

# Enhancing landscape and seascape approaches for biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods: Lessons from the GEF-Satoyama Project

Devon Dublin, Conservation International Japan

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Asia and the Pacific  
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# GEF-Satoyama Project

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

## 3 Project Components



@Chiang Mai  
Photo: IMPECT

**Component 1**  
Site-based demonstration



Indo-Burma



Madagascar  
& the Indian Ocean Islands



Tropical Andes

**Component 2**  
Knowledge Generation

**Component 3**  
Capacity Building

Mainstream into public policy and plans



Gender Mainstreaming Workshop  
September 2017 @Tokyo  
Photo: Conservation International



Indicators of Resilience Workshop  
July 2016 @Chiang Ma, Thailand  
Photo: IMPECT

**SEPLS: Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes**  
Experiences overcoming barriers from around the world

**Introduction**  
The GEF-Satoyama Project has been working to realize society in harmony with nature by mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes. This issue brief is a compilation of lessons learned on biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes from ten demonstration projects from around the world.

**Key Messages**

- Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) provide a wide array of values to people. Collaborative research on threatened species in SEPLS, and local entrepreneurship harnessing core values of SEPLS – particularly food – help people better recognize these values.
- Traditional knowledge is an integral part of SEPLS, enabling people to sustainably use and manage various resources, but is in decline. Effective measures to address this decline include creating community schools to facilitate mutual learning between elders and youth, reinforcing traditional ecological production, and integrating traditional knowledge into science and policy.
- Governance in SEPLS is strengthened through effective collaborative management schemes, involving local communities in the decision-making process regarding SEPLS management, based on effective communication between all the stakeholders, financial support and policies that promote local governance systems.
- It is key for the sustainability of SEPLS to develop public policies that are coherent among the different sectors and levels of government, and to integrate the local values, traditional and local knowledge, customary rights and community institutions with the management of SEPLS.



**What are SEPLS?**  
With the increasing human population and footprint, global conservation of biodiversity can only be achieved with the sustainable management of areas in which people and nature interact. Production landscapes and seascapes, spaces in which activities of the primary industry (agriculture, forestry and fisheries) take place, are important as buffers and provide vital connection between protected areas. They are also important for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in their own right. Those that integrate the values of biodiversity and social aspects harmoniously with production activities, such that production activities support biodiversity and vice versa, are termed the socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS). They are called "Satoyama" in Japan, where their values have been recognized and made into an international initiative.

**We have identified key barriers that many SEPLS face globally.**

**Challenges:**

- Inefficient recognition of SEPLS values
- Disappearing traditional knowledge
- Weak governance

We provide solutions to these from the analysis of the information collected through the GEF-Satoyama Project.

GEF-Satoyama Project Issue Brief (November 2018)



For more information see: [www.gef-satoyama.net](http://www.gef-satoyama.net)



# SUBGRANT PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

A diverse set of activities on the ground:

- Forest restoration
- Traditional agriculture
- Enhanced agriculture without degrading nature
- Fisheries co-management
- Education and awareness raising
- Community Conserved Area establishment
- Species inventory
- Traditional practices documentation and transmission to youth
- Private sector partnership

- Conservation benefits to over **4 million ha** of land and sea
- Improving habitats for **120 globally threatened species** of plants and animals



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## LESSONS LEARNED: VALUES, KNOWLEDGE AND GOVERNANCE ARE INTER-RELATED

### Key barriers that SEPLS face globally:

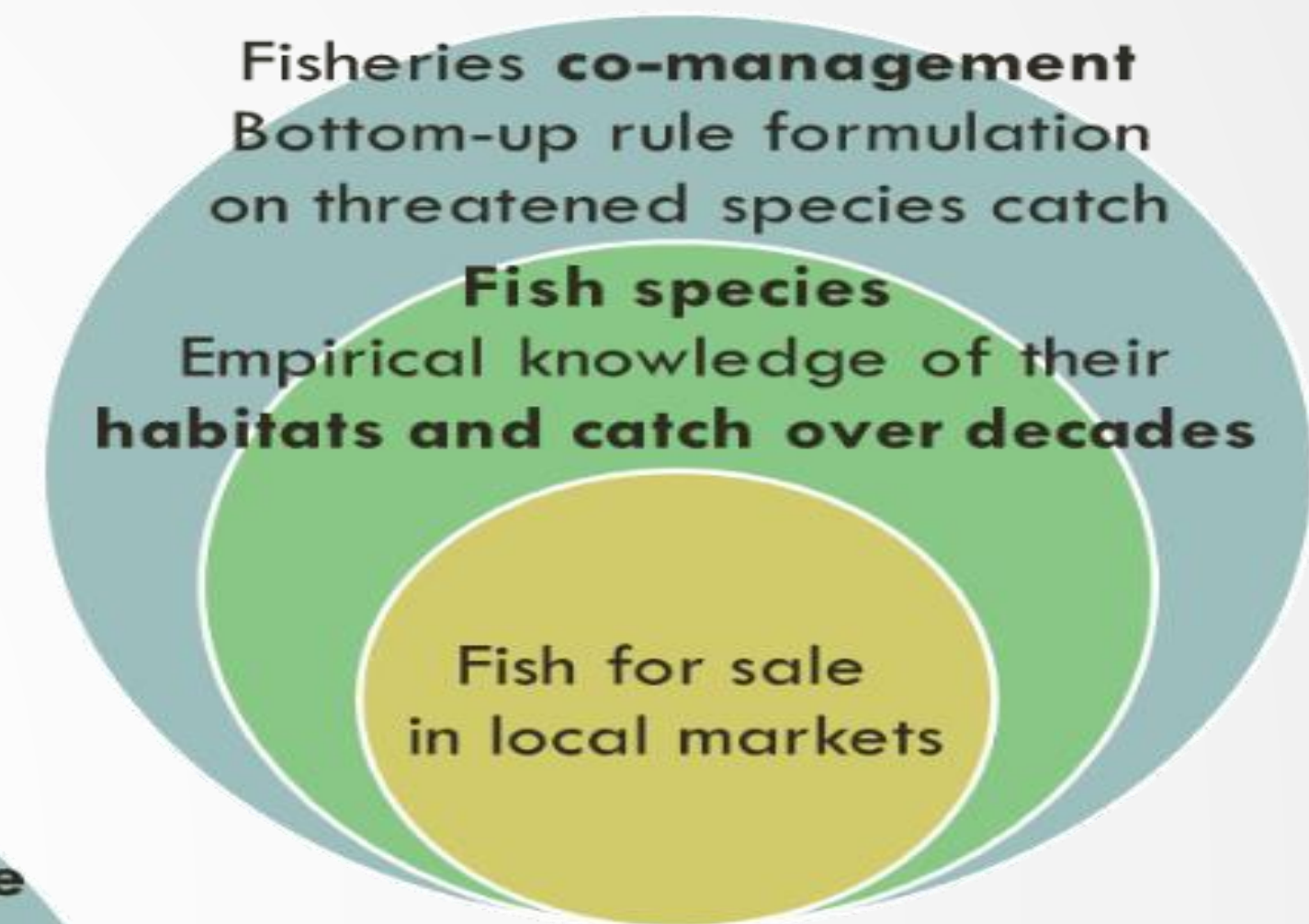
- Insufficient recognition of SEPLS values
  - Disappearing traditional knowledge
- Weak governance.



### Makira Forest, Madagascar



### Karen rotational farming, Thailand



### Inshore artisanal fisheries, Seychelles



It is key for the sustainability of SEPLS to develop public policies that are coherent among the different sectors and levels of government, and to integrate the local values, traditional and local knowledge, customary rights and community institutions with the management of SEPLS.



# LESSONS LEARNED: POLICIES ENABLING LOCAL ACTIONS



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# LESSONS LEARNED: LOCAL CHAMPIONS WHO CAN DRIVE THE ACTIVITIES AND COMMUNICATE WITH STAKEHOLDERS

*Ivan*



April 2017  
Project Code: 2016 SF 07

## A People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) of Village Kivikhu, Zünheboto, Nagaland



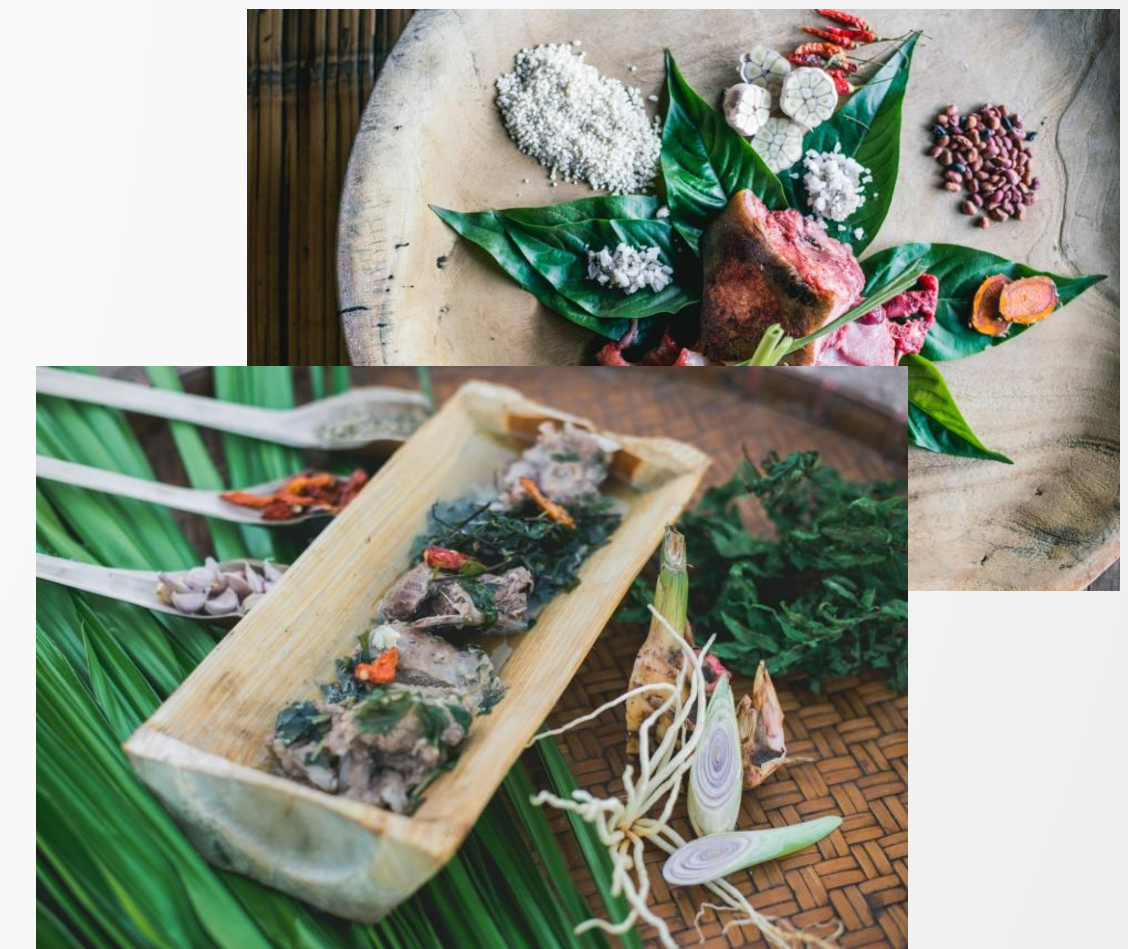
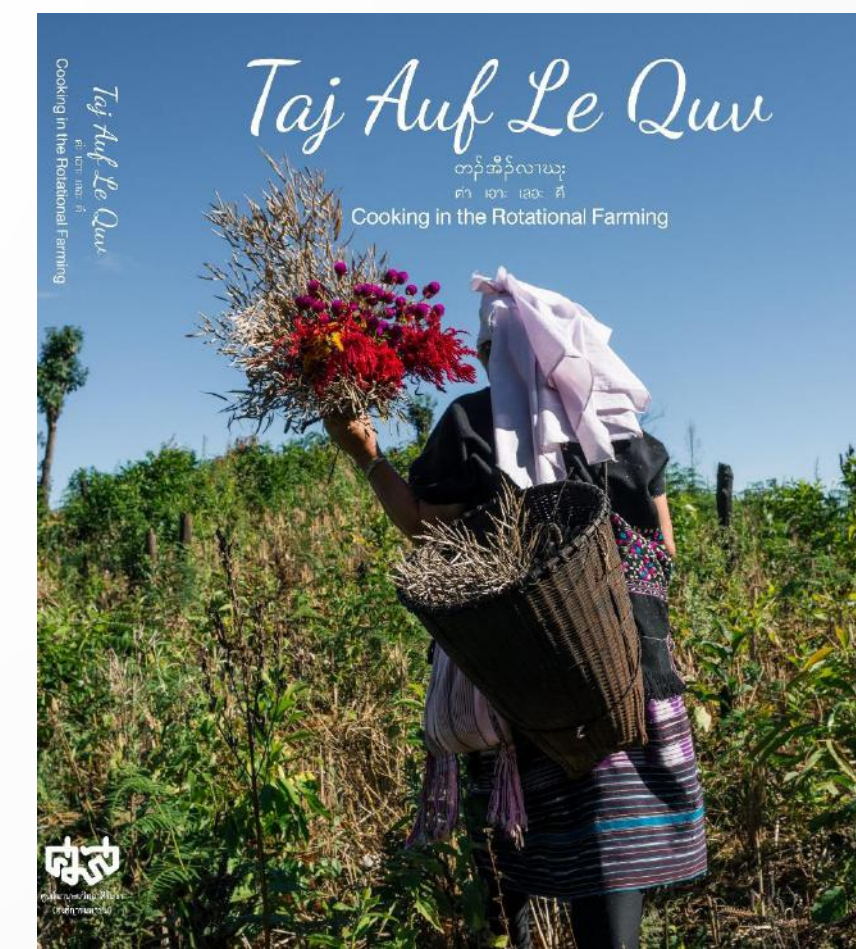
**TERI** The Energy and Resources Institute  
...towards global sustainable development



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# LESSONS LEARNED: WORK WITH PARTNERS OUTSIDE OF THE CONSERVATION COMMUNITY



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# LESSONS LEARNED: WE NEED TO SYNERGIZE BIODIVERSITY AND THE PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

## ALTO HUAYABAMBA CONSERVATION CONCESSION, THE PERUVIAN AMAZON

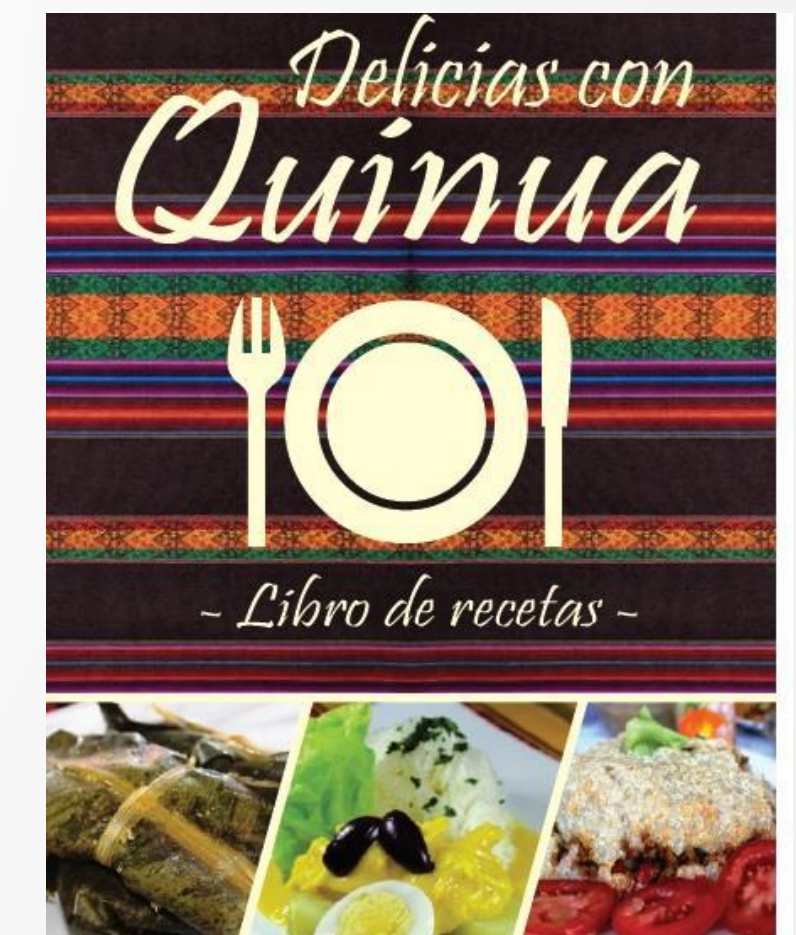


**Organic certification:**  
**37 families**  
**3t in 2017**  
**13t in 2018**

**Average productivity: 1,300 kg/ha**

### Improved farming techniques:

- ◆ Increases production
- ◆ Avoids deforestation
- ◆ Contributes to improved nutrition
- ◆ Contributes to poverty reduction



**GEF-Satoyama Project**



# CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE POST2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

- International knowledge exchange (Consolidation Workshop)
- Resilience assessments (Indicators of Resilience)
- Market development and access (Grantees with Private Sector Partnerships)
- Local champions identification and capacitation (All grantees)
- Indigenous, local and small holders empowerment (All grantees)
- Ecosystem-based Production measures and practices (All grantees)



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# THANK YOU!

Contact:

Conservation International Japan

6-7-1-507 Shinjuku, Shinjuku, Tokyo, Japan 160-0022

Phone: +81-3-5315-4790

Dr. Devon Dublin ([ddublin@conservation.org](mailto:ddublin@conservation.org))

<http://gef-satoyama.net/>

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