



Valuing Nature: *Satoyama Satoumi* Renaissance

Overview of Japan Satoyama-Satoumi Assessment

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Co-chair JSSA Science Assessment Panel



Why Satoyama- Satoumi?

CBD COP10 Decision
on Satoyama



What are *Satoyama* and *Satoumi* landscapes?



A dynamic mosaic of different ecosystem types





Satoumi



Why are *Satoyama* and *Satoumi* important?



These mosaic landscapes are managed to produce a bundle of ecosystem services for human well-being



The Japan *Satoyama* *Satoumi* Assessment (JSSA)



GOAL

Credible, policy-relevant
information on ecosystem
services & their contributions
to economic and human
development



FIRST OBJECTIVE

Improve our understanding of the relationships between:

- Landscapes
- Biodiversity
- Ecosystems
- Human well-being



SECOND OBJECTIVE

Act as a foundation for:

- Policy-making
- Baselines on ecosystem services
- Predicting future trends
- Sound policy responses
- International application



How was the JSSA conducted?



RELEVANCE

- Health
- Food Security
- Material Wealth



LEGITIMACY

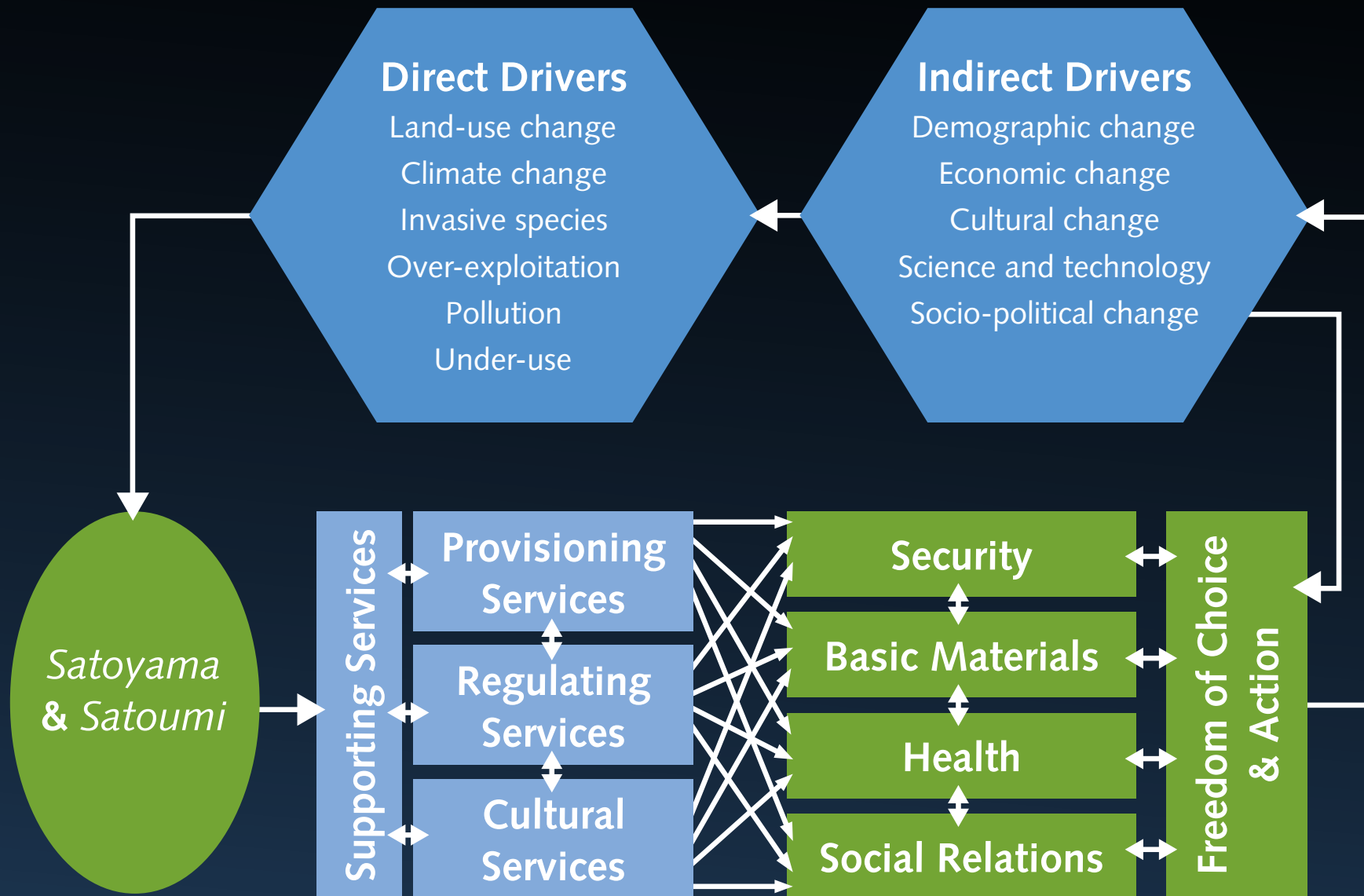
- Government Advisory
- Multi-Stakeholder Board



SCIENTIFIC CREDIBILITY

- Science Assessment Panel
- Independent review
- Leading scientists as authors

METHODOLOGY





What did we learn?



Managed mosaic has higher biodiversity and more services than abandoned or degraded ecosystems.



Resiliency of the coupled socio-ecological system is under threat



Consequences for humans and biodiversity:

- Dependancy on global trade
- Loss of cultural identity
- Loss of biodiversity and thereby regulatory services



Integrated & holistic
interventions that include
citizens *and* multiple sectors
have the most success



A “new commons” that can govern the mosaic is critical to the success of ecosystem management



What can policy-makers do?



Develop policies that take a
satoyama-satoumi approach to
managing ecosystem services



Decentralize decision making on the use of land and water bodies within the mosaic



Design institutions to complement the “new commons” to provide equitable access and use of services



Establish a 10-year research
programme to better
understand dynamics of *satoya-*
ma and *satoumi* ecosystems



Assess potential *satoyama* and *satoumi* ecosystems internationally



Key Research Questions



RESEARCH QUESTION 1: THE NEW COMMONS

Can a cooperative landscape
institution with rules for use &
benefit transfer provide a solution?
Or is a meta-institution needed?



Current Institutions manage single Ecosystem Service

- Scale dependent
- Single Property right approach
- Lack of holistic ecosystem perspective



NESTED INSTITUTIONS

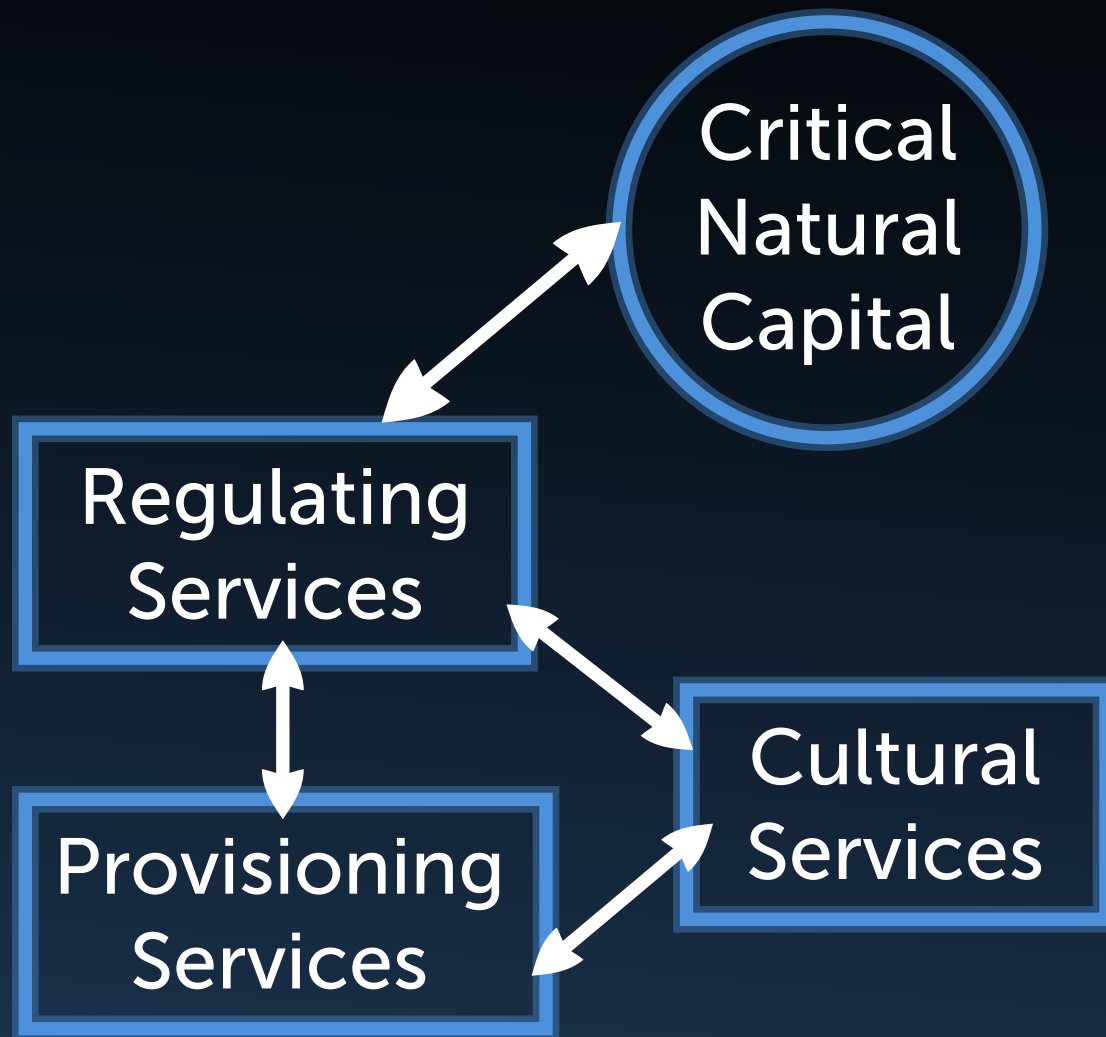
Institutional Arrangements: Efficiency as main criteria





NESTED INSTITUTIONS

Institutional Arrangements: Equity as main criteria



Public Regulating
Institutions

Community
Based Institutions

Markets



Isolated institutions can only
manage *single services*,
managing bundled ecosystem
services requires multiple
nested institutions



RESEARCH QUESTION 2: VALUATION OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Is the whole greater than
the sum of the parts?



Canvas - \$40

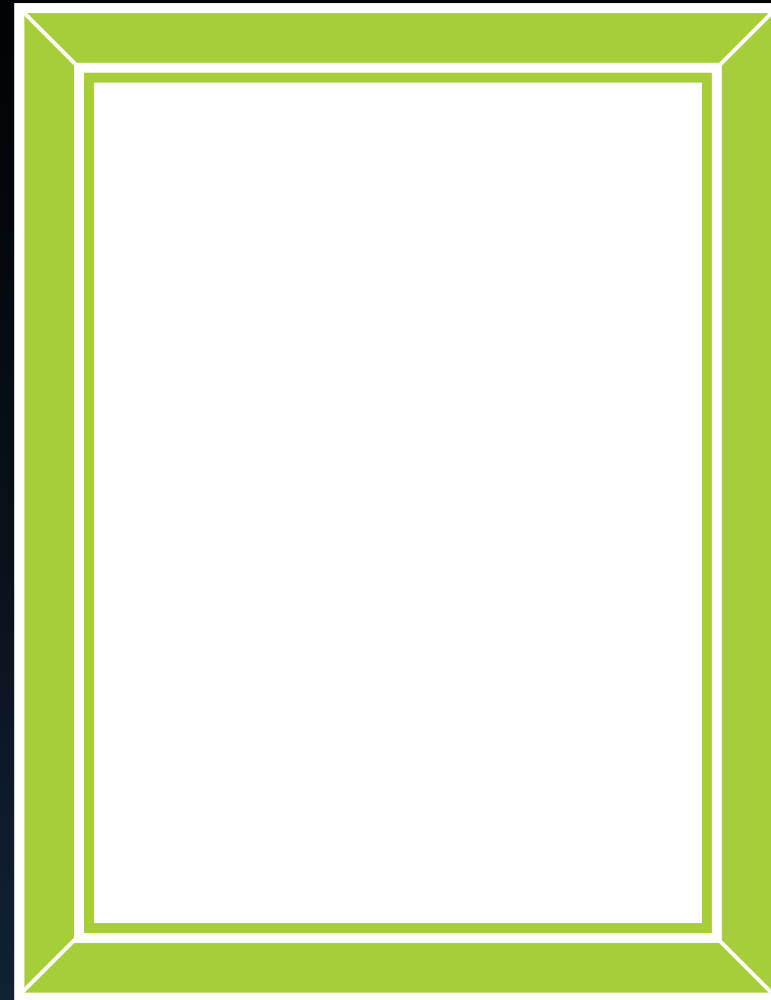


Total - \$40



Canvas - \$40

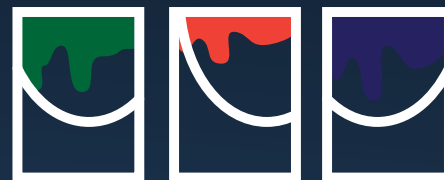
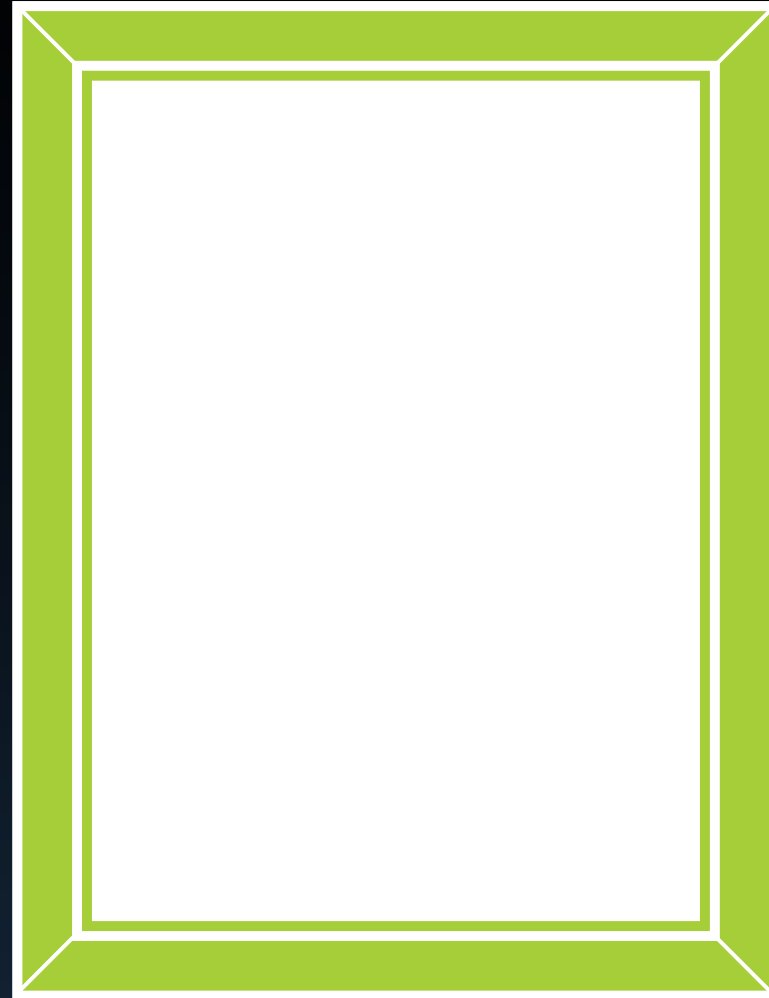
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Total - \$540

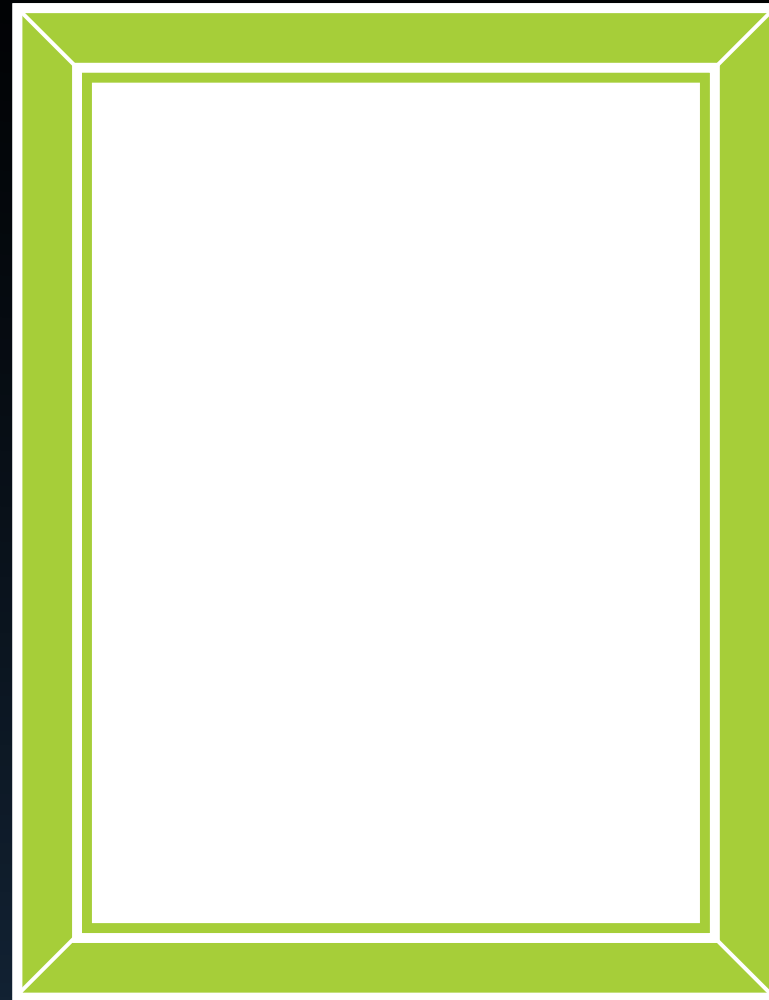
Canvas - \$40
Frame - \$500
Paints - \$50

Total - \$590



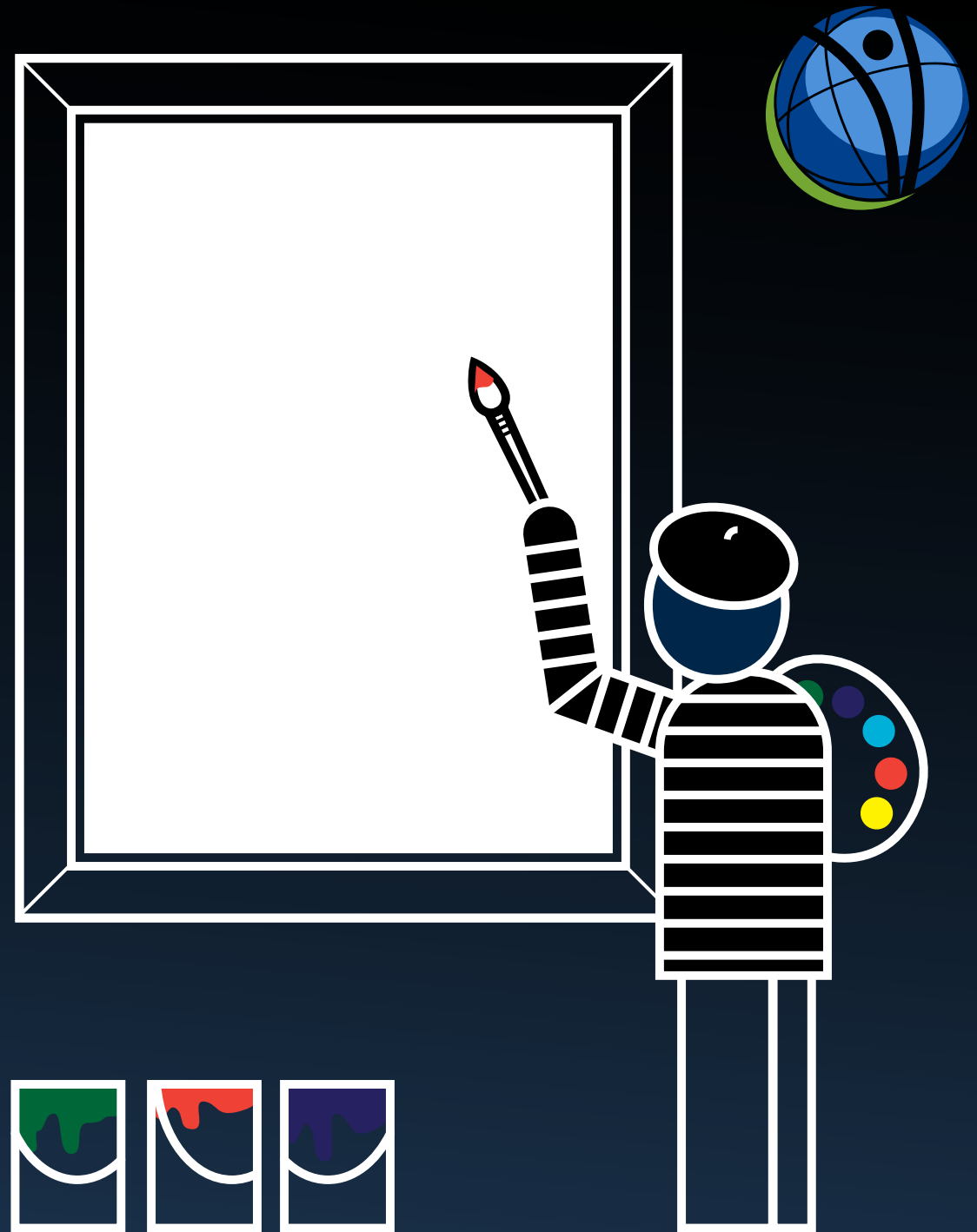
Canvas - \$40
Frame - \$500
Paints - \$50
Supplies - \$35

Total - \$625



Canvas - \$40
Frame - \$500
Paints - \$50
Supplies - \$35
Labour - \$7000

Total - \$7625



PARTS:
\$7625

WHOLE:
\$106,500,000





What is the International Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)?



Integration of the assessment
into the larger global context
through for example, IPBES