

Global Workshop on the *Satoyama* Initiative
“Ecosystem Services and human well-being”

29-30 January 2010
UNESCO Headquarters, Paris

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UNESCO International Year of Biodiversity Science Policy Conference (UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, 25-29 January 2010)

Recommendations on managing biodiversity at the landscape level include the following:

- Identify socio-ecological production landscapes for optimizing ecosystem services and human well-being in a sustainable manner, for example through the Satoyama Initiative;
- Recognize the role of indigenous and local communities in conserving biodiversity, and find ways to record and transfer their knowledge so that it can be used by newcomers, who can also bring knowledge, skills and investments important for adaptive management;
- In changing biophysical or social environments, find ways to maintain landscape characteristics that are beneficial to biodiversity, either by conserving traditional practices or through novel approaches;
- Recognize the practices, perceptions and values of different groups in the population regarding biodiversity and other landscape functions in managing and valorizing biodiversity at the landscape level;
- The biodiversity of the urban environment, where more than 50% of humans now live, should be inventoried, conserved and enhanced in a way that allows the rich human-nature interaction that is so essential for well-being.

UNESCO and Biocultural Considerations

- Ecological sciences-related programmes and activities encompass the anthropological and socioeconomic dimensions of the biodiversity problem
- Extended scholarly work on biocultural landscapes
- Relevant normative frameworks and actions
- Multi-disciplinary approach: the sciences, culture, education and communication

Examples of UNESCO's standard-setting activities in relation to Satoyama-type considerations

Conventions and agreements of a standard-setting nature adopted either by the General Conference or by intergovernmental conferences convened solely by UNESCO or jointly with other international organizations

- Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 16 November 1972)
- Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (Paris, 2 November 2001)
- Convention on the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (Paris, 17 October 2003)

Recommendations adopted by the General Conference

- Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites (11 December 1962)
- Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage (16 November 1972)
- Establishment of the Man and the Biosphere Programme (1971)
- Establishment of the International Geoscience Programme (1972)

Declarations adopted by the General Conference

Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generations towards Future Generations (12 November 1997)

UNESCO Aspirations (and Expectations) with regard to the Satoyama Initiative

- Inclusiveness
- Representativity
- Engaging for scholars
- Rooted in existing programmes and activities
- Partnership
- Policy-relevant: need to link with the CBD PoW on Biological and Cultural Diversity (possible pilot)
- Ultimately, it will assist in the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach under the CBD

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Thank You.