

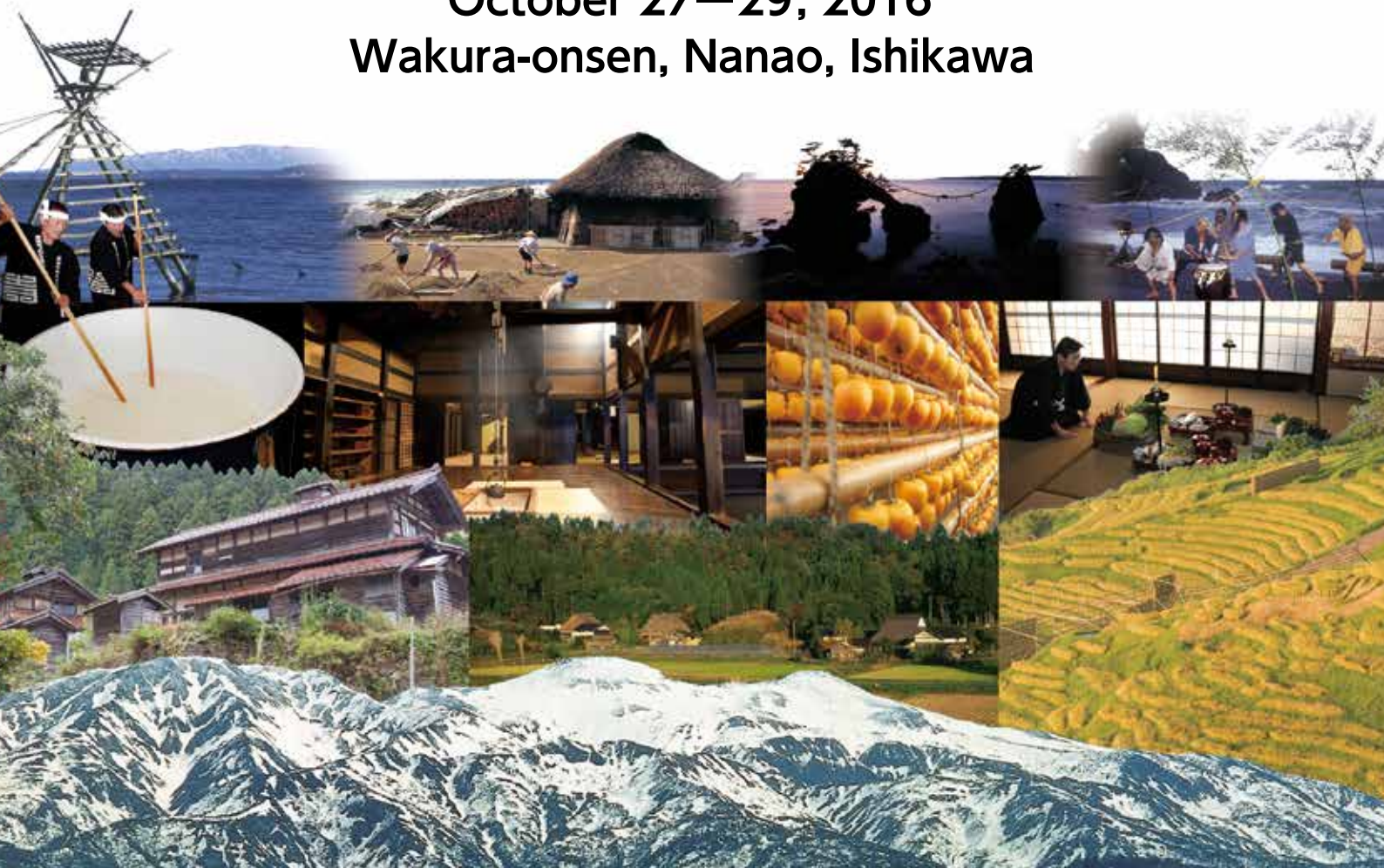


# 1st Asian Conference on Biocultural Diversity



## Report

October 27–29, 2016  
Wakura-onsen, Nanao, Ishikawa





## Greeting

**Chairman of Executive Committee of 1st Asian Conference on Biocultural Diversity**

**Masanori Tanimoto** Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture

It has been an honour for us to have hosted the “1st Asian Conference on Biocultural Diversity” here in Ishikawa from the 27th to the 29th of October, 2016. I would like to express my deepest gratitude for your extensive support and cooperation.

This conference came to realization as a result of “Noto’s Satoyama and Satoumi” being recognized by the FAO as a GIAHS site, a first within a developed country. Due to Ishikawa Prefecture’s effort to spread its effect, the designation has benefited not only the sectors of agriculture, forestry and fishery, but also other sectors such as tourism and manufacturing industry. The utilization of nature and culture has resulted in the revitalization of the regional community. This effort on revitalization was acknowledged by UNESCO and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and enabled us to hold the conference on biocultural diversity for the first time in Asia.

The conference was attended by researchers, policymakers, and other institutions from around the world, which were brought together at the International Symposium held during the conference. Participants included guest executives from international organizations such as Dr. Braulio Dias, Executive Secretary of the CBD, and Dr. Flavia Schlegel, Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences, UNESCO. In addition, recognizing the importance of cooperation from future generations in maintaining our culture and nature, we also held a Youth session, where students from Ishikawa Prefecture, Thailand and Russia were invited to discuss biocultural diversity. With over 500 participants from 37 countries, the full potential of the conference was realized in size and content.

With the adoption of the “Ishikawa Declaration” at the conference wrap up, we were able to reaffirm the importance of the conservation and appropriate utilization of biological and cultural diversity as a whole interrelated with regional development. Starting with the Thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CBD-COP13), we intend to pass on the outcomes of this conference through every opportunity possible.

I hope the participants are able to apply what they have learned during this conference to their home countries for policy making and resulting in revitalization. For example, by establishing the “Ishikawa International Cooperation Program for GIAHS” in close cooperation with FAO, UNU, Kanazawa University and JICA, we aim to continue our work towards conservation of biocultural diversity at the local level and contribute to the development of a sustainable society.

Lastly, I would like to extend my greatest thanks to all relevant authorities for the great success of this conference. Thank you very much.

### The Outline

About 1st Asian Conference on Biocultural Diversity	4
Program	6
Album	
Opening ceremony	8
Thematic meetings	9
Experts meeting	9
Plenary meeting	
International symposium	10
Forum	13
Closing session	15
Reception	16
Youth session	18
Poster session	19
Field excursion	20
VIP excursion	24
International Symposium of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems	25
The Scandinavia-Japan Sasakawa Foundation courtesy call on the Governor	25
The venue	26

### Opening ceremony, Thematic meetings, Experts meeting

Opening ceremony	28
Thematic meetings	30
Experts meeting	32

### Plenary meeting (International symposium)

Guest speeches	34
Keynote address	36
Presentation	38
Lecture	40
High-level talk session	41
Lecture	46

### Plenary meeting (Forum), Youth session

Lecture	48
Panel discussion	49
Youth session	54

### Plenary meeting (Closing session)

Ishikawa Declaration	58
Youth session report	61
Organizers' address	63

### Related events

VIP excursion	66
International Symposium of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems	67

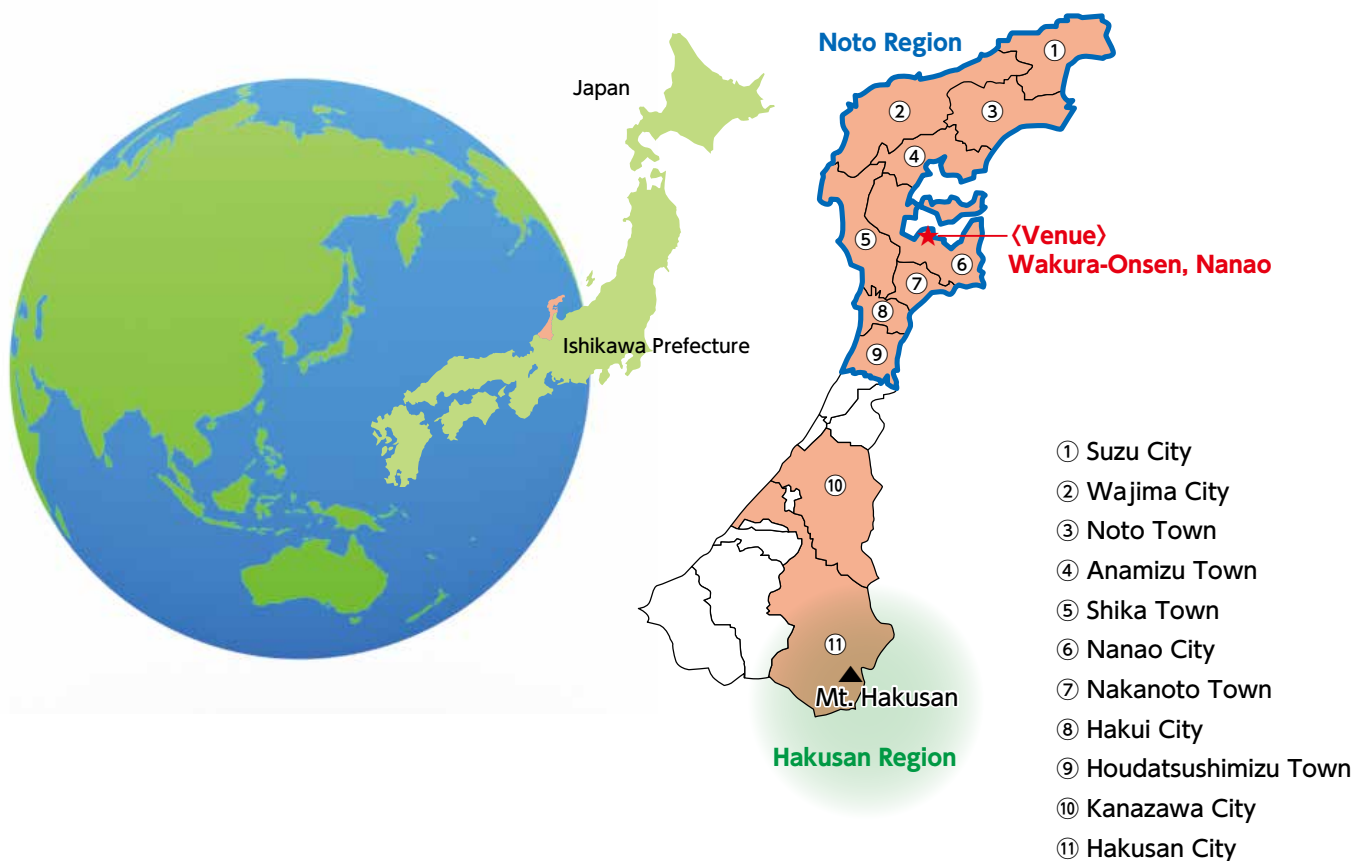
### Documents

Executive Committee	70
Public relations	71
Products and handouts	72
Newspaper articles	74

※ This report is made by the secretariat of the 1st Asian Conference on Biocultural Diversity according to the records of the presentations and comments of the participants. The personal positions are written as they were when the conference was held.

## Glossary and Abbreviations

BR	Biosphere Reserve(s)
CBD-COP13	13th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GIAHS	Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MAB Programme	Man and the Biosphere Programme
SCBD	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDB	The United Nations Decade on Biodiversity
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNU	United Nations University
UNU-IAS	United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability
UNU-IAS OUIK	United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa
Ama divers	Ama, meaning "woman of the sea," is the name of the free-diving women of Japan's coastal regions. Diving deep into the ocean to harvest abalone, rock-oysters, seaweed and other shellfish.
Satoyama	Satoyama is a term applied to a mosaic of socio-ecological systems such as villages, farmlands, secondary forests, artificial forests, grasslands, bamboo groves, and irrigation ponds that have been formed and maintained through long-term human influence. Satoyama are areas where people live and get their livelihood, and at the same time, are often inhabited by a variety of species adapted to and rely on these landscapes to survive, and to nurture their own culture, hence they play an important role in sustaining and enhancing biodiversity.
Satoumi	Satoumi is a term for coastal areas which have a strong connection with peoples' livelihoods; an area where people lead their lives by acquiring the diverse riches of the sea. Satoumi is high in productivity and serves as habitat to an abundant ecosystem that provides an important place for sea creatures to spawn and raise their fries.



1st Asian Conference  
on Biocultural Diversity

# The Outline

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About 1st Asian Conference  
on Biocultural Diversity

Program

Album



**1st Asian Conference on Biocultural Diversity**

## About 1st Asian Conference on Biocultural Diversity

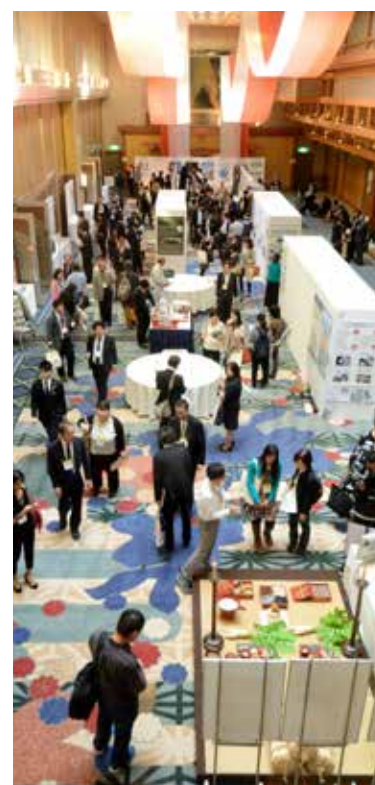


In recent years, the idea of combining conservation and utilization of biodiversity with regional culture has been advocated by UNESCO and SCBD. Following the 1st European Conference for the Implementation of the UNESCO-SCBD Joint Programme on the Links between Cultural and Biological Diversity in Florence, Italy 2014, we organized the 1st Asian Conference on Biocultural Diversity in October 2016. This was achieved with the cooperation of UNESCO, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations University, Ishikawa Prefectural Government and Nanao City.

For this conference, Dr. Dias, who is the Executive Secretary of the CBD, attended and joined us in the high-level talk session. During the conference, there were thematic meetings and panel discussions with policymakers from international organizations and from different countries. They presented their efforts and participated in discussions. We also organized a youth session, where high school and university students joined discussions on biocultural diversity.

As a result of this conference, we have adopted the “Ishikawa Declaration”. We confirmed that the conservation and appropriate utilization of biological and cultural diversity as a whole interrelate with regional development.

<b>Date</b>	October 27-29, 2016
<b>Venue</b>	Aenokaze Hotel, Wakura-onsen, Nanao, Ishikawa
<b>Organizers</b>	UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations University, Ishikawa Prefectural Government, Nanao City
<b>Co-organizers</b>	Kanazawa City, Wajima City, Suzu City, Hakui City, Hakusan City, Shika Town, Houdatsushimizu Town, Nakanoto Town, Anamizu Town, Noto Town
<b>Cooperation</b>	Agency for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of the Environment
<b>Participants</b>	500 (including 100 foreign participants from 37 countries)



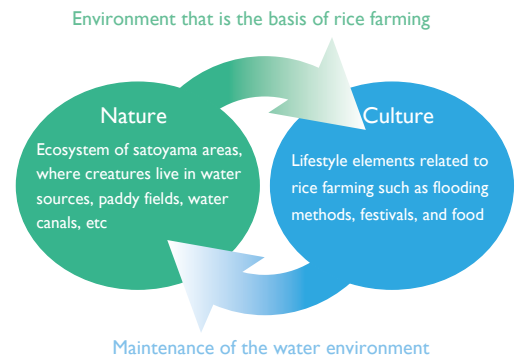
# What is biocultural diversity?

Biocultural diversity is the relation between the diversity of nature and culture in a complex socio-ecological adaptive system. The nature component refers to the flora and fauna in their natural habitat (biodiversity), and the culture component refers to the human lifestyle developments influenced by the surrounding ecosystems, including food, clothing, housing, language, religion and arts (cultural diversity).

Examples of this integration of nature with human intervention are rice paddies and waterways maintained by local communities. The cultural norm of rice paddy upkeep provides the locals with food resources and at the same time creates ideal conditions for various creatures in the local ecosystem to thrive.

In Japan, such examples of cultural lifestyle blending with nature are more commonly found in rural villages, however due to numerous factors this harmonious link between nature and culture is under threat.

To maintain and counteract the loss of biodiversity and cultural diversity, a number of measures have been established by the global community such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention for the safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural heritage.



## Why is Biocultural Diversity Important?

Humankind's coexistence with nature helps provide natural resource sustainability and contributes to regional development. Without factoring in the environmental costs from production and consumption patterns that focus on economic gain, there is a great danger that there will be detrimental effects to human welfare.

Thus, it is necessary to promote biocultural diversity through regional developments that encompass local industries, planning, and environmental education, placing an importance on the link between nature and culture, and the balance between utilization and conservation.

## Local Issues on Biocultural Diversity

The loss of biocultural diversity is evident even in areas where there has been a firm relationship between nature and traditional culture.

In rural areas in Japan, continuous depopulation makes it harder for local industries and heritages to be passed on to subsequent generations. Furthermore, changes in lifestyles have created problems in the maintenance of traditional way of life and local culture, which consequently have caused changes to the ecosystems. A combination of these factors result in a loss of biocultural resources inherited for generations with some facing extinction.

In order to reverse this negative cycle, a new regional development model needs to be created which will be commercially attractive and at the same time, enhances the conservation and effective use of natural and cultural local resources through human intervention.



## October 27

### Opening ceremony

9:30-9:45  
Room C

### Organizers' addresses

Masanori Tanimoto (Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan)  
 Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias (Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity)  
 Flavia Schlegel (Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences, UNESCO)

### Thematic meetings

9:50-17:00  
Room A,B,D

### Introduction

Koji Nakamura (Visiting Professor at Kanazawa University, Visiting Professor, UNU-IAS)

#### Thematic meeting 1

### Policy Coordination for the Promotion of Biological and Cultural Diversity

UNESCO-SCBD Joint Programme on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity (United States of America)  
 Revisiting the Asian Philosophy of Protected Areas from a Bio-Cultural Perspective (Malaysia)  
 The UNU-IAS ISI Project and Biocultural Diversity (Japan)  
 A Community-Based Approach to Resilient and Sustainable Landscapes: Lessons from the COMDEKS Programme (United States of America)  
 Multi-Dimensional Interactions for Biocultural Diversity: Making a New Pathway through UNU-IAS OUIK's activities (Japan)  
 The National Biodiversity Strategy and Local Biodiversity Strategies in Japan (Japan)  
 Biodiversity Strategy on Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries in Japan (Japan)  
 Living Within the Seasonal Rhythm of Nature: The Sri Lankan Biocultural Diversity Experience (Sri Lanka)  
 Introduction and Policy Coordination for the Promotion of the Links between Biodiversity and Cultural Diversity in Sabah, Malaysia (Malaysia)  
 Aichi's strategy toward conservation of biocultural diversity (Japan)  
 Biodiversity and Community Development in Kanazawa (Japan)  
 Biocultural Diversity in Sri Lanka: Local Practice and Policy Implementation (Sri Lanka)  
 Traditional Biocultural Diversity of Salpa Pokhari in Nepal (Nepal)  
 A Lake of Tragedies and Opportunities: Good-Intentioned Policies that Drowned Local Communities, and What Rescue Opportunities Can Be Seized (Philippines)  
 Ishikawa Satoyama Promotion Fund (Japan)



#### Thematic meeting 2

### Sustainable and Equitable Use of Biocultural Resources and Capacity Building

Nurturing Venison as a "New" Bio-culture in Japan: Perspectives from Food Security, Bio-ethics and Comparative Cultural Analysis (Japan)  
 Participatory Learning to Diversify Fodder Crop Production in Small Dairy Farms surrounding the Natural Forest Area of Konto Watershed, Malang, Indonesia (Indonesia)  
 Conservation of Biocultural Diversity on Sacred Groves: Opportunities for Sustainable Future (India)  
 Integrating Wild Herbal Medicinal Plant Domestication into a Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan as a Means for Improving Local Livelihoods (Nepal)  
 Utilization of Local Biocultural Diversity Resources: Traditional Knowledge in the Agriculture Ecosystem within the Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve, Sabah, Malaysia (Malaysia)  
 Biocultural Characteristics of Baduy People (Banten, Indonesia): Life History and Rice Farming (Indonesia)  
 The Golden Interweave of "Human-Nature-Culture" as a Model of Community Development: A Case Study from the Pastoralist Landscape of Darvi sum, Khovd aimag, Mongolia (Mongolia)  
 Restoring the Roots and Co-creating Beauty: A Case Study on Reviving Cultural Landscape of Jaffr (the Rasht valley, Tajikistan) (Tajikistan)  
 Creating positive cycle on preservation and utilization of cultural resources (Japan)  
 Daichi's modern art festival: Echigo-Tsumari Art Triennial (Japan)  
 Community-Driven Initiatives as a Way to Strengthen Bio-cultural Traditions in Indigenous Communities: Experiences from Arunachal Pradesh in India's northeast (India)  
 Development of the Integrated Education Fieldworks for the Biocultural Diversity: Learning from the Rural Areas of Ishikawa Prefecture (Japan)  
 Engaging the Youth in Revitalizing Biological and Cultural Diversity: Insights from the Philippines and Internationally (Philippines)  
 Human Capacity Building in the GIAHS "Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi" in Japan (Japan)  
 "Forest of Yoboshi-go": Place-based Learning in the Satoyama in Noto (Japan)



#### Thematic meeting 3

### Biocultural Approaches for Sustainable Development of Internationally Designated Areas

Progress in Fifteen Years and Future Prospects of the GIAHS Program (Italy)  
 Eco-Cultural Industrial Promotion through GIAHS in China (China)  
 Promoting Biocultural Diversity through Human Development: The Case of Philippine-Japan GIAHS Twinning Satoyama Meister Training Program (Philippines)  
 Pursuing Regional and Historic Evidence of the Coexistence of Human Activity and Nature for the Dynamic Conservation of Kunisaki Peninsula Usa GIAHS (Japan)  
 Agricultural Activities in Hakui City designated as GIAHS (Japan)  
 Involving Local People in Asian Biosphere Reserves: From the Case Study of Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve (Japan)  
 Report 1 on On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners in Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve (Bhutan)(Kazakhstan)(Thailand)  
 Report 2 on On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners in Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve (Indonesia)(Mongolia)(Vietnam)  
 What the Mount Odaigahara, Mount Omine & Osugidani Biosphere Reserve links (Japan)  
 Utilization of the Ecosystem Services in the Past Half-Century of Aya Town (Japan)  
 Why We Encourage Multiple Designations of Biosphere Reserves with Others (Japan)  
 Infusing the Satoyama Initiative Concepts into the National and Local Context: a Case Study of the Participatory Planning and Monitoring Process of an Indigenous Rice Paddy Cultural Landscape, Taiwan (Taiwan)  
 Human and Nature Interaction in Ifugao Satoyama Landscape: UNESCO-Inscribed Heritage Site and GIAHS (Philippines)  
 Establishment of an Integrated Management System for Multi-Internationally Designated Areas (Korea)  
 Possible Multiple Nominations between World Heritage and Other International Conservation Instruments (Japan)





# October 28

## Plenary meeting

### International symposium

9:30-12:30  
Room A-B-C



### Guest speeches

Yutaka Shoda (Deputy Director-General, Nature Conservation Bureau, Environmental Policy Bureau, Ministry of the Environment)  
Keisuke Isogai (Director-General, Commissioner's Secretariat, Agency for Cultural Affairs)  
Ryuko Inoue (Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Research Council Secretariat, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)

### Keynote address **Biocultural Diversity: Linking People with Nature**

Kazuhiko Takeuchi (Senior Visiting Professor, UNU-IAS, Professor at the University of Tokyo)

### Presentation **Regional Revitalization through Utilization of Ishikawa, Nature and Culture and the Inheritance for the Next Generation**

Masanori Tanimoto (Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan)

### Lecture **KOMATSU's Efforts on Regional Revitalization in Ishikawa**

Shuji Yamashita (Senior Executive Officer, Vice President, Production Division, Komatsu Ltd.)

### High-level talk session **Global Agenda and Biocultural Diversity**

MC : Kazuhiko Takeuchi (Senior Visiting Professor, UNU-IAS, Professor at the University of Tokyo)  
Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias (Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity)  
Flavia Schlegel (Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences, UNESCO)

### Lecture **We Love You Planet!~Let's live our life conscientiously~**

IRUKA (Singer-songwriter, IUCN Goodwill Ambassador, A picture book writer)

## Forum

14:00-16:30  
Room A-B-C



### Lecture **Nature and Cultural Diversity - The Importance for Humanity**

Koichiro Matsuura (Former Director-General of UNESCO)

### Report of the thematic meeting

Hellin Brink (UNESCO-SCBD Joint Programme)  
John Scott (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity)  
Masahito Yoshida (University of Tsukuba)

### Panel discussion

#### **Building Partnership for Local Nature and Culture from Asian Perspectives**

Moderator

Tsunao Watanabe (Director, Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa, UNU-IAS)

Panelists

Fumiko Nakao (Director, Global Biodiversity Strategy Office, Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan)  
Yang-bo Kim (Director-General of Environment Conservation Bureau of Jeju Special Self-governing Province, Korea)  
Gerald Jetony (Senior Geologist at Natural Resources Office, State Government of Sabah, Malaysia)  
Norio Mitani (Chief Editor, Manufacturing Engineering Dept., Awazu Plant, Komatsu Ltd.)  
Shinjiro Imura (Organic Farmer, President, Kanazawa Agriculture, President, Kanazawa Daichi Co., Ltd. President, Asian Agriculture Co., Ltd.)  
Yuki Hagino (Leader of Team Maruyama)  
Takashi Azuma (Director-General, Planning and Development Department, Ishikawa Prefectural Government)

## Closing session

16:50-17:30  
Room A-B-C

### Ishikawa Declaration

### Youth session report

Student representatives from Kanazawa Izumigaoka High School and Nanao High School, Thai high schools, and universities

### Organizers' address

Toyokazu Fushima (Mayor of Nanao City)

## Reception

18:00-19:30  
Dekayama



### Opening

### Welcome remarks on behalf of the reception host

Masanori Tanimoto (Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan)

### Guest speech

Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias (Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity)

### Toast

Toyokazu Fushima (Mayor of Nanao City)

### Performance

Gojinjo Daiko, Yada lion dance

### Closing remarks

Masahiro Miyashita (Chairperson, Ishikawa Prefectural Assembly)

# October 29

## Field excursion