IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

Basic Information

Title of case study			
Japan: Satoyama focusing on rice cultivation in Noto and Kaga Regions			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)			
Other contributing organization(s) *(IPSI members and/or non-members)*			
Japan Wildlife Research Center (JWRC)			
Author(s) and affiliation(s)			
Japan Wildlife Research Center (JWRC); Kaoru Ichikawa (UNU-IAS), ed.			
Format of case study *(manuscript or audiovisual)*	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords			
satoyama, paddy rice cultivation, coppice woodlands, water			
Date of submission *(or update, if this is an update of an existing case study)*		March 2012	
Web link *(of the case study or lead organization if available for more information)*	http://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:5448/SEPL_in_Asia_report_2nd_Printing.web.pdf		

Geographical Information

Country *(where site(s) or activities described in the case study are located – can be multiple, or even "global")*									
Japan									
Location(s) *(within the country or countries – leave blank if specific location(s) cannot be identified)*									
Ishikawa Prefecture									
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link *(if location is identified)*									
https://www.google.com/maps/@37.2565652,136.8699072,9z									
Ecosystem(s)									
Forest	x	Grassland		Agricultural	x	In-land water		Coastal	
Dryland		Mountain		Urban/peri-urban		Other (Please specify)			
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area									
The prefecture is elongated from north to south. It has a varied natural environment from the coast to high mountains, which is like a miniature version of the Japanese Archipelago. Ishikawa Prefecture has a relatively warm climate and high precipitation and it is abundant in water, which is suitable for paddy rice cultivation. The population has been declining and aging.									
Description of human-nature interactions in the area									
The rice acreage in Ishikawa Prefecture in 2010 was approximately 284km^2, which accounts for 6.8% of the total area of the prefecture, while 79% of the total crop cultivation area in the Noto region and 89% in the Kaga region were rice paddies. Coppice woodland is an important element that makes up Satoyama, along with rice paddies.									

Contents

Status *("ongoing" or "completed")*	Completed	Period *(MM/YY to MM/YY)*	03/2012
Rationale *(why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed)*			
This study was commissioned to be included in the publication "Socio-ecological Production Landscapes in Asia".			
Objectives *(goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study)*			
This chapter provides an overview of rice cultivation, woodland coppicing and other agricultural production in the Noto and Kaga regions. Along with the scale-down of the primary industries across the whole nation, those in Ishikawa Prefecture have dramatically been downsized.			
Activities and/or practices employed			
Literature review, field observation.			
Results			
Discussions have been held over these regions after many people from various organizations, including research and education institutions and municipalities, sent in information during the assessment of the Hokushinetsu Region and it is expected that, through such activities, the current situation and issues regarding *Satoyama-Satoumi* will be summarized and utilized to determine future measures.			
Lessons learned *(factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities)*			
As stated above, the population that supports the agriculture of Ishikawa Prefecture is declining and aging. This is leading to the abandonment of management of agricultural land and woodlands, and as a result, the deterioration of biodiversity is progressing.			
Key messages			
Water is essential to paddy rice cultivation. Securing (irrigation) and adjusting of water to be used is the most important issue in developing and maintaining agricultural land. The prefecture is encouraging many entities to participate in these activities by adding contemporary value to *Satoyama-Satoumi*.			
Relationship to other IPSI activities *(if the case study is related to any other IPSI collaborative activities, case studies, etc.)*			
This case study originally appeared in the publication "Socio-ecological Production Landscapes in Asia". *This Summary Sheet was produced by UNU-IAS alone.			
Funding *(any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study)*			
This study was commissioned by UNU-IAS.			

Contributions to Global Agendas

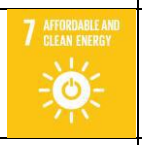
CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the "direct" or "indirect" contributions to the CBD's Aichi Biodiversity Targets respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

Strategic Goal A				Strategic Goal B					
●	■		■			■			
									
Strategic Goal C			**Strategic Goal D**			**Strategic Goal E**			
■							■	●	
									

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the "direct" or "indirect" contributions to the SDGs respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

	■						■	
								
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