



# **Satoyama Initiative and its Partnership ~ Lessons Learnt for the Post-2020 Framework ~**

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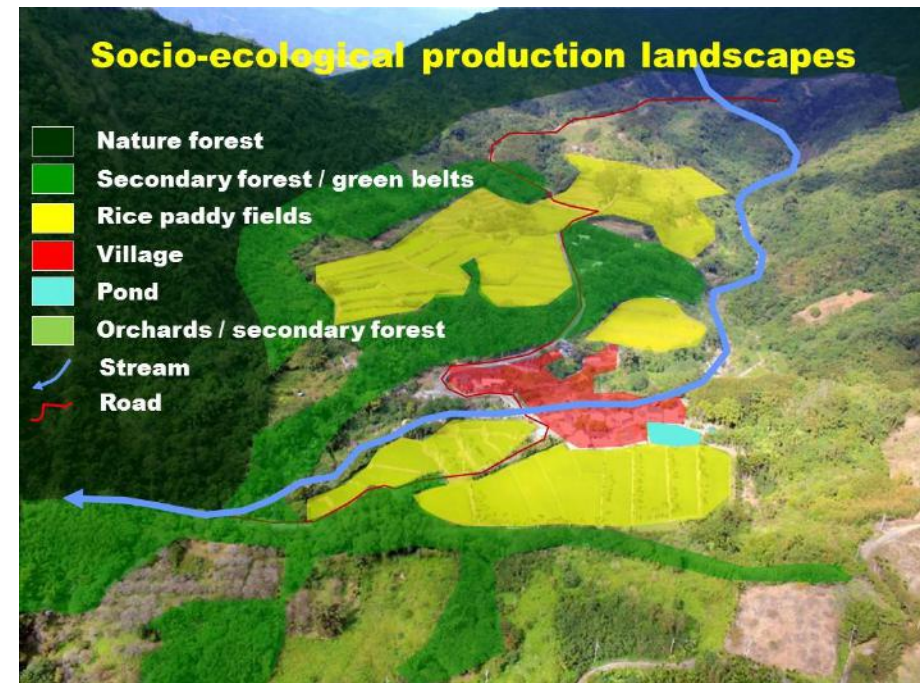
**President, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)**

**Director and Project Professor, The University of Tokyo Institutes for Advanced Study Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (UTIAS-IR3S)**



□ Promotes “**landscape and seascape approaches**” for biodiversity conservation: **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**

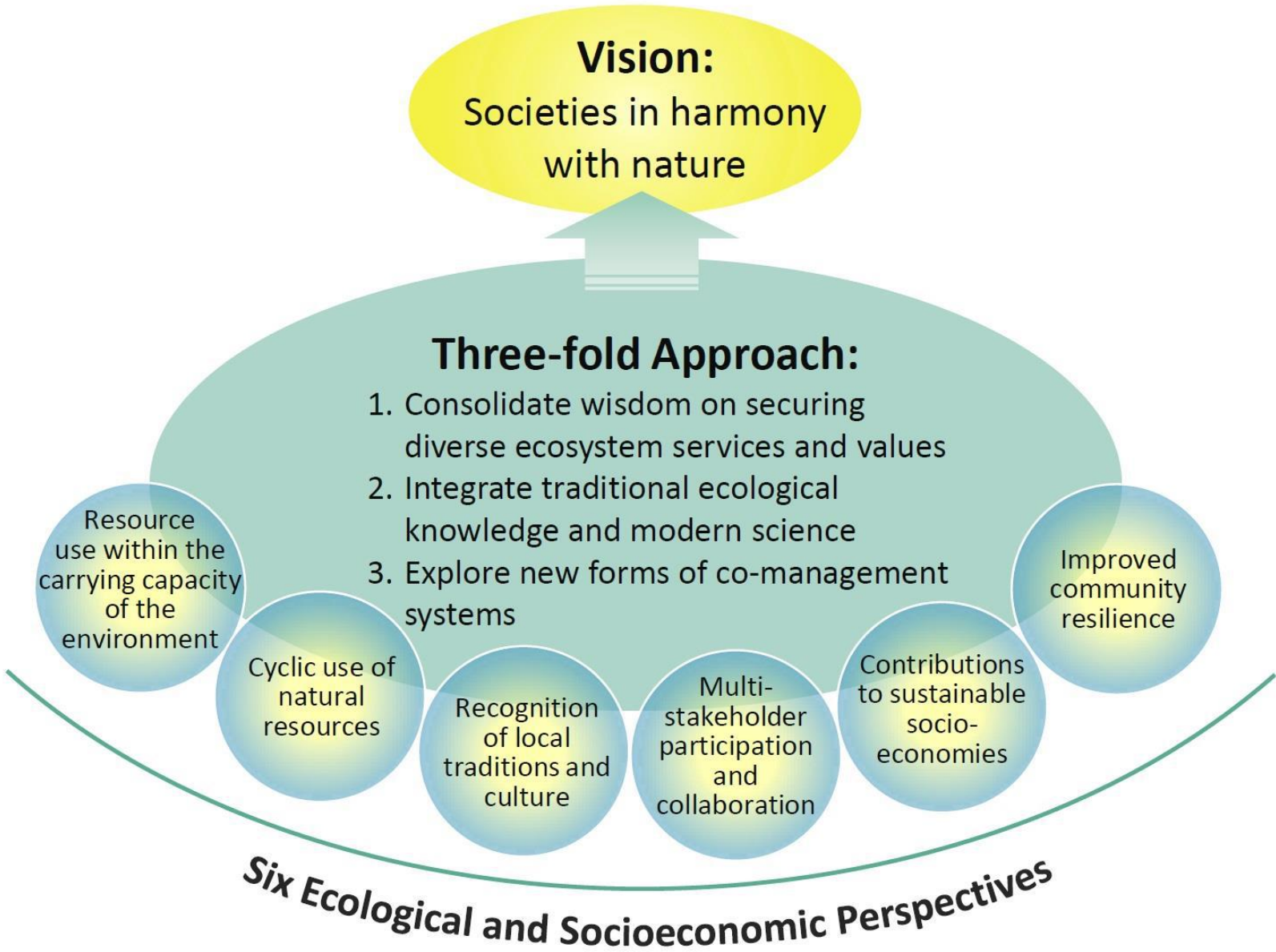


# Satoyama are found around the world





# Conceptual Framework of the Satoyama Initiative



# The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

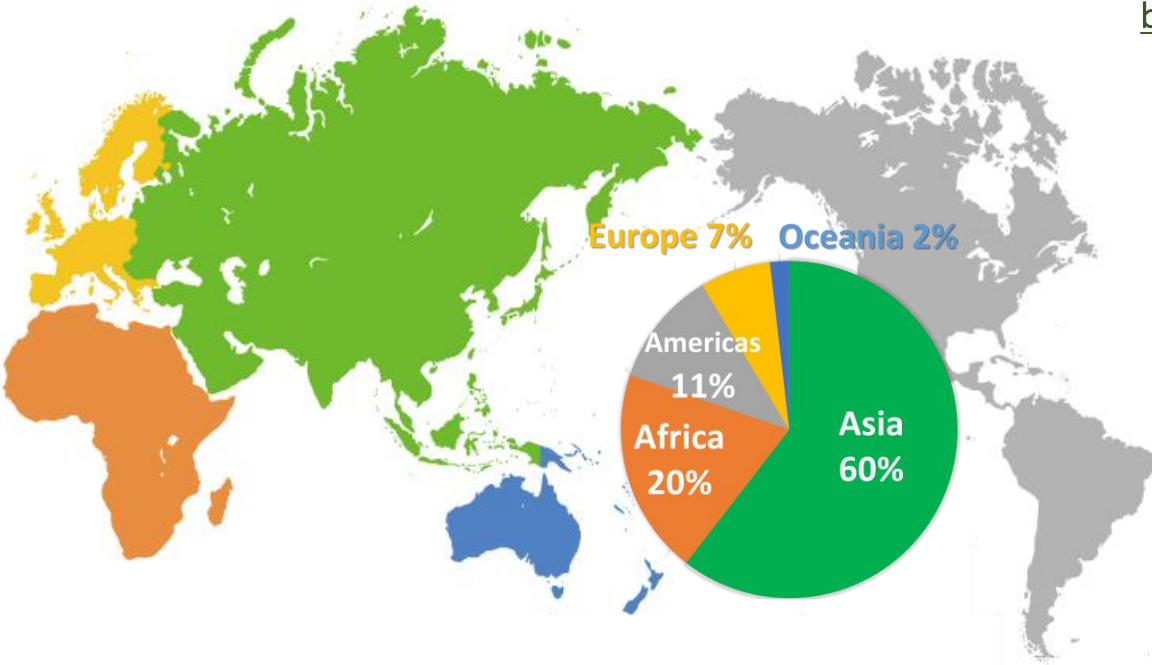
- ❑ The **International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)**: a global platform to promote networking and collaboration on **Socio-Ecological Production Landscape and Seascapes (SEPLS)**.
- ❑ UNU-IAS serves as IPSI Secretariat.
- ❑ Promotes networking, collaboration and research that contributes to CBD processes.



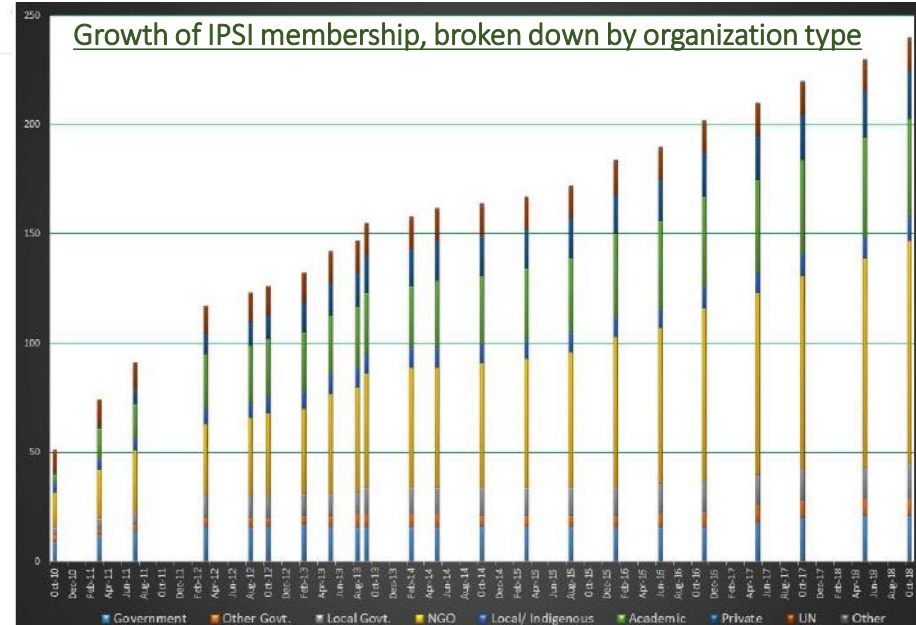
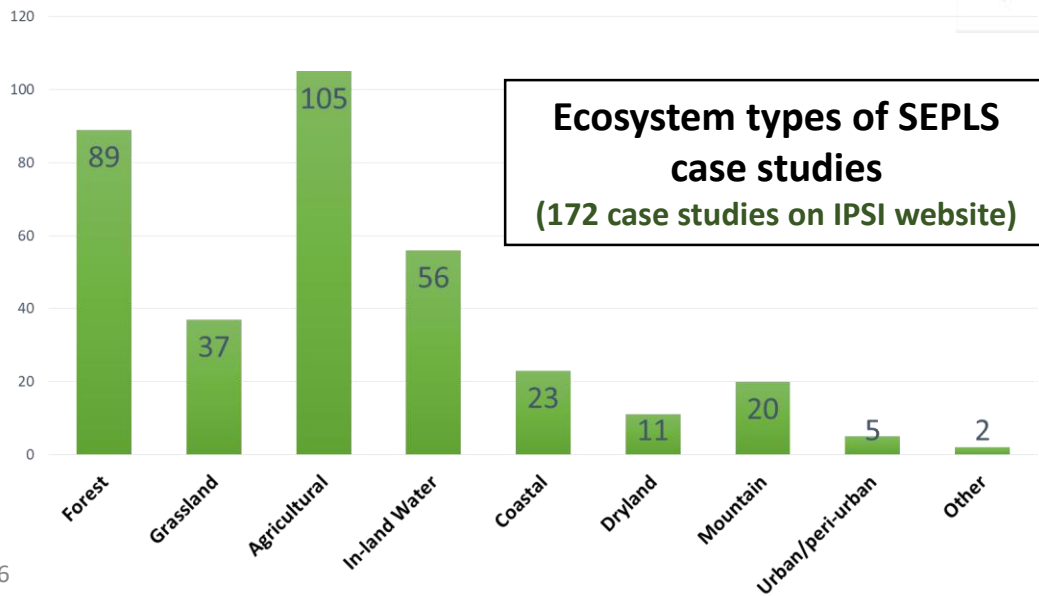
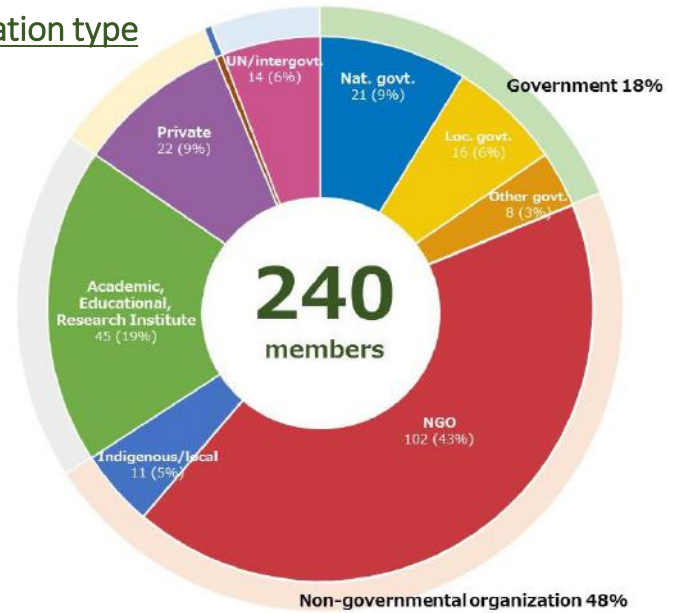
**IPSI Launching Ceremony (Aichi-Nagoya), 2010**

The number of the **IPSI members** is **240** as of January, 2019.

# IPSI Membership



by organization type





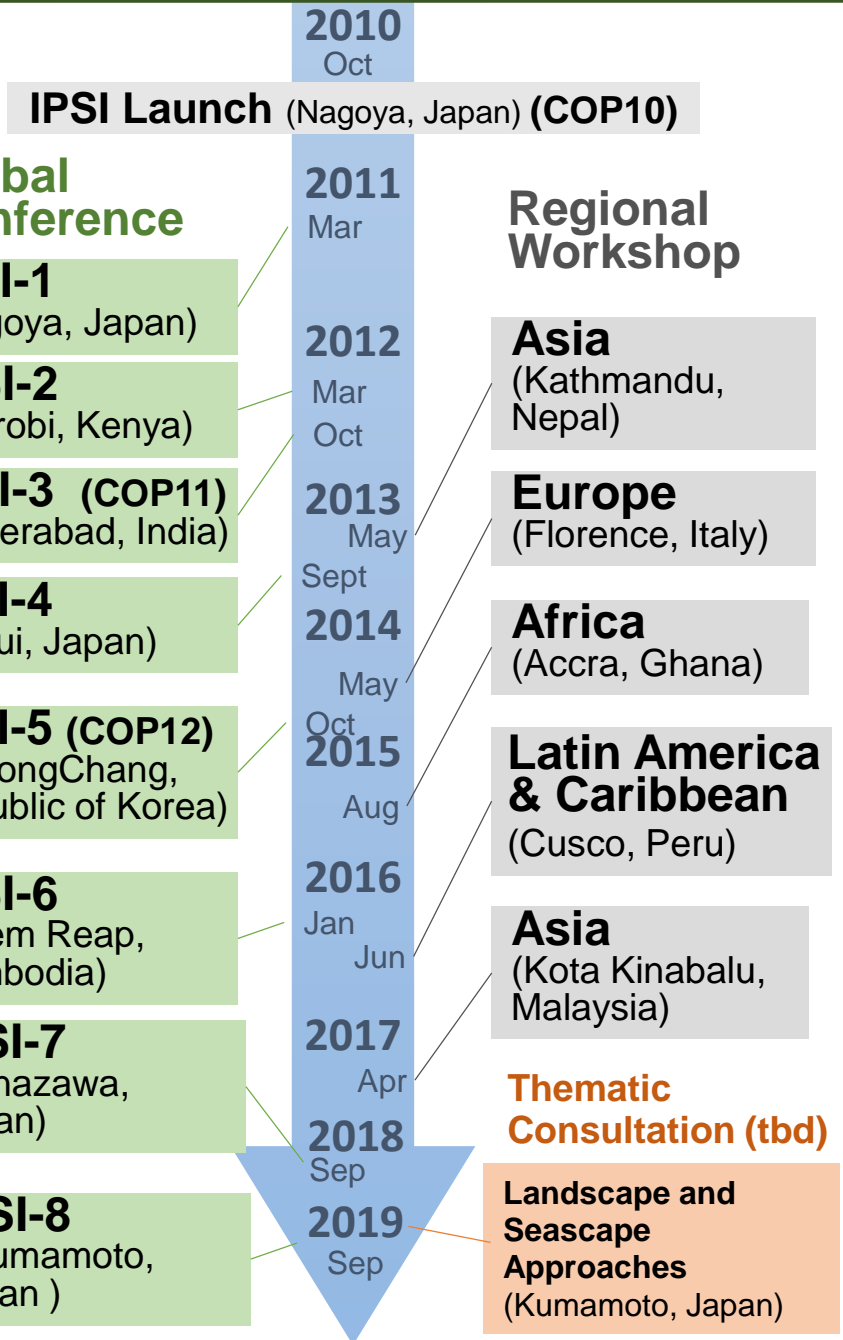
# IPSI: A Platform for Collaboration and Knowledge Sharing on SEPLS

## IPSI Global Conference

- Enhance understanding and raise awareness of the importance of SEPLS
- Strengthen collaboration and synergies among members and other interested persons

## Regional Workshop

- Share the concept of the Satoyama Initiative
- Discuss regionally shared issues and solutions and create synergies



## “Satoyama Initiative’s contributions towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs”

### Key outcomes:

- “Ishikawa Statement 2018”: IPSI will **further commit to promoting the importance of SEPLS in the post-2020** global biodiversity framework
- Call for **engagement of government at all levels** for successful mainstreaming
- **Landscape and seascape approaches can also contribute to multiple global challenges** such as conservation, food security, poverty reduction, Eco-DRR
- Although lacking base-line data, **IPSI members try to assess achievement and contribution:**
  - 57 indicators used by IPSI members, some can be used for future survey



“Ishikawa Statement 2018”



Group photo (130 participants from 27 countries)

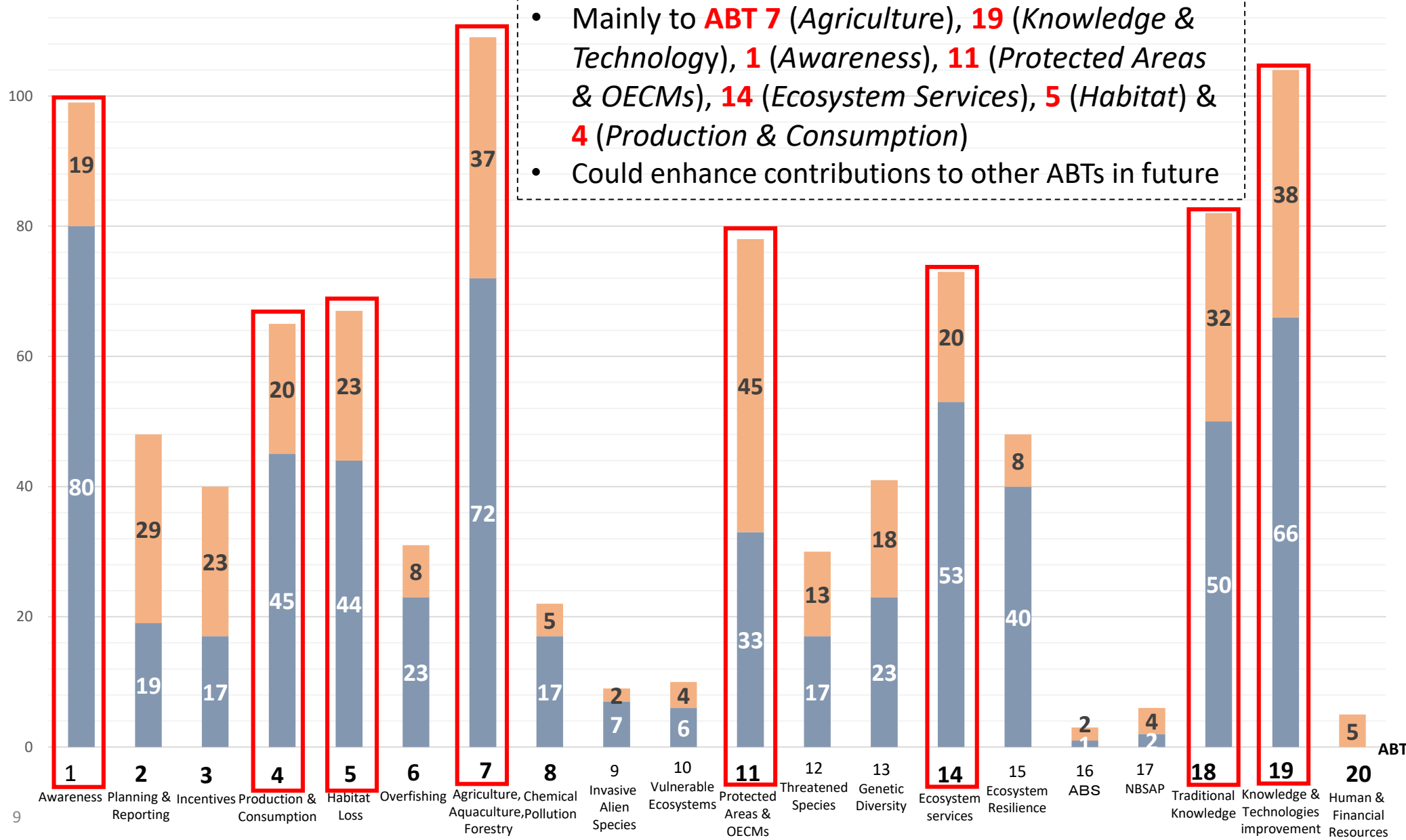


# IPSI's Contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs)

(Source) Tabulated from self-reported case study summary sheets by IPSI members

120

IPSI Case Studies ■ Direct ■ Indirect



- Mainly to **ABT 7 (Agriculture)**, **19 (Knowledge & Technology)**, **1 (Awareness)**, **11 (Protected Areas & OECMs)**, **14 (Ecosystem Services)**, **5 (Habitat) & 4 (Production & Consumption)**
- Could enhance contributions to other ABTs in future

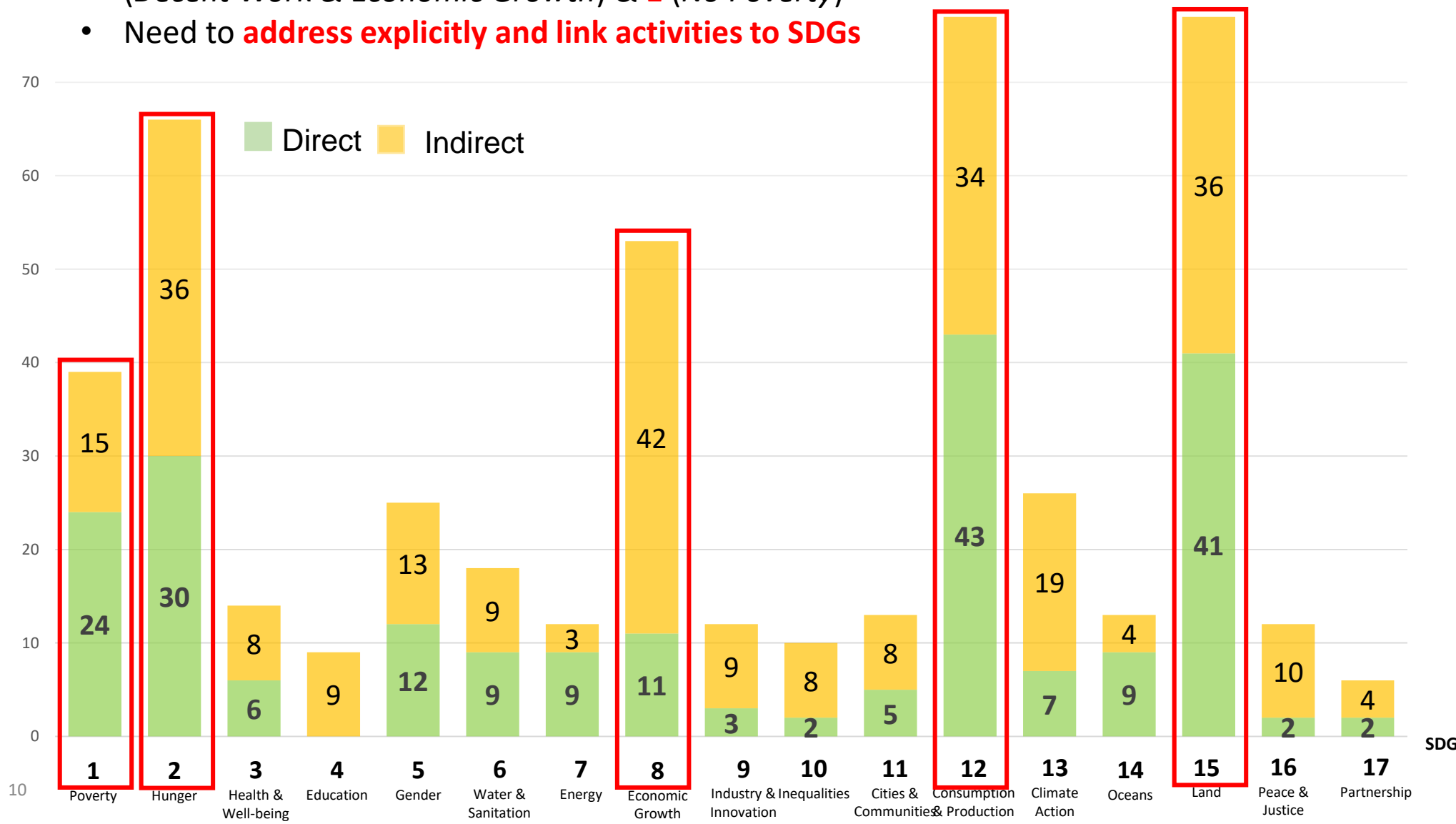
# IPSI's Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



## IPSI Case Studies

(Source) Tabulated from self-reported case study summary sheets by IPSI members

- Although most IPSI case studies started before SDGs(2015), they are mainly relevant to **SDG 12** (*Responsible Consumption & Productions*), **15** (*Life on Land*), **2** (*Zero Hunger*) & **8** (*Decent Work & Economic Growth*) & **1** (*No Poverty*)
- Need to **address explicitly and link activities to SDGs**



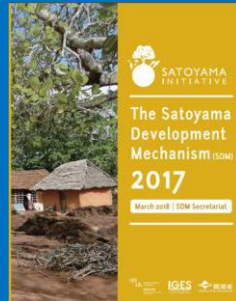
## Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)

30 seed funding projects since 2013

- with MOEJ & IGES



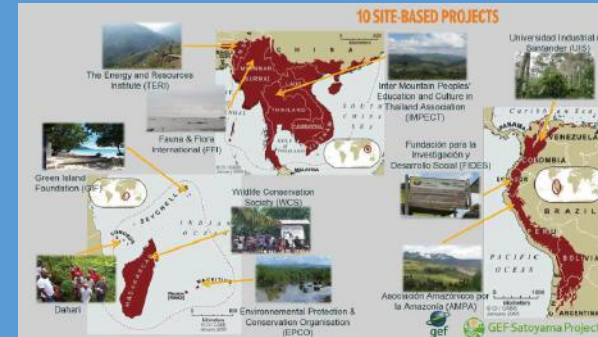
©Nature and Livelihood, Uganda



## GEF-Satoyama Project

10 Site-Based Sub-grant Projects

- with GEF, IGES, Conservation International Japan



## IPSI

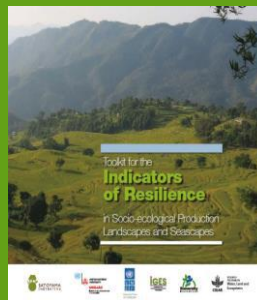
## SEPLS Resilience Indicators Toolkit

Used in about 40 countries

- with UNDP, IGES, Biodiversity International



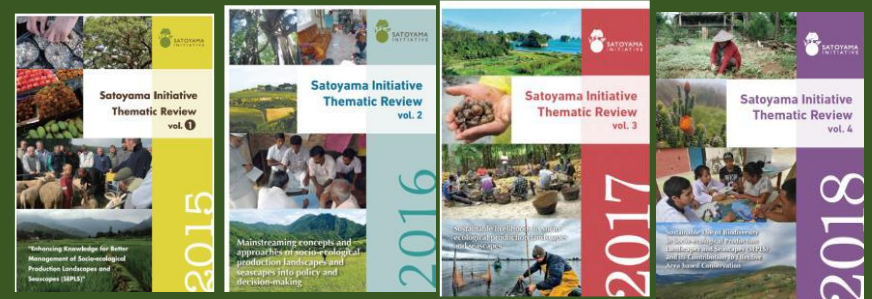
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## Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review

39 Case studies, 4 Volumes since 2015

- With IGES



We have **47 Collaborative Activities**

Working in partnerships to find **local solutions for global challenges**



- ❑ UNU-IAS and IPBES signed a **Letter of Agreement** on 24 July 2017, including activities:
  - To facilitate educational, training and other capacity building programmes
  - To engage networks hosted and facilitated by UNU-IAS... including IPSI
  - To support the IPBES work programme through relevant research activities
- ❑ Since then, IPSI has provided experts, input into Assessment Reports, and been included as a resource
- ❑ At the request of IPBES, the **next Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review (SITR-5)** will be a collaborative volume with IPBES on ***“Understanding the multiple values associated with sustainable use in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes”***



IPBES experts speaking at IPSI-related events



Launching IPSI publication at IPBES plenary

# Lessons Learnt for the Post-2020 Framework

- ❑ **Landscape and seascape approaches** are effective for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and for **“living in harmony with nature”**.
  - Production landscapes and seascapes can be managed well for biodiversity conservation through **sustainable use**.
  - This is a form of **“mainstreaming”** of biodiversity into production sectors.
  
- ❑ The concept of integration into the wider landscape and seascape for **protected areas, other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)** etc. should be clarified and emphasized.
  
- ❑ Targets and priorities should be explicitly tied to those of the **SDGs**.
  - Balance conservation with **socio-economic aspirations**
  
- ❑ Biodiversity should be mainstreamed in other UN processes like poverty reduction, gender, **climate change mitigation and adaptation**, Eco-DRR, etc., and these other processes should also be incorporated in CBD policymaking.
  - CBD should work towards increased collaboration with **FAO** and **UNESCO**.