

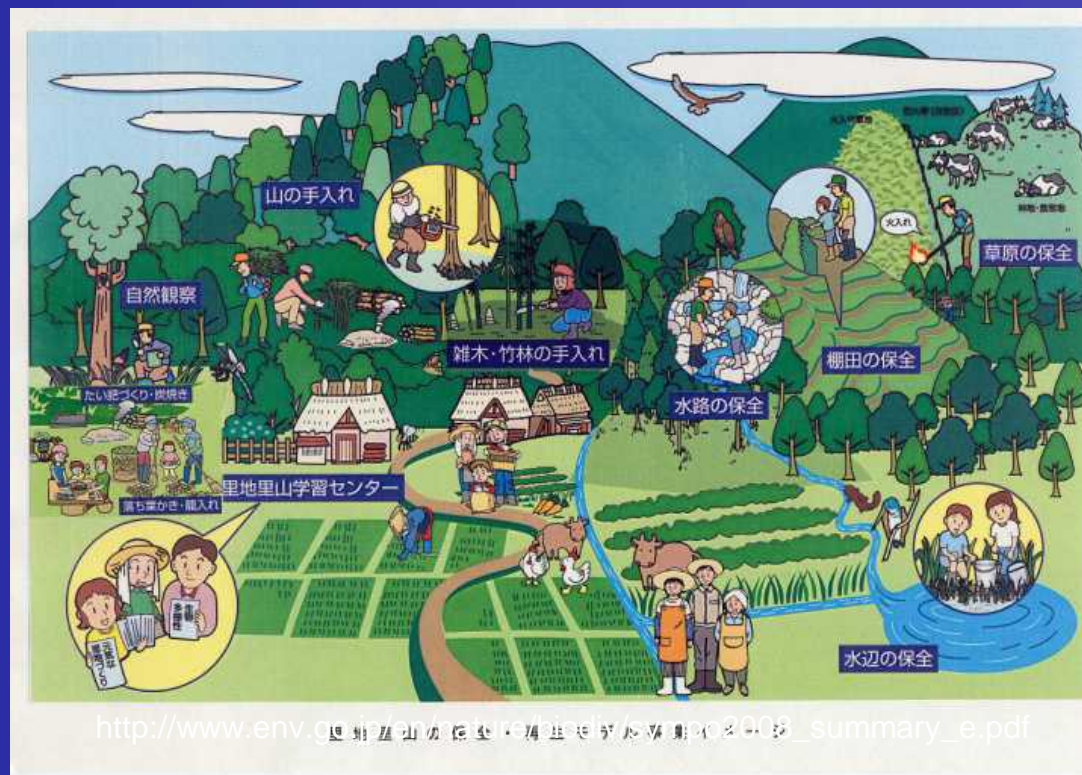
SAToyAMA: a tool for the implementation of the CBD and benefit to the Millennium Development Goals

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Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on
the International SAToyAMA
Initiative Concept :
**Ecosystem Services in the Asia-
Pacific Region**

1 - 3 October 2009, Penang



Management of successful Satoyama and Satoyama-like landscapes contributes/can contribute to :

- The conservation, sustainable use and access and benefit sharing objectives of the CBD
- The 2010 biodiversity target including poverty alleviation and the benefit of all life on earth
- The Millennium Development Goals 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) and 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability)



Successful management of Satoyama and Satoyama-like landscapes is an application of many CBD principles, guidelines, initiatives and activities in the programmes of work adopted by the CBD Conference of the Parties such as:

- Ecosystem approach (decisions V/6 and VII/11)
- Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (decision VII/12)
- Guidelines for invasive alien species (decision VI/23)
- Respect and promotion of traditional knowledge (Article 8(j))
- Voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment (decision VIII/28)
- Initiatives: GTI, Nutrition, Soil biodiversity, Pollinators, LifeWeb
- Programmes of work e.g. on protected areas, mountain biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters



COP-10
October 2010 in Nagoya-Aichi



SBSTTA-14
May 2010 in Nairobi



International workshop on
Satoyama Initiative



Asia Pacific workshop on the
Satoyama Initiative concept
October 2009 in Penang



We can learn from international initiatives already adopted by COP?

Initiatives adopted by COP include:

In 2002

- The Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VI/8)
- International Pollinator Initiative (decision VI/5)

In 2006

- Initiative on Biodiversity for food, nutrition and health (decision VIII/23)
- International Soil Biodiversity Initiative (decision VIII/23)
- The Global Initiative on communication, education and public awareness (decision VIII/6)

In 2008

- The LifeWeb Initiative (decision IX/18)



General lessons from CBD international initiatives :

❑ On the process leading to development of initiatives

- International workshop(s)
- Role of SBSTTA
- Leading organization to champion the Initiative
- Global partnership and coordination mechanism (with balanced geographical representation)

❑ On contents of initiatives

- Framework: ecosystem approach and linkage to human well-being
- A decision
- Annex(es): Plan of action with specific measurable targets



Specific lessons learnt from CBD international initiatives

The LifeWeb Initiative (2009)

- ❑ A way to implement Articles 20 and 8(m) regarding protected areas
- ❑ A preambular para in section A of decision IX/18 on protected areas: *Welcoming the efforts of the LifeWeb Initiative promoted by Germany etc.*
- ❑ Para 5a in section A encouraging Parties to make available information on PAs requiring funding

The Int'l Satoyama Initiative

- ❑ A way to implement Articles 8 and 10, sustainable use guidelines and ecosystem approach
- ❑ A **welcoming** para in SBSTTA-14 recommendation on sustainable use, with possible reference in recommendations on mountains, inland waters, marine and coastal biodiversity?

What can we learn from international initiatives already adopted by COP?

Global Taxonomy Initiative
Soil Biodiversity Initiative
Food, nutrition & health
Global Initiative on CEPA

- ❑ Decision

- ❑ Annex
 - Rationale/strategic principles
 - Aim
 - General considerations/ implementation plans
 - Elements/Goals/priority activities/targets/tools/ deadlines/main actors
 - Key partners

The Int'l Satoyama Initiative

- ❑ Decision

- ❑ Annex: Plan of action including
 - Title of the initiative and rationale (**added value**)
 - Overall goals/ targets and indicators of progress/ activities
 - General considerations on implementation (actors, partners)

SBSTTA-14 agenda items (10-21 May 2010)

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Election, agenda and organization of work.
3. Scientific and technical issues :
 - a. In-depth reviews :
 - i. Mountain biodiversity
 - ii. Inland waters
 - iii. Marine and coastal
 - iv. Protected areas
 - v. Climate change
 - vi. Sustainable use
 - b. GBO-3
 - c. Updated GSPC
 - d. Outcome-oriented goals and targets, and indicators, and post 2010
4. Matters arising from other COP-9 decisions
 - a. Agricultural biodiversity:
 - i. Follow-up to decision IX/1
 - ii. Biofuels and biodiversity
 - b. Dry and sub-humid lands
 - c. Forests: JWP with UNFF and definitions
 - d. Gaps and inconsistencies in international regulatory of IAS used as pets etc.
 - e. GTI: lessons learned
 - f. Incentive measures (Article 11): Good practice cases and removal of perverse, and the promotion of + incentives
 - g. New and emerging issues
5. Ways and means to improve SBSTTA
6. Adoption of report and closure

International Satoyama Initiative:

Elements for SBSTTA-14 recommendation or COP-10 decision

- ❑ *Welcomes* with appreciation preparatory work by Japan and partners
- ❑ *Endorses* the initiative and/or *adopts* the plan of implementation
- ❑ *Invites* Parties, other governments, indigenous and local communities and relevant organizations to promote the initiative and carry out the activities
- ❑ *Invites/urges* Parties and other governments to designate focal points
- ❑ *Requests* the Executive Secretary with UNU and other partners to continue organizing regional workshops for capacity building and further understanding functioning of Satoyama and Satoyama-like landscapes
- ❑ *Requests* GEF, multilateral funding agencies, and developed countries to provide funds to
- ❑ Etc.



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International Satoyama Initiative:

Possible elements of the plan of action

□ Introduction

- Status of biodiversity and ecosystem services in secondary ecosystems; and causes and extent of secondary ecosystems; ecosystem carrying capacity
- Characteristics of Satoyama/Satoumi and Satoyama-like landscapes worldwide. The common principles would include:
 1. Ecological diversity inherent in secondary nature
 2. Local wisdom for the use of secondary nature
 3. Participation of multiple stakeholders
 4. Local historical and cultural context


□ Overall objectives of the initiative: what the initiative should achieve in terms of conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and of human well-being; linkage to the Strategic Plan, post 2010 targets and MDGs, taking into account predicted changes/pressures

□ Goals, related targets (SMART) and activities (rationale, ways and means, planned outputs, actors and partners)

□ Monitoring and assessment, and ways and means to enhance implementation



International Satoyama Initiative: Possible elements of the plan of action (ctd)

- Introduction
- Overall objectives of the initiative
- Goals, related targets (SMART) and activities (rationale, ways and means, planned outputs, actors and partners). Among activities:
 - Highlight commonalities and differences in Satoyama and Satoyama-like landscapes (and seascapes?) (ecological and **socioeconomic dimensions**)
 - Extract the principles behind the sustainable management and use of resources in Satoyama and Satoyama-like landscapes including economic dimension (e.g. need for subsidies? who pays for ecosystem services? distribution of wealth).
 - Highlight best practices and develop user-friendly databases
 - Derive operational guidance/guidelines that will allow successful replication/adaptation of the models everywhere
-  Monitoring and assessment, and ways and means to enhance implementation including possible establishment of an advisory committee

International Satoyama Initiative: Possible qualifications of the initiative i.e. overall intent

International Satoyama Initiative for:

- Realizing sustainable rural societies living in harmony with nature (Japan)
- Life in harmony with nature
- Enhanced harmony between humans and nature
- Enhanced sustainable management and use of semi-natural ecosystems
- The sustainable management and use of natural resources in semi-natural ecosystems
- Advancing socio-ecological production systems for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being
- Sustainably increasing the benefit of ecosystem services that human beings receive (Japan's proposed SP-long term target)



International Satoyama Initiative: Possible qualifications of the initiative i.e. overall intent

International Satoyama Initiative for:

- [Further] promoting human activities that have both effects of conserving ecosystem services and of benefiting from them, such as sustainable use of the secondary natural environment (Japan's proposed SP- means to implement sub-target D-3)
- Sustaining biodiversity [in secondary ecosystems] and related services at levels that ensure present and future human well-being and sustainable lives in harmony with nature (Jo's proposed SP)
- The rehabilitation and restoration of degraded ecosystems (= emphasis on activities that can revert biodiversity loss)



Why emphasis on rehabilitation/restoration?



- Extent of degraded ecosystems:
 - MA report
 - National reports
 - ISRIC 2008 report: >25% land is degrading, mainly in forest and cropland. About 1.5 bn people depend directly on the degrading lands
 - Implication for lost opportunity in terms of C fixation: cost is in the range of \$50 billion. Implication in terms of GHG emission is high.
 - GBO-3 (ecosystem degradation continues to be important and needs to be addressed urgently)

- The Initiative can have [ambitious] targets e.g. stop degradation and rehabilitate/restore by 2020 half of the degrading land with contribution to REDD and C sequestration. Such targets are measurable

