

**A Joint Event of the IPSI-8 and the Expert Thematic Workshop
on Landscape Approaches for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework**

Public Form “Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes
for Biodiversity Conservation” (Kumamoto, Japan, 4 September 2019)



Role of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS) for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

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Towards 2020...

IPBES: Key Messages









- ◆ Nature and its vital contributions to people ... are **deteriorating worldwide**.
- ◆ Direct and indirect drivers of change have **accelerated** during the past 50 years.
- ◆ Goals for ... sustainability **cannot be met by current trajectories**, and goals for 2030 and beyond may **only be achieved through transformative changes** across economic, social, political and technological factors.
- ◆ Nature can be conserved...while other global societal goals are simultaneously met through **urgent and concerted efforts fostering transformative change**.



Progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Goal	Target (abbreviated)	Progress towards elements of each target			
		Poor	Moderate	Good	Unknown
Drivers	1 Awareness		~ ~		
	2 Planning & accounting	✗	~ ~		
	3 Incentives	✗ ✗			
	4 Production & consumption	✗ ✗			
Pressures	5 Habitat loss	✗ ✗			
	6 Fisheries	✗ ✗			?
	7 Agriculture & forestry	✗ ✗	~		
	8 Pollution	✗ ✗			
	9 Invasive alien species	✗ ✗		✓	?
	10 Coral reefs etc	✗ ✗			
Status	11 Protected & conserved areas		~ ~ ~ ~	✓ ✓	
	12 Extinctions prevented	✗ ✗			
	13 Genetic diversity		~ ~ ~ ~		?
Benefits	14 Ecosystem services	✗			?
	15 Ecosystem restoration				? ?
	16 Access & benefit sharing		~	✓	
Implementation	17 Strategies & action plans		~ ~	✓	
	18 Indigenous & local knowledge		~		? ?
	19 Biodiversity science		~		?
	20 Financial resources		~		

Progress towards the SDGs

Selected Sustainable Development Goals	Recent status and trends in aspects of nature and nature's contributions to people that support progress towards target *			Uncertain relationship
	Poor/Declining support	Partial support	Unknown	
 No poverty	↓ ↓			U U
 Zero hunger	↓	→ → →		
 Good health and well-being			? ?	U U
 Clean water and sanitation	↓ ↓ ↓	→		
 Sustainable cities and communities	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	→		
 Climate action	↓	→	? ? ?	
 Life below water	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	→ → →		
 Life on land	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	→ → → → →		

* There were no targets that were scored as good/positive status and trends

(IPBES 2019)



Challenges for the Post-2020 Period

Efforts required to:

◆ Pay further attention to **sustainable use of biodiversity**

- A skewed focus on protected areas (PAs) hides the importance of **biodiversity outside the PA systems**.
- The concept of “**other effective area-based conservation measures**” (OECMs or conserved areas) was introduced in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, but has been **poorly documented** (only recent establishment of definition and guidelines)
- **Effective management** of PAs and conserved areas needs to be promoted and ensured.

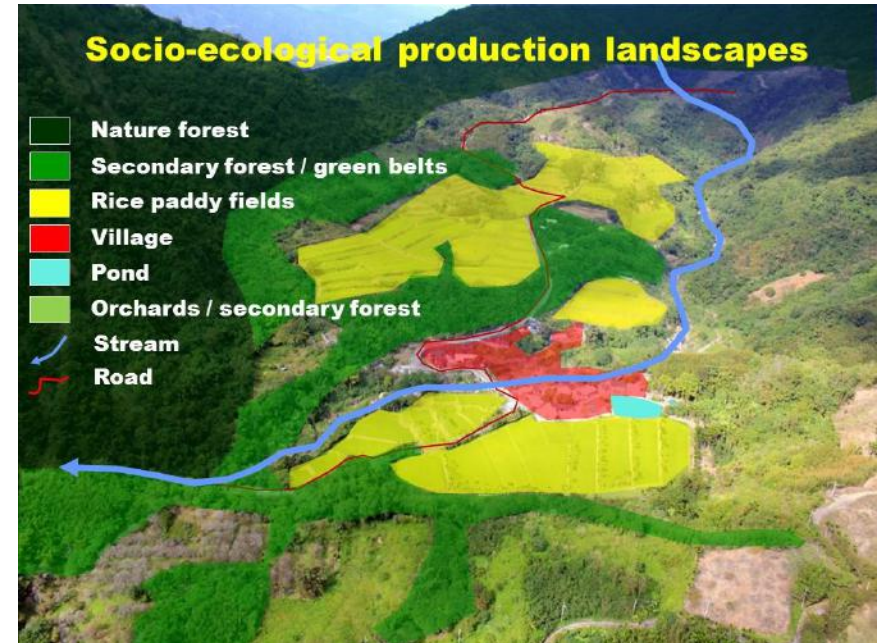
◆ **Better align** different initiatives for **synergies**

- Competing demands, contrasting interests, diverse values held among **different sectors and stakeholders**.
- Good initiatives and practices are **not necessarily streamlined or scaled up**.
- **Business-as-usual** activities hinder transformative changes.

The Satoyama Initiative



- ◆ 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**
 - Consider **the interest of all stakeholders** appropriate to the **local context**.
- ◆ Jointly initiated by UNU and MoEJ
- ◆ A global effort to realize “**societies in harmony with nature**”



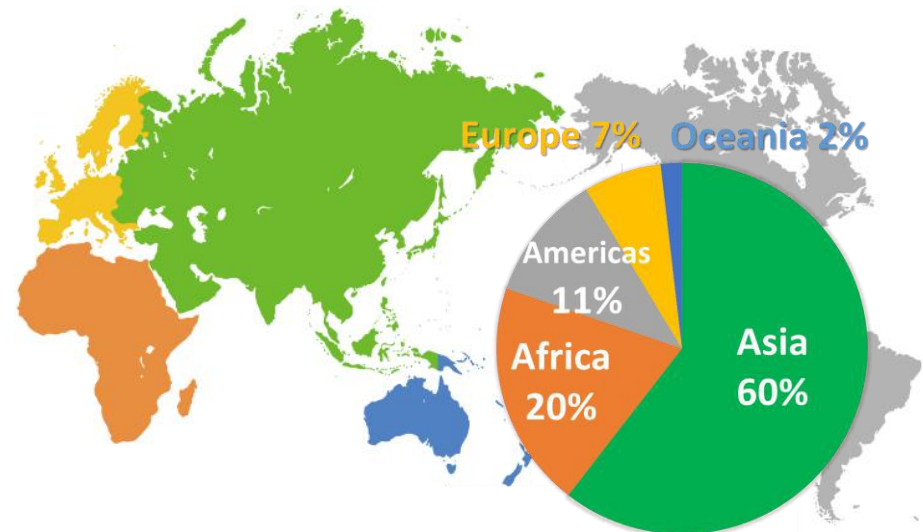
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International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)



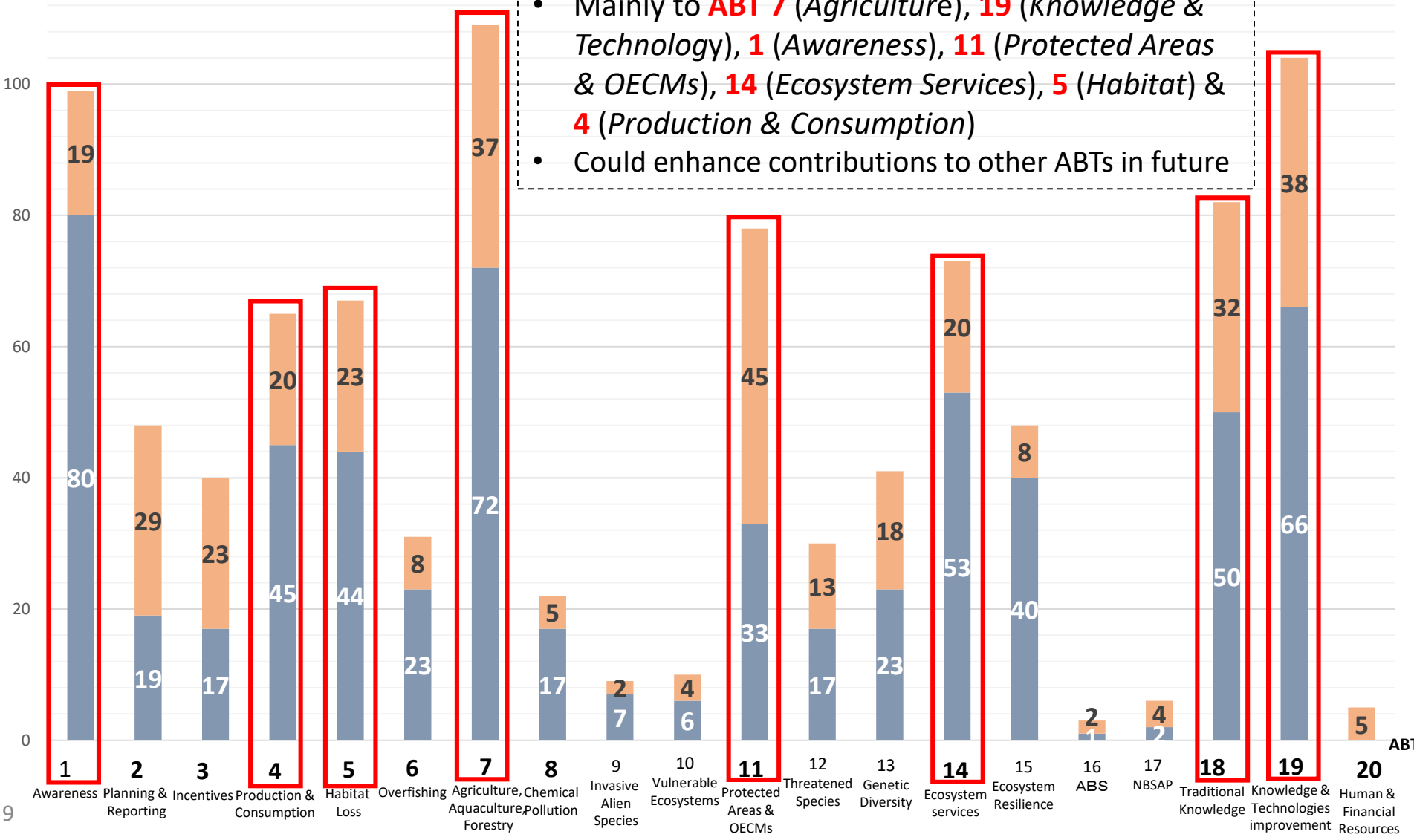
- ◆ Contribute to CBD's second objective: **“Sustainable use of biodiversity”** both in **developing and developed countries**.
- ◆ Launched at CBD COP 10 in 2010 as a global platform to promote networking and collaboration on **SEPLS** with the vision of **“Revitalizing societies in harmony with nature”**
- ◆ A partnership begun with **51 member organizations** (e.g., government, NGOs, private sector, academia) dedicated to working together to foster **synergies in the implementation** of their respective activities – grown to **253 member organizations** as of Sept 2019.
- ◆ IPSI Secretariat at UNU-IAS



IPSI's Contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Targets

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

120
IPSI Case Studies Direct Indirect



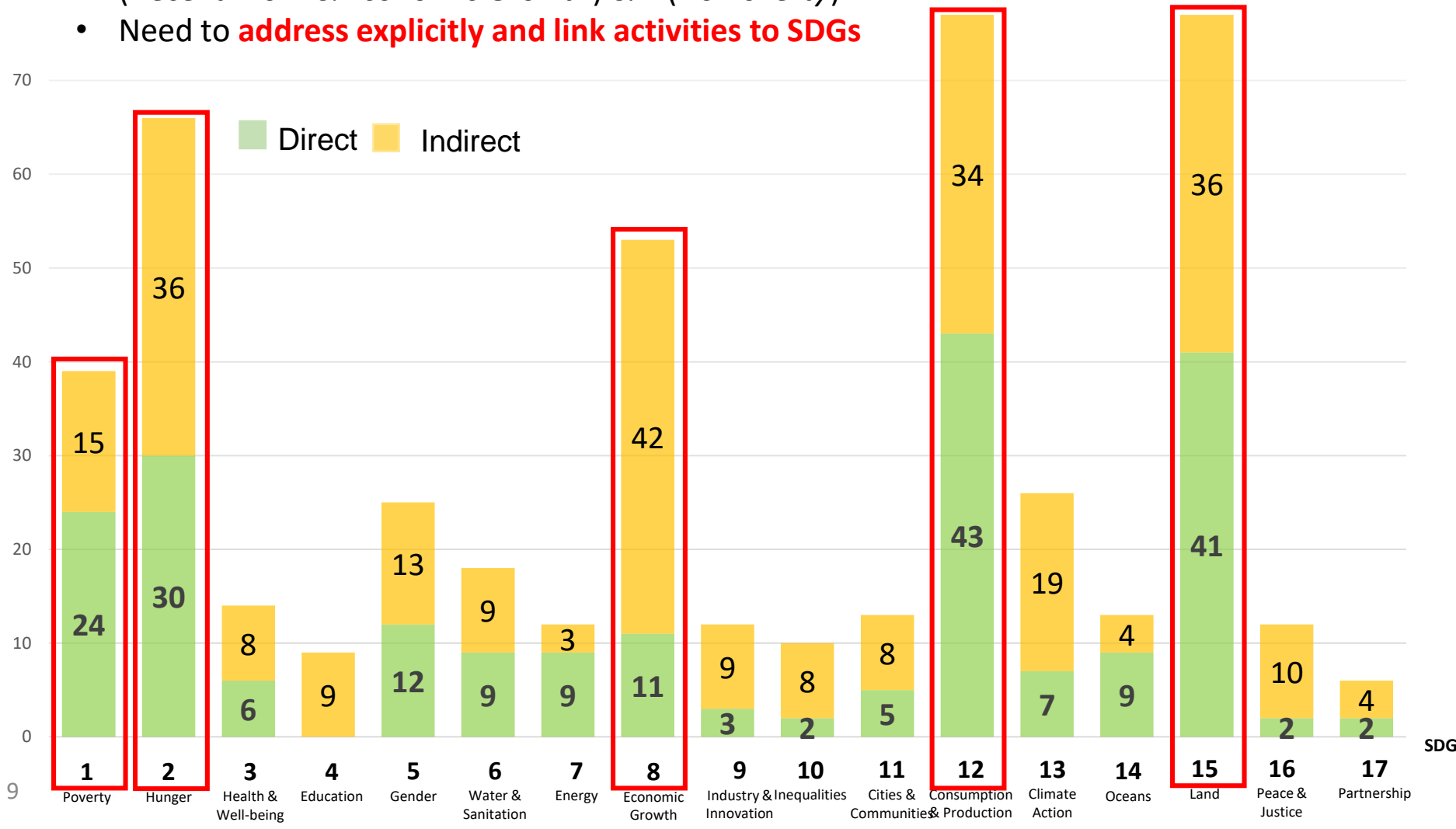
- Mainly to **ABT 7 (Agriculture)**, **19 (Knowledge & Technology)**, **1 (Awareness)**, **11 (Protected Areas & OECMs)**, **14 (Ecosystem Services)**, **5 (Habitat)** & **4 (Production & Consumption)**
- Could enhance contributions to other ABTs in future

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**



SDG

Relevant Initiatives: Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)

“Remarkable land use systems and landscapes which are rich in globally significant biological diversity evolving from the co-adaptation of a community with its environment and its needs and aspirations for sustainable development” (FAO, 2002)

Characteristics of Global Importance

Historical and contemporary relevance;
Sustainable development; Biocultural diversity

Food & livelihood security



Agro-biodiversity



Local & traditional knowledge systems



Culture, value & social organizations



Landscape & seascape features



Action Plan

Policies, strategies & actions for **dynamic conservation**; **Multi-stakeholder involvement**; Monitoring and evaluation

Strengthening the Functions of SEPLS through GIAHS

Enhance Resilience

- ◆ Integrating **traditional & modern** scientific knowledge
- ◆ Enhancing resilience to **ecological and socio-economic changes**



Irrigation ponds system

Establish New Commons

- ◆ Revitalizing **traditional culture**
- ◆ Bringing together **multi-stakeholders** from local as well as from **urban areas**



Rice terrace conservation

Create New Business Models

- ◆ Adding **value** to agricultural products and **branding**
- ◆ Promoting **agritourism** and alternative livelihoods



Branding of rice

11 GIHAS Sites in Japan



□ Niigata (2011)
Sado's Satoyama in
Harmony with Japanese
Crested Ibis



□ Ishikawa (2011)
Noto's Satoyama and
Satoumi



□ Gifu (2015)
Ayu of Nagara
River System



□ Tokushima (2018)
Nishi-Awa Steep Slope
Land Agriculture System



□ Kumamoto (2013)
Managing Aso
Grasslands for
Sustainable Agriculture

□ Miyagi (2017)
Osaki Kodo's Traditional
Water Management System
for Sustainable Paddy
Agriculture



□ Shizuoka (2013)
Traditional Tea-Grass
Integrated System



□ Shizuoka (2018)
Traditional Wasabi
Cultivation in
Shizuoka



□ Wakayama (2015)
Minabe-Tanabe
Ume System



□ Oita (2013)
Kunisaki Peninsula Usa
Integrated Forestry, Agriculture
and Fisheries System

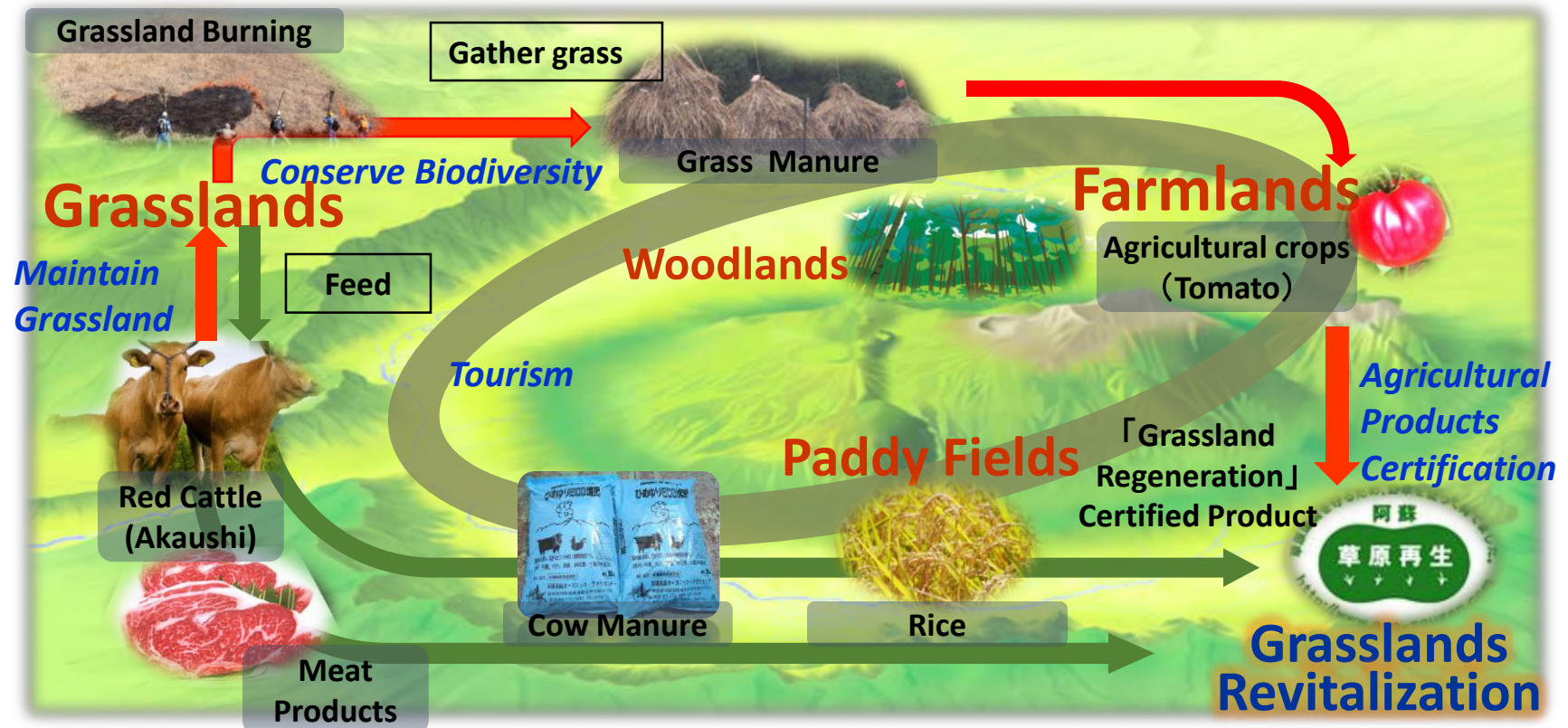


□ Miyazaki (2015)
Takachihogo-Shiibayama
Mountainous Agriculture and
Forestry System



(Source: MAFF website)

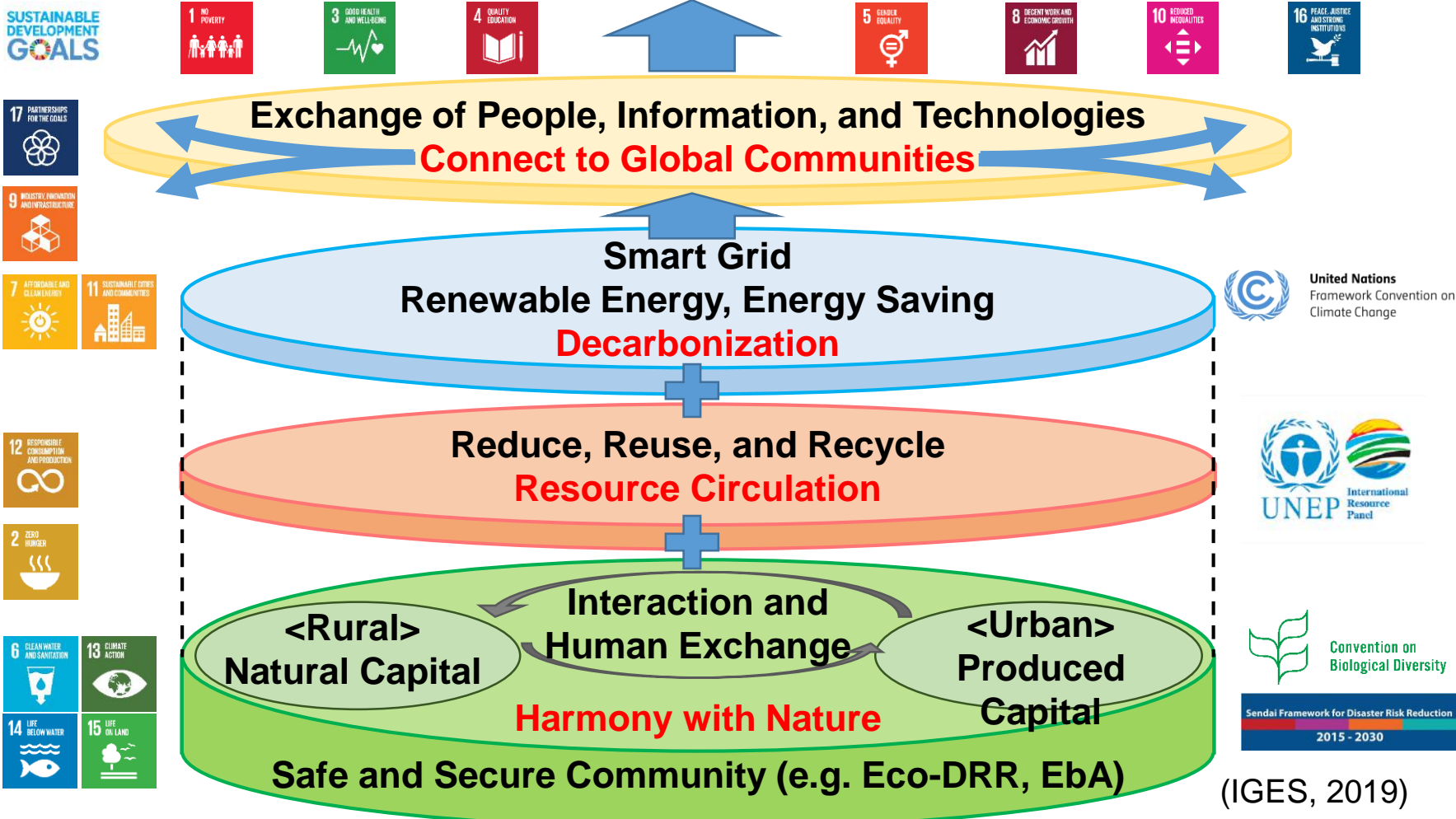
Agri-Culture of ASO GIAHS, Kumamoto



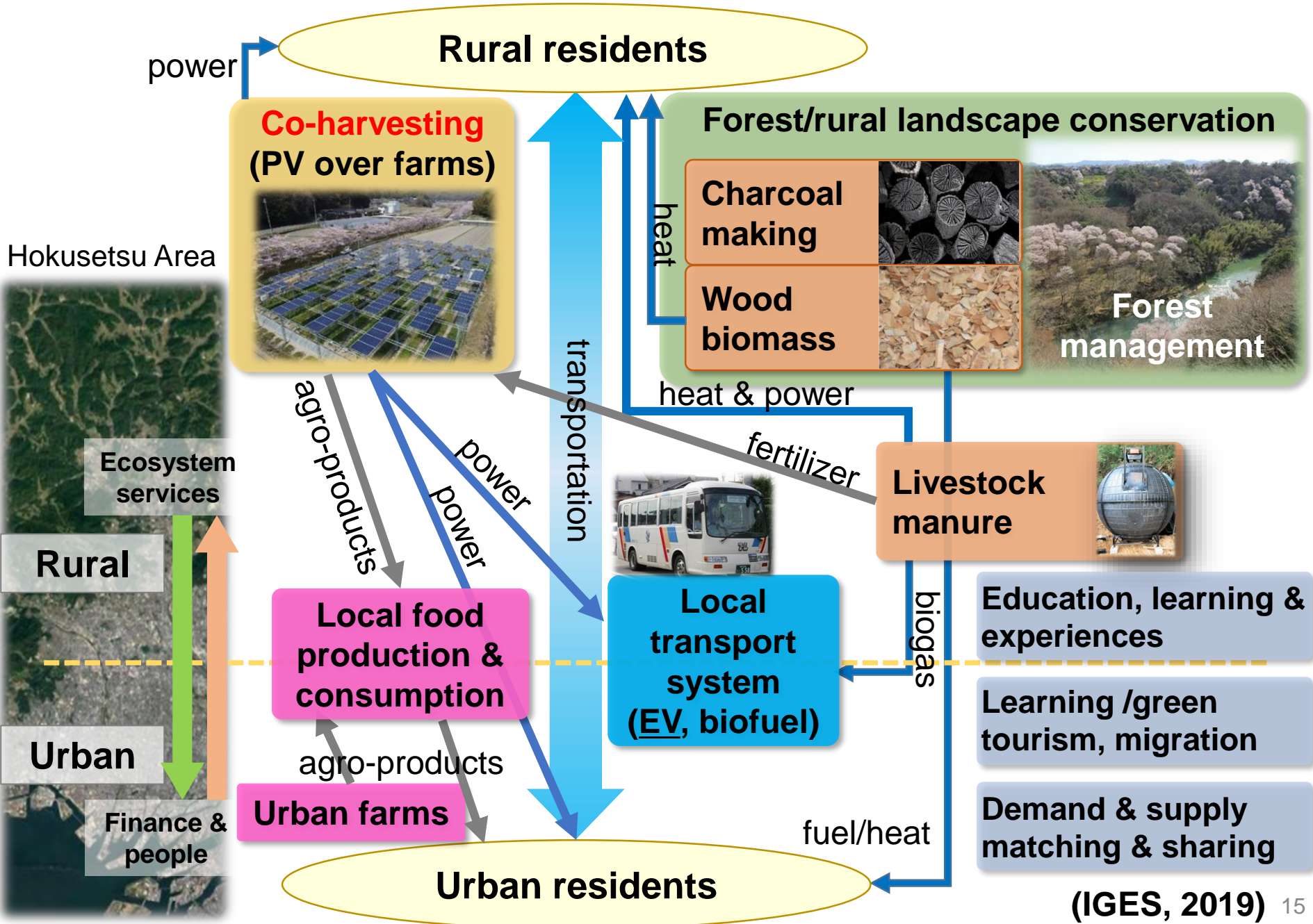
- ◆ Enhance **ecological resilience** by maintaining grassland and utilizing its resources in creation of value added agricultural products that will in turn sustain the grasslands.
- ◆ Enhance **social resilience** through new commons approach in grassland revitalization involving farmers, local communities, governments, businesses, NPOs and volunteers.
- ◆ Enhance **economic resilience** through new business models approach of holistic marketing of the “Aso brand” of agricultural products while collaborating with local tourism industry.

Regional/Local Circulating and Ecological Sphere (CES)

Integration of environmental, economic and social dimensions
 Integrated response to declining and aging population, Local revitalization
CES to achieve *integrated solution* for those local issues



Hokusetsu Satoyama CES Model in Hyogo Prefecture



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 of protected and conserved areas (e.g., **PAs and OECMs**) into the wider landscape and seascape should be emphasized and elaborated for further clarification.
- ◆ Targets and priorities should be explicitly tied to those of the **SDGs**.
 - Balance conservation with **socio-economic needs and aspirations**
- ◆ Biodiversity should be mainstreamed in other UN processes (e.g., poverty reduction, gender, **climate change mitigation and adaptation**, Eco-DRR), and these other processes should also be incorporated in CBD policymaking.
 - Increase collaboration between **CBD, FAO** and **UNESCO**.