The Satoyama Initiative and IPSI

Introduction and work in replication and upscaling

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The Satoyama Initiative

• A global effort to realize “societies in harmony with nature”

• Promotes revitalization and sustainable management of “Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes” around the world
Threats and Challenges

- Urbanization
- Overexploitation
- Industrialized agriculture
- Abandonment
Landscape approach benefits

“Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes” (SEPLS)

- Support **biodiversity** while providing humans with the **goods and services** needed for their well-being
- **Mutual benefits** between human production and nature
- **Dynamic mosaics** of habitats and land uses
- Deeply linked to **local culture and knowledge** all over the world
Major parts of the Satoyama Initiative

- International Satoyama Initiative (ISI) project at UNU-IAS
- National networks
- International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)
  - Secretariat at United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

- 230 member organizations (gov’t, NGO, private sector, academic, etc.) all over the world
- Promotes networking and collaboration
- Secretariat is UNU-IAS
IPSI Plan of Action to 2020

• IPSI Strategic Objectives:
  1. Increase knowledge and understanding of SEPLS
  2. Address direct and underlying causes responsible for the decline or loss of SEPLS
  3. Enhance benefits from SEPLS
  4. Enhance human, institutional and sustainable financial capacities

• Mechanisms for implementation:
  1. Building the partnership
  2. Promoting collaborative activities
  3. Collaboration with relevant international agreements, initiatives, programmes, and networks
Ongoing and future development for IPSI

• Post-2020 CBD plans and SDGs
  – Post-Aichi Targets: landscape approaches, production activities in harmony with nature, etc.
  – NBSAP incorporation
• Engagement with IPBES (LoA signed with UNU-IAS)
  – Providing inputs into assessments and disseminating outcomes
• Expansion and mainstreaming of on-the-ground successes
  – Continued research and knowledge management
• Diversification of membership and support
  – Particularly national governments and international organizations
IPSI and the CBD: looking to the future

• What IPSI provides:
  – On-the-ground: case studies and expertise at landscape level
  – Technical partnership: UNU as the academic arm of the UN; engagement by academic and research institutes
  – Multi-level coordination: IPSI already has a network from local to global partners, and can complement national-level work
  – Specific expertise and knowledge products on landscape approaches
  – Evidence-based contributions to policymaking
Capacity building / Outreach

• IPSI web portal and Newsletter
Capacity building / Outreach

- **Events**
  - IPSI Global Conference
    - IPSI-1: March 2011, Japan
    - IPSI-2: March 2012, Kenya
    - IPSI-3: October 2012, India
    - IPSI-4: September 2013, Japan
    - IPSI-5: October 2014, Rep. of Korea
    - IPSI-6: March 2016, Cambodia
  - Regional Workshops
    - 2013, Nepal (Asia)
    - 2014, Italy (Europe)
    - 2015, Ghana (Africa)
    - 2016, Peru (Latin America & Caribbean)
    - 2017, Malaysia (Asia)
  - CBD side events and others
Research / knowledge facilitation

Publications

All available for free download. Please browse under “UNU Collections”
Research / knowledge facilitation

• **Case Studies collection & analysis**
  • Around 150 case studies publicly available
Resource mobilization / Capacity building

• **IPSI Collaborative Activities**
  - Activities implemented by 2 or more IPSI members to:
    - Increase knowledge and understanding of SEPLS
    - Address direct and underlying causes responsible for the decline or loss of SEPLS
    - Enhance benefits from SEPLS
    - Enhance human, institutional and sustainable financial capacities
  - 46 activities endorsed and implemented as of 2018
IPSI Collaborative Activities:
Examples related to financing landscape management approaches

- Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Programme
  - Implemented by UNDP; Contribution from Japan Biodiversity Fund
  - Small-grant funding in 20 countries
  - Landscape approach methodology is being replicated under GEF projects

Publications available for free download
IPSI Collaborative Activities: Examples related to financing landscape management approaches

- “GEF-Satoyama Project”
  - Funding from GEF; implemented by Conservation International
  - Subgrant funding; knowledge generation; and capacity-building in 3 priority ecosystems
IPSI Collaborative Activities:
Examples related to financing landscape management approaches

- **Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)**
  - Established by MOEJ, IGES and UNU-IAS
  - Seed funding to promising projects by IPSI members (up to USD 10,000)
SDM Projects:  
Example of seed funding benefits

• “Experimenting on production of high value market products from indigenous wild fruits”
  • (NGO) Nature & Livelihoods, Uganda
  • Seed grant used for research and pilot project:
    – Identify promising indigenous wild fruit species
    – Analysis for transportability, nutrition, potential uses
    – Test production and evaluation of new products

Vitellaria paradoxa fruit  
Carissa edulis fruit  
Juice and wine products
Landscape-level benefits

• “Experimenting on production of high value market products from indigenous wild fruits”
  • Enhance benefits from SEPLS
    – New model for economic benefits in semi-arid parklands of Uganda
    – Capacity building of local communities in scientific research and business
    – Revitalization of traditional mosaic “parkland farming system”

• Integrate traditional knowledge with modern science
  – Maintenance of traditional knowledge on local wild fruits
  – Conservation of traditional agrobiodiversity
Upscaling and replication

• “Experimenting on production of high value market products from indigenous wild fruits”
  • Partnership established with two universities and an institute in the Ministry of Health
  • Expanding the range of products to include nutritional supplements
  • Propagation of high fruit value plant taxa in peril to restore their populations
  • Working towards start-up of processing facility for commercial production
What makes a landscape approach effective?

• Some elements of a “landscape approach”:
  – Multiple scales
  – Multifunctionality
    • Resilience
  – Multiple stakeholders
    • Continual learning and adaptive management
    • Participatory action and monitoring
Multiple scales

Community scale:
- Mosaic of human settlement and small patches
- Community bonds
- Rich biocultural diversity
Multiple scales

Local-area landscape scale: ("a landscape")
- Scale defined by community use, natural geography, administrative boundaries, etc.
- Provides ecosystem services including regulating, supporting services
- Requires vertically-integrated governance
Multiple scales

Wider landscape scale: (“the landscape”)
- Large-scale landscape planning for PAs, production areas, urbanization, etc.
- Governance at state, province, national government levels
SDM Uganda Case:
Multi-scale, multifunctional, multi-stakeholder

Community:
• Local fruit products
• Income diversity
• TK / ILK

Local landscape:
• “Parkland” farming
• Agrobiodiversity
• Cooperation (internal and external)

Wider landscape:
• Upscaling and replication
• Market linkages
• Resource management, pollution reduction, resilience

Note: this map is only an image, and may not reflect actual landscape conditions in the area
Thank you!

IPSI-related side event:

- Thursday, 12 July (18:15, Room C): “Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Seascapes: Integrated Approaches in Design and Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)”
  - Organized by UNU-IAS, the Secretariat of the CBD, the Ministry of the Environment, Japan, and the Ministry of the Environment of Estonia.