

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals through Creating Society in Harmony with Nature

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Realizing Society in Harmony with Nature through the Satoyama Initiative

- CBD COP 10 adopted the Aichi Biodiversity Targets with the vision of “**Life in harmony with nature**”.
- The Satoyama Initiative embodies the second objective of the CBD, “**Sustainable use of biodiversity**”
- The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) was launched during CBD COP 10.
- To meet contemporary needs, it aims to conserve and restore **socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)**:
 - Dynamic mosaics of habitats and land-uses shaped through harmonious interactions between humans and nature.
 - Provide goods and services that contribute to human well-being while maintaining biodiversity.
 - Faced with decrease and degradation due to various reasons in many regions.



Sustainable Development Goals

- ◆ The “Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)” were adopted by UN member states at the UN Millennium Summit in New York in 2000, as common goals of development set out by international society to be achieved by 2015.
- ◆ Post-2015, the shift is from the MDGs (8 goals), which are oriented to developing countries, to the “Sustainable Development Goals” (SDGs) (17 goals and 169 targets) that encompass **common global issues** shared by the international community, emphasizing **universality**.
- ◆ The SDGs, to be adopted in Sep 2015, will cover a wide range of sustainability issues including the **ending of poverty and hunger, improvement of health and education, enhancing of sustainability of cities, dealing with climate change, conservation of oceans and forests**, etc.
- ◆ 6 key elements to achieve the SDGs are: **people, planet, dignity, prosperity, justice and partnership**.
- ◆ SDGs are more **people-centred, planet-sensitive**, and adopt a **holistic approach** stressing the **measurability** of progress and impacts.
- ◆ Sustainable development is supported by **environmental, social and economical** aspects, and is established through **striking a balance** in achieving environmental protection, economic growth and social equity.



Key elements in achieving SDGs



Sustainable Development

Satoyama Initiative and SDGs

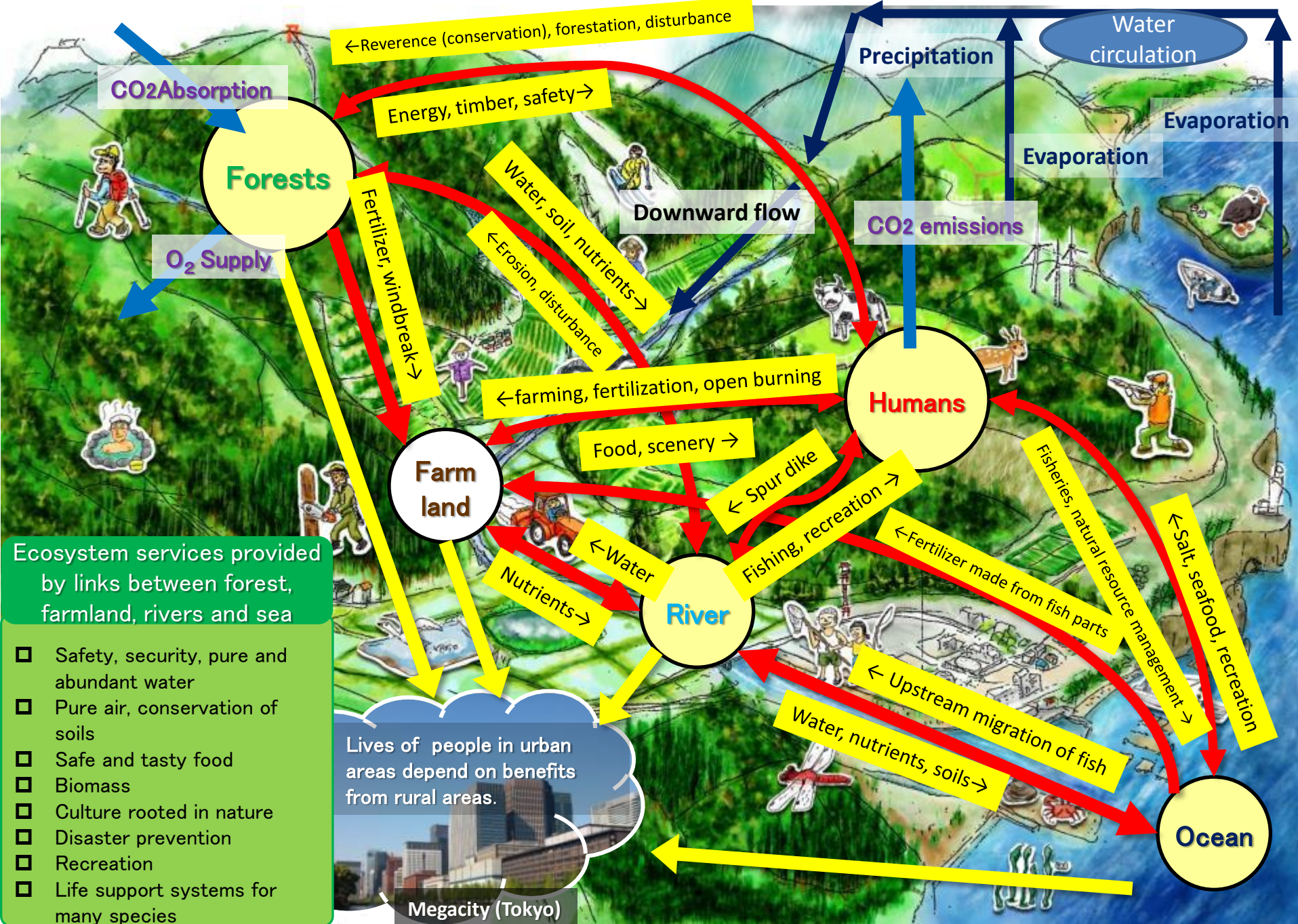
Many goals relate to the Satoyama Initiative in different ways

- ❖ Goals toward the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and natural resources, which match with the objectives of the Satoyama Initiative (furthering the Satoyama Initiative has a **direct contribution** to the Goals):
 - Goal 02 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote **sustainable agriculture**
 - Goal 06 Ensure availability and sustainable management of **water** and **sanitation** for all
 - Goal 12 Ensure **sustainable consumption and production patterns**
 - Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and **marine resources** for sustainable development
 - Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of **terrestrial ecosystems**, sustainably **manage forests**, combat **desertification**, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt **biodiversity** loss

- ❖ Goals related to the perspectives of the Satoyama Initiative (synergetic effects are expected through furthering the Satoyama Initiative):
 - Goal 01 **End poverty** (contribution by promoting actions in SEPLS)
 - Goal 03 Ensure **healthy lives** and promote **well-being** (contribution by promoting actions in SEPLS, esp. target 3.9: reduce illness from pollution and contamination)
 - Goal 04 **Education and life-long learning** (significant for promoting SEPLS effectively)
 - Goal 05 **Gender Equality** (significant for promoting SEPLS effectively)
 - Goal 07 Sustainable and modern **energy** (considering use of natural resources in SEPLS, target 7.2 renewable energy)
 - Goal 08 Sustainable **economic growth** and **employment** (contribution by promoting actions in SEPLS, esp. target 8.9: promote sustainable tourism)
 - Goal 11 Make **cities and human settlement** inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (disaster-effect reduction, access to green spaces)
 - Goal 13 Combat **climate change** (climate change threatens SEPLS; contribution by promoting actions in SEPLS)
 - Goal 16 Promote peaceful and **inclusive societies** (significant for promoting SEPLS effectively, such as “participatory decision making”)

- ❖ **Further contributions from IPSI** are expected to contribute to sustainable development
 - (Goal 17 Global partnership for sustainable development)

Linkage between satoyama and satoumi connected through human activities



Ecosystem services provided by links between forest, farmland, rivers and sea

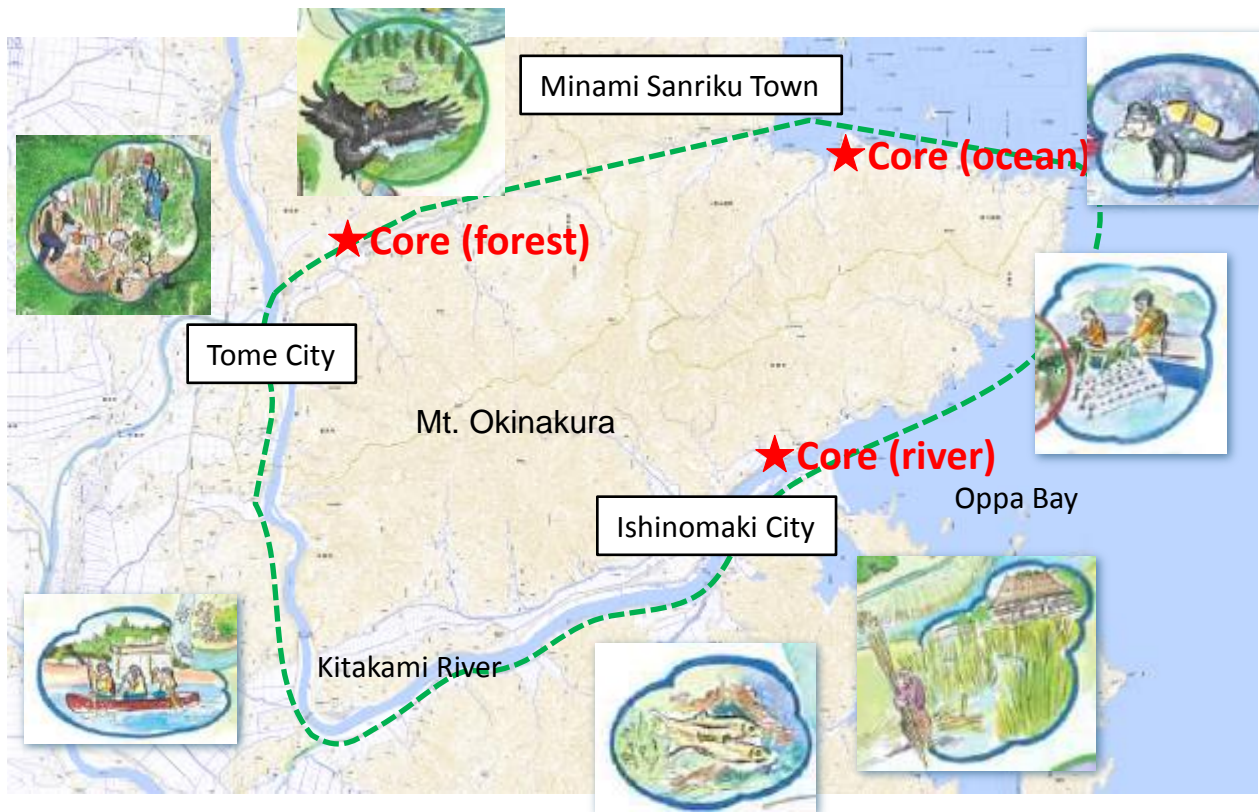
- ❑ Safety, security, pure and abundant water
- ❑ Pure air, conservation of soils
- ❑ Safe and tasty food
- ❑ Biomass
- ❑ Culture rooted in nature
- ❑ Disaster prevention
- ❑ Recreation
- ❑ Life support systems for many species

Lives of people in urban areas depend on benefits from rural areas.

Megacity (Tokyo)

A “field museum” connecting forest, rivers and sea

National Park and surrounding *satoyama* and *satoumi* collectively comprise an open-air “field museum”, contributing to **regional revitalization** by promoting **ecotourism and environmental education**.



★ Roles of core facilities

- Contact points for nature experience programmes
- Explanation of links between forest, rivers and sea
- Survey on natural environment, etc.

Learning about linkages (examples)

- Study roles of forests and rivers in supporting the bountiful sea through field experience of aquaculture
- Study of continuous linkages among forest, river and sea through observation of upstream migration and egg-laying of salmon
- Experience forest management and raft making using timber from the forest
- Experience linkage of forest, river and sea by canoeing down the river

Contribution to regional revitalization by:

- Collaboration with long-distance nature trail (“Tohoku Trail”)
- Targeting foreign visitors

Develop an area where you can feel linkages between forest, farmland, river and sea

Regional revitalization through linkages between forest, farmland, rivers and sea: efforts of Minami-sanriku Town

- Boundary of the town matches with the dividing ridge
- Mountains (forests) produce Japanese Cedar (*minami-sanriku sugi*)
- Rivers from the mountains run through farmland and flow into Shizugawa Bay
- The Bay has been used for aquaculture for dried laver seaweed, oysters, *wakame* seaweed, sea squirts

Provision of minerals and moisture from the sea by “yamase” (sea breezes)

Fishery area of Minami-sanriku Town

Photo: M. Kawatei



Aiming for an international certificate (ASC: Aquaculture Stewardship Council) for environmentally-friendly aquaculture

Provision of minerals from the mountains; prevention of soil flow into the sea



Forestry area of Minami-sanriku Town

Minami-sanriku cedar

Photo: M. Kawatei



Aiming for an international certificate (FSC: Forest Stewardship Council) for environmentally-friendly forest management

A project called “Mobilize Minami-sanriku from the Mountains” is under way to extend the brand of Minami-sanriku cedar.

Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco DRR)

- 6th World Parks Congress organized by IUCN in Nov 2014 in Sydney, Australia
- Japan and IUCN co-organized an event and led discussion on “**The roles of protected areas including national parks in preventing and mitigating disasters**”
- Common recognition of the **role of ecosystems**, including forest and coastal wetlands, **in preventing and mitigating disaster risk**
- Utilization of ecosystem functions will contribute to regional revitalization in the context of **reconstruction from the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake**
- Held an international event on “**Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction**” at UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in March 2015 in Sendai, Japan

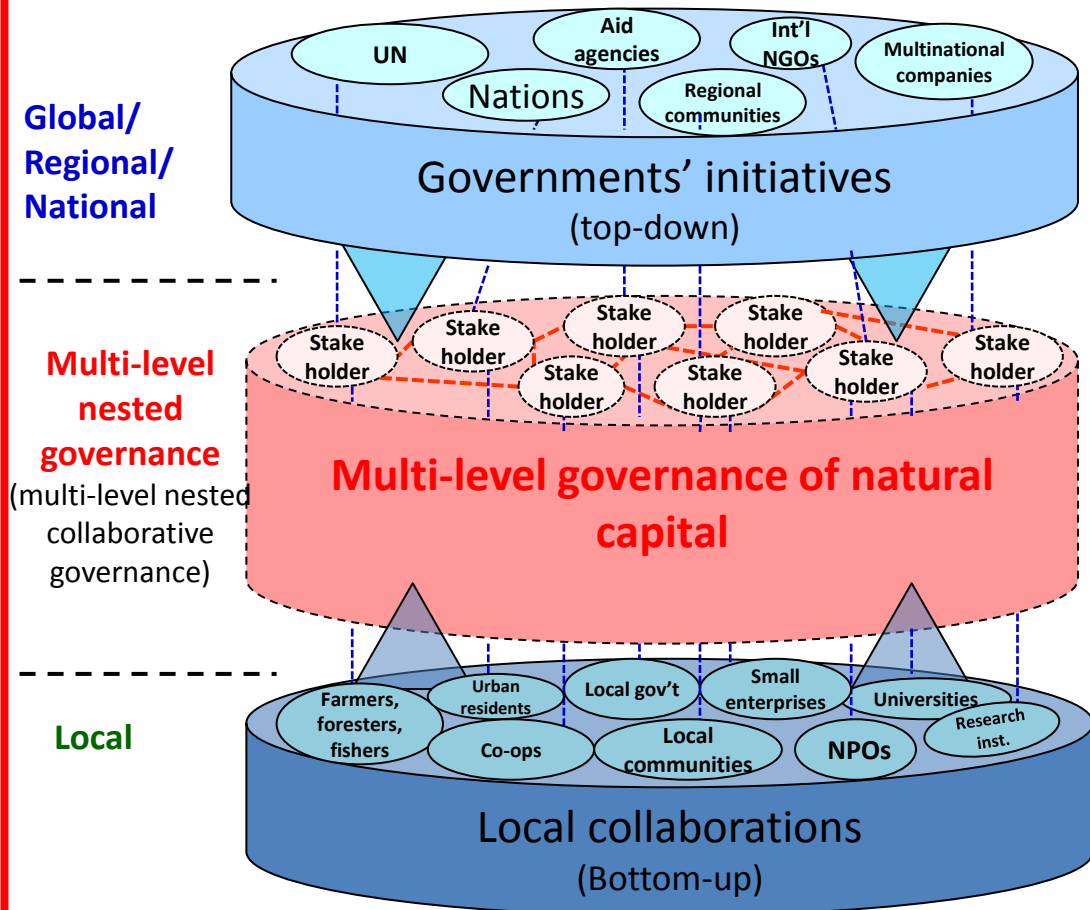


Multi-level Nested Governance of Natural Capital

With the Satoyama Initiative, it is necessary to create mechanisms for collaborative management in order to avoid degradation of **natural capital as stock**, and to promote sustainable provision of **ecosystem services as flows**.

It is necessary to explore new governance (collaborative governance) structures, or “new commons” - to complement traditional commons - where **various stakeholders** engage in horizontal cooperation.

It would be effective to build **multilevel and nested governance structures** that value bottom-up activities at the local level while connecting with global networks.



Mechanism for cooperative management of natural capital based on nested collaboration among different stakeholders

Revitalizing global partnership: The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

- A **platform** fostering synergies and sharing knowledge on the conservation and restoration of SEPLS.
- Grown to 167 member organizations from 51 founding members. (National / local governments, NGO, Indigenous / local community organizations, industry / private sector, academic / educational / research institutions, United Nations or other inter-governmental organizations)
- Various activities (collection and dissemination of knowledge, research, on-the-ground activities, capacity-building)
- Mechanism to support various IPSI activities
 - **Knowledge sharing** (case studies, regional workshops, global conferences)
 - **Resource mobilization** (COMDEKS, Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM))



IPSI Website



COP 12 / IPSI-5



IPSI-2



Regional Workshop in
Florence, Italy



IPSI-4

