



IUCN
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SYDNEY 2014



UNITED NATIONS
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UNU-IAS

Side Event: The Satoyama Concept: Theory and Practice
14 November 2014

Introduction of the Satoyama Initiative and IPSI: Contribution to Protected Area Management

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UNU-IAS



**SATOYAMA
INITIATIVE**

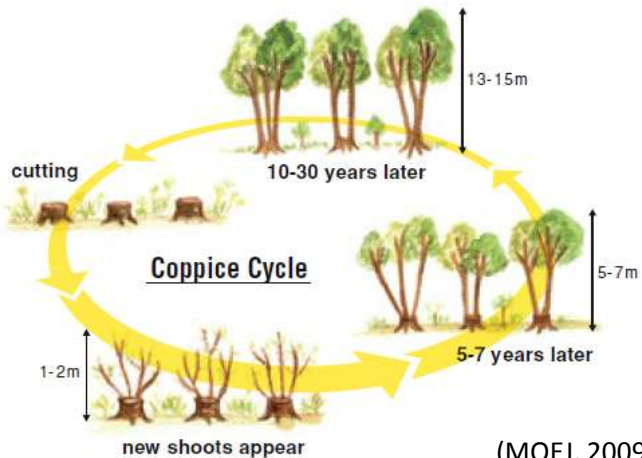
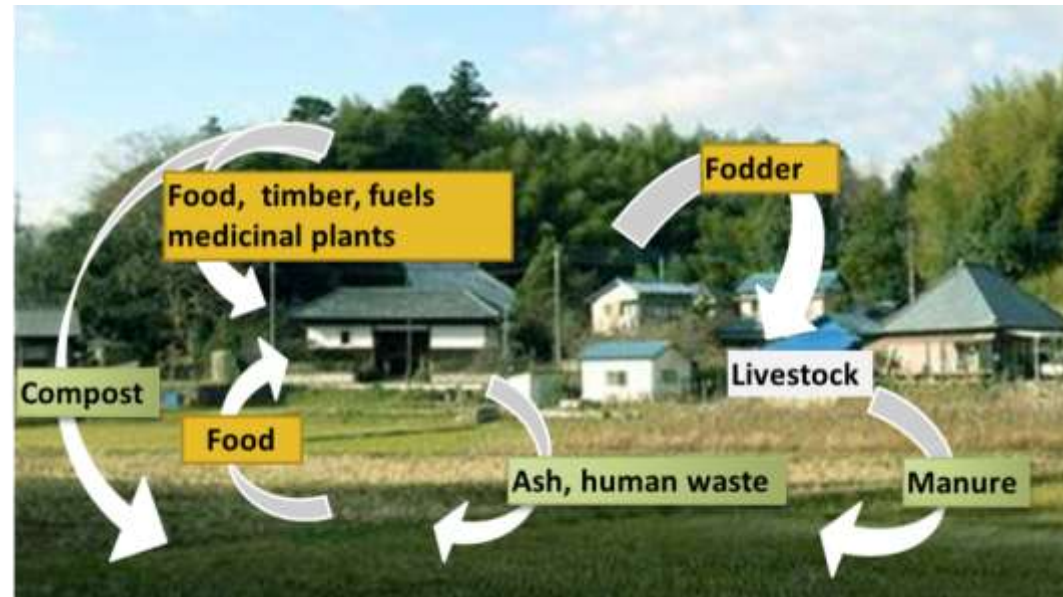
Satoyama in Japan

- Japanese traditional agricultural landscape
- **Mosaics** of farmlands, forests, grasslands, irrigation canals and ponds, settlements, etc.
- Started to be lost since the rapid economic growth in 1960s.
- Increasing attention both from general public and scientists.
- One of key areas of environmental policies



Satoyama and Biodiversity

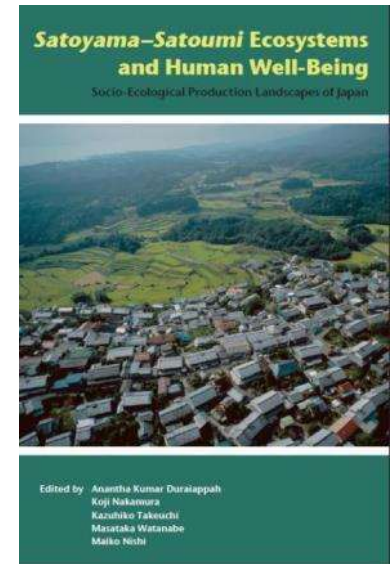
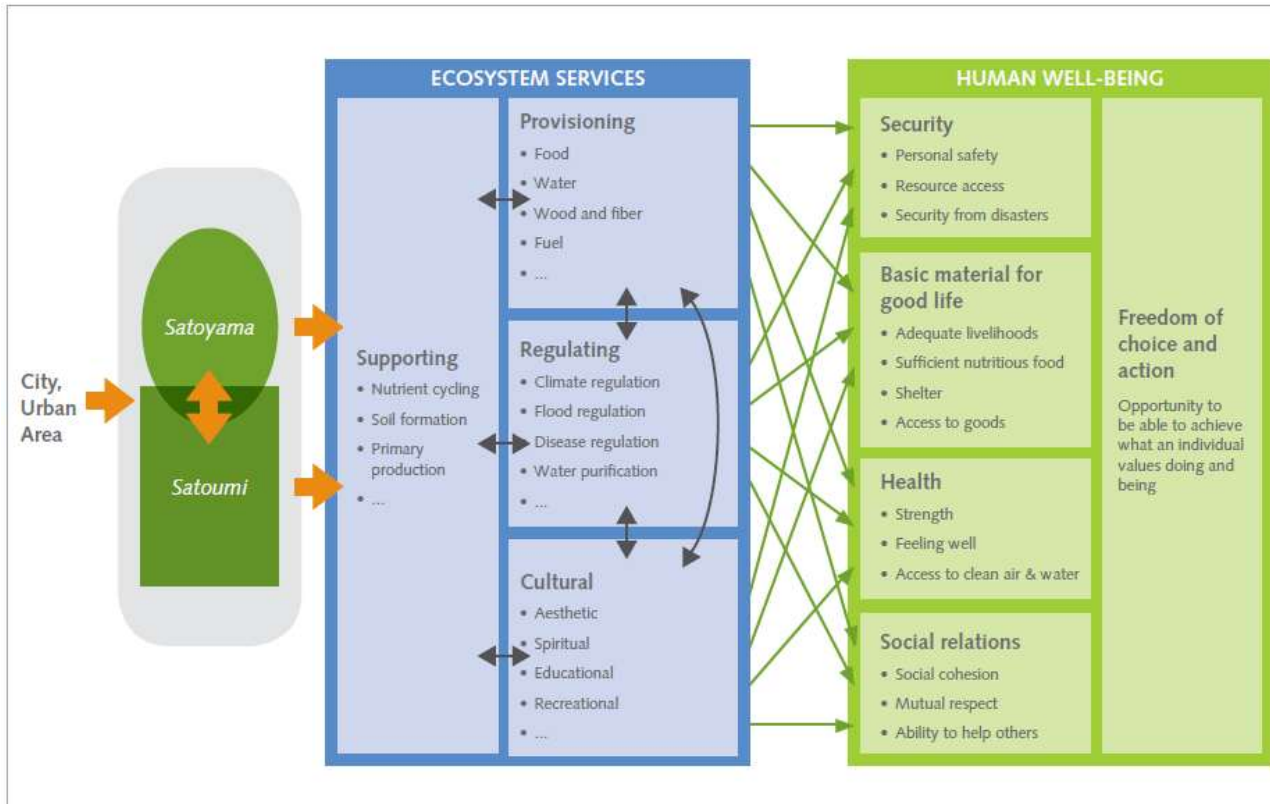
- Cyclic use of natural resources
- Management has nurtured unique biodiversity
- Accumulate and are supported by traditional knowledge



(MOEJ, 2009)s



Satoyama and Ecosystem Services



“*Satoyama* and *satoumi* landscapes”: “dynamic mosaics of managed socio-ecological systems producing a bundle of ecosystem services for human well-being”

➔ **Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)**
(both in and outside PAs)

Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

- Support **biodiversity** while providing humans with the **goods and services** needed for their well-being
- **Dynamic mosaics** of habitats and land uses
- Deeply linked to **local culture and knowledge**
- Harmonious interaction between people and nature



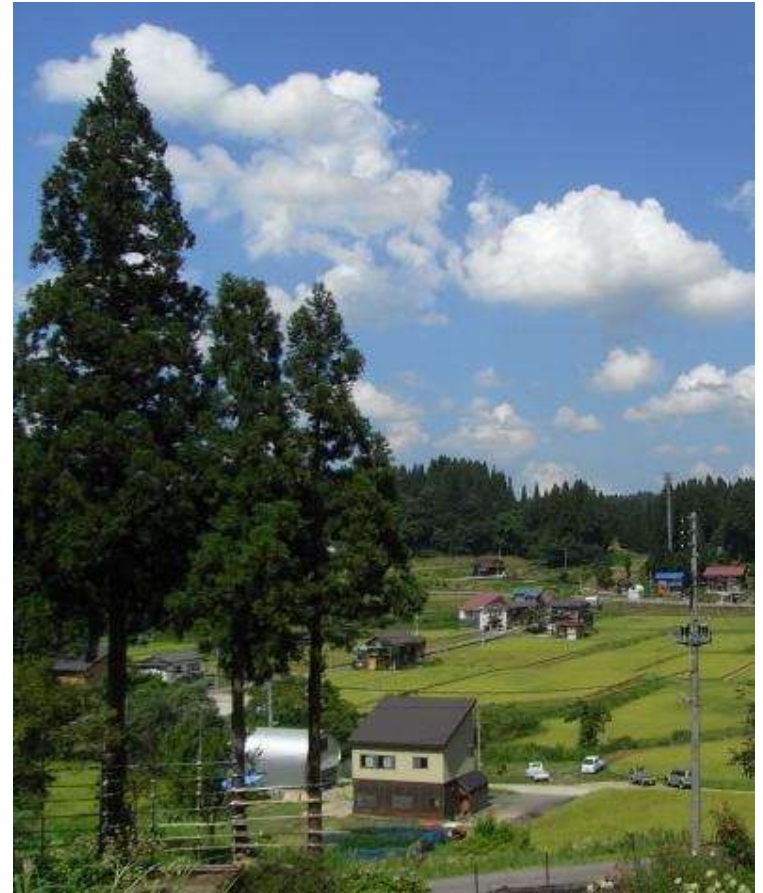


Challenges to SEPLS



The Satoyama Initiative

- A **global** effort to **realize societies in harmony with nature**
- Initiated by Japanese Government and UNU-IAS
- Promotes **revitalization** and **sustainable management** of production landscapes and seascapes **around the world**
- Contributes to **human well-being** and conservation of **biodiversity**



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International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

- **A multi-stakeholder partnership**

National and local governments, NGOs, indigenous communities, private sector, academic, and international and UN organizations



- **To facilitate and accelerate the activities for SEPLS**

On-the ground activities; knowledge facilitation; capacity building; policy development and implementation; research

- **A platform for sharing knowledge and fostering synergies**

IPSI Global Conferences and regional workshops

Collection of case studies



Side Event

**Production Landscapes and Protected Areas:
Approaches of the Satoyama Initiative**

17:30-19:00, Monday, 17 November

Dome Complex, Hub Room2



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Relevance of SEPLS with Protected Areas

Biodiversity

- Biodiversity outside PAs is also important
- Surrounding areas enhance quality of PAs

Livelihood and well-being

- PAs often overlap with where local people live and use natural resources
- Local people depend on various ecosystem services provided by PAs

SEPLS and PAs are closely linked and mutually beneficial

→ Sustainable production activities are critical for the better management of PAs, which in turn contributes to surrounding SEPLS



- ✓ Biosphere Reserves (MAB)
- ✓ National Parks
- ✓ Ramsar sites
- ✓ World Heritage sites
- ✓ Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)
- ✓ Marine protected areas (no-take zones)



Thank you for your attention!

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