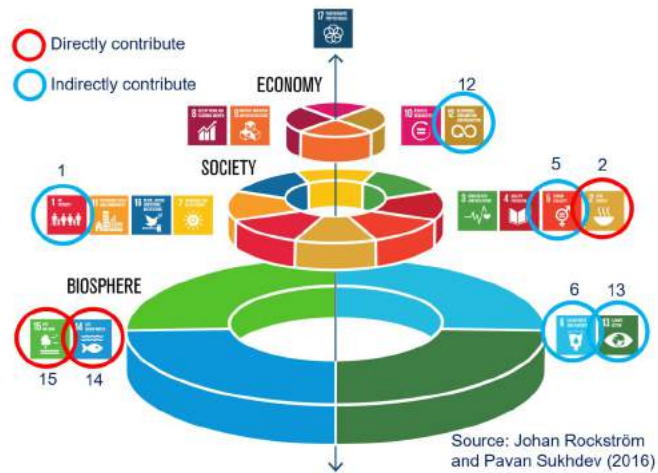


## Contribution to Global Targets

### The GEF-Satoyama Project contributes to the achievement of the following Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

- Reduces habitat losses (ABT 5);
- Agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably (ABT 7);
- Areas of biological importance are conserved through proper management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (ABT 11);
- Species are protected by reducing the threats, such as habitat losses and hunting (ABT 12);
- Forests, agricultural lands, mariculture area and fishing areas are restored with appropriate social safeguards to benefit people (ABT 14);
- Ecosystem resilience is enhanced by restoration of degraded land and sea (ABT 15);
- Traditional knowledge is documented, protected and used with the participation of local communities (ABT18);
- Knowledge and science base relating to biodiversity is enhanced (ABT19);
- Resource is mobilized for the conservation and sustainability of SEPLS (ABT20)

### The GEF-Satoyama Project addresses a wide spectrum of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), either directly or indirectly.



### The GEF-Satoyama Website

Please visit our website for the regular updates on the Project and knowledge projects. <http://gef-satoyama.net>



The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) is a global platform which aims to facilitate and accelerate the implementation of activities under the Satoyama Initiative. The GEF-Satoyama Project is endorsed as a Collaborative Activity under the IPSI.

This factsheet was printed on bamboo pulp paper by Chuetsu Pulp & Paper Company. The use of bamboo for pulp contributes to the biological and economic sustainability of the SEPLS.

The GEF-Satoyama Project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), implemented by Conservation International's CI-GEF Project Agency. The execution of the project is led by Conservation International Japan in cooperation with the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (the Secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative) and Institute for Global Environmental Strategies.

### The Project Logo

The logo symbolically depicts the major elements of the SEPLS, with landscape and seascape elements. Cultivated field with a bird indicates the presence of people in harmony with nature. The rising sun indicates the aspiration that this project starts a new movement of conservation, one that is at the heart of sustainable development.



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ISOBE AND CI MADAGASCAR



## Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

GEF-Satoyama Project aims to achieve societies in harmony with nature, with sustainable primary production sector based on traditional and modern wisdom, and to make significant contributions to global targets for conservation of biological diversity.

While protecting pristine natural areas and other high conservation value areas continue to be important, global conservation of biodiversity will not be achieved without the sustainable management of areas in which people and nature interact. Production landscapes and seascapes refer to the space in which primary industry activities (agriculture, forestry and fisheries) take place in general. Such landscapes and seascapes are important as buffers and provide vital connection between protected areas. They are also important for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in their own right. Among the production landscapes and seascapes, those that integrate the values of biodiversity and social aspects harmoniously with production activities, such that production activities support biodiversity and vice versa, are termed the socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS). They are called "Satoyama" in Japan, where their value have been recognized and made into an international initiative. This project intends to address the barriers that many SEPLSs face globally, such as insufficient recognition of their values, disappearing traditional knowledge and weak governance.

**Project Duration:** September 1, 2015 – June 30, 2019

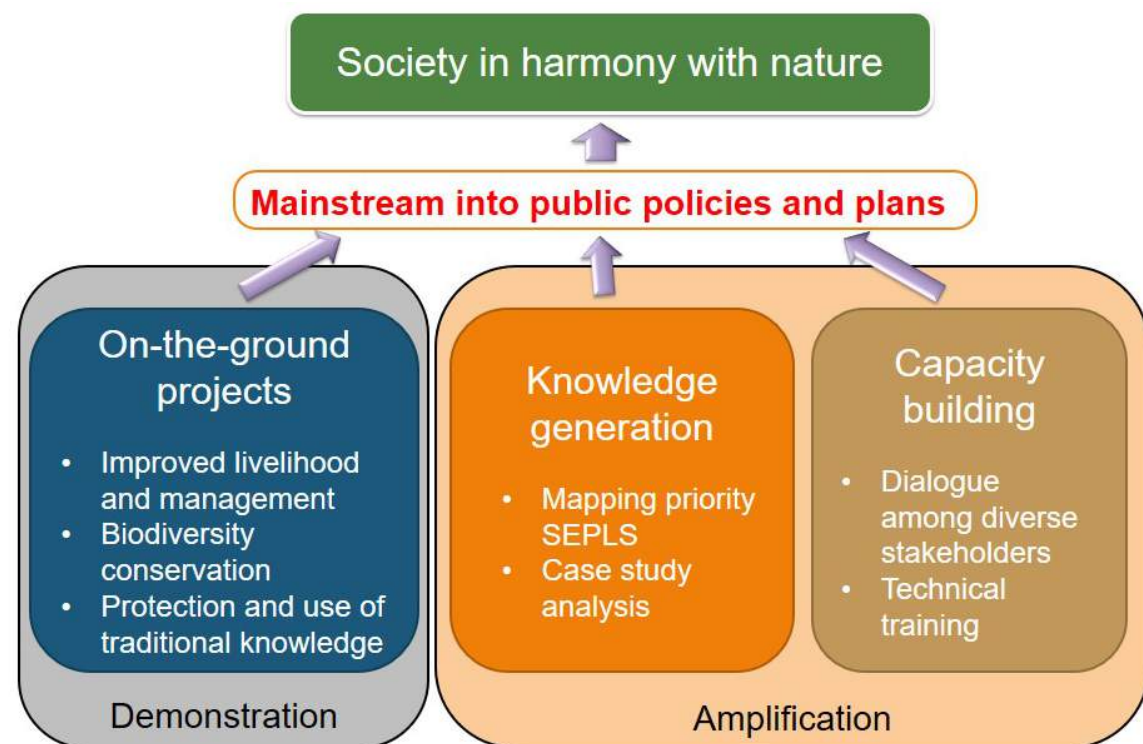
**GEF Project Agency:** Conservation International

**Executing Agency:** Conservation International Japan (CI Japan), with United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) and Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

**Funding:** GEF: USD1,909,000 / Pledged co-financing: USD6,350,000

**Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)** are dynamic mosaic of habitats and land and sea uses where the harmonious interaction between people and nature maintains biodiversity while providing humans with the goods and services needed for their livelihoods, survival and well-being in a sustainable manner, and are found in many places in the world under different names and are deeply linked to local culture and knowledge (from the IPSI Charter).

The GEF-Satoyama Project consists of three interrelated, mutually-informing components.



**Knowledge generation component focuses on mapping and case studies.** Mapping attempts to identify global distribution of priority SEPLS, which will facilitate policy dialogues and project development, as well as identify the aspects in need of further research. The case study addresses the following themes to overcome the barriers SEPLS faces globally:

- How can we have the values of SEPLS recognized?
- How can we capture and make use of the traditional knowledge in the SEPLS?
- How can we improve the governance of SEPLS?

The on-the-ground project sites (right) are studied in detail to address these themes.

**The capacity building component provides training and outreach.** The Project trained representatives from all ten on-the-ground projects (right) on the use of the Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS, who conduct assessments using these Indicators at the beginning and end of the project to monitor the changes. A training on gender mainstreaming, an important safeguard issue, have been provided to the members of the executing partners. The meetings of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative are actively used as platforms of outreach and experience sharing.



The Project supports ten on-the-ground projects in three Biodiversity Hotspots of the world. In total, the Project covers 216,682 ha of land and 3,903,677 ha of sea, which are home to at least 120 threatened species.

- ① **THAILAND: Inter-Mountain Peoples' Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT)** supports Karen communities to be models of sustainable development by building on their traditional knowledge and natural resource management systems. IMPECT also promotes preservation of Karen culture. (Project area: 6,057 ha of land)
- ② **MYANMAR: Fauna & Flora International (FFI)** promotes the conservation and sustainable use of freshwater ecosystems through the establishment of fish conservation zones (FCZs) in collaboration with local communities. FFI also supports alternative livelihood initiatives in these communities (Project area: 891 ha of land)
- ③ **INDIA: The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)** creates the network of Community Conserved Areas (CCAs) with villages in Nagaland where wildlife hunting is an important part of their cultural identity. TERI supports villagers in alternative livelihood means, including ecotourism, and trains youths in biodiversity monitoring. (Project area: 3,751 ha of land)



Indo-Burma



Madagascar & the Indian Ocean Islands



Tropical Andes

- ④ **MAURITIUS: Environmental Protection & Conservation Organisation (EPCO)** restores traditional mariculture fields, called *barachois*, with a local community. EPCO also protects and restores mangroves to increase ecosystem services. Ecotourism and environmental education is also part of the project. (Project area: 55 ha of sea)
- ⑤ **SEYCHELLES: Green Island Foundation (GIF)** aims to establish a co-management plan with fishermen, which will become part of the law, to reduce the impact of artisanal fishing on threatened species in the Mahe Plateau. Intensive fish data collection is conducted to form the basis for the conservation measures. (Project area: 3,900,000 ha of sea)
- ⑥ **MADAGASCAR: Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)** capacitates farmers in the Makira Nature Park with higher yielding agricultural techniques to provide more food to people without encroaching into the park's core area. WCS also restores critical ecological corridors and conducts patrols. (Project area: 190,622 ha of land)
- ⑦ **COMOROS: Dahari** helps local farmers manage their land better with agricultural extension activities and protects the habitats of the critically endangered Livingstone's fruit bat through agreements with landowners in Moya Forest in the island of Anjouan. Dahari is also active in scientific study on conservation. (Project area: 1,002 ha of land)
- ⑧ **COLOMBIA: Universidad Industrial de Santander (UIS)** identifies management strategies in post conflict zones of the Colombian Andes through participatory reconstruction of history. UIS documents and corroborates tacit knowledge for conversion into expert knowledge, as well as creates marketing strategies for agro-products. (Project area: 150 ha of land)
- ⑨ **ECUADOR: Fundación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Social (FIDES)** restores and conserves dry forests and mangroves in Manabí province while improving the livelihoods of communities depending on these natural resources. FIDES also supports communities in capacity building, education, sensitization and marketing. (Project area: 7,498 ha of land and 3,622 ha of sea)
- ⑩ **PERU: Asociación Amazónicas por la Amazonía (AMPA)** facilitates the participatory management of the Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession (AHCC) as a production landscape that avoids deforestation. AMPA also supports the communities in organic farming of grains, apiculture, primate monitoring and marketing. (Project area: 6,711 ha of land)