

Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop
on the *Satoyama* Initiative Concept
1-3 October 2009, Penang, Malaysia

Introduction to the Workshop

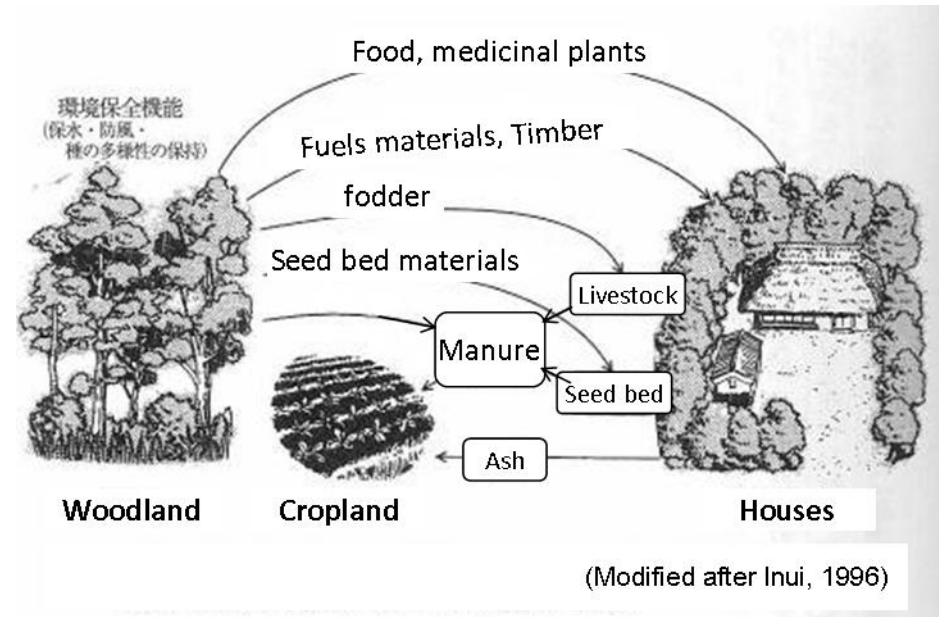
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Satoyama Landscape

Landscape formed as a result of interaction between humans and nature



- Mosaic pattern of woodlands, grasslands, crop lands, paddy fields, settlements, irrigated ponds, etc.
- Relationships exist between each of the different types of land use, such as the plowing of fallen leaves gathered from a woodland back into the soil as fertilizer, or the use of firewood as fuel in homes.
- Nature maintained by human activities such as periodical tree cutting in coppice woodland and agricultural activities.

Satoyama Landscape

- Fuel and fertilizer revolutions of the 1960s in Japan lead people to stop using fuel wood and fertilizer obtained from woodland.
- Satoyama landscape have become the target of urban, agricultural and recreational development projects.
- At the same time, people started to value of *satoyama* landscape
- It is now an important issue in Japan how people should manage and conserve satoyama landscape



In the world...

- Positive relationships between human and nature can be found in various areas in the world.
- Focus on the traditional man-nature relationship in *satoyama*-like landscapes as a sustainable rural societies in harmony with nature.
- Satoyama-like landscape also contributes to the improvement of livelihoods of people especially in developing countries as well as the resolving of global issues such as food security, poverty and climate change.
- For biodiversity conservation, to protect wilderness area alone is not enough.
- Important to realize sustainable use of land and natural resource consistent with biodiversity conservation.



The *Satoyama* Initiative

- Recognize of the potential inherent in satoyama-like landscape, the socio-ecological production landscapes for optimizing ecosystem services and human well-being in a sustainable manner while also conserving biodiversity
- The *Satoyama* Initiative aims to help evaluate the landscape and promote to maintain and/or rebuild the mechanisms for managing such landscapes.
- A global effort led by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies



The concept of *satoyama*-like landscape (tentative)

- Basically it is a landscape created in a long term interrelationship between nature and human activities through agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry.
- Often maintained based on traditional knowledge.
- The focus is to conserve and create ways that human utilize and manage land and natural resources in sustainable manner.
- Include landscape where sustainable natural resource use approach has been recently brought into.
- Include landscape in suburban area where appropriate human-nature relationships are constructed.



Characteristics of *Satoyama*like-landscape

1. Maintenance and formation processes

- Shaped and maintained by humans, who, while leading lives that were centered on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishing, exerted an influence on the local natural environment as a result of a series of land usage and natural resource utilization and management techniques.

2. Structure and Ecological Processes

- **Mosaics** of numerous land uses
- **Functional relationships** between each types of land use
- arranged in accordance with **natural environmental and geographical conditions**
- **Dynamic** land usage (e.g., shifting cultivation, the regular logging of forests)
- Vegetation composed of **different stages of succession**
- Utilizing the **resilience** of nature in an appropriate and positive manner
- **Compound land usage** that **imitates the structure of natural ecosystems**



Characteristics of *Satoyama*-like landscape (cont'd)

3. Usage and Management

- The harvesting and management of natural resources is performed by the **local community on a shared basis**
- There are **rules which prevent the overexploitation** of natural resources. (the time and frequency and quantity)

4. Distribution/ Regional characteristics

- Wide range in types of *satoyama*-like landscape
 - In terrestrial landscape, it is often composed of cultivated fields, rice paddies, forests, grasslands, water reservoirs, canals and settlements, etc.
 - In coastal land area, local communities utilize the natural resources taken from dry land as well as in water (e.g., fish, sea weed etc.).
 - The concept of coexistence harmonious with nature is now influencing regional planning in suburban area
- Systems and methods of managing and utilizing the land are unique and depend on the natural and socio-economic conditions of each region.



Characteristics of *Satoyama*-like landscape (cont'd)

5. Changeability

- Satoyama-like landscape has been changed into forms in accordance with prevailing socio-economic conditions or technological development.

6. Biodiversity

- Biodiversity in *satoyama*-like landscapes should NOT be valued in comparison with that of pristine ecosystem but it should be treated as different and unique or one that strengthens pristine ecosystem.
 - **Various types of habitats** derived from mosaic type and dynamic land use systems
 - **Unique biota** are sometimes nurtured in satoyama-like landscapes as seen in Japan as a result of appropriate human intervention to nature.
 - **Alternative habitats** and **buffer-zone-to-wilderness** role



Characteristics of *Satoyama*-like landscape (cont'd)

7. Ecosystem services and 8. Human well-beings

- Production of various types of food and other goods makes livelihood of local residents more stable.
- Healthy ecosystems as basis of agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry will contribute to the stable and improved livelihoods of the local residents and to steady supply of products to the residents in wider area including urban areas.
- Biodiversity and/or attractive sceneries will create opportunities for education and recreation by which enhancement of local economy can be achieved.
- Contribution to the food security, poverty, energy and climate change-related issues
- Enhancement of human welfare by improving aspects of health and assisting in the formation of positive social relationships.



Initiative's Threefold Vision

Wisdom

- sustainable use & re-use and recycling inclusive, of natural resources

Traditional ecological knowledge and modern science

Creating a “New commons”



The Five Perspectives



Satoyama International Partnership



Strategic implementation of the *Satoyama* Initiative

Threefold vision and
five perspectives

Development of a shared strategy

Agreement on partnership framework

Close cooperation with like-minded
initiatives/partnerships

Effective
advancement
of
Satoyama
Initiative



Objectives of this Workshop

1. Review the management features of satoyama-like landscapes in the Asia-Pacific region and their benefits for biodiversity conservation and human well-being
2. Discuss strategic elements of Vision and Perspectives of the *Satoyama* Initiative concept as well as international partnership under the Initiative, in the context of post 2010 strategy and action plans of CBD and human development.

Keynote Presentations

- Prof. A. H. Zakri
- Dr. Emil Salim



Session 1: What is like living in harmony with nature in Asia-Pacific Region?

- Cambodia
- Cook Islands
- India
- Iran
- Nepal
- China

(Lunch)

- Presentation by NHK "Satoyama-like landscapes in the regions other than Asia-Pacific"



- Session 2:**
- 1) What are the common and different elements of satoyama-like landscapes in the Asia-Pacific region with regard to their management and benefits?**
 - 2) What are the challenges to the successful management of satoyama-like landscapes?**
 - 3) Can satoyama-like landscapes be more beneficial to developing countries?**

Including

Presentations from IGES and JICA

Special Presentation by Spencer Thomas

Launching of Portal Site



Session 3: The *Satoyama* Initiative concept and potential synergies with other international partnerships for sustainable natural resources use/management

- IUCN and Ecoagriculture Partners
- Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS)
- International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)



Session 4: The strategic elements of Vision and Perspectives of the *Satoyama* Initiative concept as well as international partnership under SI

Presentations by

- Cielito F. Habito
- Kalemani Jo Mulongoy, SCBD
(Lunch)
- Kazuhiko Takeuchi

Round Table Discussion

- (1) The strategic elements of Vision and Perspectives of the *Satoyama* Initiative concept
- (2) Towards the launch of partnership (*Satoyama* International Partnership)

