

An underwater photograph of a kelp forest. Sunlight rays penetrate the blue water, illuminating the green and yellow kelp fronds. The scene is serene and natural, with the kelp swaying gently.

DAY1

11.4 (WED) 9:30~11:30

The ocean is the key to protect our food resources

Food Security

Food security and fishery resources
in the “new normal” era

TSSS Tokyo
2020 Sustainable
Seafood
Symposium

講演「食料安全保障における水産資源の重要性」

Keynote:

The importance of fishery resources for food security



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

THE IMPORTANCE OF FISHERY RESOURCES FOR FOOD SECURITY

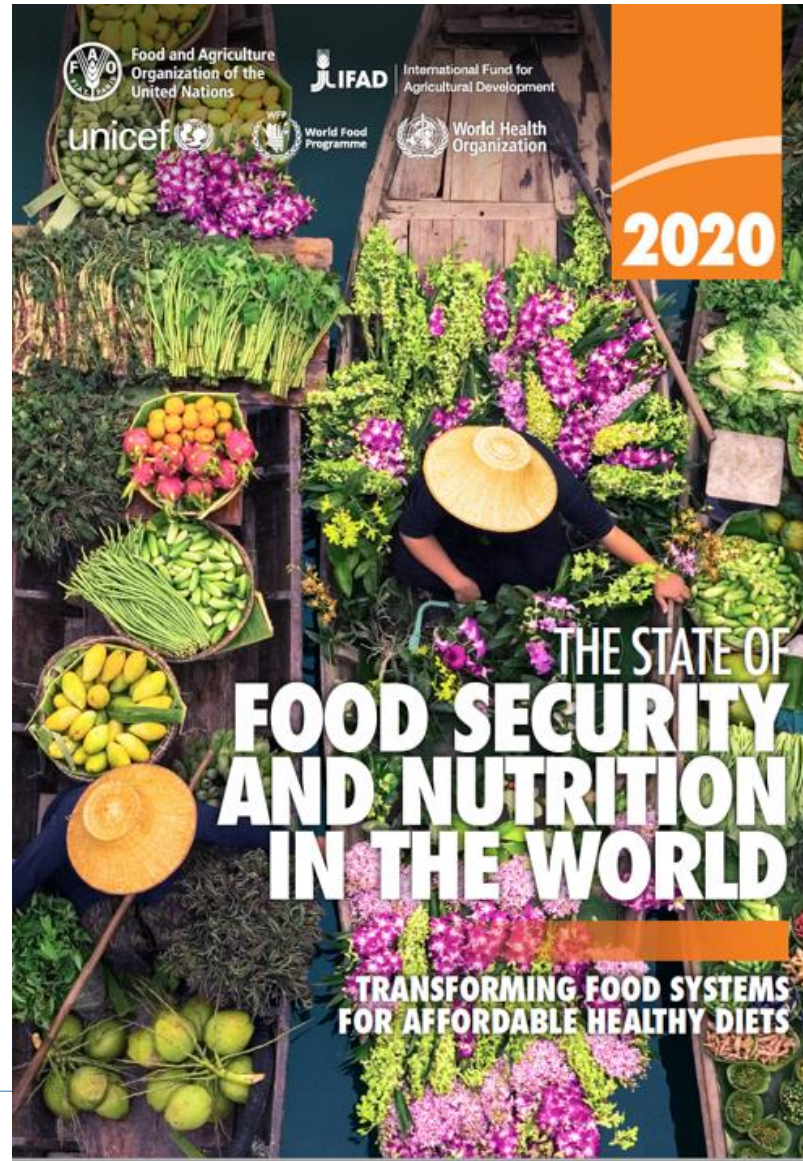
Manuel Barange
Director, FAO Fisheries Division

Tokyo Sustainable Seafood Symposium

November 2020



WHAT IS THE STATE OF GLOBAL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE: CONTEXT

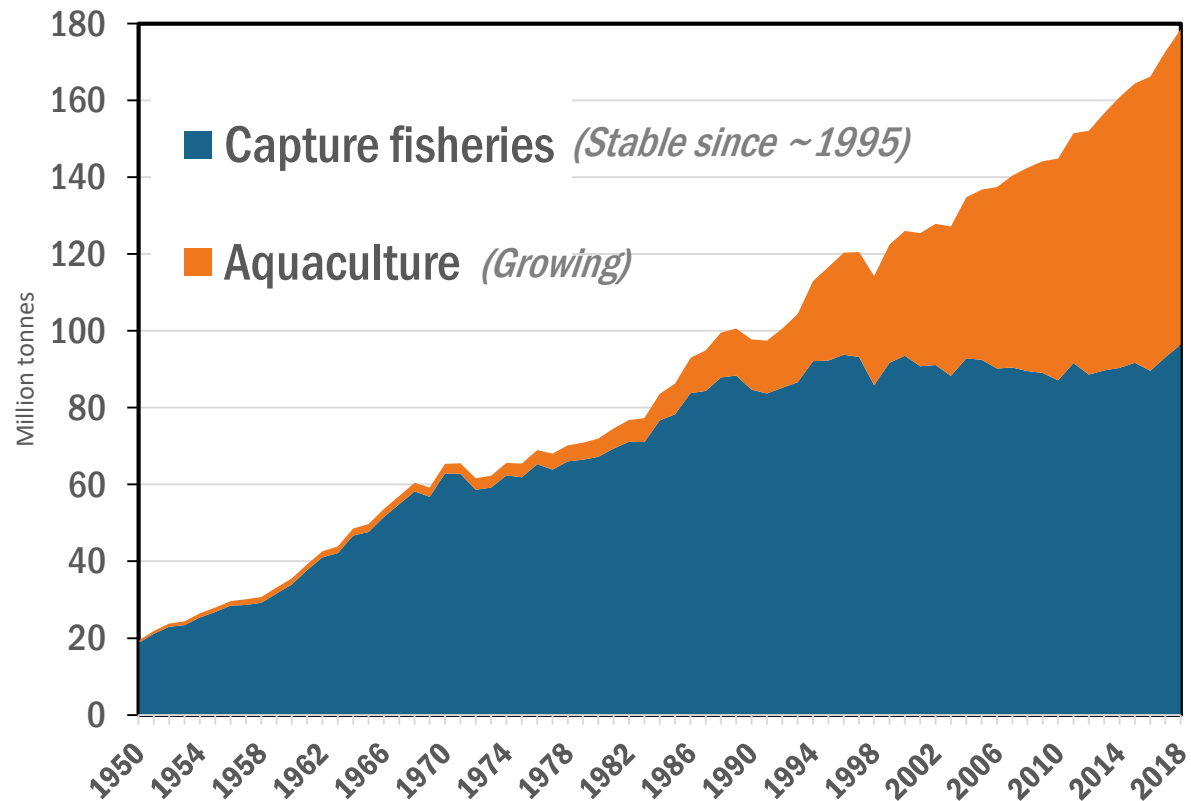


- 690 million undernourished, 60 million more than in 2014
- We are not achieving zero hunger
- COVID-19 could add >100 million of undernourished people in 2020



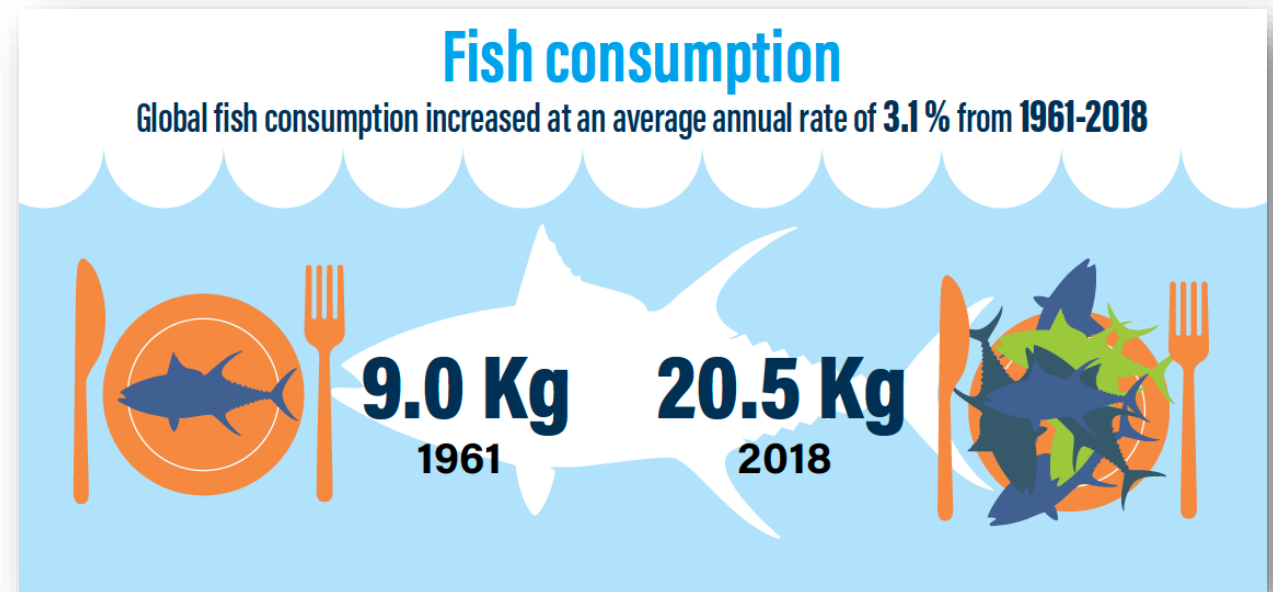
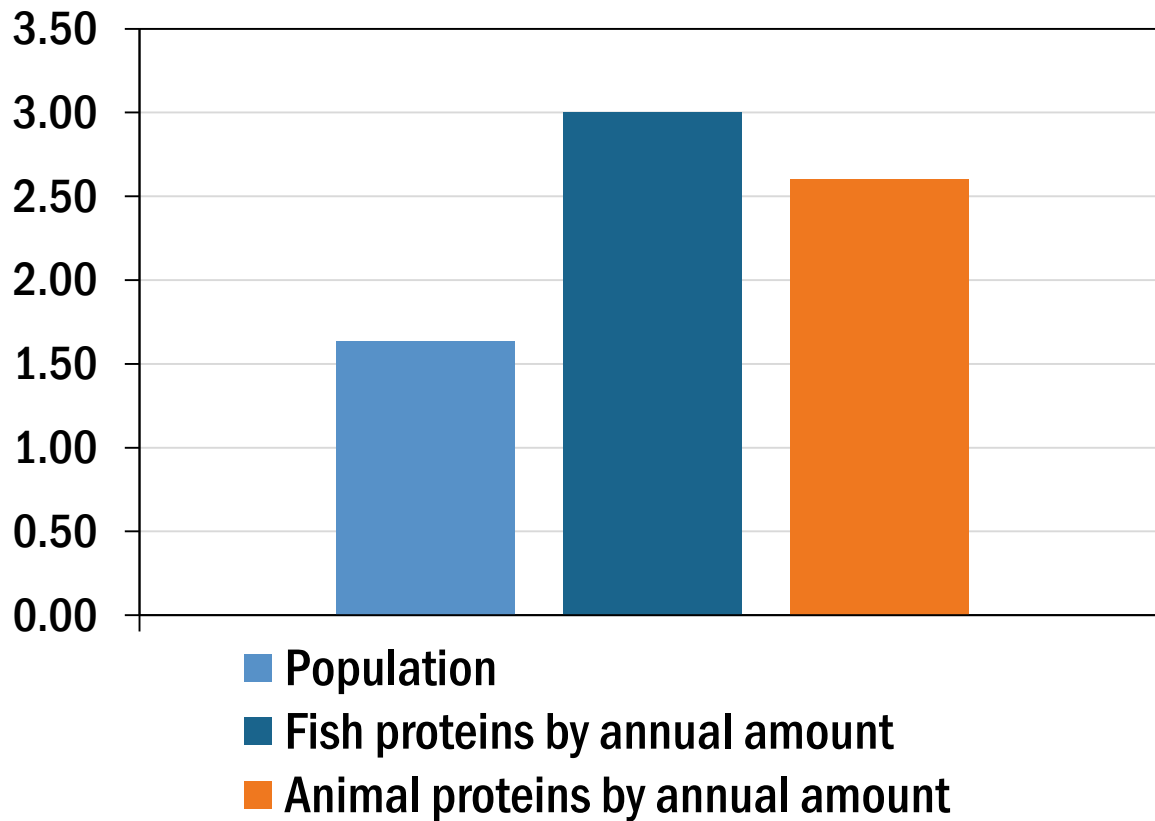
HOW HAS SOCIETY BENEFITTED FROM FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE?

World capture fisheries and aquaculture production



HOW HAS SOCIETY BENEFITTED FROM FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE?

Annual growth rate - 1961-2013 (%)

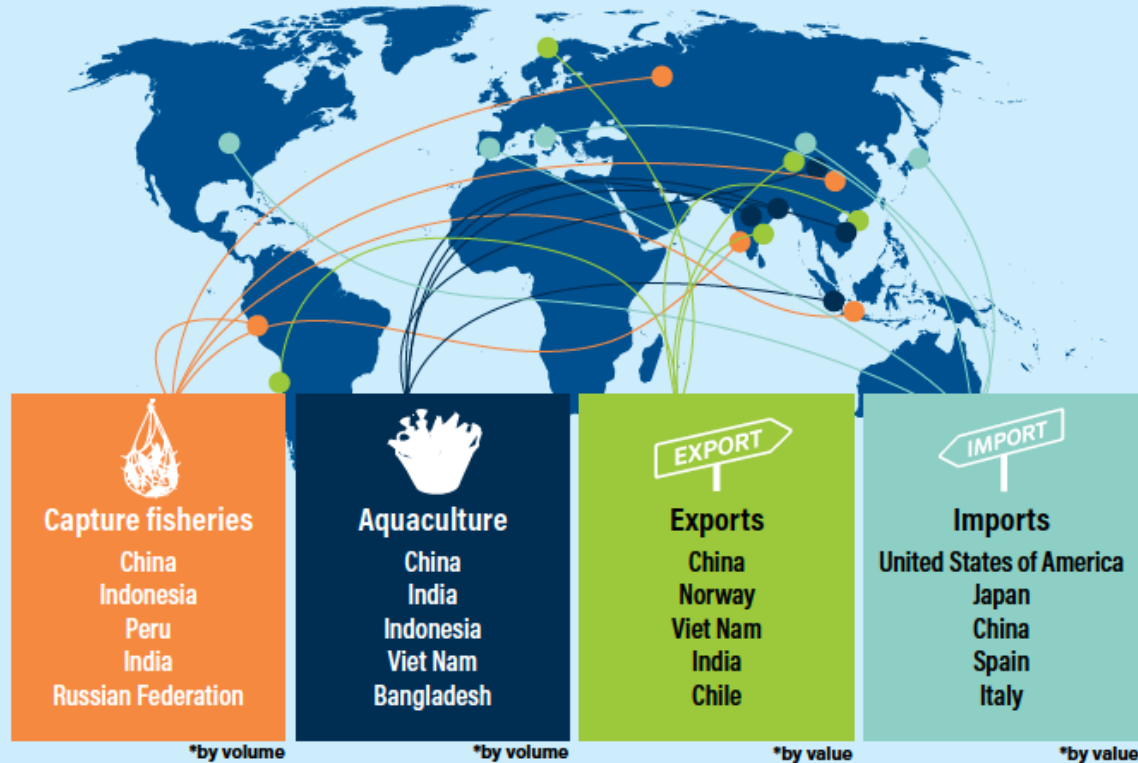


Fish consumption growing at twice the rate of population growth
A net contributor to the global nutrition revolution

HOW HAS SOCIETY BENEFITTED FROM FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE?

Fish Trade

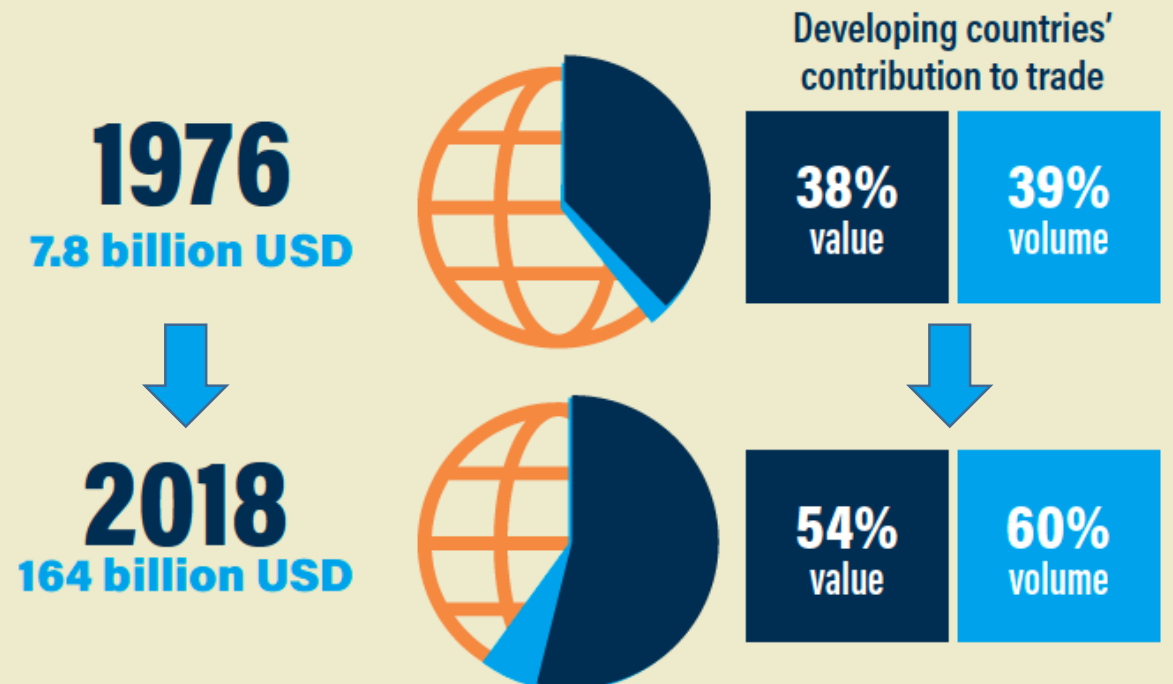
2018 trade comprised **67 million tonnes**,
38% of total production valued at **164 billion USD***



* Exports * 2018 figures

Fish Trade trends

Fish is among the **most traded food** commodities in the world.

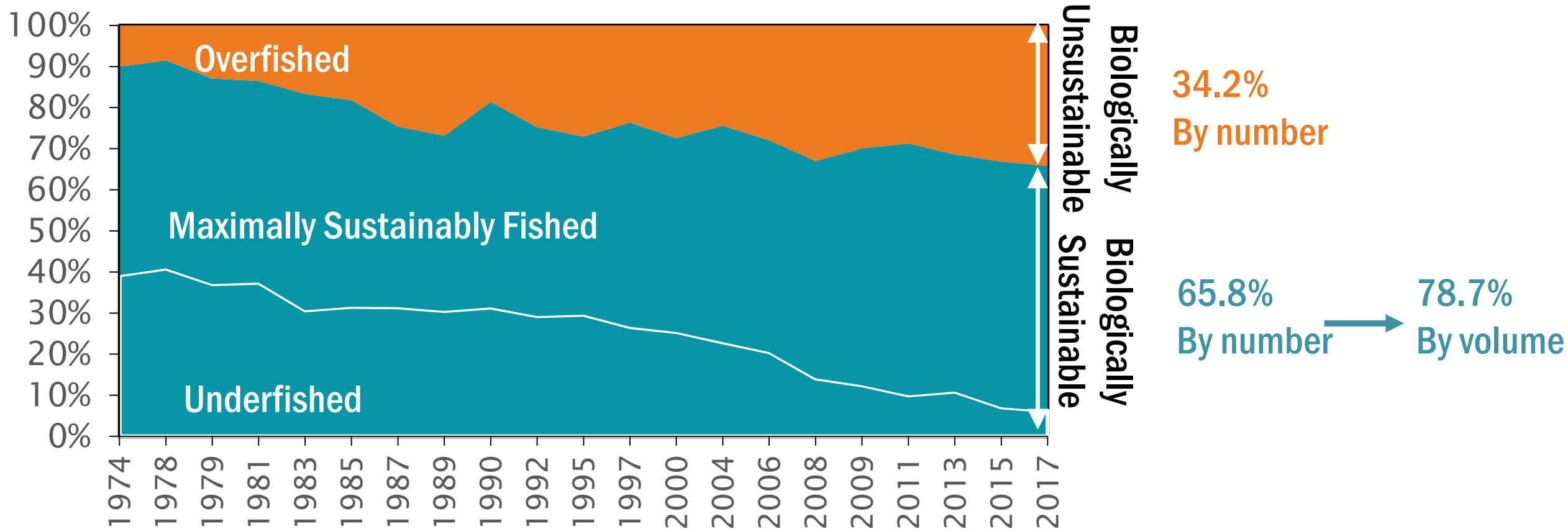


* 2018 figures



Fisheries Sustainability

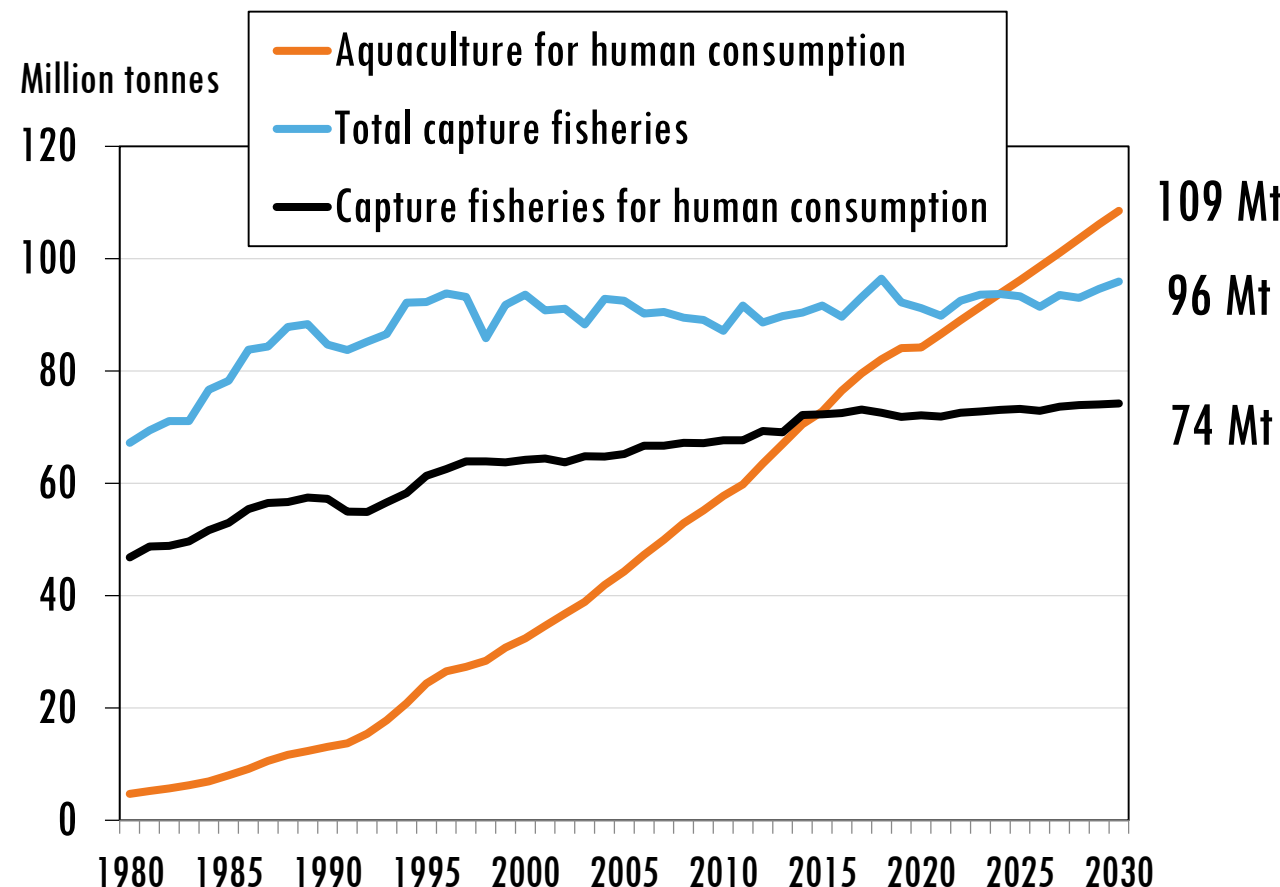
UNCLOS, SDG14.4 – “...RESTORE POPULATIONS TO MAXIMUM SUSTAINABLE YIELD LEVELS”
FAO BIOMASS-BASED INDEX – CAPTURES 70% OF LANDINGS



Stocks under intense management = Increasingly Sustainable or Rebuilding

Stocks not under intense management = Deteriorating

WHAT DO WE EXPECT FROM FISHERIES IN THE FUTURE



By 2030 59% of fish for human consumption will come from Aquaculture (52% now)

By 2030 Fish production will exceed 200 Million tonnes (179 Mt now), plus 30 Mt aquatic plants

Per capita consumption to grow to 21.5 kg/yr (20.5 kg now)



HOW DO WE MAKE THIS HAPPEN? = LEARN THE LESSONS



Lesson 1. Without Fisheries and Aquaculture the environmental impact of our food production systems would be much larger

Lesson 2. Conservation and Sustainable use are not incompatible. Successes on both fronts must be acknowledged – they help both

Lesson 3. The reasons for sustainability failures are complex and multidimensional, and require equally complex solutions

Lesson 4. Ecological sustainability is more difficult in places where hunger, poverty and political instability dominate

Lesson 5. There is no alternative: Sustainability is the only option



HOW DO WE MAKE THIS HAPPEN? = IMPLEMENT THE SOLUTIONS



Solution 1. Fish products must be more explicitly recognized in food security and nutrition strategies at global, regional and national level

Solution 2. Reciprocal mainstreaming: We must integrate better food security considerations and biodiversity objectives. Our objective should be effective management of 100% of seascapes

Solution 3. Reinforce international and regional cooperative governance mechanisms – Support the 49 RFMOs making binding conservation and management measures

Solution 4. The world needs BLUE TRANSFORMATION programmes to turn fisheries and aquaculture from a problem to a solution



BLUE TRANSFORMATION – A New Narrative for Fisheries and Aquaculture



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

- **Re-invest in transformative Fisheries Management**
- **Support sustainable intensification of Aquaculture**
- **Transform and add value to current and emerging supply chains**

講演

「ニューノーマル時代における世界の
サステナブル・シーフード・ムーブメント」

Keynote:

Japan and the world: charting the course
for sustainable seafood

A scenic photograph of the Monterey Bay Aquarium building and its pier extending into the ocean at sunset. The sky is a mix of blue and orange, with scattered clouds. The building is a multi-story concrete structure with large windows. A concrete pier with a metal railing leads from the building towards the water. In the foreground, there are dark, jagged rocks and a small pool of water reflecting the sky. The overall mood is serene and majestic.

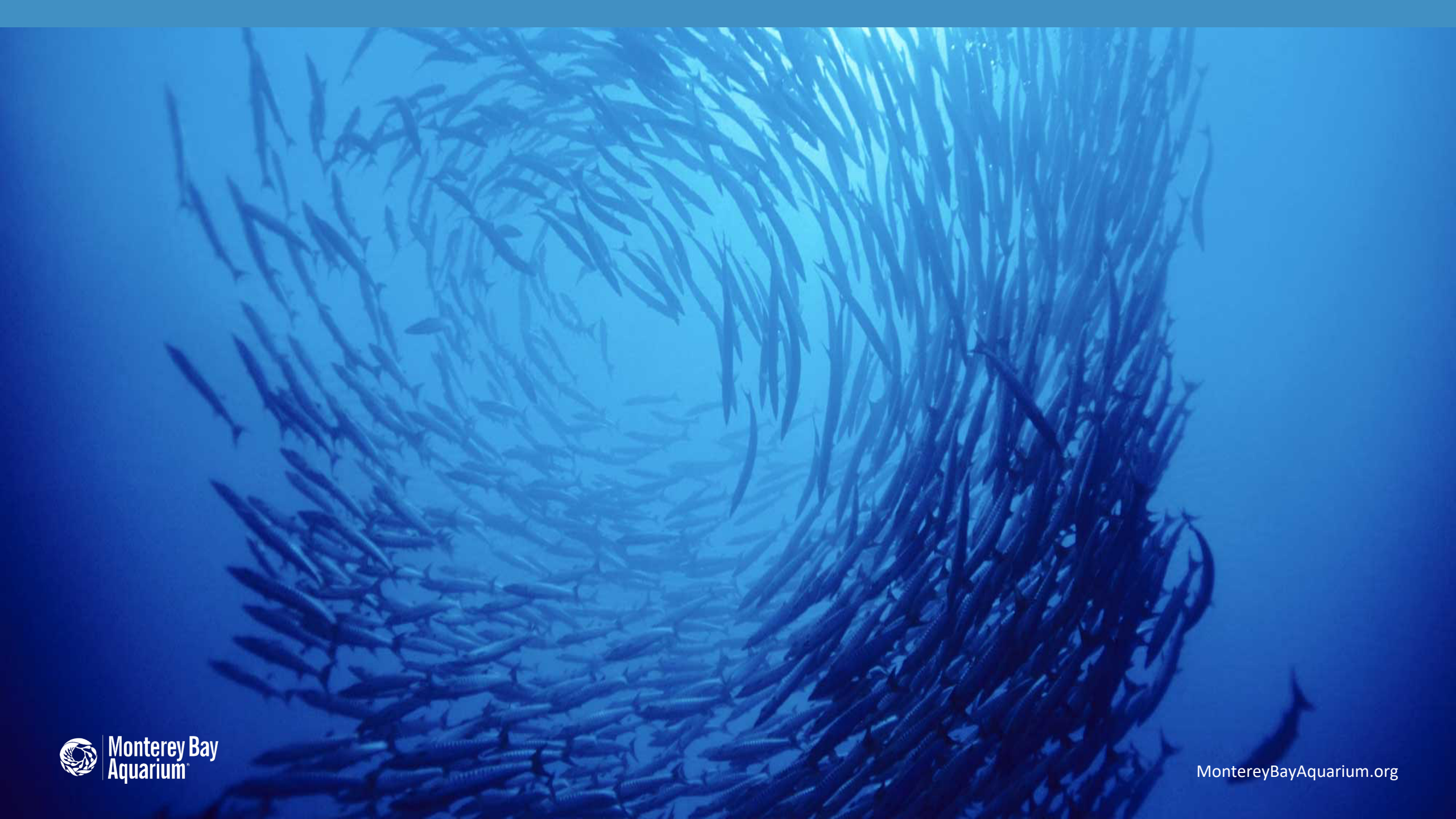
Japan and the world: charting the course for sustainable seafood

Julie Packard
Executive Director, Monterey Bay Aquarium

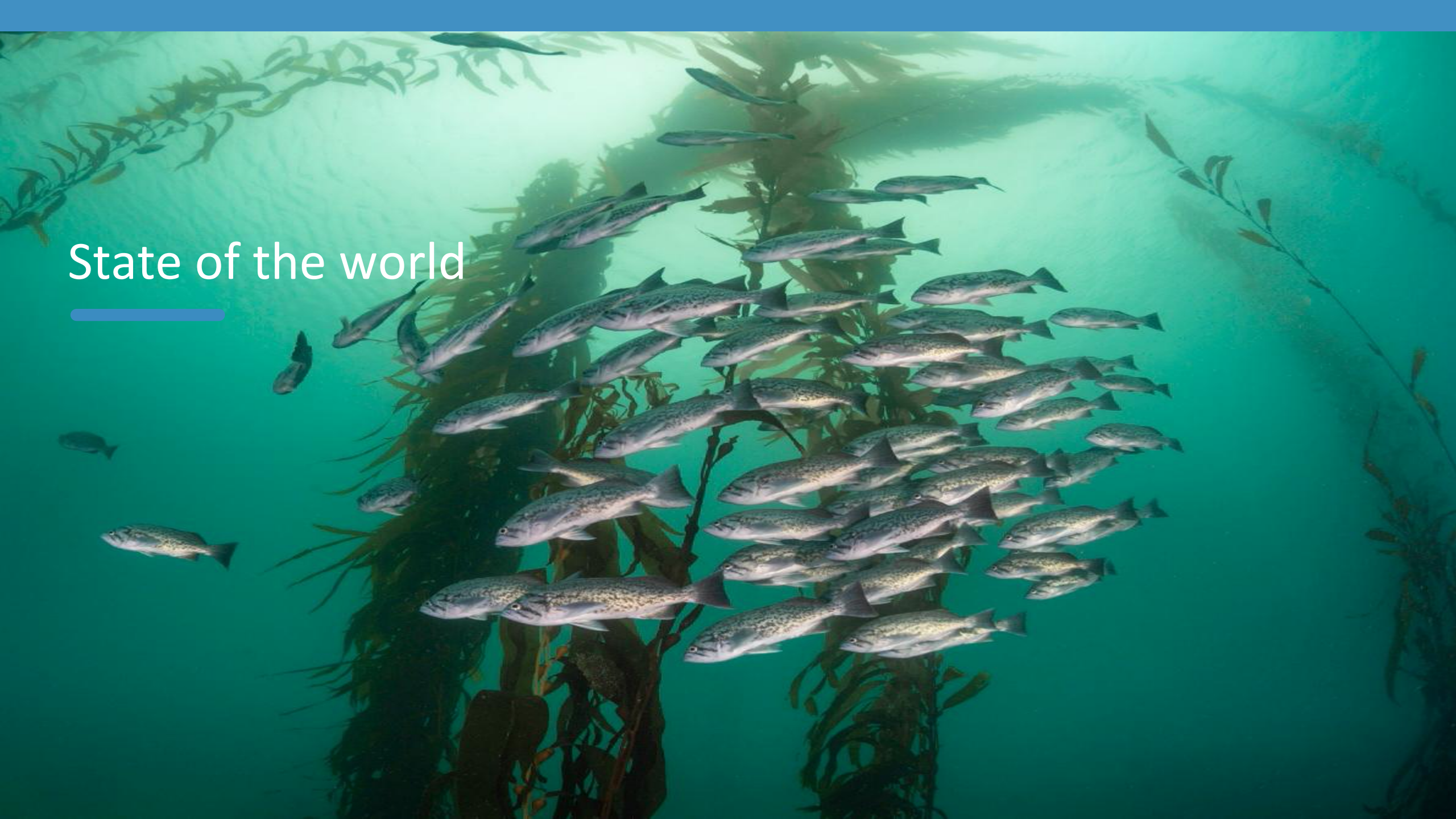


Monterey Bay
Aquarium®





State of the world





There is no alternative to sustainability

Given the livelihood and food security pressures in many developing regions, sustainability challenges need to be addressed

- The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2020, UN FAO



The Role of Seafood

- 60 million livelihoods rely on fisheries and aquaculture
- 3.3 billion rely on fish as a main source of protein, nutrition
- Consumption is growing faster than all other animal proteins
- Most globally traded food commodity
- Growth driven by aquaculture



Fishery problems
are solvable



Sustainability

By 2030, 75% of global production is environmentally sustainable, making verifiable improvement, and adequate safeguards are in place to ensure social responsibility

Social Responsibility

- Protection of human rights, dignity, access to resources
- Equity for all workers, opportunity to benefit
- Food and livelihood security



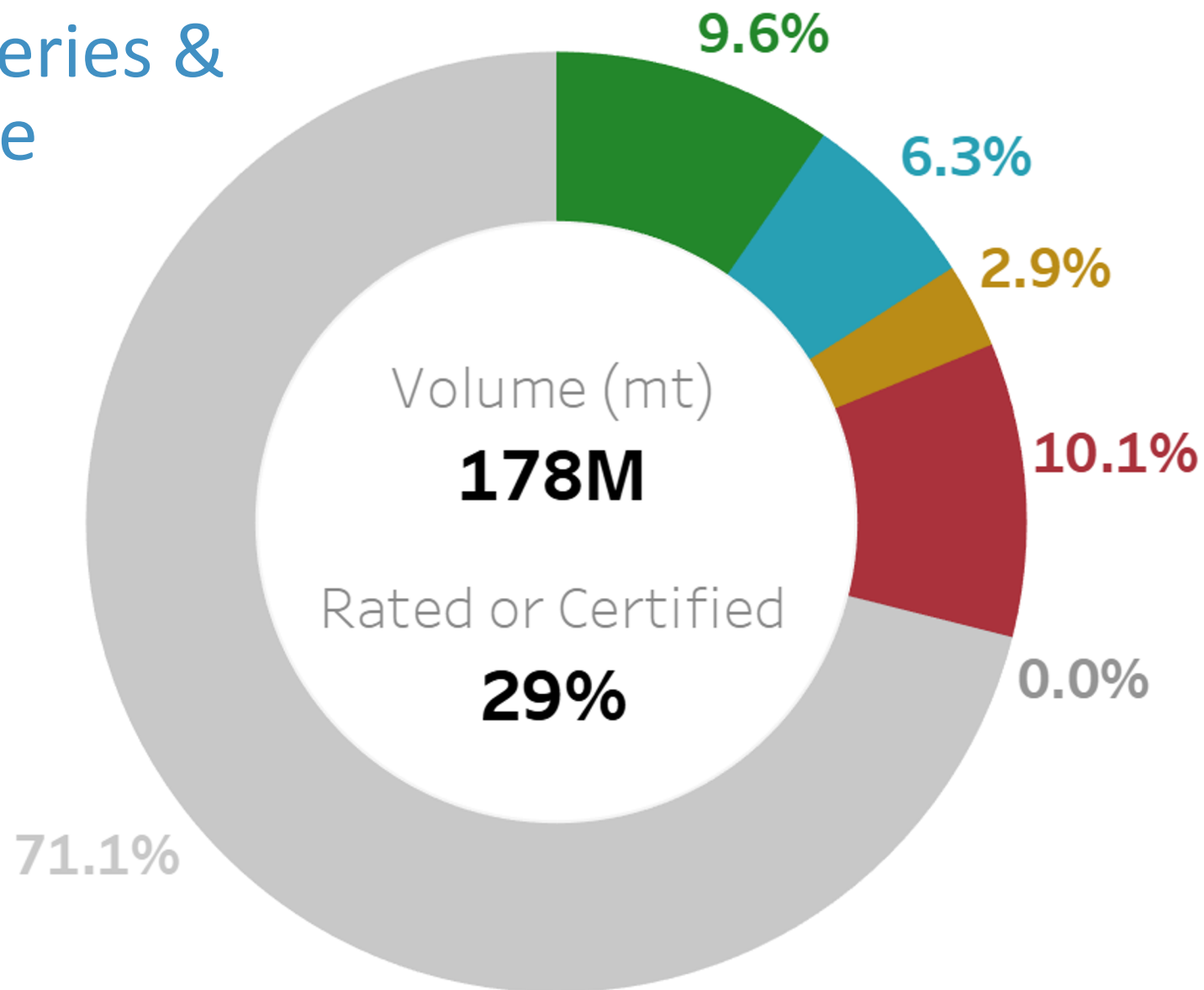


Monterey Bay Aquarium Seafood Watch Program

Global Initiatives



Global Fisheries & Aquaculture



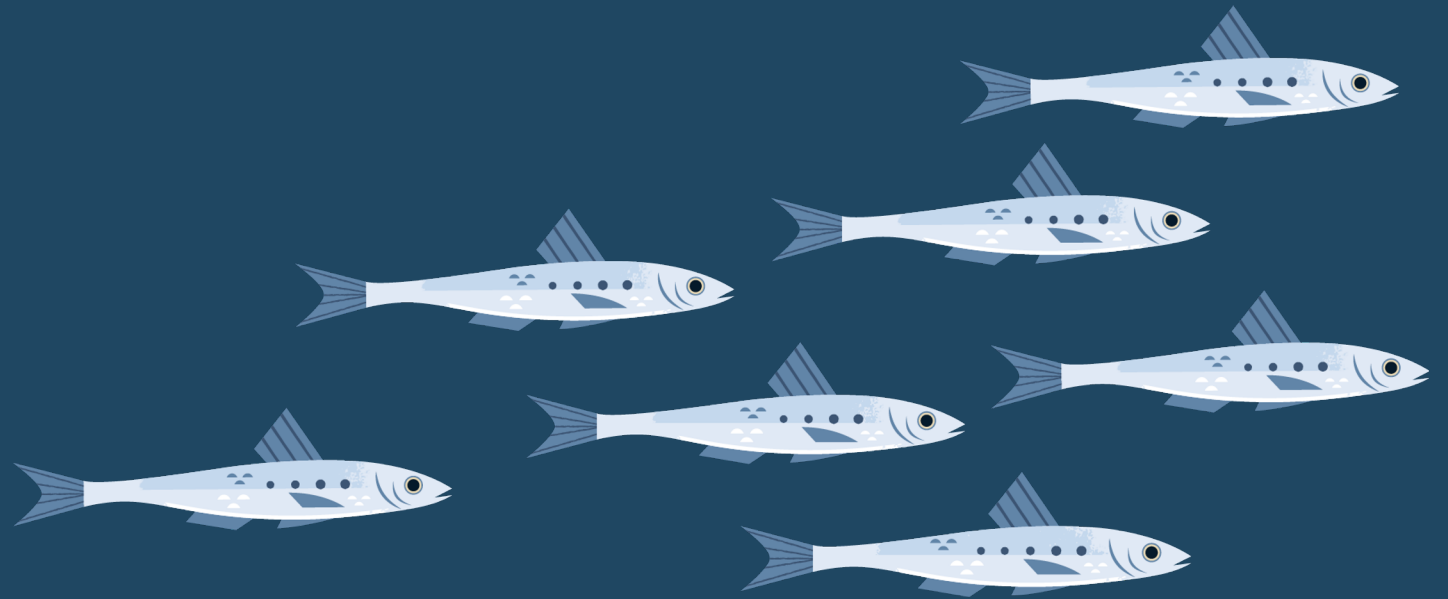
Progress in Japan



Japan's global leadership



Thank you.



対談

「生物多様性と持続可能な海のサプライチェーンの構築」

Dialogue:

Biodiversity and building a sustainable ocean
supply chain



ニッスイグループ 持続可能な水産資源への取り組み Activities for Seafood Sustainability

TSSS2020

2020.11.4

Nippon Suisan Kaisha, Ltd.

日本水産株式会社

執行役員 Executive Officer

伊勢 宗弘 Munehiro Ise

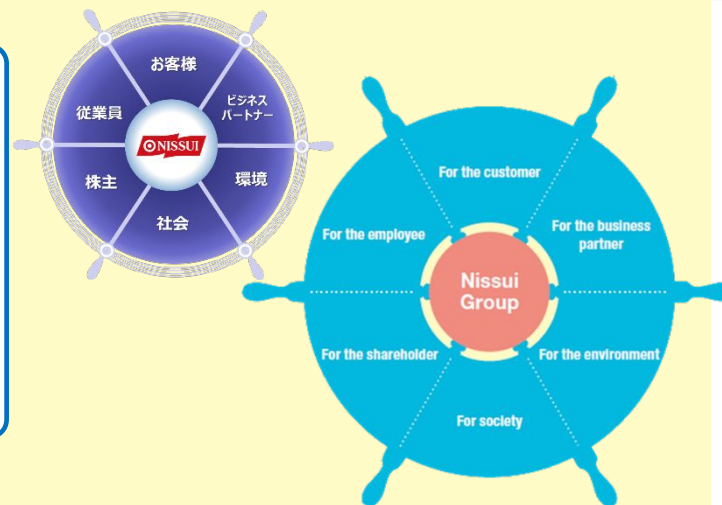
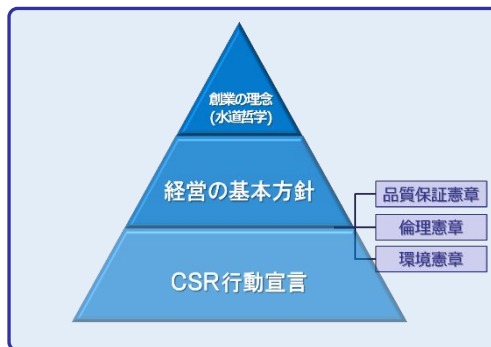
経営方針・CSR行動宣言 Management Policy



経営の基本方針 Management Policy

私たちは、水産資源の持続的利用と地球環境の保全に配慮し、水産物をはじめとした資源から、多様な価値を創造し続け、世界の人々のいきいきとした生活と希望ある未来に貢献します。

We will champion the sustainable utilization of marine resources and the preservation of the earth environment, continue to create diverse value from resources.



CSR行動宣言 (CSR方針)

私たちニッスイグループは、地球や海に感謝し、創業時より受け継ぐ5つの遺伝子から多様な価値を創造し、事業を通じて社会の課題解決に取り組みます

The Nissui Group will appreciate the earth and the sea, and create diverse values from 5 genes (mission, innovation, hands-on approach, global, and value the customers) inherited since its foundation and try to solve social issues through the business activities.

お客様

- 私たちは、安全・安心で、お客様にとって価値ある品質の商品をお届けします
- 私たちは、海の恵みを活かし、イノベーションにより、食の美味しさや楽しさと健やかな生活をお届けします

従業員

- 私たちは、高い倫理観を持ち、社会規範に則って行動し、より信頼される企業を目指します
- 私たちは、多様な価値観や個性を尊重し、互いを磨き合う中でチームワークの発揮により成長し続けます

ビジネス・パートナー

- 私たちは、ビジネス・パートナーとの公正で公平な関係を維持します
- 私たちは、ビジネス・パートナーと相互の信頼関係を築き、共に持続可能な社会を目指します

環境

- 私たちは、環境負荷の低減および自然環境と生物多様性の保全に努めます
- 私たちは、地球や海の恵みを受けて事業を営んでいることを心にとめ、資源の持続的な利用に努めます

株主

- 私たちは、株主への情報開示に努め、健全で透明な経営を行います
- 私たちは、安定的に成長し続けることで企業価値を高め株主への適正な還元を行います

社会

- 私たちは、ニッスイグループの知見や技術を通じ、地域社会の発展と次の世代の育成に努めます
- 私たちは、世界各地の文化や習慣を尊重し、事業の発展とともに地域社会に貢献します

For the customer

- We provide safe and secure high quality products which are valuable for the customers.
- We utilize bounty of the sea and provide the delights of foods and the rich and healthy lives through the innovation.

For the employee

- We act in accordance to the norms of the society with sound ethics and aim to build a socially trusted company.
- We respect diverse values and individualities, and achieve growth through teamwork by learning from others.

For the business partner

- We maintain fair and clean business relationship with all of our business partners.
- We try to build mutual trusting relationship with business partners and seek a sustainable society with them.

For environment

- We work hard to reduce environmental burdens and preserve natural environment and bio diversity.
- We recognize that our business is relied on the bounty of the earth and the sea, and work hard to utilize resources in a sustainable manner.

For the shareholder

- We operate in a transparent manner and improve disclosure of information.
- We try to enhance corporate value and continue a proper distribution of profit to the shareholders through stable business growth.

For society

- We work hard to develop local society and cultivate next generation through the knowledge and the technology of the Nissui Group.
- We respect diverse cultures and customs in the world and try to contribute to keeping the local society alive with the development of our business.

2030年までにニッスイグループが調達する水産物の持続性が確認されている状態を目指します

aim to finish confirming sustainability by 2030

ニッスイグループが掲げるマテリアリティ

Materiality

- Preserve bountiful sea and promote the sustainable utilization of marine resources and the procurement
 - Marine Environment
 - Plastic
 - Sustainability of Marine Resources
 - Sustainable Procurement
- Contribute to the healthy lifestyle with safety and security
 - Health & Well-Being
 - R&D and Innovation
 - Food Safety & Quality
 - Food Loss & Waste
- Aim to be the company where diverse human resources play an important role to address the social agenda
 - Diversity
 - Human Resource Development

◆豊かな海を守り、持続可能な水産資源の利用と調達を推進する

- 海洋環境
- プラスチック
- 水産資源の持続可能性
- CSR調達



◆安全・安心で健康的な生活に貢献する

- 健康
- R&D・イノベーション
- 品質
- フードロス

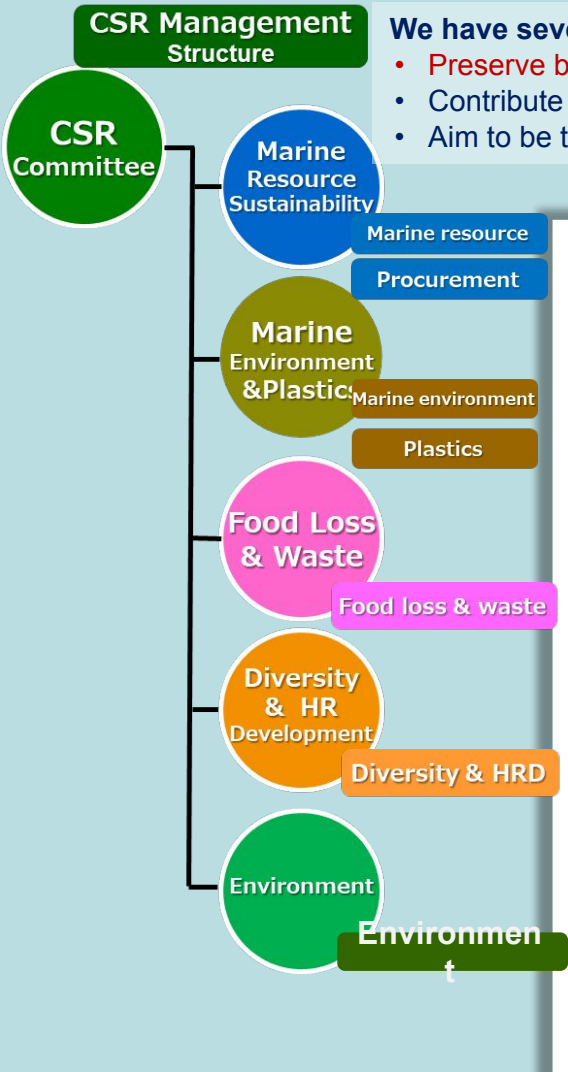


◆社会課題に取り組む多様な人材が活躍できる企業を目指す

- ダイバーシティ
- 人材育成

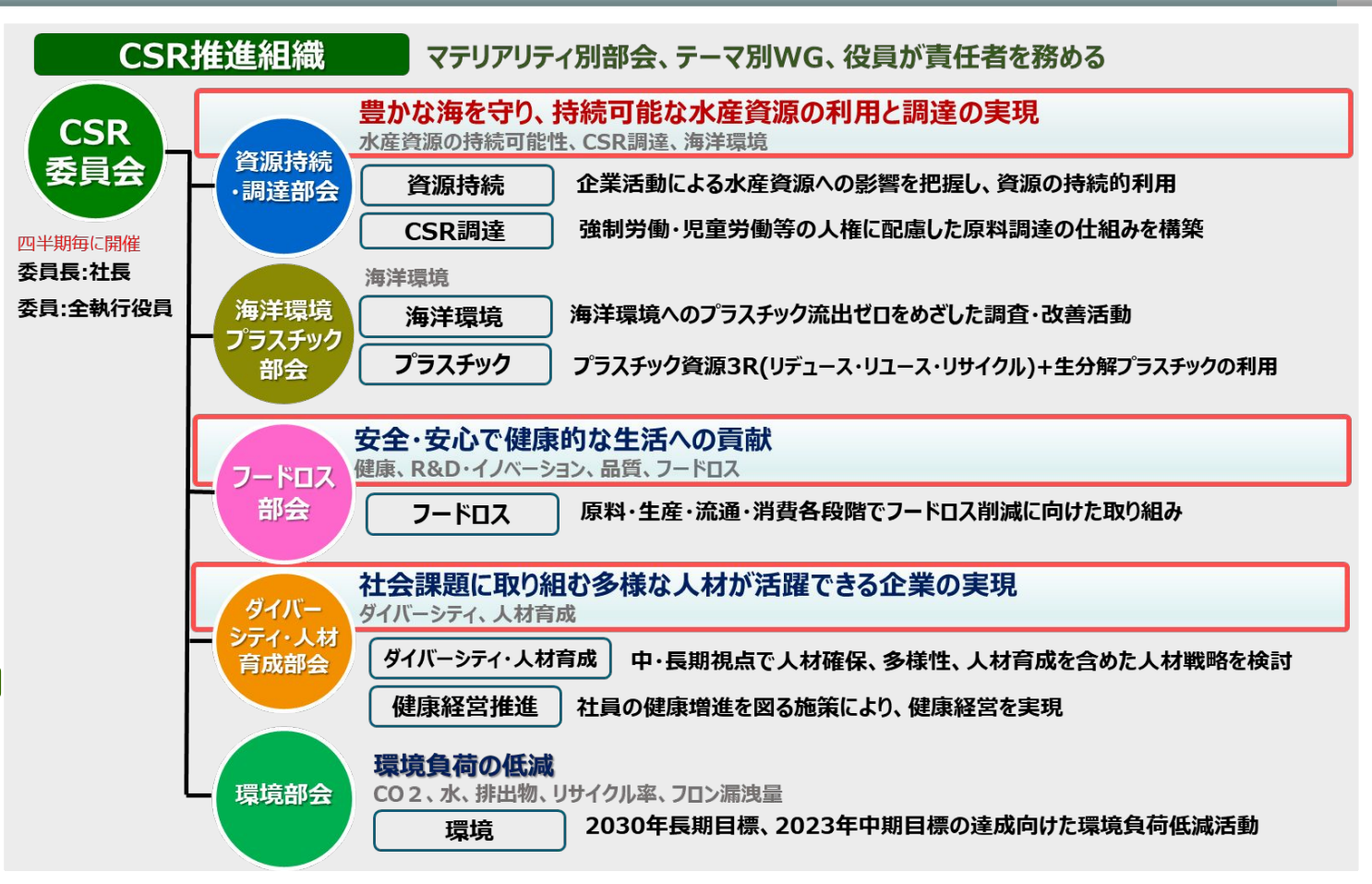


CSR推進体制 CSR Management



We have several activity teams working on each important issue.

- Preserve bountiful sea and promote the sustainable utilization of marine resources and the procurement
- Contribute to the healthy lifestyle with safety and security
- Aim to be the company where diverse human resources play an important role to address the social agenda



出典：世界の漁業と養殖の現状 2020 (FAO)
The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2020

FAO水産資源評価

初期資源の

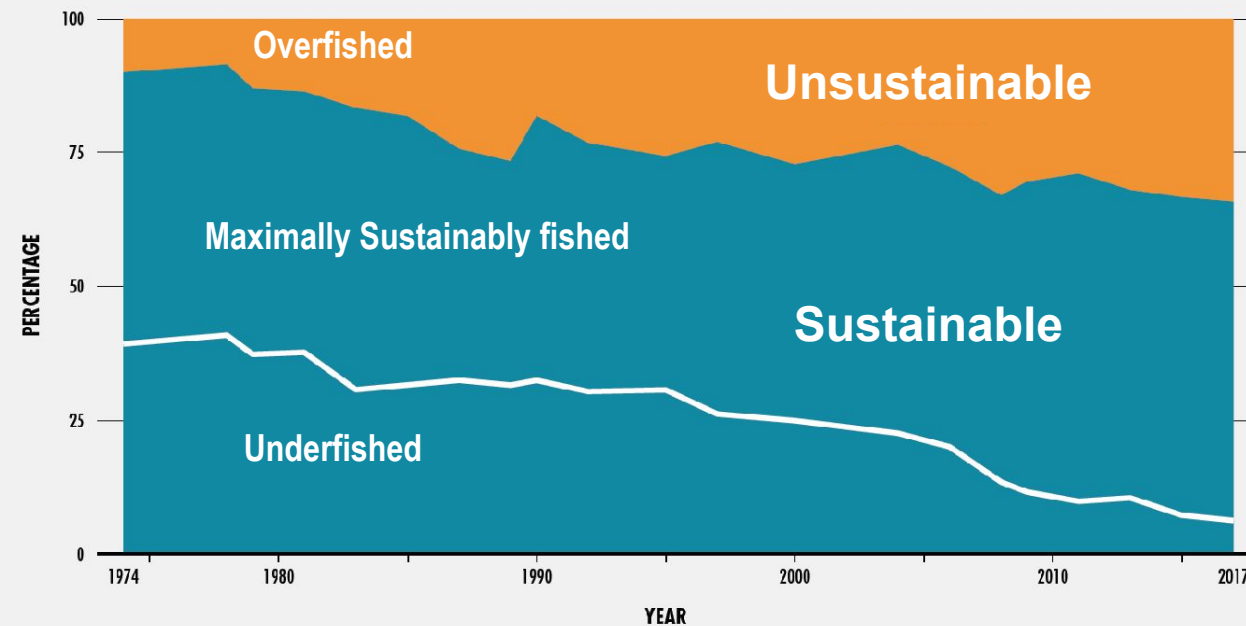
Overfished (枯渇)

40%未満

Maximally Sustainably fished (満限) 40~60%

Underfished (余裕)

60%超

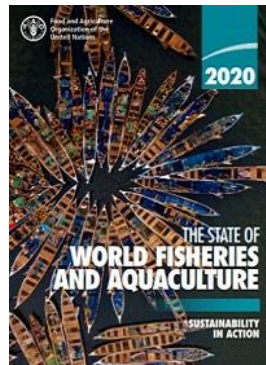
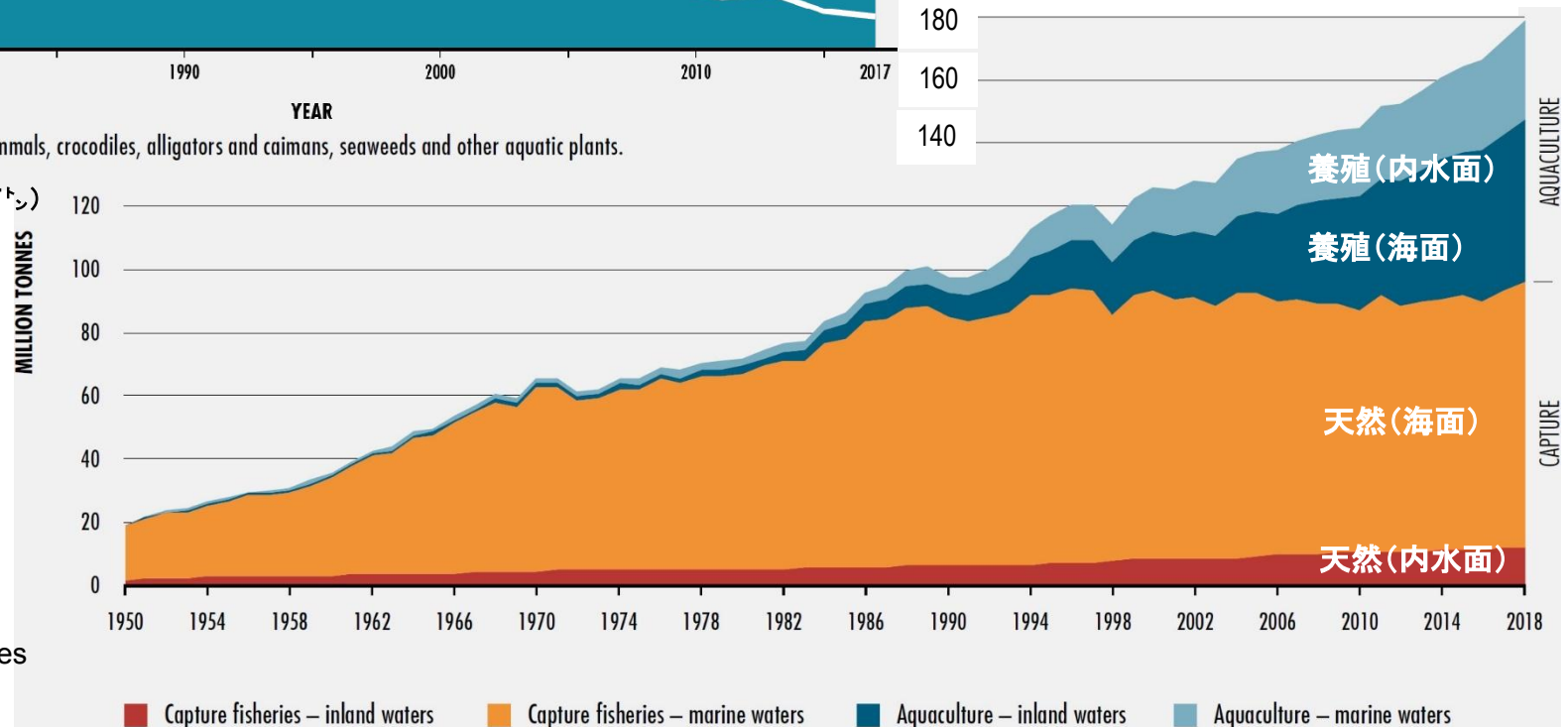


NOTE: Excludes aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators and caimans, seaweeds and other aquatic plants.

SOURCE: FAO.

世界の漁業・養殖業生産量の推移*1

(百万トン)



The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2020

2016年グループ取扱水産物の資源状態等の調査(2018年9月発表)

2016 The Survey of Procured Marine Resources Sustainability . released in 2019

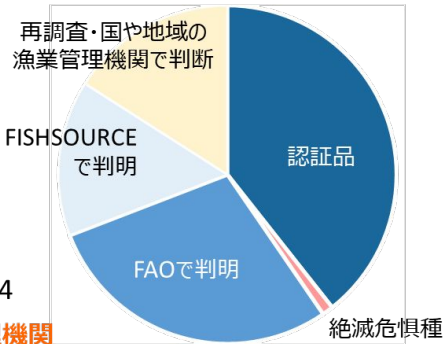


<https://nissui.disclosure.site/en/themes/87>

- 対象会社 : ニススイ、国内グループ会社28社、海外グループ会社16社計45社
対象期間 : 2016年(1~12月)の調達
調査内容 : 魚種名(学名)、漁獲海域(FAO区分)、原産国、重量(原魚換算)

- 調達数量 : 約160万トン(原魚換算重量) → 世界漁獲量の1.6%相当

取扱魚種 : 約450学名
漁獲海域 : FAO海域 18カ所
原産国数 : 約80カ国
構成比 : 天然魚 93%
 : 養殖魚 7%



- 調達水産物に関する資源状態の分析ステップ



Unsustainable

心配ある・不明の資源から、さらに、資源回復計画あり、網目規制や操業期間の制限があるものを除くと132,666トン(8.8%)の課題を有する調達資源があることが判明

優先的に対応をすすめる
Priority improvement

Now analyzing 2019 data

現在、2019年の調達実績について調査中

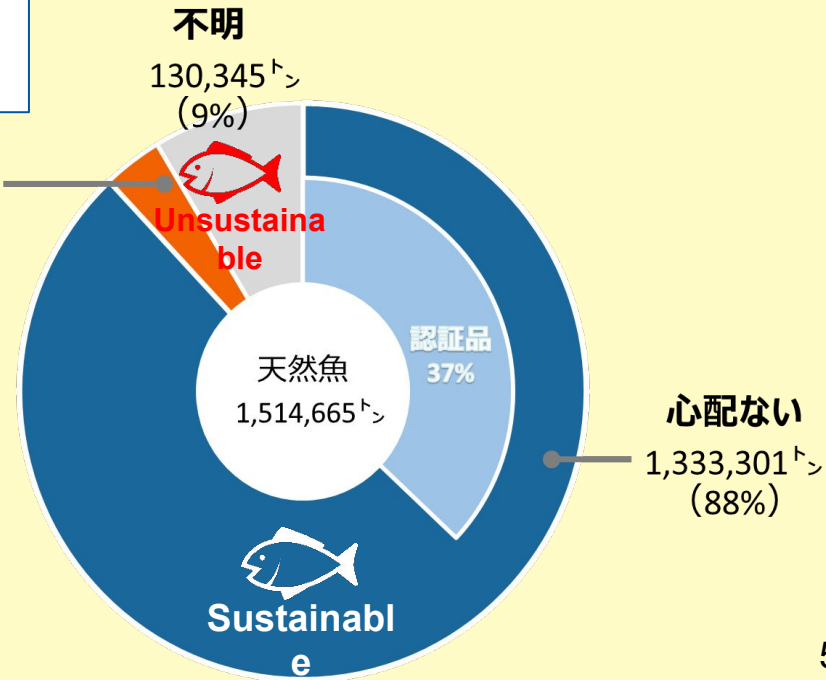
今回は、次の点について改善を図る

- 最新の資源状態の反映
- 第三者による資源状態確認の実施

結果については、2021年の公表を目指す

To be released in 2021

心配ある
51,018トン
(3%)



ニッスイグループは本方針に従って、お取引先の理解とご協力、ご支援を仰ぎながら、信頼関係に基づく調達を推進します <https://nissui.disclosure.site/en/themes/107>

①調達原則

1. Procurement Policy

- ・お取引先は品質、コスト、デリバリー、サービスを総合的に勘案し選定
- ・新たなお取引先に対しては等しく門戸を開放
- ・適正な品質・価格での取引
- ・安全性担保と品質の向上を前提としたコストダウン

②遵法・調達倫理

2. Compliance, Procurement Ethics

- ・各国の法令・ルールや社内規則を遵守
- ・お取引先と交わした契約を誠実に履行
- ・情報の重要性を理解し、機密保持
- ・公正・公平な対応、透明性の高い手順で信頼関係の構築
- ・不適切な利益供与や受領等の不正行為を排除

③環境配慮

3. Consciousness of Environmental Preservation

- ・環境保全に配慮されている原料等の調達を推進
- ・持続可能性・生物多様性・生態系の維持への配慮確認に努める
- ・資源・エネルギー等の循環利用に配慮されている原料等の調達に努める

④人権配慮

4. Respect for Human Rights

- ・強制労働・児童労働・従業員の非人道的扱いに係る原料等でないことを要請
- ・差別のない職場から供給される原料等の調達に努める
- ・労働安全・衛生管理が適切な職場から供給される原料等の調達に努める

⑤お取引先との協働

5. Collaboration with Suppliers and Partners

- ・重要なビジネスパートナーとしてお取引先と密接に協働
- ・調達方針をご理解頂き、支援とご協力を仰ぐ
- ・お取引先からのご提案については真摯に検証・検討する

2018年から、サプライヤー調査を開始
取引先へのガイドライン説明会を開催
調査票による、人権・環境の取り組み
状況確認を進めている

Target: Tier 1 by 2025

1次サプライヤーの2025年終了を目指す

グローバル企業の連携による課題解決 (SeaBOS)



Seafood Business for Ocean Stewardship

**世界の水産業界のリーダー企業や科学者と協力し、
持続可能な水産事業のための課題解決に取り組む**

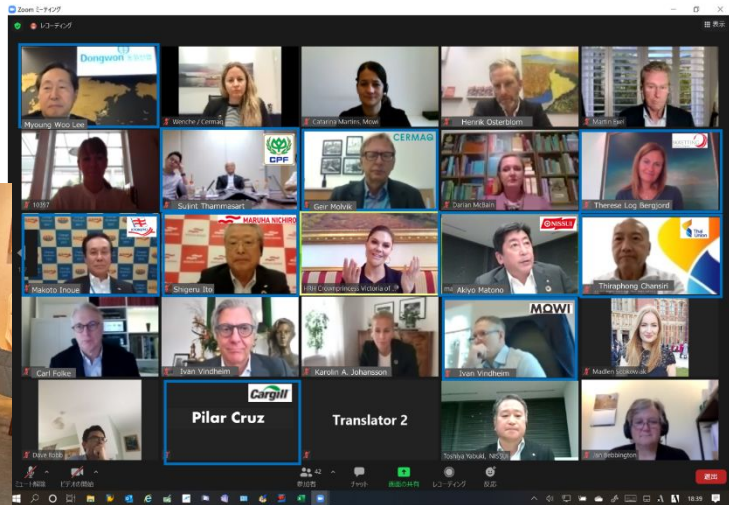
スウェーデン国 ヴィクトリア皇太子、ストックホルムレジリエンスセンターと世界の水産企業が協力の下、科学的な取り組みを展開

マルハニチロ	Maruha Nichiro
日本水産	Nissui
タイ・ユニオン	Thai Union
Mowi	Mowi
東遠産業	Dongwon
セルマック(三菱商事)	Cermaq
カーギル	Cargill
スクレッティング(ニュートリション)	Aqua Nutrition
CP フーズ	Nutreco
極洋	CP Foods
	Kyokuyo

- ◆ 透明性 《 Transparency 》
- ◆ 海洋プラスチック 《 Plastics in the Ocean 》
 - ・GGGI (Global Ghost Gear Initiatives)への加入
 - ・CLOMA (クリーン・オーシャン・マテリアル・アライアンス)・・・日本企業の取り組み
- ◆ トレーサビリティ 《 Traceability 》
 - ・GDST (Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability)
- ◆ 抗生物質 《 Anti-microbial Resistance 》
- ◆ IUU・現代奴隷撲滅 《 Reducing IUU fishing and eliminating Forced Labor 》



**Karuizawa
September 2019**



**Virtual KEYSTONE DIALOGUE
October 2020**



**Phuket
September 2019**

森・川・海 保全活動の全体イメージ図

森と川と海はつながっている。
森は川をはぐくみ、豊かな川は海をはぐくむ。

社員とともに「森・川・海」を守る
Preservation Activities with employees

マテリアリティの実現に向け、常に事業との関連性を考えつつ、身近なところで社員と共に活動できる内容を検討しています。

一人一人が気づき、意識することから活動は始まります。少しでも多くの社員が参加し、感じながら考える、そんな体感できる活動づくりをこころがけます。

ニッスイグループの事業の根幹をなす海は、森から川、川から海までのつながりの中で、はぐくまれています。

このつながりを守る活動が「森・川・海」の保全活動です

 14 海の豊かさを守ろう	 13 気候変動に具体的な対策を	 6 安全な水とトイレを世界中に	 11 住み続けられるまちづくりを
 15 陸の豊かさを守ろう	 12 つくる責任 つかう責任	 17 パートナリシップで目標を達成しよう	



おさかなをはぐくむ湧水と海を守る森(鳥取県)

- ・ 養殖に利用している湧水の保全
Spring conservation
- ・ 地域住民との交流、地域との共生
Community promotion
- ・ 境港サーモン、大山湧水サーモンのファンづくり
Making fans
- ・ 社員参画による保全活動体験、環境学習
Preservation activities

共和水産株式会社(漁業)

Kyowa Suisan (Fishery)

弓ヶ浜水産株式会社

(養殖業/水産品・食品の製造・販売)

Yumigahama Suisan (Aquaculture)

Yumigahama (Tank Aquaculture)

弓ヶ浜水産 米子
陸上養殖センター

Yumigahama (inland Aquaculture)

弓ヶ浜水産
本宮養魚場

鳥取県東伯郡琴浦町 約6ha

鳥取県船上山少年自然の

弓ヶ浜水産 船上
山採卵センター

Yumigahama (hatching)

おさかなをはぐくむ湧水と海を守る森

千丈滝展望駐車場

道歩道で徒歩3分

拡大図

弓ヶ浜水産
福原川養魚場

Yumigahama (inland Aquaculture)

弓ヶ浜水産
清水川養魚場



14 海の豊かさを守ろう 17 パートナシップで目標を達成しよう		活動名称		テーマ	実施場所	SDGs Target	対象者
海を守る		荒川環境学習		河川生態系保全 マイクロ・プラスチック	東京 荒川	14 海の豊かさを守ろう 17 パートナシップで目標を達成しよう 6 安全な水とトイレを世界中に	新入社員研修 CSR推進委員
海を守る		ニッスイグループ クリーンアップ作戦		海洋環境保全 海ごみゼロウィーク	全国	14 海の豊かさを守ろう 17 パートナシップで目標を達成しよう 6 安全な水とトイレを世界中に	ニッスイグループ 従業員
海を守る		藤前干潟 生き物と触れあう活動		海洋環境保全 生物多様性保全	名古屋	14 海の豊かさを守ろう 17 パートナシップで目標を達成しよう	従業員と家族 日本クッカーリー小牧 十味惣
海を守る		宇津貫緑地 里山保全活動		里山保全	八王子	14 海の豊かさを守ろう 17 パートナシップで目標を達成しよう 15 陸の豊かさも守ろう	従業員と家族
海を守る		知行浜 海を作る活動		海洋環境保全 生態系保全	福岡	14 海の豊かさを守ろう 17 パートナシップで目標を達成しよう	従業員と家族 博多まるきた水産 金子産業
海を守る		おさかなをはぐくむ 湧水と海を守る森 保全活動		森林および 海洋環境保全	鳥取	14 海の豊かさを守ろう 17 パートナシップで目標を達成しよう 15 陸の豊かさも守ろう	従業員 弓ヶ浜水産 共和水産 鳥取県
海を守る		須磨水族園 生き物と触れあう		海洋環境保全 生態系保全	兵庫	14 海の豊かさを守ろう 17 パートナシップで目標を達成しよう	従業員と家族



～ 知ろう 今、変えよう 未来 ～

Sustainable World



NISSUI PEACEFUL BLUE

海や水にまつわる話題を中心に自然と自分のつながりを考えるサステナブルな10分間

海洋プラスチックごみ問題や水辺の生物多様性、水産資源の現状や未来など、海と水にまつわる話題を取り上げ、リスナーに持続的な未来のために自らできることを考えていただくきっかけを作ります

Provide FM radio programs on the topic of sustainability.

SEASONS
Saturday 12:00-15:00

J-WAVE 81.3FM

every Saturday around 12:30 - 12:40 10 minutes

brought to you by NISSUI

Navigator マリエ
環境省 森里川海アンバサダー
モデル・タレント・デザイナー





“The Biodiversity of Marine Life and Circulating and Ecological Economy”

November 4, 2020

Ministry of the Environment, Administrative Vice-Minister
NAKAI Tokutaro



The State of Biodiversity and the Goals of CBD-COP15

The Aichi Targets Related to the Oceans

Aichi Targets

- At the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD–COP10) in 2010, 20 targets were selected to prevent the loss of biodiversity.
- The next international targets regarding global biodiversity that follow the Aichi Targets (the post 2020 GBF) are to be decided in the CBD–COP 15, held in China in 2021.

<Aichi Targets highly related to the oceans>

- Target 6 By 2020 **all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches**, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and **the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits**.
- Target 10 By 2015, **the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs**, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification **are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning**.
- Target 11 By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and **10 per cent of coastal and marine areas**, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, **are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures**, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 (GBO5) (Sept. 2020)



- While nearly all of the Aichi Targets have seen good progress, none of the 20 targets have been fully achieved.
- To achieve the 2050 vision, living in harmony with nature, we need to stop doing business as usual.

<GBO5 progress evaluation>

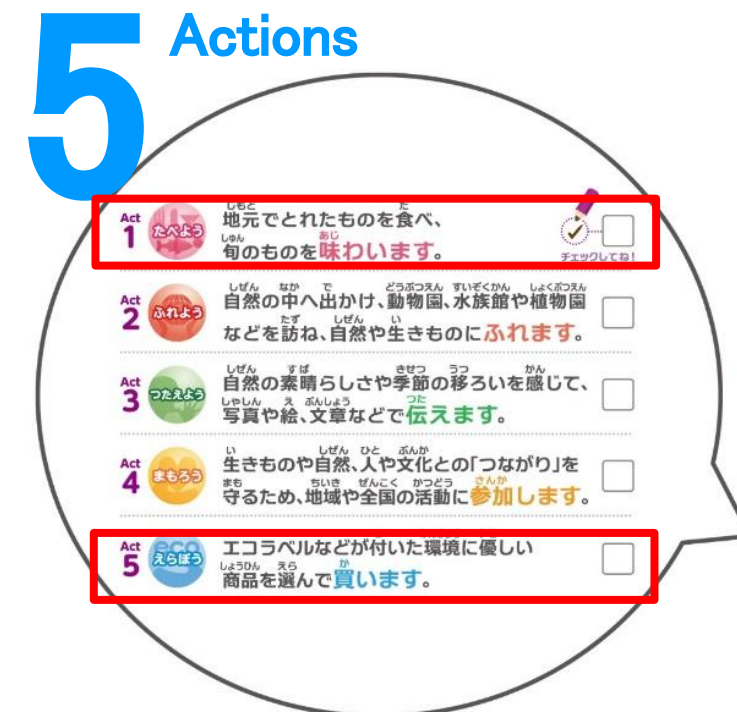
- Goal 6 While there has been substantial progress towards this target in some countries and regions, a third of marine fish stocks are overfished, a higher proportion than ten years ago. **Many fisheries are still causing unsustainable levels of bycatch of non-target species and are damaging marine habitats.**
- Goal 10 Multiple threats continue to affect coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change and ocean acidification. **Overfishing, nutrient pollution and coastal development compound the effects of coral bleaching. Corals have shown the most rapid increase in extinction risk of all assessed groups.** Hard coral cover has declined significantly in some regions, and there has been a shift towards coral species less able to support diverse reef habitats. Other ecosystems especially in mountains and polar regions have experienced significant impacts from climate change, compounded by other pressures.
- Goal 11 **The proportion of the planet's land and oceans designated as protected areas is likely to reach the targets for 2020** and may be exceeded when other effective area-based conservation measures and future national commitments are taken into account. However, progress has been more modest in ensuring that protected areas safeguard the most important areas for biodiversity, are ecologically representative, connected to one another as well as to the wider landscape and seascape and are equitably and effectively managed.

Japan will make proactive contributions to make sure that the post 2020 GBF ensure the protection of our oceans and sustainable usage.

What Japan Values in Making the Post 2020 GBF(1)

Considerations of Biodiversity in Economic Activities

- International supply chains get longer and more complex due to expansion of international trade. Thus consumers do not have any incentive to act in a way that improves the current situation when they are unaware of negative impacts from agriculture, forestry and fisheries on biodiversity at the place of production.
- Therefore, it is important to incorporate considerations for biodiversity into each step of production, supply, and consumption (establishment of procurement policy, promotion of certified items, “Let’s choose” declaration in My Action Declaration, etc.).
- Further, to mainstream biodiversity into economic activity, biodiversity needs to be built into management strategies of business, which then need to be disclosed in public.



Promotion of Certified Products for Marine Ecosystems

- To change consumer's behavior to help with biodiversity, we need sustainable bio-resource management built with consideration for the protection of biodiversity, and support of a certification system to encourage the supply of such products, etc.
- If the demand and share of products that promotes conservation of biodiversity increases, the supply chain can be used to mainstream biodiversity into business and consumer activities throughout the economy.

Overseas



MSC certification

- 4 fisheries, 272 businesses (supply, processing)



ASC certification

- 9 fish farms, 136 businesses (supply, processing)

Japan



MEL certification

- 2 fisheries, 21 fish farms, 21 business (supply, processing)



AEL certification

- 42 fish farms, 21 businesses (supply, processing)

*Numbers are current as of the end of March 2020 (Source: Ministry of the Environment)

Contributions through the Satoyama Initiative

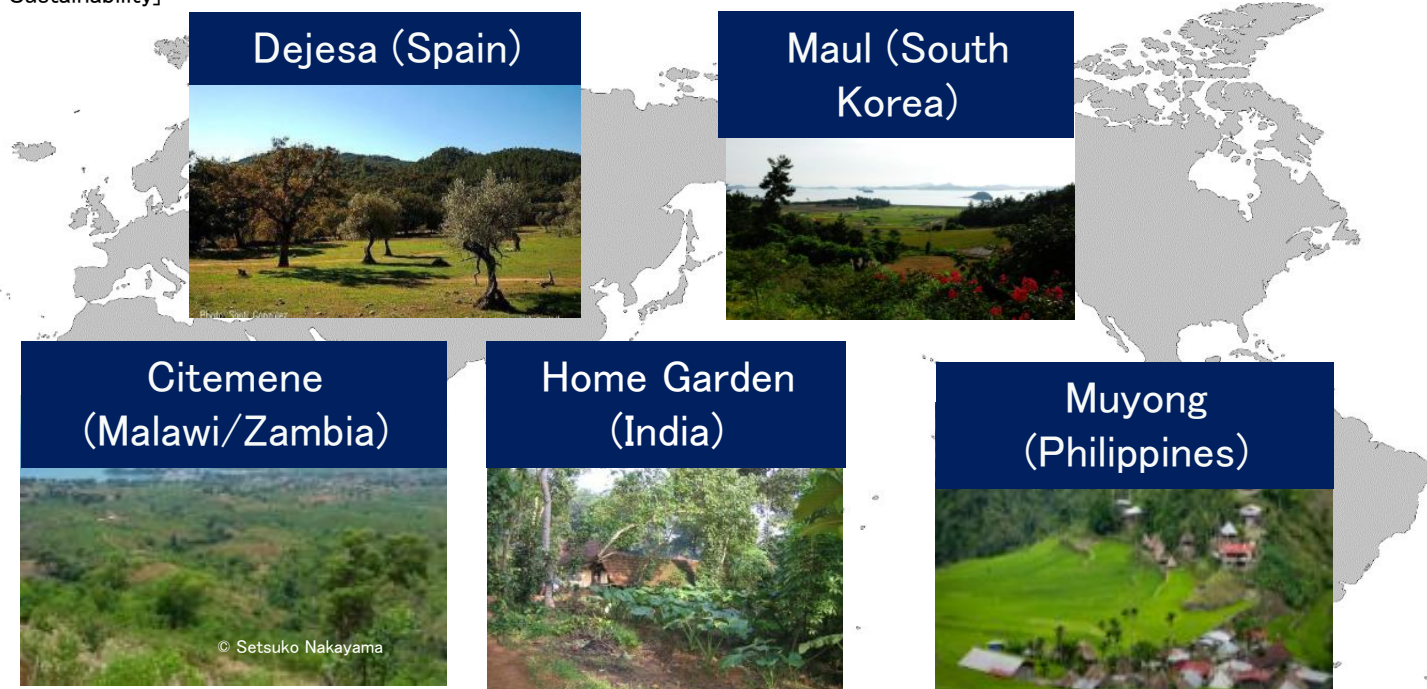
- The Satoyama Initiative, promoted by the Ministry of the Environment and the United Nations University throughout 267 organizations in 73 nations and territories worldwide, has shared the importance of sustainable management and the use of the secondary natural environment (the “socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes” or SEPLS), which has been shaped and sustained over many years of human involvement. This initiative also has made a difference in the conservation of biodiversity and human well-being in many countries.
- This initiative has approximately 450 project track records. It is scheduled to continue after 2020, and can contribute to the post 2020 GBF through the realization of societies in harmony with nature, including seascapes around the world.

Seascape



SEPLS throughout the World

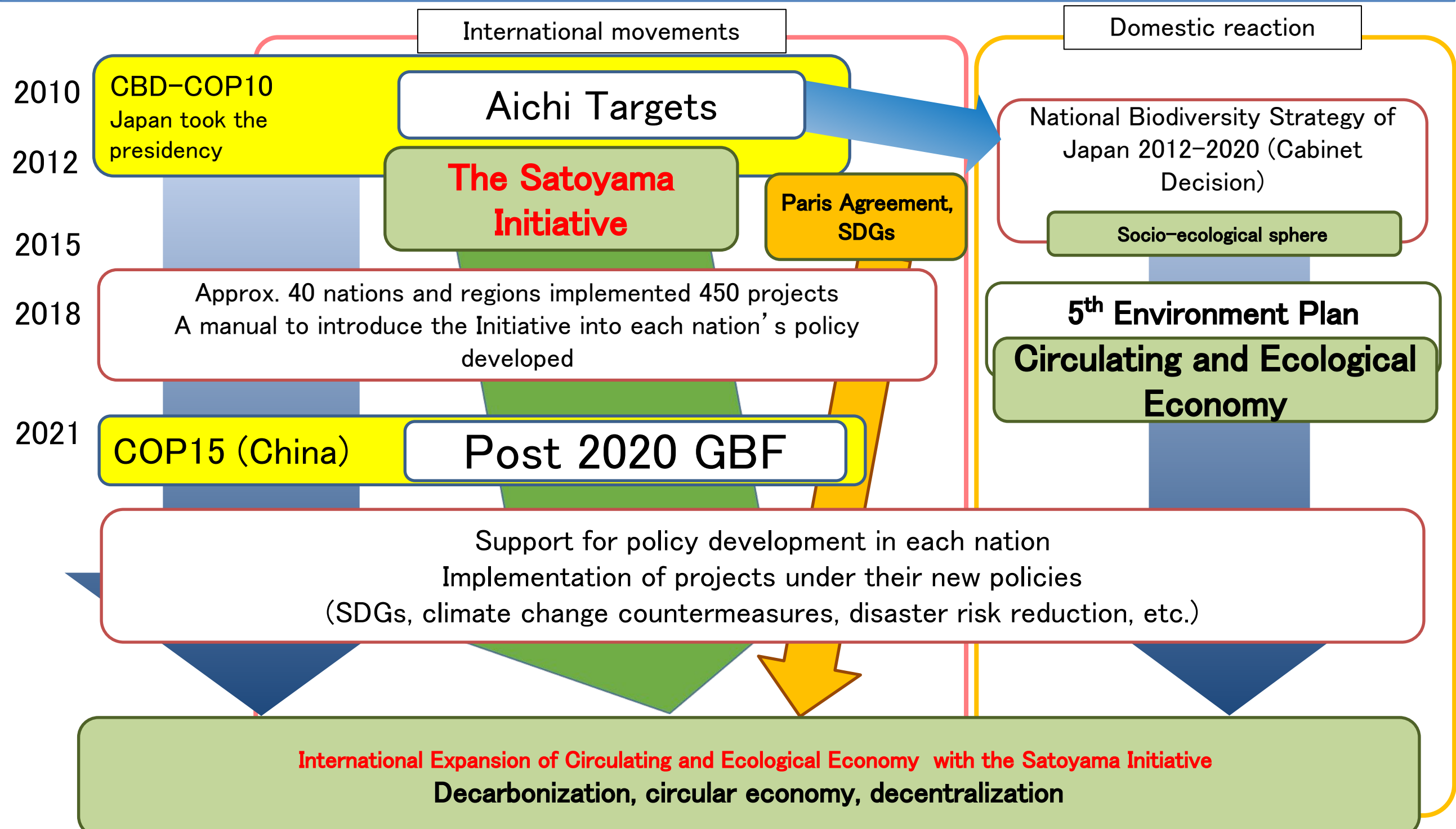
[Source: UN University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability]



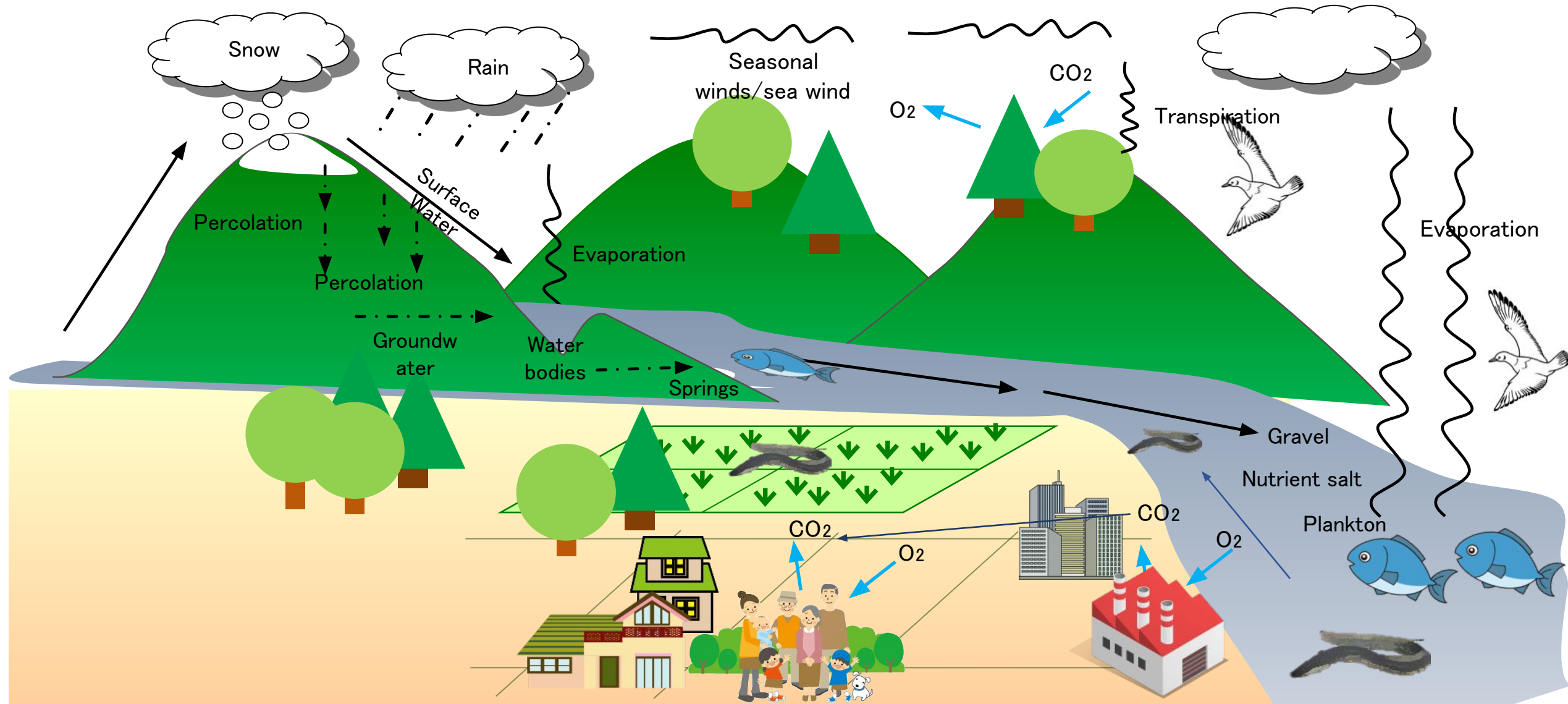
Circulating and Ecological Economy and Marine Biodiversity

International Expansion of Circulating and Ecological Economy with the Satoyama Initiative

Based on the idea of Circulating and Ecological Economy(local SDGs, and Redesign of the economy and society through a three-pronged transition to decarbonization, circular economy, and decentralization), the Satoyama Initiative move toward its goal of realizing societies in harmony with nature to contribute to the international expansion of Circulating and Ecological Economy.



Benefits from Connections among Forests, Countryside, Rivers and the Sea



Ecological services are created by forests, the countryside, rivers, seawater, and biogeochemical cycle.

Safe, sound, pure, and rich water; conservation of pure air and soil;
safe and delicious food; biomass; local goods;
culture rooted in local nature; disaster prevention; recreation

A sustainable, cyclic society

Circulating and Ecological Economy is **local SDGs**



Circulating and Ecological Economy = **local SDGs**

: **Visions** to implement SDGs locally



Project of "Let's Connect and Support Forests, the Countryside, Rivers and the Sea"

= **SDGs for life**

: **Actions** for individual and company.

Work on Global SDGs from our regions and lives

Innovation

- ① Economic and social system
- ② Lifestyle
- ③ Technology

Societal change

Partnerships

Citizens, NPOs/NGOs, businesses, financial institutions, municipalities, ministries, schools...

Regional needs

Disaster relief and prevention, aging populations...

Regional resources

Regional energy conservation, rich natural environments...

The traditional mass production/mass consumption economic system

The Concept of Circulating and Ecological Economy

- **Human** =
Cells/organizations
function independently



- **Circulating and Ecological Economy** =
Independent regions, being sustained by cyclic use of
resources, **function together**.

- **SDGs** =
No one will be left behind. (Everyone
contributes)



Regional resources are cycled at the optimal scale
for characteristics of each region and the resources
they have.

- Resources fit for cyclic use in small regions
⇒ Cycled within small communities and municipalities
- Resources fit for cyclic use in larger regions
⇒ Cycled in a wider area beyond the region, such as
river basins, prefectures and countries

CIRCULATING and ECOLOGICAL ECONOMY (Japan's vision to realize decarbonization and SDGs)

- The life-based ecosystem draws potential of people and nature in local communities by integrating the cyber and physical space -**

[Self-reliance & decentralization]×[Mutual cooperation]×[Circulation & symbiosis]

Ownership

Networks

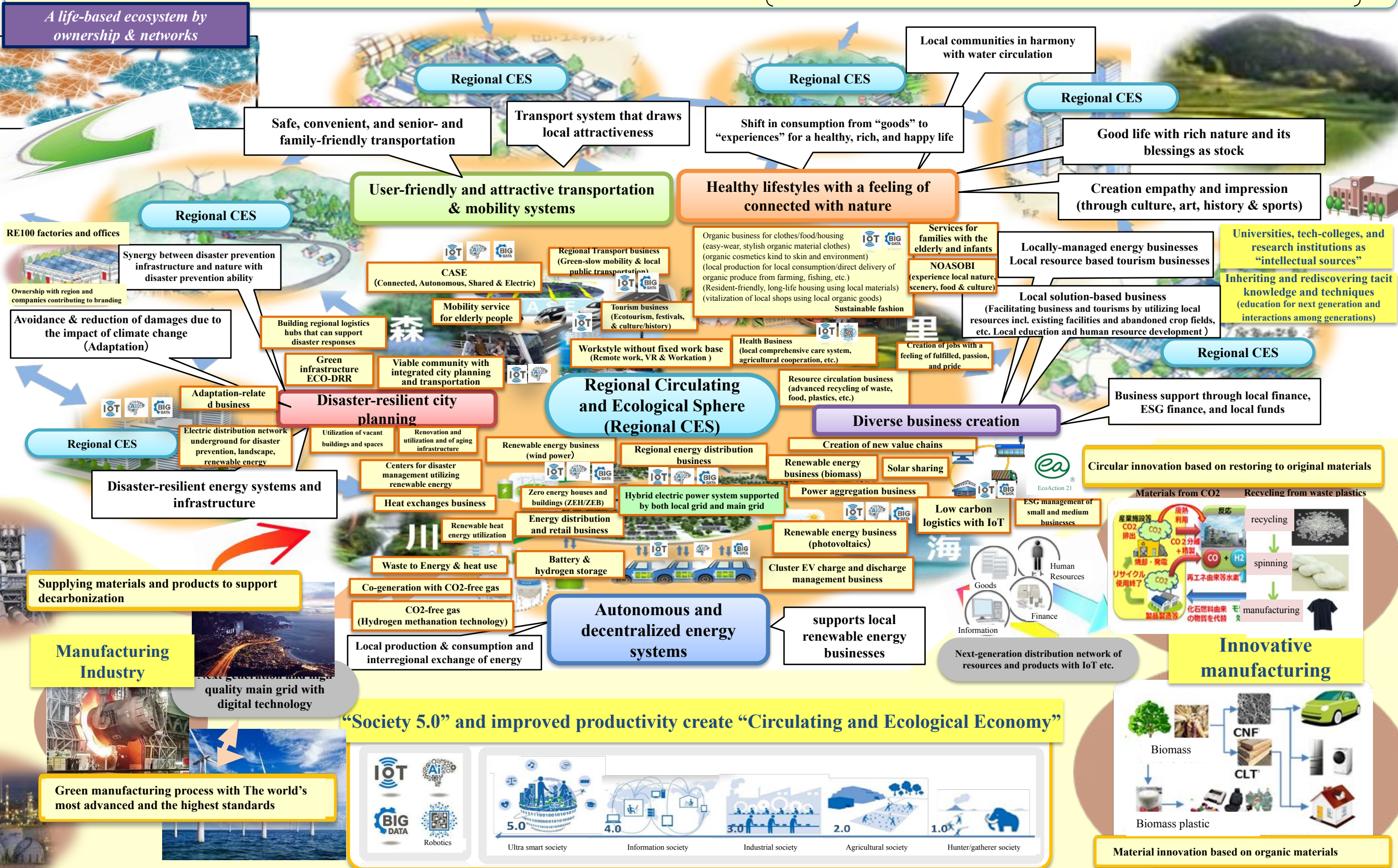
Sustainability

= Vital Circulating and Ecological Economy ⇒ Achieving decarbonization & SDGs, and to the world human security and youth & women's empowerment as a basis

The basis for local communities that leads growth by creating new values and businesses

Richness can be spread out nationwide as a self-reliant region having organic linkages with other regions enables people to live a healthy and lively life with happiness and pride

A life-based ecosystem by ownership & networks



Example (1): Food and Biodiversity

It ensures high-quality, brands, and stable supply of marine product, through Conservation Activities of Forest and Ocean.

- The Great East Japan Earthquake of March 2011 devastated the coastal areas of the Tohoku region.
- For sustainable oceans and forests, it is important to continue conservation efforts and ensure the stability of marine resources.



It uses the disaster as an opportunity to increase product quality through the smart usage of our oceans and forests.



- The Shizugawa Branch of the Miyagi Prefecture Fishery Cooperative Association has reduced the environmental impact on the oceans by reducing the number of oyster farming rafts to about one-third of the one before the disaster. They focused on the production of large, high-quality oysters.
- In 2016, they became the first fishery association in Japan to receive the ASC certification (an eco-label for the aquaculture industry).
- Saku Co., Ltd. branded cedar, which has traditionally been produced in the region, as Minami Sanriku Cedar, in 2008. A council was formed. And in October 2015, the council obtained the FSC certification (the four organizations, excluding Maruhei Wood Co., Ltd., have a total forest area of 1,315 hectares. Maruhei Wood Co., Ltd. acquired the CoC certification.).
- With a focus on the connections between forests, the countryside, and oceans, the project helps to revitalize the region while creating interaction among producers.

(Photo courtesy of Minamisanriku Town, Miyagi)

Example (2): Food and Biodiversity

It created rich forest through planting trees, cutting brush, and conducting delimbing in the upper stretches of a river .

- After the WW II , deforestation in Hokkaido caused deterioration of water retention capacity. Water mixed with sediment flowed into the sea with every rainfall.
- Marine resource along the coast is decreasing.
- It is important to preserve fishing spots and marine resources along the coast.



Tree-planting campaign to breed fish. Restoration of the beaches of 100 years ago



- Women's groups of fishery cooperative associations in various parts of Hokkaido have focused on the relationship between forests, rivers and the sea. Inspired by the idea of “fish –breeding forests,” they havebeen planting trees in the upper stretches of rivers since 1988
- More than one million seedlings of *Quercus crispula*, *Acer monohaematria*, and Yezo spruce, have been planted to date.
- In 1998, the National Fishermen's Forest Summit was held in Tokyo. The fishermen's tree-planting efforts have spread across the country.

(Photo courtesy of the Hokkaido Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations)

Social Change Through the Efforts of Citizens and Businesses

Social Change Through Lifestyle Innovation

We will achieve a lifestyle innovation through initiatives of government and business, to enable each citizen to choose a comfortable, convenient, and decarbonized lifestyle.

- To make it easier to choose a comfortable, convenient, and decarbonized lifestyle, it is important for businesses to provide products and services with a low impact on the environment, as well as for the government to take steps to encourage them to do so.
- Working together with government and business initiatives, we encourage social change through lifestyle innovation with the choices of each individual.





Thank you for your attention.