



- A component of NBSAPs -

Societies in harmony with nature



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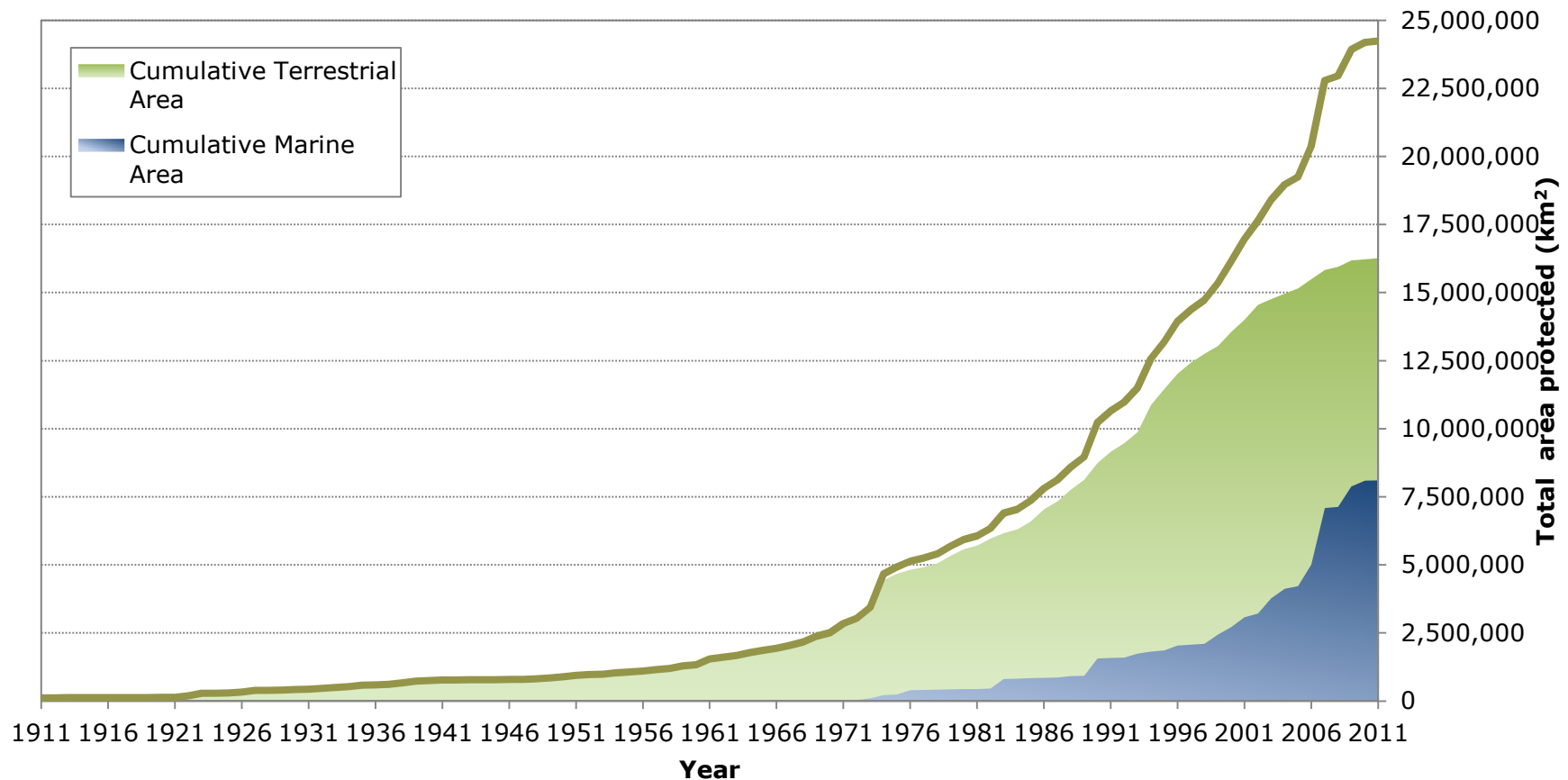
United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS)

September 2012, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

*Protected areas
a strategy at the forefront of biodiversity*



Growth in nationally designated protected areas (1911 - 2011)

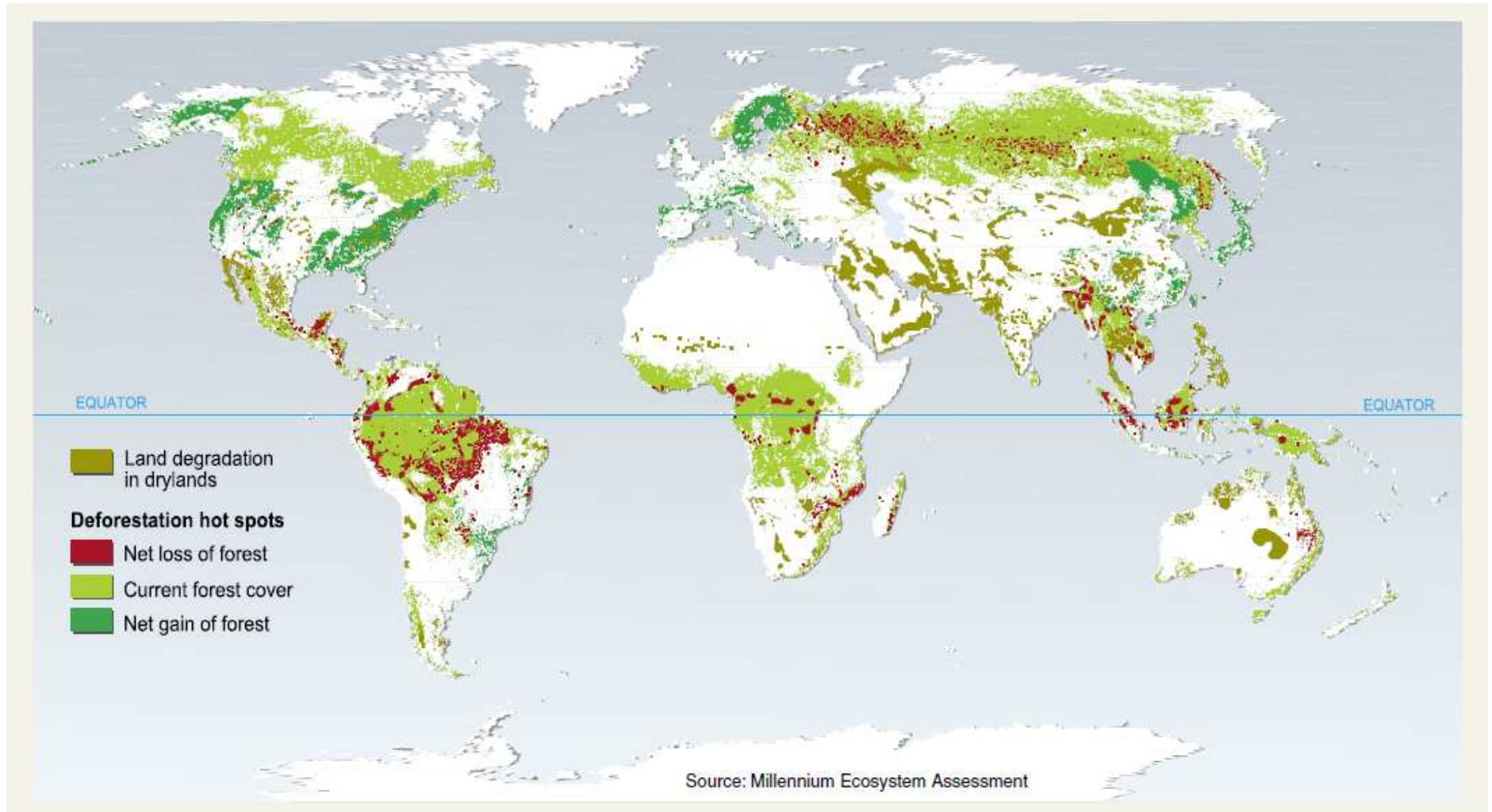


Source: IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2012) The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA): February 2012. Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC.

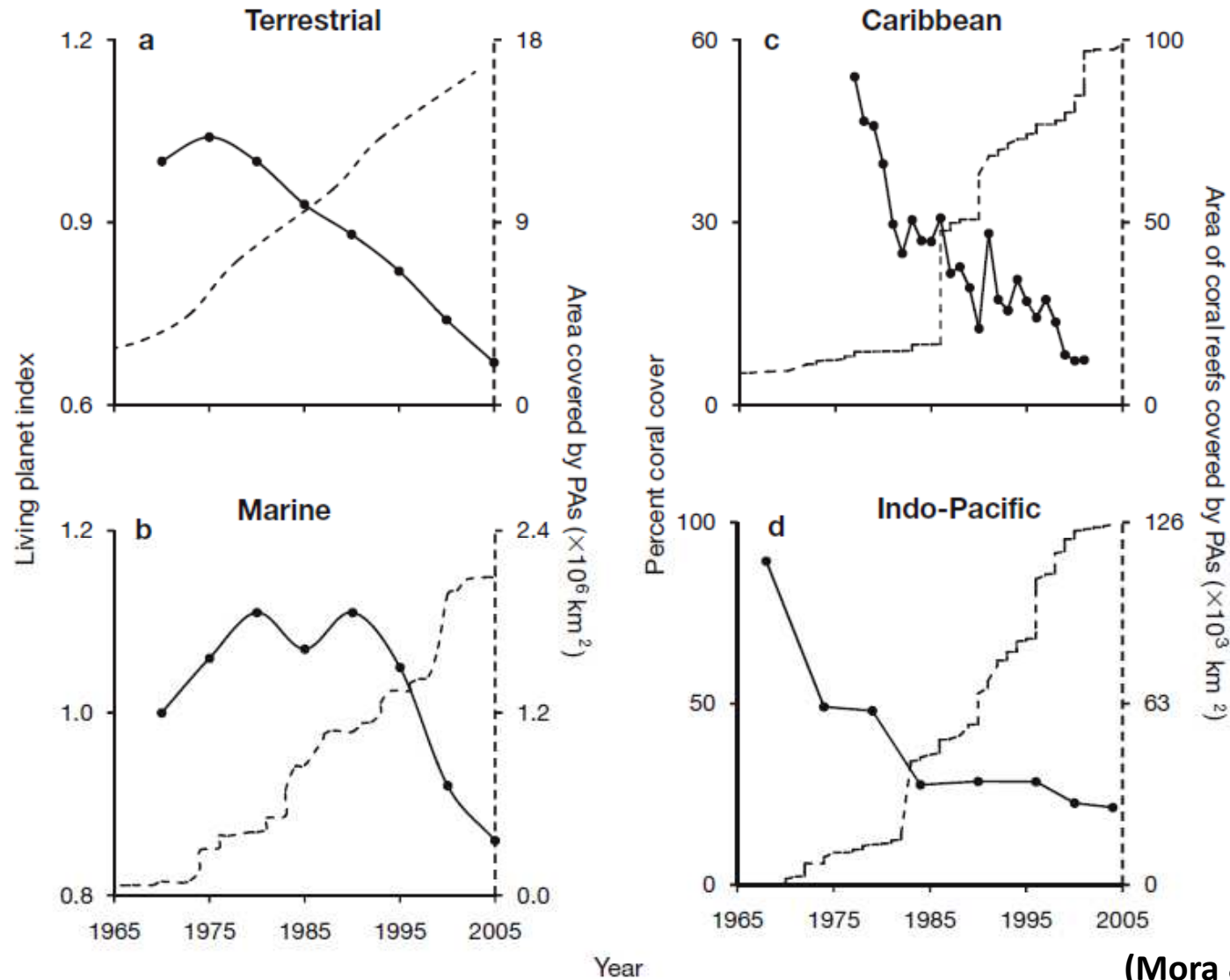
By 2010, there were over 150,000 protected areas covering 12.7% of the world's land area, 1.6% of the global ocean area (7.2% of coastal waters (extending out to 12 nautical miles), 3.5% of Exclusive Economic Zones (extending from 12 to 200 nautical miles)).

But why we should go beyond
“protected areas”?

High rates of land cover change in the past few decades



Increase in PAs / decrease in global biodiversity

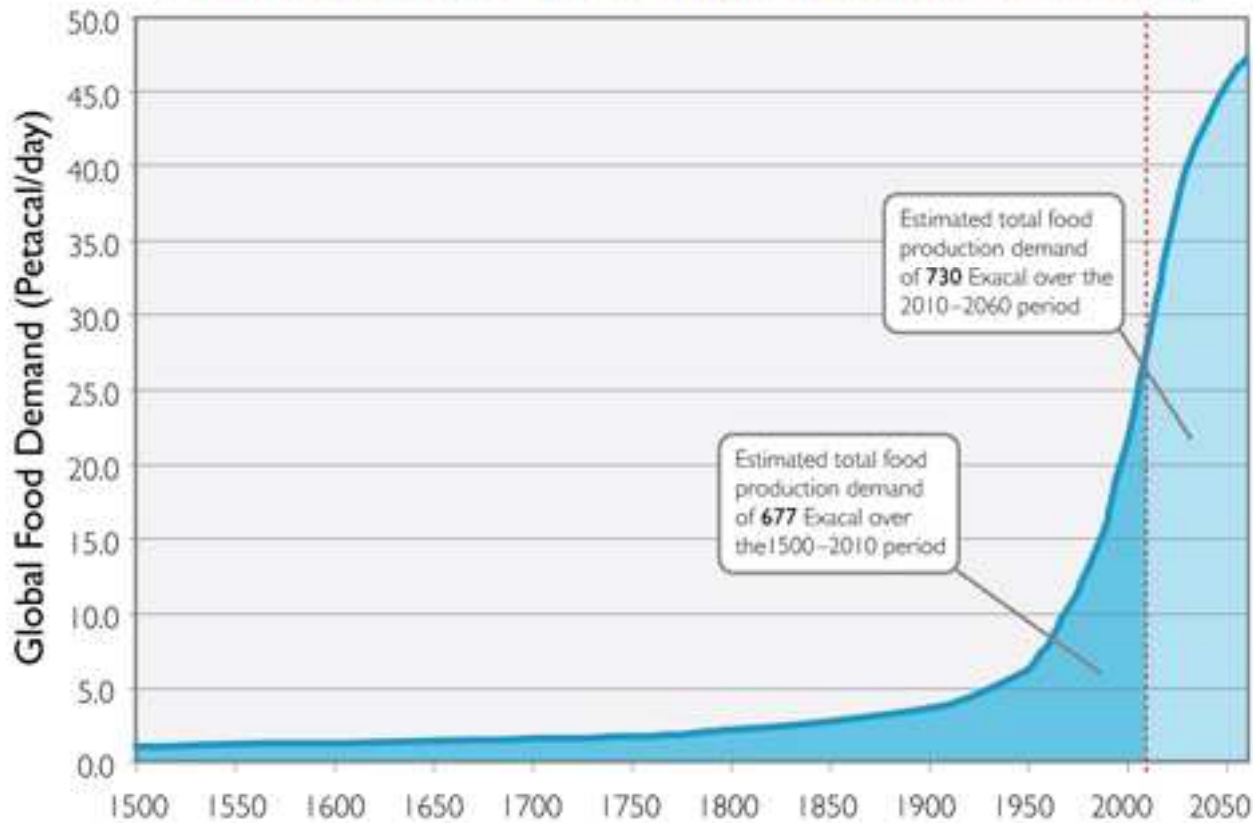


(Mora & Sale, 2011)

Fig. 1. Temporal trends in the areal extent of protected areas (PAs, dashed lines) and several proxies for biodiversity in marine and terrestrial ecosystems (continuous lines). (a,b) Terrestrial and marine biodiversity, respectively, in terms of the living planet index, which is the population size of >1600 vertebrate species worldwide (Hails 2008). (c,d) Coverage of live coral for Caribbean (Gardner et al. 2003) and Indo-Pacific reefs (Bruno & Selig 2007), respectively. Data on the coverage of PAs on land were obtained from Chape et al. (2005); on the ocean, from Wood et al. (2008); and for Caribbean and Indo-Pacific reefs separately from Mora et al. (2006)

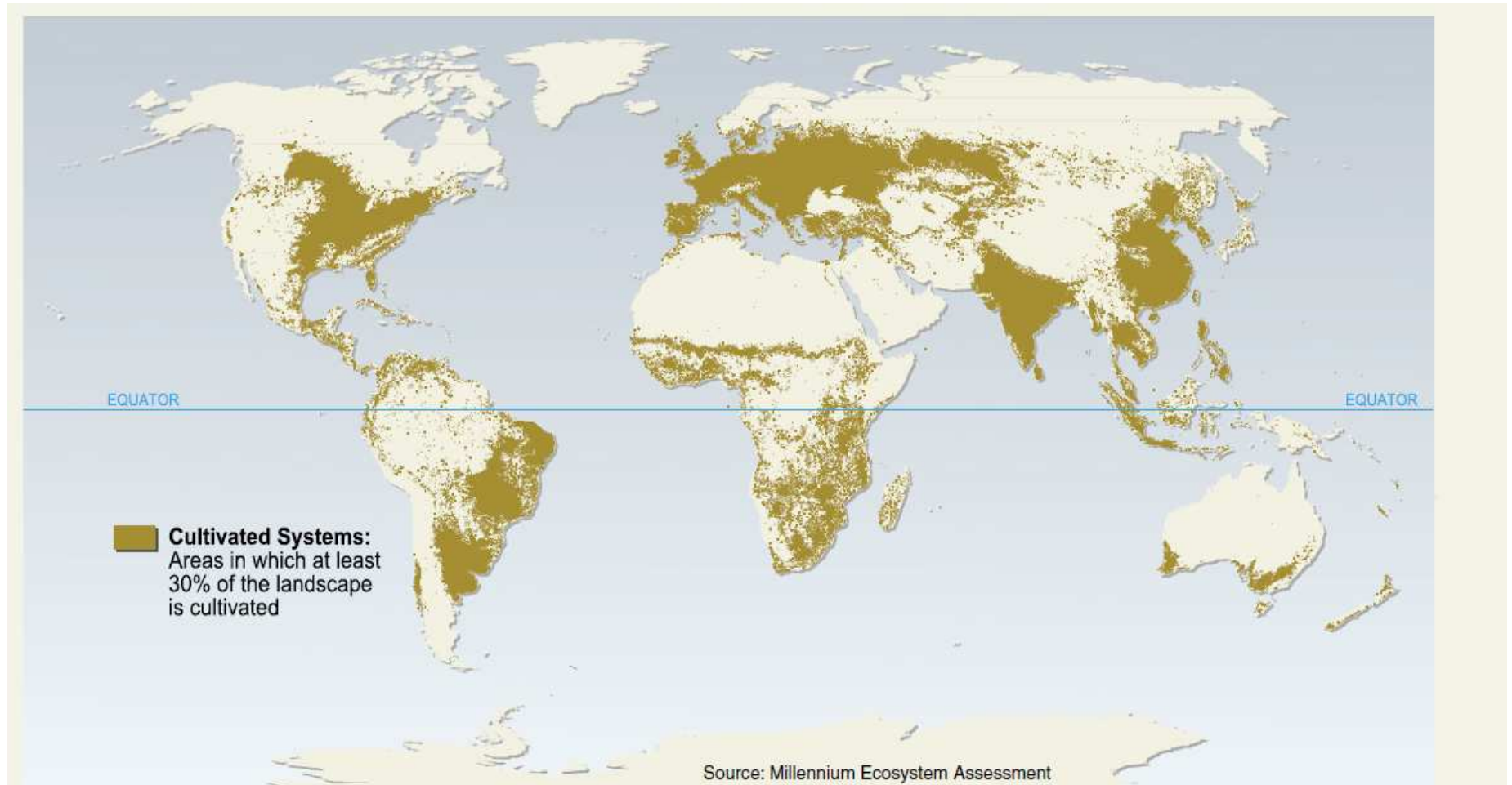
Growing demand for global food production

The challenge to produce enough food will be greater over the next 50 years than in all human history



CSIRO <http://www.csiro.au/Portals/Multimedia/On-the-record/Sustainable-Agriculture-Feeding-the-World.aspx>

Cultivated systems cover large terrestrial area



Oil palm production in Borneo

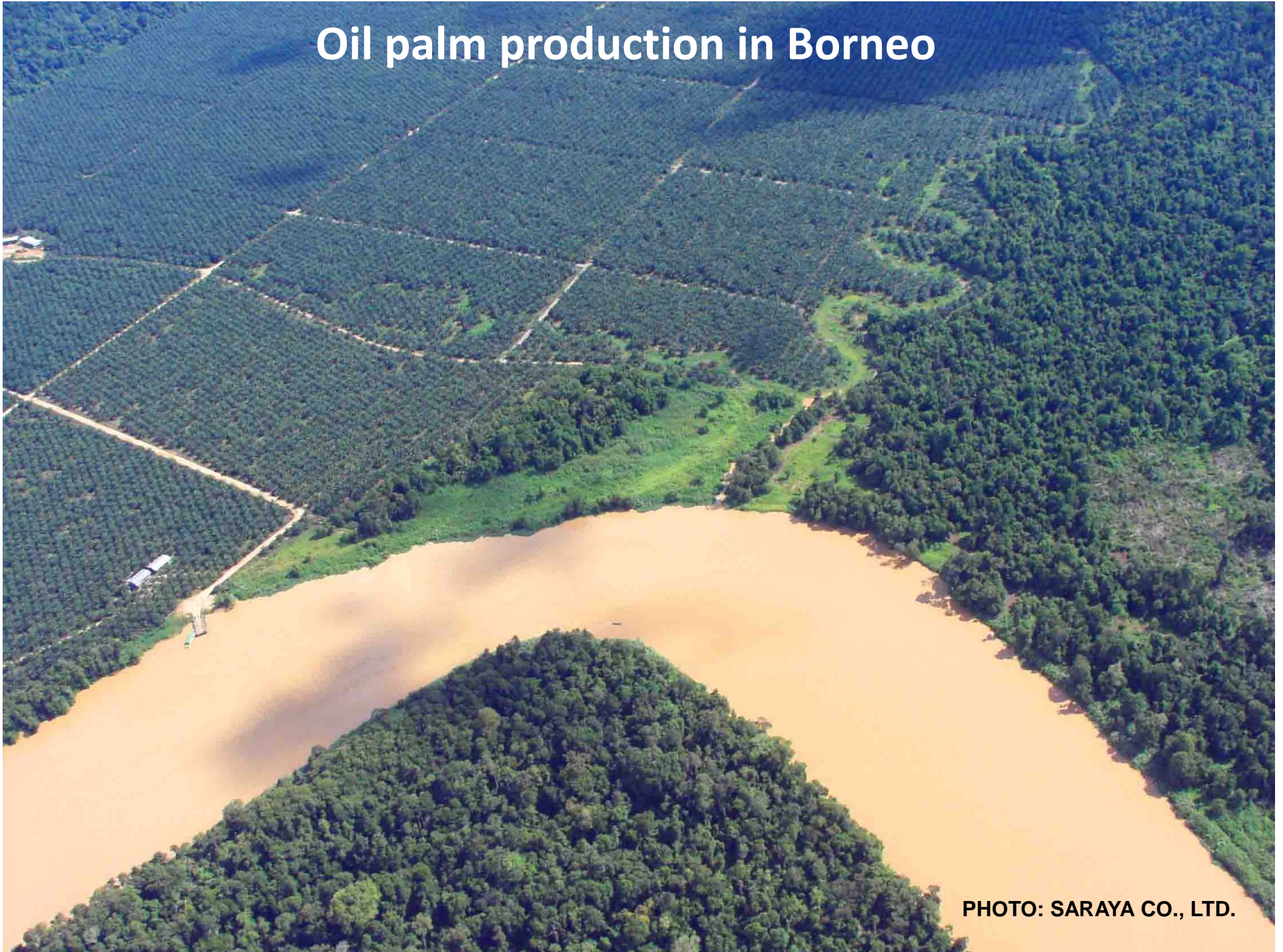


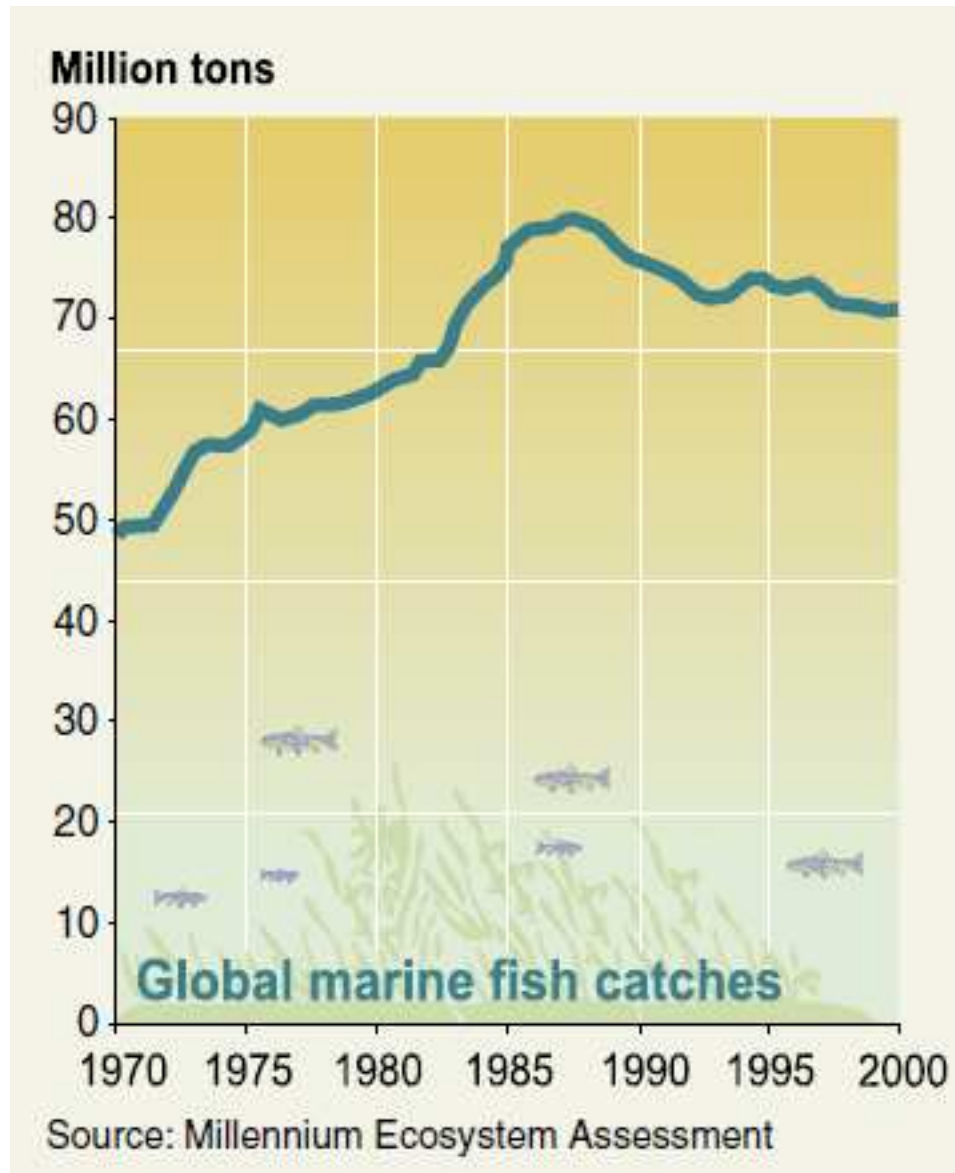
PHOTO: SARAYA CO., LTD.

Mining affects landscapes



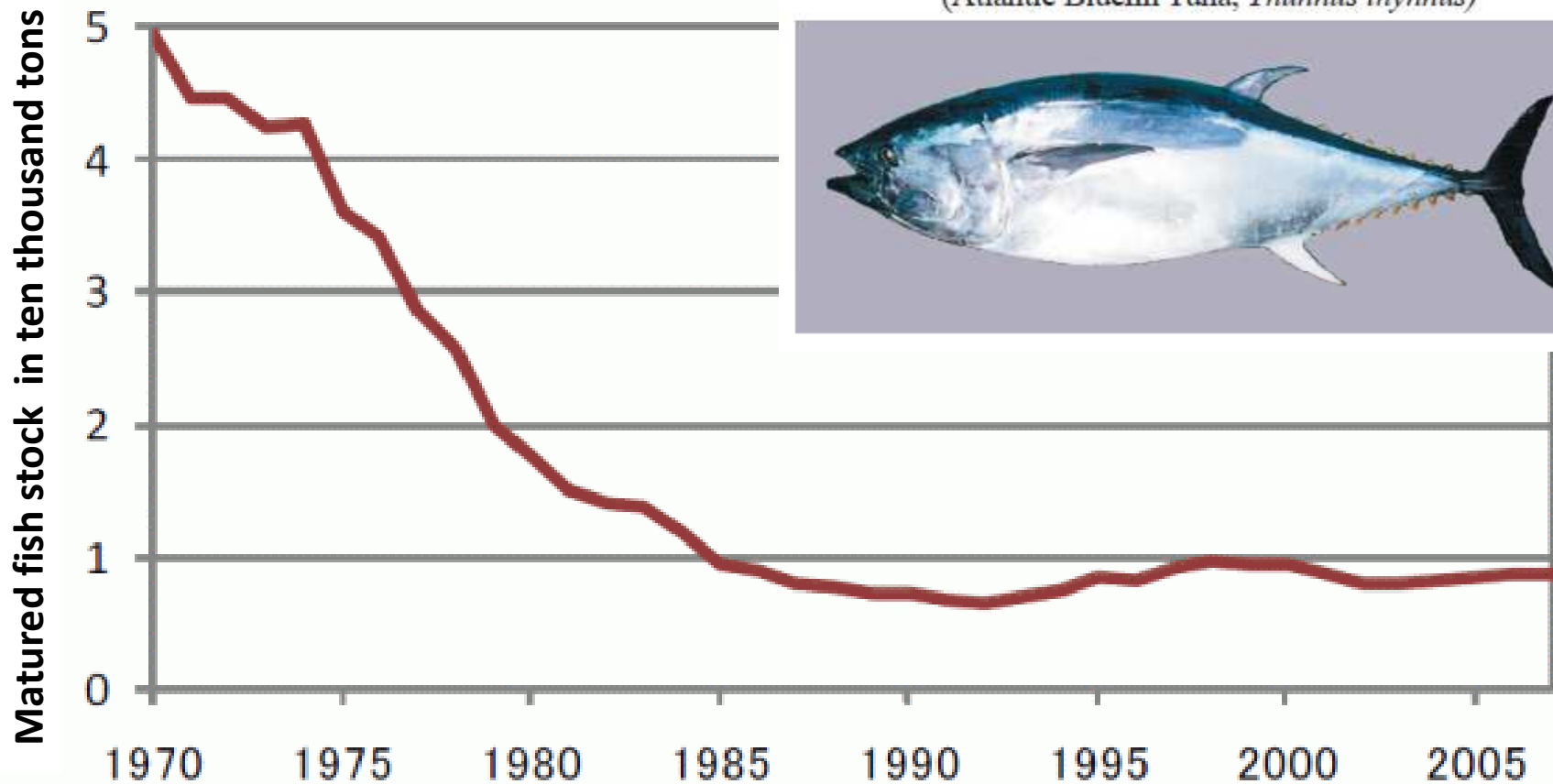
Nickel mining site in New Caledonia PHOTO: Kanna MITSUTA

Growing global marine fish catch



Higher tropic level fish over harvested

クロマグロ 西大西洋
(Atlantic Bluefin Tuna, *Thunnus thynnus*)



Estimated fish stock of Blue fin Tuna in the Atlantic Ocean

Source: Fishery Research Agency, Japan

*Mainstreaming biodiversity into
broader landscapes and
seascapes*

What is the Satoyama Initiative?

- *The Satoyama Initiative aims to conserve sustainable human-influenced natural environments (Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and seascapes; SEPLs) through broader global recognition of their value*



What does SEPLs stand for?

(Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and seascapes; SEPLs)



Dynamic mosaics of managed socio-ecological systems producing a bundle of ecosystem services for human well-being

Examples of SEPLs

Agricultural land, Secondary Woodlands, Rice Paddies, Irrigation Ponds and Ditches, Pastures and Grasslands, ,



- *Landscapes and seascapes formed through long-term interaction between humans and nature*
- *Natural resources are used in a cyclical manner within the carrying capacity and resilience of ecosystems*

SEPLs are found around the World



Benefit from management of SEPLS

- *Achievement of both biodiversity conservation and securing human well-being*
- *Maintaining and enhancing resilience of communities through practice*



The *Satoyama* Initiative and the Aichi Targets

CBD COP-10 recognised the *Satoyama* Initiative as..

*“useful tool to better understand and support
human-influenced natural environments for the
benefit of biodiversity and human well-being”*

(CBD COP10 Decision X/32)



The *Satoyama* Initiative and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

- Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets Share its vision of “*Living in harmony with nature*”

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by *mainstreaming biodiversity* across government and society

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and *promote sustainable use*

Strategic Goal C: *To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity*

Strategic Goal D: *Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services*

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through *participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building*

Satoyama Initiative and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (B)

- ✓ Strategic goal B *“Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use”*
- ◆ Target 5: The rate of loss of all natural habitats halved or brought to zero and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced
- ◆ Target 6: All fisheries resources are managed and harvested sustainably
- ◆ Target 7: Agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably
- ◆ Target 8: Pollution has been brought to levels that are not detrimental
- ◆ Target 9: Invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated
- ◆ Target 10: Adverse affects by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized



Contribution to the implementation of the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (1)

- Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Strategic goal C *“To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity”*

- ✓ Target 11: *“By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes.”*

(area-based conservation → landscape approach of the SI)



Contribution to the implementation of the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2)

- Strategic goal D *“Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services”*
 - ✓ Target 14: *“By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.”*
(restoration and conservation of ecosystems)



Contribution to the implementation of the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (3)

- Strategic goal D *“Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services”*
- ✓ Target 15: *“By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.”*
(ecosystem resilience)



*The International Partnership
for the Satoyama Initiative
(IPSI)*



International Partnership for the *Satoyama* Initiative (IPSI)



CBD COP10: Launch with 51 members (became **123**)



National and local governments

Indigenous and community organisations

NGOs

Academic and research institutes

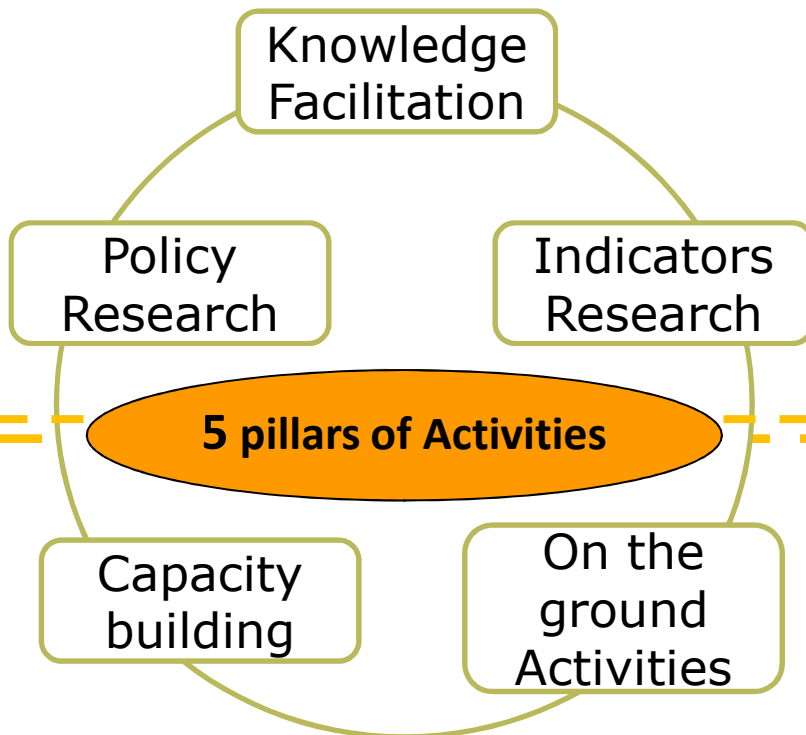
Private sector

UN and international organisations

- Platform for various activities (Conference/workshop, project implementation, information sharing, etc)
- Securing synergies, maximizing resources, and mutual strengthening of respective activities

Framework of the IPSI Activities

Enhance understanding of importance of SEPLs



Promote the maintaining and rebuilding of SEPLs

1. Knowledge Facilitation

Collect, Analyse, Synthesis and Compare Case studies, to use/disseminate it

2. Policy Research

Promote knowledge and practice, integrate results in policy & decision-making processes

3. Indicators Research

Develop measurable indicators of resilience

4. Capacity Building

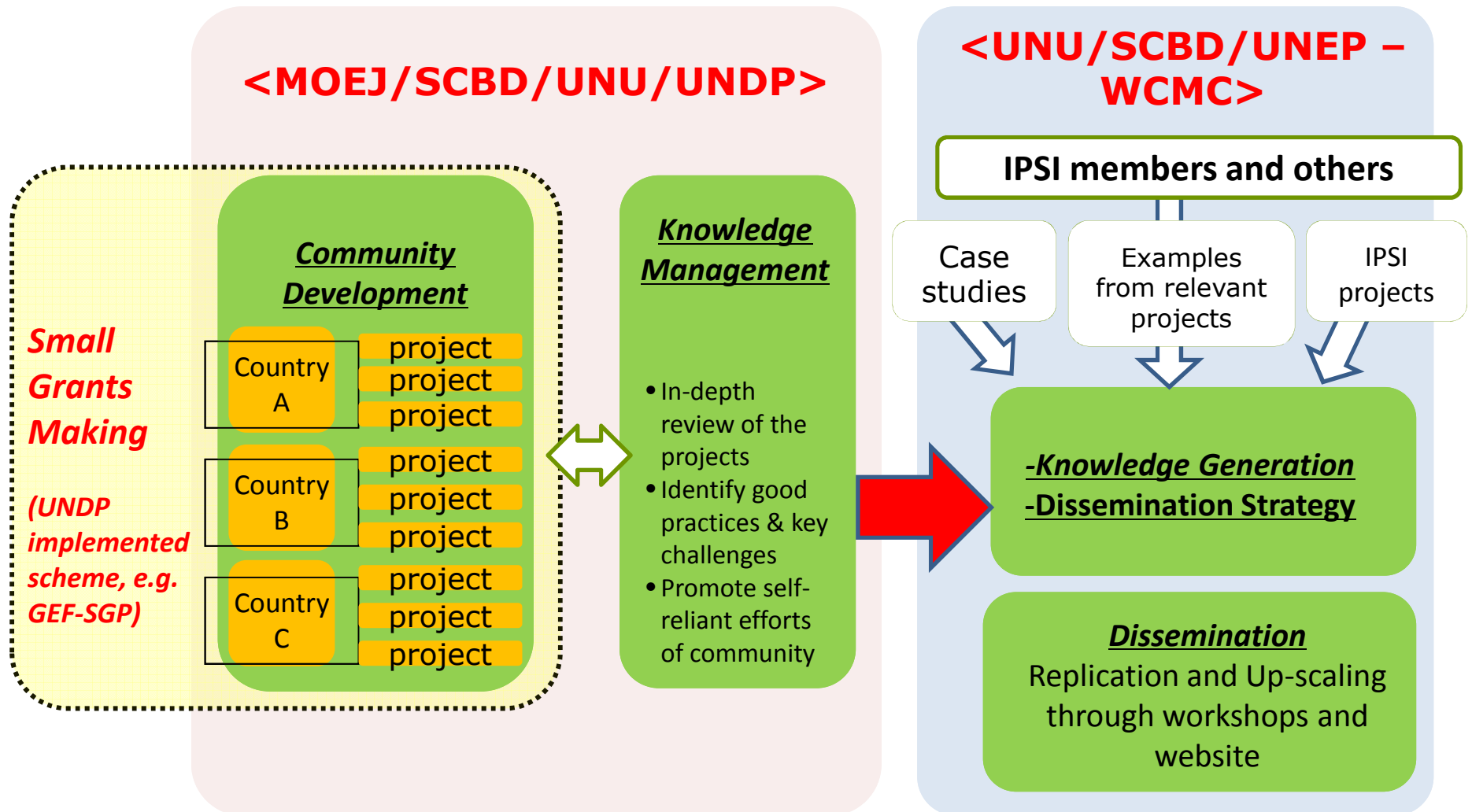
Enhance capacities for maintaining, rebuilding and revitalising SEPLs

5. On-the-Ground Activities

Providing support for on-the-ground projects and activities

Examples : IPSI Activities

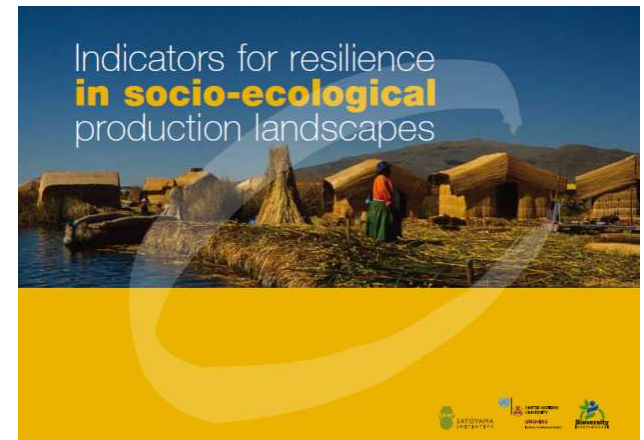
Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS)



Examples : IPSI Activities

Ecosystem Resilience

- *Jointly developed by Bioversity International and UNU-IAS.*
- *Indicators to measure*
 - *Ecosystems protection and the maintenance of biodiversity,*
 - *Agricultural biodiversity,*
 - *Knowledge, learning and innovation,*
 - *Social equity and infrastructure.*
- *A tool for communities to understand their resilience and encourage the practices that strengthen it.*



Examples : IPSI Case Studies

Waterbird conservation promotes energy flow

Wetland, Rice Paddies, Cuba

Problems

- *Agricultural chemicals*
- *Rice Paddies damaged by migratory birds*



[Large scale rice harvesting]

Solutions

- *Waterbirds- benefit the crops/weed and pest control, plus promotion an energy flow*

Lessons: *Recognition of the value of enhancement of resilience*



[Important Bird Areas in Cuba]

Knowledge Facilitation: Case Studies



Ecosystem Restoration project for the Urato Islands, Japan



Photo* City of Shioyama



Thank you very much !



<http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/>
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