



Satoyama Initiative’s Contribution towards Aichi Biodiversity Targets & SDGs

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Comparison of Biodiversity-related Targets in MDGs and SDGs

2001~2015

MDGs

Millennium Development Goals

8 Goals, 21 Targets

(Simple with clarity, Developing countries oriented)

Biodiversity related 1 goal, 1 target

“Remarkably reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010”

○ Relationship with biodiversity is weak, highlighting poverty alleviation measures in developing countries

2016~2030

SDGs

Sustainable Development Goals

17 goals, 169 targets

(Comprehensive and interrelated, goals for all countries)

Biodiversity related

7 goals, 29 targets

(Compiled from UNEP/CBD/COP/12/15 Annexes)

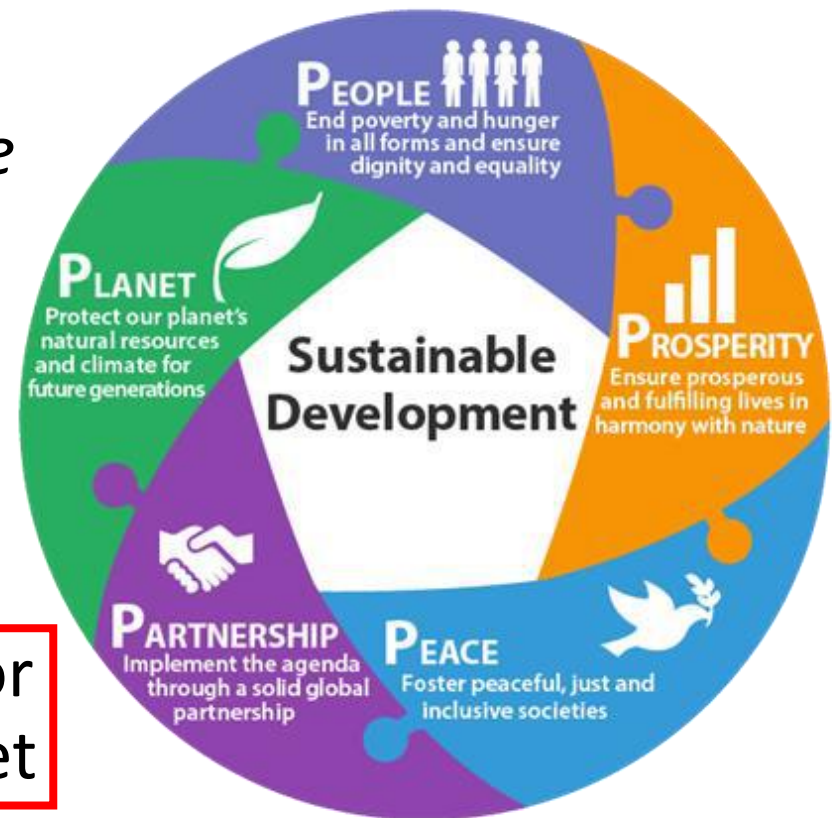
○ Relationship with biodiversity has been strengthened, and set global targets to also include developed countries

Partnerships for Sustainable Development

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in Sep 2015 by UN member states, to address urgent global challenges.
- Key 5 elements (or “5Ps”) to achieve SDGs are:

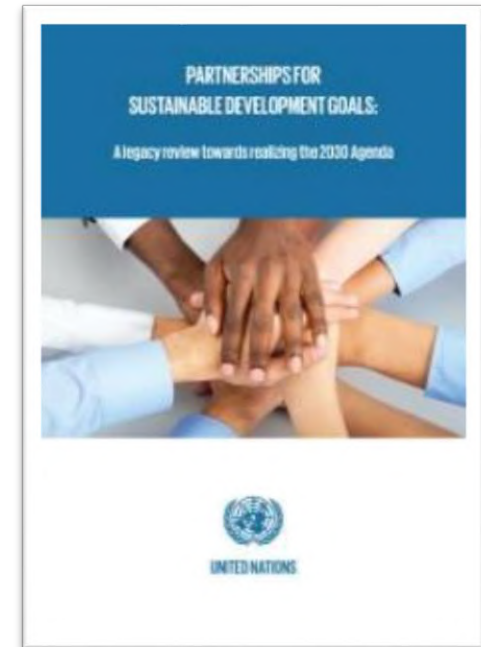
- ❖ **People** working together for the
- ❖ **Planet** through forming
- ❖ **Partnership** to promote
- ❖ **Peace** and bring about
- ❖ **Prosperity**

People working in partnerships for peace and prosperity of our Planet



Why Partnerships?

- Promote the exchange of **ideas, technical expertise**, and **financial resources**
- Assist in **mobilizing resources** to fund sustainable infrastructure
- Create governance mechanisms for **accountability, monitoring, transparency** and **reporting**



SDG 17 Partnership for the Goals calls for stronger commitment and cooperation in the areas of:

- **Finance**
- **Information and Communications Technology**
- **Capacity-building**
- **Systematic issues**
- **Data, monitoring and accountability**

The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

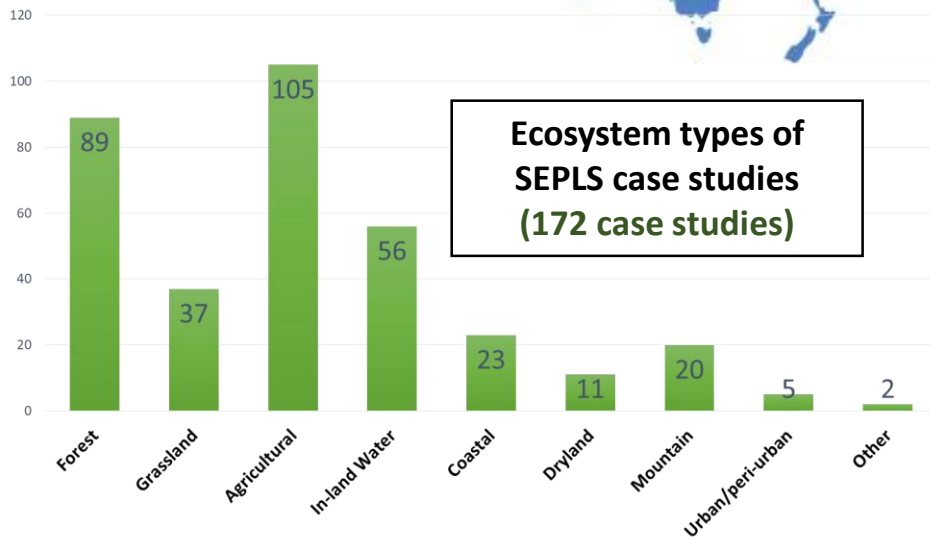
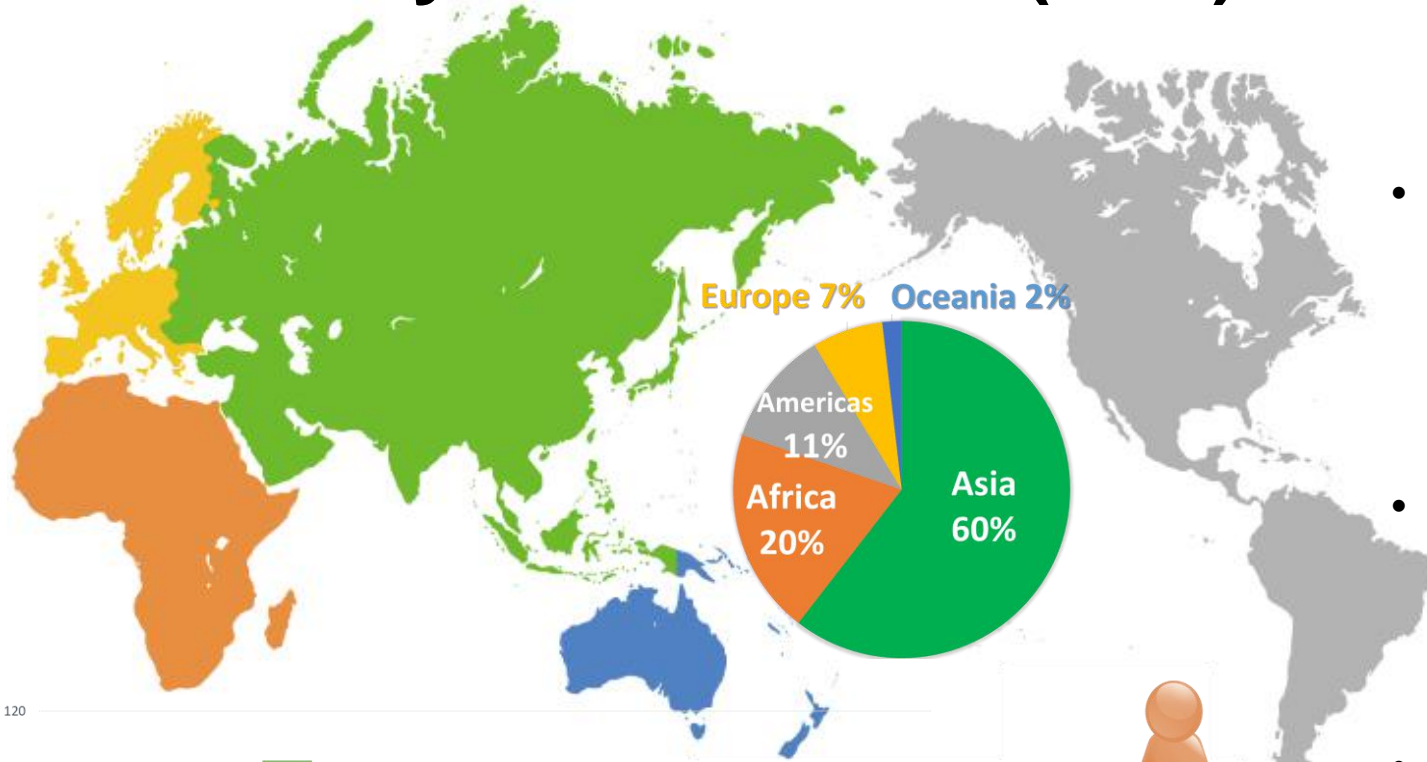
- Launched during CBD COP 10 (2010) in Nagoya, Japan

- Diverse partnership of organizations working for **Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes & Seascapes (SEPLS)**

- Platform for **sharing knowledge** and **creating collaboration** among members

- **Facilitates and accelerates the implementation of activities under the Satoyama Initiative**

Secretariat at UNU-IAS



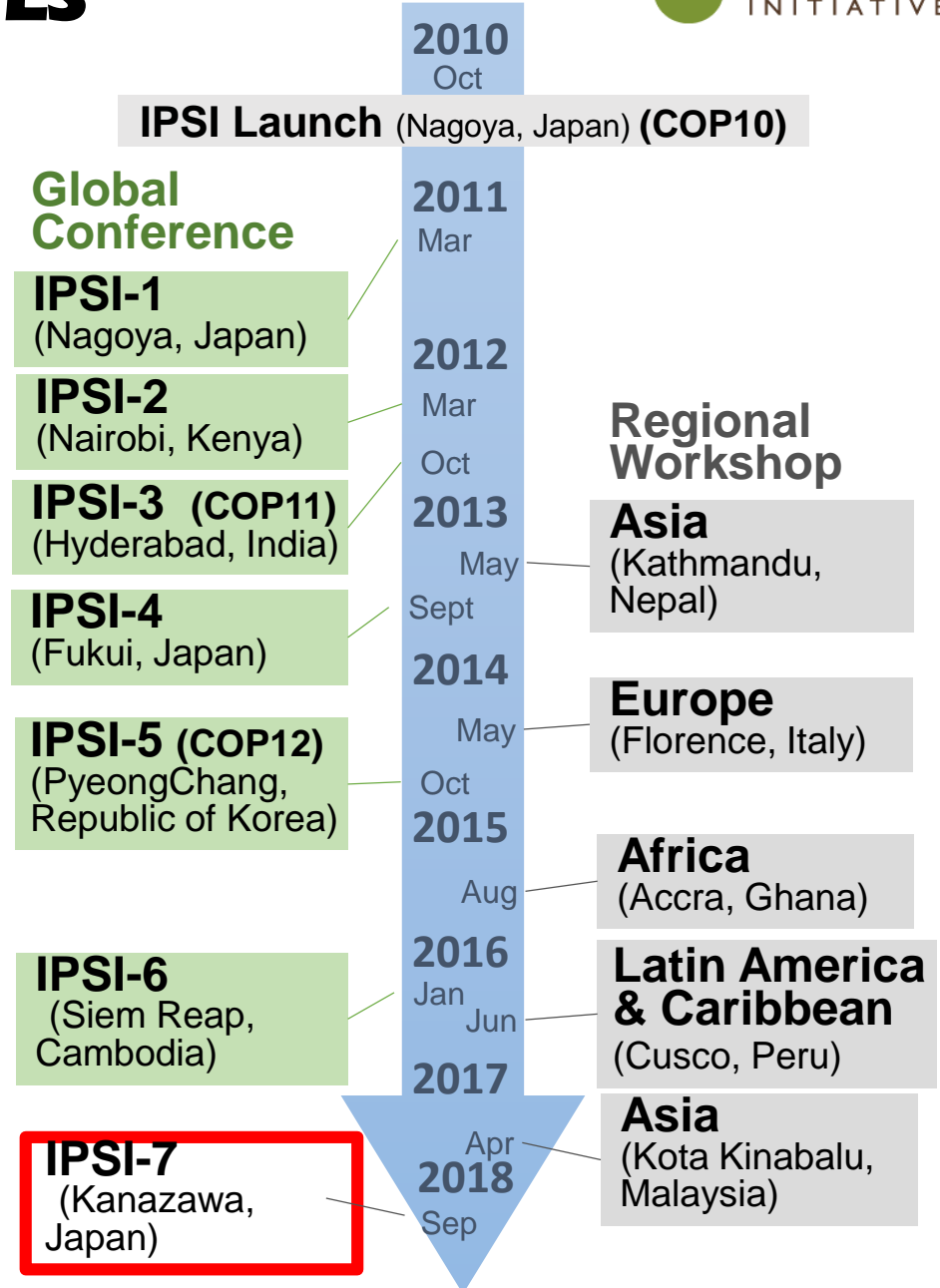
IPSI: A Platform for Collaboration and Knowledge Sharing on SEPLS

IPSI Global Conference

- Enhance understanding and raise awareness of the importance of SEPLS
- Strengthen collaboration and synergies among members and other interested persons
- IPSI-7, 30 Sep-2 Oct 2018, Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture
- Field excursion to Noto GIAHS

Regional Workshop

- Share the concept of the Satoyama Initiative
- Discuss regionally shared issues and solutions and create synergies



Main IPSI Collaborative Activities

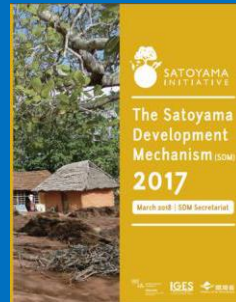
Satoyama Development Mechanism(SDM)

30 Small funds project since 2013

- with MOEJ & IGES



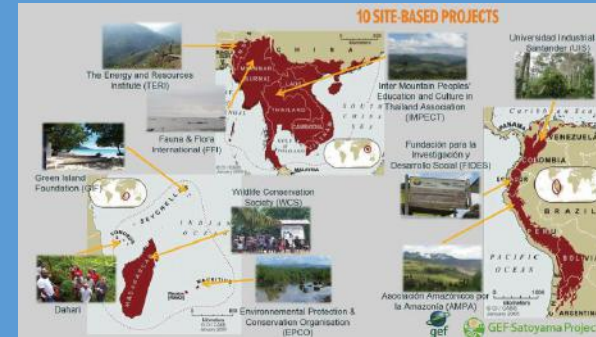
©Nature and Livelihood, Uganda



GEF-Satoyama Project

10 Site-Based Sub-grant Projects

- with GEF, IGES, Conservation International Japan



IPSI

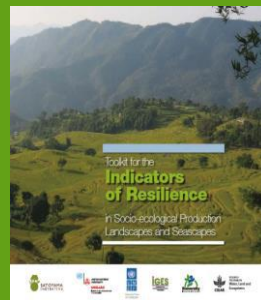
SEPLS Resilience Indicators Toolkit

Used in about 40 countries

- with UNDP, IGES, Biodiversity International



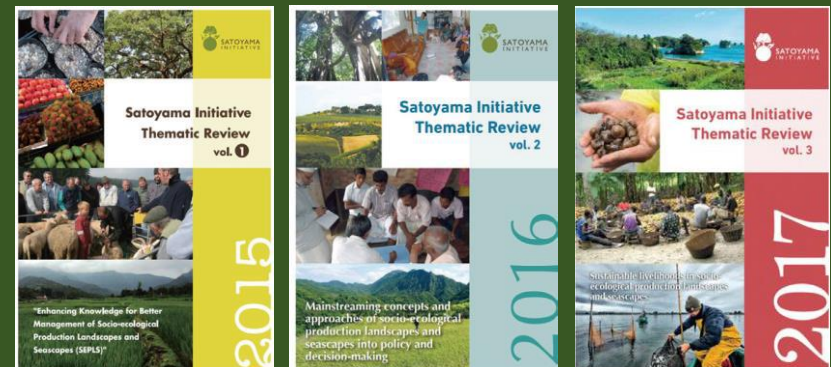
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Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review

29 Case studies paper, 3 Volumes since 2015

- With IGES



Working in partnerships to find **local solutions for global challenges**

Contribution to Global Goals by SATOYAMA Initiative



SATOYAMA Initiative Contributes to Achieving
CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2010-2020)



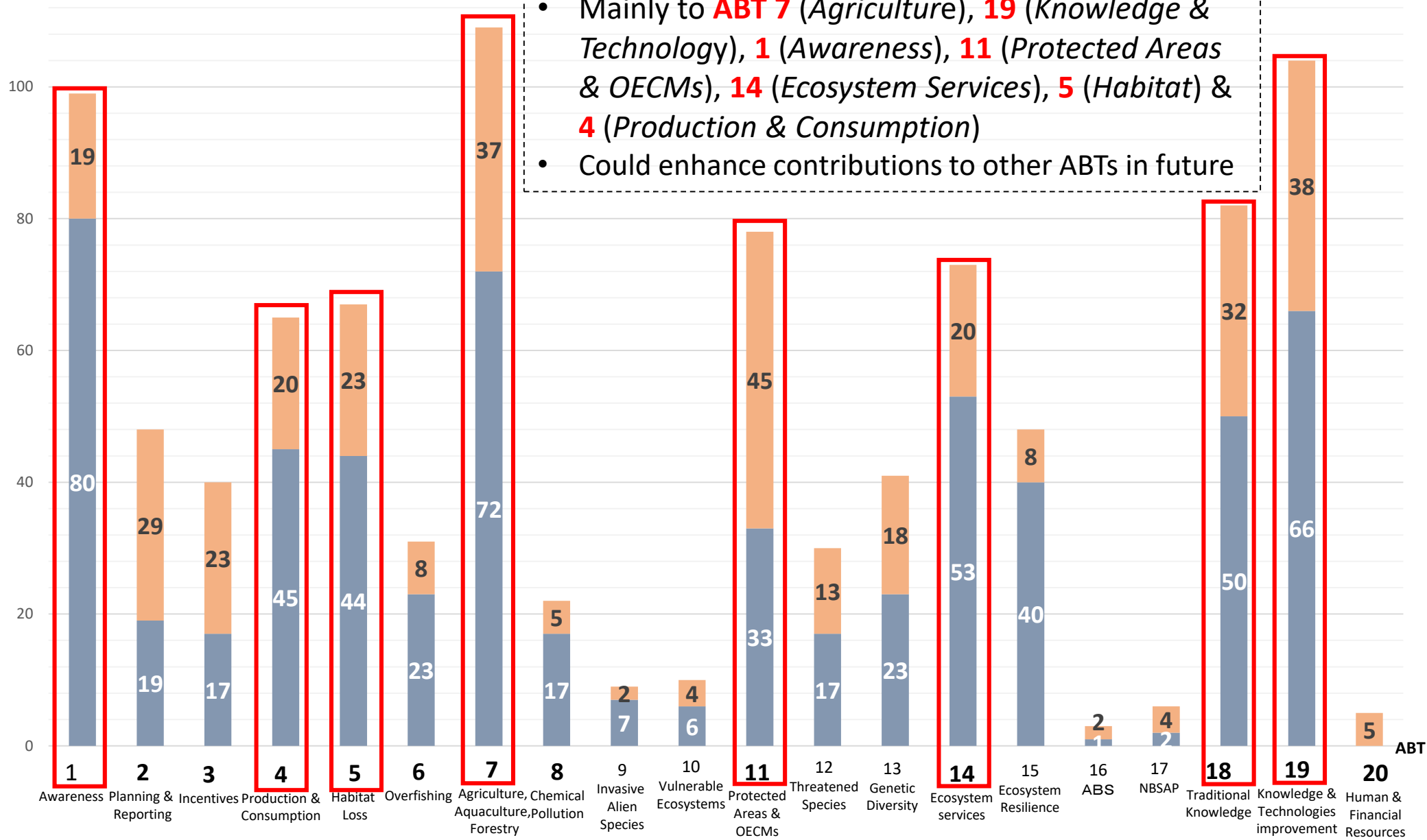
Achieving the ABTs **can also contributing to achieving SDGs (2015-2030)**

IPSI's Contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs)

120

IPSI Case Studies ■ Direct ■ Indirect

- Mainly to **ABT 7 (Agriculture)**, **19 (Knowledge & Technology)**, **1 (Awareness)**, **11 (Protected Areas & OECMs)**, **14 (Ecosystem Services)**, **5 (Habitat) & 4 (Production & Consumption)**
- Could enhance contributions to other ABTs in future

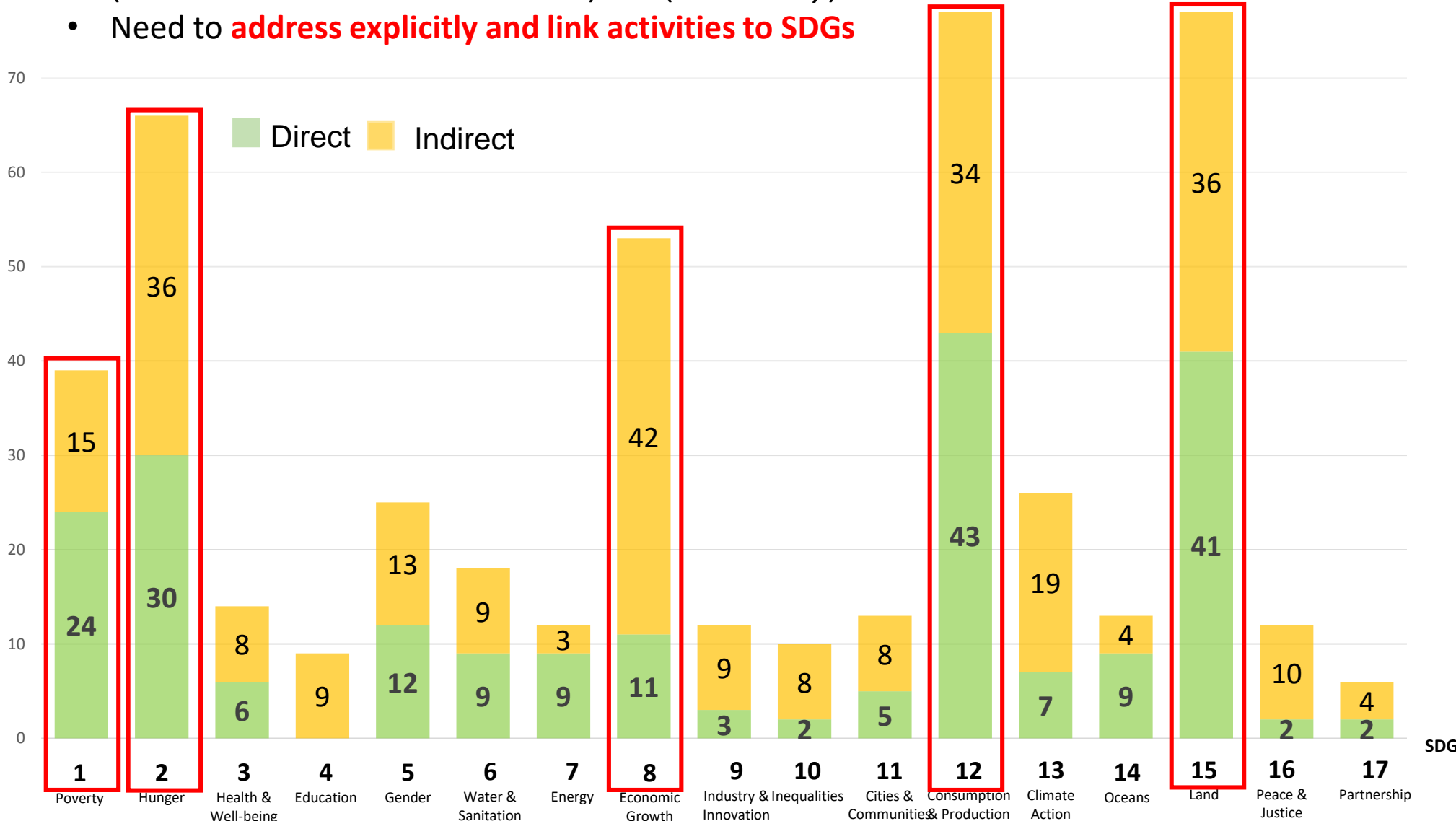


IPSI's Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



IPSI Case Studies

- Although most IPSI case studies started before SDGs(2015), they are mainly relevant to **SDG 12** (*Responsible Consumption & Productions*), **15** (*Life on Land*), **2** (*Zero Hunger*) & **8** (*Decent Work & Economic Growth*) & **1** (*No Poverty*)
- Need to **address explicitly and link activities to SDGs**



The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

- An **intergovernmental platform that scientifically evaluates trends related to biodiversity and ecosystem services**, and strengthens the connection between science and policy
- Established in 2012, 130 member countries
- 4 complementary areas of work: **scientific assessments; building capacity & knowledge; communications & outreach; and policy support**
- Based on work plan 2014 - 2018, with the participation of experts all over the world, aim to publish 18 deliverables
- So far, published thematic evaluation reports on **pollinators** and **land degradation**, methodological evaluation report on **scenario models**, 4 **regional evaluation reports** on Asia and Oceania, Africa, the Americas, Europe and Central Asia



IPBES - 6 Plenary (Colombia) “Asia - Oceania Regional Report” Description on SDGs and Biodiversity Conservation

Key Messages (excerpts)

To achieve SDGs, social infrastructure needs to be developed, but this needs to be realized without compromising harmony with nature.

Countries that are steadily economically developing are progressing in setting up nature reserves in order, and in these countries, they are doing well for achieving SDGs.

By mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and programs, we can strengthen our efforts towards achieving both Aichi objectives and SDGs.

Biodiversity and SDGs have synergistic and reciprocal actions. Ecosystem-based integrated approaches such as ecosystem-based adaptation measures, disaster prevention and mitigation and sustainable forest and grassland management can contribute to achieving multiple goals.

Waste management methods and land contamination, air pollution, and water pollution are impediments to the Aichi objectives and efforts towards many goals listed by the SDGs.

- Fundamentally emphasises **that SDGs and Aichi Targets should be accomplished at the same time**
- Meanwhile, there are contents that require development such as infrastructure development to achieve SDGs, but there is a trade-off between such cases and biodiversity conservation. so by combining social development and nature, biodiversity need to seek synergistic effect between conservation and achievement of SDGs

What Does a Future Society Look Like?

1. Creation of a **“Regional Circular and Ecological Sphere (Regional CES)”**
2. Establishment of **“Japan as a global exemplary model”** ※ Possible because of
 - 1) history of **overcoming pollution**, 2) excellent **environmental technologies**, 3) spirit of **circulation “Mottainai”** and tradition of **living in harmony with nature**
3. Building a sustainable, circulation and symbiosis based society **“Environmental and Life Centered Civilized Society”**



Regional Circular and Ecological Sphere (Regional CES)

- Each region demonstrates its strengths by utilizing its unique characteristics
 - Makes use of regional resources and builds a **self-reliant and decentralized society**
 - Complements and **supports** according to unique characteristics of each region

Basic Approach

1. Utilizing the concepts of SDGs, **realizing the Integrated Improvements on Environment, Economy and Society (IIES)**
 - Taking environmental policies as opportunities, **create innovations across all perspectives**
 - **Simultaneous solutions** for economic, regional and international challenges
 - **“New avenues for growth”** that ensure quality of life is maintained into the future
2. **Maximize the sustainable use of regional resources** for improvements in economic and social activities
 - Focus on maintenance and development of regions → **Enriching regions through environment!**
3. **Partnerships** with a wide range of stakeholders
 - **Enriching and strengthening partnerships** with a wide range of stakeholders

Efforts for SDGs in Shimokawa Town, Environment Future City



“Environment Future City” extended to “SDGs Future City” (Integrative improvement of economy, society and environment)

Sustainable Communities

- City that everyone wants to live in
- City that everyone is energetic

2017-Towards SDG Future City



Global:
2015 - SDGs

Domestic:
2014 –
Regional
Revitalization

2006-Towards Sustainable Communities->
Municipality Basic Law
2008-Environment Model City
2011-Environment Future City

Comprehensive
Forestry
Industries



Energy Self-sufficiency

Aging
Society
Measures

1.Environment Future City (till 2016)

- **Reducing depopulation**
- Reduced demographic movements (migration and immigration), immigration even increased in recent 5 years
- **Self-sufficiency in renewable energy up to 45%**
- Individual residential tax revenue in 2016 increased by 16.1% compared to 2010

→Budding success of sustainable communities

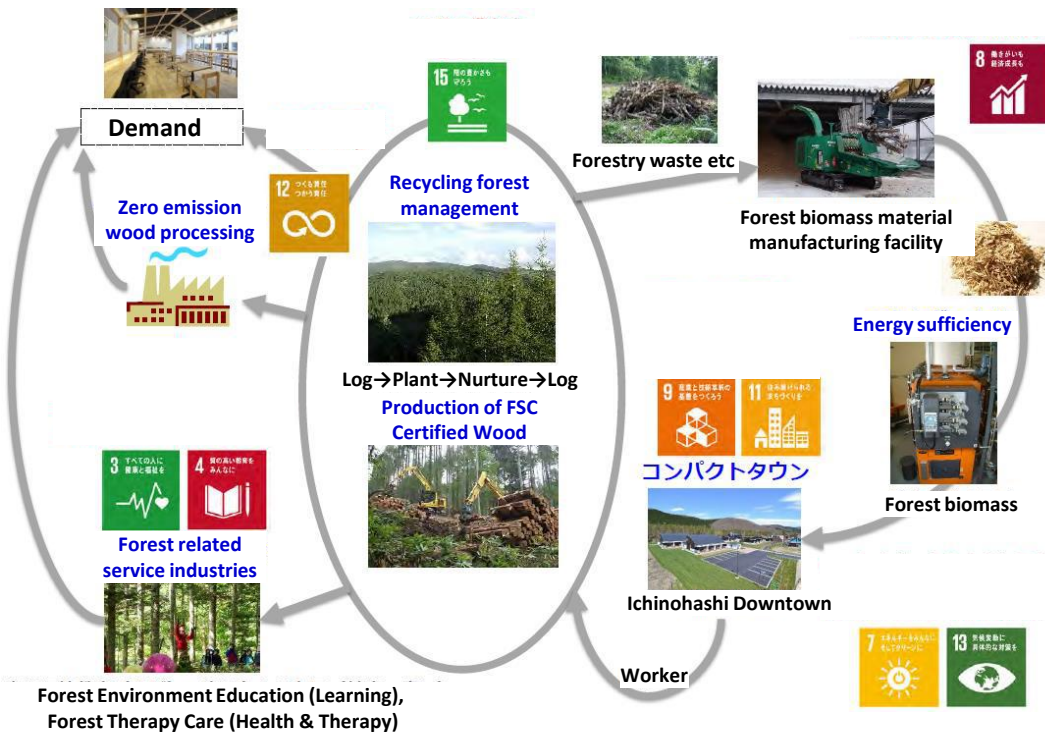
2.SDGs Future City (from 2018)

- **Forging ahead midterm challenges**
→ Design and implement sustainable communities incorporating SDGs by 2030
- **Realizing “Sustainable communities” in Shimokawa town is contributing to achieving SDGs**
→ As national model case in regional revitalization
- **Making use of SDGs as tool for community rejuvenation**
→Common ruler of community (Future vision, Targets)
→Increase attractiveness and potential, attract talent and funds

Stepping up by including SDGs

Efforts to Create Sustainable Communities in Shimokawa Town

Econ Forestry comprehensive industries + **Env.** Energy Self-Sufficiency



Super aging problem (society)
 × Low Carbonization (Environment)
 × New Industry Creation (Economy)
 Simultaneous solution with virtuous cycle

Soc. Super senior citizen response (Ichinohashi Bio-Village)



Forest-Land-Sea-People

The Town that Encircles Life, Minami-Sanriku

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Correlation map of Minamisanriku-town
(Creating regional brands making full use of nature's bounty)



Obtaining international certifications

Promoting attractiveness of the town

Through program such as nature tours and story telling tools

Through inheriting traditional occupations in sustainable management with pride



Livelihoods creation

Connecting with other communities through shaping the attractiveness of Minami-sanriku



Field Museum Connecting the Forest, Land, River and Sea

By positioning as a field museum encompassing the Sanriku Fukko (Reconstruction) National Park and surrounding areas including Satoyama / Satoumi and village areas, it aims to promoting ecotourism and environmental education etc. in a coordinated manner leading to the revitalization of the region

Sanriku Fukko (Reconstruction) National Park

Field Museum Concept

-Image graph of Minamisanriku Town, Togura Ward-

Ishinomaki – River Visit Center
(Ishinomaki City, Kitakami Ward)

Minamisanriku Downtown
New Nature Center

Minamisanriku Sea Visitor Center
(Minamisanriku Town Togura Ward)

Function of Site Facilities

- Nature experience program reception
- Explanation of the connection of the forest, river & sea
- Research on natural environment etc

Learning about the connection of the forest, river & sea (Example)

- Nature learning about forests and rivers that support the rich sea through aquaculture experience
- Learning continuous ecosystems of sea, river and forest by observing spawning and salmon of salmon
- Mountain management activities and experiences of making rafts using mountain wood
- Experience the connection of the forests, river and sea through canoeing downstream the Kitakami River etc

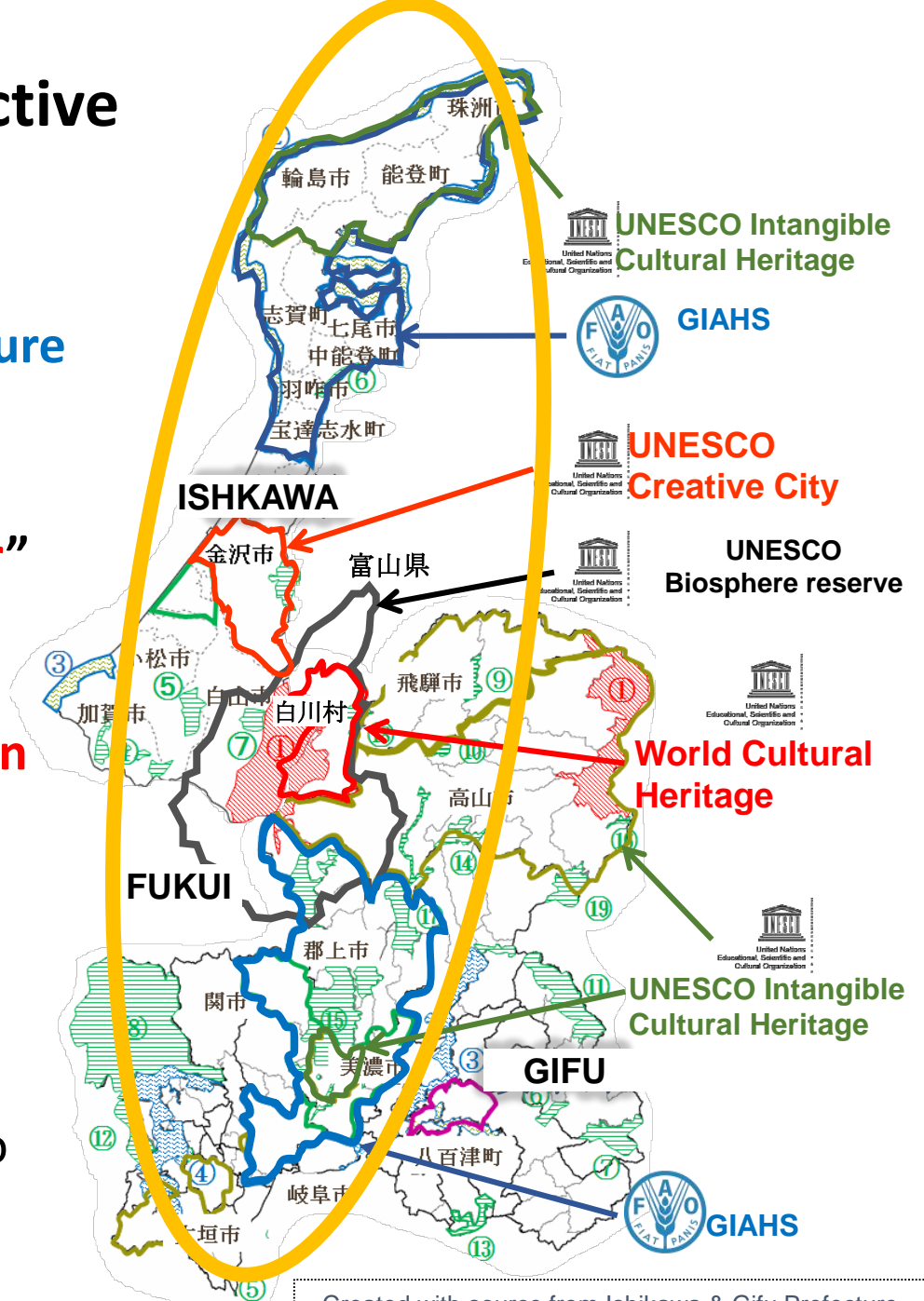
※Collaborating with the Michinoku Seaside Trail and targeting foreigners, leading to revitalization of the area

Creation of an area to experience
“the Forest, Land, River & Sea Connection”

Regional Collaboration and Effective Utilization of International Designations and Heritage Sites:

An Example of Ishikawa and Gifu Prefecture

- Rural revitalization through **connecting various international designations and heritage sites to form “heritage-corridor”**
- Also **collaboration through national parks and IPSI** with Fukui prefecture
- **Exchange of conservation and utilization experiences** of heritage, SEPLS and biodiversity
- **Learning hub** for other prefectures or countries interested in conservation of heritage, SEPLS and biodiversity
- Develop **new regional tourism routes** to boost local tourism



THE SEVENTH IPSI GLOBAL CONFERENCE (IPSI-7) PUBLIC FORUM : Assessing Satoyama Initiative's Contribution towards Aichi Biodiversity Targets & SDGs



How can IPSI:

- better assess and capture our contributions so far towards ABT and SDGs?
- stay relevant in post 2020 for biodiversity conservation?
- enhance our contributions to global goals?