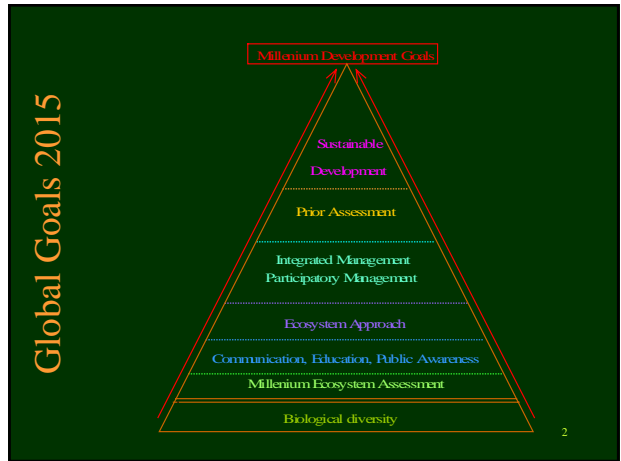


Desirable policy and measures in line with MA recommendations

Prof. H. Isozaki
Meiji Gakuin University

UNU Global Seminar, Kanazawa
25 November, 2006

1



MDGs

UN Millennium Development Goals

Keep the promise 2015

Poverty, Education, Gender Equality, Child Mortality, Maternal Health, Diseases, Environmental Sustainability, Global Partnership

3

Resolution IX.14
Wetlands and poverty reduction

- wetland degradation and poverty
- economic, social, cultural and livelihood values of individual wetlands
- wetland restoration for poverty reduction
- MDG and MEA
- Resolution VIII.16 Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration

4

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

Ecosystems and Human Well-being

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

5

Unprecedented change in structure and function of ecosystems

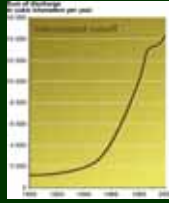
More land was converted to cropland in the 30 years after 1950 than in the 150 years between 1700 and 1850.

Cultivated Systems in 2000 cover 25% of Earth's terrestrial surface (Defined as areas where at least 30% of the landscape is in croplands, shifting cultivation, confined livestock production, or freshwater aquaculture)

6

Unprecedented change: Ecosystems

- 20% of the world's coral reefs were lost and 20% degraded in the last several decades
- 35% of mangrove area has been lost in the last several decades
- Amount of water in reservoirs quadrupled since 1960
- Withdrawals from rivers and lakes doubled since 1960



Intercepted Continental Runoff:
3-6 times as much water in reservoirs as in natural rivers
(Data from a subset of large reservoirs totaling ~65% of the global total storage) 7

CEPA/EfSD

- Biodiversity, MA
- Interpretation/Easy to understand
- Education, Training
- Communication, PA
- Ecosystem Approach, Integration
- Sustainability

8

Ecosystem Approach

Ecosystem Approach:
Further Conceptual
Elaboration

UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5
/11, 23 October 1999

12 Principles and
Guidelines



Integrated Management

- Natural/Physical and Social/Cultural Environment
- Biological/Cultural Diversity
- Administration/Regime/System
- Role of NGOs
- Integrated Management (ICZM, IMCAM)
- Adaptive Management
- Participatory Management (PEM)

10

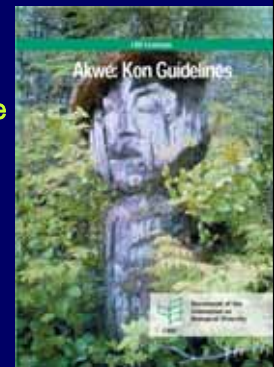
Integration

- Vertical
- Horizontal
- Systemic
- Functional
- Spatial
- Policy
- Science-management
- Planning
- Temporal

11

Cultural Values

- Cultural/Spiritual
- Local People, Daily Life
- Participation
- CBD: EIA Guidelines
- Traditional Knowledge Protection



Akwé: Kon Guidelines

- CBD Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities
- Decision VII/16 “Article 8 (j) and related provisions,” Annex

13

Resolution IX.21 Taking into account the cultural values of wetlands

- traditional knowledge; former civilizations
- local communities or indigenous peoples
- non-material values such as sacred sites
- Resolution VIII.19 Guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands for the effective management of sites

14

Resolution VIII.4 Wetland issues in Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)

Annex

Principles and guidelines for incorporating wetland issues into Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)

15

ICZM Principles 1-2

- Principle 1. The Ramsar Convention is the global intergovernmental treaty that specifically addresses the **conservation and wise use** of coastal zone ecosystems.
- Principle 2. The full incorporation of wetland conservation and wise use issues into ICZM is essential for a **successful** sustainable coastal management process.

16

ICZM Principles 3-4

Principle 3. Coastal wetlands have important values and functions and provide **multiple goods and services** of high economic value.

Principle 4. Mechanisms to resolve **jurisdictional overlap** in the coastal zone must fully include the legal and institutional frameworks for wetlands.

17

ICZM Principles 5-6

Principle 5. Many stakeholders use coastal wetlands and must **participate fully** in their management.

Principle 6. The designation and management of Wetlands of International Importance in the coastal zone provides a global mechanism for the **identification and recognition of critically important parts** of coastal zone ecosystems, as the basis for their sustainable management.

18

ICZM Principles 7-8

Principle 7. Coastal wetlands are highly vulnerable to degradation and loss, but although easily degraded their restoration is costly and sometimes impossible.

Principle 8. ICZM should be linked with river basin/catchment management and oceans and fisheries management so as to secure the conservation and sustainable use of coastal wetlands.

19

Participation

- Åarhus Convention
 - Access to Information,
 - Public Participation in Decision-making and
 - Access to Justice in Environmental Matters

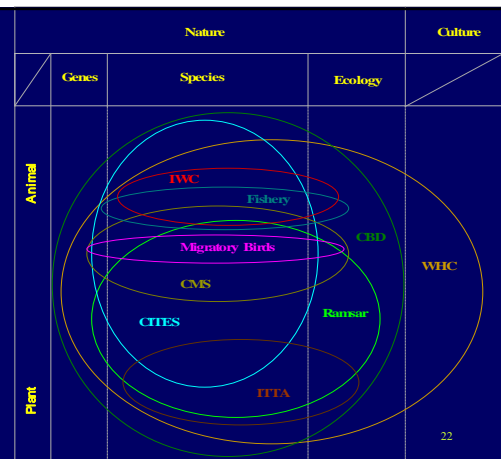
20

PEM

- Resolution VIII.36 Participatory Environmental Management (PEM) as a tool for management and wise use of wetlands
- Resolution VII.8 Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands
- CEPA

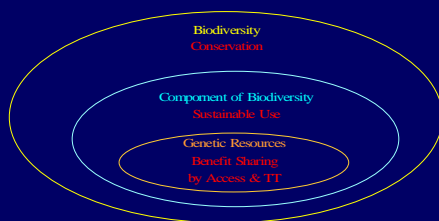
21

International Treaties on Nature



22

CBD: Objectives



23

Protection of Biodiversity

- Hot Spot Protection
- WHC List
- Ramsar C. List
- LOST Special Area
- MAB, ICRI
- National Parks, Protected Areas
- Regional Conventions

24

Resolution IX.22 Ramsar sites and systems of protected areas

- UNESCO, WHC, MAB
- IUCN
- National Parks
- Marine Protected Areas, ICZM/IMCAM

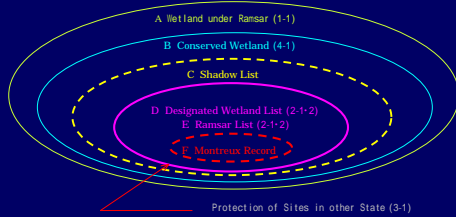
25

Prevention of Danger

- Against Bio-similarity
Alien Species, GMO
CBD GP, CPB
- Hazardous Substances/Pollution
WTO/SPS
Basel Convention, PIC, Stockholm
UNFCCC/Kyoto P

26

Ramsar Convention

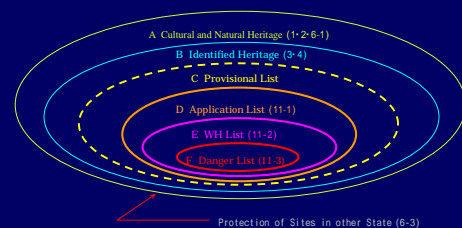


solid line : Convention Text
dotted line : COP Resolution

thick line : Identifiable
thin line : Not Identifiable

27

WHC



solid line : Convention Text
dotted line : COP Resolution

thick line : Identifiable
thin line : Not Identifiable

28

EIA Procedures

- Voluntary Guidelines on Biodiversity-inclusive Impact Assessment (Annex I, CBD Dec. VIII/28)
- Kiev Protocol on strategic environmental assessment (SEA)
- Akwé: Kon Guidelines

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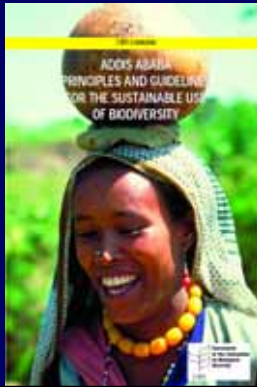
Assessment

- Integrated/Comprehensive
- Natural/Physical, Social, Cultural, Economic
- Prior and follow-up
- Risk Analysis (Assessment, Management, Communication)

30

Sustainability

- Our Common Future
- WCS: Not continuity of human activity; Ability of ecosystem to sustain human activity
- Ramsar, WHC, CITES, IWC, ITTA, Fishery treaty, WTO/GATT/SPS



Sustainable Use Guidelines

- Resolution VIII.9 Guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessment' adopted by CBD (Dec. VI/7), and their relevance to the Ramsar Convention
- CBD Ecosystem Approach: Decision V/6
- Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity: Decision VII/12 Sustainable Use (Article 10), Annex II

32

Resolution IX.1

Additional scientific and technical guidance for implementing the Ramsar wise use concept

- Annex A: A Conceptual Framework for the wise use of wetlands and the maintenance of their ecological character
- Wetland ecosystem terminology MA Ecosystem Terms and Ramsar Terms

33

22. An updated definition of the “wise use” of wetlands

“Wise use of wetlands is the maintenance of their ecological character, achieved through the implementation of ecosystem approaches, within the context of sustainable development.”

34

Recommendation 3.3 Wise use of wetlands

“The wise use of wetlands is their sustainable utilization for the benefit of humankind in a way compatible with the maintenance of the natural properties of the ecosystem”.

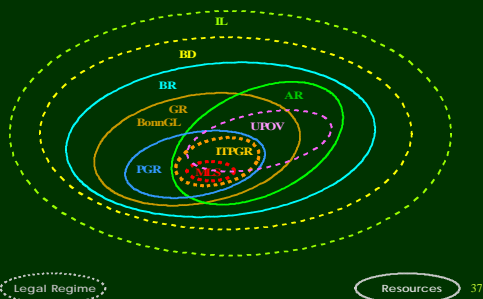
35

Bonn Guideline (VI/24)

- ABS: Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization
- Resources, IPRs, Trade CBD, FAO, WIPO, WTO
- TK



Bio-resources and Legal Regime



Legal Regime

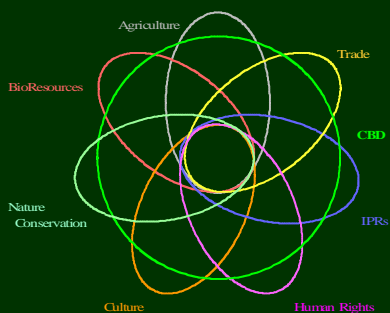
Resources 37

Synergy

- Protected Area Management
- Biological Resources Management
- EIA Procedures
- Natural Disaster
- Human Rights
- Effective/Integrated Management

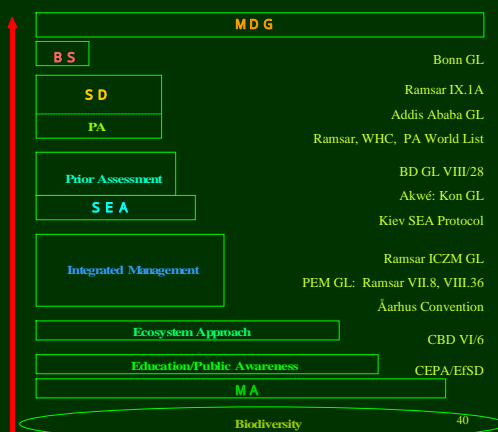
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Biodiversity Related Areas



39

Sustainable Development Based on Biodiversity



40

Necessary Law Reform

- Integration
Global, National, Local
Avoid duplication, bureaucracy
- Decentralization
- Participation/involvement
- Economic incentives, Internalization
- Certification/Provenance

41

