Satoyama, Sustainable Use and the Ecosystem Approach:

Visions for Biodiversity

Penang, Malaysia Spencer Thomas Ph.D October 1, 2009

Satoyama

- Socio-ecological-production landscape
- Multifunctional in nature
- Traditional and contemporary mix
- Participation/ bottom up
- Integrated ecosystem management

Sustainable use

- The Bruntland Definition of sustainable development
 - Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
 - Economy- social environmental

Ecosystem Approach

- Framework adopted by CBD -1998
- Strategy for integrated management
- Natural resources and human welbeing at center of decision making
- Balanced approach
- Based on fully functioning ecosystems

CBD Objectives

- Conservation
- Sustainable use
- Benefit sharing

2010 Biodiversity Target

To achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of Biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national levels as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to benefit all life on Earth.

(COP 6 2002)

Story

- Consistency
- Not mutually exclusive
- Non competing
- Mutually reinforcing
- Complementary

Indisputable

- People living in harmony in nature
- Healthy ecosystems are foundations for human wellbeing, economy
- Poverty and healthy ecosystems
- Focus on the ecosystems
- Centralize Biodiversity into economy

Status of Biodiversity

Protected Areas

 PA flagship for CBD
 Management effectiveness
 20% well managed-IUCN/WCPA

Public awareness

Resources

Assessments/reports/indicators

Status of biodiversity

- IUCN Red List-species decline
 - o IAS
 - Loss of natural habitat
 - Habitat fragmentation
 - Over exploitation
 - Pollution
 - Climate change
- What drivers these drivers?

Status of biodiversity

- Living planet index
- Population trends 27 percent decline since 2005 and no change in trends
- IPCC-

Status of Biodiversity (cont'd)

Ecological Foot print globally

- 1961 ¹/₂ of earth
- 2009 1.3
- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
 - degradation- threat to MDGs worsen poverty and social conflict

Status

IUCN - Species Survival Commission

 IPCC- extinction of species with global warming

EASAC 2009

- Ecosystems are being degraded and biodiversity is being lost at rates not seen in human history
 - Report: Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity in Europe
- Implications for ecosystem services

Ecosystem Services (MA)

- 1. Provisioning Food, Freshwater, Wood, Fiber, Fuel, medicines
- 2. Regulating Climate, Flood, Disease Water
- 3. Cultural Aesthetics, Spiritual, Education, Recreation
- Supporting Nutrient Cycling, Soil Formation, Production

GBO3 /Fourth National Report

- Integration lacking
- Failure on 2010 Target
- Biodiversity loss continues
- Pressures on ecosystems growing
- Finance, legal, knowledge, policy gaps
- Address urgently and jointly
- Dire consequences for human well being

2010: The Opportunity

- Fall out of CC COP Copenhagen
 - Mitigation target
 - REDD and REDD plus
 - Resources for adaptation and conservation
 - Technology transfer and capacity building
- Decisions must recognise the links-Ahteg

2010

- IYB: awareness, bio-loss, innovation
- Biodiversity is life: Biodiversity is our life
- Biodiversity day: development/poverty
- GBO 3
- Entry point for Satoyama?

2010

- COP 10 Nagoya
- Strategic plan 2010 to 2020
- Post 2010 target
- TEEB/IPBES/WEO
- UN HLS on biodiversity
- New visions for biodiversity

Japanese proposal

- Medium to Long term target
- Short term targets
- Sub targets
- Means to achieve sub-targets
- Example of measures
- Numerical indicators

Conclusion

- Crucial moment in history
- Great opportunity for Satoyama
- Opportunity to engage all actorsgreenwave movement
- Restate the importance of natural capital

Conclusion

- Lessons learnt: The answer lies in the re-inforcing concept of Satoyama which must be part of the future direction for Biodiversity
- The future of life on planet Earth