

An aerial photograph of a lush green valley. The landscape is dominated by terraced rice fields that follow the contours of the hills. In the center of the valley, there is a small village with several buildings, some with red roofs. The surrounding hills are covered in dense, vibrant green forest. The overall scene is a beautiful example of a Satoyama-like landscape, where agriculture and nature coexist harmoniously.

# **Satoyama-like landscapes – an IUCN perspective**

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**IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas**



# My aim (in 10 minutes)

- Welcome the Satoyama initiative
- Introduce IUCN's system for categorising protected areas
- Show how this could enhance the international standing of many Satoyama-like landscapes



- An international body
- With government and NGO membership
- Working for conservation of nature and natural resources
- A staff of 1000+ in 40+ countries
- 11,000+ volunteer experts
- Organised in 6 Commissions



## The Satoyama initiative and international efforts for conservation

IUCN encourages the Satoyama initiative to work with:

- CBD/Programme of Work on Protected Area
- WH Cultural Landscapes
- Biosphere Reserves
- Sustainable fisheries
- Category V protected areas – **the subject of this short presentation**



- The leading international body on protected areas
- Provides internationally-agreed standards for protected areas
- Key concept – the IUCN system of protected area categories

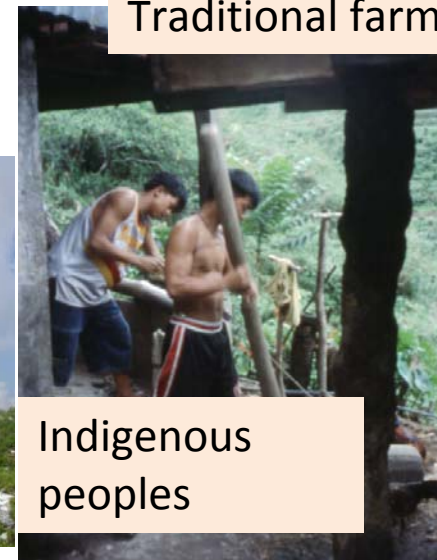
# Protected areas are managed for many purposes ....



Biodiversity



Recreation



Traditional farming systems

Indigenous peoples



Landscape

Natural resources



Sustainable use



Habitat

....and have many different forms of governance

- State owned and/or managed (various levels)
- Privately owned and/or managed (individuals, companies, NGOs etc.)
- Owned and/or managed by communities and indigenous peoples
- Shared governance – e.g. transboundary, collaborative management and joint management

# The challenge facing WCPA

- To develop a system to organise information about >100,000 areas around the world that meet its definition of a protected area:
- *A clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values*
- System must address range of management purposes *and* variety of governance types



# How the system works ....

<i>Management Category and Governance Type</i>	<i>Governance Type A - Government</i>	<i>Governance Type B - Shared</i>	<i>Governance Type C - Private</i>	<i>Governance Type D - IP or Community</i>
<i>Management Category Ia or Ib</i>				
<i>Management Category II</i>				
<i>Management Category III</i>				
<i>Management Category IV</i>				
<i>Management Category V</i>				
<i>Management Category VI</i>				

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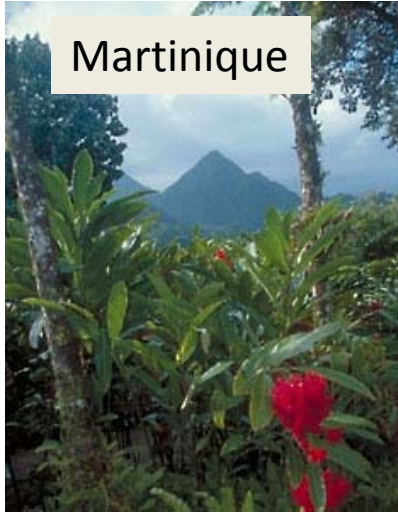
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# Category V – Protected landscape

- Lived-in, working landscapes
- With high biodiversity and other values
- Managed to safeguard human/nature interaction



# There are >6500 Category V protected areas (Protected Landscapes) around the world



# All Category V protected areas..

- Are concerned with people *and* their environment
- Are concerned with natural *and* cultural values
- Exist where people/nature relationships create high value landscapes
- See communities, and their traditions, as fundamental
- Support the stewardship role of private land owners and/or managers
- Support local people in shaping their own environment
- Are run with a variety of governance options
- Bring social, cultural and environmental benefits to local people .....
- .... and wider benefits to the public at large

So *both* Satoyama and Category V protected areas (or Protected Landscapes) are ....

- Shaped and maintained by people
- Depend upon sustainable land and resource use (esp. farming, forestry and fishing)
- Help to conserve biodiversity
- Help address food security, poverty, energy and climate change issues
- Provide ecosystem services
- Supported by people-centred socio-economic mechanisms



# Case study 1: Philippines Rice Terraces, Luzon

- 2000 years of rice cultivation has shaped landscape
- Land use practices underpinned by cultural traditions
- World Heritage Cultural Landscape
- Regarded both as a Satoyama-like landscape and a Category V PA



## Case study 2: The Island of Öland, Sweden

- 250km<sup>2</sup> of limestone plateau
- Also a WH Cultural Landscape
- Traditional grazing etc, supports valuable fauna and flora
- Government and EU support local farmers to maintain these traditions
- A Satoyama-like landscape in the Baltic?





## Case study 3: Martinique Regional Nature Park

- Park covers c.70% of this Caribbean island
- Excludes intensively cultivated areas
- But includes landscape lived in by 8000 people (farmers, craft workers etc.)
- Area has high scenic and wildlife values
- In general, resources are used sustainably
- Park aims: conservation, education, sustainable tourism *and* support for the local economy





# Conclusion

- Some Satoyama-like landscapes could be considered also as IUCN Category V protected areas
- Some Category V Protected Areas will exhibit features of Satoyama landscapes
- By recognising suitable Satoyama-like landscapes as IUCN Category V protected areas we can:
  - give international recognition to Satoyama-like landscapes
  - publicise the experience of Satoyama landscapes in Japan.