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

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What is the Satoyama Initiative?
Jointly initiated by UNU and MoEJ

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

Promotes revitalization & sustainable management of Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes “SEPLS” around the world
Ongoing Global Biodiversity Loss &

a tool needed beyond protected areas


Production Landscapes & Seascape
The **dynamic mosaics** of habitats and land- and sea-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 manner.
Dehesa (Spain)
An agrosilvopastoral system formed from the clearing of evergreen woodlands where trees, native grasses, crops, and livestock interact positively under management
Ahupua’a (Hawaii)

Traditional land use system, which consisted of vertical landscape segments from the mountains to the near-shore ocean environment, and into the ocean as deep as a person could stand in the water.

Chitemene (Malawi)

The local method of *chitemene* slash and burn. The branches stacked in the middle will be burnt when dry, and will provide a short-lived nutrient spike for growing crops in this poor soil.

https://bangweulufish.wordpress.com/2012/04/08/miombo-madness/
Threats and Challenges

- Land-use change
- Over-exploitation
- Under-use
- Invasive species
- Climate change
- Pollution

Indirect drivers
- Demographic change
- Economic change
- Cultural change
- Science & technology
- Socio-political change
A Three-fold approach

The approach is intended to maintain and rebuild landscapes in which land and natural resources are used and managed in a more sustainable manner.

Consolidating wisdom on securing diverse ecosystem services and values

Integrating traditional ecological knowledge and modern science to promote innovation

Exploring new forms of co-management systems or evolving frameworks of “commons”
Vision: Societies in harmony with nature

Three-fold Approach:
1. Consolidate wisdom on securing diverse ecosystem services and values
2. Integrate traditional ecological knowledge and modern science
3. Explore new forms of co-management systems

Six Ecological and Socioeconomic Perspectives
- Resource use within the carrying capacity of the environment
- Cyclic use of natural resources
- Recognition of local traditions and culture
- Multi-stakeholder participation and collaboration
- Contributions to sustainable socio-economies
- Improved community resilience
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

2010-2017
- Continued research on SEPLS, development of IPSI activities, growth of membership
- Further recognition at CBD COP and other meetings
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, and affirms that the Satoyama Initiative is to be used consistent and in harmony with the Convention, internationally agreed development goals, and other relevant international obligations;

Takes note of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative as one mechanism to carry out activities...

CBD COP-10 Decision X/32
What is IPSI?
International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative

- Launched during CBD COP 10 (2010) in Nagoya, Japan
- Diverse partnership of organizations working for SEPLS
- Facilitates and accelerates activities among members
- A platform for sharing knowledge and fostering collaboration
- **IPSI Steering Committee**: responsible for guidance and management
- **IPSI Secretariat**: UNU-IAS

220 organizations
IPS I activities

On-the-ground activities

Resource mobilization / Capacity building

Networking / Collaborative activity

Policy incorporation

Research / knowledge facilitation

(Photo: Kaoru Ichikawa)

(SatoYama Initiative)

(Photo: IPSI Secretariat, UNU)

(SatoYama Development Mechanism 2015)

(GEF-SatoYama Project)
• IPSI Global conference
• Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop
• Ant many others
Publications
Available for free download: go to “UNU Collections”

Regional specific
Thematic Review
UNU Policy report
CBD Technical paper
Many others
Knowledge facilitation is one of IPSI’s key functions

collected over 100 case studies of good practices and example of SEPLS worldwide

To capitalize on the wealth of information contained in the case studies, a publication series titled the “Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review” is produced each year with specific topics
Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS

- Collaboration between Bioversity International, UNU-IAS, IGES and UNDP
- A set of 20 indicators (biodiversity, knowledge, governance, livelihoods, etc.)
- A tool for local communities assessed based on the local community’s understanding and perceptions
- To understand the status of their landscapes/seascapes
- To enhance participation and communication with different stakeholders
- It can be adjusted depending on local context

Example: Research / knowledge facilitation

Bergamini et al 2013
Example: Resource mobilization/ capacity building

**GEF-Satoyama Project**

To mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, while improving human well-being in priority SEPLS in target areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

**Implementing Orgs:**
- CI Japan
- IGES
- UNU-IAS

**Project period:**
2015-2018

**Budget:**
US$ 2 mill. in total

**Project components:**
1. Site-based demonstration
2. Knowledge generation
3. Capacity building
Example: Resource mobilization/capacity building

**SDM:** Satoyama Development Mechanism

- Established and operated by UNU-IAS, MoEJ, and IGES
- Seed funding to promising projects by IPSI members
- 30 projects (including Kenya, Uganda, Ghana) have been supported so far
Example: On-the-ground activities

Experimenting on production of high value market products from indigenous wild fruits  
(Nature and Livelihood/Uganda)

**Background**

- Native vegetation outside protected areas is being rapidly lost to conversion to crop fields
- Even the fruit trees that had been maintained in a traditional ‘parkland’ agroforestry system in smallholder farms is now cut and exploited for charcoal production.
Example: On-the-ground activities

Experimenting on production of high value market products from indigenous wild fruits

(Nature and Livelihood/Uganda)

In order to halt the loss of native vegetation

- Identified edible wild fruits
- Scientific analysis on the nutritional composition and explored its market potentials by making jams and wines from those fruits
- The potential market value of the wild fruits attracted the attention of locals to revisit the multiple benefits from the traditional mosaic parkland farming system.
Example: On-the-ground activities

Converting pests as allies in tea farming

(SWAN International /Chinese Taipei)

**Background**

- Conventional tea farming requires the application of herbicides / pesticides to control pests
- In Hualien County, however, at least two tea farming families completely stopped the use of pesticides and are using tea pests as their allies to produce a value-added tea product.
- Tea leaves damaged by green leafhopper gave the tea a unique honey flavor which was highly appreciated by consumers.
Example: On-the-ground activities

Converting pests as allies in tea farming

(SWAN International /Chinese Taipei)

To mainstream biodiversity into tea farming

A combination of biological and socio-economic surveys clarified a cascade effect of the green leafhopper population on tea leaf production –the higher the population of green leafhopper is, the less quantity of harvest but higher quality and unit prices of tea leaves.
**Research question:** “Are concepts and measures related to integrated approaches in production landscapes incorporated in NBSAPs effectively?”

**Text mining analysis** of 133 NBSAPs to grasp overall trends.
(NBSAPs which were available in English as of 31 July 2016)

**Result:** About half of NBSAPs referred to “integrated approaches in production landscapes”.

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**Number of countries referring to terms related to integrated approaches in production landscapes**

- Landscape: 100%
- Ecosystem Approach: 46%
- Parts of SEPLS Characteristics: 80%
- Biodiversity Mainstreaming: 100%
- Traditional Natural Resource Management: 60%
- Landscape Approach: 20%
- SEPLS, cultural landscapes and GIAHS: 40%

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**Next step**

- In-depth study on the incorporation of concepts and measures in NBSAPs.
- International workshop on good practices.
CBD COP Decisions involving
the Satoyama Initiative and IPSI

**Decision 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 on human-influenced natural environment...”

**Decision XII/18: Sustainable use of biodiversity**

“Notes that the *International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative*, ...is working towards the sustainable use of biodiversity and its integration into the management of land, forests, and water resources;

**Decision XIII/3: Strategic actions to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020**

“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*...”
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