



**ISAP 2022**

International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific

**IGES**  
Institute for Global  
Environmental Strategies

# Framing of the session

**TT11 “Transformative Actions for a Nature-positive Society from SATOYAMA Initiative towards 2030”**

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# Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)

- SDM is one of the collaborative activities of the IPSI.
- A financing mechanism to facilitate the implementation of activities under IPSI.
- The vision: “societies in harmony with nature”.
- Established jointly by IGES, UNU-IAS and MOEJ.
- Since 2013, the SDM has funded 59 projects



Figure 1. Vision and mission of the SDM



# Please check the SDM website

<https://sdm.satoyama-initiative.org/>

**SATOYAMA INITIATIVE**

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## The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM)

The Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) is one of the collaborative activities of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI). It serves as a financing mechanism to facilitate the implementation of activities under IPSI. The SDM was established jointly by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) and the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOEJ).

About the SDM

News

# Our challenges and the need of transformation

- Global Assessment by IPBES (2019)
  - **About 25% of animal and plant species groups (1 million species), are threatened with extinction, and many of these will become extinct** in the next few decades if appropriate action is not taken.
  - Our **societal values and behaviours** are **the fundamental factors**
  - **Transformative change across various sectors is needed**
- First draft of the post-2020 GBF
  - “[B]uilt around a **theory of change**”
  - It requires us to take **urgent policy action** globally, regionally and nationally and **transform economic, social and financial models**” to “stabilize the trend of biodiversity loss **by 2030**”



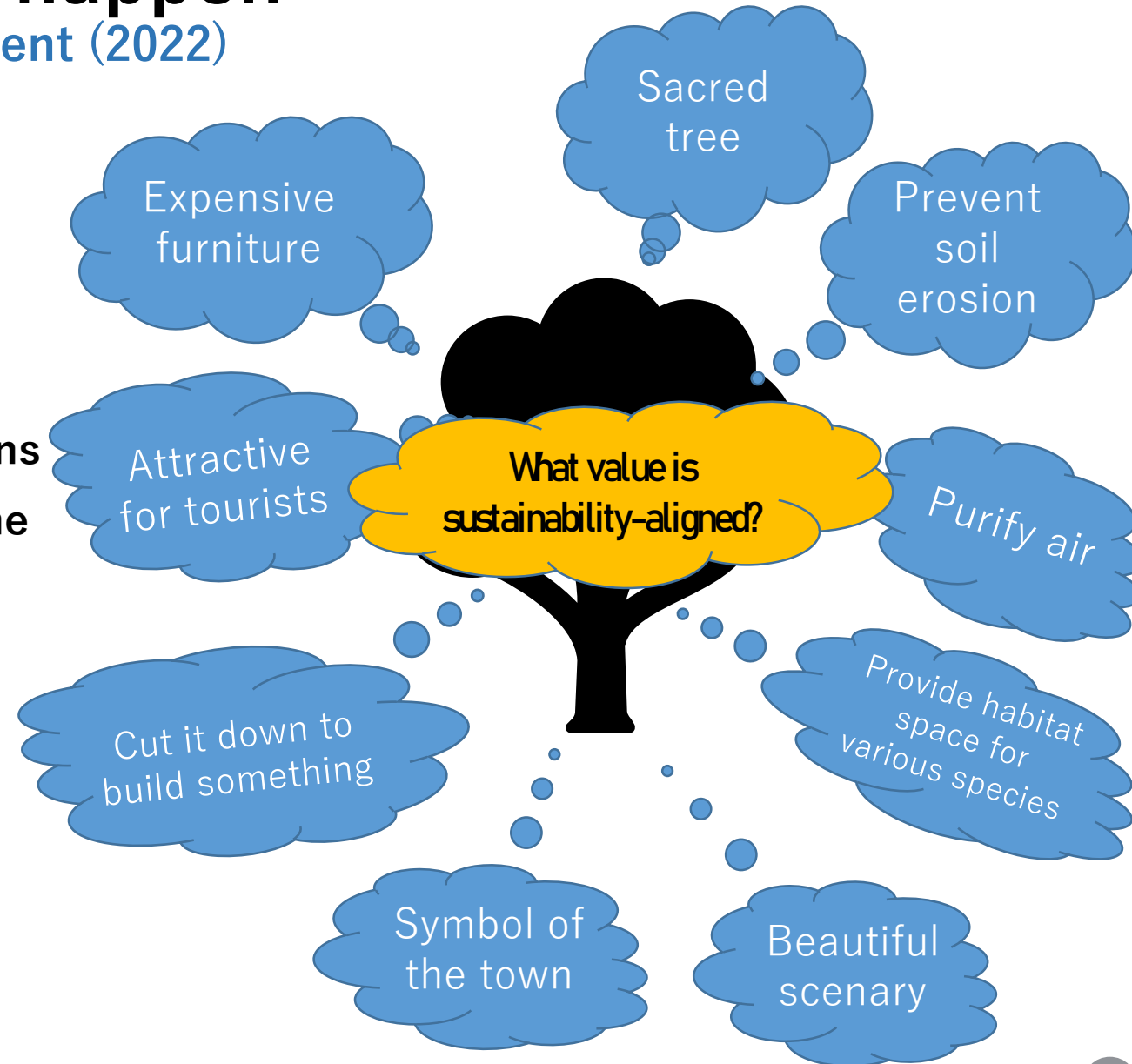
## Our challenges and the need of transformation (2)

- IPBES Values assessment (2022):
  - Our market values the over-exploitation, short-term profit and economic growth, leading to the unsustainable use of nature.
  - Need to shift to **sustainability-aligned values**, putting sustainability at the heart of decision-making (i.e. reduce the dominance of individualism and materialism while mobilizing broad values).
  - **However, less than 5%** of valuation studies report its uptake in policy decisions
- Create conditions that nurture sustainability-aligned values
- Transform established norms and legal rules.
- Facilitate the policy uptake (correct knowledge-action gap)

# How transformative change happen

## -Findings from the IPBES Values Assessment (2022)

- Stakeholders tend to act upon different values...
- International institutions: support **sustainable and fair global value chains, at all levels**
- Governments:
  - Enable **flexible and adaptive institutional designs**
  - Make **sectoral policies coherent** and consider **the full suite of nature's values**
  - **Empower civil society and change societal structures and institutions**
- Enhance **the capacities of decision makers** to address conflicting or contradictory values
- **Social learning** (e.g. environmental education programmes; awareness-raising campaigns)



# How the policy uptake happen

## -Findings from the IPBES Values Assessment (2022)

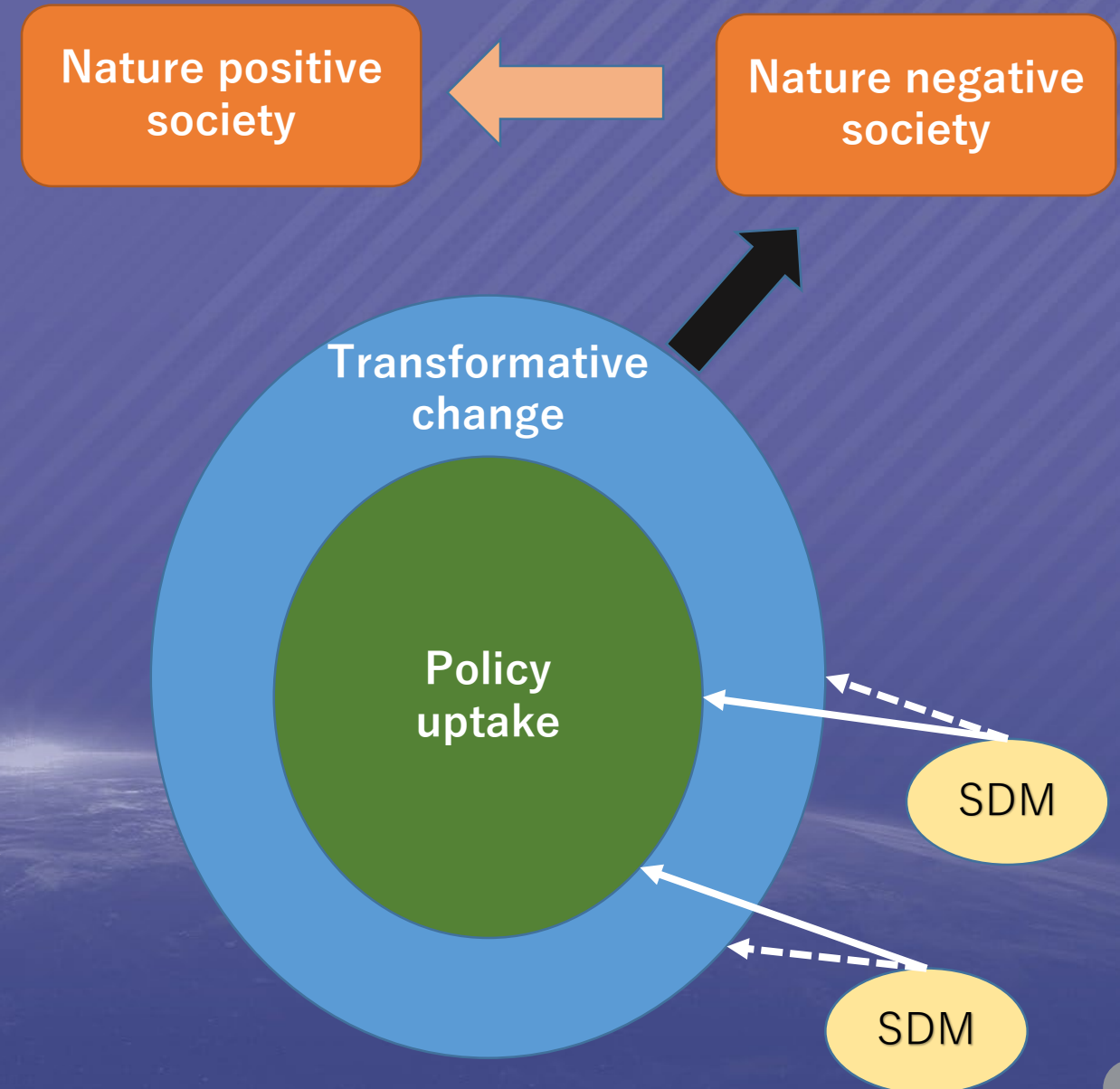
- **Valuation** is useful with consideration of different knowledge system
- **Community involvement** that allows for the prioritization of local values
- **Co-management** of protected areas and **co-design** of payments for ecosystem services programmes **with local communities**
- Support **the development of specific capacities of key stakeholders** (e.g., understanding of the different world-views of local stakeholders).

## -Findings from other relevant studies

- **Reducing scientific uncertainty** through research and local knowledge (Ferraro et al., 2022)
- **Increase public engagement/practitioners in research design** (e.g. Thomas, 2012, Ferraro et al., 2022)

## Cases from SDM projects

- South Asian Forum for Environment (SAFE), “Strengthening Synergies between Climate Change and Biodiversity: From Science to Policy to Action” (SDM 2018)
- National Dong Hwa University, “Resilience assessment and policy uptake of SEPLS through activities by Taiwan Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative” (SDM 2020)





# Q&A

- **Is there any production-consumption relationship in your site which was turned into nature-positive?**
  - If so, how does the SEPLS approach was effective to achieve it?
- **How did you/do you plan to facilitate decision-makers to take up your project results?**  
(e.g. enhance involvement of stakeholders, mutual understanding among different actors and values of long-term profits)
- **What is the further challenge for your site to accelerate the changes to make your landscape nature-positive by 2030?**