

(Thematic Track-1)

Can Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS) promote sustainable food systems? – Linking science and practice

Framing of the session

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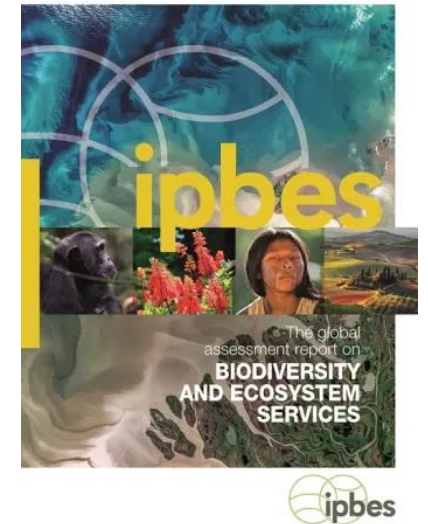
Introduction of Satoyama Initiative

Need for sustainable lifestyle

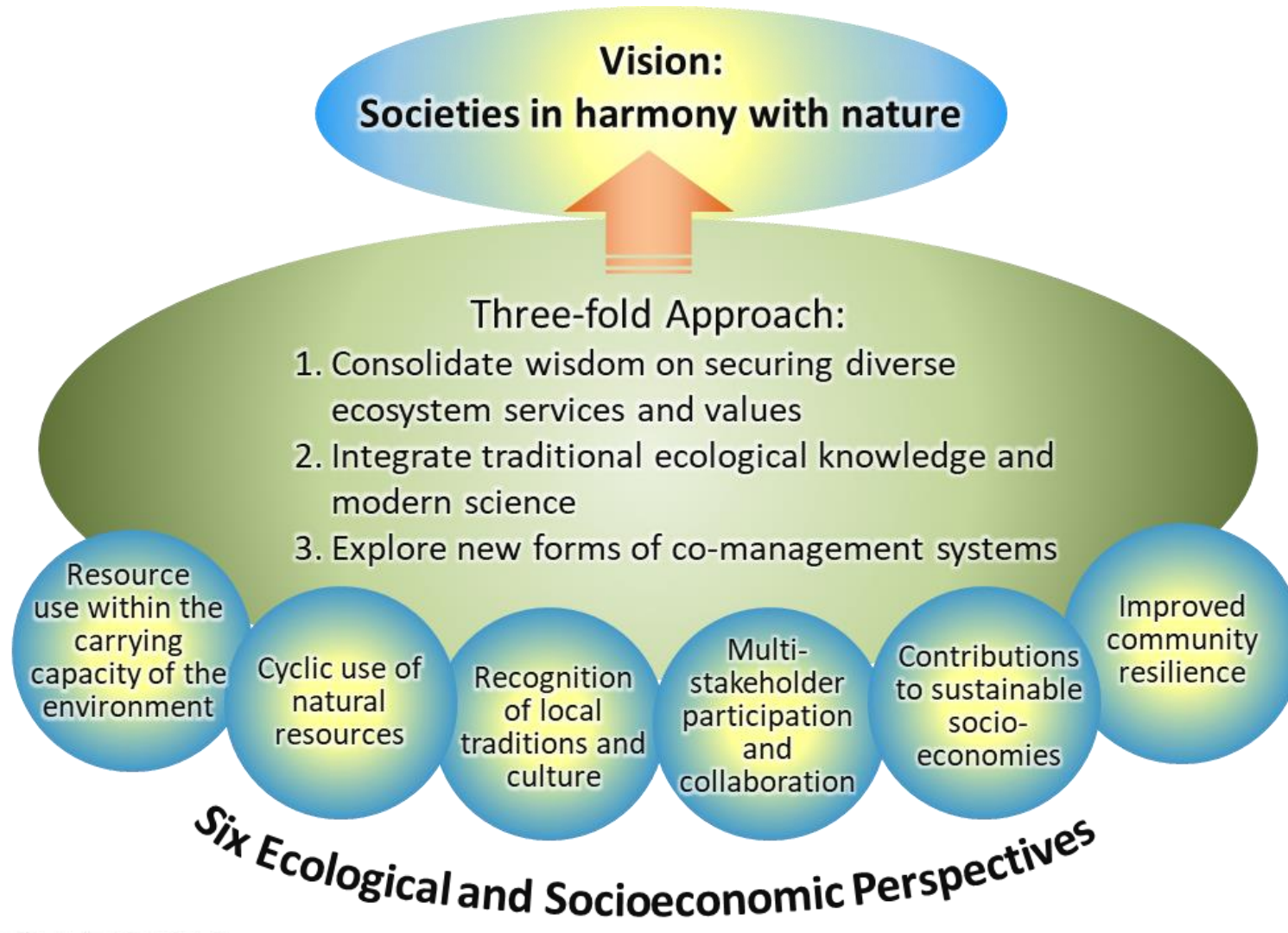
- Climate change
- Biodiversity loss
- Pollution



- According to IPBES (2019)
 - About 25% of animal and plant species groups (1 million species) are threatened with extinction
 - Transformative change is needed



Satoyama Initiative



- The initiative was proposed at CBD COP10 by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ) and the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS, now the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability)
- A global effort to realise societies in harmony with nature based on a model of Satoyama.

International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

- Promote the work of the Initiative and knowledge sharing
- 51 organisations joined as founding members
- 328 organisations (as of September 2024)
- Members from around the world, including public, private and grass-roots organisations
- IPSI secretariat is hosted by UNU-IAS



Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)

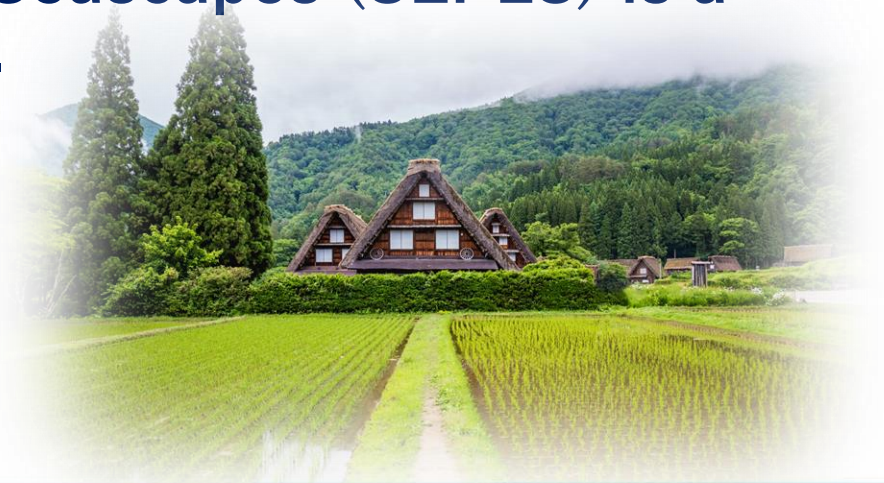
- One of the collaborative activities of the IPSI.
 - A financing mechanism to facilitate the implementation of activities under IPSI.
 - The vision: “societies in harmony with nature”.
 - Established jointly by IGES, UNU-IAS and MOEJ.
- Since 2013, the SDM has funded 64 projects in 28 countries



Framing of the session

Satoyama / SEPLS (1)

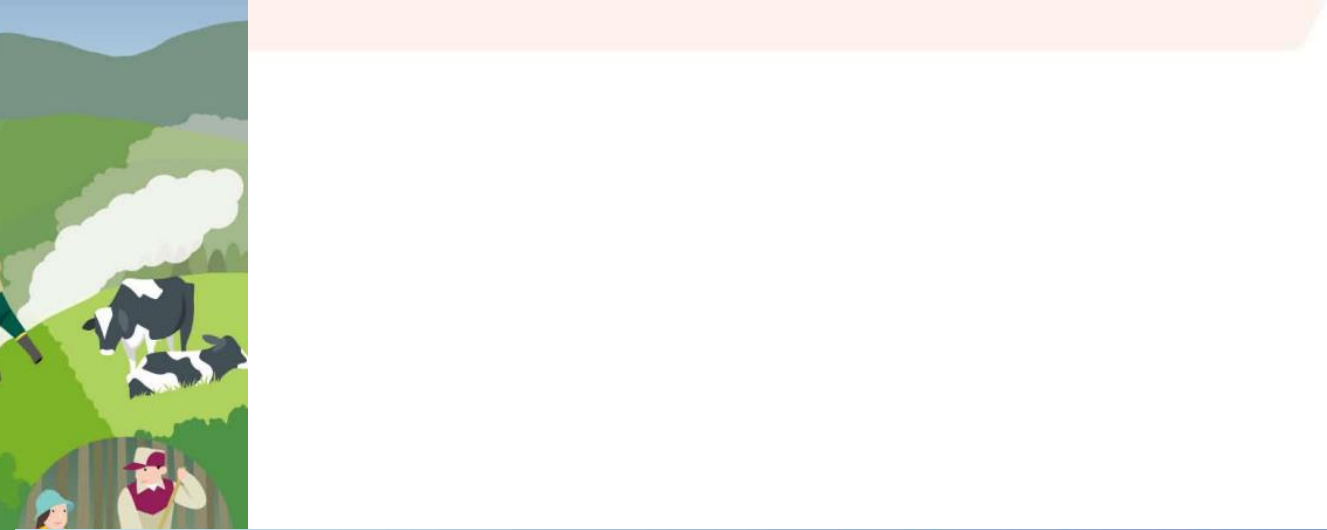
- Satoyama or Satoumi are places that were traditionally formed through the practice of sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries in Japan, resulting in people living in harmony with nature.
- Human production activities are part of ecosystems providing ecosystem services
- Similar forms are also found in other parts of the world
- Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS) is a term produced from a scientific point-of-view.



Satoyama / SEPLS (2)

- **Defined as**
 - “dynamic mosaics of managed socio-ecological systems producing a bundle of ecosystem services for human well-being.”
 - The landscapes are managed with a mix of traditional knowledge and modern science
 - Biodiversity is a key element for the resilience and function of the landscapes and seascapes
- Interaction between people and the landscape maintains or enhances biodiversity while providing humans with the goods and services needed for their well-being.
- However, only the production site is considered.

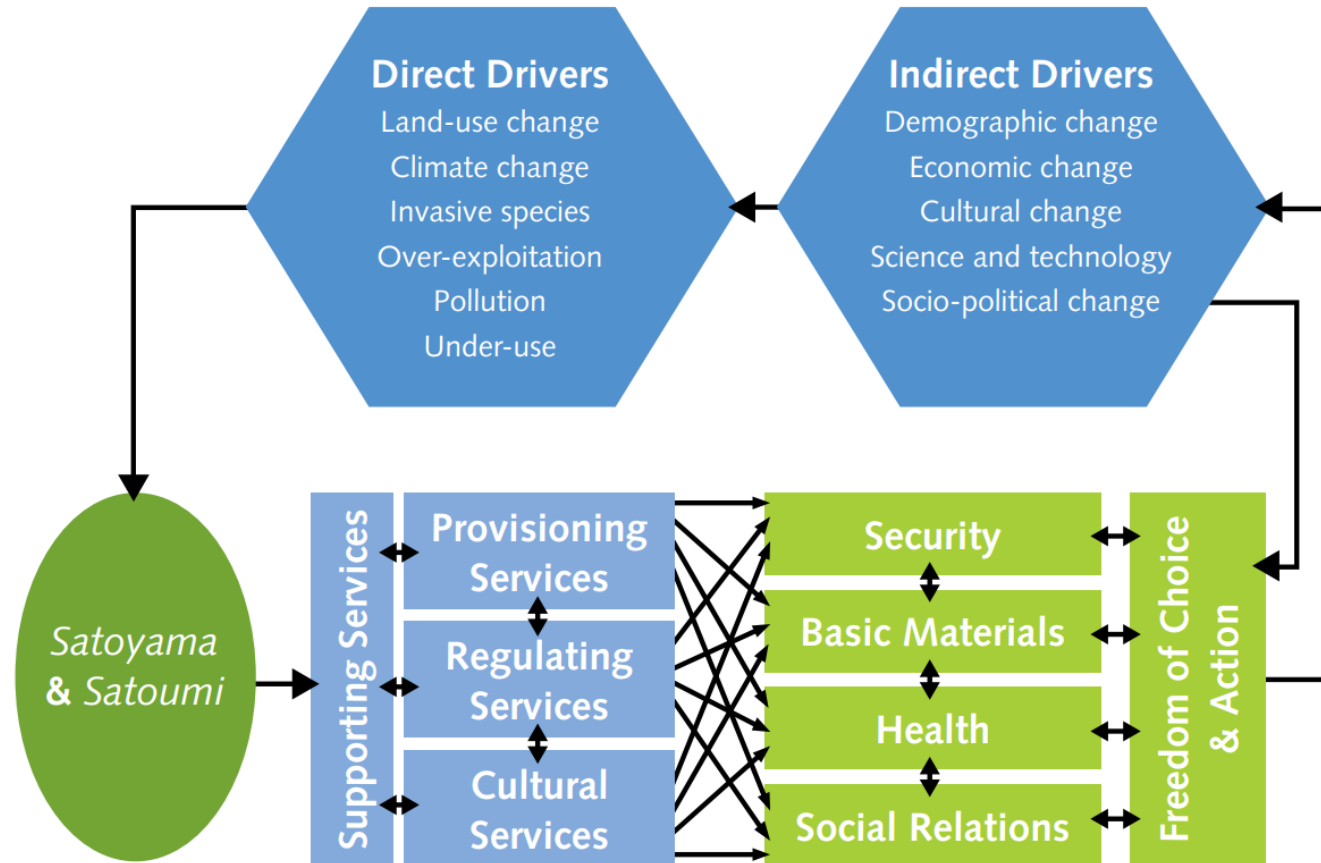
Concept and characteristics of satoyama and satoumi (JSSA, 2010)



Satoumi

Satoyama / SEPLS (3)

- Existing framework



Conceptual framework of Satoyama and Satoumi
Source: UNU (2012)

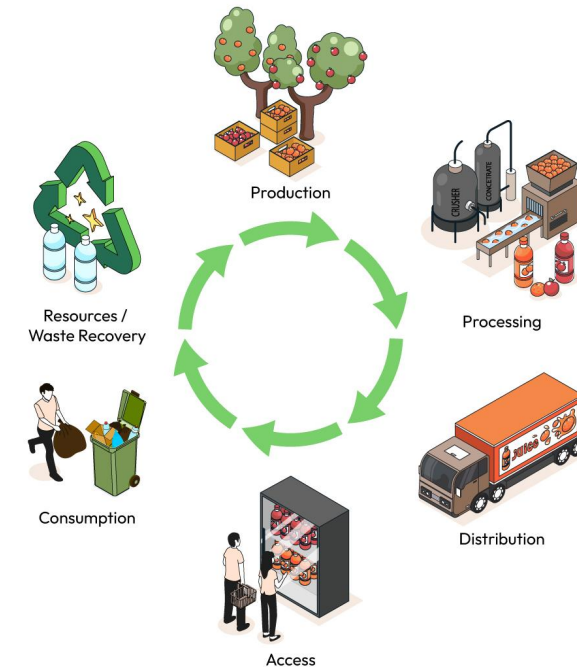
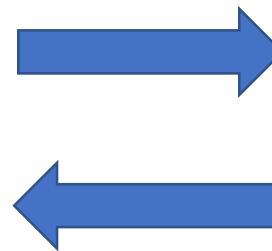
Need for a sustainable food system

- Food systems refers to the processes that include production, processing, distribution (transport), consumption and disposal.
- Growing world population, rural poverty, high carbon footprint of food, deforestation for agricultural land expansion, pollution, etc. ... food systems need to be sustainable.



Purpose of the session

- This session aims to discuss:
 - how SEPLS can contribute not only to production but also to other parts of food systems; and
 - if SEPLS can promote food systems transformation



Structure of the session

- 1. Dr. Silvana Juri introduces the recent research on food systems transformation
- 2. Cases from IPSI members
 - Mexico
 - Taiwan
- 3. Panel discussion
 - What did the two cases say about the effects of SEPLS on food systems?
 - Should SEPLS be promoted for food system transformation or should something be additionally considered?

Panel discussion

Question 1: To Laura and Silvana

After hearing the two cases, what do you think of the potential for SEPLS to contribute to food system transformation?

Question 2: To implementers

How effective do you think the SEPLS approach is to promote food system transformation or sustainable food systems (not only production but also the whole system)?

And what are the existing challenges (e.g. market-oriented food business, engagement of stakeholders) in your case and/or any special efforts or successful cases (innovation) that you are already making?