

(Excerpt from UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/7)

## REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 10 OF THE CONVENTION (SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY) AND APPLICATION OF THE ADDIS ABABA PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

### SUGGESTED RECOMENDATIONS

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties*

*(Snip)*

3. *Invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant international and other organizations to:*

(a) *Welcome, support and participate in the *Satoyama* Initiative,<sup>1</sup> as a useful tool to further disseminate knowledge, build capacity and promote projects and programmes for the sustainable use of natural resources in rural areas for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being;*

(b) *Invite the private sector to adopt and apply the AAPG and compatible provisions of the Convention into sectoral and corporate strategies, standards and practices, and facilitate such efforts of the private sector;*

4. *Requests the Executive Secretary to:*

(a) *Compile information on the operationalization of the definition of sustainable use, and information on the understanding and implementation of the concept of adaptive management, and make this information available to Parties;*

(b) *Convene, in collaboration with Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant international organizations, subject to the availability of resources, an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Sustainable Use with the mandate to analyse the coherence of global and regional policy frameworks for key economic sectors (notably forestry, fisheries, and agriculture, including biofuels) with provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to sustainable use of biodiversity, and to provide recommendations for the improvement of such sectoral policies and guidelines, in the context of the achievement of the objectives and targets of the post-2010 Strategic Plan of the Convention, and the revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to submit its report for the consideration of SBSTTA at a meeting prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.*

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<sup>1</sup> See: <http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/>

(Excerpt from UNEP/CBD/COP/10/3)

**XIV/6. *In-depth reviews of implementation of the programme of work on Article 10 of the Convention (sustainable use of biodiversity) and application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines***

**I. RECOMMENDATION TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

*(Snip)*

**[*Satoyama Initiative*]**

**OR**

**[*Tools for promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity*]**

1. *Notes with appreciation* the leading role played by the Government of Japan and the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies in facilitating and coordinating the development of the *Satoyama* Initiative;

2. *Takes note* of the *Satoyama* Initiative, as described in the Paris Declaration on the *Satoyama* Initiative (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/28), as a **[potentially]** useful tool to better understand, support or enhance socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being, and affirms that the *Satoyama* Initiative is to be used consistent and in harmony with the Convention, internationally-agreed development goals, and other relevant international obligations **[, including World Trade Organization obligations]**;

3. *Recognizes and supports* further discussion, analysis and understanding of the *Satoyama* Initiative, the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme, the International Model Forest Network, and other initiatives that include community conserved areas that are developed and managed by local and indigenous communities, as **[potentially]** useful tools to advance understanding and implementation of customary use in accordance with Article 10(c) and to further disseminate knowledge, build capacity, and promote projects and programmes for the sustainable use of biological resources;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to support, as appropriate, the promotion of the sustainable use of biodiversity, including the *Satoyama* Initiative.

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to consider the development of a Memorandum of Understanding for the *Satoyama* Initiative between the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations University.



10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the  
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

*“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”*

Changwon, Republic of Korea,  
28 October-4 November 2008

## Resolution X.31

### Enhancing biodiversity in rice paddies as wetland systems

(Snip)

11. ALSO CONCERNED that inappropriate conversion of wetland to paddy field may have potential negative impacts on local biodiversity and related ecosystem services, and AFFIRMING that this Resolution is not to be used to justify conversion of existing natural wetlands into human-made wetlands, nor to justify inappropriate conversion of land to human-made wetlands;
12. ALSO AFFIRMING that the focus of this Resolution is specifically on the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological and cultural role and value of appropriate rice paddies as wetland systems, consistent and in harmony with the Convention, internationally agreed development goals, and other relevant international obligations;
13. RECALLING that Resolution VIII.34 (2002) highlighted, *inter alia*, the importance of ensuring that agricultural practices are compatible with wetland conservation objectives and that sustainable agriculture supports some important wetland ecosystems, and AWARE of the work currently being undertaken in response to Resolution VIII.34 by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) and the Guidance on Agriculture-Wetlands Interactions (GAWI) initiative with the FAO, Wageningen University and Research Centre, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Wetland Action, and Wetlands International, including the preparation of a framework for guidance related to interactions between wetlands and agriculture; and
14. NOTING that information and products related to rice paddy farming are available through the work and publications of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on agriculture and biodiversity, including agri-biodiversity indicators; that information on wetland, water and rice farming is available in the Comprehensive Assessment of Water Management in Agriculture (CA); and that the analyses of distribution and representativeness of Ramsar wetland types, currently being undertaken by the IWMI for the STRP, include, *inter alia*, rice paddies as human-made wetlands;

#### THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

15. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to promote further research on flora, fauna and ecological functions in rice paddies and on the cultures that have evolved within rice-farming communities that have maintained the ecological value of rice paddies as wetland

systems, in order to identify sustainable rice paddy farming practices that reinforce wetland conservation objectives and provide ecosystem services such as groundwater recharge, climate moderation, flood and erosion control, landslide prevention, provision of plant and or animal food resources and medicinal plants, and the conservation of biodiversity;

16. INVITES Contracting Parties to consider offering recognition and/or protection to such sites through, for example, their designation as Wetlands of International Importance and through mechanisms such as the FAO Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems Programme, and FURTHER INVITES Contracting Parties to disseminate and exchange information on these practices and sites amongst governments, farmers and conservation agencies, in order to support improvement of sustainable rice farming practices and water management;
17. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to:
  - i) identify challenges and opportunities associated with managing rice paddies as wetland systems in the context of the wise use of wetlands, also paying attention to the concept of connectivity between rice paddies, natural wetlands and river basins, as well as to the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices, and furthermore to encourage conservation authorities to collaborate with agriculture authorities and those agencies responsible for rice production and disease prevention to identify and actively promote planning, farming practices, and water management in rice paddies that serve to enhance the natural biodiversity, ecosystem services, and sustainability of rice paddies, while also contributing to improved nutrition, health and well-being of farming household members and surrounding community members and to the conservation of waterbird populations;
  - ii) ensure that such planning, farming practices, and water management are implemented wherever applicable, making appropriate use of the Ramsar guidance on wetlands and river basin management adopted in COP10 Resolution X.19 so as to ensure that river basin processes and possible upstream and downstream effects of rice paddy farming are considered, while being conscious of the need for food production and the interests of local communities;
  - iii) ensure that planning, farming practices, and water management associated with rice paddies do not lead to loss of existing natural biodiversity and ecosystem services through inappropriate conversion of natural wetlands or other habitats to human-made wetlands; and
  - iv) consistent with the measures identified above, seek appropriate environmentally sustainable ways of minimising risks to human health associated with waterborne diseases, disease vectors (including Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza), and excessive and inappropriate use of agricultural chemicals in rice paddies; and

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