

**ISAP 2020 Thematic Track Session 12:
The Satoyama Initiative, Transformative Change
and Society in Harmony with Nature
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The Role of Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes in the Face of COVID-19

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Creating a Sustainable Society in the Face of COVID-19

- ◆ The global spread of the **new coronavirus** has had unprecedented effects on people's lives, societies and economies
- ◆ Behind the crisis **caused by zoonosis**, there is the fact that humans have destroyed nature such as forests, and human activities have come **too close to the territory of wildlife**
- ◆ The global spread of infection has also revealed the negative aspects brought about by the **rapid migration of people and goods due to globalisation**
- ◆ Given these circumstances, the question is how to envision a **post-COVID sustainable society**
- ◆ Overcoming this crisis, improving human well-being, including health, and **rebuilding the relationship between people and nature** that supports such well-being, will lead to the creation of a resilient and sustainable world
- ◆ Recovery from this crisis should be seen as a major challenge towards **transformative change**



Peatland/Wetland
Conservation



Peatland/Wetland
Destruction

The Satoyama Initiative

- ◆ Global effort towards “**societies in harmony with nature**”
- ◆ **Landscape & seascape approaches** for biodiversity and human wellbeing
- ◆ International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (**IPSI**) established in 2010 to implement the Satoyama Initiative
- ◆ Cooperation towards “Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes & Seascapes” (**SEPLS**)



Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes & Seascapes (SEPLS)

- ◆ **Landscapes & seascapes** to produce crops, livestock, etc, where people live in harmony with nature
- ◆ **Dynamic mosaics** of habitats and land/sea uses
- ◆ Enhance biodiversity while **providing the goods and services** needed for human wellbeing
- ◆ SEPLS can be “other effective area-based conservation measures” (**OECMs**), complementing protected areas
- ◆ Developing a **manual** for the CBD Parties to apply landscape approaches to **revise and implement NBSAPs** under the post-2020 GBF



◆ **Contribute to SDGs**



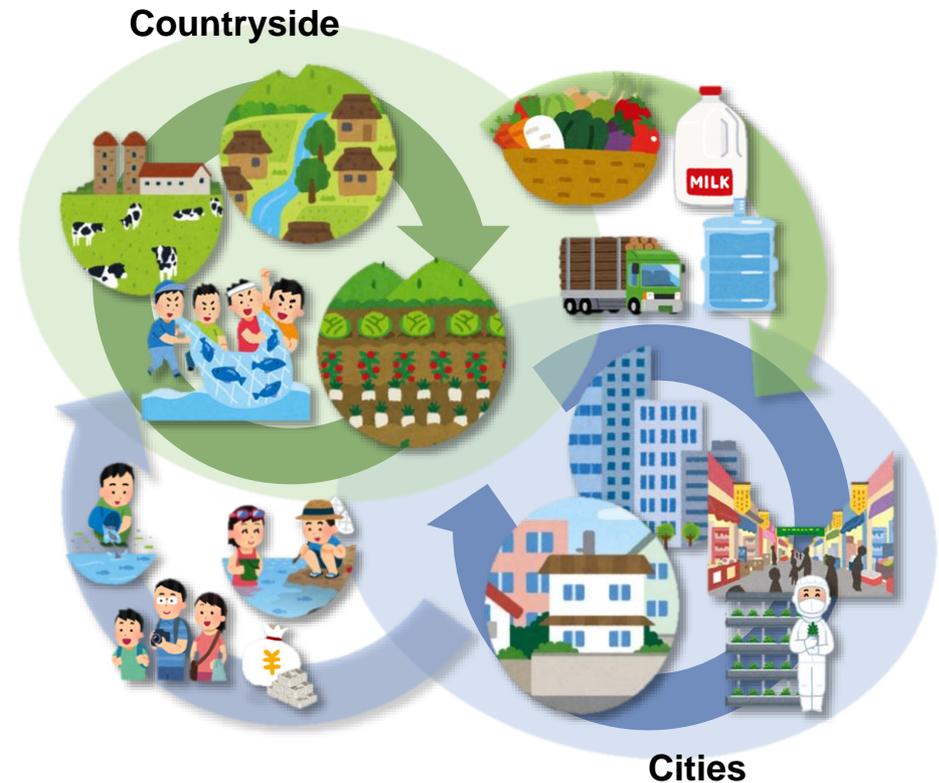
Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)

- ◆ Capacity building and knowledge sharing **platform** for the Satoyama Initiative
- ◆ Funded 42 **projects worldwide** since 2013. Examples:
 - **Vietnam**: Community **planting of mixed species** for ecological restoration and supporting livelihoods
 - **Philippines**: Building **climate change resilience** through **participatory mangrove management**

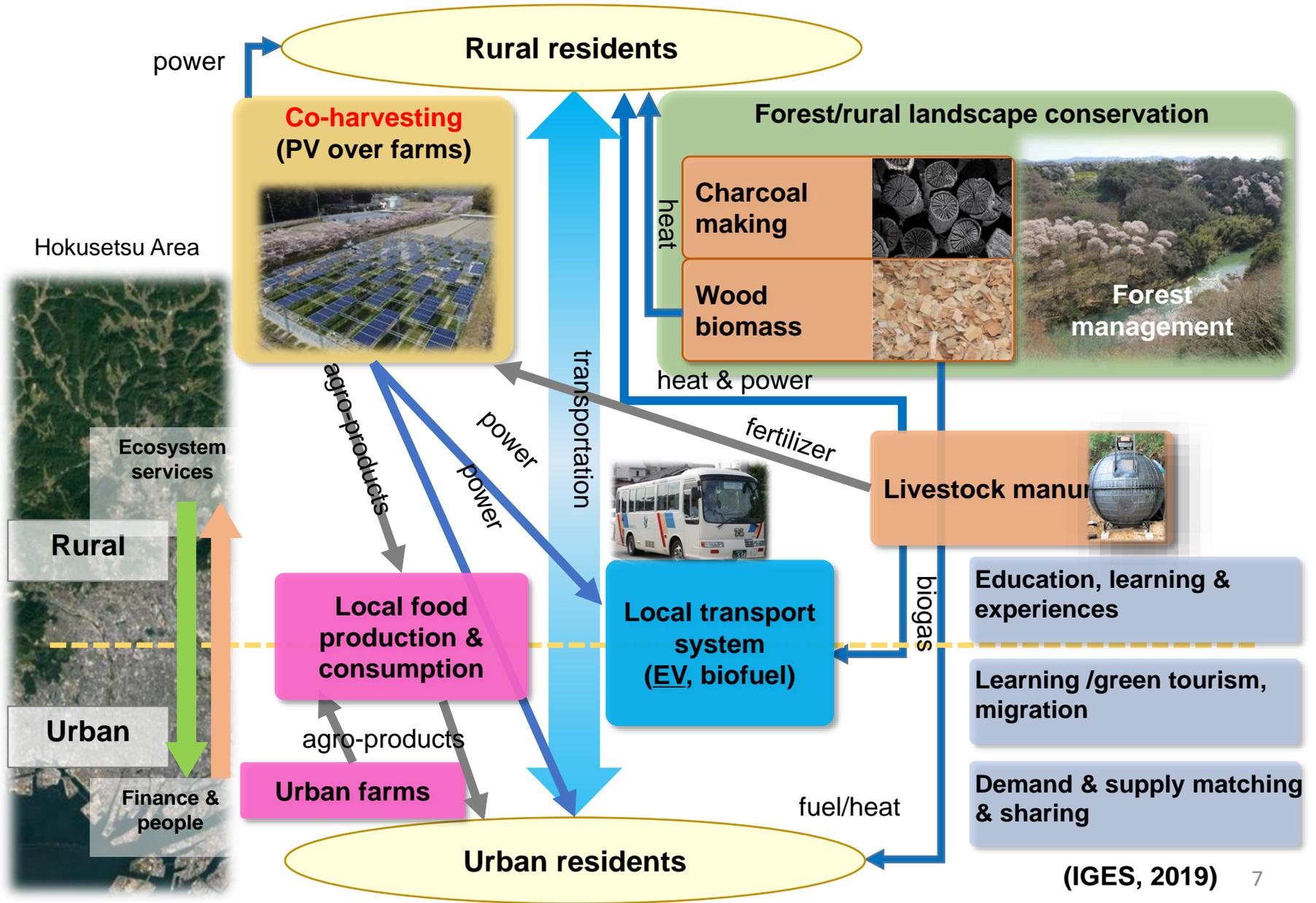


Local Circulating and Ecological Sphere (CES)

- ◆ Regional development & revitalization in Japan's **5th Basic Environment Plan**
- ◆ Regions **circulate unique resources**, exchanging with other regions
- ◆ Helpful to tackle uneven regional development, increasing **disaster risks**, risks associated with **climate change**, etc.
- ◆ Acknowledges contributions of SEPLS to the **green economy and resilience** at multiple scales
- ◆ **SEPLS** can be seen as **local CES**



Hokusetsu Satoyama CES Model in Hyogo Prefecture, Japan



Biodiversity shows the Need for Synergies

- ◆ Since the CBD COP-10 in 2010, countries have used the **Strategic Plan for Biodiversity** and its **Aichi Biodiversity Targets** as a guide to national and local biodiversity planning
- ◆ In 2021 the Strategic Plan is to be replaced by a “**Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework**” at CBD COP-15 in China
- ◆ More than a year of consultations have so far produced a zero draft of the Framework, which emphasises the relevance of the **SDGs, climate change, disaster risk reduction** and other elements of sustainability to biodiversity conservation
- ◆ Revisiting the **relationship between human health and biodiversity** as indicated by zoonosis after COVID-19
- ◆ Multiple organisations are already working towards supporting the Post-2020 Framework, including IGES and UNU-IAS For example:
 - **Satoyama Initiative** and **local CES**
 - **Support for NBSAPs**



Convention on
Biological Diversity



To Conclude...

- ◆ We have a massive and ongoing **impact on nature and biodiversity**
- ◆ One of the main drivers of biodiversity loss is **over-use of wild species**, e.g. those that may have been responsible for COVID-19
- ◆ Rapid global transmission exposes a **negative aspect of modern mobility and globalization**
- ◆ Let's remember COVID-19 is just the current pandemic – **many more are possible**
- ◆ We need **transformative change in our relationship with nature**, prioritizing the long-term wellbeing of nature and society