

The International *Satoyama* Partnership for advancing the *Satoyama* Initiative

January, 2010



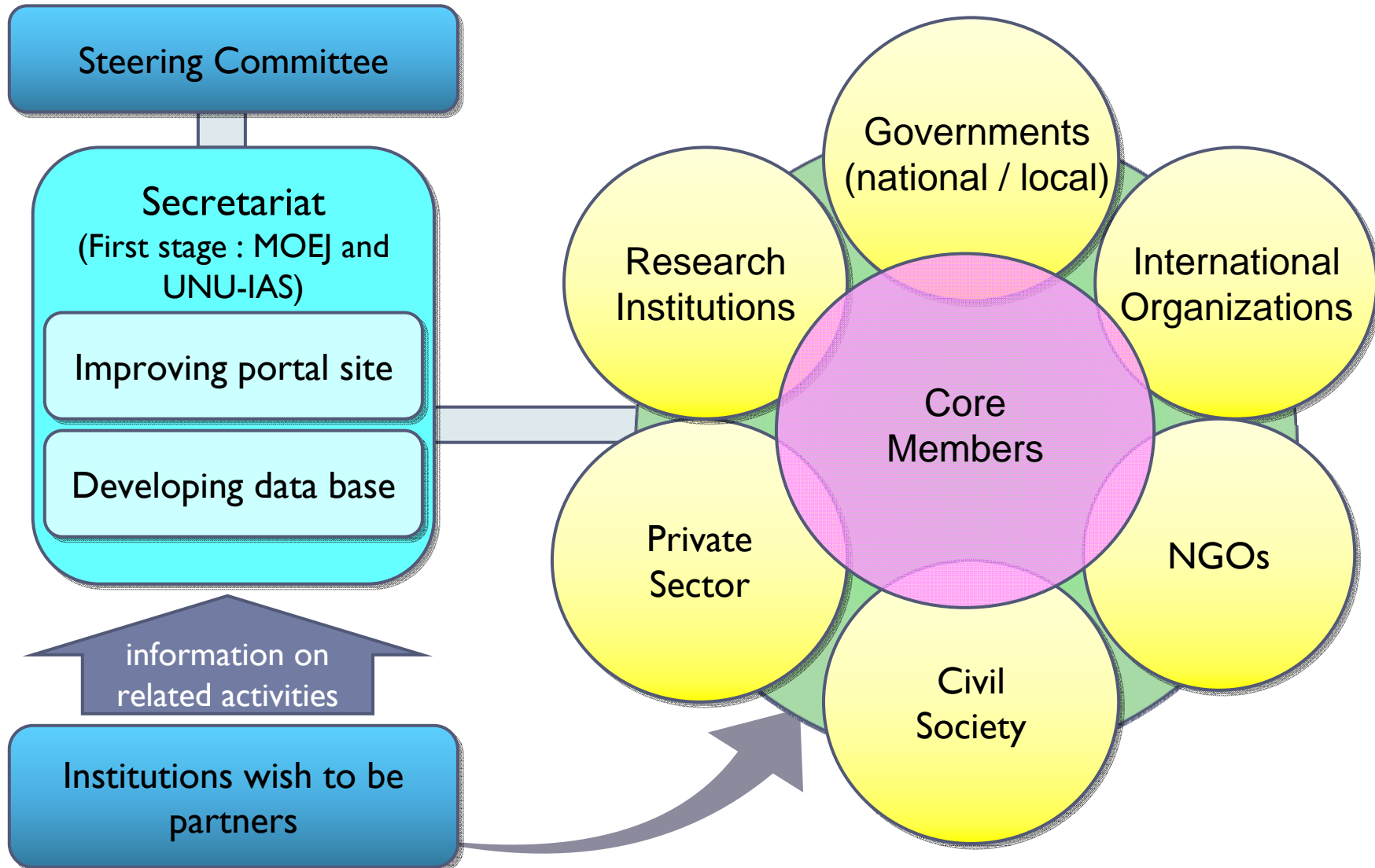
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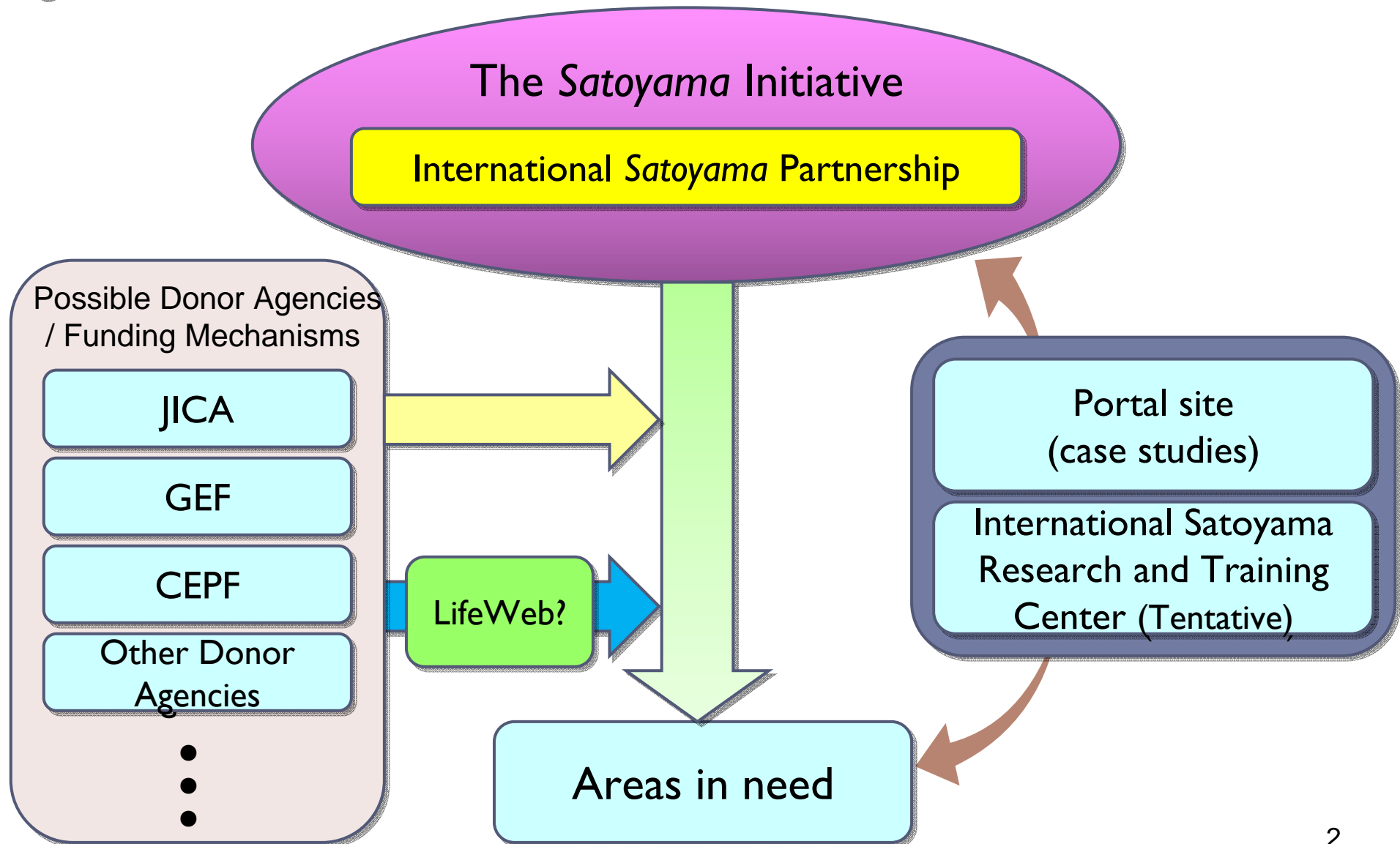
地球のいのち、つないでいこう

生物多様性

Proposed scheme of the International *Satoyama* Partnership (ISP)



How to implement activities in accordance with the concept of the *Satoyama* Initiative



Proposed activities of ISP

Collect, analyze, and derive lessons from case studies and promote the dissemination of information

Encourage broad and effective research

Foster ODA projects
(work with donor organizations)

Promote personnel and capacity development

Promote networking activities among interested parties

Proposed activities of ISP (I)



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Case studies implemented in past two years

2008 Survey

Vietnam	Thua Thien-Hue Province	October
Cambodia	Siem Reap Province	November
Philippines	Province of Ifugao	December

2009 Survey

Indonesia	Central Sulawesi province	 <p>Australia</p>	January
Thai	Chiang Mai		January
South Korea	Jeollanam-do		Jan.~Feb.
Malawi	Nkhata Bay		September
Germany	Bayern State, Baden-Wurttemberg State	October	
Solomon Islands	Western Province	Oct.~Nov.	
Australia	State of Queensland	November	
Kenya	Rift Valley Province, Eastern Province	November	
Argentina	Misiones Province	 <p>Argentina</p>	November
Brazil	Parana State		November
Cambodia	Kampong Cham Province		November
Mexico	State of Oaxaca		November
Peru	Cusco Region		November
USA	State of Louisiana		December

Analyses of case studies

4. Development of local industries and local revitalization using traditional culture and technologies.

•Community business; handicrafts; development of local specialties etc..

1. Securing a functional resource-circulation system through the introduction of compound, multilayered land use.

- Agroforestry.
- Home gardens; mosaic land uses.

Overview.

- Agroforestry is a practice of agriculture and forestry to plant a forest and raise livestock and cultivate agricultural produce in the forest; it is a land use characterized by the multi-layered uses of space in the vertical direction.
- Home gardens seen in East Asia and "satohata" and "satoyama" of Japan are examples of compound land uses of one contiguous space in the horizontal direction, in which, for example, irrigated rice fields, dry farmland, woodland and grassland are allocated in a mosaic pattern, centering around the residential area.

Lessons Learnt.

- These practices represent the uses of various resources and services that are provided by trees and forests (e.g. fruits, fallen leaves and branches, forest floor plants, water purification and cultivation functions and provision of shades) for the purposes of crop cultivation, livestock raising and daily life of people. Furthermore, they make it possible to carry out the sustainable, intensive, and holistic land uses by facilitating the effective circulation of the resources that are produced by agricultural land, grassland, livestock etc..

Tips for the introduction of these practices.

- In case that problems such as forest resources depletion, soil degradation, water pollution and decreased productivity due to pollinator decrease or other reasons happen in places where timber, agricultural produce or forage crops are produced as a single product in an individually managed forest, agricultural land or pasture, it is likely that the balance between the local environmental capacity or natural resilience and the natural resource use has collapsed. In such cases, it is effective to change the land use practices to more sustainable ones.
- When the introduction of compound and multi-layered land uses is considered, it is important how effectively resources and services are extracted from forests, farmland, grassland, livestock etc. and how effectively they are used and circulated. It is also necessary to identify the combination that suits the specific conditions of local climate and landforms.
- In case that the compound and multilayered land uses that had been carried out in the past as local traditional practices were replaced by simple and single land use styles -- or land use itself is completely discontinued -- due to socioeconomic change, it is desirable that the traditional land use practices should be re-evaluated from the point of view of their functionality and effectiveness in the context of resource circulation.

Case study: Compound land uses of terrace rice fields, slash-and-burned fields, and "satoyama" (secondary forests) in the Province of Negros, the Philippines.

Negros people have been developing terrace rice fields for wet rice culture in a mountainous area since old times. They also cultivate varieties of potato in dry farmland as foods for the periods between rice seasons; they also harvest various useful goods such as building materials, firewood and medicine from the secondary forests locally called "satoyama".

They know from their past experience the appropriate management practices for these lands: a dynamic management has been practiced by switching between terraced rice fields, dry farmland and "satoyama", depending on the conditions of season and site. As a result, the conditions that support the availability of useful goods that are necessary for daily life have been maintained at all times. This situation in which a mixture of diverse environmental types exists contributes to the conservation of biodiversity.

Prepared by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan.

<<Data>>
Location: Province of Negros, the Philippines
Participants: Local residents (Negros)
Aim: Sustainable harvesting of products necessary for daily life



Terrace rice fields, "satoyama", and water source forests in the mountain area of the Province of Negros.

income sources for local residents and implements separating traditional cultures and technologies of regional economy and improve the prides of local

with regional natural conditions and often involve the conventional self-sufficient social and economic system and utilization based on traditional practices in farmland, forests, and coastal zones. This practice reduces inappropriate utilization of such as excessive deforestation, farming, pasturing, of secondary nature.

of the natural resources to use so that changes brought balances of natural resources and ecosystem in the areas such as overexploitation or underutilization of

because they cannot keep up with the changes in function well if they are simply restored. When necessary to pay attentions to new stakeholders who were not the modern societies and systems. Resilience and technologies need to profit not only the groups of societies and residents that have been inheriting the sites securing stable sales channels and the generations.

<<Data>>
Place: Kollupitiya, Sri Lanka
Participant: Local organizations, local residents, national government of Sri Lanka, international organizations etc.
Aim: Conservation of biodiversity, poverty reduction and inheritance of traditional culture



A local resident weaving textile using reed.

Table: Practices Identified through Case Study Analysis.

Practices	Relevancy with the five perspectives of the Satoyama Initiative. (●: Highly relevant, ○: Relevant)				
	Resource use within the community and resilience of the environment	Cycle use of natural resources	Reorganization of the value and importance of local traditions and knowledge	Shared resources management by various participating and surrounding entities	Contribution to local socio-economics
1. Securing a functional resource-circulation system through the introduction of compound, multilayered land use (agroforestry, home garden, mosaic land use etc.)	●	●	●	○	○
2. Introduction of agriculture, forestry and fishery with consideration for the conservation of biological and ecological functions (community, organic farming, low-input farming, ecosystem-friendly farming and forestry, resource controlling fishery etc.)	●	●	●	○	○
3. Effective utilization of multidimensional functions of ecosystem services using vegetation (agroforestry, forest-conservation-based erosion control etc.)	●	○	○	●	●
4. Development of local industries and local revitalization using traditional culture and technologies (community business, handicrafts, development of local specialties etc.)	●	○	●	○	●
5. Biomass utilization within the carrying capacity of local natural resources (utilization of biomass energy and biomass materials)	●	●	○	○	●
6. Mechanisms of joint forest management and use and profit sharing among participants (community forestry, social forestry, residential forestry etc.)	●	○	○	●	●
7. Channeling of the profits from cultural ecosystem services into natural resources management (eco-tourism, green tourism, agro-tourism etc.)	●	○	○	○	○
8. Promotion of agriculture and conservation of farmland by linking farmers and consumers (CSA, community food system, box scheme, local production for local consumption, cooperation between producers and consumers etc.)	●	●	○	○	●
9. Conservation and management of upstream forests by fishermen and water users (watershed management, upstream and downstream cooperation etc.)	●	●	○	○	●

Portal Site of the Initiative

Satoyama Initiative - Windows Internet Explorer


http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/

Equator Initiative Satoyama Initiative

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SATOYAMA INITIATIVE

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Click to watch this video
"Life in a Vibrant Satoyama Forest"

Home

About the Satoyama Initiative

States: A | A | A

Satoyama landscape, a traditional Japanese socio-ecological production system, is an example of multi-functional land use practiced in many parts of the world. Satoyama-like landscapes have sustained millions of people for thousands of years. Yet, with the various forces of modernization and urbanization, such systems are being undermined or abandoned, and many ecosystems degraded and the corresponding communities weakened. In recognition of the potential of satoyama-like land use systems to enhance human well-being and biodiversity, the Satoyama Initiative aims to promote the rebuilding of sustainable ties between humans and the natural environment through optimized use and management of land and natural resources. For further information, visit the [About page](#).

What's new

Invitation to the Global Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative

16 January 2010

Global Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative, entitled Ecosystem Services and Human Well-being, will be held at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris on 29-30 January 2010. The workshop is organized by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MoE) and the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) and co-organized by UNESCO, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and others. The objectives of the workshop are: 1) to share the Satoyama Initiative Concept among the nations of the world, international organizations and other relevant parties, 2) to help materialize a framework for advancing the Satoyama Initiative partnership and proposed activities for the partnership. Expected participants include representatives from governments and international organizations, NGOs, academic and research institutions. The event is open to the registered public. [Click here](#) for the registration of this event and to view a draft programme.

First Announcement: Global Workshop on the Satoyama Initiative

25 December 09


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Satoyama-like landscapes

Traditional satoyama-like landscapes are those shaped and maintained by humans. While leading lives centered on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishing, the human inhabitants exert an influence on the local natural environment through land and natural resource usage and management techniques. These practices are conducted in accordance with the local area's special natural features and ecological processes: thus satoyama-like landscapes help conserve biodiversity. Further, the diverse ecosystem services provided by these landscapes contribute to resolving food security, poverty, energy and climate change challenges. [more...](#)

Featured case study

Ifugao Province, the Philippines



Satoyama Initiative > Case studies - Windows Internet Explorer


http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/category/case_studies/

Equator Initiative Satoyama Initiative > C...

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Case studies

Case study categories

» Asia

Featured video

Life in a Vibrant Satoyama Forest

Use and Management of "Muyong" in Ifugao Province, Northern Luzon Island in the Philippines

At the beginning of the 20th century, it was estimated that about 70% of the Philippines was covered by forest, but this ratio has since dropped to less than 20%. Despite the overall decline, the forests have been preserved in relatively good condition in the Cordilleras mountain range of northern Luzon. [more...](#)

Creation and Management of Diverse Secondary Forest in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia

Around Lore Lindu National Park (Taman Nasional Lore Lindu) in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia, there is a mosaic-like landscape, due to particular land-use patterns. The indigenous inhabitants recognize the various land-use areas by a detailed description of vegetation using a comprehensive nomenclature system and a rule-based system of resource use. [more...](#)

Community Forestry in Thailand

In the past, the Thai government had exclusive authority over forest management in Thailand, but since the end of the 1980s, local residents have taken on the responsibility. Community members help preserve and manage the resources in nearby forests, while still utilizing it to maintain their livelihood in a system known as "Community Forest". [more...](#)

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Proposed activities of ISP (2)

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Promote personnel and capacity development

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Proposed activities of ISP (3)

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Proposed activities of ISP (4)

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Proposed activities of ISP (5)

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Time-line of the Preparation for ISP



1st Workshop
(Tokyo, July 25, 2009)

2nd Workshop
(Penang, Malaysia Oct. 1-2, 2009)

3rd Workshop
(Paris, France Jan. 29-30, 2010)

**Preparatory Meeting
for the Partnership**
(July/Aug? 2010)

Launching of the Partnership
(Aichi Nagoya, Oct. 2010 @COP10)

**1st General Meeting
of the Partnership**
(early 2011)

Further development of the Partnership



Trondheim Conference
(Trondheim, Norway Feb. 1-5)

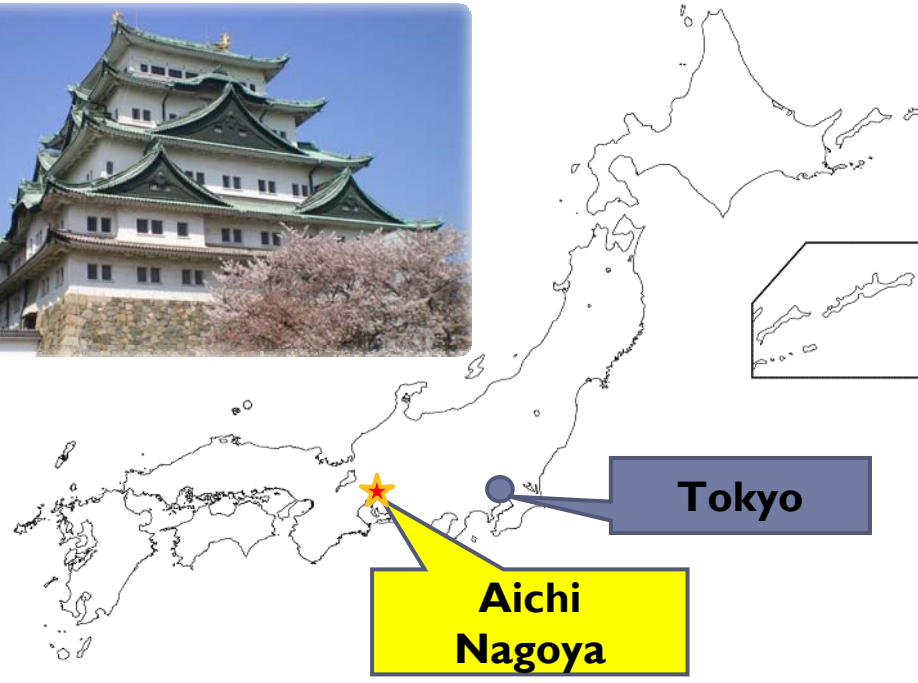


2009

2010

2011

CBD/COP10 in Aichi-Nagoya, Japan



About 260km from Tokyo

2010

COP/MOP5: 11-15 Oct

COP10 : 18-29 Oct

CBD/COP10
Countdown

261 days



*See you
in Japan*

