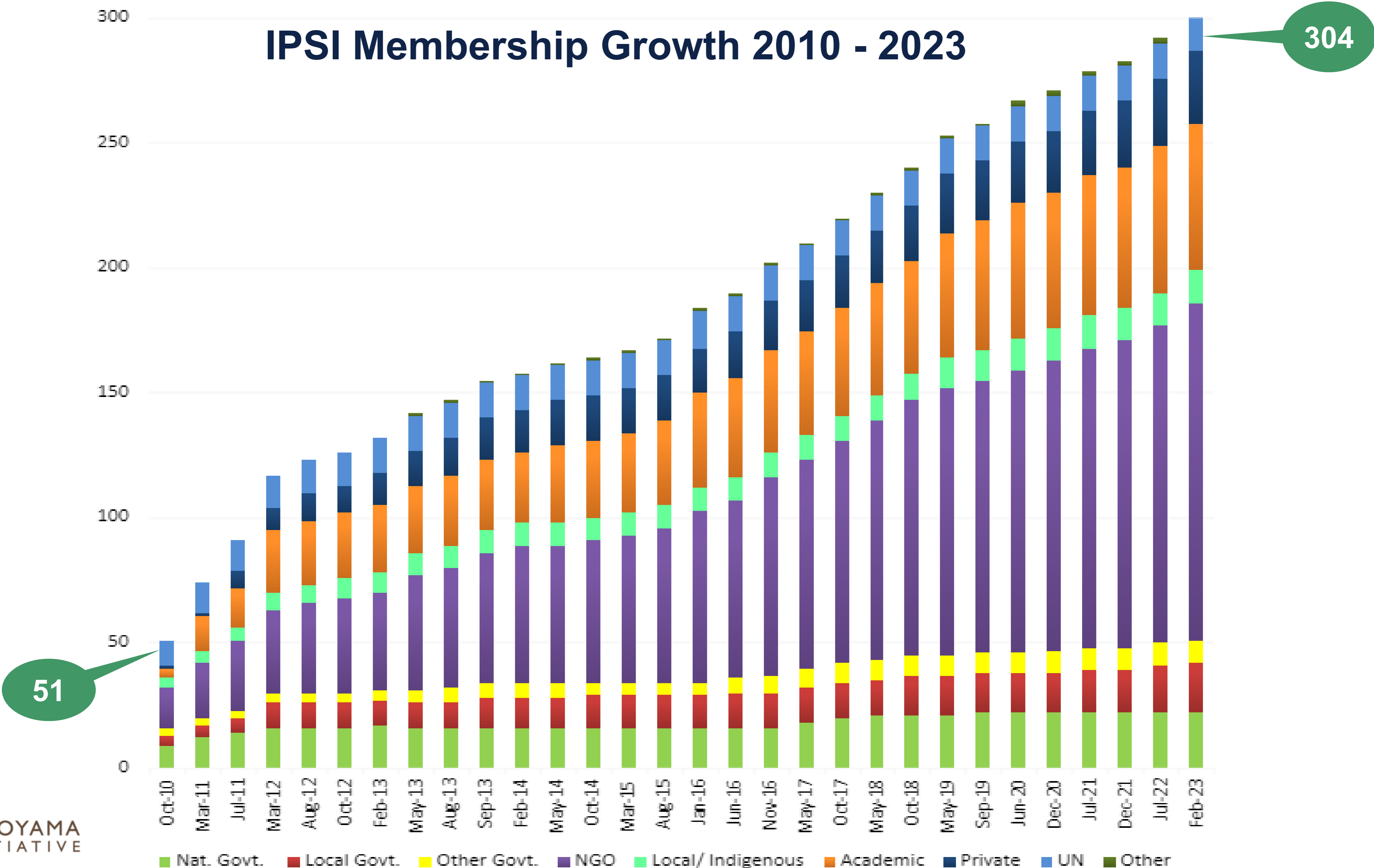
2023 – 12 new members

- Akita Satoyama Design LLC - JAPAN
- Green Movement of Sri Lanka Inc – SRI LANKA
- Mauritian Wildlife Foundation - MAURITIUS
- Node Creative Company – CHINESE TAIPEI
- Miaoli County Saisiyat Indigenous People Forestry and Worker Limited Liability Cooperative – CHINESE TAIPEI
- Yilan County Government – CHINESE TAIPEI
- Asian Development Bank - PHILIPPINES
- Centre for Ecology Development and Research - INDIA
- Global Diversity Foundation – UNITED KINGDOM
- Morocco Biodiversity & Livelihoods Association (MBLA) - MOROCCO
- Thailand Environment Institute - THAILAND
- Yolda Dernegi (Yolda Initiative) - TURKEY

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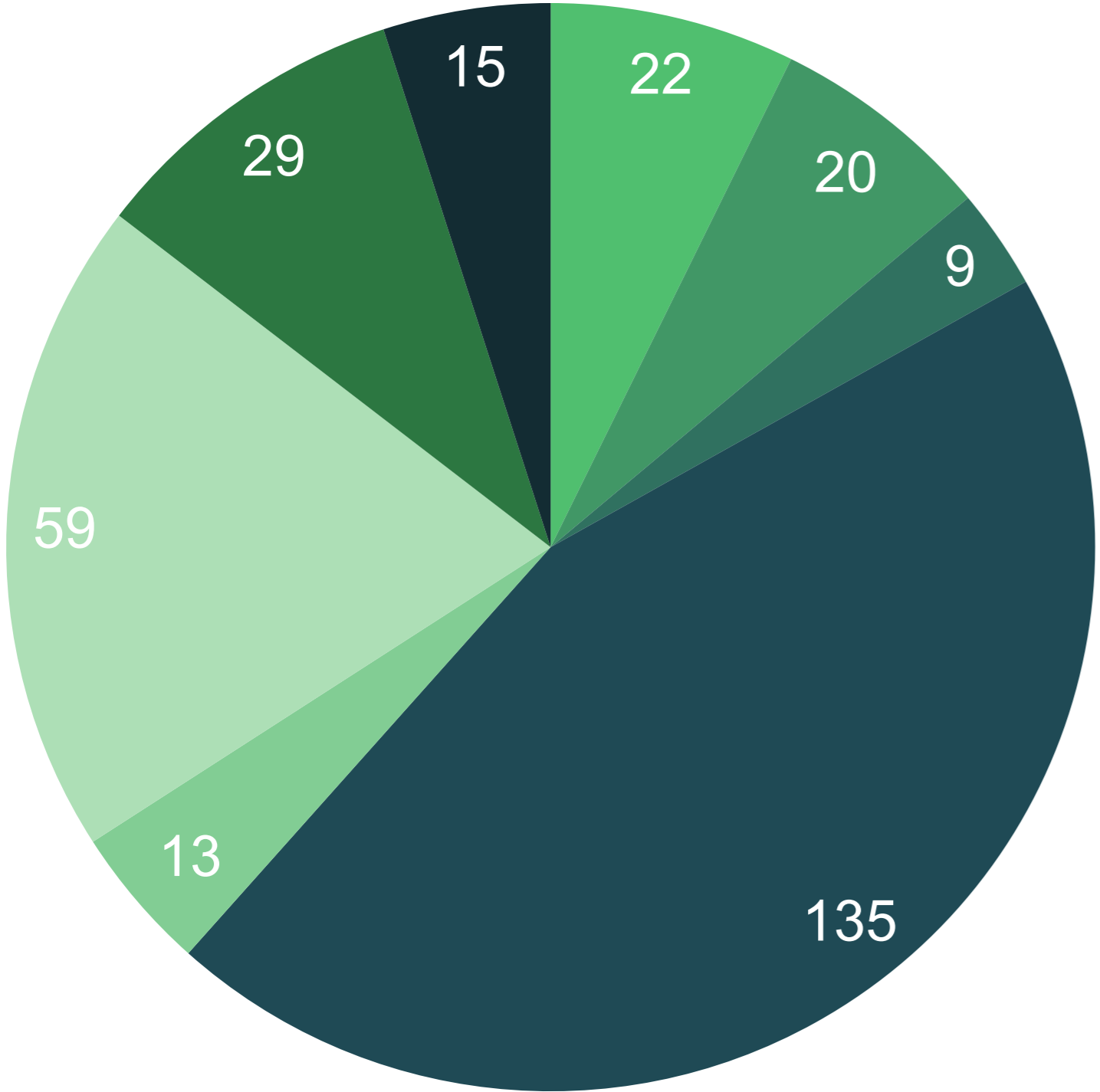
IPSI Members

IPSI Membership Growth 2010 - 2023



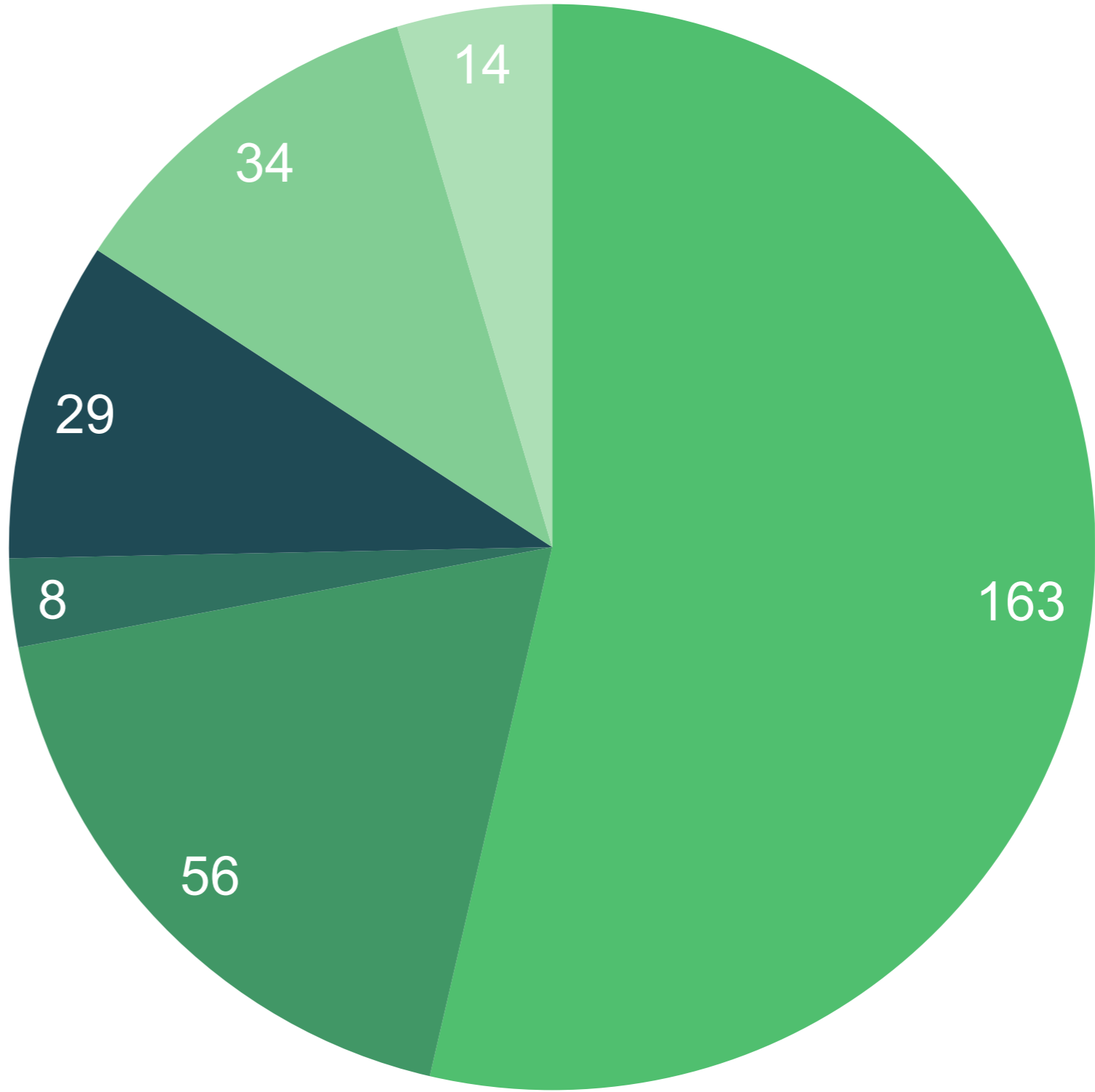
IPSI Membership

Organization Type



- National Gov.
- Local Gov.
- Other Gov.
- NGO
- Indigenous and Local Comm.
- Academic/Educational/Research Institute
- Private Sector
- UN/Intergovernmental

Regions



- Asia-Pacific
- Africa
- Eastern Europe
- GRULAC: Latin America and Caribbean
- WEOG: Western Europe and Other Groups
- International Org.

New Collaborative Activities Since IPSI-8

Collaborating IPSI Organisations	Project Title
National Dong Hwa University; Environmental Ethics Foundation of Taiwan; Fuli Farmers Association; Hualien District Agricultural Research and Extension Station, Council of Agriculture; International Cooperation and Development Fund; National Yunlin University of Science and Technology; Observer Ecological Consultant Co.; Society for Wildlife and Nature International; Soil and Water Conservation Bureau; Council of Agriculture; Taiwan Ecological Engineering Development Foundation; Tse-Xin Organic Agriculture Foundation	Mainstreaming of Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (TPSI) in line with Taiwan Ecological Network (TEN)
The Countryside and Community Research Institute (CCRI), University of Gloucestershire; United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS); University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU)	New Futures for Satoyama - innovation in policy and practice to sustain cultural landscapes
University of Georgia, Department of Geography, Neotropical Montology Collaboratory; University of Santiago de Compostela	International Symposium on Mountain Studies: Satoyama Mountainscapes
Unnayan Onneshan; Forest Peoples Programme	Enhancing Community Capacity for Livelihood Diversification through Mangrove Forest-based Products

12

New Collaborative Activities

60

Endorsed Collaborative
Activities

New Collaborative Activities Since IPSI-8

Collaborating IPSI Organisations	Project Title
United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS); The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)	Development of a manual on application of landscape approaches to National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)
Ifugao State University; Kanazawa University, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS), Satoyama Meister Network, Noto Satoyama Satoumi Meisters Network, Ifugao Provincial Government	Ifugao-Noto Satoyama Meisters Exchange
Soil and Water Conservation Bureau (SWCB); Forest Bureau, Hualien District Agricultural Research and Extension Station; National Dong-Hwa University; SWAN International; Taiwan Landscape Environment Association (TLEA), National Chung-Hsin University	Publication of a box set of four picture books on SEPLS
Conservation International Japan; United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)	Making OECMs Work: Landscape Approaches for Effective Area-Based Conservation

New Collaborative Activities Since IPSI-8

Collaborating IPSI Organisations	Project Title
<p>Ministry of Environment, Cambodia; Institute of Environmental Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON), BirdLife, Live & Learn, WWF and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD), General Directorate of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), and General Directorate of Local Community (GDLC)</p>	<p>Strengthening National Biodiversity and Forest Carbon Stock Conservation through Landscape-based Collaborative Management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as Demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS)</p>
<p>M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation-Community Agro-biodiversity Centre (MSSRF); Tropical Institute of Ecological Sciences, Kottayam, Kerala, Departments of Plant Science and Zoology, Mananthavady campus, Kannur University</p>	<p>Building Climate Resilient Socio Ecological Production Landscapes (SEPLs) in India</p>
<p>Akita Satoyama Design; Akita International University; Conservation International</p>	<p>Mutual learning on resilience of SEPLS through restoring rural landscape in Japan</p>
<p>International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC); Ministry Of Environment And Tourism of Mongolia</p>	<p>Flying Vets Mongolia</p>

Guidance on integrating Landscape Approaches into NBSAPs development and implementation

SUNEETHA SUBRAMANIAN

RESEARCH FELLOW, IPSI SECRETARIAT

In Collaboration with IGES and the SCBD we are finalizing a Guidance document on integrating Landscape approaches into NBSAP development and implementation (currently under revision after peer review by Parties)

Focus is on Landscape approaches

-In a nutshell, it acknowledges multiple functions that a land/seascape provides indicative of *multiple uses to multiple users* –

And their inclusion in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans during their development and implementation in the context of the new Kunming- Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

This consequently acknowledges

connectivity between different ecosystems and thereby their governance regimes (eg., PAs, OECMs, managed land/seascapes) – Targets 1,2,3 of the GBF

the inter-relatedness between different sectoral priorities and effects on each other due to respective policies and activities (eg., infrastructure development, water regulation, food security and health, disaster vulnerability) - whole of government- Targets 5,10, 12,18 of the GBF

that solutions require expertise from different streams of knowledge and experiences, and need to be hinged on respectful interactions between the values of different actors - Target 9, 14 of the GBF

that deliberation, participatory and inclusive planning involving different stakeholders is necessary and possible, even if it requires different types of capacity development for different actors – whole of society – Targets 20. 22. 23 of the GBF

The guidance also identifies currently available indicators and tools that will enable Parties to implement the approach

Next steps

Promote its use and uptake by Parties and non-State actors

Engage and build partnerships with relevant initiatives and networks that are active in supporting NBSAP development aligned with the GBF (e.g., with UNEP, UNDP, NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, Target 3 Partnership, etc)

Ecosystem Restoration through Managing Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

**Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review
Volume 8 (SITR-8)
8 July 2023**

MAIKO NISHI, RESEARCH FELLOW

INTERNATIONAL SATOYAMA INITIATIVE, BIODIVERSITY & SOCIETY (BDS), UNU-IAS



UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY

UNU-IAS

Institute for the Advanced Study
of Sustainability



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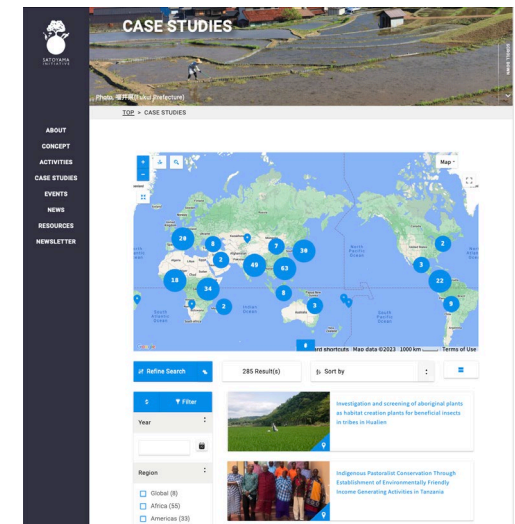
OVERVIEW:

Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review (SITR)

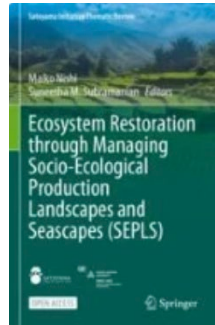
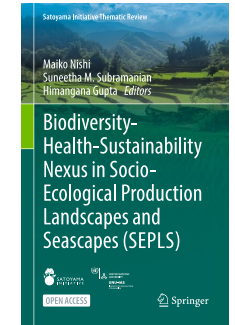
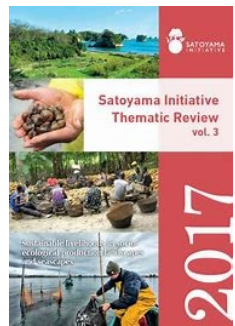
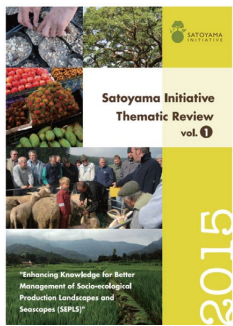
- A compilation of **case studies by IPSI members** providing knowledge and lessons related to **Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)**
- Collects experiences and relevant knowledge, especially **based on activities on-the-ground**.
- Includes **a synthesis** to clarify the relevance to policy and academic discussion and to help feed lessons learned back to the field.



- ❖ Enhance **the understanding of SEPLS**
- ❖ **Feed into the IPSI** to accelerate and facilitate activities for SEPLS
- ❖ **Disseminate IPSI knowledge** to the international community and contribute to **policy recommendations**



Hot topics of the SITR volumes

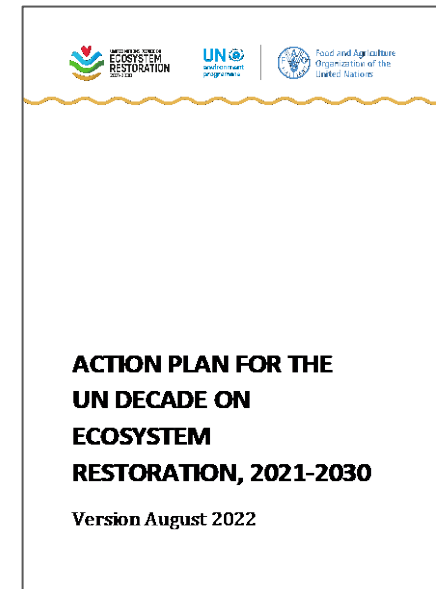
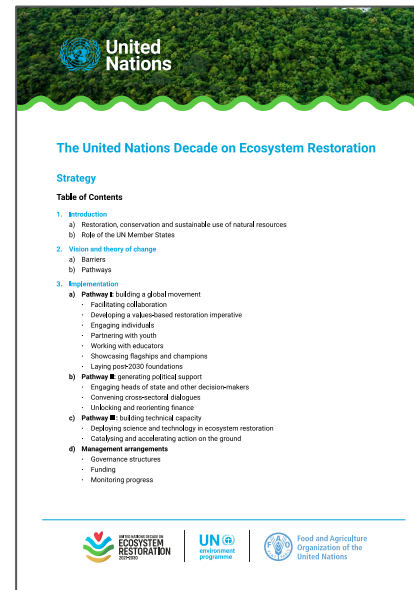


- Vol. 1: Enhancing **Knowledge for Better Management** of SEPLS (Tools and approaches)
- Vol. 2: **Mainstreaming** the Concepts and Approaches of SEPLS into Policy and Decision-Making (Mainstreaming strategies)
- Vol. 3: **Sustainable Livelihoods** in SEPLS (Natural and social resilience)
- Vol. 4: Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in SEPLS and Its Contribution to **Effective Area-Based Conservation** (Contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Target 11)
- Vol. 5: Understanding the **Multiple Values** Associated with Sustainable Use in SEPLS (Contribution to IPBES Value assessment)
- Vol. 6: Fostering **Transformative Change** for Sustainability in the Context of SEPLS (Contribution to IPBES Transformative Change assessment)
- Vol. 7: Biodiversity-Health-Sustainability **Nexus** in SEPLS
- Vol. 8: **Ecosystem Restoration** through Managing SEPLS

UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

UN declared **2021-2030** as the “**UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration**” with the aim at **supporting and scaling up** efforts to **prevent, halt and reverse** the degradation of ecosystems worldwide and **raise awareness** of the importance of successful ecosystem restoration.

- **March 2019: UNGA Resolution** adopted at the 73rd session
- **September 2020: Strategy** (and visual identity) released
- **June 2021: Officially launched**
- **August 2022: Action Plan** released
- **Lead agencies: UNEP and FAO**
- **Partners : 226 agencies** (2 lead agencies, 17 collaborating agencies, 3 funding partners, 14 global partners, 56 supporting partners, 136 actors)
- **UNU: a collaborative agency**



“ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION” IS A PROCESS OF:

- **reversing the degradation of ecosystems to regain their ecological functionality**; in other words, to **improve the productivity and capacity of ecosystems to meet the needs of society** (UNEP 2019) – **UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration**
- **assisting the recovery** of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed (SER, 2002)
- **assisting the recovery** of a degraded, damaged, or destroyed ecosystem to **reflect values** regarded as **inherent in the ecosystem** and to **provide goods and services that people value** (Martin 2017).



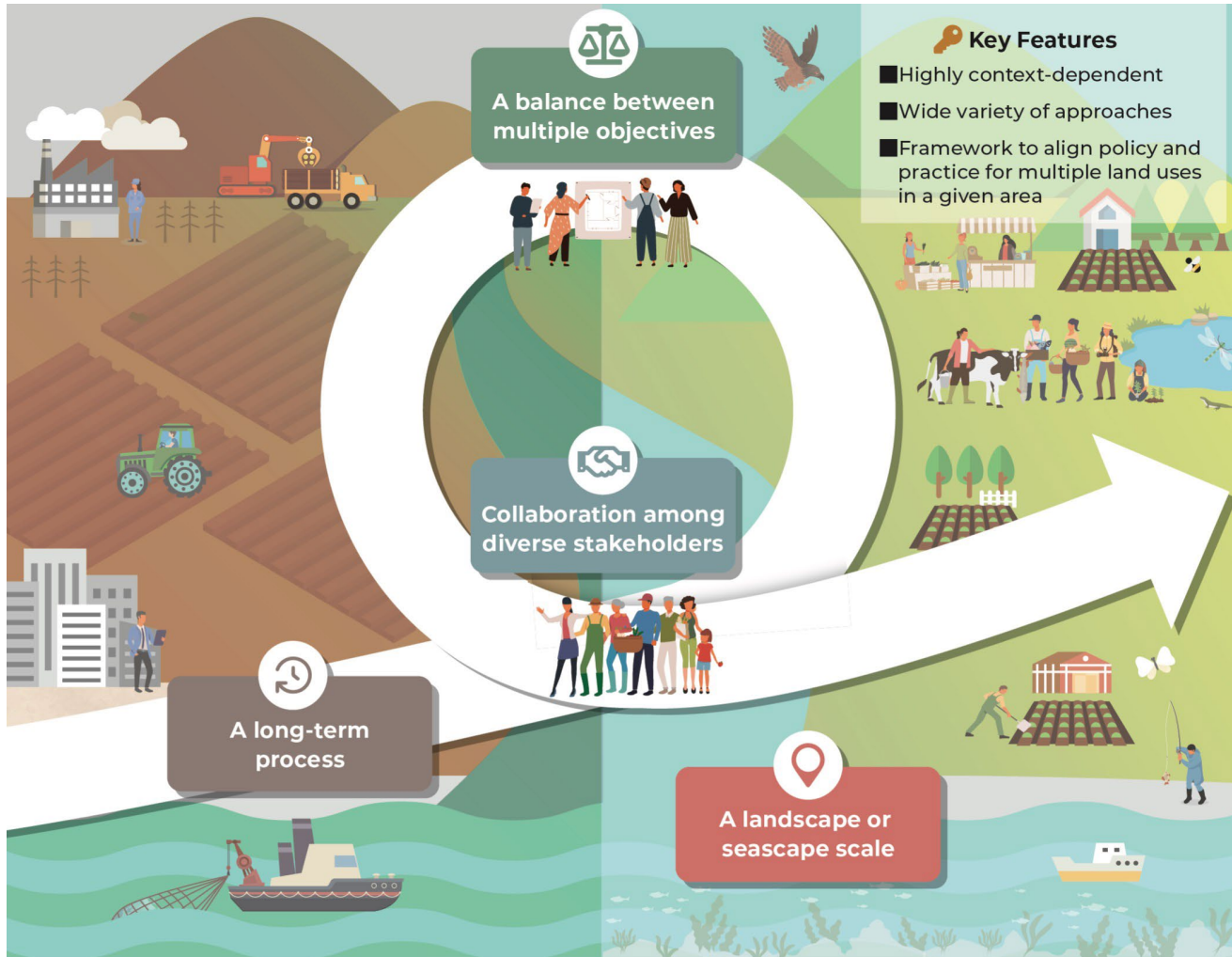
The links between the environment and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

<https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/about-un-decade>

The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration is a rallying call for the protection and revival of ecosystems all around the world, **for the benefit of people and nature**. It aims to **halt the degradation** of ecosystems, and **restore them to achieve global goals**. Only with healthy ecosystems can we enhance **people’s livelihoods**, counteract **climate change**, and stop the collapse of **biodiversity**.



Landscape approaches



Key features



Space-based strategies



Reconciling competing demands



Iterative learning processes

SITR VOL. 8: *Ecosystem restoration through managing SEPLS*

■ **How can the efforts in managing SEPLS *prevent, halt, and reverse land and sea degradation, contributing to ecosystem restoration and sustainable development?***



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

** Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the Parties.*

*** Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.*

KEY FINDINGS:

Landscape approaches to ecosystem restoration

- ❑ Landscape approaches can facilitate ecosystem restoration in a **synergistic** manner
 - Taking advantage of **social-ecological diversity**
 - Leveraging **indigenous and local knowledge**
 - Enhancing **context-specific cooperation** among stakeholders who engage in various activities associated with SEPLS management
- ❑ Embedding **biodiversity** in implementing landscape approaches to ecosystem restoration allows for **sustenance of biocultural heritage and diversity and human well-being.**



Ghana: Women carrying seedlings for restoration
(Source: A Rocha Ghana, 2020, Photo credit: IUCN)



Nepal: Laying foundation stone by the Provincial Forest Minister (Photo credit: Back to Nature, 2020)

KEY FINDINGS:

Challenges & opportunities in meeting ecosystem restoration goals

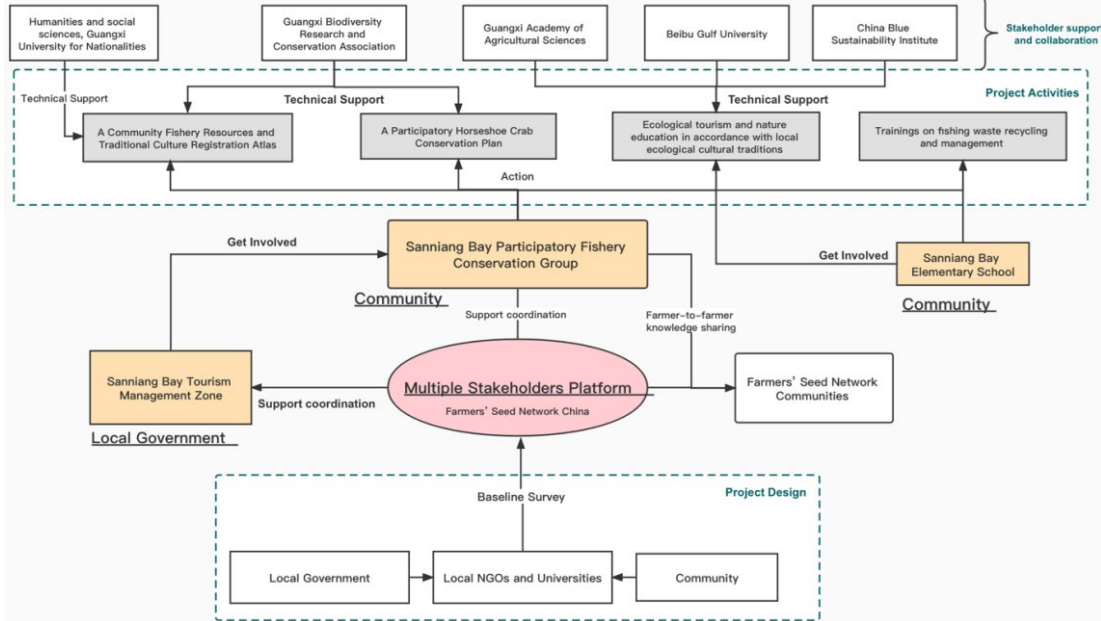
■ Challenges

- Secure or raise **capacities and resources** for **initiating** the effort
- Promote and facilitate the initiative in a **concerted and coordinated way** among different stakeholders
- **Sustain the effort** and if needed, **adapt** it to changes.

■ Opportunities

- Bringing together multiple stakeholders on **a common platform** through landscape approaches
 - **negotiate** different needs and interests
 - **share knowledge and learn** from each other
 - **motivated** to take action, mobilise resources, and collaborate on restoration.
- **Each of the stakeholders** (IPLCs, youth, women, private sector, government, scientists) plays a key role in planning and implementing restoration efforts.

Multi-stakeholder platform for coastal ecosystem restoration and sustainable livelihood in Sanniang Bay in Guangxi, South China



Roles of stakeholders related to the project



Villagers map out the community's natural and cultural resources



日期	种类	重量 (斤)	捕获器具	价格 (元/斤)
2021.6.2	金边鱼	125斤	黄鱼网	6.2斤
	沙丁鱼			
	小鲷鱼			
	大鲷鱼			
	花蟹			
	青蟹			
	海星			
	半半蟹			
	田螺			

今日海上观察与记录:



Horseshoe crabs being released under the “Send Horseshoe Crabs Home” Initiative & Daily Catch Monitoring Form

“X” Plastic Concert

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **The process of ecosystem restoration through managing SEPLS should be:**
 - multi-lateral, iterative, and inclusive
 - navigated by communicating and interacting with the stakeholders across different sectors and levels
- **The three steps (not mutually exclusive) could be repeated and modified throughout the planning cycle:**
 - 1) start from a landscape or seascape scale
 - 2) promote peer learning and knowledge sharing
 - 3) institutionalize local solutions into coherent policies and frameworks



Ghana: Creation of fire belt by Community Fire Volunteers
(Source: A Rocha Ghana, 2021, Photo by A Rocha Ghana)

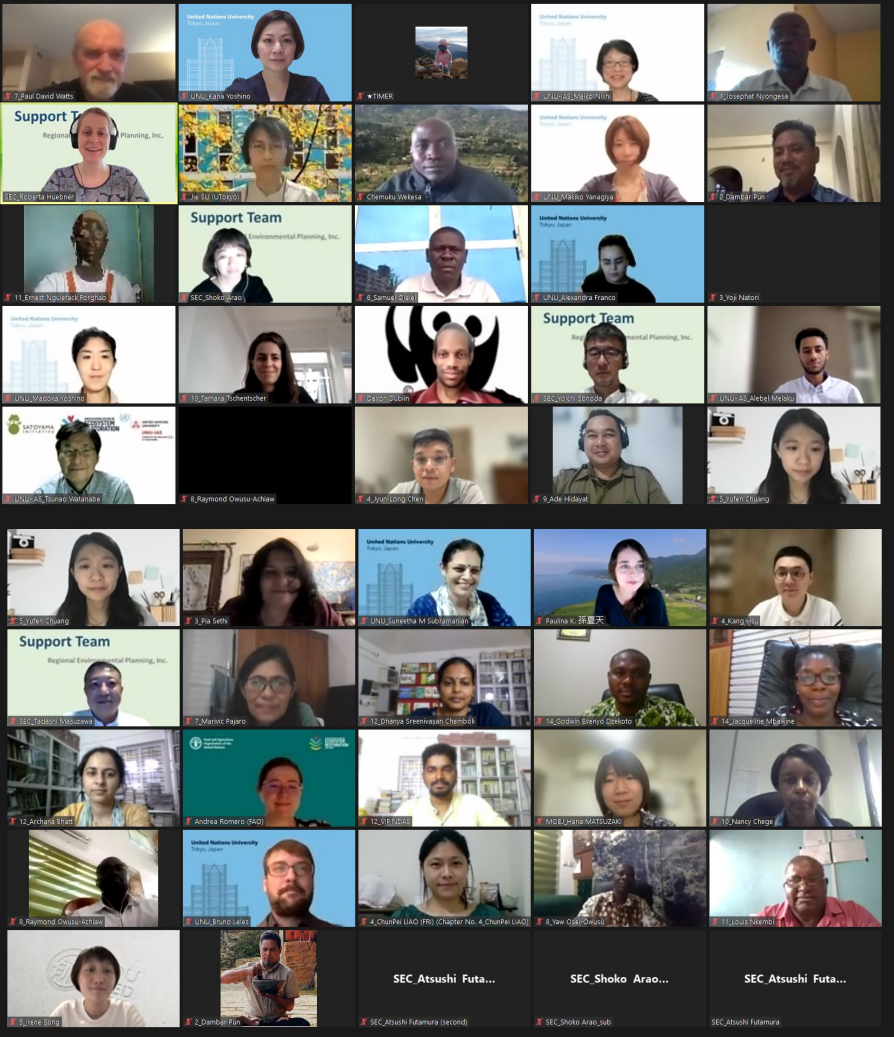


Kenya: Stakeholders meeting (Photo: Agnes Nailantei, MWCT 2021)



Taiwan: Course on water quality assessment in the Mao'ao community

CONTRIBUTORS



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To be published as an **“Open Access”**
 Book from **Springer Nature** **very soon**
<https://link.springer.com/book/9789819912919>



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IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action 2023-2030

Yoko Watanabe

Chair, sub-committee for PoA revision



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In 2021, a sub-committee was established by the Chair of the IPSI Steering Committee (SC) as authorized by the IPSI Operational Guidelines. The sub-committee was made up of fifteen IPSI members, with Ms. Yoko Watanabe (UNDP) appointed as the sub-committee's Chair.

● **Sub-committee members**

- Akane Nakamura, UNESCO World Heritage Centre
- Chemuku Wekesa, Kenya Forestry Research Institute
- Elliot Haruna Alhassan, University for Development Studies
- Florence Mayocycoc-Daguitan, Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education
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- Ruth Spencer, Marine Ecosystems Protected Areas Trust
- Thai Van Nguyen, Research Center for Rural Development, An Giang University
- Yasuo Takahashi, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
- Yoko Watanabe, United Nations Development Programme / Chair



The sub-committee met five times to prepare a comprehensive update of the Strategy and PoA, and reflected the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and inputs from the IPSI Steering Committee.

1st meeting: 24 September 2021

- Appointment of the Chair
- Review of the IPSI 's past activities

2nd meeting: 1 December 2021

- Review of the IPSI 's past activities
- Overall Structure of the Strategy and Plan of Action
- Background, Vision, Mission and Strategic Objectives

30 June 2023

- Submission of final draft Strategy and PoA to the SC chair

3rd meeting: 13 June 2022

- Review of the IPSI 's past activities
- Result of the COVID-19 Survery
- Structure of the Strategy and Plan of Action
- Strategic Objectives

5th meeting: 21 June 2023

- Revised Strategy and Plan of Action

4th meeting: 10 October 2022

- Draft Strategy and Plan of Action

SC-18 supplementary meeting: 24 May 2023

- Inputs to the draft Strategy and Plan of Action

CBD COP-15: 7-19 December 2022

18th Steering Committee meeting (SC-18): 28 February 2023

- Inputs to the draft Strategy and Plan of Action

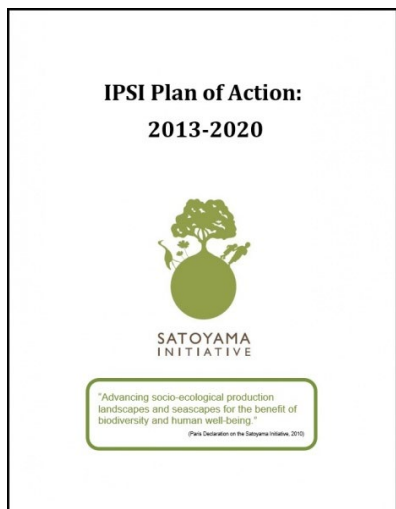


Strategy

- Vision
- Mission
- Strategic Objectives
- Monitoring and Reporting

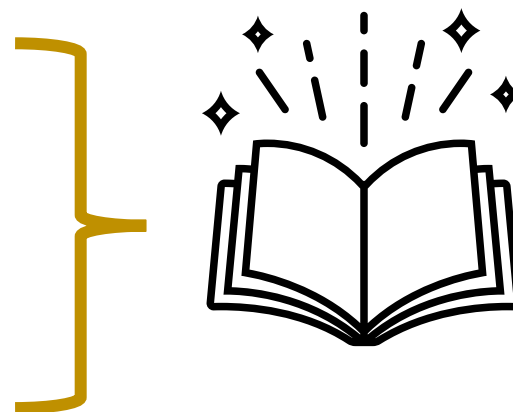
Plan of Action 2013-2020

- Priority Actions
- Mechanism to implement PAs
- Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation



IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action 2023-2030

- Vision
- Mission
- Strategic Objectives
 - Outcomes
 - Priority Actions
- Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluations
- Indicators



synergy with global goals

such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

Institutional approach to mainstream the concept of SEPLS and to support SEPLS management on the ground



**SATOYAMA
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Vision

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

Mission

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

- a. Work together within the partnership and with non-member networks and/or organizations dealing with socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) to promote and support the concept of SEPLS and actions towards their revitalization and sustainable management building on the knowledge and culture of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities;
- b. Enhance the contribution of SEPLS to achieve the objectives of the Rio Conventions and the implementation of other relevant international agreements, including, among others, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration; and
- c. Promote the concrete benefits of SEPLS to the environment and society, including biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use, climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster risk reduction, livelihood support, relevance to health, sustainable food systems, and human well-being.

Action Plan 2013-2020

Objective 1

Increase knowledge and understanding of SEPLS.

Objective 2

Address the direct and underlying causes responsible for the decline or loss of biological and cultural diversity as well as ecological and socio-economic services from SEPLS.

Objective 3

Enhance benefits from SEPLS.

Objective 4

Enhance the human, institutional and sustainable financial capacities for the implementation of the Satoyama Initiative.

Action Plan 2023-2030

Objective 1

Knowledge Co-Production, Management, and Uptake

Objective 2

Institutional Frameworks and Capacity Development

Objective 3

Area-Based Conservation Measures

Objective 4

Ecosystem Restoration

Objective 5

Sustainable Value Chain Development

Objective 1 Knowledge Co-Production, Management, and Uptake

Conduct research and knowledge management related to landscape and seascape approaches to address direct and underlying causes responsible for the loss of biological and cultural diversity as well as ecological and socio-economic services from SEPLS.

Objective 2 Institutional Frameworks and Capacity Development

Strengthen institutional frameworks and develop capacity to integrate landscape and seascape approaches into policies and cross-sectoral strategies related to biodiversity, climate change, sustainable land and sea management, health, agri-food systems, and disaster risk reduction to maintain or enhance the contribution of SEPLS towards effective implementation of environmental and societal policy goals.

Objective 3 Area-Based Conservation Measures:

Promote effective conservation and management through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), recognizing indigenous and traditional territories where applicable, and facilitate their integration into the wider landscape and seascape to contribute to the relevant targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

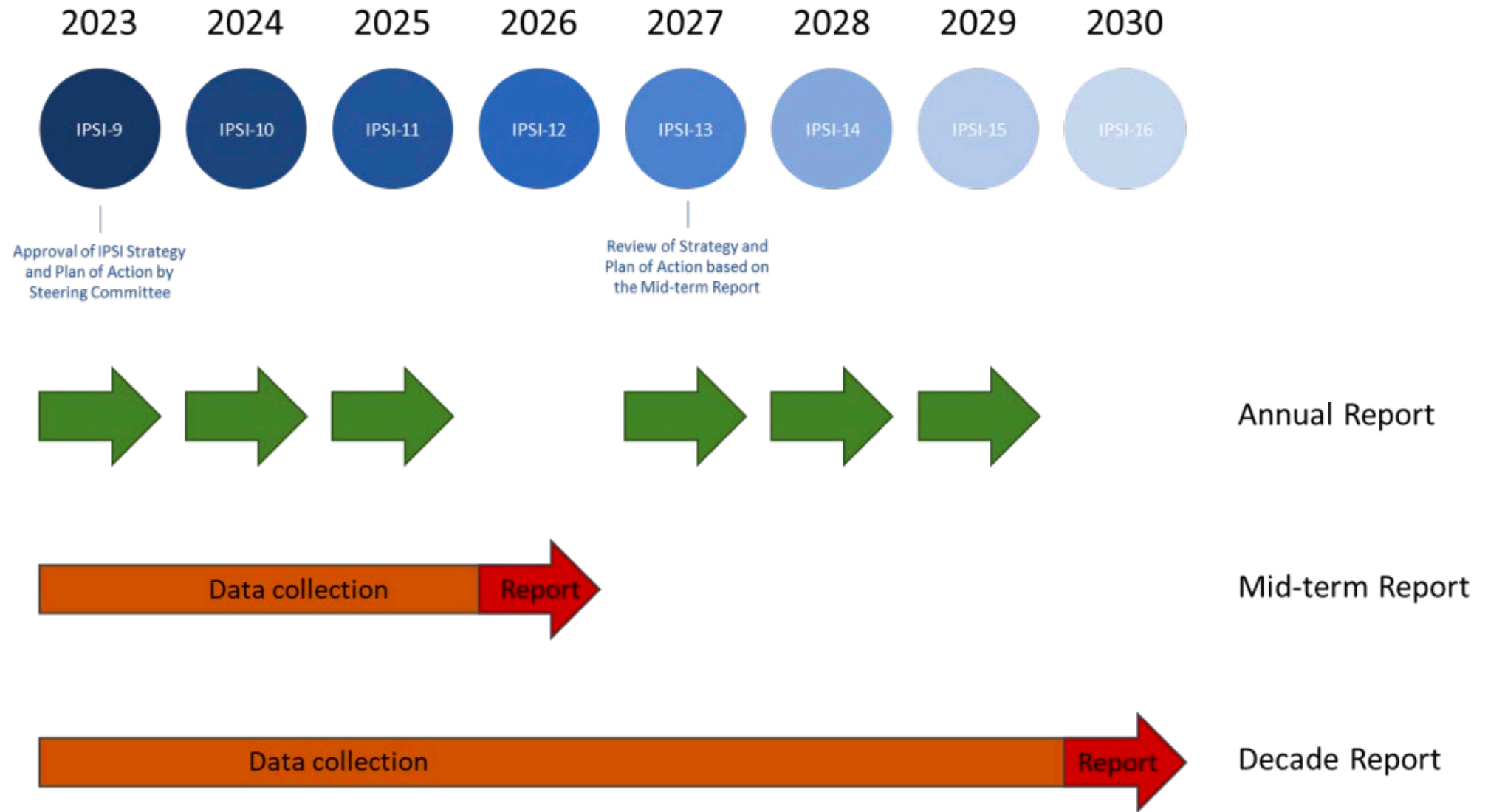
Objective 4 Ecosystem Restoration:

Promote the restoration of SEPLS and contribute to the goals of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and relevant targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Objective 5 Sustainable Value Chain Development:

Promote sustainable practices, market-based mechanisms, and value chains to support sustainable production, including customary sustainable use and economies that rely on traditional knowledge and cultural values and practices, from SEPLS to contribute to the achievement of relevant targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

IPSI Strategy and Plan of Action 2023-2030: Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation



The following indicators will be taken into account to measure the progress of implementing the strategic objectives during the process of developing mid-term and final implementation reports.

indicators	objectives
Number of IPSI members	1
Number of case studies	1
Number of publications on SEPLS produced by IPSI and its members, including academic papers, SITR, books, and report	1
Number of IPSI newsletters published	1
Number of academic papers and publications which refer to IPSI-related work	1, 2
Number of MEA decisions and NBSAPs referring to IPSI-related work	2
Number of IPSI-related conferences and meetings	2
Number of people trained by relevant capacity development activities	2
Increased capacities of IPSI members and related stakeholders in knowledge documentation and transfer, research, and educational activities concerning SEPLS management	2
Number and area of SEPLS reported as PAs and/or OECMs	3
Better management effectiveness of PAs and/or OECMs through SEPLS management	3



The following indicators will be taken into account to measure the progress of implementing the strategic objectives during the process of developing mid-term and final implementation reports.

indicators	objectives
Number of IPSI member organizations engaged in restoration activities	4
Number and area or volume of SEPLS under ecosystem restoration	4
Number of IPSI members able to take advantage of sustainable trade initiatives	5
Number of case studies documenting best practices and success stories of economic, market, and financial mechanisms	5
Increase in uptake of products from SEPLS and the SEPLS concept in activities of actors outside the SEPLS (e.g. consumers, planners outside SEPLS, private sector)	5
Number of initiatives implemented for each strategic objective.	all
Number of SDGs targets to which IPSI made a contribution	all
Number of targets of the Kunming-Montreal GBF to which IPSI made a contribution	all