

# Japan's Perspectives on the proposed Strategic Plan for the Post 2010

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# Background history

- 2009

March : Basic Concept discussed at inter-ministerial meeting

May~July : 

- Hearing - individually from NGOs, academia, business
- (Hearing session with collective participation continue every month thereafter)



September: Draft Version (mainly structure of targets) circulated to the Bureau of CBD

October: Draft Version discussed at inter ministerial meeting

- Kobe Dialogue meeting - with participation from abroad (in Kobe, Japan)

November: 

- Public Comment - (one month)

December: 

- Asian regional workshop - ( in Tokyo, Japan)



Final Version discussed among State Secretary of related ministries

- 2010

January: Final Version approved by Prime minister



Submission to the Secretariat of CBD (January 6<sup>th</sup>)

# Vision - Japan's proposal -

## **1. Mid/Long-term Targets (2050)**

Enhancing the **harmony between human being and nature all around the world**, to improve state of biodiversity from the current level as well as to sustainably increase the benefits of ecosystem services.

- The Secretariat:

*“Living in harmony with nature” where “Biodiversity is conserved, restored and wisely used, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people”*

# Concepts behind our proposal

- Nature—Natural habitat, ecosystem
  - Primary nature shrinks
  - Ecosystem is damaged by human interference
- Life—Human activities
  - The root cause of biodiversity loss, and need to be altered
  - depend on natural resources and suffer from biodiversity loss

## SATOYAMA:

- areas between city and forest,
- village surrounded by mountain or
- rural areas where interface between human life and nature have been maintained in balanced and collective manner

“SATO”

“YAMA”

- Village → symbol of human life
- Mountain/Forest → symbol of nature

# Mission - Japan's proposal -

- **2. Short-term Targets (2020)**

To have taken the following actions by 2020, so as to halt biodiversity loss,

- (1) To conduct full observations and analysis on the state of biodiversity at global scale and scientific justification. To make ecosystem services respected in every aspect of human society.
- (2) To expand the activities for biodiversity conservation, to promote practical methods for sustainable use of biodiversity and to establish mechanisms for reducing adverse effects of human activities on biodiversity.
- (3) To mainstream biodiversity by ensuring new steps to be taken by various individuals.

# What is Satoyama Initiative

- **The Value of secondary nature**

For the value of biodiversity, we need to conserve the human-influenced nature that has gradually been developed and maintained through long-term human interference such as sustainable way of farming and forestry.

- **Recent Threat**

The continuation of these sustainable maintenance practices has been threatened and they are actually disappeared in some areas due to the recent changes such as urbanization, industrialization and increase/decrease of population in rural areas.

- **Measures to take**

We need to take measures to conserve these types of human-influenced nature by globally recognizing their value and need actions for this purpose.

# Ways and Means to promote activities

- In order to ensure solid base rather than sporadic and one-time actions

## 1. Continuity

Effective measures need to be taken in well-planned manner during long-time frame

⇒ Propose “Decade of Biodiversity” in the UN General Assembly

## 2. Connection

Information sharing through networking, and individual activities can be encouraged and supported by each other

⇒ Network should be established for activities contributing to the targets

- In order to assist stakeholders to overcome difficulty

## 3. Resource

In many developing countries, implementations face difficulties due to the lack of financial/human resources and technology/methodology

⇒ ODA projects suitable for targets should be initiated



# Support for SATOYAMA Initiative

- International Partnership ← Connectivity

Effective solution is

- (1) to share information on sustainable use and management of natural resources in various regions of the world;
- (2) to exchange views on recent challenges they face and ways to overcome it.

It would also be desirable if the information sharing would lead to the coordinated actions among various local and national governments, international organizations and NGOs.

- ODA projects ← Resources

The rural areas identified in the initiative could be assisted to prepare and implement their plans to promote the sustainable use of natural resources.

↑ Continuity