

Satoyama: Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes for Human Well-being

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The Japan Satoyama SGA JSSGA

Objective

To carry out an assessment of how changes in Satoyama landscape impacted human well-being

Conceptual Framework

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment framework using ecosystem services to analyze the changes and impacts

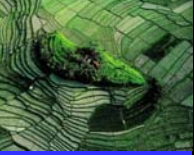
Process and Governance Framework

The MA approach using a Board, Science Assessment Panel, Review Board, and authors



The Japan Satoyama SGA

- More than 170 authors/stakeholders are involved in the J-SGA
- 23 Board & Governmental Advisory Committee members
- 13 NSAP members
- 23 National WG members
- The rest for 5 clusters (6 groups - satoumi group and satoyama group for Western Japan Cluster)
- Reviewers (approx. 20)



Satoyama and Biodiversity: Some Preliminary Findings

Key Findings

- Biodiversity determined by the production and cultural/social landscape
- Biodiversity influenced by the bundle of ecosystem services to be produced for the key constituents of well-being
- The key question to ask is if the level of biodiversity under Satoyama will be lower or higher than if under different management approaches. The issue of trade-offs emerges and needs to be recognized in a social-cultural setting!



Key Contributions of Japan Satoyama SGA

- Providing a scientific basis for Satoyama.

Eg

Standard Definition: Traditional rural landscapes

JSSGA definition: Satoyama and Satoumi landscapes can be defined as a dynamic mosaic of managed socio-ecological systems producing a bundle of ecosystem services for human well-being.



Key Contributions of Japan Satoyama SGA

- Understanding of social and cultural factors in coupled socio-ecological systems
- The use of different knowledge systems (western scientific and traditional knowledge)
- Providing a valuable scientific data base for the the International Satoyama Initiative
- Providing a valuable epistemic community of scholars to draw on for future studies and assessments