

# The *Satoyama* Initiative

~ realization of societies in harmony with nature ~

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# 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/COP10)

- Dates : October 18-29, 2010
  - High-level ministerial segment (October 27-29, 2010)
  - COP-MOP5 to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (October 11-15)
- Venue: Nagoya city, Aichi prefecture
  - Main venue Nagoya Congress Center



- Slogan : “Life in Harmony, into the Future”



# Major agendas for COP10

## ■ Strategic Plan and Biodiversity Target

Evaluating progress toward the 2010 biodiversity target and Adopting the next target beyond 2010 (the post-2010 target)

✂ 2010 biodiversity target : “To achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss”

## ■ ABS

Elaboration on the international regime for ABS (Access and Benefit Sharing)

✂ International Regime on ABS addresses sharing the benefits of users (developed countries) arising from the utilization of genetic resources with providers (developing countries).

## ■ Thematic / Cross-cutting agenda

- Protected areas
  - Climate change and Biodiversity
- Public engagement (Business and Biodiversity)
- **Sustainable use of biodiversity (the Satoyama Initiative)**
- Enhancing the scientific basis (IPBES)
- Financial mechanism etc



# ***Satoyama Initiative*** ***(Meetings & Workshops)***

- Meeting of International Experts on the International *Satoyama Initiative (Tokyo, Japan July 25, 2009)*
- Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on the *Satoyama Initiative Concept (Penang, Malaysia October 1-2, 2009)*
- Global Workshop on the *Satoyama Initiative (Paris, France January 29-30, 2010)*
- Preparatory Meeting on the International Partnership on the *Satoyama Initiative (Yamanashi, Japan August 23-24, 2010)*





# Satoyama Initiative

## (What the Satoyama Initiative is)

An initiative for:

- Promotion and support of socio-ecological production landscapes (SEPLs)
- And thus maintaining and/or enhancing their contribution to human well-being and the three objectives of the CBD

- *But what are socio-ecological production landscapes?*
- *Why should we promote them?*

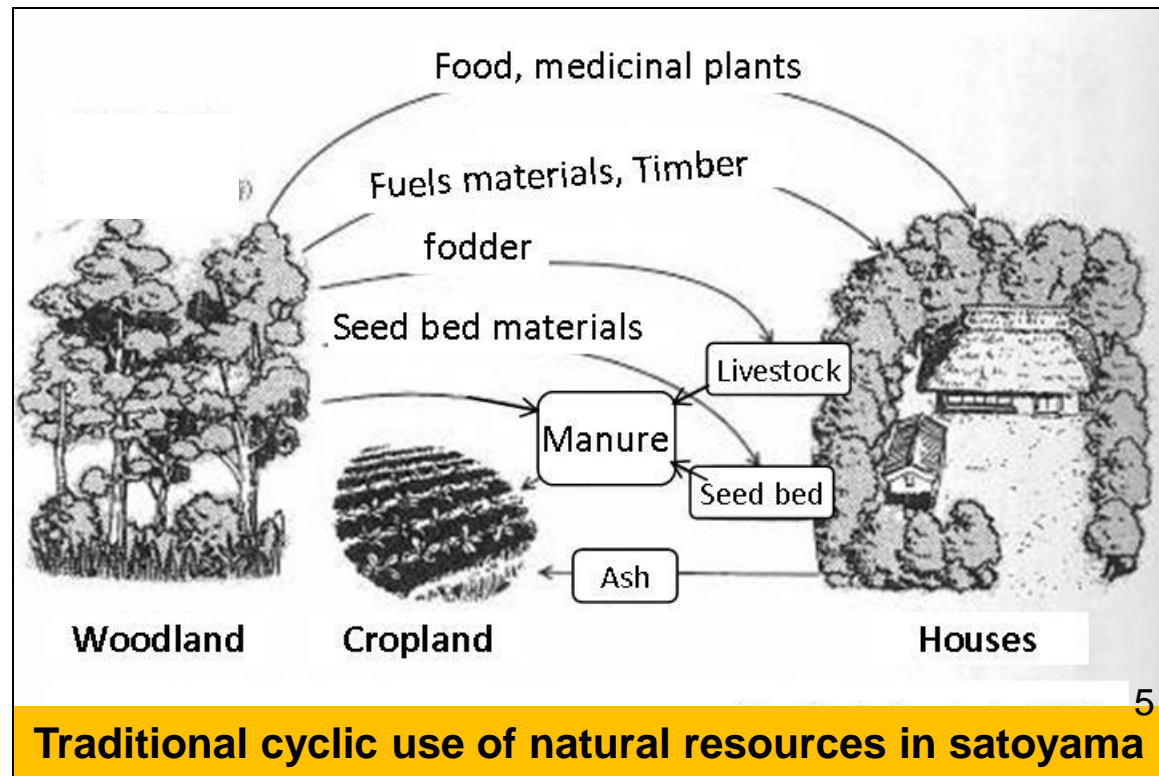




# Satoyama Initiative

(What are socio-ecological production landscapes ?) ①

- Dynamic mosaics of habitats and land uses shaped by interactions between people and nature over many years
- Compatible with the Ecosystem Approach and Addis Ababa Principle and Guidelines (AAPG) on Sustainable Use
- Natural resources are used, re-used, recycled in a cyclical manner within the carrying capacity and resilience of ecosystems
- Both land and seascapes





# Satoyama Initiative

(What are socio-ecological production landscapes? ) ②

Found in many regions of the world under various names

- *Srair-Chamkar* (Cambodia)
- *Muyong, uma* and *payoh* (Philippines)
- *Mauel* (Korea)
- *Dehesa* (Spain)
- *Terroirs* (France and other Mediterranean countries)
- *Chitemene* (Malawi and Zambia)
- *Satoyama* (Japan)

In common

- wise and sustainable use of biological resources
- In accordance with traditional and, in some cases, modern cultural practices

They have common elements with

- IUCN category V protected areas
- FAO Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems
- World Cultural Heritage sites
- Biosphere Reserves
- Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and/or Community Protected Areas



# Satoyama Initiative

## (Why should we promote SEPLs? ) ①

- Maintain **biodiversity** and provide humans with goods and services needed for their **well-being** (provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting services)
- Achieve optimal balance of food production, **livelihood** improvement and ecosystem conservation, thus achievement of **MDGs** and national development policies.
- Provide sense of roots and identity
- Contribute to the mitigation of and adaptation to **climate change**
- Play role in achieving connectivity/corridor **conservation**
- Thus = useful approach for implementing **CBD and post 2010 targets**







# Satoyama Initiative

(Why should we promote SEPLs? ) ②

## They are threatened

- Abandoned because
  - ✓ Rural depopulation in search of employment and better living conditions
  - ✓ Aging populations
  - ✓ Insufficient provision for the livelihood of local communities
- Lost because of unplanned urbanization, industrialization encroaching on SEPL
- Overexploited or degraded due to increase in population/resource demand



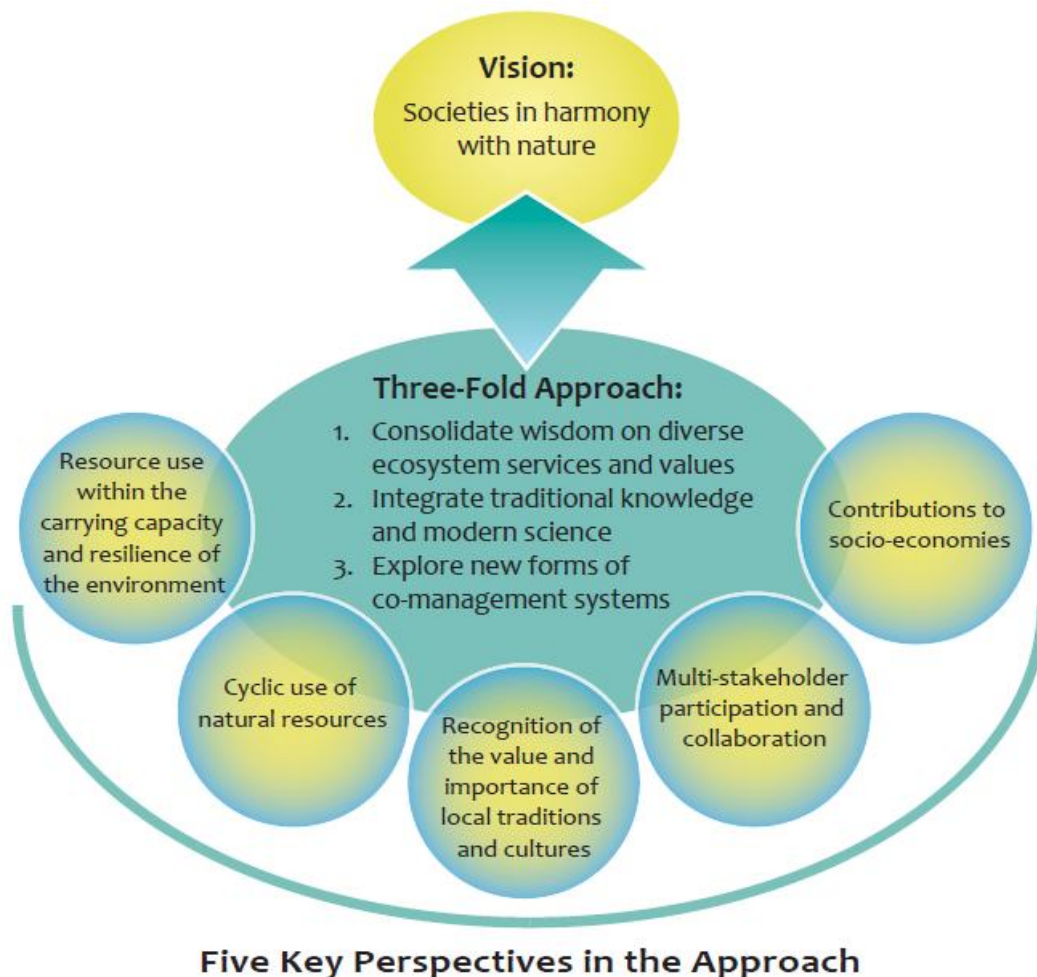
## Consequences

- Decline in ecosystem services and biodiversity





# Conceptual Structure of the *Satoyama* Initiative



Achieving the **Vision** (long term goal) by carrying out activities in accordance with the **Three-fold Approach**, which in concrete terms, entails the **Five Perspectives**.



# Three-Fold Approach of the *Satoyama* Initiative

- Consolidating wisdom on securing diverse ecosystem services and values
- Integrating traditional ecological knowledge and modern science to promote innovations
- Exploring new forms of co-management systems or evolving frameworks of “commons” while respecting traditional communal land tenure

\* “Commons” referred here excludes international/global commons.



# Five Perspectives of the *Satoyama* Initiative

**Perspective 1:**

Resource use within the carrying capacity and resilience of the environment



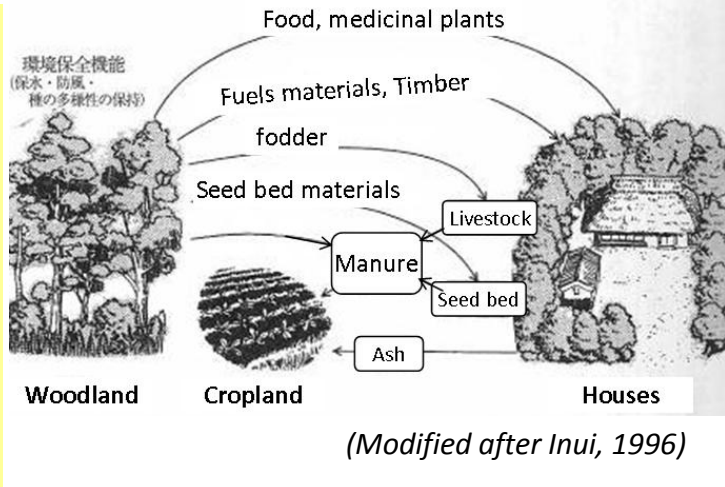
(Source: Submitted report by P. Sharon et. al.)

Winter grazing in winterage on Burren Hills, Ireland

- Farm management based on traditional knowledge of natural carrying capacity (13 cows per winterage for 6 months)
- Ensures removal of accumulated dead vegetation and prevents overgrazing of the uplands

**Perspective 2:**

Cyclic use of natural resources



(Modified after Inui, 1996)

Traditional cyclic use of natural resources in satoyama



(Courtesy of Japan Wildlife Research Center)

Biogas generation from cow manure in Spessart, Bayern State, Germany

### Perspective 3:

Recognition of the value and importance of local traditions and cultures



*(Courtesy of Mr. Mohamad Shohibuddin)*

**<Toro Village, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia>**

Villagers work with NGO to help bring customary law of land and natural resource utilization into statutory form

### Perspective 4:

Multi-stakeholder participation and collaboration



*(Source: Submitted report by S.J. Nindi.)*

**<Lake Nyasa and Matengo Highlands, Tanzania >**

Collaboration efforts have been taken by farmers in the upstream and downstream areas, by universities and local government

### Perspective 5:

Contributions to socio-economies



*(Source: Submitted report by K. Matsuzaki)*

**<Ixtlan de Juarez, Oaxaca State, Mexico>**

Community forestry enterprise based on indigenous governance system



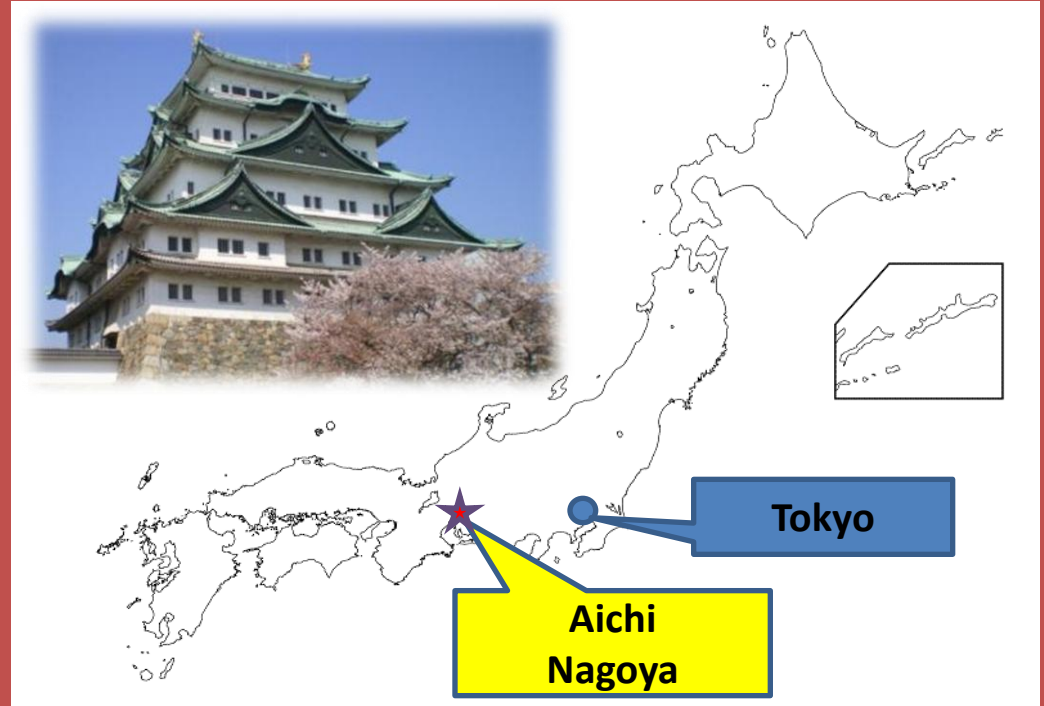
# *Satoyama Initiative*

(What the *Satoyama Initiative* intends to achieve)

- **Better understand** importance of socio-ecological production landscapes for livelihoods and the 3 objectives of the CBD
  - **Raise awareness** on socio-ecological production landscapes
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- Provide **support** to existing socio-ecological production landscapes
  - **Restore** where appropriate
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- **Collaborate** with other initiatives dealing with socio-ecological production landscapes (e.g. GIAHS, ICRAF, IUCN, Bioversity International, Terroirs et Culture, UNESCO, UNEP, UNDP etc.)



# CBD/COP10



2010

COP/MOP5: 11-15 Oct

COP10 : 18-29 Oct

About 260km from Tokyo

**CBD/COP10**

Countdown

**26**

days

*See you  
in Japan*

