Socio-economic activities in SEPLs: Japan's Experience

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10 Convention on Biological Diversity / COP-MOP5 Cartagena Protocol o
AICHI-NAGOYA JAPAN 2010
Life in harmony,
into the future
2010 International Year of Biodiversity
COP10
AICHI-NAGOYA
Plenary
EVENT HALL
President
Executive Secretary

Outcomes of CBD COP10:

■ **Strategic Plan 2011-2020 including Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

【Vision】Living in harmony with nature

World where "By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people"

➡ Japan Biodiversity Fund to support capacity building

Japan's Inputs to the Rio+20 Outcome Document

1. Disaster risk reduction
   Adoption of a Post "Hyogo Framework" and its Integration to Development Policy
2. Energy
   Toward a Bold Energy Shift
3. Food security
   Achievement of Food Security through Sustainable Agriculture
4. Water
   Nexus of Sustainability: Integrated Water Resources Management
5. Future City
   The City Everyone Wants to Live
6. Education for Sustainable Development
   Initiative to Cultivate "Sustainable Citizens"
7. Global Earth Observation System of Systems
   Strengthening the "Global Earth Observation Network"
8. Technological Innovation and Green Innovation
   Realization of Comfortable Next-generation Environment
9. Biodiversity
   Realization of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets toward Life in Harmony with Nature

The Rio+20 Outcome Document Draft
"THE FUTURE WE WANT"

1. Our Common Vision

2. Renewing Political Commitment

3. Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

4. Institutional framework for sustainable development

5.Framework for action and follow-up (Poverty, Food, Water, Energy, Tourism, Transport, Cities, Health, Jobs, Oceans, Small Island Developing States, Region, Disaster risk reduction, Climate, Forests, Biodiversity, Desertification, Mountains, Chemicals, Sustainable Consumption and Productions, Mining, Education, Gender, SDGs)

6.Means of implementation
(Means of Implementation, Finance, Technology, Capacity, Trade, [Registry of commitments])

Outcomes of CBD COP10: (conti.)

The *Satoyama* Initiative

X/32. Sustainable use of biodiversity

Recognizes **the *Satoyama* Initiative as a potentially useful tool to better understand and support human-influenced natural environments for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being,**

Launch of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative

IPSI members activities 1

Utilizing wood thinned from forests as biomass fuel for power generation

Nobeoka city

Declination of Forestry and lumber production of Major industries in Nobeoka city

↓

- Devastated forest
- Declining of the local communities in the mountainous area
- Impairing biodiversity

Issue

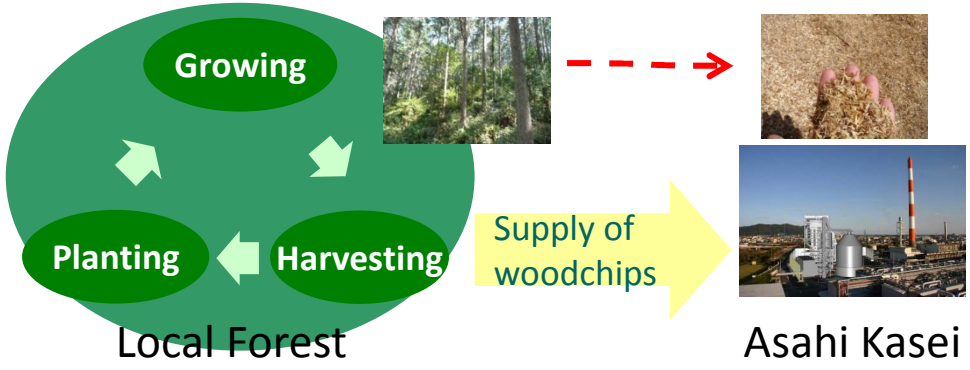
Asahi Kasei Corporation

Construction of the second wood biomass power plant in order to cut CO2 emissions

Rising cost of Wood material from construction waste as major biomass fuel (woodchips) because of growth in demand

Collaboration + Nobeoka forestry association

Procuring and combusting woodchips from local forest



Expected benefits

- Promoting to regenerate forests
- Contributing to the increase of employment opportunity
- Restoring biodiversity
- Stimulating forestry and local communities

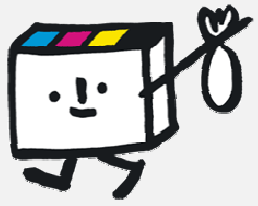
IPSI members activity 2:

Collection and recycling of used ink cartridges

Six printer manufacturers jointly recycle their ink-cartridges using collection boxes at post offices and local governments

Through the project (“Ink Cartridge Satogaeri Project”) …

1. Financial Contribution: 1 yen per collected cartridge to support IPSI activities, especially for restoration efforts after the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami
2. Contribution to Job Creation: Sorting cartridges by people with disabilities
3. Education and Dissemination: Raising awareness for the environment through advertising and exhibitions
4. Recycling: Effective reuse of materials to reduce waste



Utilization of ‘Bamboo(wasted material)’ to the best possible advantage

CHUETSU PULP & PAPER CO., LTD.
中越パルプ工業株式会社

Negative impact of abandonment of Bamboo forest

Bamboo: Fastest-growing plant with strong roots
→ invasion of surrounding forests

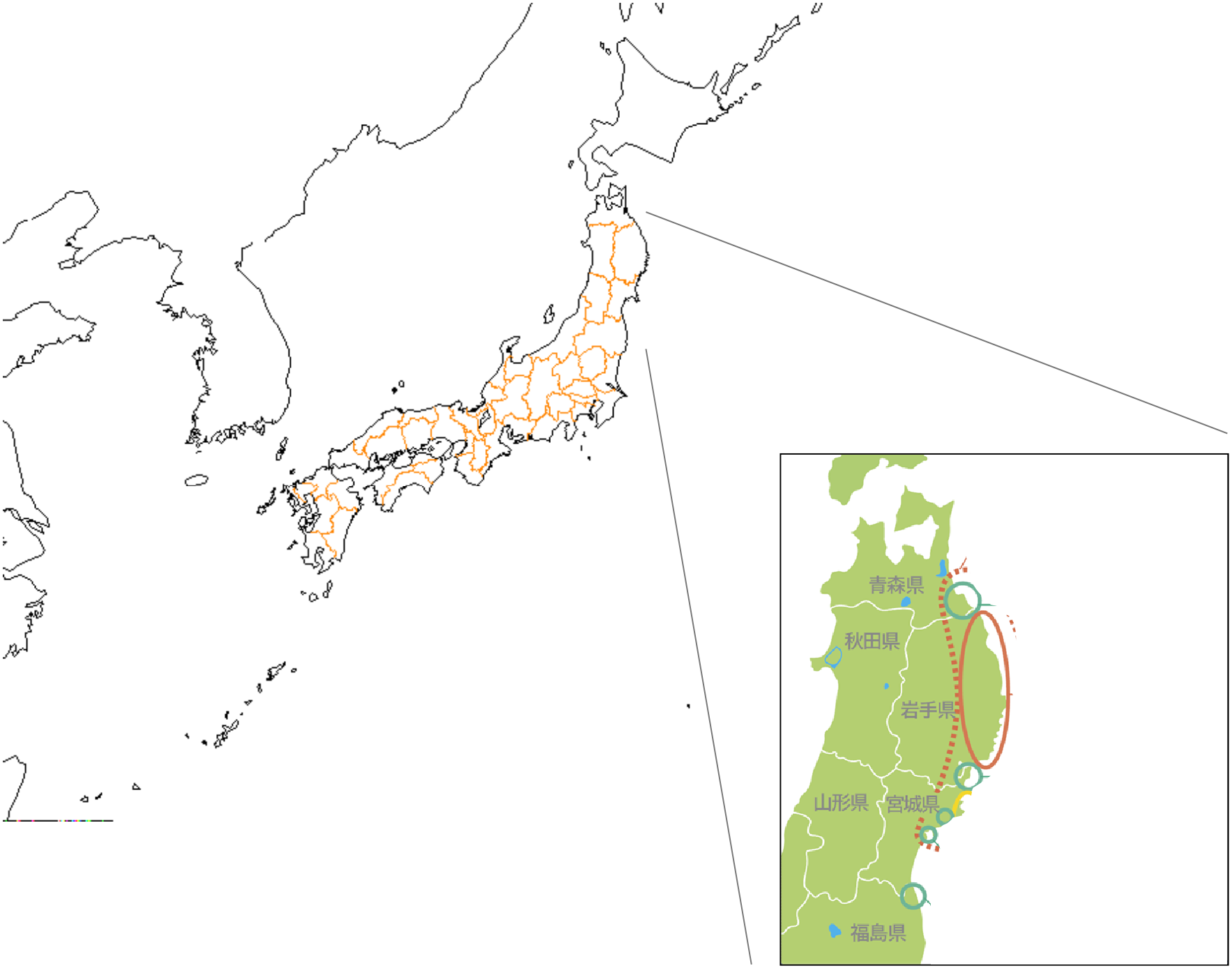
Impede the multi-functions / biodiversity of the forest

Commercial bamboo use → conservation of the forest

1. Make timbers from bamboo thinning
→ Conserve the bamboo forest / helped the bamboo shoots industry by proper maintenance

2. Provide cumbersome bamboo a new commercial value

竹紙100


青森県
秋田県
岩手県
山形県
宮城県
福島県

Restoration and Revitalization of Satoyama/Satoumi Communities after the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami

- Partners:
  Tohoku University, Ministry of the Environment of Japan, CEPA Japan, UNU, Ink Cartridge Satogaeri Project

- Develop a model of **post-disaster restoration** and **revitalization of communities in decline**, and share the lessons learnt with the rest of Japan and abroad
- Green/Blue Tourism, Branding (production of *sake* using rice from the restored paddy fields)

- Project Site: The Urato Islands, Shiogama City, Miyagi Prefecture




Sanriku Fukko (reconstruction) National Park
- Green Reconstruction Project

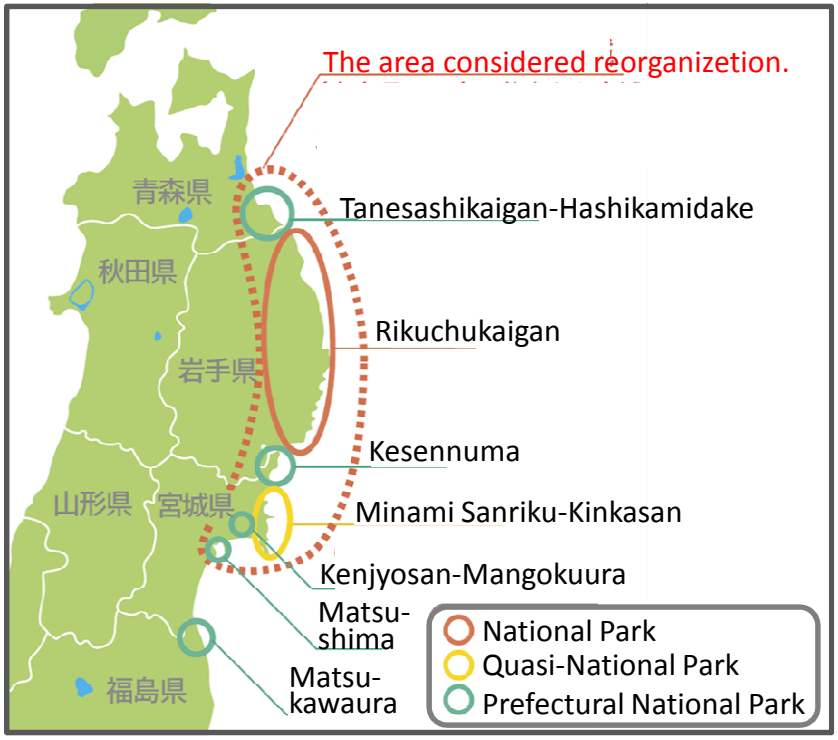
“Visions”

Green reconstruction through establishment of a new national park

Reconstruction together with the natural environment fostered in forest, satoyama, river, sea

“Basic Principles”

1. Making wise use of natural blessing
2. Learning threats of nature
3. Strengthen connection between forest, satoyama, river and sea



“Green Reconstruction Project”

1. Establishment of the new Sanriku Fukko (reconstruction) National Park
2. Satoyama Satoumi Field Museum
3. Fukko (reconstruction) eco-tourism
4. Long Trail “Tohoku Coastal Trail”
5. Natural environment Monitoring
6. Regenerating Connection between forest, satoyama, river and sea
7. Promoting development of human resources who play a major role in sustainable society (ESD)

Summary

■ In Japan, private sector activities toward green economy have been expanding. The private sector has promising potential in technology, marketing, cost consciousness and social responsibility etc.

■ Collaboration among international organizations, governments, private sectors, NGOs and citizens are indispensable to go forward toward green economy.

■ IPSI, which consists of diverse member organizations, will make active contribution to green economy, sharing good practices and experiences in SEPLs, including resilience to disaster.