The Satoyama Initiative, IPSI, and landscape approaches for science, livelihoods and conservation

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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
Development of the Satoyama Initiative

2006-2010
• Initial research and the “Japan Satoyama Satoumi Assessment”

2009
• Preparatory meetings in Tokyo (July) and Penang (October)

January 2010
• Global Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative in Paris (UNESCO)
  • “The Paris Declaration on the Satoyama Initiative”
  • Calls for creation of an International Partnership

May 2010
• Paris Declaration submitted to CBD SBSTTA-14 as an info document

October 2010
• IPSI launched at a CBD COP 10 Side Event in Nagoya
  • Recognition of the Satoyama Initiative and IPSI by CBD COP 10

2010-2018
• Continued research on SEPLS, development of IPSI activities, growth of membership
  • Further recognition at CBD COP and other meetings
CBD COP Decisions involving the Satoyama Initiative and IPSI

• X/32. Sustainable use of biodiversity
  – Recognizes the Satoyama Initiative as a potentially useful tool to better understand and support human-influenced natural environments for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being...
  – Takes note of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative as one mechanism to carry out activities...

• XI/25. Sustainable use of biodiversity
  – ...recognizes the contribution that the Satoyama Initiative is working to make in creating synergies among the various existing regional and global initiatives...

• XII/5. Biodiversity for poverty eradication and sustainable development
  – Also taking into account relevant initiatives, such as the Satoyama Initiative...Invites Parties to raise awareness on best practices of sustainable use

• XII/12. Article 8(j) and related provisions
  – Acknowledges that other initiatives, such as the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), consistent with decisions X/32 and XI/25, and in accordance with other international obligations, are contributing to the facilitation of the customary sustainable use of biological diversity;

• XII/18. Sustainable use of biodiversity
  – Notes that the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, consistent with decisions X/32 and XI/25, is working towards the sustainable use of biodiversity and its integration into the management of land, forests, and water resources;

• XIII/3. Strategic actions to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan
  – Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources...To prepare and disseminate to Parties...further guidance on the concept of “sustainability” in food and agriculture with regard to biodiversity, and to promote and strengthen support for relevant information-sharing and technology transfer among Parties, in particular for developing countries, building on existing initiatives, where feasible, such as the Satoyama Initiative...
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
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)

- And many 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

- 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
Resource mobilization / Capacity building

• “GEF-Satoyama Project”
  • Funding from GEF; implemented by Conservation International
  • Subgrant funding; knowledge generation; and capacity-building in 3 priority ecosystems
  • Research led by or in collaboration with local communities with clear livelihood and conservation benefits
Resource mobilization / Capacity building

- **Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)**
  - Established by MOEJ, IGES and UNU-IAS
  - Seed funding to promising projects by IPSI members (up to USD 10,000)
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
Aspirational

Value of biodiversity recognized
Sustainable production

Framework

PAs and other area-based measures
Ecosystem services

Specific Contributions

Marine and Fisheries
Agriculture
Pollution
Species
Genetic Diversity
Traditional Knowledge
Science Base
Some preliminary findings

- Increasing acceptance of landscape approach
  - More NBSAPs include integrated approaches in some form

- Uneven success in achieving Aichi Targets
  - In part because of uneven “SMART”-ness of the targets

- Long-term and slow
  - The whole UNDB is almost over already!
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
Landscape approach for science livelihoods and conservation

- Holistic landscape approach – Holistic view of knowledge
  - Integrating traditional knowledge and modern science
  - Including transdisciplinarity and diverse knowledge systems
Landscape approach for science livelihoods and conservation

- Sustainable livelihoods
  - Enhancing benefits of SEPLS
  - Resilience
  - Biocultural diversity
Landscape approach for science livelihoods and conservation

• Landscape-based conservation is in-situ conservation
  – Addressing the direct and underlying causes for decline of biodiversity
  – Protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures
  – Landscape-centered models for direct on-the-ground projects and interventions
Landscape approach for science livelihoods and conservation

• Multi-level, multi-scale, multi-stakeholder governance
  – Enhancing human, institutional, and sustainable financial capacities
  – Mainstreaming biodiversity into landscapes, SEPLS into policy
Other IPSI-related side events:

- **Tuesday, 10 July (18:15, Room D):** "**Financing Landscape Management Approaches: Replication and Upscaling for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development**"
  - Organized by UNDP, Conservation International, and UNU-IAS.

- **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.