

SATOYAMA Initiative

SATOYAMA Initiative International
Workshop
Prince Hotel Tokyo, Japan
March 6th, 2009

Realizing sustainable rural society
living in harmony with nature

-Proposal on activities and steps
-forward of the SATOYAMA Initiative –

Ministry of the Environment of Japan

里山 *Satoyama*

里山

Secondary Forest(二次林)



Kunugiyama Saitama prefecture
(くぬぎ山)

Grass land(草地)



Mt. Hyonosen Foothill Hyogo prefecture
(水ノ山)

里地里山 *Satoyama landscape*

里山



Tozawa village Yamagata prefecture
(山形県戸沢村)

Living in harmony with secondary nature

(人と二次的自然の調和)

里山



Many kinds of Ecosystem service

(多様な生態系サービス)

里山

Rich Biodiversity (豊かな生物多様性)



Natural resource (自然資源の享受)



Traditional culture (伝統文化)



Watershed protection (水源のかん養)



Promotion SATOYAMA Initiative

(SATOYAMAイニシアティブの提案)

里山



G8 Environment Ministers Meeting 2008(Kobe city Japan)



CBD-COP9 (Bonn, Germany)

G8 Environment Ministers Meeting 2008 Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity

G8環境大臣会合2008「神戸・生物多様性のための行動の呼びかけ」

Sustainable use of biodiversity

(生物多様性の持続可能な利用)

6. Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity taking into account international achievements in this area and considering models of sustainable natural resource management based on the benefits of living in harmony with nature as recognized in satoyama in Japan (SATOYAMA Initiative).

6. この分野における国際的な進展を考慮し、日本の里山において認められるような自然共生型の生活の利益に基づき、持続可能な自然資源管理のモデルを検討することにより、生物多様性の保全と持続可能な利用を促進する。(SATOYAMAイニシアティブ)

Disseminate the model of natural resource management from Asia

里山

(アジアから自然資源管理モデルの発信)

ECO Asia 2008

(Nagoya city Aichi prefecture, Japan)

It was emphasized that it is important to disseminate the model of natural resource management from Asia including those characteristics which are common with Japan.

日本と共通の特徴を持つアジアから自然資源管理のモデルを世界に発信していくことが有効と強調。



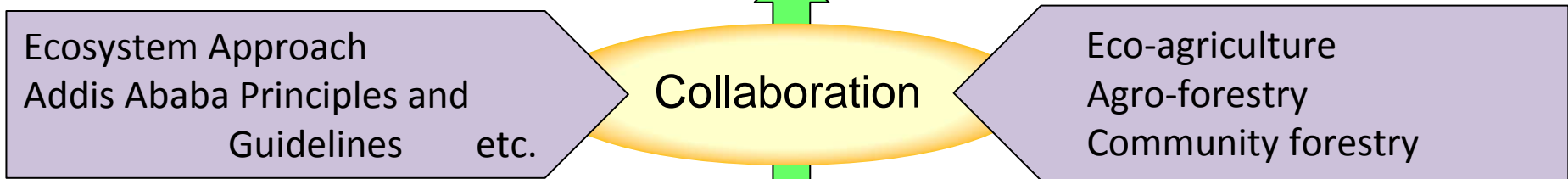
Steps forward of the Satoyama Initiative (Outline)



Objects : Examine and develop a model of sustainable use and management at global level
(Propose at the CBD/COP10)

STEP3 : Creation of policies, guidelines and action plans

- 1) Extract principles that are important points in common between these cases
- 2) Develop concrete guidelines for planning, implementation and evaluation of the management according to regional situations
- 3) Develop a systematic database of good practices
- 4) Establish action plans to expand at global level



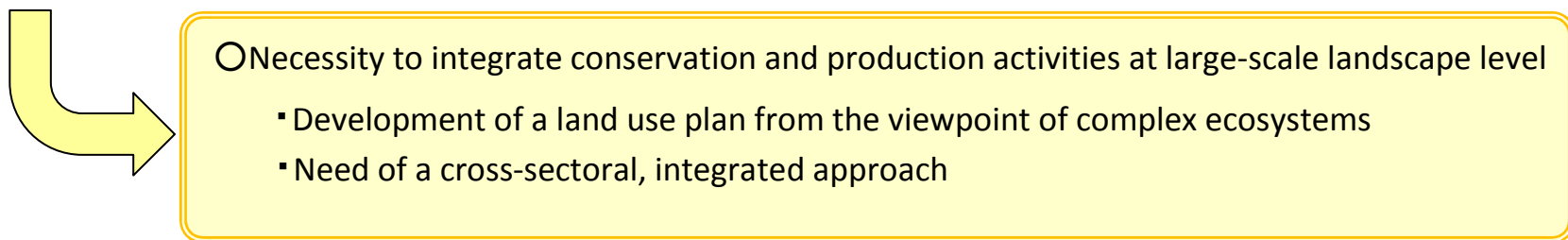
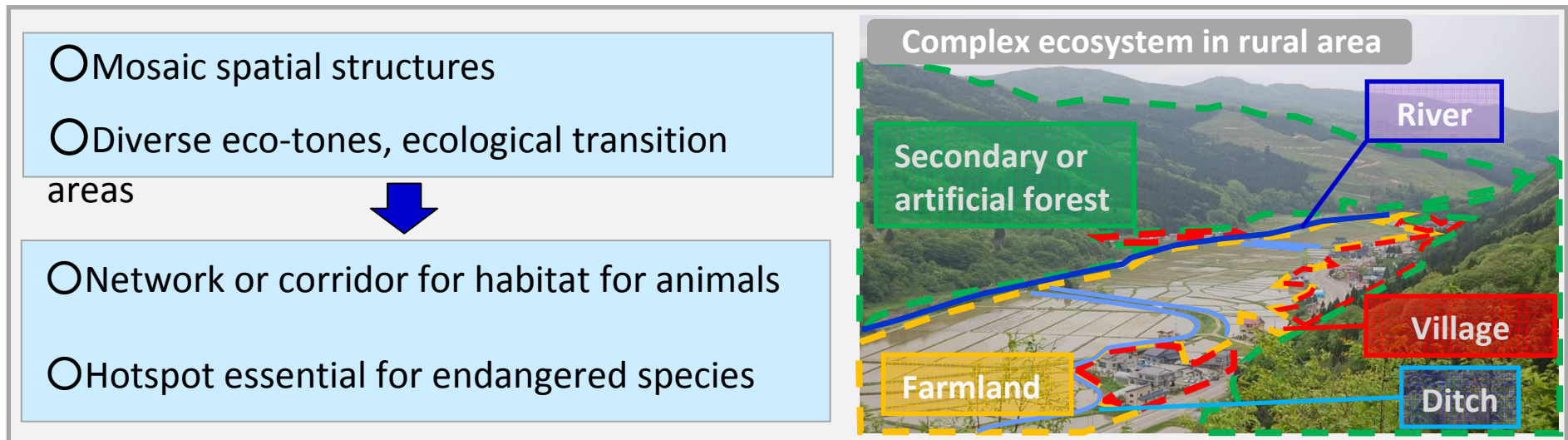
STEP2 : Recognize the current situation and identify challenges ahead for the conservation and management of secondary nature

STEP1 : Collect and analyze cases of sustainable natural resource management from around the world

Perspective of Satoyama Initiative (1)



Development of a land use plan from the viewpoint of complex ecosystems

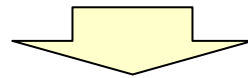


Perspective of Satoyama Initiative (2)

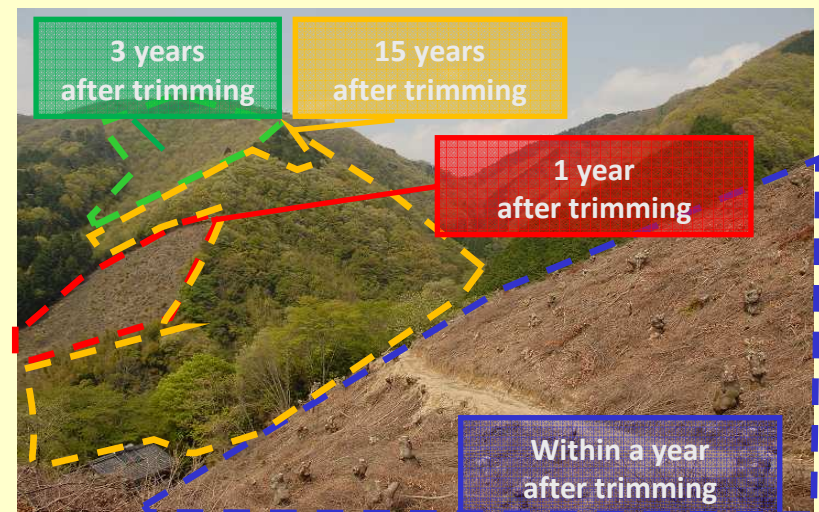


Sustainable resource use according to environmental capacity and natural resilience

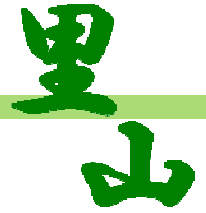
- Deterioration of water and soil by overuse
 - Exhaustion of water resources in rivers
- ↓
- Affection on agricultural land
 - Fragmentation of habitats
 - Risks of extinction of wild animals



- Use of natural resources within environmental capacity and natural resilience according to geographical and climatic features
- Shifting of the artificial impacts at appropriate scale
- Development of indicators to assess sustainability
- Monitoring and evaluation with the indicators
- Adaptive management approach

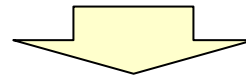


Perspective of Satoyama Initiative (3)



Consensus-making with multi-stakeholder participation focusing on rural community

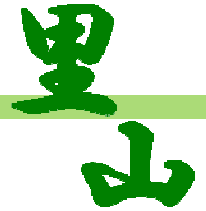
- Rural communities play a central role in conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services



- Community-based approach ensuring active participation of rural communities in a series of processes
 - Make a consensus among various stakeholders including consumers and enterprises in urban areas, local governments and NGOs
 - Share knowledge and responsibility of ecosystem management
 - Form a multi-stakeholder group for management
 - Support capacity building of local communities



Perspective of Satoyama Initiative (4)



Balance between development and conservation

- 75 percent of poor people in the world live in rural area
- Necessity of sound ecosystems to form basis of stable livelihood and food supply
- Respect to historical and cultural backgrounds and views of nature unique to each region is essential



- Cope with both conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services and rural development and poverty alleviation
- Develop a mechanism for maximizing the long-term benefit from diverse ecosystem services of complex ecosystems in rural areas
- Create values for local resources and contribution to local economies, taking into account possible social and economical changes in the future
- Different results in each region based on regional features



Steps forward for the future



~Realizing sustainable rural society living in harmony with nature~

- Analysis of cases in Japan and around the world and examination of a model of sustainable management of natural resources
- Examination of the steps forward of international cooperation for wide-ranging enhancement

○ Collaboration with the United Nations University

- Convene regional consultation meeting in Asia and other regions towards the establishment of the international framework
- Develop a database to share information including good practices
- Case studies at secondary nature fields in Asia

○ Participation and collaboration with countries, international organizations and NGOs

- Develop a common awareness of the modernized value of secondary nature
- Consider the role and activities of the Satoyama Initiative

○ Development and proposal of a model of sustainable management of natural resources in secondary nature (Propose at the CBD/COP10)

- ◆ Focus on secondary nature
- ◆ 1) Organize essential concept (policy) for realizing sustainable natural resource management
- ◆ 2) Guidelines for implementation of planning and management in accordance with regional characters
- ◆ 3) Action plans in order to expand at global level

○ Establishment of an international framework for sustainable management of natural resources in secondary nature

- ◆ Establish a voluntary based international framework as a forum to discuss how to promote international cooperation for sustainable natural resource management