

ISAP 2013 Parallel session on
Green Economy and the Satoyama Initiative
24 July 2013 Pacifico Yokohama

Important Linkages between Green Economy, Resilience, the Satoyama Initiative and its Partnership

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Discussion at Rio+20 about green economy and socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes

- Rio +20 (Brazil, 2012) focused on how to achieve sustainable development and alleviate poverty by transitioning to a green economy.
- Socially and ecologically sound approaches for production activities have been developed through long-term interactions between humans and their environment, helping to establish resilient systems.

→ **socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes: SEPLS**

- SEPLS contribute to the development of a green economy through improving livelihoods while maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem services.



Rio+20 Side Event



Agroforestry
(Brazil nut and cacao trees)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and SEPLS

- At the Rio+20 Conference, it was agreed to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2015, building on the Millennium Development Goals.
- A 30-member Open Working Group (OWG) of the General Assembly is tasked with preparing a proposal on the SDGs.
- It was further agreed that the goals should:
 - address in a balanced way all three dimensions of sustainable development (i.e. economic, social and environmental dimensions);
 - be universally applicable to all countries in different levels of development.
- This type of framework aligns with the SEPLS concept, which should also be useful across a range of contexts and levels of development.



Advancing SEPLS towards society in harmony with nature

Enhance resiliency

Strengthen ecosystem functions and services
Integrate traditional and scientific knowledge
Create green economy to secure livelihoods



Winter flooding practice (Satoyama with crested Ibis, Sado, Japan)

Establish new commons

Inherit /revitalize traditional culture
Bring together diverse stakeholders from local as well as urban areas (multi-stakeholder approach)



Revitalize traditional “Tea ancestor” festival (Puer Tea Forest, Yunnan)

Create new business models

Brand local products
Add value to agriculture through a regional multi-industrial system approach
Promote agro-tourism and alternative livelihoods



“Noto Terrace Rice” sold at GIAHS fair in Tokyo (Satoyama & Satoumi, Noto, Japan)

Resilience of traditional and modern tea production systems in Yunnan, China

	Traditional tea forests	Modern tea terraces
1. Quality of tea	Natural organic products	Product generated by intensive cultivation using chemical inputs
2. Yield (fresh leaves)/ha	2250kg	3750 kg
3. Market price	High (RMB100-200 /kg)	Low (RMB20-30/kg)
4. Income	High	Low
5. Production cost	Low	High
6. Resilience	Resilient to pests, drought, soil erosion	Vulnerable to pests, drought, soil erosion

The conversion of tea forests into tea plantations was dominant in the past. But with growing recognition of the advantages provided by tea forests, many farmers are now restoring tea forests.



Tea forest

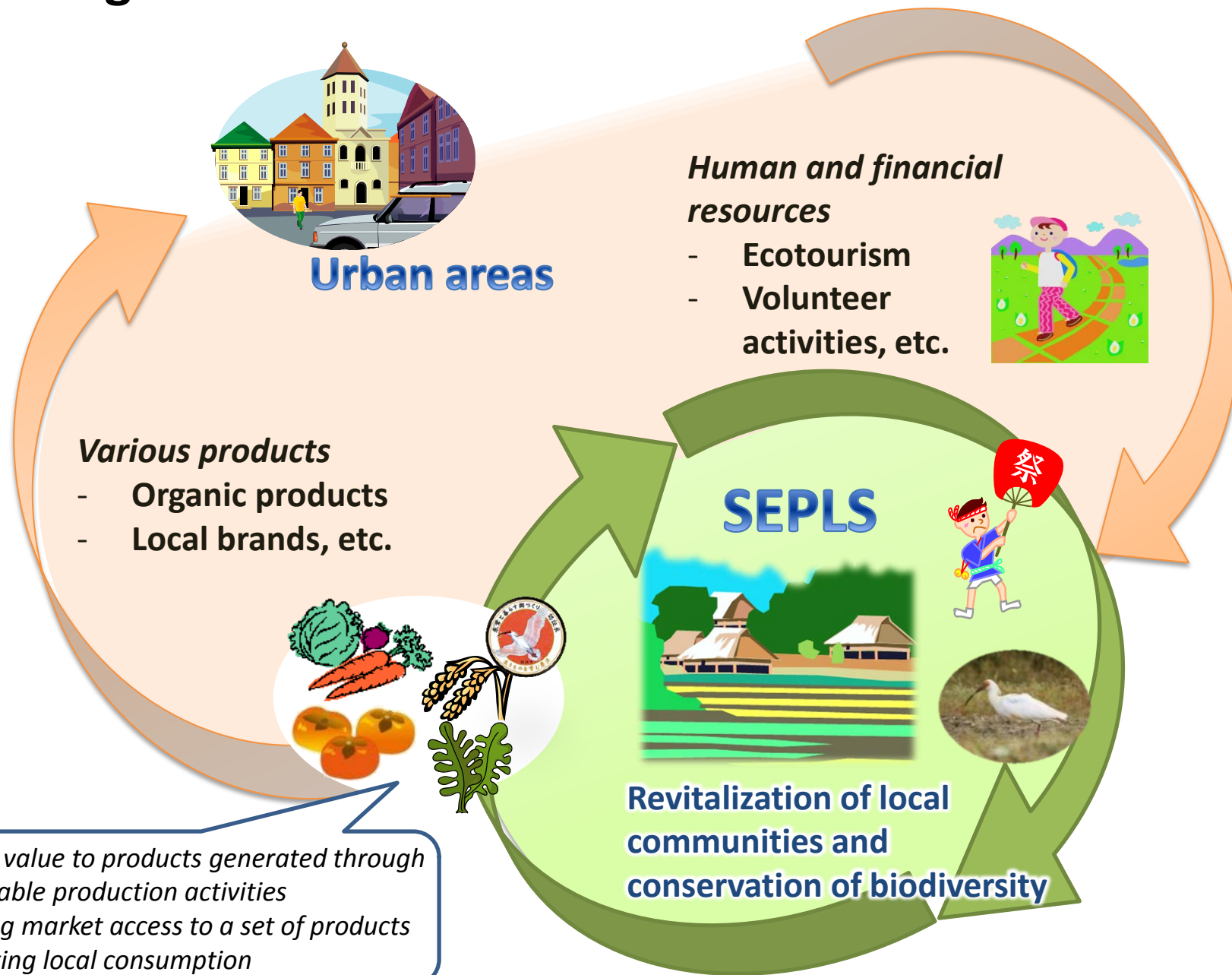


Tea terraces



Reconversion from tea terraces to tea forest

Supporting SEPLS: new business models and new commons



The Satoyama Initiative

- A global effort to promote and enhance sustainable production activities
 - to maintain, rebuild, revitalize and advance SEPLS
 - toward realization of society in harmony with nature (Vision of the Satoyama Initiative)
- In alignment with the concept of a green economy built on improving livelihoods without degrading biodiversity or ecosystem services
- Universally applicable across countries spanning all levels of development and industrialization.



International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)



IPSI Launching Ceremony
(Oct 2010)

- Launched during CBD COP10 in October 2010.
- Contributes to enhancing resilience in SEPLS through providing a platform for collaboration and knowledge sharing among diverse members.



Conclusion

- Socially and ecologically sound approaches have shaped SEPLS and ensured long-term provisioning of diverse ecosystem services and strengthening of resilience.
- The SEPLS concept is in alignment with global frameworks
 - seeking sustainable development through improving livelihoods and human well-being without degrading biodiversity or ecosystem services;
 - applicable to countries at all levels of development.
- New business models and effective linkages between urban and rural areas need to be explored to ensure that SEPLS are profitable, resilient and sustainable.
- IPSI can contribute to enhancing such activities by providing an effective platform for sharing experiences and fostering discussion among its diverse members.