



Toward the Establishment of a Sustainable Society in Harmony with Nature - A Key for Redesign of Our Society in the Post-COVID Era

ISAP Thematic Track 6 "Redesigning Local for Transformative Change: Demonstration of Circulating and Ecological Sphere (CES)" 11 November 2020

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COVID-19 Pandemic and Unsustainable Development

Rapid Deforestation

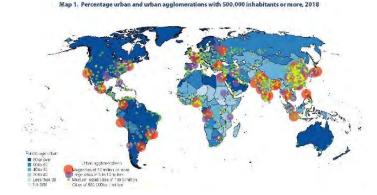
MAP OF DEFORESTATION FRONTS



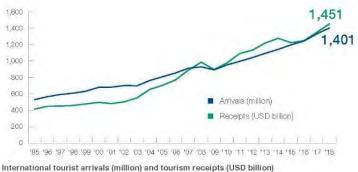
Mongabay News 27 Apr 2015

Rapid Urbanization

Massive Movement of People



UN World Urbanization Prospects 2018



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), July 2019.

UNWTO Tourism Highlights 2019

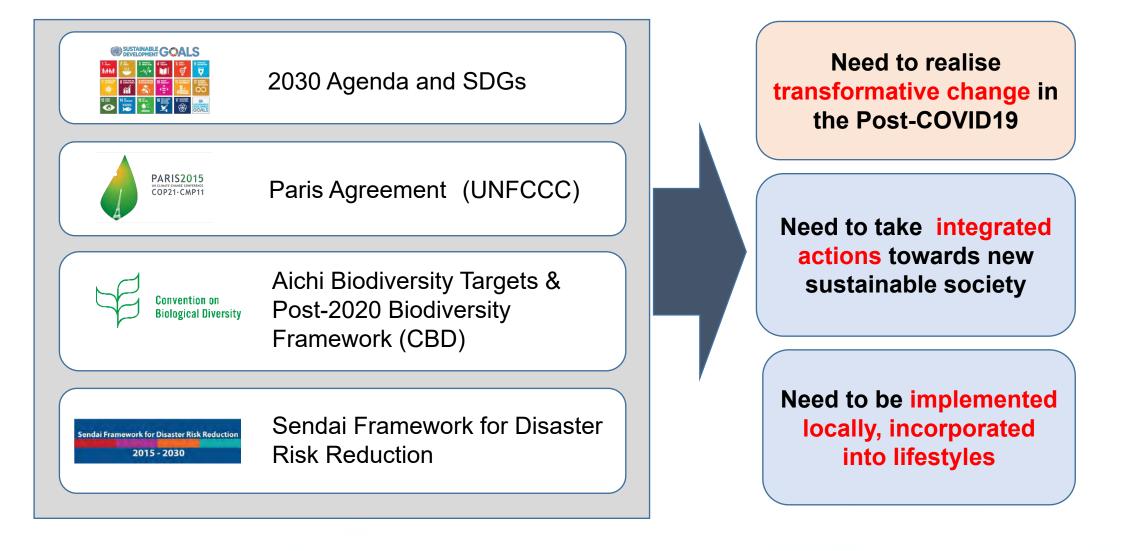
Same unsustainable paths accelerate

Biodiversity Loss Climate Change

Disasters

Infectious Diseases

Global Agreements related to Sustainability



The "Triple R Framework" (Response-Recovery-Redesign)

RESPONSE

RECOVERY

Targeted interventions to address immediate impacts Socioeconomic measures to change policy orientation

Sustainable & Resilient World

JUST TRANSITION

Transforming unsustainable socioeconomic systems and institutions

REDESIGN



Long-term





RESPONSE RECOVERY

REDESIGN

"Adaptive Recovery" from Disasters

Responding to the crisis

- Emergency humanitarian relief
- Establishment and management of evacuation centers and provisional housings
- Removal of disaster debris

Recovery for more disaster-resilient society

- Flexible adaptation by using ecosystem services (EbA, Eco-DRR)
- Improvement of infrastructure and promotion of effective land use

Redesign the future of resilient society

- Multi-sector/Multi-level cooperation (ko-jo, kyo-jo, ji-jyo)
- Address various other threats, such as infectious diseases, heat stroke and earthquakes
- Promotion of pre-disaster reconstruction efforts

"Adaptive Recovery" is the new concept introduced by Japan. We must respond to disasters by implementing resilient measures including climate change adaptation.

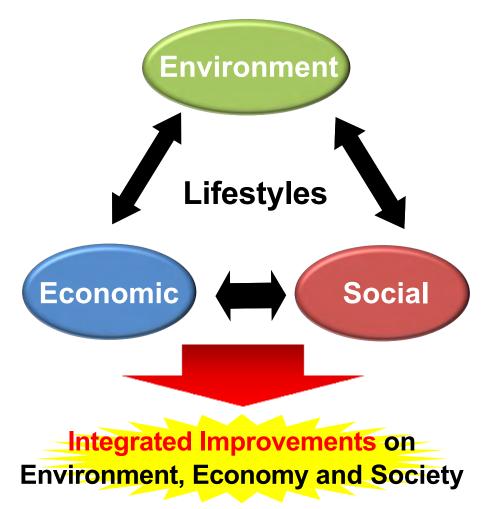


Disaster prevention forests in Kesennuma Oshima, Japan

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Japan's 5th Basic Environment Plan

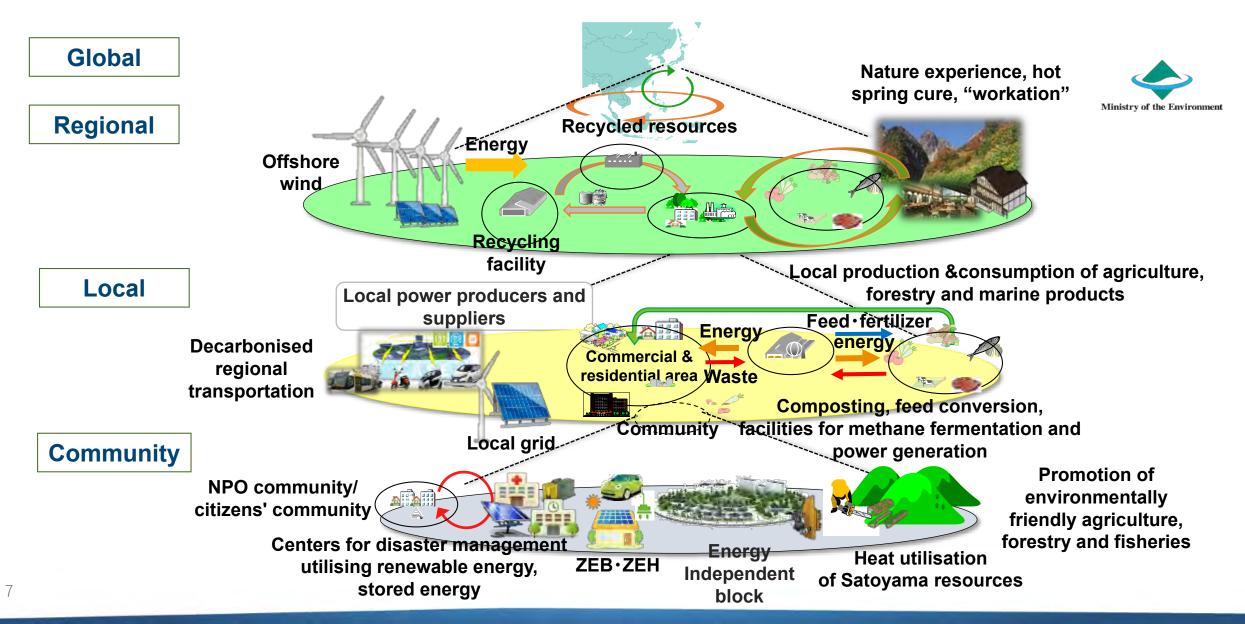
Need for Integrated Approach



Basic Approach

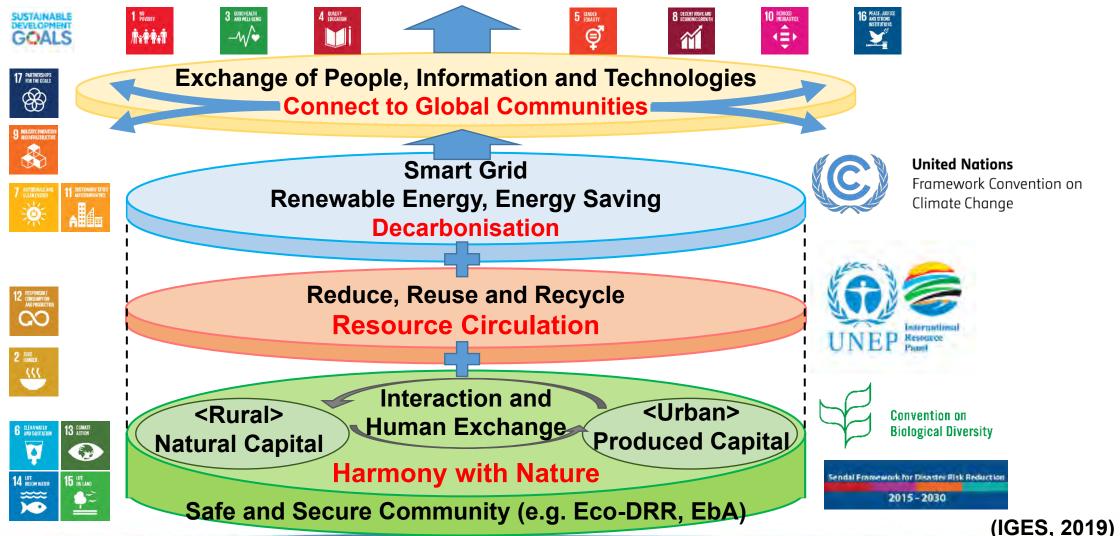
- Utilizing the concepts of SDGs, realising the Integrated Improvements on environment, economy and society
- Innovation of lifestyles towards environmentally-friendly, healthy and highquality life
- Maximise the sustainable use of local resources for improvements in economic and social activities
- Promoting partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders

Multi-level Circulating and Ecological Sphere (CES)



Circulating and Ecological Sphere (CES)

Integration of environmental, economic and social dimensions Integrated response to declining and aging population, Local revitalisation CES to achieve integrated solution for those local issues

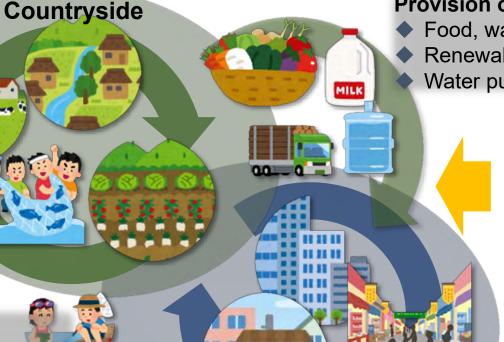


Local Circulating and Ecological Sphere (Local CES) (Localisation of SDGs)

- Self-reliant and decentralised community
- Local production & consumption
- Use of renewable energy

Provision of funds and human resources

- Participation in conservation activities
- Consumption of local products
- Support through socio-economic systems
- Investment in local funds



Provision of ecosystem services

- Food, water & timber
- Renewable energy
- Water purification, control of natural diesters
 - Cross-sectoral cooperation in policymaking and planning including climate policy
 - Facilitate sound cycle of funds and human resources

- Self-reliant and decentralised community
- Local production & consumption
- Use of renewable energy

Revitalisation of Decentralised, yet Connected Local Societies

Cities

GIAHS as a New Business Model

Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)

- Started in 2002 by FAO, headquartered in Rome
- Certification of sustainable agricultural systems that must be conserved for future generations, e.g., farming methods that sustain biodiversity
- ◆ GIAHS looks ahead to the future of agriculture while looking back on the past
- In 2011, the satoyama of Sado (featuring the ibis) and the satoyama and the satoumi of Noto were designated as GIAHS.
- ♦ A further challenge is the regional revitalization through promotion of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries in ways that conserve biodiversity

New Commons and New Business Models

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- The declining numbers and ageing of primary industry workers is a serious problem
- It is important to promote regional complex industries that go beyond previous efforts to link primary, secondary, and tertiary industries.
- A "new commons" that allows horizontal cooperation between a diversity of stakeholders is necessary.
- Models are needed which provide added-value to agricultural, forestry, and fisheries.
- These approaches should be developed not only in Japan but also more broadly and internationally.

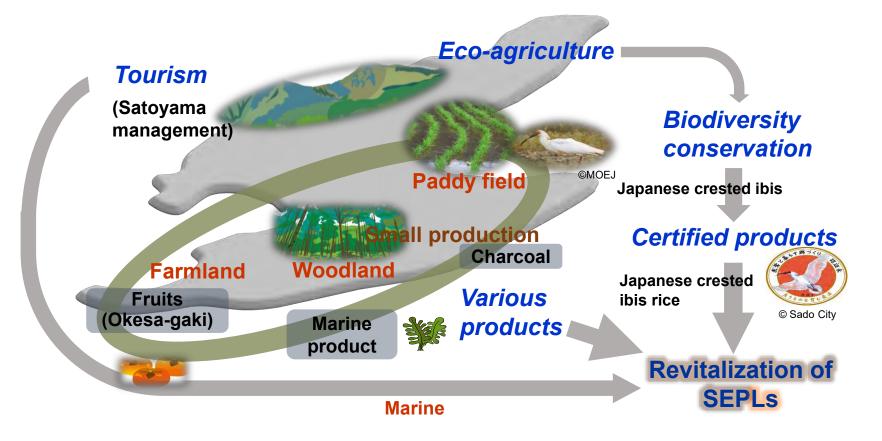


GIAH

TakeuchiMr. TakanoDr. KoohafkanFormer MayorDirector, Land and
Of Sado CityDirector, Land and
Water Division FAO

Certification ceremony in Sado

New Business Model: The Case of Sado Island



Add high value through production systems which sustain biodiversity
Handle various goods collectively and establish access to markets
Build synergies between tourism and bio-production industries



Thank You for Your Attention!

