

Recapitulation of Day 1

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“Ecosystem Services in the Asia-pacific Region”**

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Overview

- Satoyama like landscape is an essential part of the ecosystem that provides ecosystem services important to human society.
- Satoyama like landscape and ecosystem have been being depleted due to the growing population and economic development (demands on food, fuel, and resources).
- Market failure is one of the major causes for such degradation.
- Satoyama Initiative is a useful Initiative for reinvigorating sustainable ecosystem management practice and consolidating traditional knowledge, technology and science to achieve higher ecosystem productivity and human well-being while conserving ecological integrity.

Session 2: Discussion - Summary

1. What are the *common* and *different* elements of satoyama-like landscapes (S-L) in the Asia-Pacific region with regard to their management and benefits?

- Traditional knowledge based management
- Spirituality usually plays a key role
- Personal belief, values and faith are common elements
- People usually manage these landscapes, following principles of eco-efficiency and communal practices
- The need for empowerment of people to sustain S-Ls
- The management challenges of S-Ls and, therefore, the interventions needed are very different for developing and developed countries

2. What are the *challenges* to the successful management of satoyama-like landscapes?

- Tenure and land ownership issues – resulting mostly from forest encroachment.
- Accelerating rural-urban flow and lack of new hands to work S-Ls.
- Poverty and lack of alternate livelihood options of the 'bottom billion'.
- Lack of effective institutional arrangements to address social and political problems.
- Developing countries with rising population needs high yielding and economically efficient S-Ls.
- S-Ls seems to overemphasis conservation. The real challenge is to diversify through integration.

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- How to move beyond Asia-Pacific and up-scale to the global level?
- Challenges associated with marketing Satoyama products.
- S-L is not only about sustainable agriculture but it should comprehensively enhance ecosystem services as well.
- The challenge is to meet the three goals of CBD: Conservation, Sustainable use and Access and benefit sharing – realistic? If such a broad outlook is accepted, is Satoyama still an accommodative name for the initiative?
- How widely applicable is S-L approach across A-P region given the diversity of land use practices, land tenure issues and the level of poverty?
- While S-L is an attractive concept, it could be very challenging in practice.
- How do we maximize (and market?) the substantial genetic diversity within S-L s?

3. Can satoyama-like landscapes be more *beneficial* to developing countries?

- If empowered adequately, S-Ls could provide valuable ecosystem services in the interest of 'common good'.
- Satoyama has been successful in rehabilitating degraded landscapes to multifunctional landscapes.
- The adoption could be useful in addressing the problems of degraded ecosystems. This could answer the question, 'why S-Ls now'?
- Given the difficulty in achieving the 2010 targets, Satoyama may provide a manageable approach to the CBD objectives, especially for developing countries. Could this be a contribution to Nagoya (COP-10)?
- S-Ls offer an opportunity to integrate traditional and modern approaches to ecosystem management.
- S-Ls, if taken as an umbrella concept, could provide the basis for a long-term sustainable/traditional land use and forest (ecosystem?) resource management.

Work for Day 2

- Important to discuss the strategic elements of operationalizing the Satoyama Initiative
- Policy and institutional reform, case study, pilot project and training need were indicated