



# *Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Seascapes*



*Wataru Suzuki*

*Secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)*

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

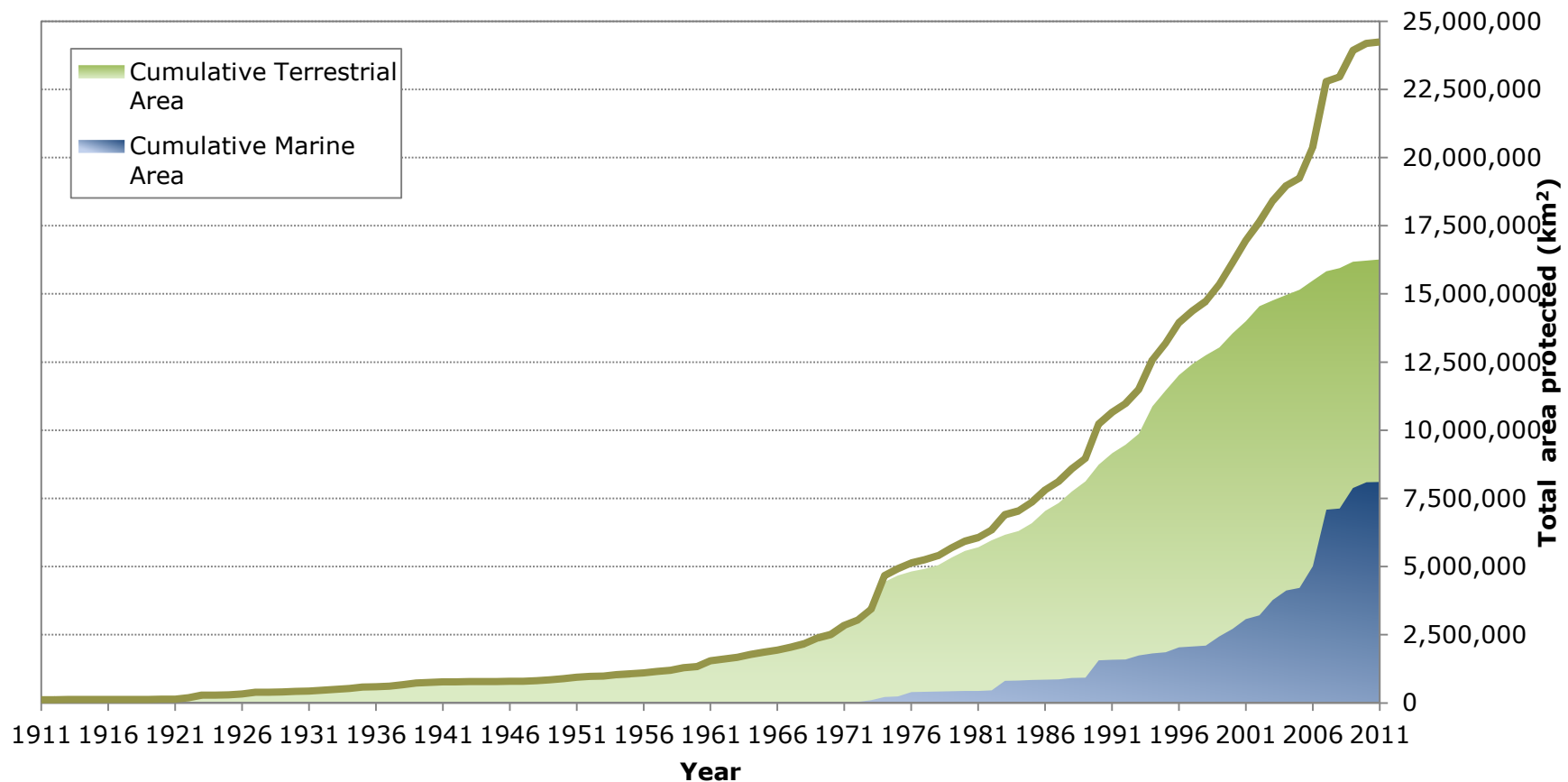
*August 2012, New Zealand*

# Protected areas

a strategy at the forefront of biodiversity



# Growth in nationally designated protected areas (1911 - 2011)

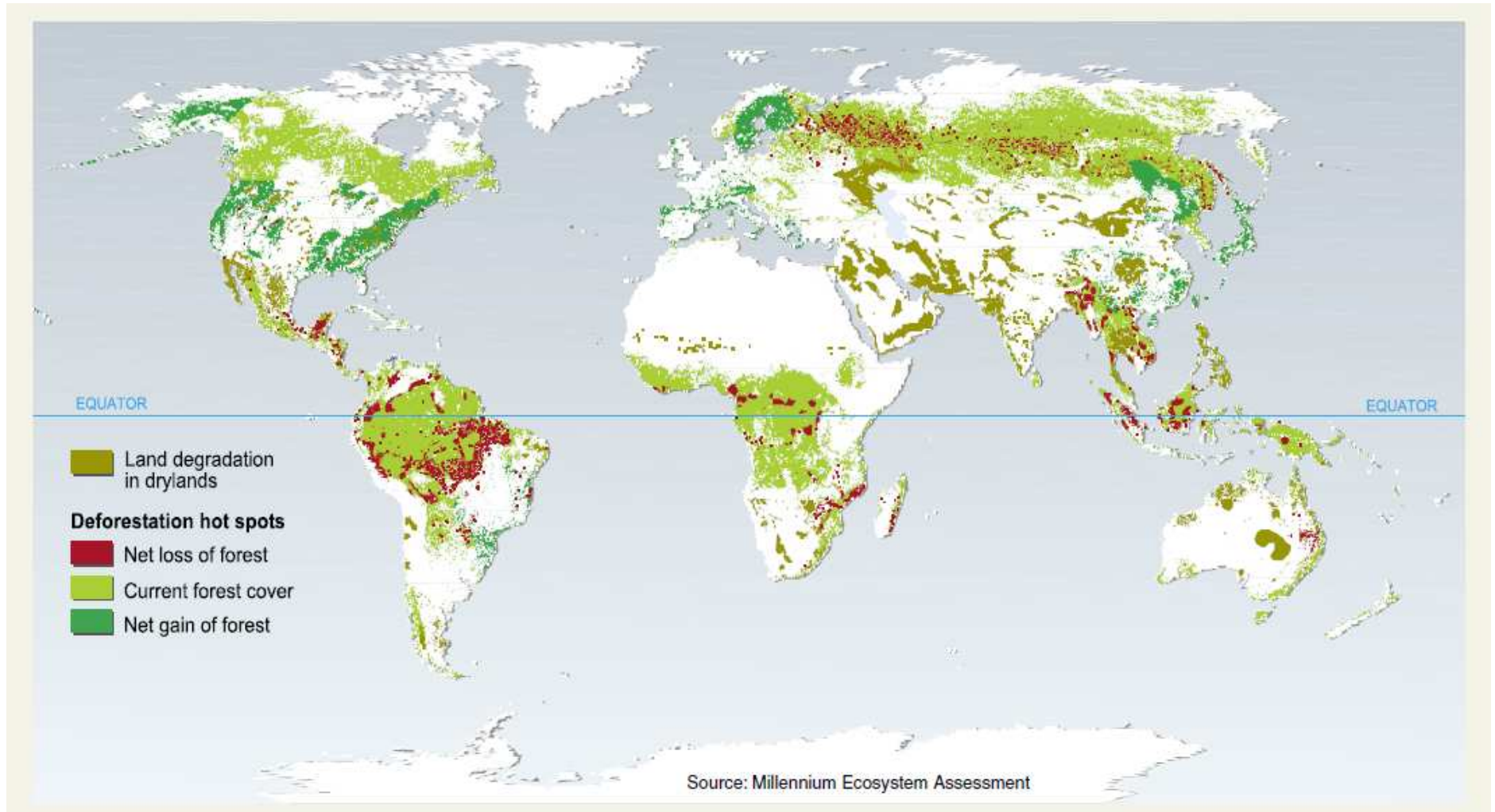


Source: IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2012) The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA): February 2012. Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC.

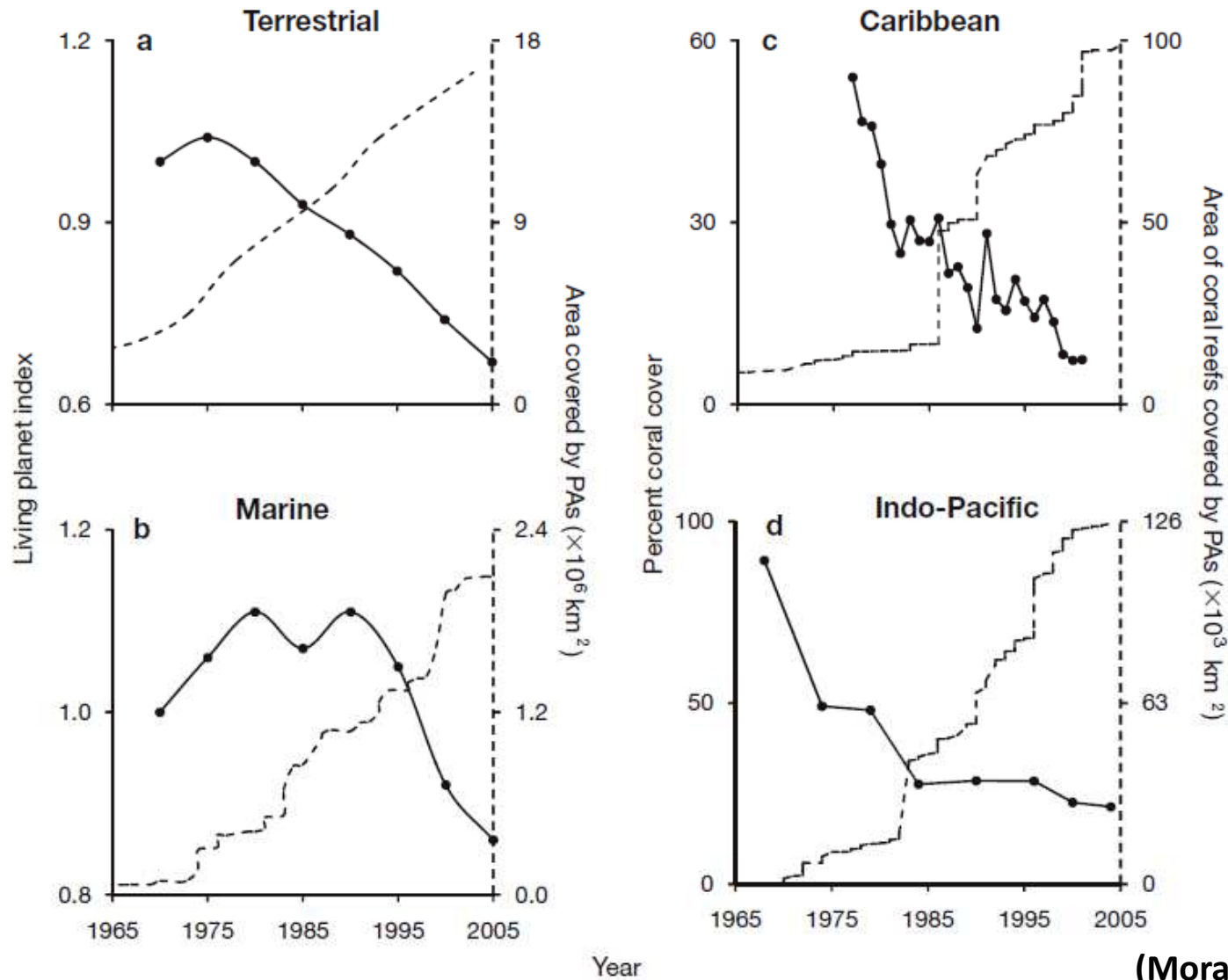
**By 2010, there were over 150,000 protected areas covering 12.7% of the world's land area, 1.6% of the global ocean area (7.2% of coastal waters (extending out to 12 nautical miles), 3.5% of Exclusive Economic Zones (extending from 12 to 200 nautical miles)).**

But are protected areas no longer  
enough?

# High rates of land cover change in the past few decades



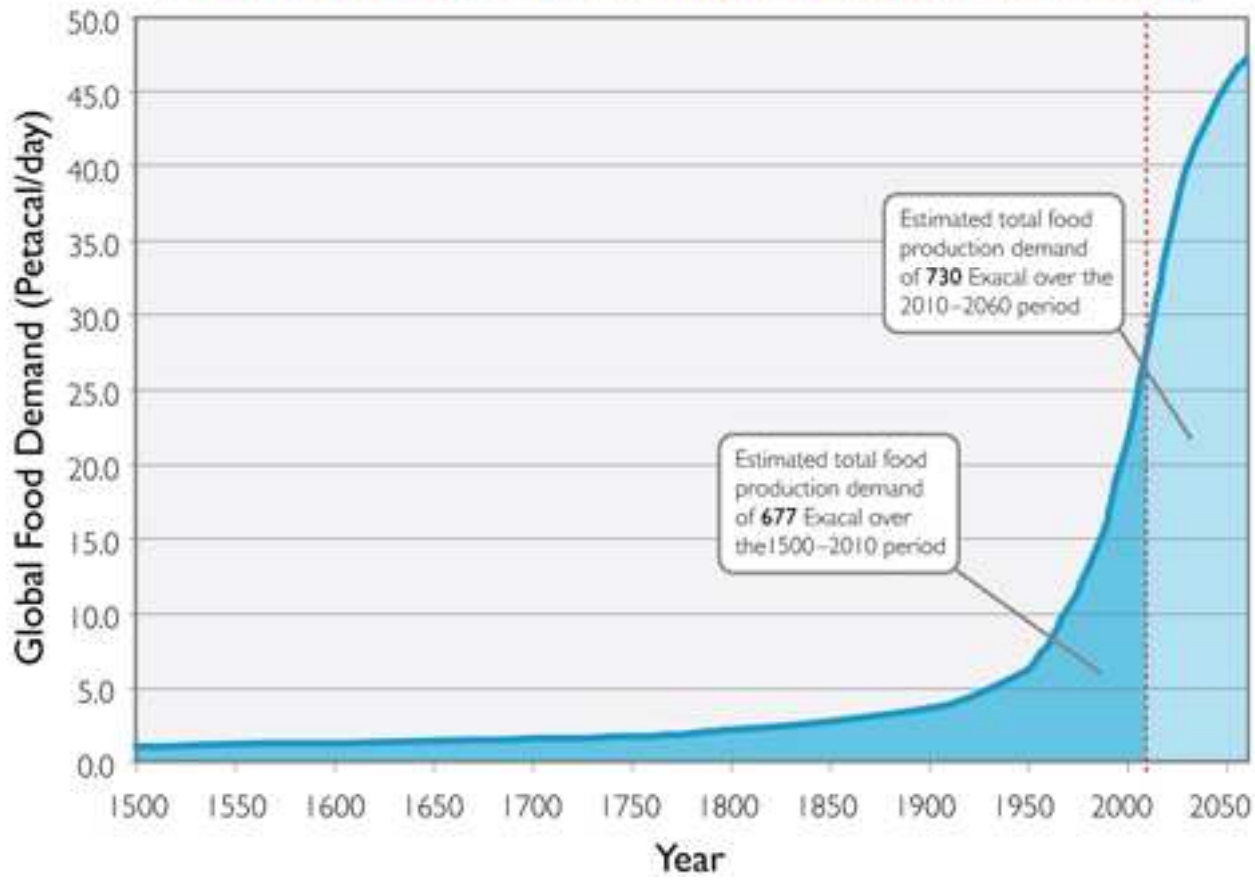
# Increase in PAs, but decrease in global biodiversity...



(Mora & Sale, 2011)

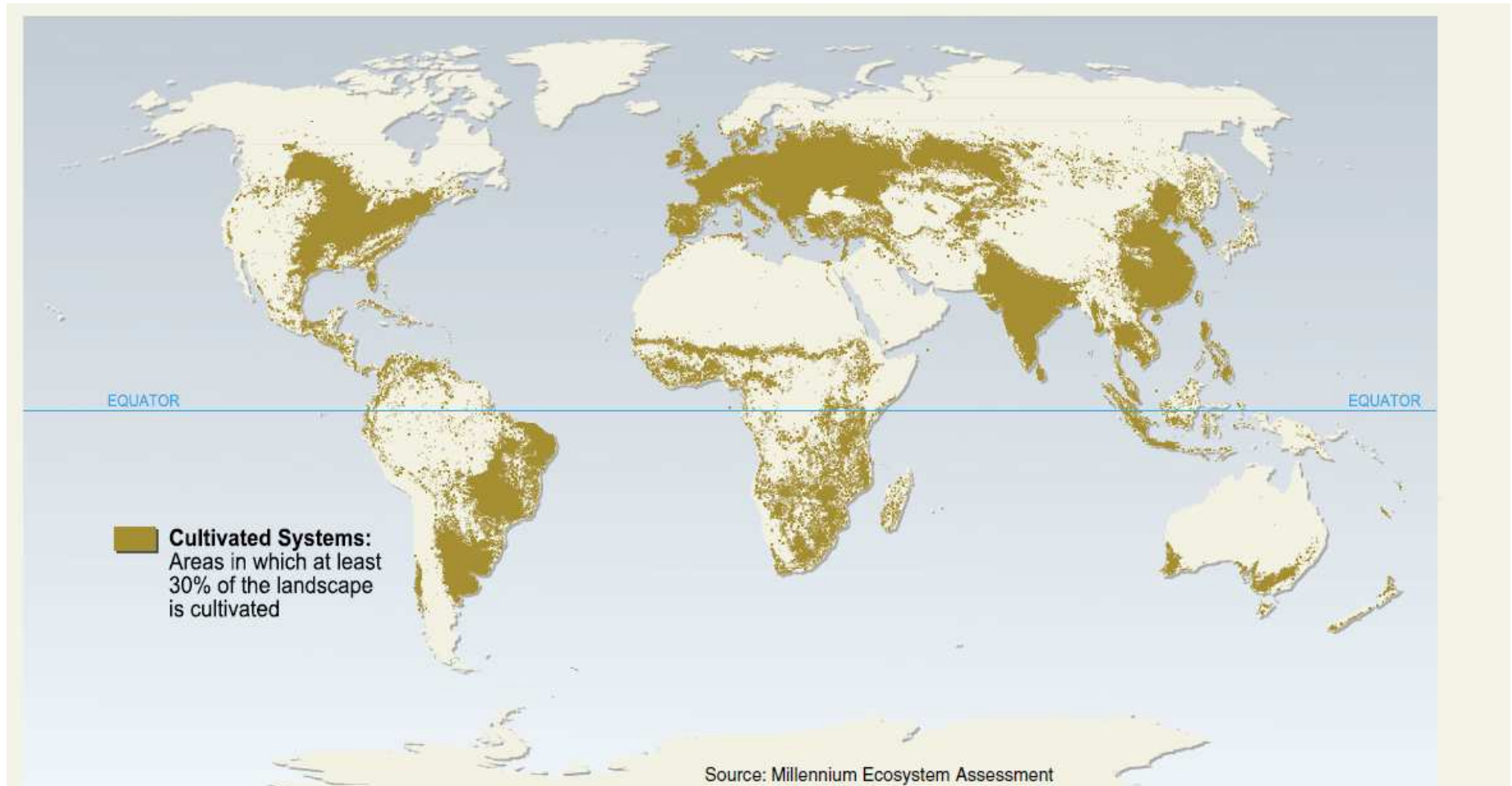
# Growing demand for global food production

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

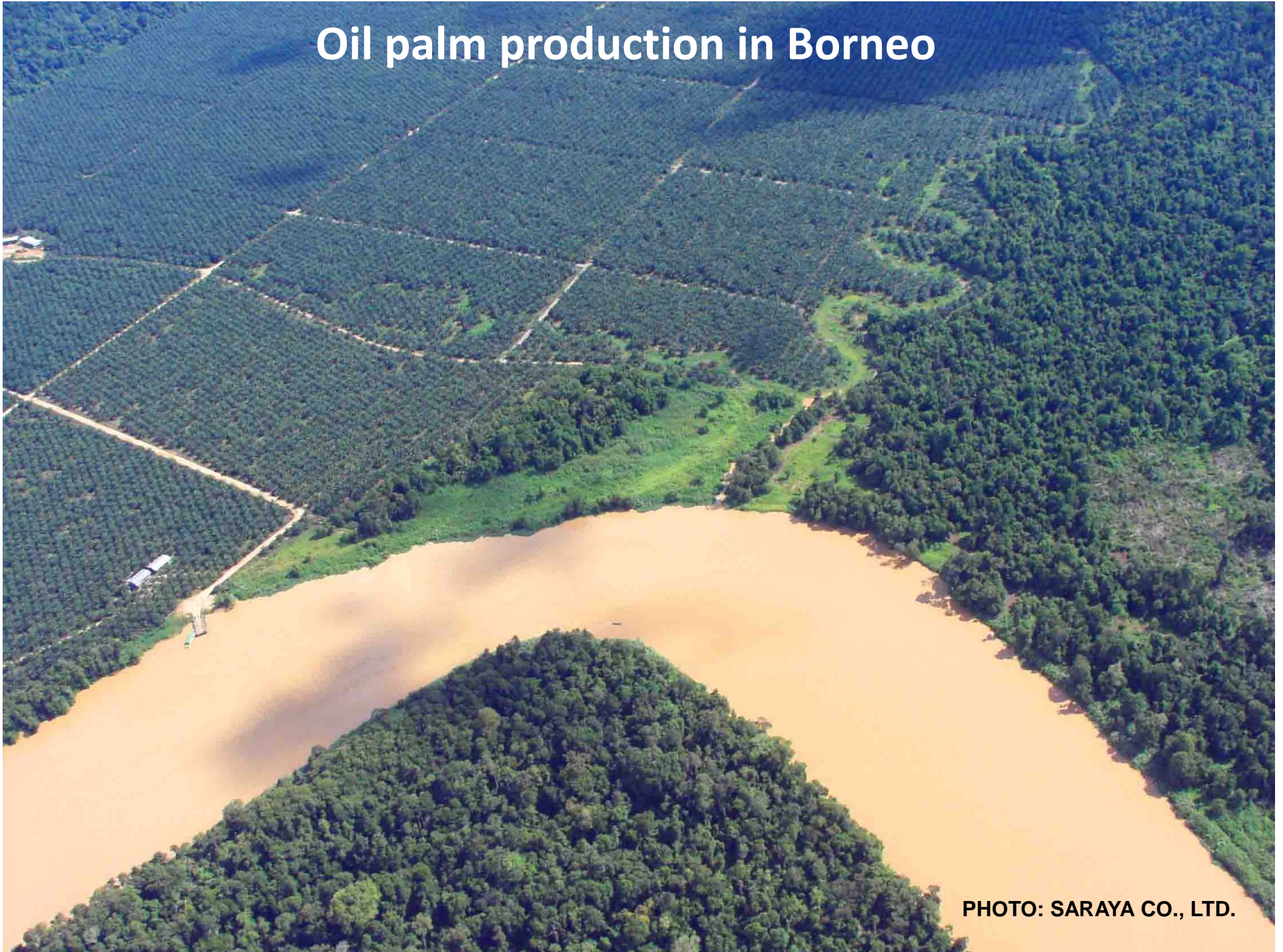


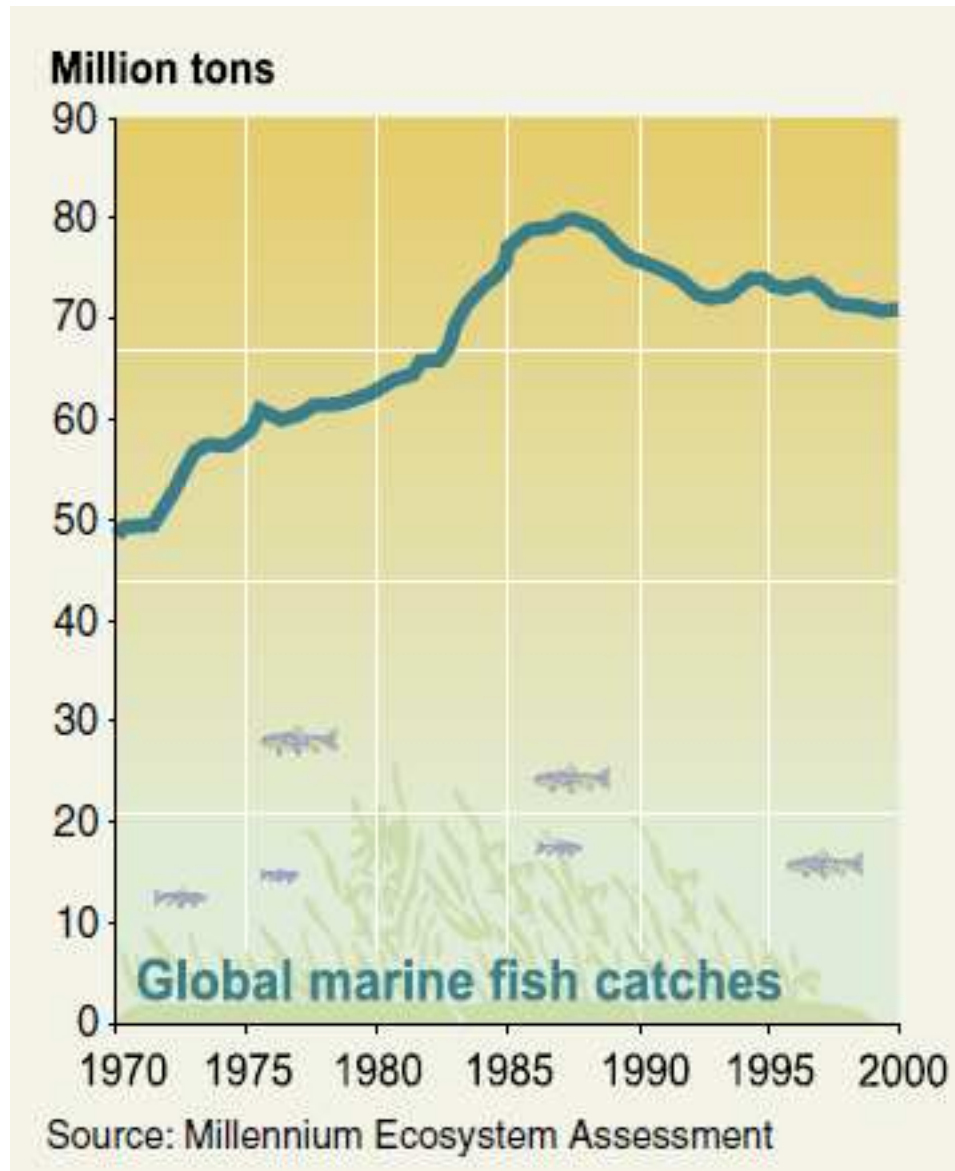
PHOTO: SARAYA CO., LTD.

# Mining affects landscapes



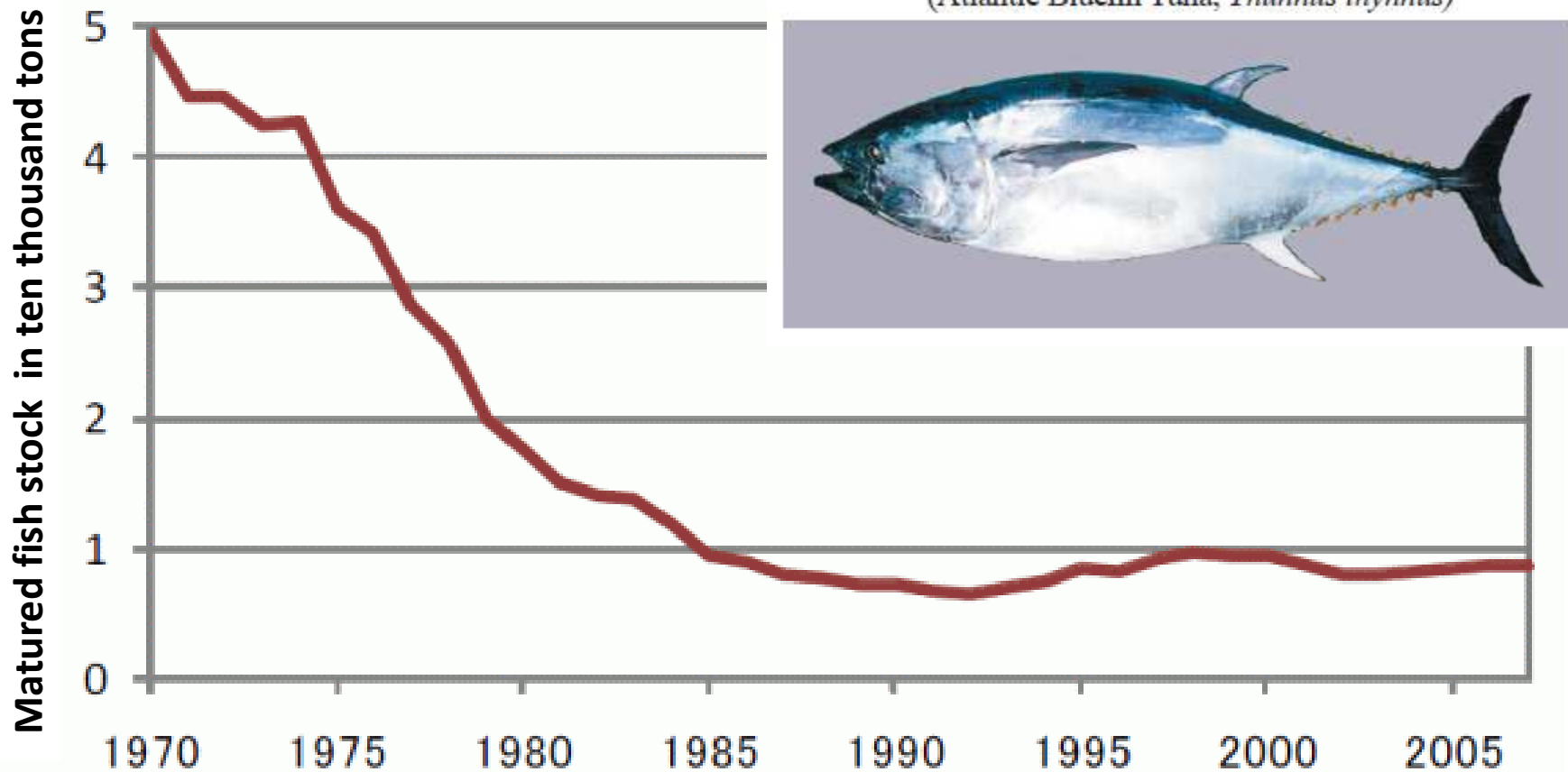
**Nickel mining site in New Caledonia PHOTO: Kanna MITSUTA**

# Growing global marine fish catch



# Higher trophic level fish over harvested

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



Estimated fish stock of Bluefin Tuna in the Atlantic Ocean

Source: Fishery Research Agency, Japan

# **Mainstreaming biodiversity into broader landscapes and seascapes**

# *Satoyama Initiative*

---

- The *Satoyama* Initiative is focusing on sustainably managed **production landscapes and seascapes** through broader recognition of their value.
- *Making full use of traditional knowledge and socio-economic systems to find **locally-adapted solutions for diverse landscapes***



# *Production Landscapes in Japan (Satoyama)*



Source: Japan *Satoyama-Satoumi* Assessment

# Production landscapes found in ...





# *Production Seascapes in Japan (Satoumi)*



Source: Japan *Satoyama-Satoumi* Assessment

*Socio-Ecological Production  
Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)*

---

- **Dynamic mosaics** of habitats, ecosystems and land uses
- Shaped through **the sustainable interactions between people and nature**

## *Benefits from management of SEPLS*

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



# **The *Satoyama* Initiative and the Aichi Targets**

# 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



# Satoyama Initiative and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (C)

- ✓ Strategic goal C *“To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity”*
- ◆ Target 11: 17% of terrestrial and inland water, and 10% of coastal and marine areas are conserved as protected areas and other area-based conservation measures, and **integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes**
- ◆ Target 12: The extinction or decrease of known threatened species has been prevented
- ◆ Target 13: The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals is maintained and the loss of such diversity is minimized



# Satoyama Initiative and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (D)

---

✓ Strategic goal D *“Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services”*

- ◆ Target 14: Ecosystems that provide essential services are restored and safeguarded
- ◆ Target 15: At least 15% of degraded ecosystems are restored, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation
- ◆ Target 16: Nagoya Protocol on ABS is in force and operational



# CBD COP-10 recognised 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 COP10 Decision X/32)





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

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



CBD COP10: Launch with 51 members (became 117)



National and local governments

Indigenous and community organisations

NGOs

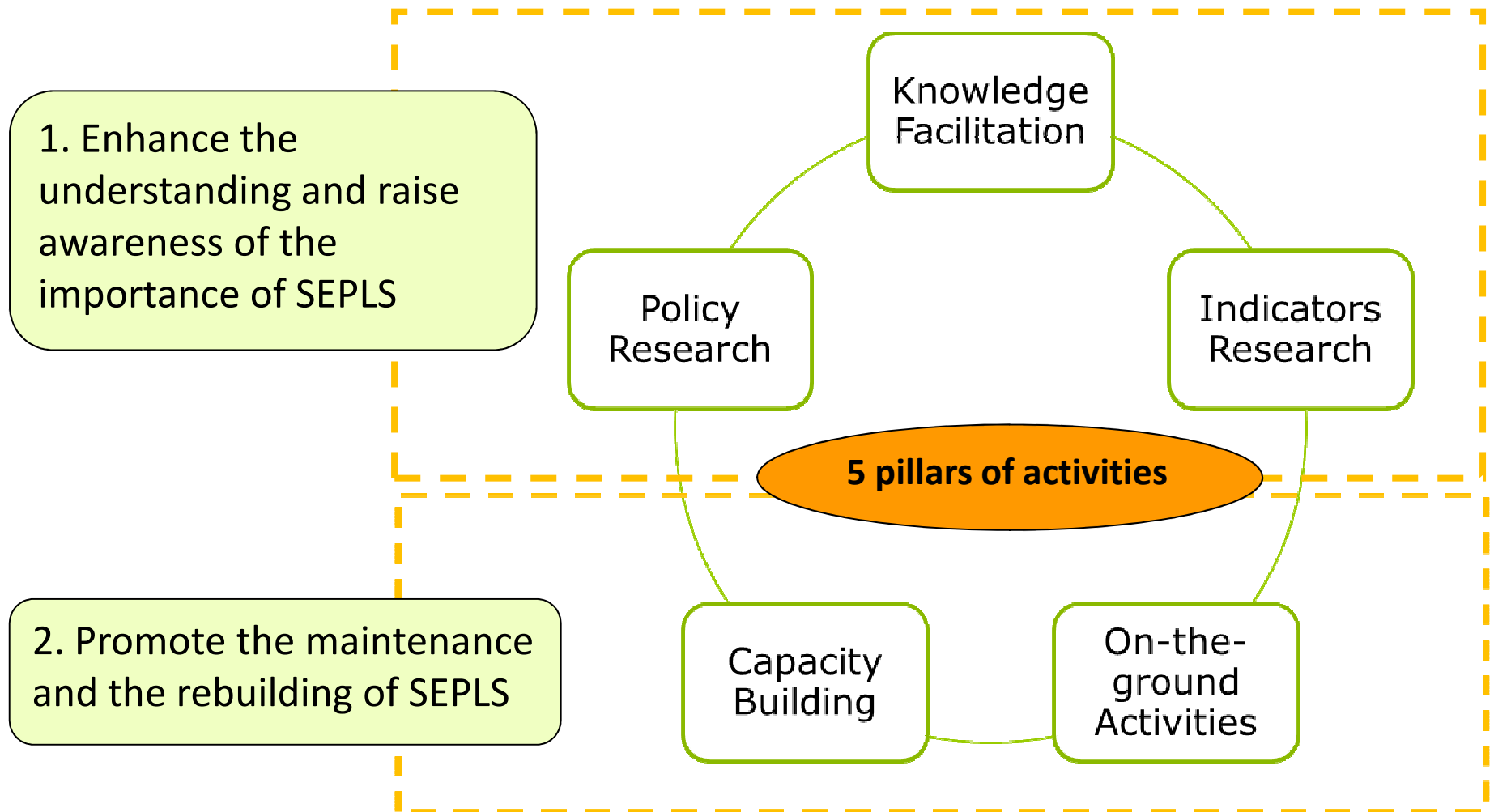
Academic and research institutes

Private sector

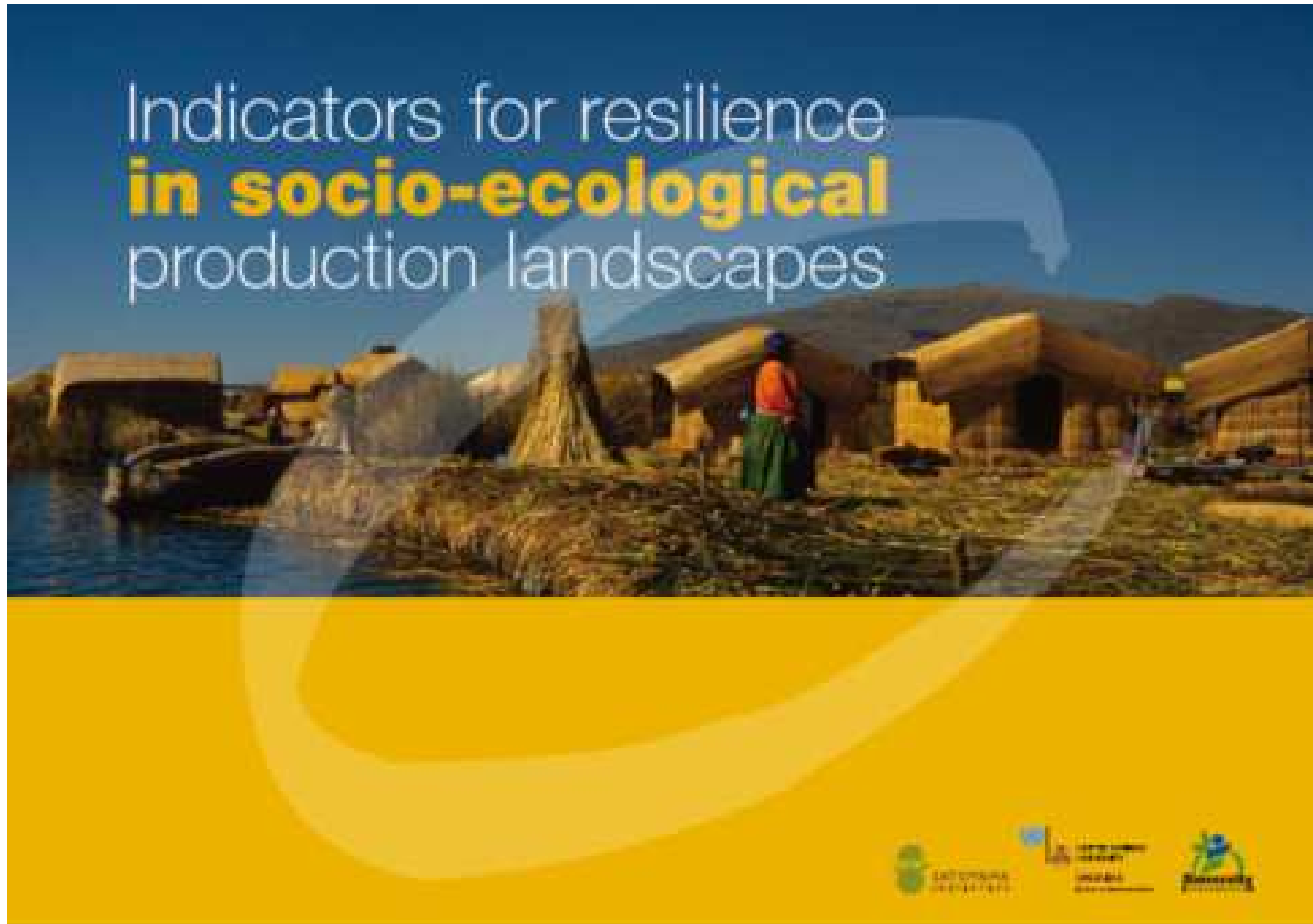
UN and international organisations

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

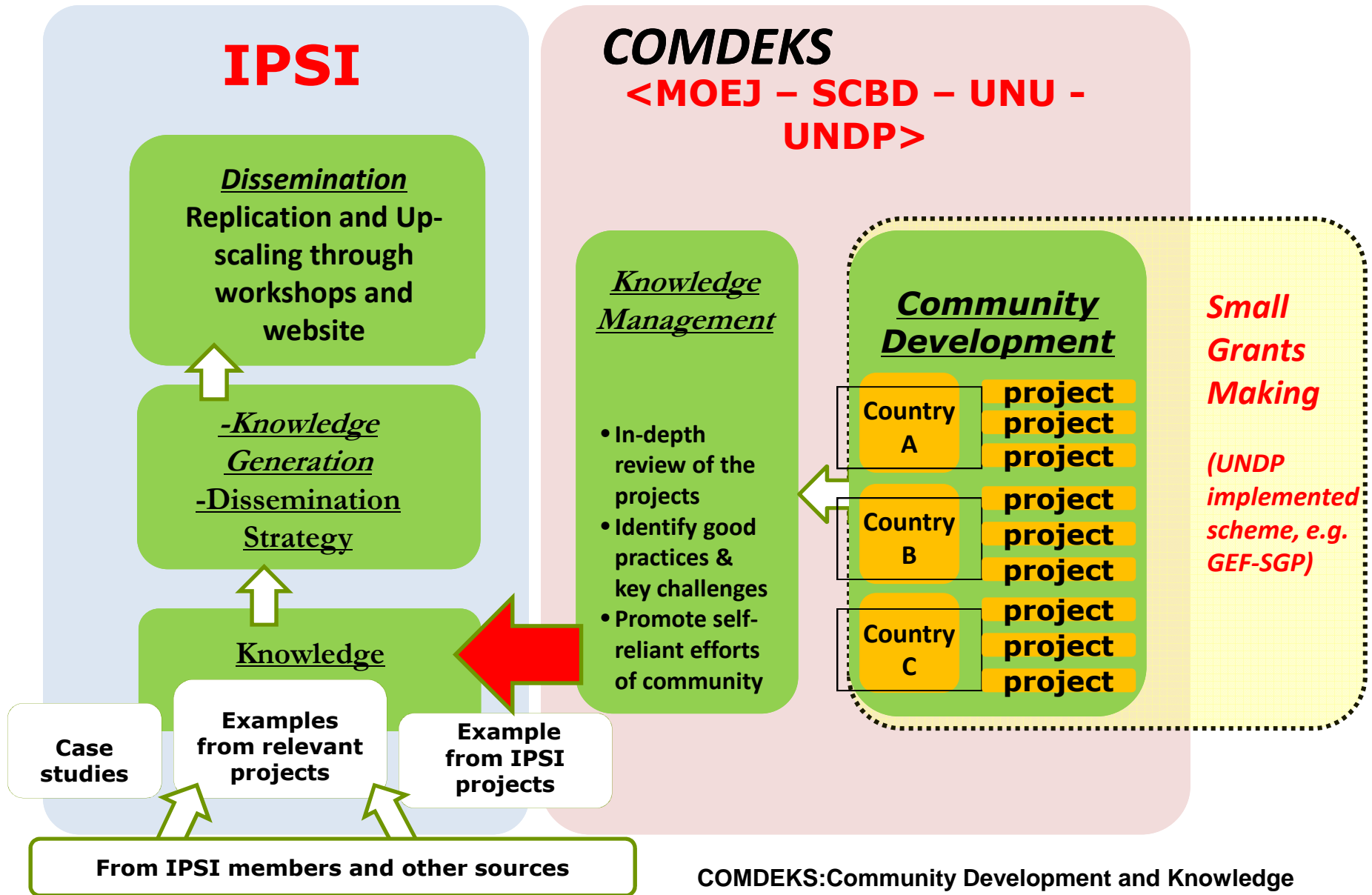
# Framework of IPSI Activities



# *Indicators for Resilience*



# IPSI and COMDEKS\*

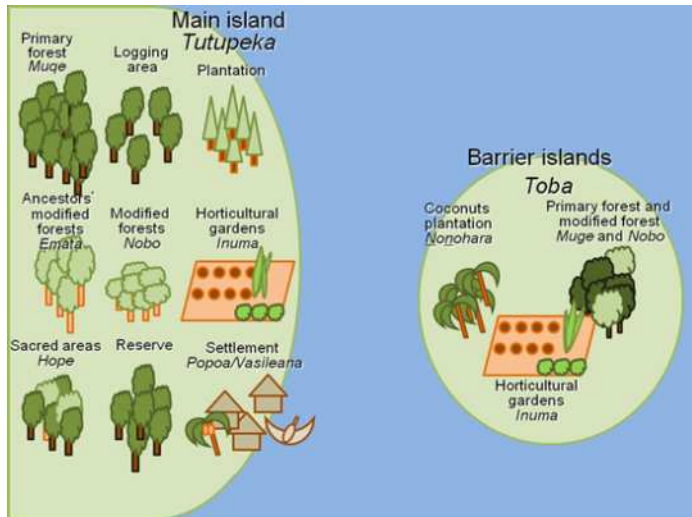


COMDEKS: Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative

How is this relevant to the island context within the Pacific?

# IPSI Case Study from Solomon Islands

## Western Province, Solomon Islands



- *Agricultural fields in main island are managed by a shifting cultivation system.*
- *In Toba island, farmlands are managed in a different way based on the soil fertility.*
- *Timber for canoe-making can be harvested using customary rules.*

*Recognition of the value and importance of local knowledge help local communities to manage their land in a sustainable manner*

Source: An IPSI case study by Dr. Takuro Furusawa, Dr. Ryutaro Ohtsuka and Dr. Masatoshi Sasaoka

[http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/case\\_studies-2/area\\_oceania-2/living-by-utilizing-various-modified-natural-resources-in-the-solomon-islands/](http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/case_studies-2/area_oceania-2/living-by-utilizing-various-modified-natural-resources-in-the-solomon-islands/)

# Ecosystem Restoration project for the Urato Islands, Japan



Photo\* City of Shioyama



***Thank you very much !***



***[http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/  
isi@ias.unu.edu](http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/isi@ias.unu.edu)***