

The Satoyama Initiative and IPSI

Introduction and work in replication and upscaling

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UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY

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Institute for the Advanced Study
of Sustainability



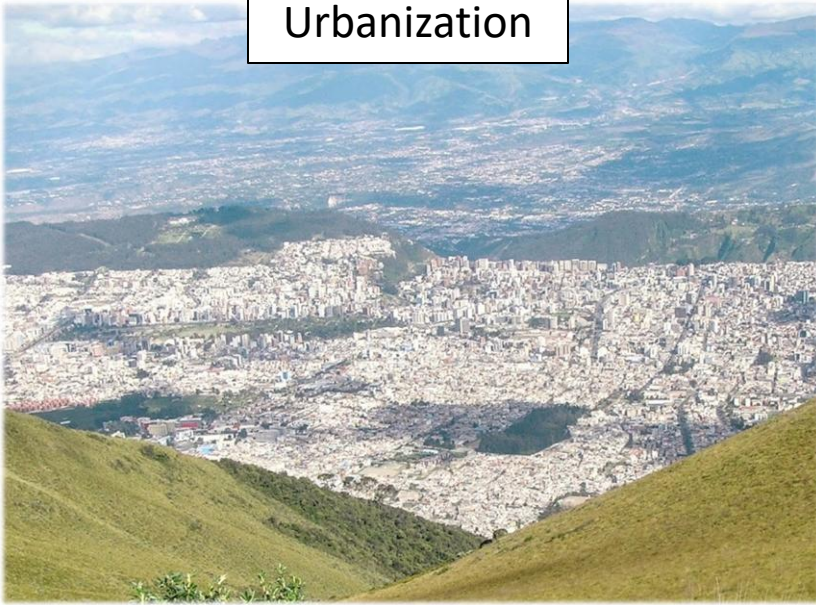
SATOYAMA
INITIATIVE

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

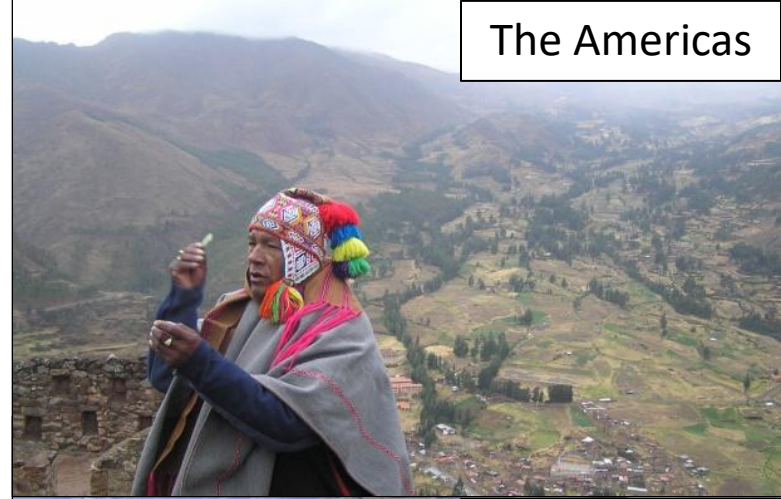


Landscape approach benefits

“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



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

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

New Publication: Satoyama Init...

A new volume of the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review (vol. 3) with the theme: "Sustainable livelihoods in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes" was recently published jointly by UNU-IAS and IGES. The volume compiles 11 selected case studies provided by authors belonging to IPSI member organizations and covers experiences from countries in Asia, Europe, Africa and North America, with various socio-political and ecosystem contexts. Authors [...] [Read More](#)

2017

Sustainable livelihoods in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes

HOME | CONCEPT | PARTNERSHIP | CASE STUDIES | EVENTS | ANNOUNCEMENTS | RESOURCES

ANNOUNCEMENTS [More](#)

IPSI Booklet and 2017 Annual Report published
18/06/2018
The latest information booklet about IPSI, including our 2017 Annual Report has now been published. The booklet contains... [[more](#)]

IPSI Plan of Action 2013-2020
13/06/2018
The IPSI Steering Committee recently confirmed the finalization of an updated IPSI Plan of Action, which will be an important... [[more](#)]

EVENTS [More](#)

30 September – 2 October 2018: The 7th IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-7)
28/05/2018
the IPSI Secretariat will organize the Seventh Global Conference of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative... [[more](#)]

ISAP2018
19 July 2018: ISAP2018 Thematic Track Session: "Sustainable Production Landscapes and Seascapes for Biodiversity, Human Livelihoods and Well-being"

International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

SATOYAMA INITIATIVE

IPSI Newsletter, June 2018

Dear IPSI members and friends,

Greetings from the IPSI Secretariat in Tokyo, Japan. IPSI and its members continue to stay active in a wide variety of projects and activities related to maintaining and revitalizing socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS).

This month's newsletter contains information about some IPSI-related side events at the upcoming CBD SBSTTA-22 and SBI-2 meetings, and a session at this year's ISAP conference. The latest IPSI Information Booklet and Annual Report for 2017 was recently published and is available for download. We are also pleased to announce that the process of updating the IPSI Plan of Action has been completed, and the updated document is now available. We would also like to present an introduction to one of IPSI's newest members, the Institute for Sustainable Development Strategy (ISDS) in Kyrgyzstan, and a recent case study received from SWAN International in Chinese Taipei.

As always, we hope you will contact us to submit any new case studies or other information about your activities, or if you have any questions or comments.

IPSI Secretariat

IPSI side events and participation in CBD SBSTTA-22 and SBI-2

The IPSI Secretariat is looking forward to taking part in two upcoming meetings under the processes of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): the Twenty-second Meeting of the

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

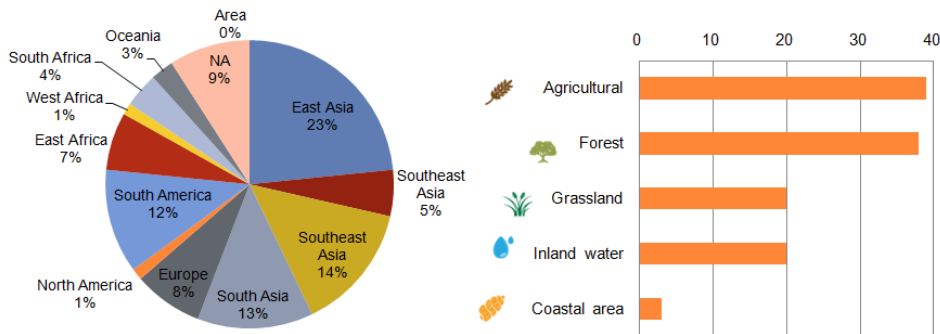
All available for free download. Please browse under “**UNU Collections**”



Research / knowledge facilitation

Case Studies collection & analysis

- Around 150 case studies publicly available



#	Classification	Main category
1	Cluster	1) knowledge facilitation, 2) policy research, 3) indicators research, 4) capacity building, 5) on-the-ground activities.
2	Scale	1) Global 2) Regional, 3) National, 4) Local.
3	Region	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	Ecosystems	1) Agricultural, 2) Forest, 3) Grassland, 4) Inland water body, 5) Coastal.
6	Organization	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	Socio-economic activity	1) Agriculture, 2) Fishery, 3) Forestry, 4) Tourism, 5) Wildlife conservation, 6) Environmental education, 7) Culture, etc..
8	Research strategy (Research cases only)	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	Themes	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).

IPST CASE STUDIES

The website features a world map with numerous red pins indicating the locations of case studies across all major regions. Below the map, there are navigation options for 'Categories' and 'Case Studies'.

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
- Recovery of Mouthless Crab (Cardisoma grassum) Populations in Mangrove Forests of the Chone River Estuary (Ecuador)** (Ecuador, South America)

Resource mobilization / Capacity building

- **IPSI Collaborative Activities**

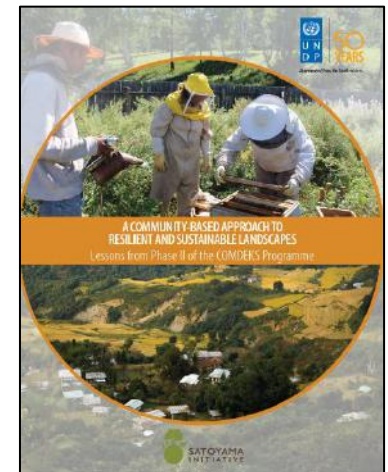
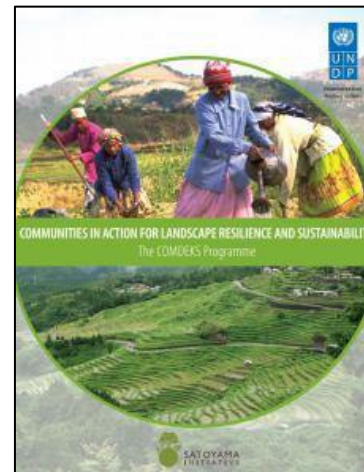
- Activities implemented by 2 or more IPSI members to:
 - Increase knowledge and understanding of SEPLS
 - Address direct and underlying causes responsible for the decline or loss of SEPLS
 - Enhance benefits from SEPLS
 - Enhance human, institutional and sustainable financial capacities
- 46 activities 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



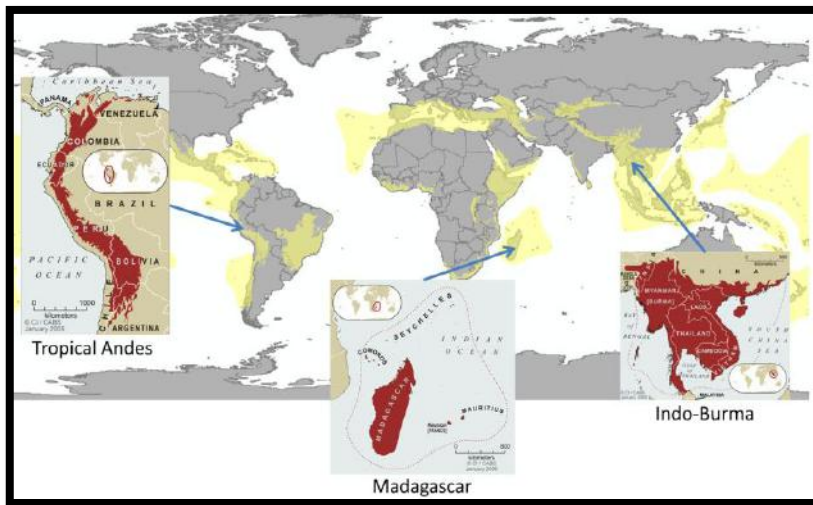
Publications available for free download

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)

2013

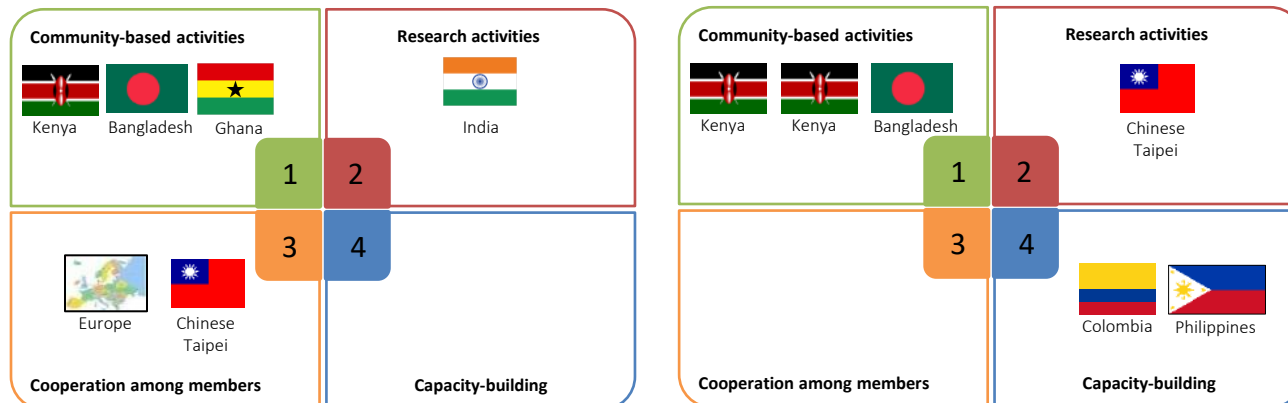
2014

2015



2016

2017



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

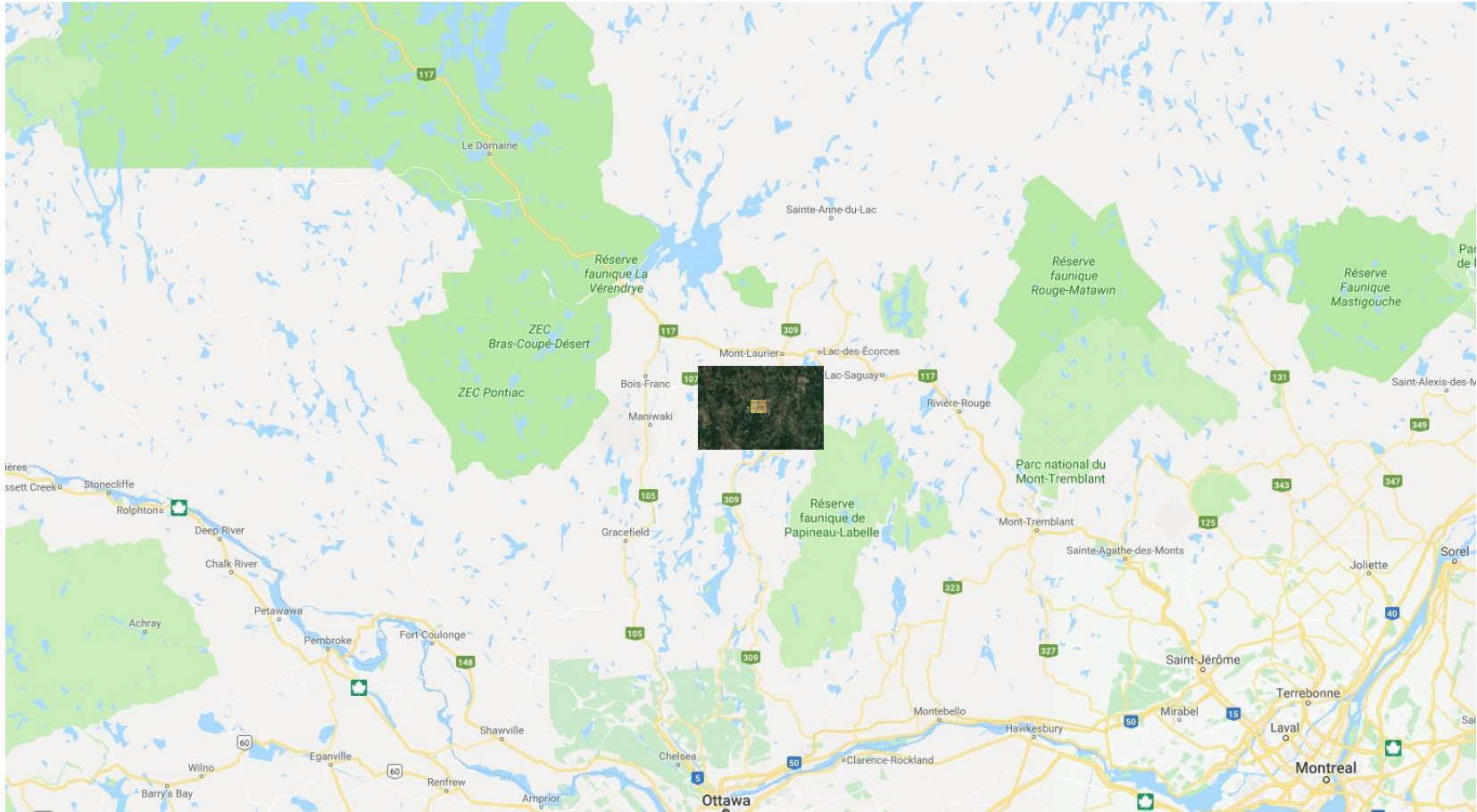
Multiple scales



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


IPSI Contributions to Aichi Biodiversity Targets: Overview


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

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.