

The *Satoyama* Initiative: The next step toward societies in harmony with nature

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IPSI's progress towards its vision of "realizing societies in harmony with nature"



Preparatory
meetings
(July 2009-
September 2010)



Launch of IPSI at
COP10
(October 2010)



The First IPSI Global
Conference
(March 2011)



- The International Partnership for the *Satoyama* Initiative was launched at COP10 in October 2010, with its vision of "**realizing societies in harmony with nature**".
- The first IPSI Global Conference was held in March 2011 and more than 40 research, policy and development activities were presented by IPSI members

The next step

- **New business models**

Monoculture → various products with added value

- **New commons**

Single stakeholder framework →
multi-stakeholder framework

- **Resilience**

Resilience both in the face of frequent disasters
and towards gradual environmental changes

New business models

Green economy for societies in harmony with nature

- At **Rio+20**, there will be discussion of **green economy** to explore how to **mainstream sustainable development in the business sector**
- Pursuing business models that **improve livelihoods without degrading biodiversity and ecosystem services** coincides with the direction of promoting societies in harmony with nature
- We must set the stage for a new business model that makes the best use of natural resources by **transitioning to multi-products and high value-added** agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries.

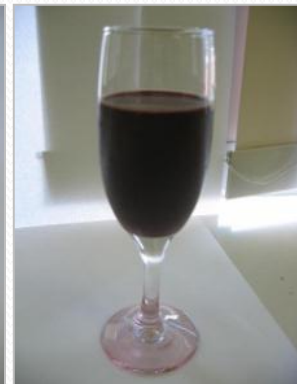
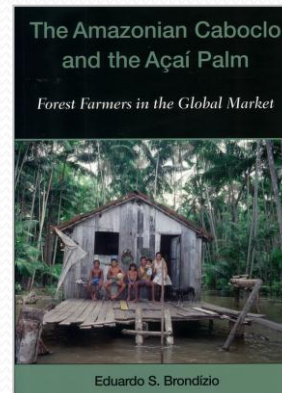
Enhancing livelihoods using value added products

Agroforestry in Tome-açu, Brazil

- Japanese immigrants in the Amazon region have successfully engaged in agroforestry that utilizes forests without destroying them
- Producing various types of products predicated on a small-scale production system
- Enhancement of earnings through production and marketing of products with high added value
- It is important to develop partnerships with multiple companies to handle various products while ensuring market access



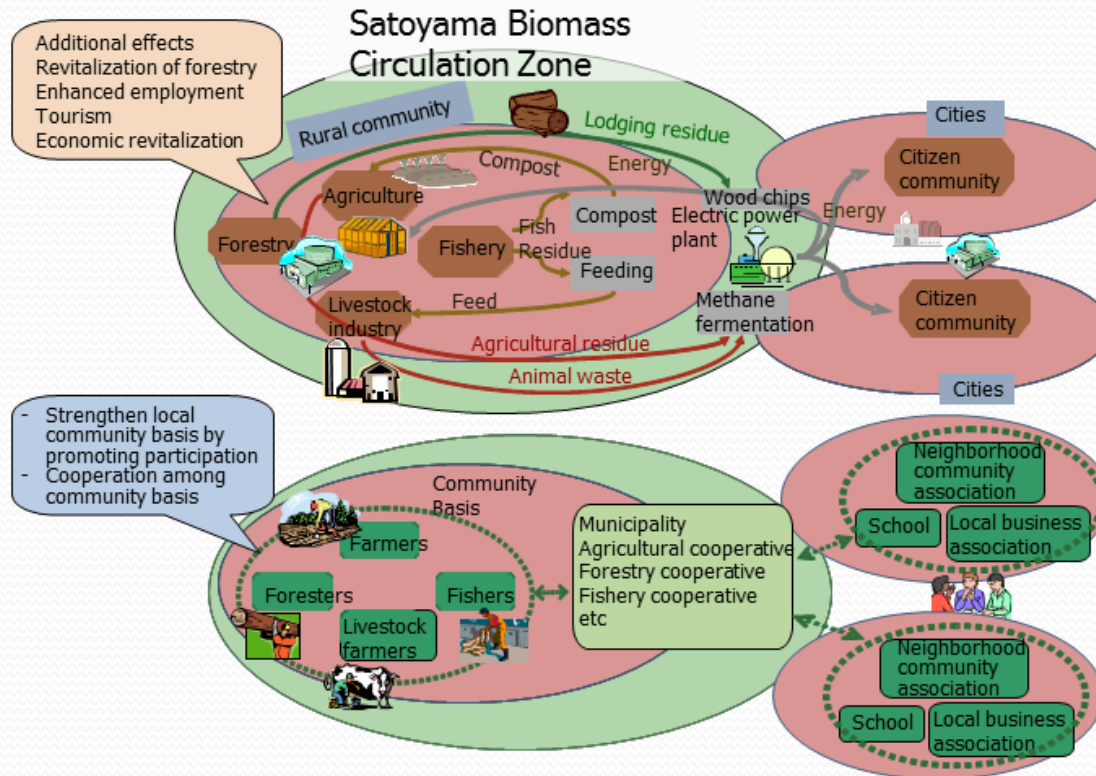
Acai farm, Brazil



Acai Juice

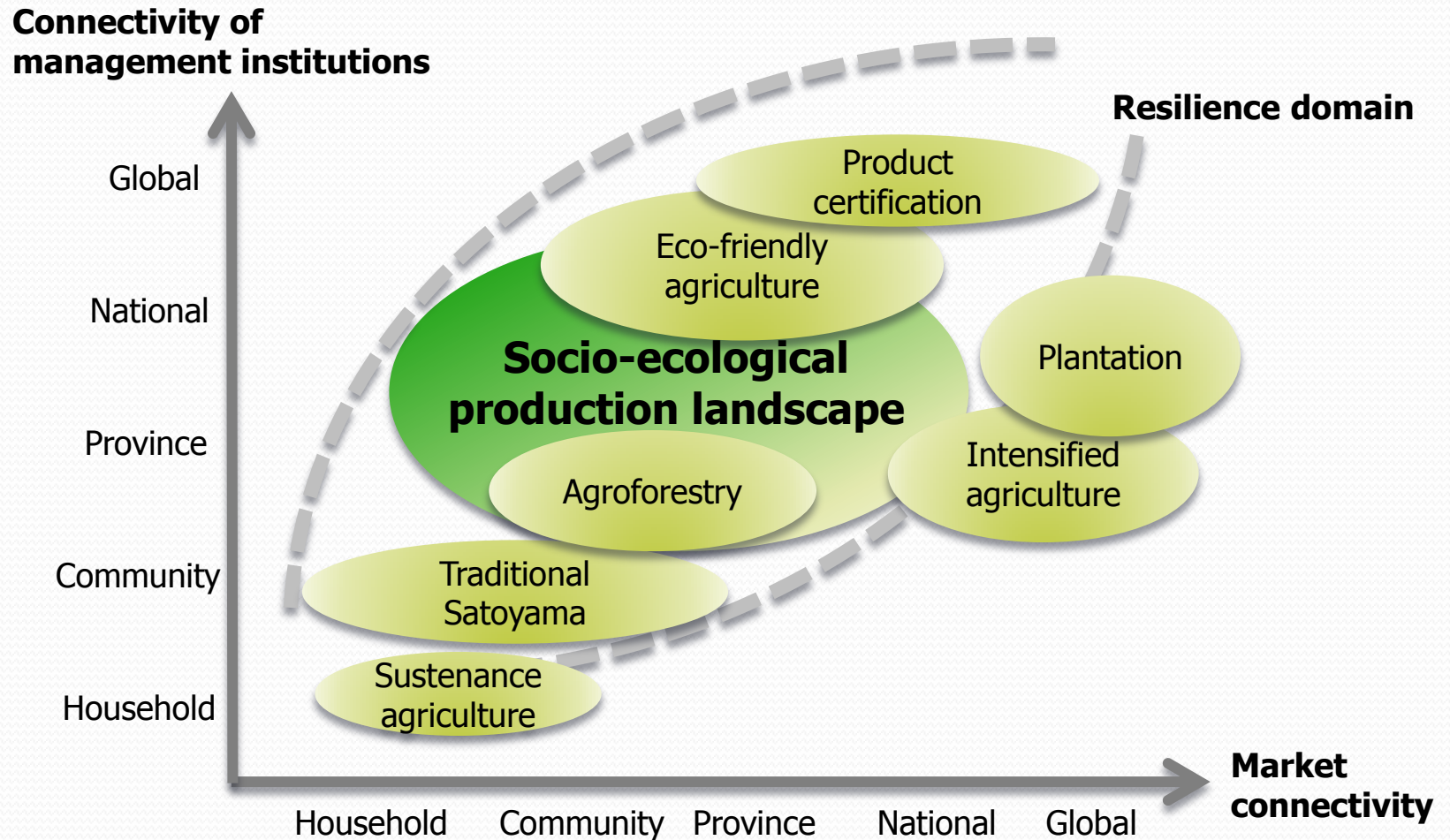
New commons

Evolving institutional systems for new business models



- Nested institutional systems for promoting new business models need to be evolved → New commons
- Building on the conventional institutional system, new commons need to involve various stakeholders (local municipalities, private sector organizations, NPOs, urban residents)
- Importance of linkage and coordination among institutions extending from the local up to global level.

Exploring conditions for enhancing resilience



From the “connectivity of management institutions” and “market connectivity” perspectives, there may be a certain sets of conditions that make production systems/techniques more resilient.

Increasing resilience using a new business model: Tea Forests in Yunnan, China



Monoculture production

- Mass production
 - Lower price
 - Soil degradation
 - Lower biodiversity
 - Low tolerance to drought
- **Low level of resilience**

Tea forest

- Labor intensive and small volume production
 - Higher price
 - Low/no soil degradation
 - Higher biodiversity
 - Higher tolerance to drought
- **High level of resilience**

Natural disasters and resilience: (The Great East Japan Earthquake, 11 March 2011)



- There is a limit on the extent to which large natural disasters can be prevented
- The concept of resilience with flexible adaptation to these situations is vital
- How can a "resilient society" be created that can respond both to sudden disasters and to gradual transformations (e.g. climate change)

Recovering from disasters: creating more resilient societies

- The “Sanriku Fukko (Reconstruction) National Park” has a concept incorporating the “Reconstruction of the linkages between Satoyama and Satoumi”
- Utilizing vulnerable land for farming and restoring natural marshlands will strengthen regional resilience, ecosystem recovery and tourism.
- Societal resilience is also critically important (e.g. establishing emergency evacuation routes and conducting disaster-prevention training)



Investigating the potential for reclamation of wetlands for
subsided land at Karakuwa, Kesenuma City

Conclusion:

Key points for moving towards societies in harmony with nature

- **New business models**
 - “Green” economy which sustains biodiversity and ecosystems
- **New commons: evolution of the institutional system**
 - Need involvement of various stakeholders
 - Coordinators play important role
- **Enhancing resilience**
 - both in facing sudden disasters, and dealing with gradual transformations
 - Incorporating the concept of resilience into policy



Thank you !