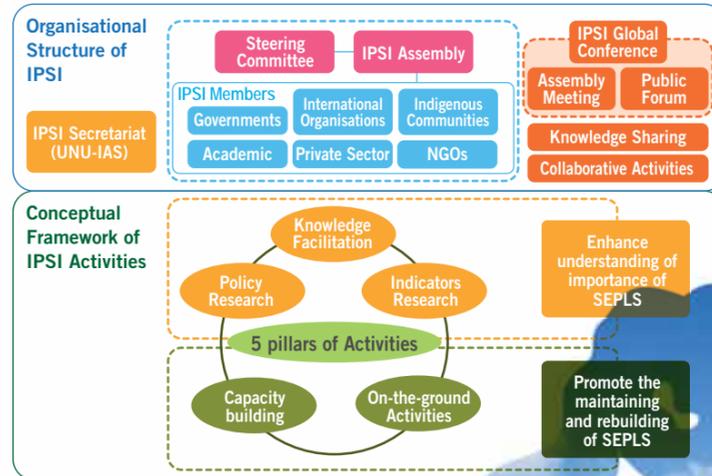


### 3 An international partnership to support the Satoyama Initiative

To further extend its reach through global cooperation, the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) has been established as a supporting mechanism, with diverse members. The broad multi-sectoral partnership has given the Satoyama Initiative momentum since its launch at CBD COP10 held in Nagoya, Aichi, Japan, in October 2010. IPSI acts as a platform for various activities such as sharing information and fostering discussion. Securing synergies and complementarities among members, maximisation of resources and mutual strengthening of respective activities are expected through the collaboration of member organisations.



### 4 Achievements of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

#### Highlights of IPSI activities:

#### Fostering knowledge management

IPSI case studies have been published with inputs from over 50 member organisations covering different regions and ecosystems. These case studies have been shared through IPSI's website and booklets, and have served as useful media to promote sustainable resource use in SEPLS.

#### Providing a platform for collaboration and knowledge sharing

IPSI regularly holds a Global Conference including the IPSI assembly meeting and the public forum. Experience from more than 80 research, policy formulation, and development activities have been shared by IPSI members at the IPSI Global Conferences. About 30 collaborative activities have been developed among IPSI members.

#### Growing Membership of IPSI: 155 member organisations from 53 countries\*

16 National governments 6 Government-affiliated organisations 12 Local governments  
52 Civil society organisations 9 Indigenous or local community organisations  
28 Academic and / or research institutes 17 Private sector organisations 14 UN and International organisations  
\*as of September 2013

#### Highlights of IPSI collaborative activities jointly implemented by member organisations:

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

To enhance the resilience of SEPLS by developing sound biodiversity management and sustainable livelihood activities with local communities, IPSI members have established COMDEKS. Implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in partnership with the Secretariat of CBD, the Government of Japan, and UNU-IAS, COMDEKS allows for a flexible, and proven mechanism to reach communities and civil society at the local level.

#### Indicators for Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes

IPSI members (Bioersity International and UNU-IAS) have developed a set of indicators intended to help understand the resilience of targeted landscapes and seascapes. The indicators are currently being tested in the COMDEKS project sites and other project sites, and will be improved based on lessons learned through practical application. This piloting exercise will help IPSI members refine the overall methodology for understanding landscape resilience, and contribute to linking traditional knowledge and sustainable use.

### 5 The Satoyama Initiative is useful for fulfilling international agreements towards sustainable development

The Satoyama Initiative promotes SEPLS, which play an important role in sustaining and enhancing the conservation of biodiversity while also being an important source of food, water, and livelihoods, as well as a cradle for culture and tradition. As a result, SEPLS contribute to local economic development, and to the achievement of the **Millennium Development Goals, Rio+20 outcomes**, including food and water security and poverty reduction.

The Satoyama Initiative is also useful to fulfil the three **Rio Conventions—on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification**—and other conventions through biodiversity conservation, promotion of sustainable resource use, climate change adaptation, prevention of land degradation, strengthening resilience, wetland protection, and improvement of ecosystem connectivity, among other roles.

#### The Future We Want: Outcome document adopted at Rio+20

Rio+20 concluded with commitment for action and agreement on a path way for a sustainable future. This stipulates that "We agree to promote international cooperation, and partnerships [...] with the vision of living in harmony with nature." [Paragraph 202]

For more information about IPSI: <http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/>  
Good practices across different themes (forests, agricultural fields, grasslands, inland water systems, coastal systems, urban fringes and others) and regions (Africa, America, Asia, Europe and Oceania): [http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/category/case\\_studies-2/](http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/category/case_studies-2/)  
IPSI videos highlight various examples of SEPLS around the world, their importance and messages from experts: <http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/video-2/>

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Advancing Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS) for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being

## The Satoyama Initiative is a useful tool for...

Promoting sustainable use of forests, agricultural land, pastoral land, and other types of Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes, and enhancing the conservation of biodiversity.

Enhancing the resilience of production landscapes and seascapes in the face of natural disaster, climate change, and other factors that cause negative impacts on Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes.

Valuing cultural and historical landscapes and seascapes, fostering appreciation for traditions and customs, and providing incentives for their conservation.

Strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships in resource management by consolidating knowledge and building capacity on sustainable use of resources.



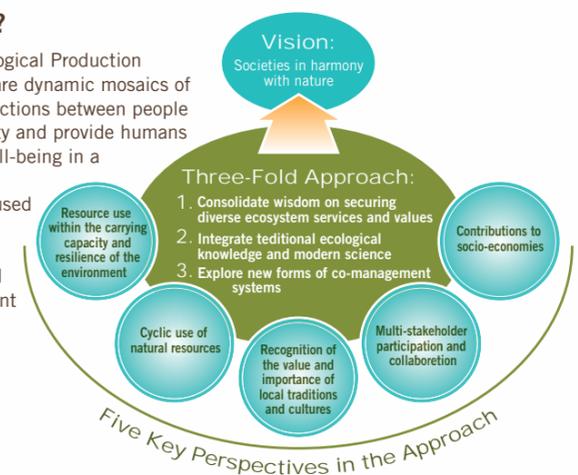
### 1 Why do we need to go beyond conserving Protected Areas?

By 2010, nationally designated Protected Areas had increased remarkably. There were over 150,000 Protected Areas covering 12.7% of the world's land area and 1.6% of the global ocean area. Despite this increase, rates of land cover change in the past few decades have remained high, and global biodiversity loss shows no signs of slowing down. Thus, it is necessary to conserve biodiversity not only in Protected Areas but also in broader landscapes and seascapes. In addition, demand for global food production is growing. Natural resource use and land cover change in response to human needs are significantly affecting landscapes and seascapes. To tackle these challenges, it is critical to conserve production landscapes and seascapes, and to mainstream biodiversity concerns into resource use decisions.

### 2 What is the Satoyama Initiative?

The Satoyama Initiative targets "Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes" (SEPLS) that are dynamic mosaics of habitats and land uses shaped by the interactions between people and nature in ways that maintain biodiversity and provide humans with goods and services needed for their well-being in a sustainable way.

In these landscapes, natural resources are used in a cyclical manner within the carrying capacity and resilience of ecosystems; the value and importance of local traditions and cultures are recognised; and the management of natural resources involves various participating and cooperating entities and contributes to local socio-economies. These management practices are conducive to maintaining an optimal balance of food production, livelihood improvement and ecosystem conservation.



### Conservation of agrobiodiversity in production landscapes and improvement of local livelihoods through domestication of high-value medicinal plants in Nepal:

In the mountains of Rasuwa District in Nepal, the domestication of high-value medicinal plants was promoted to integrate Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) into existing farming systems. Local farmers were trained in MAP nursery management, cultivation and harvesting, and provided with appropriate equipment. The formation of farmers groups including females and marginalised ethnic groups was another factor of the project's success. These farmers groups developed credit saving programs and marketed MAPs. Multi-stakeholder engagement was another critical aspect of this project, including foundations, universities, and different local government offices. This project resulted in reduced pressure on wild medicinal plants and increased income for local communities. Through this project, farmer groups produced 1.3 million MAP seedlings in home nurseries in 2011, with an increase in average annual income from Rs 31,084 in 2008 to Rs 34,450 in 2011. The overall cash income of beneficiary households increased by 11 per cent between 2008 and 2011.



Initiative. Participatory resource management has led to a decrease in resource overexploitation, with a decline in offences to user rules. Partnership-building between the government, local populations, NGOs, and the private sector has been an essential part of SEPLS management. The strengthening of local communities' participation in wetlands and water management has maintained ecological functions as well as livelihoods. Collaboration between community members and the scientific community has allowed the development of a holistic management plan for the maintenance of critical ecosystem services.



## Usefulness of the Satoyama Initiative and its International Partnership – Contribution to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

To date, a large number of case studies have been collected for the Satoyama Initiative which relate to the sustainable use of biodiversity and successful management of SEPLS. These good practices, alongside the activities of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), provide a basis for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets under the five Strategic Goals, which was adopted at the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP10), and their usefulness has been listed as follows (wordings of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets have been shortened for readability).

**Strategic Goal A:**  
Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

**Target 1:** People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps to conserve and use it sustainably

### Enhancing synergies and collaborations on SEPLS management

By implementing 22 collaborative activities, IPSI contributes to fostering synergies among the users of SEPLS through knowledge facilitation, policy research, and indicator research. It also advances the maintenance of SEPLS through capacity building and on-the-ground activities.

**Target 4:** Stakeholders at all levels have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption

### Strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships in resource management to reduce unsustainable use

Good practices in local communities' self-organisation for resource management have been documented in the case studies of the Satoyama

**Strategic Goal B:**  
Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

**Targets 6 and 7:** All aquatic resources are managed and harvested sustainably with no significant adverse impacts, and areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably

### Reducing pressures on biodiversity through sustainable use of forests, agricultural, pastoral land and other landscapes and seascapes

### Reintroduction of traditional land use to restore cultural landscapes and biodiversity in Japan:

To respond to the loss of historical landscapes and the deterioration of environmental quality in Machida city, Japan, the local residents, farmers, and local governments joined forces to reintroduce traditional land use in publicly-owned historical lands. They succeeded in restoring cultural landscapes and improving biodiversity, with a clear increase in the number of plant species since the beginning of this management programme. Surveys conducted from 1996 to 2002 identified 680 species of native plants in the area, an increase of 89 species compared to the survey from 1986.

The conservation area represents a mosaic landscape consisting of rice paddies, steep forests, vegetable farms, and residential areas in a hilly zone with small valleys (or 'yato'). Local farmers familiar with traditional agricultural practices were put in charge of the management and restoration of "yato". It is implemented through multi-stakeholder collaboration including the Tokyo Metropolitan government, civil society groups, local farmers, academics, the private sector, and local residents.



The case studies of the Satoyama Initiative introduce good practices for the sustainable use of traditional production land, riverine, coastal, and marine ecosystems. Pressures on biodiversity from large scale development can be avoided through a shift towards holistic and participatory planning that considers a wide set of ecosystem services at different scales and their links to human well-being. At a more local level, programmes to support resource users in applying low impact production methods contributed to promoting sustainable use through techniques for mitigation of soil erosion, chemical run-off, and retention of soil nutrients.

**Strategic Goal C:**  
Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

**Target 11:** Terrestrial and inland water, and coastal and marine areas are conserved through protected areas and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes

### Enhancing the conservation of biodiversity within production landscapes

The conservation of biodiversity and genetic diversity was achieved in many of the good practices of the Satoyama Initiative. Useful measures ranged from government-level landscape protection programmes for securing ecological networks and protected areas, to resource user activities for the maintenance of agrobiodiversity such as the domestication of medicinal plants or retention of tropical rainforest in large scale fruit farms.

**Target 13:** The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals is maintained

### Protecting and restoring cultural and historical landscapes harbouring agrobiodiversity

By developing regional environmental master plans, applying traditional land use management, supporting resource users in implementing sustainable use, and promoting multi-stakeholder participation, good practices documented in the case studies of the Satoyama Initiative present options for protecting and restoring cultural and historical landscapes. Such landscapes maintained by sustainable resource use also contribute to the protection of local agrobiodiversity and provide habitats for local species.

**Strategic Goal D:**  
Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

**Target 14:** Ecosystems that provide essential services are restored and safeguarded

### Strengthening benefits to direct resource users and providing incentives to protect important landscapes

The case studies of the Satoyama Initiative provide useful approaches to strengthen benefits from biodiversity to resource users. Effective measures include promotion of locally produced goods and diversification of local income sources. These in the long term contribute to securing livelihoods and revitalising local businesses. By providing incentives such as eco-certification systems to protect cultural and ecological landscapes, traditional land use was maintained by resource users and other stakeholders, leading to the protection of local flora, fauna and habitats.

**Target 15:** Ecosystem resilience has been enhanced through conservation and restoration

### Strengthening the resilience of production landscapes and climate change adaptation

Good practices for strengthening resilience and adapting to climate change have been identified through case studies of the Satoyama Initiative. By combining both science and traditional knowledge,

strategic establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) can enhance ecosystem resilience. Providing support to indigenous communities can also contribute to strengthening the resilience of production landscapes and food security. Traditional practices and new techniques can be combined in areas such as soil and water management, rehabilitation of degraded landscapes, safeguarding of agrobiodiversity, enhancing carbon sequestration, microclimate regulation and pest regulation.

### Promotion of nature-friendly farming practices with economic incentives to protect coral reefs and biodiversity in Australia:

Sugar cane growers in the state of Queensland, north-east Australia, have been conducting nature-friendly farming practices which reduce downstream environmental impacts and contribute to conserving coral reefs and local biodiversity. These farming practices include techniques such as levelling of cultivated land and creation of wide, shallow, and grassy drainage ditches. They contribute to the prevention of soil erosion and nutrient run-off during rains, resulting in reduced need for fertilisers. The creation of artificial lagoons for run-off collection within the plantation allows for recycling of soil nutrients, improving soil fertility and protecting river and coastal environments from chemical run-off. Planting a variety of soil-retaining shrubs in the lagoons and ponds provides breeding grounds for endangered and migratory species as well as a variety of waterfowl. These practices also provide economic incentives to farmers, with one farmer having saved A\$65,000 in 2006 from reduced fertiliser use on a plot of 1000 ha.

**Strategic Goal E:**  
Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

**Target 17:** Each Party has developed and is implementing an updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan

### Promoting revision and communication on policy changes related to SEPLS

IPSI contributes to the revision of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) of its member countries by providing best practices and sharing experience on policy implementation related to SEPLS. A number of countries including Cambodia and Nepal are in the process of integrating the concept of SEPLS into their national biodiversity strategies.

**Target 18:** Traditional knowledge and customary use are respected and reflected in the implementation of the CBD

### Promoting broad public understanding and appreciation of cultural and traditional values

The case studies of the Satoyama Initiative provide good practices for the recognition of traditionally important lands and the strengthening of traditional authorities through partnership with the government. This led to stronger stewardship of forest resources by indigenous and local communities, resulting in biodiversity conservation. The recognition of pre-existing community level management rules by the national resource management systems is a key element. Support to resource users was also critical in preventing loss of cultural and ecological landscapes and to protect local varieties of trees, fruits, vegetables, and ecosystems.

**Target 19:** The knowledge, science base and technologies relating to biodiversity are improved, widely, shared, transferred, and applied

### Enhancing capacity building and education on sustainable resource use

Local capacity-building for resource and environmental quality management was conducted in the case studies of the Satoyama Initiative. Technical support from research institutions or academics was provided to assist local resource users. Strengthening institutional support for local resource users, as well as providing technical support to carry out, document, and understand the dynamics of traditional landscapes was vital to sustain traditional land use systems.

### Monitoring and evaluating progress and impacts on SEPLS at all scales

IPSI contributes to monitoring and evaluation of SEPLS at all scales by supporting on-the-ground projects to maintain, rebuild, and revitalise SEPLS, and by developing measurable indicators of resilience and traditional knowledge. The indicators highlight linkages between human well-being and SEPLS. IPSI encourages the application of these indicators for on-the-ground use.