

ISAP2026 Thematic Track 5

Applying SEPLS to OECMs: From Concept to Real-World Impact

里山・里海の概念（SEPLS）をOECMへ応用する：
概念から現場、そして実践的知見へ

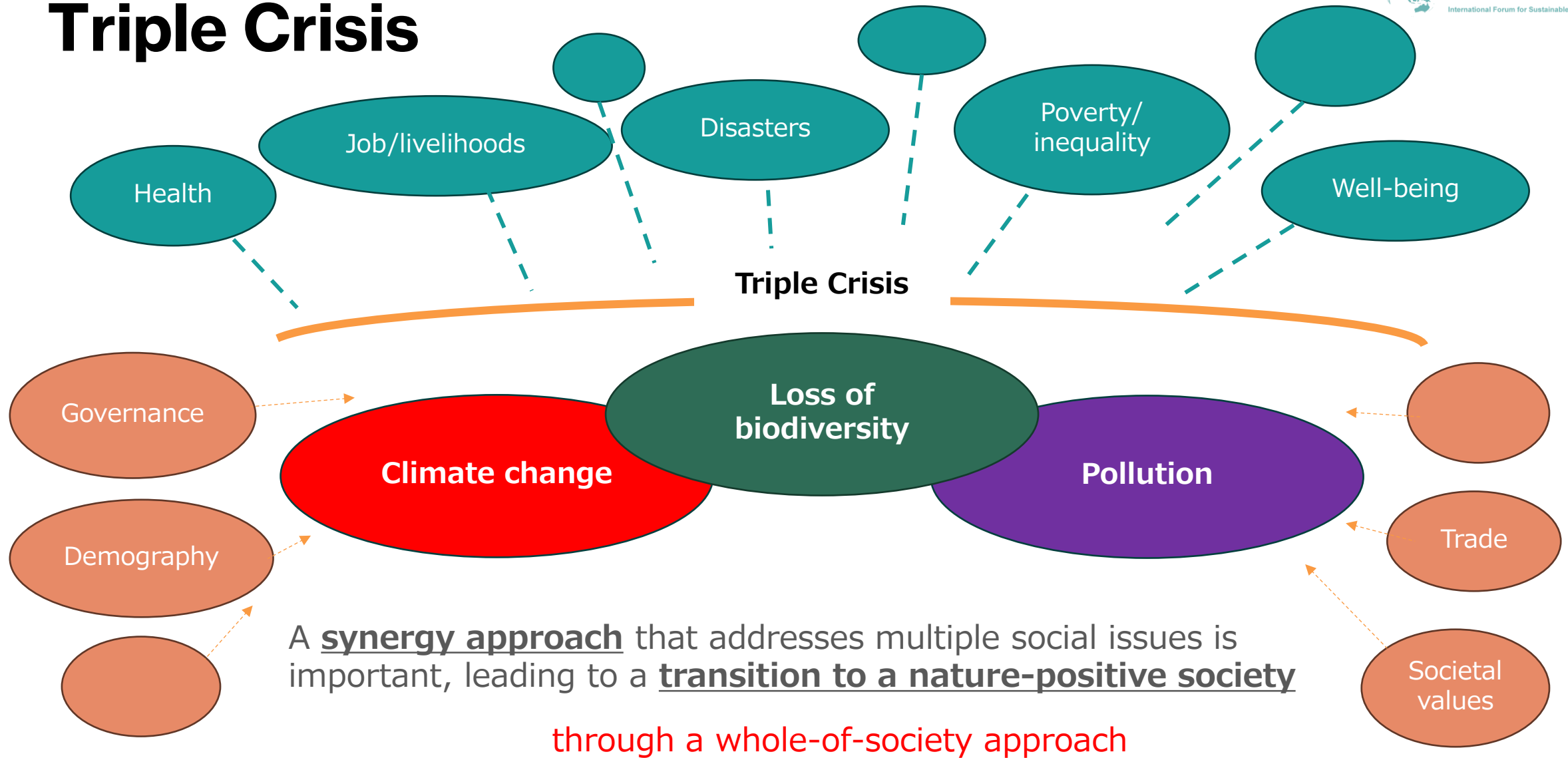
5 October 2026

16:00 – 17:45 JST

SETTING THE SCENE

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Triple Crisis



Synergy approach and Whole-of-society approach

Nexus (Synergy) approach :

Understanding the interlinkages and interdependencies between sectors and systems in a holistic manner

⇔ **Siloed approaches:**

Address issues in isolation and without regard to interlinkages

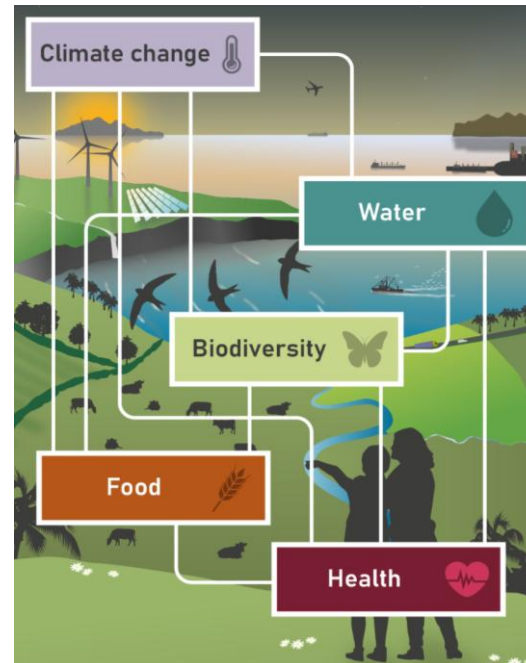


Figure 10. Nexus elements. From Figure SPM.1. Key concepts and definitions. IPBES. 2024. "IPBES Nexus Assessment SPM". DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.13850289](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13850289).

Whole-of-society approach:
 engage all actors and sectors
 (i.e., governments, civil society,
 Indigenous Peoples and local
 communities, businesses,
 researchers and citizens alike)



Landscape approach

Loss of biodiversity and triple crisis

Underlying causes

- a) Disconnection from and domination over nature and people
- b) Concentration of power and wealth
- c) Prioritization of short-term, individual and material gains.

Indirect drivers

- Consumption and production
- Demographic trends
- Trade
- Technological innovation
- Governance and societal values

Direct drivers

- Land- and sea-use change
- **Pollution**
- Unsustainable exploitation of organisms
- **Climate change**
- Invasive alien species

Addressing the loss of biodiversity
means addressing the triple crisis

Why is biodiversity important?

Biodiversity: **Species diversity**, **genetic diversity** and **ecosystem diversity** (e.g., forests, grasslands, oceans, freshwater, coasts)

It provides us with **various essential resources and services** for our life (e.g., foods, purification and provision of air, water and soil, disaster risk reduction, medicines, cultural connection, inspiration...)

An average of around 25% of species in assessed animal and plant groups are threatened, around 1 million species already face extinction.

The current rate of species extinction on Earth is at least tens to hundreds of times higher than the average over the past 10 million years.

2050 vision: a world **living in harmony with nature** where “by 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”

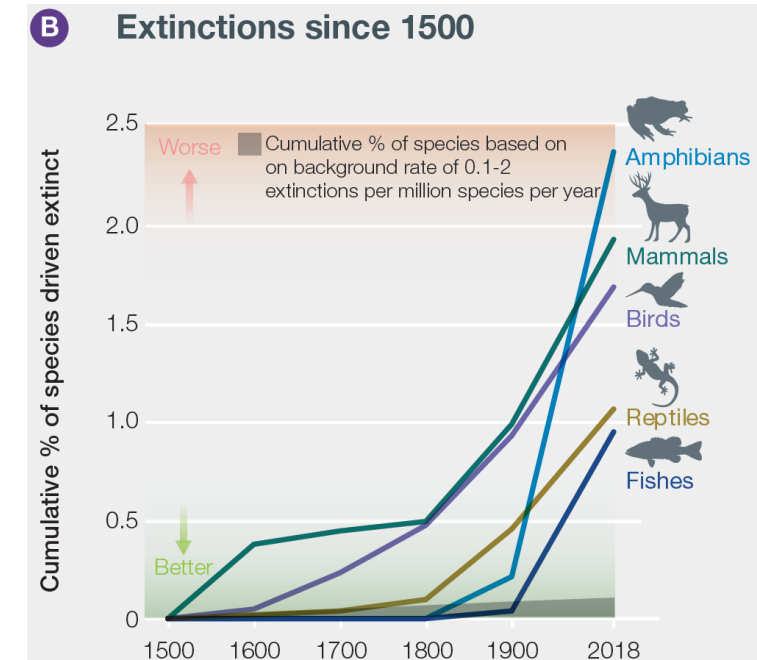


Figure 2. Extinctions since 1500. From Figure SPM.3 A substantial proportion of assessed species are threatened with extinction and overall trends are deteriorating, with extinction rates increasing sharply in the past century. IPBES. 2019. “IPBES Global Assessment SPM”. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3553579>

SATOYAMA Initiative

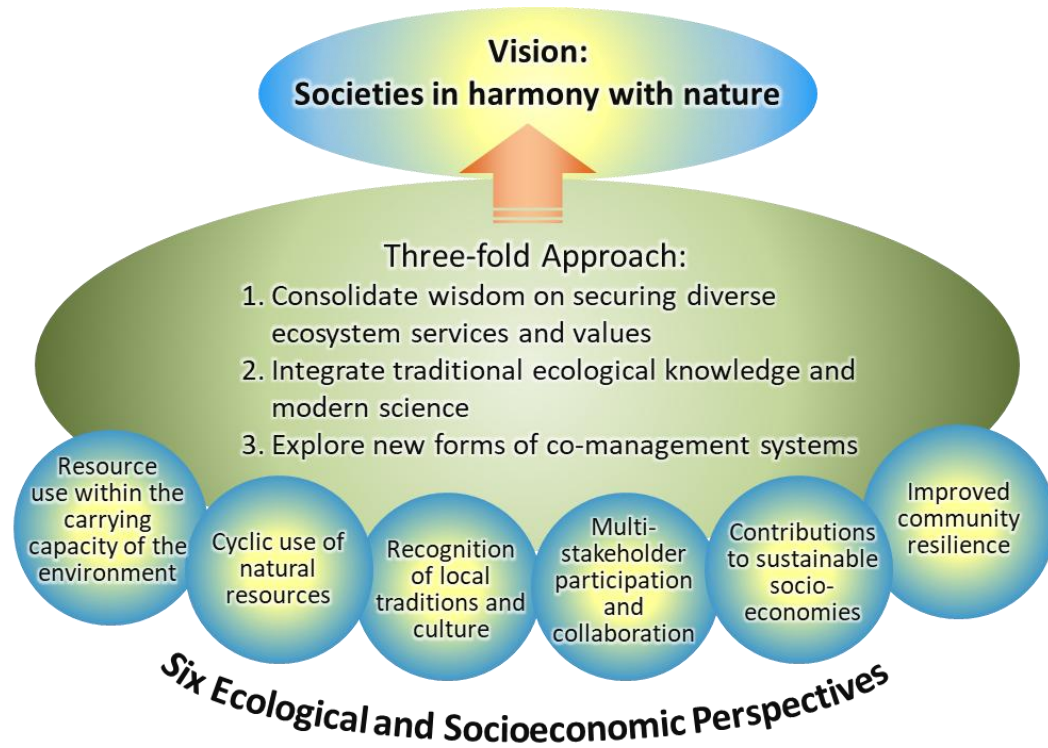


Figure 1. Conceptual Diagram of the SATOYAMA Initiative.
IPSI. Retrieved from
<https://satoyamainitiative.org/concept/satoyama-initiative/>

- The Initiative was proposed at CBD COP10 in Nagoya, Aichi, Japan

- The Proponents of the Initiative



- “A global effort to realise societies in harmony with nature based on a model of Satoyama”.

International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

- Promote the work of the Initiative and knowledge sharing
- Members from around the world, including public, private and grass-roots organisations
 - 51 organisations joined as founding members
 - 359 organisations (as of July 2026)
- IPSI Collaborative activities
 - A mechanism for strengthening collaboration and synergies among member organizations under IPSI



The Secretariat is hosted by



Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)

- A financing mechanism to facilitate the implementation of activities under IPSI.
- 69 projects in 29 countries have been funded until now

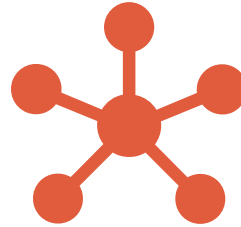
- Established in 2013 jointly by



Triple crisis and landscape approach



Triple Crisis of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss



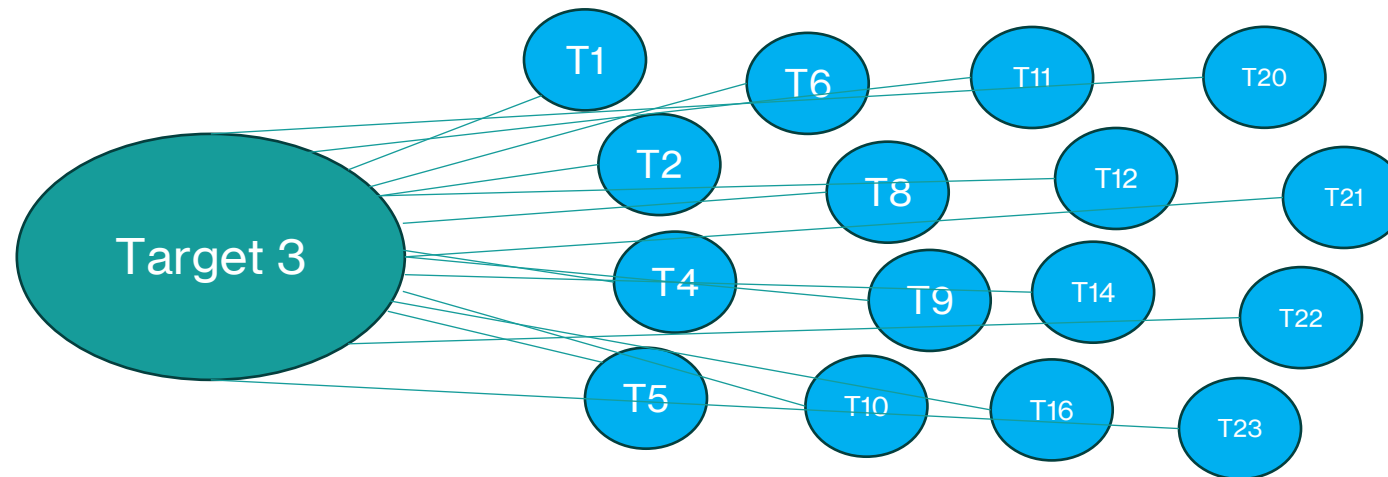
A synergy approach is essential



Landscape approaches are useful to promote a synergy approach

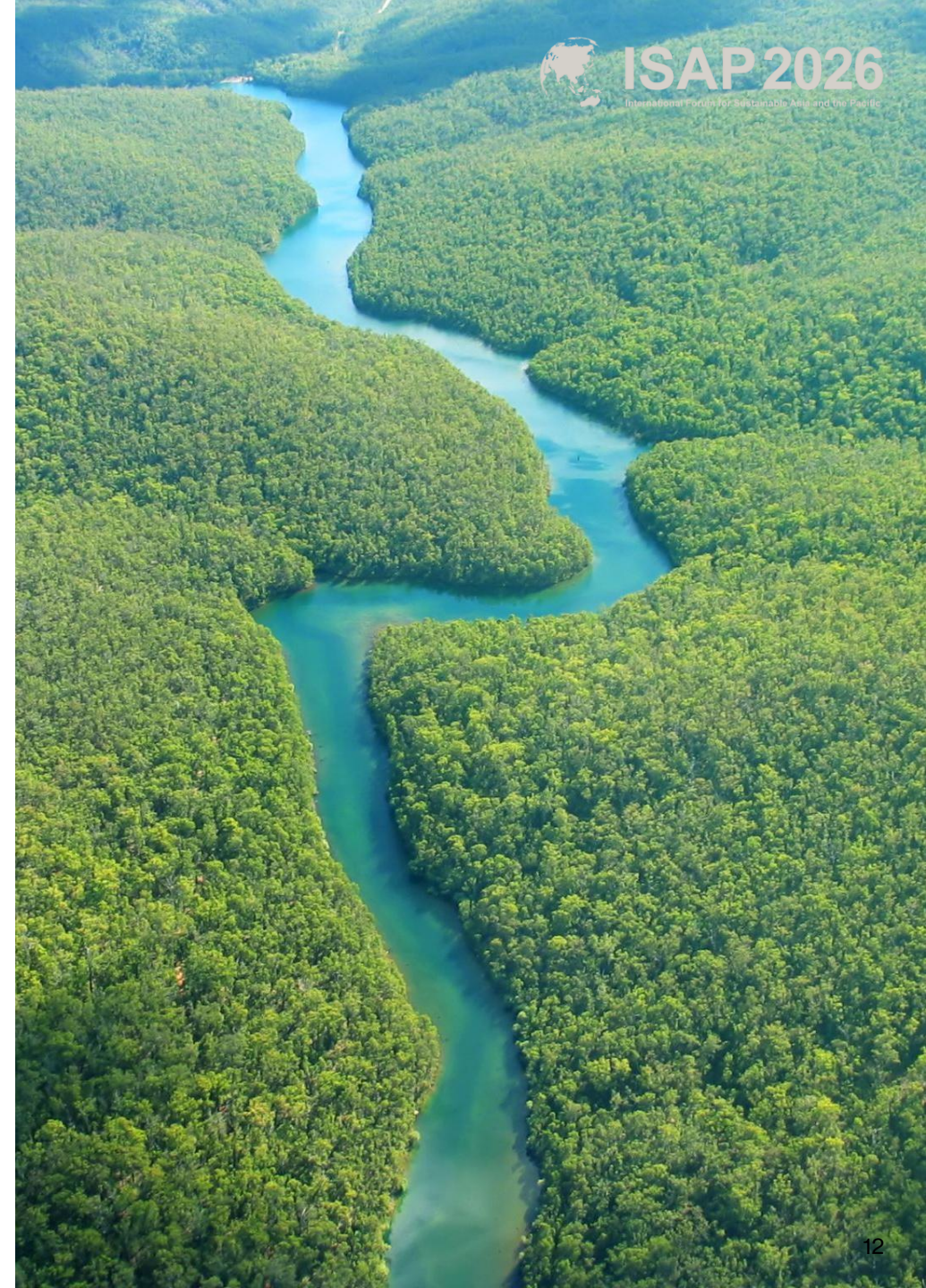
Focus on Target 3 to address the multiple issues

- We need to achieve a world where we live in harmony with nature
 - 2030 Deadline for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is approaching
 - Have we improved the situation? How do we achieve those 23 Targets?
- All targets are connected.
- We start from Target 3 - Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas



Target 3

- Ensure and enable that by 2030 **at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas**, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are **effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), recognizing indigenous and traditional territories**, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.



What are landscape approaches?

- Takes an integrated view of the relationship between society, culture, and ecosystems, and emphasize elements such as the participation of diverse stakeholders and regional autonomy.
- Other similar conceptual frameworks for landscape approaches related to biodiversity have been proposed, such as:
 - Integrated landscape management (Estrada-Carmona et al. 2014)
 - Food landscape (Vonthron et al. 2020)
 - Whole-landscape approach (DeFries et al. 2010)
 - Biodiversity-related landscape planning (Vonthron et al. 2020)
 - Whole-landscape approach (DeFries et al. 2010)
 - Bioregional planning (Brunckhorst 2000)
 - Multifunctional landscapes (Naveh 2001), and
 - Productive landscapes (Kremen et al. 2018)

What is Satoyama and Satoumi?

- Satoyama or Satoumi are places that were traditionally formed through the practice of sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries in Japan, resulting in people living in harmony with nature.
- Human production activities are part of ecosystems providing ecosystem services
- Similar forms are also found in other parts of the world
- The term, “Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)” was produced from a scientific point-of-view.



Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

- Defined as
 - “Dynamic mosaics of managed socio-ecological systems producing a bundle of ecosystem services for human well-being.”
 - The landscapes are managed with a mix of traditional knowledge and modern science
 - Biodiversity is a key element for the resilience and function of the landscapes and seascapes
- Interaction between people and the landscape maintains or enhances biodiversity while providing humans with the goods and services needed for their well-being.

Aim of the session

- Discuss how SEPLS approach is effective to achieve KMGBF Target 3 and beyond
 - Can SEPLS be equal to OECM?
 - See examples from different countries – Ecuador, Taiwan and Japan
 - How SEPLS approach improve conservation and management of biodiversity?
 - How has SEPLS sites become OECMs in your country? Any successful factors?
 - How is the OECM registration process in your country?
 - Does OECM registration bring a good impact on SEPLS in the long-term?
 - What challenges and prospects are there on SEPLS-OECM?



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Thank you very much for joining us.

If you are interested in joining IPSI, please contact IPSI Secretariat:

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