



United Nations University and Satoyama Initiative

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An Example of Satoyama landscape

Home to unique biodiversity

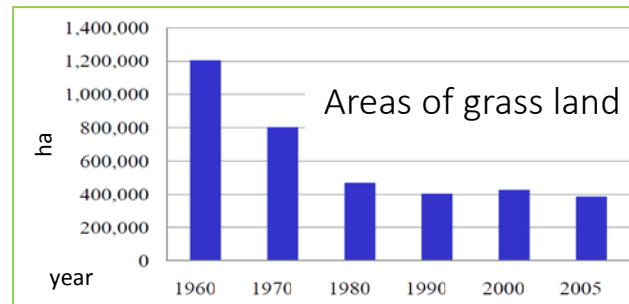


Large Shijimi Blue



Harvest Mouse

e.g. 40% of Japanese butterfly inhabits in grasslands, but 63% of them are listed in Red List.



Areas of grass land in Japan is shrinking

Chagusaba

Grasslands are maintained around tea fields to supply mulch that improves the quality of tea cultivation. It is a rare example of codependence between agricultural production and biodiversity, each which enhances the other's value.



Traditional tea-grass integrated system in *Shizuoka*
(Local name : *Chagusaba*)

What are the characteristics of Satoyama landscape



Ministry of Environment of Japan.

<http://www.env.go.jp/mail.html>

1. Formed and developed through prolonged interaction between humans & ecosystems
2. Mosaics of diverse land uses and ecosystems
3. A bundle of ecosystem services from multifunctional landscape
4. Deeply linked to local culture and knowledge
5. Often found in the rural and periurban areas of Japan

Not only in Japan

Dehesa (Spain)



Chitemene (Malawi)



Muyong (Philippines)



Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)

the dynamic mosaics of habitats and land- and sea-uses shaped by the interactions between people and nature in ways that maintain biodiversity and provide humans with goods and services needed for their well-being in a sustainable way

Challenges to SEPLS

Urbanization



Industrialized Agriculture



Abandonment



Overexploitation





SATOYAMA
INITIATIVE

- A global effort to realize “societies in harmony with nature”
- Promotes revitalization and sustainable management of SEPLS around the world

The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)



open to all organizations committed to promoting and supporting SEPLS for the benefit of biodiversity and human-well-being to foster synergies in the implementation of their respective activities.

What are the function of IPSI?

Organizing Event



Global Conference



Regional Workshop



Side-events
at related conferences



Others

Information Platform



- To collect and disseminate information from IPSI members globally through IPSI website
- Information can be used as for research and publication
- Provide opportunity to present at broad range of relevant events and meetings

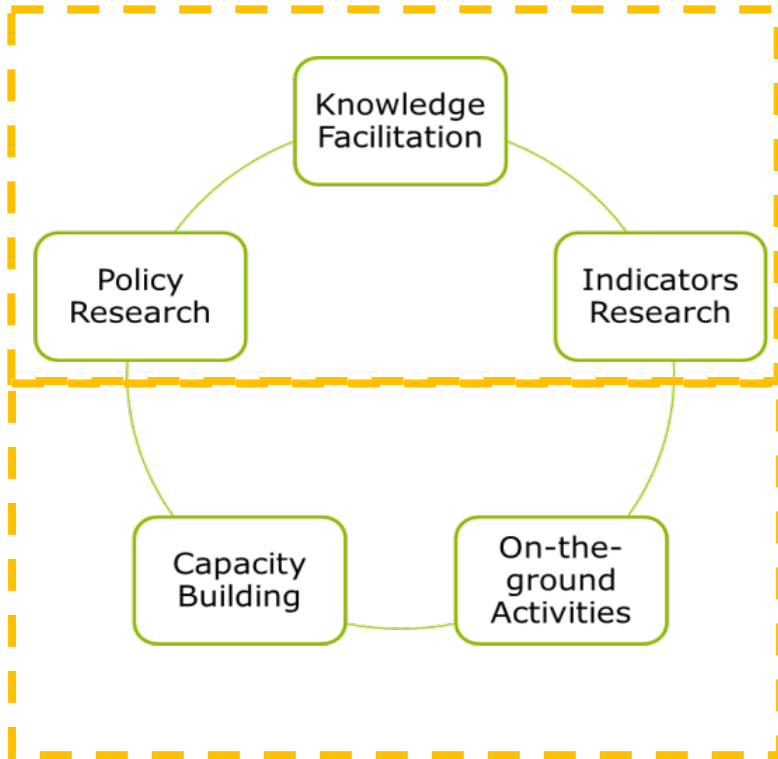
Collaborative Activity



- To strength collaboration and synergy among IPSI member organizations.

What are the activities through IPSI?

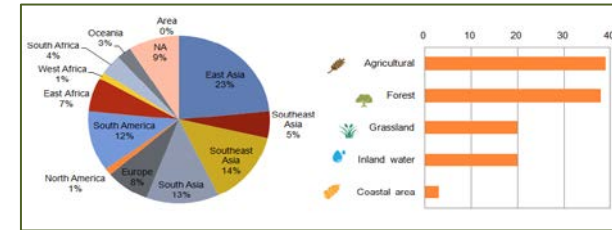
Enhance the understanding & raise awareness of the importance of SEPLS



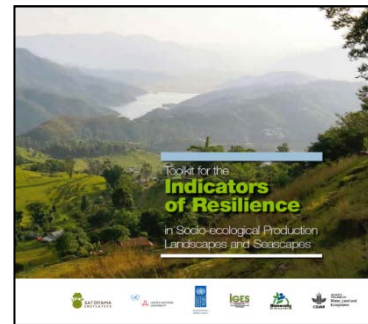
Promote the proper management & sustainable use of SEPLS



Publication



Case study collection & Analysis



Indicator research & development



Resource Mobilization
e.g. Satoyama Development Mechanism

On-the ground activity
e.g Urato Islands restoration



The Outcomes of IPSI at International Discussions



CBD COP10 (Decision X/32)

“Recognises the Satoyama Initiative as a potentially useful tool to better understand and support human-influenced natural environments for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being”



CBD COP11 (Decision XI/25)

“... recognizes the contribution that the Satoyama Initiative is working to make in creating synergies among the various existing regional and global initiatives on human-influenced natural environment...”



Information document for WGRI-5 and SBSTTA-18

CBD COP12

Decision XII/5.

Biodiversity for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Decision XII/12.

Article 8(j) and related provisions

Decision XII/18

Sustainable use of biodiversity: bushmeat and sustainable wildlife management



The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative



SATOYAMA
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Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)

- An initiative started by FAO on the occasion of the 2002 Johannesburg Summit
- Designation framework to safeguard the world's shrinking traditional agricultural systems that contribute to sustainable development
- Identifies, supports and safeguards GIAHS and their **food security, agricultural biodiversity, knowledge systems, cultures and landscapes**
- Dynamic conservation concept of GIAHS as resilient, living systems

- Today, **37 sites in 16 countries** are designated as GIAHS
- By region, **70% are in Asia** (8% in Africa, 16% in Middle East & North Africa, 5% in South America)
- Located in developing countries, with the exception of Japan & Korea (As of Nov 2016)



Hani rice terraces
(Yunnan Province, China)



GIAHS 5 Key Selection Criteria

GIAHS 5 Key Selection Criteria

1. Food & livelihood security



2. Biodiversity & ecosystem function



3. Knowledge systems & adapted technologies



4. Culture, value systems & social organisations (Agri-culture)



5. Remarkable landscapes, land & water resources management features



- ❑ GIAHS are selected on the 5 key criteria in which collectively, promotes a holistic, integrated approach of adaptive management and dynamic conservation
- ❑ Emphasize importance of human activities and role in conservation
- ❑ If well conserved, GIAHS are resilient to ecological, social and economic changes and disturbances

Sustainable Agriculture in GIAHS

Intercropping /Integration of plants & animals



Tea forests (China)



Rice-Fish Culture (China)

Rice terrace agro-ecosystems



Contour terracing (the Philippines)



Terraced Rice Paddies (Korea)

Resilience

Diversity of indigenous species



Quinoa of Andean Agriculture (Peru)



Potatoes of Chiloé Agriculture (Chile)

Biodiversity conservation for sustainable farming



Sado's Satoyama with Crested Ibis (Japan)