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Role of the Satoyama Initiative for the Achievement of the SDGs and Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework in the Face of COVID-19

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Context

- COVID-19 is dominating much of the public discourse
- Inappropriate use of wild species may be to blame for the pandemic
- The use of wild species is also associated with loss of habitat
- We need to work towards a more harmonious approach...



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; provide goods & services 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:
 - Thailand: Participatory GIS mapping, documentation and exchange of the Karen people's traditional farming system and knowledge
 - Ghana: Sustainable cocoa farming in protected area buffer zones in Ghana, aided by IPM and Rainforest Alliance Certification
 - Vietnam: Community planting of mixed species for ecological restoration and supporting livelihoods

Regional/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

Multi-Level Circulating and Ecological Sphere (CES) **Ministry of the Environment International** Nature experience, hot spring cure, "workation" **Domestic** Recycled resources **Energy Offshore** wind Recycling facility Local production &consumption of agriculture, forestry and marine products **Local power** Local Feed · fertilizer producers Energy energ Commercia and suppliers Decarbonized residential Wast regional Area Composting, feed conversion, transportation Community facilities for methane fermentation Local gridand power generation Community **Promotion of NPO** environmentally community/ friendly Centers for disaster citizens' agriculture, community management utilizing **Heat utilization ZEB·ZEH Energy** forestry and of Satoyama renewable energy, independent fisheries stored energy resources block

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