

Features of Sustainably Managed Bio-cultural Landscapes in the Asia- Pacific and their Benefits for Biodiversity Conservation and Human Well-being

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MBC landscapes in Asia-Pacific

Cambodia	<i>Chamkar</i>	
Indonesia	<i>Hutan kepungan sialang pekarangan</i>	Melayu Riau
India	<i>Sacred groves</i>	
Malaysia	Kampong; desa	
Philippines	<i>muyong, uma, payuh</i>	<i>Ifugao/ indigenous people</i>
Republic of Korea	<i>maeul/ maeulsoop</i>	
Thailand	MBC landscape established by the King	

Penang Heritage Site – Beach Street



Rural landscape in urban Penang



Balik Pulau - Penang





Going Bananas Project



Balik Pulau - Penang



Paddy Fields





Features of MBC Landscapes in Asia-Pacific

- Multi-functional land use practice is undertaken under various local terminologies and delivers composite services and value
- Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) also serve as satoyama-like landscapes in many countries in Asia and the Pacific that national governments and international development cooperation agencies have been supporting

Features of MBC Landscapes in Asia-Pacific

- Such landscapes provide ecosystem services: food, water, fuel and other material to support livelihood and create income sources
- In addition to food, fuel and water, rural communities benefit from these landscapes through the extraction of non-timber forest products that include honey, traditional medicine, and sap

Features of MBC Landscapes in Asia-Pacific

- They sustain ecosystem and its integrity including biodiversity conservation, and help preventing land degradation, soil erosion and forest fire
- They provide social, cultural, religious and spiritual backbones and recreational platforms
- Increasing movement to promote eco-tourism expands a scope for generating revenue to rural communities

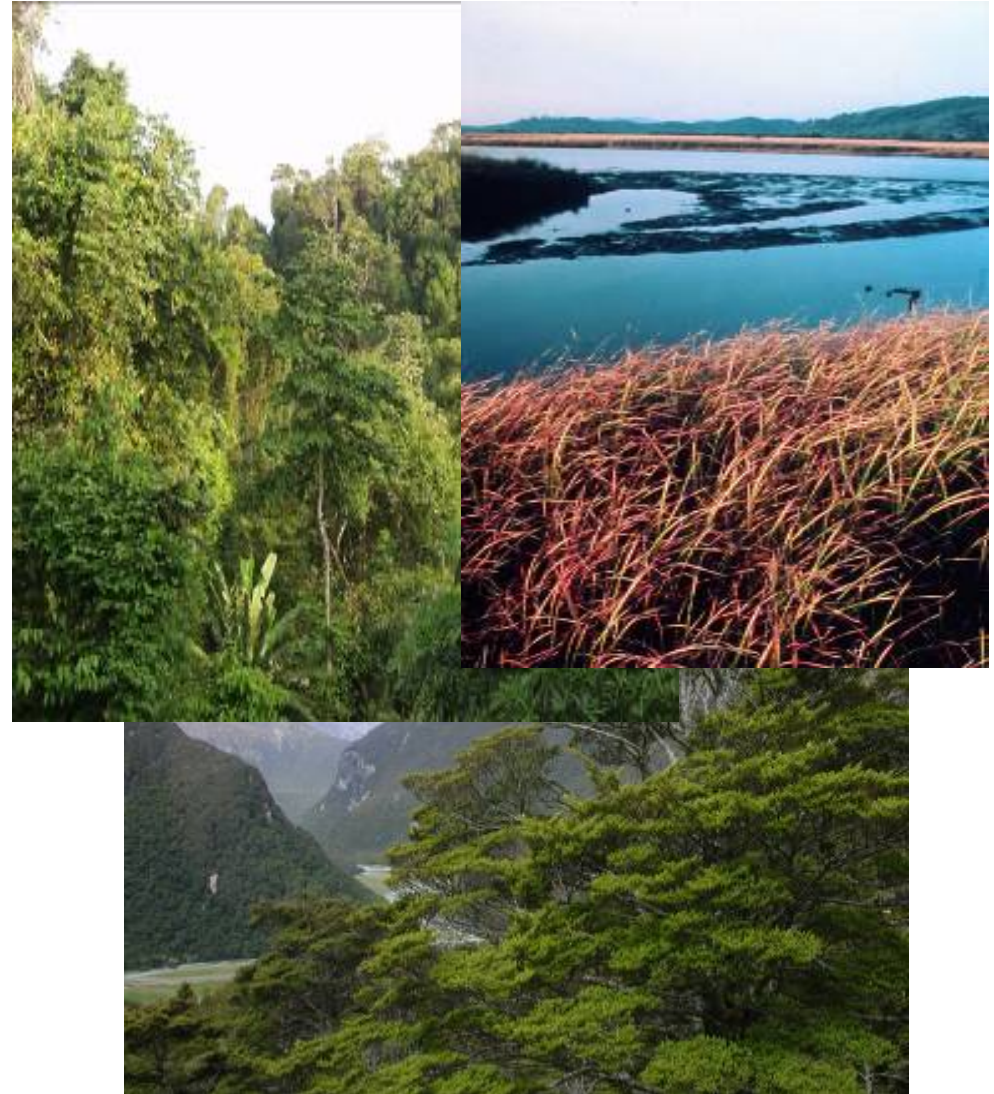
Ecosystem Services = Benefits people obtain from ecosystems

- **Provisioning Services**
 - Food
 - Freshwater
 - Wood fuel
 - Timber
 - Fiber
 - Genetic Resources



Ecosystem Services = Benefits people obtain from ecosystems

- Provisioning Services
- Regulating Services
 - Climate Regulation
 - Flood Regulation
 - Disease Regulation
 - Water Purification



Ecosystem Services = Benefits people obtain from ecosystems

- Provisioning Services
- Regulating Services
- Cultural Services
 - Aesthetic
 - Spiritual
 - Educational
 - Recreational
 - Social Relations





**Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
Under Threat**

Key policy measures and community actions

- Participatory assessment on environmental and socio-economic conditions in the area concerned is a first step to introduce a collective management of MBC landscapes at the community level
- There is a need to develop an agreement on resource use and management among community members

Key policy measures and community actions

- National legislation and guidelines provide an important basis for communities to participate in management of natural resources
- Implementation of legislative measures still problematic in many countries across the region
- Fiscal support and resource allocation are still limited

Key policy measures and community actions

- Land tenure is not set in favour of enabling local communities to undertake responsible actions for maintaining MBC landscapes in a sustainable manner for the long term
- It is vital to mainstream MBC landscape or ecosystem management in national sustainable development policies.

Market mechanisms

- Rural communities supporting MBC landscapes are still isolated from major markets
- Products from such landscape needs to be transformed into products to be marketed preferably with higher values



Market Mechanisms

- In producing and marketing value-added products, rural communities of MBC landscapes face constraints in multiple folds such as technology, transport infrastructure, marketing networks, access to financial credit
- Catalytic and enabling support need to be provided for reducing afore-mentioned constraints and empowering rural communities in forging socio-economic basis to sustain such landscapes and improve human well-being
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Market Mechanisms

- Payment for ecosystem services (PES) is one of the prospective policy measures for evaluating ecosystem services and generating revenue to compensate custodians of ecosystems for their work and cover the cost of restoring depleted natural resources

Satoyama Initiative – Policy Approach

- Recognizing urgency and importance of reversing the trend of degrading ecosystems and declining biological diversity, and utilizing the proposed *Satoyama* Initiative to reinvigorate efforts toward conserving biodiversity and ecosystem and improving human well-being.

Satoyama Initiative – Policy Approach

- Facilitating the policies, measures and activities to evaluate ecosystem services, and to develop market mechanisms or compensatory schemes that can integrate ecosystem conservation and restoration cost

Satoyama Initiative – Policy Approach

- The *Satoyama* Initiative can be an umbrella concept for various forms of long-term sustainable/traditional use of land, forest and other natural resources.
- Ensuring that consideration shall be given to balancing over multiple policy requirements such as ecosystem productivity as well as ecological integrity, poverty reduction, food security and other socio-economic conditions essential to sustainable ecosystem management

International Linkages

- The *Satoyama* Initiative could be a tool for the achievements of the post 2010 Biodiversity Targets of CBD
- The Initiative can be also linked with the MDGs
- Ecosystem, biodiversity and climate change nexus should be also considered through, for instance, (REDD), mitigation and adaptation to climate change

Perspectives on the Satoyama Initiative

- Understanding the landscape (taking into account the physical, spiritual, cultural, economic and political significance), its services and functions
- Planning optimal use and management of ecosystem services

Perspectives on the Satoyama Initiative

- Understanding local community livelihood,
- Appraising local traditions and culture and its adaptive processes to modern socio-economic conditions
- Promoting stakeholder participation