

Satoyama Initiative

*Toward Establishing Sustainable Societies
in Harmony with Nature*

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Socio-ecological production landscapes

- Formed and maintained through interaction between people and nature
 - Villages, farmland, woodlands, grasslands and coasts, etc.
 - Include the areas which are managed by indigenous and local communities
 - Nurture traditional knowledge and practices which contribute to biodiversity conservation
- Found all over the world



Tea forest in Yunnan, China



by Prof. Xiang Yueping of Yunnan
Academy of Social Science

- Traditional tea gardens well-maintained by farmers look similar to natural forest at a distance
- Works in harmony with conservation of forests and biodiversity

Agroforestry in Brazil

- Combination of shade tolerant coffee trees, other trees with different height and herbs
- Optimizing of the use of space, locating each crop according to its light, water, and fertility requirements.



Ricci, M. S. F. and Neves, M. C. P. (eds.) Cultivo do Café Orgânico. Embrapa Agrobiologia-RJ. 2006.



SEPLs -beneficial for biodiversity and human-wellbeing

- Maintain biodiversity and produce ecosystem services
 - Food, fuel, medicine, etc.
 - Maintain soil fertility, prevent soil erosion, etc.
 - Beautiful scenery
- Secure and improve livelihoods
- Climate and ecosystem change mitigation and adaptation

SEPLs - threatened in many places

Globalization, urbanization, industrialization,
population increase/decrease, natural disasters



Conversion of land use, overexploitation, excess use of
agricultural chemicals, insufficient management

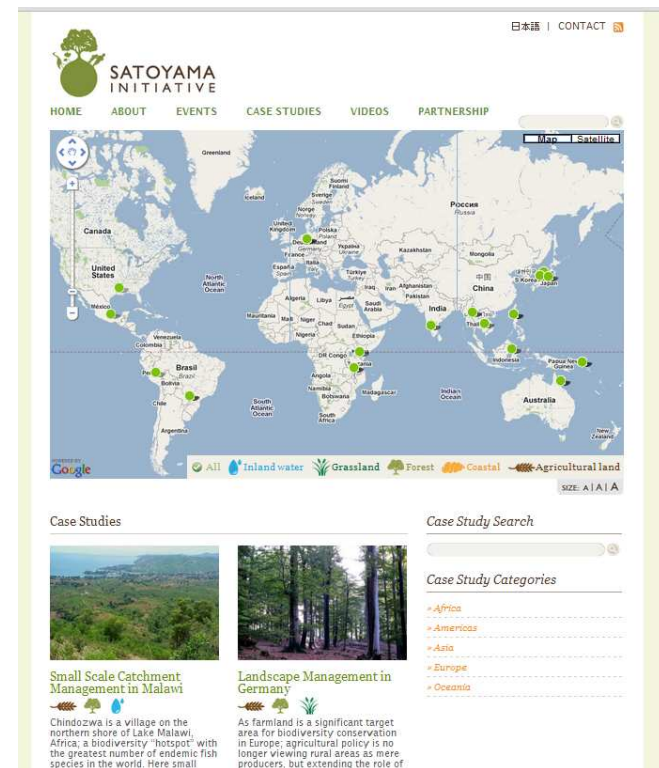


Loss, degradation and abandonment of SEPLs

Satoyama Initiative

Aims to

- Enhance understanding and raise awareness of the importance of SEPLs
- Support and expand SEPLs to realize the sustainable societies in harmony with nature



The screenshot shows the Satoyama Initiative website. At the top, there is a logo with a tree and the text "SATOYAMA INITIATIVE". Below the logo is a navigation menu with links for HOME, ABOUT, EVENTS, CASE STUDIES, VIDEOS, and PARTNERSHIP. A language selector for "日本語" and a "CONTACT" link are also present. The main content area features a world map with various locations marked by colored dots. Below the map is a legend with icons for "All", "Inland water", "Grassland", "Forest", "Coastal", and "Agricultural land". The "Case Studies" section displays two featured studies: "Small Scale Catchment Management in Malawi" and "Landscape Management in Germany". To the right, there is a "Case Study Search" bar and a "Case Study Categories" list with links for Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, and Oceania.

Sharing good practices and lessons on SEPLs through website

Satoyama Initiative and COP10



*“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)

Three-fold approach of the *Satoyama* Initiative

(1) Consolidate wisdom on securing diverse ecosystem services and values

(2) Integrate traditional ecological knowledge and modern science to promote innovations

(3) Explore new forms of co-management systems while respecting traditional communal land tenure



(Photo by R.N. Banaticla)



International Partnership for the *Satoyama* Initiative (ISPI)

- Platform to share experiences, good practices and lessons
- 74 members (as of March 2011)
- Open to all organizations (Gov'ts, NGOs, Indigenous and local communities, academic institutes, International org., private sectors)
- Work in synergy with other initiatives and programs



**ISPI Launching Ceremony at CBD COP 10
(19 October 2010, Nagoya)**



**ISPI 1st Global Conference
(10-11 March, 2011, Nagoya)**

Five clusters of IPSI Activities

Enhance understanding and raise awareness of the importance of SEPLs

Knowledge Facilitation

Policy Research

Indicators Research

Promote maintenance and rebuilding of SEPLs

Capacity Building

On-the-ground Activities

Regional Rebuilding on the Basis of Satoyama and Satoumi Linkages

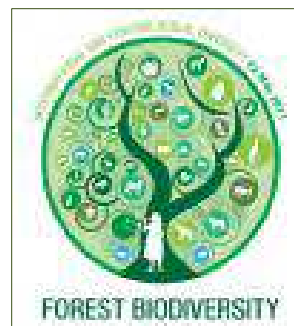
- Much of the disaster-stricken area contains typical Satoyama and Satoumi regions
- Through material flow, the linkage of forest–river–sea provides the community with the bounty of nature
- There is a need to construct rural and fishing communities that consider the link between Satoyama and Satoumi
- Safe and secure community building must also consider the natural environment and landscape issues
- Revitalization of the landscape will contribute to the promotion of green and blue tourism



Satoyama and Satoumi

Rebuilding and Biodiversity

- We must develop a rebuilding plan including revitalization of agriculture, forestry and fishery
- **Living in harmony with nature and rebuilding resilient rural communities** will be essential
- UNU organized a “**Post-Earthquake Rebuilding Support Symposium**” on 22 May 2011, the day of biodiversity, as part of a series of events for the UN Decade on Biodiversity and the International Year of Forests



Otsuchi-cho, Iwate Prefecture



Kesennuma City, Miyagi Prefecture

Symposium to Support Post-Earthquake Rebuilding

- Mr. Shigeatsu Hatakeyama, the founder of the NGO “Mori wa Umi no Koibito” (The forest is longing for the sea, the sea is longing for the forest), has firsthand experience as a practitioner in industries and is also a survivor of the disaster
- He gave a talk addressing the link between the forest and the sea, human habitats, biodiversity, and the revival of agricultural forestry industries and fisheries
- Complex disasters need to be addressed through strengthening actions targeting all levels, based on integrated approaches of natural sciences, social sciences and humanities



Mr.
Hatakeyama

Thank you !



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