



SATOYAMA
INITIATIVE

The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) 2013



UNITED NATIONS
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Institute of Advanced Studies

IGES
Institute for
Global Environmental
Strategies



環境省
Ministry of the Environment



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1 About the Satoyama Development Mechanism

What is the Satoyama Development Mechanism?

Since its launch in October 2010, the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) has been working with its diverse partners to promote the sustainable use of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS) in both developed and developing countries. However, there are barriers to the implementation of such activities on the ground, which are often due to difficulties in securing initial financial investments. Although IPSI is trying to mobilise available resources, many proposed activities have not been implemented due to resource constraints. To address such barriers, the "Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)" has been jointly established by the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS), the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), and the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOEJ) as a collaborative activity under the framework of IPSI to facilitate further implementation of IPSI activities.

- Objectives of the Satoyama Development Mechanism

The purpose of this mechanism 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 contribute to the retention and enhancement of biodiversity in SEPLS for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The fund aims to help recipients further develop their respective projects to attract additional resources, while also facilitating collaboration among members. As such, the SDM encourages the mobilisation of other financial resources for the implementation of its activities. Outstanding activities supported under the SDM shall be shared among various stakeholders through the IPSI.

➔ The SDM is expected to fulfil the following three objectives:

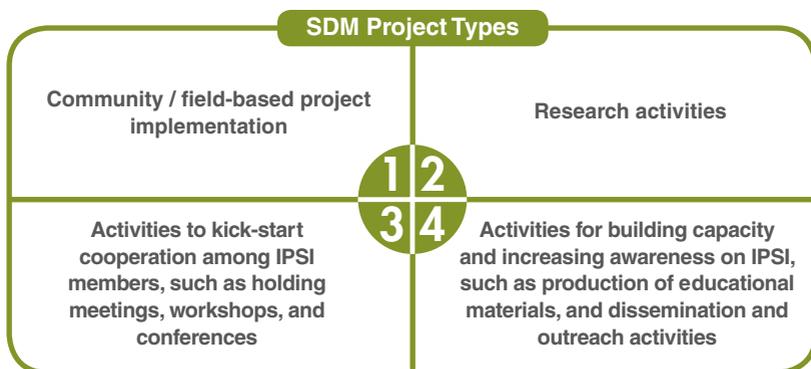
Promote the
**implementation of
activities under the
IPSI Strategy and Plan
of Action**

Promote the
**development of model
practices for living in
harmony with nature**
through sustainable use of
SEPLS and contribution
to the Aichi Biodiversity
Targets

Provide an incentive
for IPSI members to
strengthen partnerships
and to generate a
knock-on effect from
joint activities for the
sustainable use of SEPLS

2 Scope of the SDM

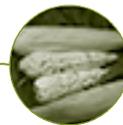
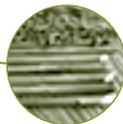
Under the Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM), a grant is provided to selected projects to support the development, implementation, monitoring, and information dissemination on the sustainable use of SEPLS. The funds may be used to support a wide range of activities implemented by IPSI members, which fall in line with the IPSI Strategy. The grant particularly focuses on fostering model practices which are both replicable and appealing to the IPSI member organisations.



One or two projects are selected under each of these four project types, and are provided with a maximum support of approximately 10,000 USD for their implementation.

To be eligible for funding under SDM, it is a prerequisite that the proposed projects aim to generate tangible outcomes towards changing behaviours and practices for enhancing sustainability, and improving the status of SEPLS.

It is expected that the projects be implemented with good will and a spirit of partnership so that the outcome of the successfully implemented projects can be documented and shared as Good Practices of the IPSI. The SDM Secretariat intends to disseminate information on good practices to facilitate the replication of such successful initiatives.



3 SDM applications

- Project selection and implementation process

The applications submitted to the SDM Secretariat are first discussed during an SDM Advisory Meeting, and then a final selection is made at the SDM Board Meeting (please refer to Annex 1 for details).



- Overview of project applications received in 2013

The SDM 2013 received a total of 19 applications, all of which had presented convincing and promising proposals for the implementation and promotion of the concept of the Satoyama Initiative. Applications were received from a total of 12 countries, representing 4 regions, with a majority of submissions from NGOs, as summarised in the following table.

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Number of applications | 19 (Proposals) | 19 (Applicants) |
| Region / Country | 4 (Regions) | 12 (Countries) |

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|----|
| Types of organisations | NGO | 13 |
| | Academic / Research institute | 4 |
| | Government institution | 1 |
| | Private company | 1 |

A high proportion of the applications was for community/field-based implementation or for research activities targeting the Asian region. Out of the four regions represented, a good number of proposals were also from the African region, as seen in the following matrix.

| | Community/ field-based implementation | Research activity | Workshops/ conferences/ Meetings | Capacity-building Outreach activity |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Asia | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Americas | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Europe | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Africa | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |

After the selection, successful applicants are notified by the SDM Secretariat in order to conclude a Letter of Agreement (LOA), which will be the basis for project implementation and reporting. Project funds are then disbursed in instalments upon the conclusion of the LOA, and upon the submission of the Final Report and the Financial Report from the implementing organisation (please refer to Annex 3 for details).

- Experience of project selection in 2013

After its endorsement as a collaborative activity of IPSI in May 2013, the SDM announced its first call for proposals via email and website in August 2013. The final deadline of project submissions to the SDM was set to 30 September 2013.

Based on a preliminary examination of the received applications, an Advisory Meeting and a Board Meeting were held to discuss the selection of the project proposals. The final selection of this year's recipients was conducted based on the SDM Project Selection Criteria, with particular focus on their ability to demonstrate the usefulness of their projects for other IPSI members in pursuing the sustainable use of SEPLS. The likelihood for the projects to achieve outstanding outcomes within the next one to two years, as well as their ability to demonstrate a realistic plan with the available funding, were also considered as important criteria for selection. The balance of project types and their geographical distribution was also taken into consideration in the selection of this year's projects. IPSI Collaborative Activities which had already been approved under the IPSI were rated highly, as well as projects with strong potential to become a good practice for future up-scaling. Although all the proposed projects had a strong appeal, projects fulfilling the above elements were prioritised against others which had not yet reached the same level of detailed planning (Please refer to Annex 2 for details on Eligibility and the Selection Criteria).

The selected projects were announced by the SDM Secretariat in November 2013.

4 Projects selected in 2013

In 2013, these six projects have been selected to receive funding under the SDM, and their highlights are presented in the following sections.

| Applicant | Project type | Country | Project title | Funding |
|---|--|----------------|--|----------|
| 5. Nature and Livelihoods (NGO) | 2. Research activities | Uganda | Experimenting on production of high value market products from indigenous wild fruits | \$10,000 |
| 10. KAFCOL (Academic/ Research institute) | 1. Community/ field-based implementation | Nepal | Documentation of Biological Resources for Preparation and Piloting of Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) in Three Ecological Production Landscapes of Nepal | \$9,800 |
| 14. IKAP (NGO) | 1. Community/ field-based implementation | Thailand | Supporting and Promoting the Karen Indigenous Socio-ecological Production System in Northern Thailand | \$10,000 |
| 15. SWAN International (NGO) | 2. Research activities | Chinese Taipei | Converting pests to allies in tea farming - a potential case of Satoyama landscape in Hualien, Chinese Taipei | \$7,800 |
| 18. Center Zapovedniks (NGO) | 4. Capacity building / Outreach | Russia | Cultural landscapes as vectors for local sustainable development | \$8,700 |
| 19. Asociación ANDES (NGO) | 3. Workshops / Conferences / Meetings | Peru | Hosting the Satoyama Initiative Steering Committee Meeting and Global Conference in 2015 | \$10,000 |

Distribution of selected projects



4-1 Uganda - Nature and Livelihoods

Experimenting on production of high value market products from indigenous wild fruits

- Project goals and objectives

Indigenous wild plants outside protected areas in Uganda are being rapidly lost due to land conversion for the production of crops. Lack of tangible economic and subsistence benefits from indigenous wild plants is one of the factors responsible for their loss on small holder farmlands, causing even wild fruit species traditionally sustained in crop fields to be lost to other

activities such as charcoal production. The NGO Nature and Livelihoods therefore aims to identify high value market products that can be developed from native wild fruits widely consumed by local people in the Teso sub-region of eastern Uganda in order to provide an incentive for their retention. The project builds on earlier work to identify species of wild edible fruits, and will experiment their use to produce jams and beverages. This project can be of particular relevance for the target area as it is one of the richest in wild fruit plants in Uganda, but the vegetation type occurring here is poorly reflected in the country's protected area systems.

The project falls within the objectives of the IPSI Strategy which aims to enhance benefits from socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes, and presents one way to integrate traditional knowledge with modern science through innovations, and to improve understanding of the use of traditional knowledge. The project is also of immediate relevance to the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets.



Carissa edulis



Carissa (ripe)

- Description of project activities

The project activities consist of seven main components.

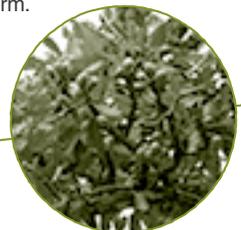
- ① Ripe fruits of up to 12 indigenous species will be collected or purchased from land owners by Nature and Livelihoods.
- ② The fruits will then be preserved in cold conditions and transported to a laboratory at the Natural Chemotherapeutics Research Institute in Kampala 400km away, where they will be sorted, graded and cleaned.
- ③ Fruit pulp will be extracted from graded clean fruits by blending, pulping or by boiling with water. The extracted juice will be concentrated to a required brix by boiling and then filtered and pasteurized.
- ④ The extracted pulp will then be tested for properties like pH, brix/total soluble solids, acidity, as well as nutritional values such as crude protein, total fat, carbohydrates, total energy, vitamin C and minerals using AOAC (1990) standard methods.
- ⑤ Once the tests are completed, standard protocols will be followed for the production of juices, jams and wines, depending on the fruit type.
- ⑥ For each product, a laboratory rating of product quality will be conducted using product quality standards from Uganda National Bureau of Standards and published international standards.
- ⑦ Finally, samples of the products will be packed in containers (jars and bottles) for subsequent rating in hotels and bars by consumers.

- Expected outcomes

This project is expected to develop a foundation for new enterprises based on wild fruits which will support the conservation and restoration of socio-economically important wild plants in croplands, as well as privately and communally-owned woodlands. Once wild fruits are demonstrated to have good nutritional properties and to be capable of yielding products like jams, wines, and juices that can be marketed effectively, it will serve as a basis for promoting the retention and restoration of populations of native plants, especially in sites considered too marginal to sustain cropping activity in the long term.



Sclerocarya birrea



*Vitellaria paradoxa
nilotica*

4-2 Nepal - KAFCOL

Documentation of Biological Resources for Preparation and Piloting of Local Bio-diversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) in Three Ecological Production Landscapes of Nepal

- Project goals and objectives

In accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity, Nepal has drafted a Biodiversity Strategy (2002) and Implementation Plan (2006-2010), but these documents are now being reviewed by the Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL), which is expected to provide a



strong foundation for the revision of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The NBSAP will also include a general framework for Local Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (LBSAPs) primarily focused at district level. In the meantime, KAFCOL will aim to document biological resources at the village level as preparation for the development of LBSAPs at the smallest administrative unit, which is the Village Development Committee (VDC). The goal of this project is to support the local communities to develop a sustainable strategy and action plan by integrating the conservation of biodiversity and environmental goods and services with effective development planning and growth of the local economy.

- Description of project activities

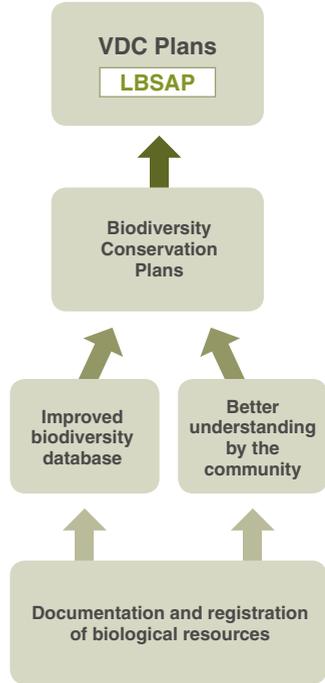
The implementation of this project will involve the organisation of VDC level meetings, establishment of local level biodiversity committees, and the provision of training on biodiversity documentation and LBSAP preparation. A comprehensive documentation of biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge will be conducted, together with the identification of potential threats to biodiversity. Based on these data, a biodiversity profile will be developed for each of the VDCs, and the experience will be shared with others through workshops and report dissemination. The LBSAP preparation activities will be piloted in three VDCs including Shaktikhor VDC of Chitwan district, Kusadevi VDC of Kavre district, and Syapru VDC of Rasuwa district, which fall in Inner Terai, Middle hill and High hill region of Nepal, respectively.

- Expected outcomes

This project is expected to produce a complete documentation and registration of biological resources of three VDCs, leading to an improved biodiversity database, and the compilation of a comprehensive biodiversity inventory report, as well as the inclusion of a Biodiversity conservation plan into the VDC development plan. This is expected to serve as the basis for the integration of biodiversity conservation into the institutional and planning frameworks, and the governance and regulatory policies at the VDC level.

As an outcome of the project, it is expected that Local Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (LBSAPs) be prepared and integrated into the VDC's institutional and planning frameworks. Furthermore, biodiversity profiles at the VDC level are also expected to be integrated into the national level Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

From a broader perspective, this project is expected to promote enhanced understanding of biological resources by the community members, with active participation of poor and indigenous communities for the conservation of VDC level biodiversity. This would entail better management, conservation and sustainable utilization of the respective VDC and Municipality's aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity assets for equitable access and sharing of resources with women, indigenous, Dalit and poor communities. Finally, enhanced human well-being and poverty reduction is expected in the longer term through the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into the local economy.



Medicinal plants and crop cultivation



farmers meeting in high hill landscape

4-3 Thailand - IKAP

Supporting and Promoting the Karen Indigenous Socio-ecological Production System in Northern Thailand



- Project goals and objectives

In Thailand, the Karen traditional livelihoods system has been recognised by the Ministry of Culture as an important heritage of the country and the Thai Cabinet issued a resolution to support this system in 2010. However, the Karen socio-ecological production system is now under threat. In the village of Mae Umphai, the expansion of commercial corn production by agri-business companies is threatening to replace the traditional Karen farming system, which would seriously affect the Karen livelihoods. The Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples Foundation (IKAP) is therefore aiming to protect the area used by the villagers from being converted to a company-run monoculture plantation by strengthening the Karen people's traditional occupations, especially ecological rotational farming. Mae Umphai is a village covering an area of approximately 13 square Km and is recognised to have a robust traditional system which makes it a model village of socio-ecological rotational farming for others to learn from and possibly replicate at community, national, and regional levels.

This project contributes to objectives 1-4 of the IPSI Strategy and Action Plan by increasing knowledge and understanding about Karen rotational farming, and by addressing a direct threat to their function. It also aims to increase the benefits from rotational farming and community-based natural resource management by identifying complementary production activities, and to enhance the institutional capacity of the villagers. The project will also contribute to mainstreaming SEPLS in national policies. This project also contributes to the achievement of a number of Aichi Targets, including Target 4, 7, 13, 14, 15 and 18.

- Description of project activities

This project's activities consist of six components.

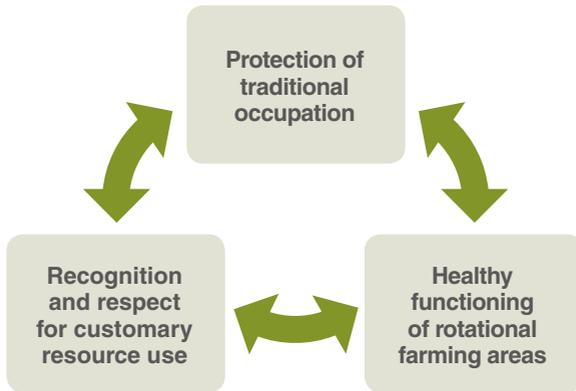
- ① The first is capacity building for community leaders and organisations on institutional management. It will include the hosting of a workshop for project orientation, stakeholder cooperation, awareness-raising on SEPLS and participatory development of an action plan. Training will be conducted on institutional management and on local, national and international policies on biodiversity, indigenous knowledge and the Satoyama Initiative, with field studies on customary practices.
- ② The second component of the project is the strengthening of rotational farming and natural resource management. It will include the survey and collection of indigenous seed varieties (related to women's knowledge), and soil enhancement and regeneration for improved productivity.
- ③ The third component is participatory mapping of resources and land use, and the formulation of a development plan at TAO (local administration unit) level. A workshop will be organised on community-based natural resource management and a long-term plan to protect rotational farming, and to follow-up on the submission of the community plan to the TAO.
- ④ The fourth activity is the transmission of indigenous knowledge. It will consist in documenting indigenous knowledge on natural resource management, especially on rotational farming and its linkages with the forest and watershed. Learning materials will be developed to promote the transmission of indigenous knowledge to younger generations.
- ⑤ The fifth component is the generation of supplementary income from production using local plants proposed by community members.
- ⑥ Finally, the sixth activity will be to campaign for the recognition of the rotational farming model and its expansion and replication in other areas.



Images from rotational farming in Mae Umphai

- Expected outcomes

This project is expected to strengthen the Mae Umphai Community cohesion as well as its capacity to protect traditional occupations that maintain well-functioning rotational farming. As an outcome, the area used by the community for rotational farming will be protected, and the community members as well as outsiders will recognise and respect the customary regulations for natural resource management. Women will be recognised as knowledge holders and managers of seed resources, and new and innovative sources of environmentally friendly production activities will be identified in order to generate additional income. In the longer term, the community land use system will be taken into consideration for attribution of land titles, and community plans will be incorporated into government plans. More youth members will be expected to engage in the transmission of indigenous knowledge, and finally the project site will serve as a model village for Karen rotational farming and sustainable livelihoods.



Images from rotational farming in Mae Umphai

4 - 4 Chinese Taipei - SWAN International

Converting pests to allies in tea farming - a potential case of Satoyama landscape in Hualien, Chinese Taipei



- Project goals and objectives

Conventional tea farming in Chinese Taipei requires the application of herbicides and pesticides to control pests from damaging the crops, but they are known to cause serious negative impacts on the surrounding biodiversity. In this context, SWAN International has identified at least two tea farming families in Hualien County of eastern Chinese Taipei who have completely stopped the use of pesticides and are using tea pests as their allies to produce a value-added tea variety. Tea leaves damaged by the green leafhopper, a species formerly considered as a pest, gives the tea a unique flavour. Through an innovative shift in the tea making process, these farmers were able to make leafhopper-damaged tea leaves a special flavoured product which is prized by consumers. If this new tea farming technique is able to support a higher level of biodiversity and also brings these added economic benefits to the farmers, it would serve as a model of socially and ecologically sustainable production landscape in Chinese Taipei. SWAN International therefore aims to investigate whether these tea plantations have higher biodiversity than that of the conventional tea plantations, and also to identify the benefits of the new farming approach to the local community. This project will serve to verify a Satoyama landscape in Chinese Taipei based on a scientific study, and also to share experiences on the restoration of SEPLS, and to support and promote SEPLS at local, regional and national levels.

- Description of project activities

SWAN International's project will comprise three main stages.

- ① The first stage will begin from a field survey to record and compare species diversity (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and especially insects) in tea plantations managed by conventional versus sustainable farming methods.
- ② The second stage will consist in interviewing the tea farmers and relevant stakeholders such as government agencies, other community members, tea buyers, consumers etc., in order to collect information on the motivation, production process, obstacles, and benefits of sustainable tea farming.
- ③ The third stage will be the analysis of the data collected in the field, including the sorting and recording of field samples, and the analysis of recorded data.

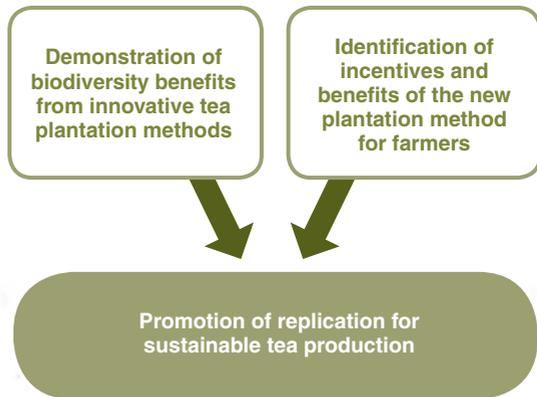
Once these are completed, the specimens will be stored, and the results of the analyses and interviews compiled into a report and shared with relevant stakeholders.



- Expected outcomes

This case study of innovative tea farming in Chinese Taipei is expected to demonstrate how tea farmers in a local community shifted from conventional farming to a more sustainable method of farming. The experience, especially the innovation process, can be shared with others to promote new farming practices that can provide win-win results in improving biodiversity as well as family income.

A successful case study of these families in Hualien Province which demonstrates that sustainable farming, in comparison to the conventional methods, can benefit the farmers economically while maintaining the environment on which their well-being depends, is expected to play an important role in convincing more producers, decision makers, and local authorities to follow the same principles. Furthermore, this can become the basis for increased understanding on the Satoyama Initiative, and ultimately contribute to the mainstreaming of biodiversity and its sustainable use in production landscapes.



4-5 Russia - Center Zapovedniks

Cultural landscapes as vectors for local sustainable development



- Project goals and objectives

Many cultural landscapes of Russia are located in rural areas where the living standards are low, unemployment is high, and economic benefits are prioritised over the preservation of local cultures. Protected area managers and other key stakeholders in charge of cultural and socio-ecological landscapes do not have enough skills, knowledge or resources to effectively protect and manage cultural heritage. There is also a lack of information on best practices that managers could follow. The Center Zapovedniks therefore aims to conduct this project to initiate positive changes by building the capacity of protected area managers, local communities and local authorities, by fostering communication and collaboration between stakeholders, and by exchanging information and know-how for long term local socio-economic development.

Specific objectives of the project are to strengthen the capacity of protected area managers, representatives of local communities and local authorities to effectively protect and manage cultural and socio-ecological landscapes, to summarize and disseminate information about the best practice experience of Kenozero National Park in managing and protecting cultural landscapes, and to engage new IPSI members in the sustainable use of natural resources.

The proposed project attracts attention to the role of human-influenced natural environments and fulfils two objectives of the IPSI Strategy by increasing knowledge and understanding, and through capacity building.

- Description of project activities

The project activities will consist in preparing the training program, implementing the training with key stakeholders, developing and publishing educational brochures, and compiling the project report and disseminating the results throughout the network of protected areas of Russia.

The training for multi-sectoral stakeholders will target protected area managers, local communities, and local authorities involved in protecting cultural landscapes. The training will take place in Kenozero National Park and focus on participatory management techniques, innovative interpretation activities, and management effectiveness. It includes the development and implementation of projects by trainees. Each project will then be elaborated in consultation with experts and colleagues, and made ready for implementation with support from the project team.

The production of educational material will include a summary of the best practice experience of Kenozero National Park in protecting and managing cultural landscapes, which will allow the managers of other protected areas to gain new knowledge.

Finally, information will be disseminated on the Satoyama Development Mechanism in Russia through presentations and publication in media such as newspapers, project partner websites, and social media.



- Expected outcomes

Through this project, the capacity of protected area managers, local communities and local authorities working with cultural and socio-ecological landscapes will be strengthened, with at least 50 people expected to gain new skills and knowledge in participatory management. The training is expected to disseminate innovative approaches to managing and protecting cultural landscapes and interpreting ecology and culture.

The best practice experience of Kenozero National Park will be disseminated throughout the network of protected areas, museums, national, regional and local authorities, and tourism businesses involved in natural and cultural heritage across Russia. Also through information dissemination, it is expected that more people will become familiar with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as well as the IPSI and the Satoyama Development Mechanism, with additional organizations applying for IPSI membership in the future.





Nikolskaya Chapel,
photo by E. Gordeev



Festival of traditional knowledge,
photo by N. Gernet



M. V. Kapustina, Zekhnovo village,
photo by I. Shpilенок

4 - 6 Peru - Asociación ANDES

Hosting the Satoyama Initiative Steering Committee Meeting and Global Conference in 2015



- Project goals and objectives

Indigenous peoples' landscapes across the world demonstrate that healthy socio-ecological production landscapes provide people with the goods and services that form the basis for sustainable development. However, global environmental change is causing significant impact on these landscapes, hindering conservation and development opportunities for future generations. The Andes high mountain environments are among the most sensitive to climate change, where the widespread retreat of glaciers is affecting the availability of freshwater to the region's population and to key biodiversity hotspots.

In this context, Asociación ANDES seeks to explore the organisation of the IPSI Steering Committee Meeting and Global Conference in 2015 in Cusco and in the Inca Trail as a way to engage IPSI members in reflection on some of these local problems. The main purpose is to foster IPSI as a strong network with shared values, a common agenda and deep understanding of and respect for biocultural diversity. These events will serve to advance the first two objectives of the IPSI Strategy, i.e. to increase knowledge and understanding of landscapes and ecological systems, and to tackle the loss of biodiversity and its causes. ANDES will also assess the feasibility of establishing a research institute dedicated to studying how indigenous socio-ecological production landscapes can be fostered as landscapes of the future. The implementation of the centre in Cusco for the study of indigenous landscapes will serve to fulfil all of the IPSI Strategic Objectives in the long-term: conducting research and assessment, spreading knowledge, addressing the causes of biodiversity loss, and increasing benefits from maintaining socio-ecological production landscapes.

- Description of project activities

In this project, research will be conducted to identify the appropriate format for hosting a 3-day “walking workshop” on the Inca Trail for an effective exchange amongst Steering Committee members of ideas and experiences, common challenges and possible solutions. The Inca Trail will be scoped to map the route and to identify key venues for synthesis, plenary and other sessions, and the format of “walking” discussions will be tested to identify methodological, logistical and other needs.

Further research will also be conducted to identify the appropriate format for a 3-day Global Forum in Cusco with IPSI members and the general public in Peru with a focus on Indigenous Peoples’ socio-ecological production landscapes and their role in global environmental change and food security. This will include a field visit to a local indigenous biocultural heritage site, the Potato Park, located in Písaq, Cusco.

A formal cooperation will also be established with indigenous communities, local and national authorities, the IPSI Steering Committee and the IPSI Secretariat in the preparation process. National and international donor sources will be identified and contacted in order to explore avenues of funding for the proposed activities of 2015.

Finally, an exploratory study will be carried out towards the establishment of an international centre for the study of indigenous socio-ecological production landscapes.



- Expected outcomes

As a result of this project, a concrete proposal to host the 2015 IPSI Steering Committee Meeting in the Inca Trail and to organise the IPSI Global Conference on Indigenous Peoples' Socio-ecological Production Landscapes in 2015 will be formulated. Guidelines for Organising Walking Workshops and a Global Conference will also be produced, and a donor database will be compiled for future reference.

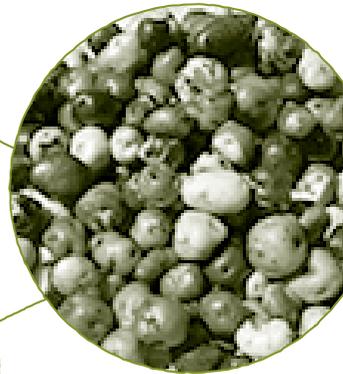
The project aims to identify and consult indigenous communities and national and local authorities in order to establish a partnership with them.

The feasibility of establishing a research centre on indigenous socio-ecological production landscapes will be explored and a proposal formulated as a basis for future development.

Holding a public forum in the hotspot of environmental change is expected to promote the IPSI vision, goals and strategies amongst local practitioners and influence the culture of the general public, and ultimately, this will serve to raise the profile of the Satoyama Initiative globally.



Lake and Potato flowers
in Paru Paru



Potato diversity



Machu Picchu

5 Evaluation and Expected Outcomes

Funding recipients under the SDM are responsible for providing project reports, and the final project results will be evaluated following a set of criteria including the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the implemented project. The results of the six projects selected in 2013 will also be gathered in the following year and evaluated according to these criteria.

Criteria on Relevance will measure the appropriateness of the project approach and design in terms of fulfilling the objectives of the SDM, Effectiveness will measure the extent to which the project objectives have been met, Efficiency will measure the achievement of the project objectives against the planned financial inputs and timeframe, and finally the Sustainability of the project will measure the continuity of activities after the project implementation. (More details on the evaluation of project implementation can be found in Annex 3, or on the SDM website.)

Outcomes of successfully implemented projects will be documented and shared as good practices within and beyond the IPSI network in order to facilitate the further replication of such successful initiatives.







ANNEX

Annex1. Governance of the SDM

The SDM is governed by three entities, the Executive Board, the Advisory Group, and the SDM Secretariat.

● Executive Board

The Executive Board is the decision-making entity responsible for the implementation of the SDM, including the selection of projects, the review and evaluation of achievements, and dissemination of information on the SDM. It is composed of the following organisations:

- Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOEJ)
- United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
- Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES).

● Advisory Group

The Advisory Group provides advice on the design of the SDM, on the relevance of SDM to the IPSI Strategy, and on the compilation and dissemination of SDM outcomes. The following members of the Advisory Group have been appointed by the Executive Board.

- IPSI members with relevant experience and qualification in similar grant management and activities of the CBD
- The Chair of the IPSI Steering Committee.

● SDM Secretariat

The SDM is operated by the SDM Secretariat, which is composed of IGES together with UNU-IAS.

The SDM Secretariat is responsible for:

- Coordinating the selection process of the SDM projects
- Concluding a contract with the selected project implementing organisations
- Channelling SDM funding to the project implementing organisations
- Following-up on the monitoring and evaluation of project implementation
- Accumulating knowledge from the implemented projects
- Reporting on the above activities to the Executive Board.

● SDM Meeting

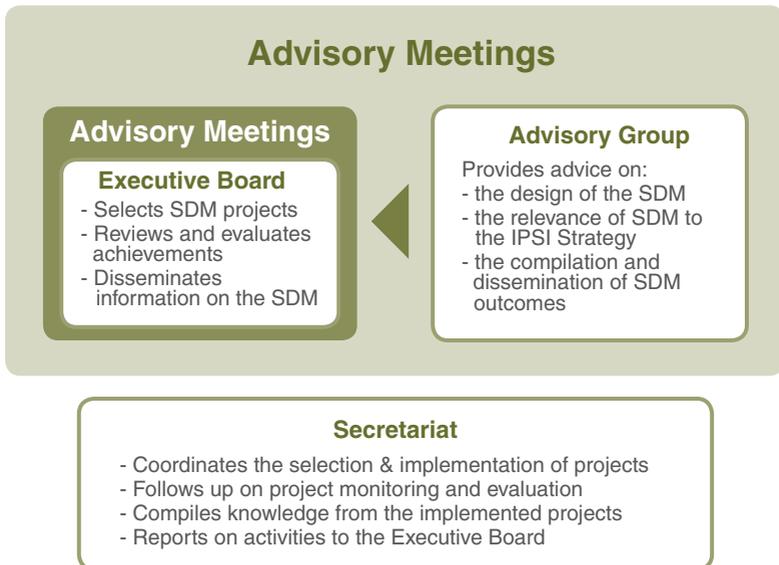
Meetings consist of two separate elements, namely Board Meetings and Advisory Meetings chaired by UNU-IAS.

1) Board Meetings

Board Meetings are convened back to back with IPSI-related events. At the request of the ISI Programme Director (UNU-IAS) as the Chair, meetings can be conducted in-person, or virtually using electronic means, if needed.

2) Advisory Meetings

The Advisory Meetings are convened back to back with IPSI-related events, and at the request of the director of the ISI programme as representative of Executive Board, the meetings can be conducted in-person or virtually using electronic means, if needed.



Annex2. Eligibility and selection criteria

Applicants satisfying the conditions outlined below will be eligible to apply for the SDM funding.

Eligibility criteria

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | The applicant is an approved member of the IPSI at the date of submission of the project proposal to the SDM Secretariat. |
| 2 | The applicant has agreed to act as focal point of the proposed project to be contacted by the SDM Secretariat, in case of joint proposals between IPSI members. |
| 3 | The applicant has demonstrated sufficient institutional capability to implement the proposed project. |
| 4 | The applicant has demonstrated sufficient English proficiency to deliver a good project report. |
| 5 | The applicant is not a member of either the Advisory Group or the Executive Board. |
| 6 | Any applicant that makes an unequivocally false presentation of him/herself or his/her organisation will be excluded from the SDM. |

Approved members of the IPSI can submit project proposals to the SDM Secretariat, which will be selected based on the following criteria. Project proposals demonstrating a high relevance to the concept of the Satoyama Initiative, and responding to critical elements required in the designated project proposal format in a concise and convincing manner will be eligible for the SDM funding. Only projects which have not been supported by the SDM in the previous years, and with a project duration of less than 24 months will be considered.

Selection criteria

| | |
|-----------|--|
| A | [Relevance] |
| 1 | The contents of the proposed project address critical needs of local communities or issues of international concern such as Aichi Biodiversity Targets . |
| 2 | The proposal addresses the Strategic Objectives outlined in the IPSI Strategy , and/or contributes to the five IPSI Activity Clusters. |
| 3 | The proposed project is likely to foster good practices and provide lessons that will be useful for IPSI members and applicable to other SEPLS. |
| 4 | The proposed project fosters concrete collaborations between IPSI members. |
| B | [Effectiveness] |
| 5 | The proposal outlines concrete outcomes and outputs of the project, and defines the process and mechanisms for promoting key stakeholders' engagement in the project implementation. |
| 6 | The proposed project demonstrates cost effectiveness through efforts to achieve maximum impact with the available resources. |
| C | [Feasibility] |
| 7 | The proposal presents realistic project components and implementation plans for achieving project objectives under the proposed timeframe . |
| 8 | The project proposal demonstrates appropriate implementation capacity , with detailed institutional roles and modalities, and a reliable financial plan, including other sources of funding. |
| D | [Sustainability] |
| 9 | The implementing organisation has properly identified measures for mitigating possible risks that may emerge in the project implementation process. |
| 10 | The project proposal intends to establish self-reliant operating mechanisms for the continuation of project activities, and/or the activities promoted under the project are likely to generate a positive knock-on effect after the cessation of SDM funding. |

In addition to the examination of the selection criteria, the following aspects could be considered in finalising the shortlist.

- 1) Facilitating IPSI Collaborative Activities** _____
 - a. Priority will be given to collaborative activities that have already been endorsed under the framework of IPSI, or to proposals that will lead to the formulation of new collaborative activities.
- 2) Consideration for geographical and thematic balance** _____
 - a. The geographical balance of project sites and implementing organisation locations should be taken into consideration in the selection of recipients.
 - b. Priority may be given to projects targeting underrepresented regions, sectors, IPSI clusters, and any other issues worth highlighting through the SDM.
 - c. Priority will be given to developing countries to support their community-driven activities, but developed countries shall not be excluded.
 - d. The distribution of the types of projects described under the scope of the SDM should be taken into account in the selection of recipients.
- 3) Consideration for wide distribution of funding to IPSI members** _____
 - a. Priority will be given to project proposals from applicants who have not been previously selected as recipients of the SDM funding (n/a for first year).
- 4) Consideration for important funding needs** _____
 - a. Priority will be given to project proposals that have demonstrated a strong need for support from the SDM.

Annex3. Monitoring and reporting process

Monitoring and reporting will be required to produce useful knowledge on IPSI activities. The compiled information will be shared among IPSI members as a collective resource for future activities.

Funding recipients are responsible for providing project reports. If a project is conducted by multiple IPSI members, one of the organisations must be designated as a focal point for facilitating the project's implementation and to provide reports to the SDM Secretariat.

The monitoring and reporting process will differ according to the type of project implemented.

| | (1) Community-based activities for field implementation | (2) Research activities | (3) Meetings, workshops, & conferences | (4) Production of educational materials, dissemination and outreach activities |
|---|---|-------------------------|--|--|
| Implementation plan | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 1st Fund disbursement | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% |
| Progress report (depending on the duration of activities) | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Final report (self-evaluation) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2nd Fund disbursement | 30% | 30% | 30% | 30% |

(1) Community-based activities for field implementation

Based on the implementation plan, a progress report must be submitted to the SDM Secretariat upon reaching the middle term of project duration.

The project implementing organisation assumes primary responsibility for preparing reports for submission to the SDM Secretariat based on self-evaluation. The final report should cover the evaluation criteria with benchmarks and measurable indicators through field observation, collection of documentation, consultative meetings, stakeholder interviews, and other means. A project must be complete with the proposed budget to showcase the achievement with a definite fund and be a model of future projects.

(2) Research activities

Based on the implementation plan, a progress report shall be submitted to the SDM Secretariat upon reaching the middle term of project duration.

Apart from the research outputs, the implementing organisation bears the responsibility to submit a final report based on self-evaluation following the evaluation criteria. Research activities must also be completed with the proposed budget to showcase the achievement with a definite fund and be a model of future projects.

(3) Meetings, workshops, and conferences and**(4) Production of educational materials, dissemination and outreach activities**

Based on the implementation plan, the implementing organisation shall conduct the scheduled activities to organise meetings/workshops/conferences, to produce educational materials, or to undertake dissemination and outreach events.

Upon completion of the activities, the implementing organisation will conduct a self-evaluation following the evaluation criteria based on the outcomes of the activities such as participant statistics, stakeholder feedbacks, scale of output dissemination, etc. A final report shall then be submitted to the SDM Secretariat based on this evaluation.

Evaluation criteria

| | |
|-----------|---|
| A | [Relevance] will measure the appropriateness of the project approach and design in terms of fulfilling the objectives of the SDM by focussing on the following aspects. |
| 1 | How the project responded to the needs of the target group / target area. |
| 2 | Whether the project addressed the Strategic Objectives of the IPSI Strategy. |
| 3 | Whether the project demonstrated any good/model practices for future IPSI activities. |
| 4 | Whether the project resulted in enhanced collaborations between IPSI members. |
| B | [Effectiveness] will measure the extent to which the project objectives have been met, through the following considerations. |
| 5 | Whether the project achieved the initial project objectives. |
| 6 | The extent of environmental and socio-economic impacts made by the project. |
| C | [Efficiency] will measure the achievement of the project objectives against the planned financial inputs and timeframe through the following points. |
| 7 | Whether the project has been completed within the planned budget. |
| 8 | Whether the project has progressed following the planned timeframe and modality. |
| D | [Sustainability] of the project will measure the continuity after the project implementation by examining the following points. |
| 9 | Whether the project faced any obstacles to its completion, and how they were overcome. |
| 10 | What mechanisms/funding/partnerships could be harnessed for the wider dissemination of project experiences/lessons beyond the SDM project period. |





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