

The Satoyama Initiative and IPSI: Potential for the Bio-Bridge Initiative

William Dunbar

United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS),
Secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)



UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY

UNU-IAS

Institute for the Advanced Study
of Sustainability



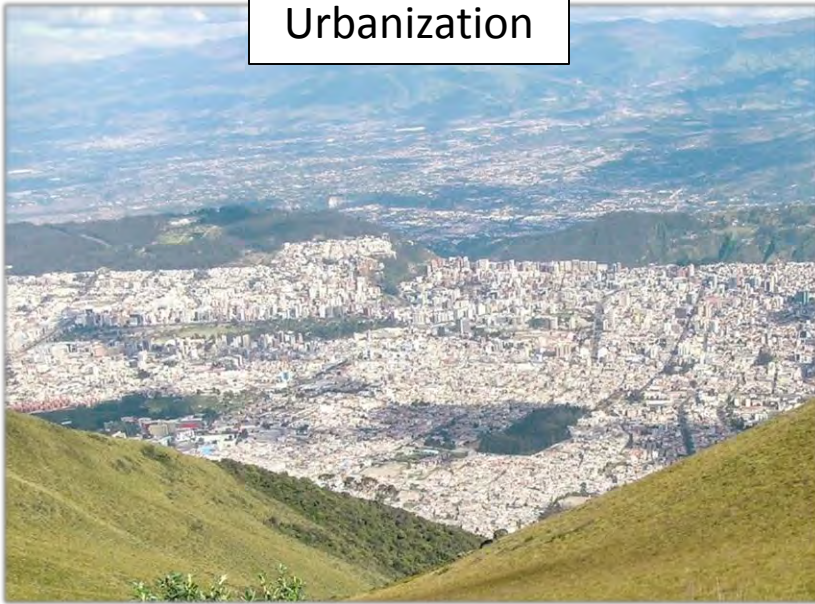
SATOYAMA
INITIATIVE

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



Urbanization



Overexploitation



Threats and Challenges

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

The Americas



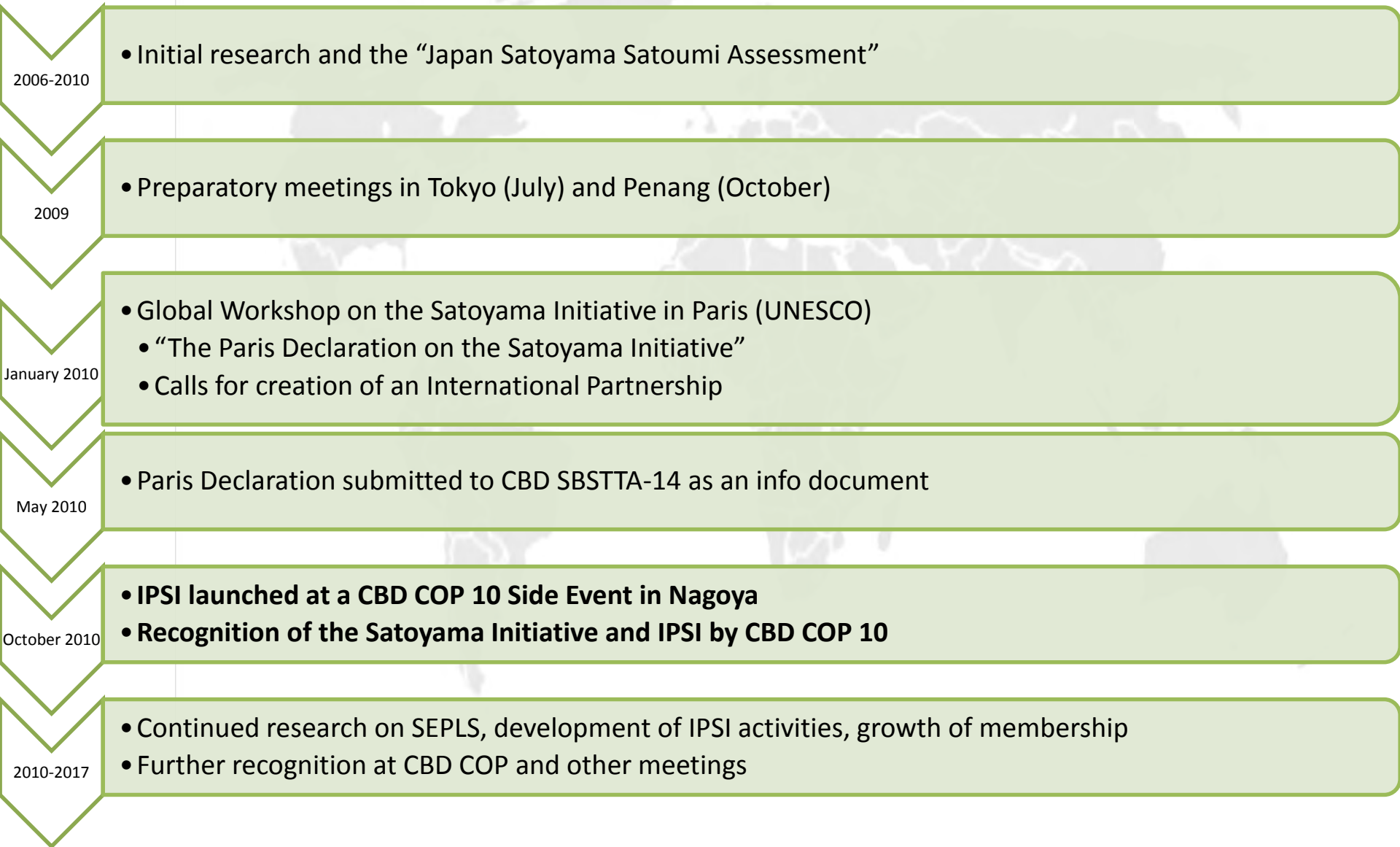
Europe



Asia



Development of the Satoyama Initiative



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
- International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)
 - Secretariat at United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
- National network(s)



The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

- 220 member organizations (gov't, NGO, private sector, academic, etc.) all over the world
- Promotes networking and collaboration
- Secretariat is UNU-IAS



Research / knowledge facilitation Publications

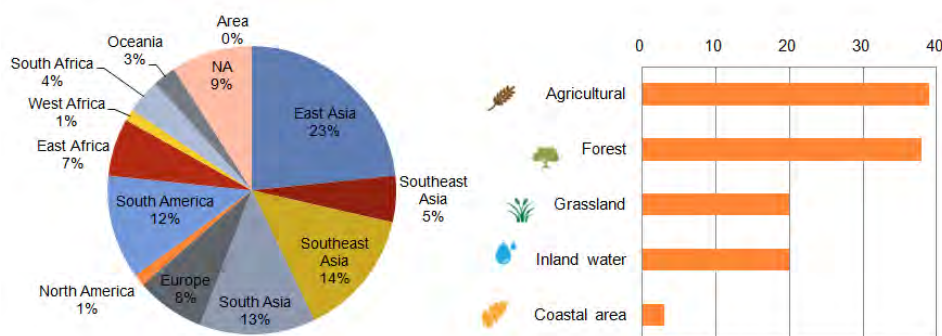
All available for free download. Please browse under “UNU Collections”



Research / knowledge facilitation

• Case Studies collection & analysis

- Over 100 case studies publicly available



#	Classification ^{a)}	Main category ^{a)}
1 ^{a)}	Cluster ^{a)}	1) knowledge facilitation, 2) policy research, 3) indicators research, 4) capacity building, 5) on-the-ground activities.
2 ^{a)}	Scale ^{a)}	1) Global 2) Regional, 3) National, 4) Local.
3 ^{a)}	Region ^{a)}	1) East Asia, 2) Southeast Asia, 3) South Asia, 4) Central Asia, 5) West Asia, 6) Oceania, 7) Europe, 8) North America, 9) Latin America and the Caribbean, 10) Africa.
5 ^{a)}	Ecosystems ^{a)}	1) Agricultural, 2) Forest, 3) Grassland, 4) Inland water body, 5) Coastal.
6 ^{a)}	Organization ^{a)}	1) National government, 2) Local government, 3) International NGO, 4) Local NGO, 5) International org., 6) University/research institute, 7) Indigenous/local community org., 8) Private sector, etc..
7 ^{a)}	Socio-economic activity ^{a)}	1) Agriculture, 2) Fishery, 3) Forestry, 4) Tourism, 5) Wildlife conservation, 6) Environmental education, 7) Culture, etc..
8 ^{a)}	Research strategy (Research cases only) ^{a)}	1) Type of research: a) Qualitative, b) Quantitative. 2) Method: a) Literature review, b) Interview, c) Questionnaire survey, d) Statistics, e) GIS 3) Number of research papers.
9 ^{a)}	Themes ^{a)}	1) Consolidating knowledge and promoting innovation (e.g. local traditions, culture, learning, integration of modern science and traditional knowledge). 2) Ensuring good governance and equity (e.g. interest representation, organizational responsibility, decision making, implementation). 3) Securing livelihoods and enhancing well-being (e.g. poverty reduction, community empowerment, food security, sustainable livelihood). 4) Conserving landscape/seascape diversity and ecosystems. 5) Promoting sustainable use of biodiversity (including agricultural biodiversity). 6) Empowering stakeholders (building human, institutional, financial capacities).

IPSI THE INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR THE SATOYAMA INITIATIVE

IPSI, the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, promotes collaboration in the conservation and restoration of sustainable human-influenced natural environments (Biodiversity Production Landscapes and Seascapes: BPLSs) through broader global recognition of their value.

HOME ABOUT IPSI **CASE STUDIES** EVENTS ANNOUNCEMENTS

RESOURCES

CASE STUDIES

Map | Satellite

Google

All Forest Coastal Grass Agricultural Land In-land Water

Categories

- Forest
- Coastal
- Grass
- Agricultural
- In-land Water

Case Studies

Mainstreaming Biodiversity into the Cocoa Growing Landscape in the Kakum Conservation Area in Ghana

Ghana (Central Region) Africa

Conservation Alliance

Context: Cocoa production is a major economic activity for subsistence...

Recovery of Mouthless Crab (Cardisoma crassum) Populations in Mangrove Forests of the Chone River Estuary (Ecuador)

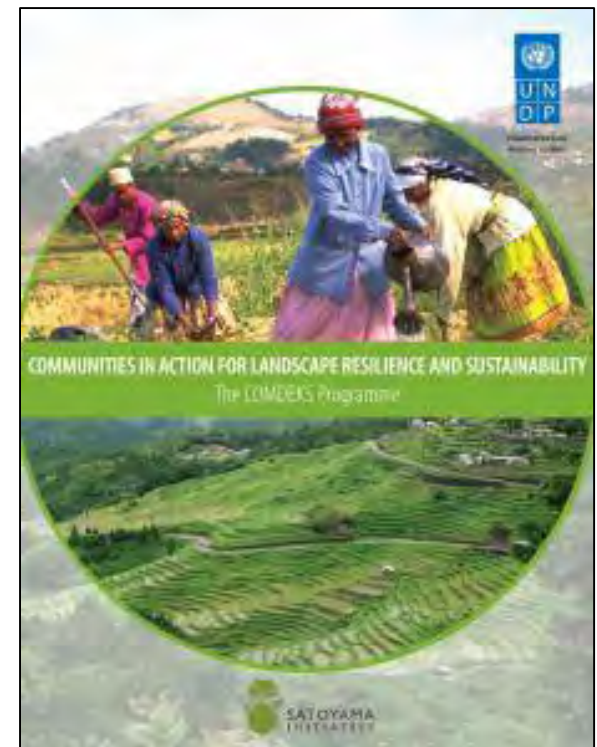
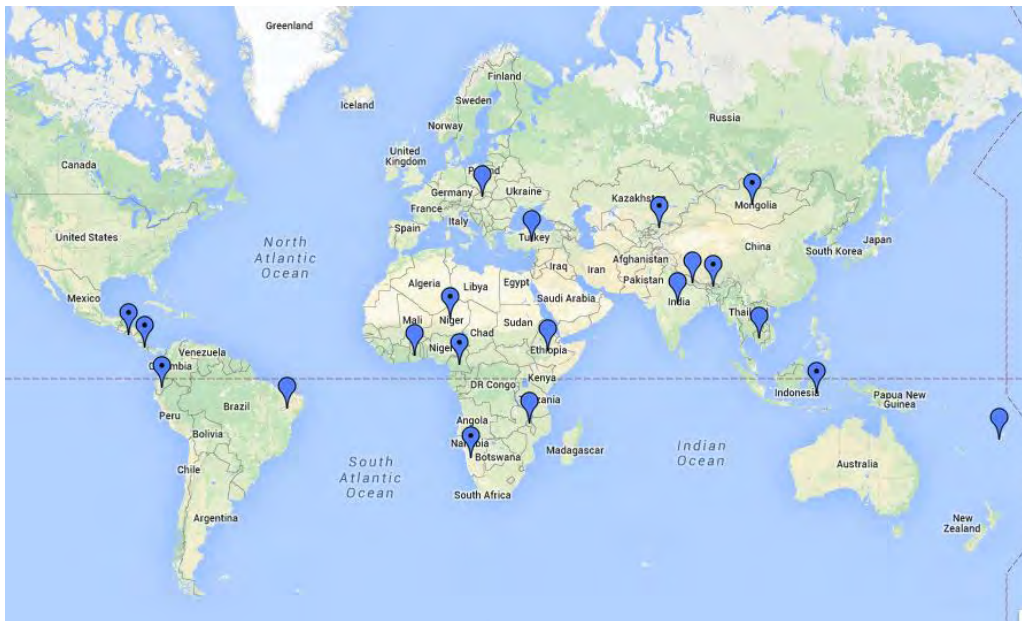
Ecuador (South America)

Foundation for Research and Social Development (FIDES)

CONTEXT: 1. Mangrove ecosystems and their importance...

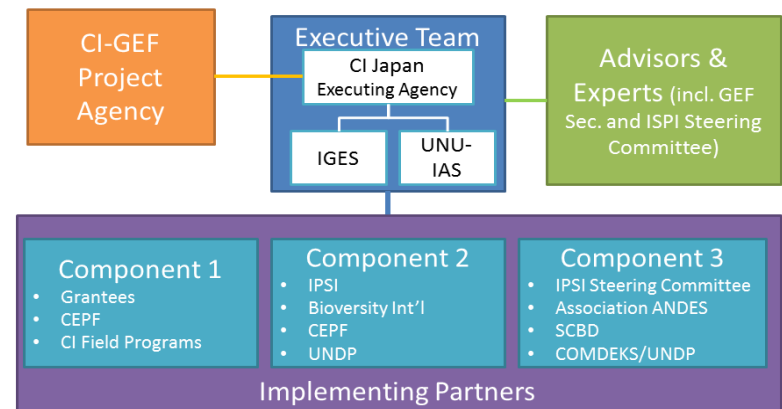
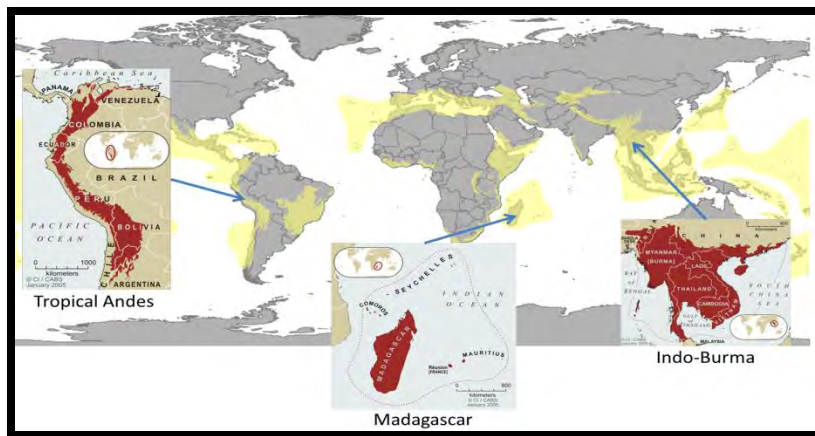
Resource mobilization / Capacity building

- **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



Resource mobilization / Capacity building

- **Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (“GEF-Satoyama Project”)**
 - Funding from GEF; implemented by Conservation International
 - Subgrant funding; knowledge generation; and capacity-building in 3 priority ecosystems: Indo-Burma, Tropical Andes, and Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands



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)

2013

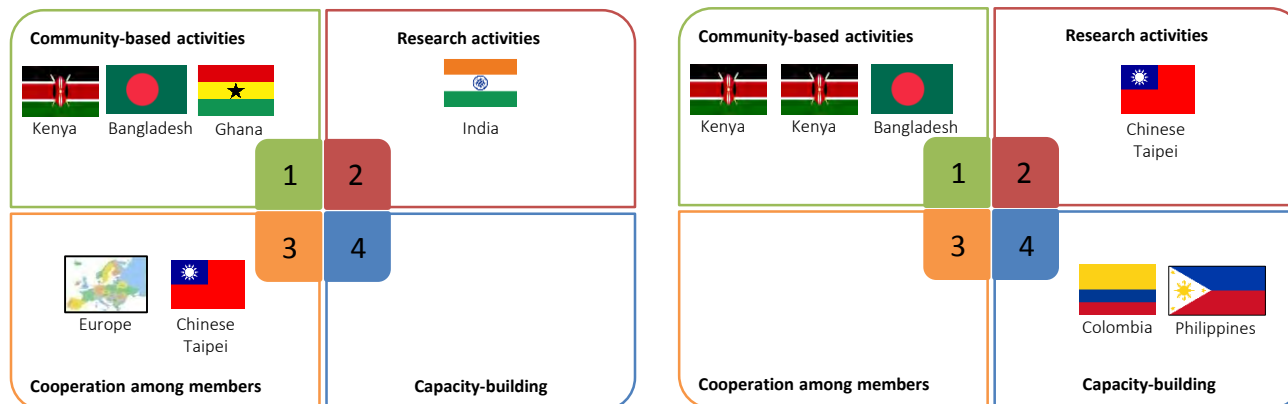
2014

2015



2016

2017



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

Potential for Collaboration with Bio-Bridge (1)

- What the Satoyama Initiative can provide:
 - On-the-ground: case studies and expertise at landscape level
 - Direct contribution as technical partner: UNU as the academic arm of the UN
 - Seed funding: Knock-on effects through funding mechanisms
 - Multi-level coordination: IPSI already has a network from local to global partners, and can complement national-level work
 - Experience and expertise on developing an initiative, funding mechanisms, knowledge base, etc.

Potential for Collaboration with Bio-Bridge (2)

- What the Satoyama Initiative could use:
 - TSC needs of Parties: SI has bottom-up knowledge, but needs to match with Parties
 - Inclusion in platform as TSC provider: UNU and IPSI Secretariat
 - Active coordination between IPSI and Bio-Bridge secretariats: Information sharing, online resources, etc.
 - Parties to join IPSI: For improved cooperation and influence in CBD processes