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Side event

“Production Landscapes and Protected Areas:
Approaches of the Satoyama Initiative”



The Satoyama Initiative and Protected Areas: Creating Mutual Benefits with Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes

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Protected Areas and Production Landscapes



- Protected areas (PAs) can take on many **different forms**.
- PAs provide a wide range **social, environmental and economic benefits** to people and communities.
- Production activities (e.g., agriculture) and use of natural resources take place **both in and around PAs**.
- Production activities and PAs are **closely linked** and can be **mutually beneficial**.

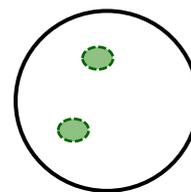
“A protected area is a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.”
(IUCN definition, 2008)

PAs → Production landscapes

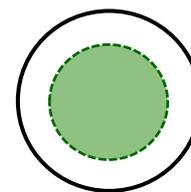
- Support environment of production landscapes
- Provide foods and other materials for humans

Production landscapes → PAs

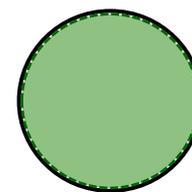
- Enhance quality of PAs
- Support effective management



Small patches of PAs retained in a production landscape (e.g., sacred sites)



PA as a core area surrounded by production landscape (buffer zone)



PA maintained through sustainable production

The Satoyama Initiative and Protected Areas



- Socially and ecologically sound **production activities** contribute **biodiversity** and **ecosystem conservation** as well as **livelihoods** and **well-being** of local communities.
- The Satoyama Initiative upholds the vision “**realizing societies in harmony with nature**” and promotes **sustainable production** and use of natural resources.
- Many activities are implemented in and around various PAs:
 - ✓ Biosphere Reserves (MAB)
 - ✓ National Parks
 - ✓ Ramsar sites
 - ✓ World Heritage Sites
 - ✓ Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIHAS)
 - ✓ Marine protected areas (incl. no-take zones)
 - ✓ Sacred sites
 - ✓ Indigenous Peoples’ and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs)



Members of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

Xuan Thuy Ramsar Site in Vietnam

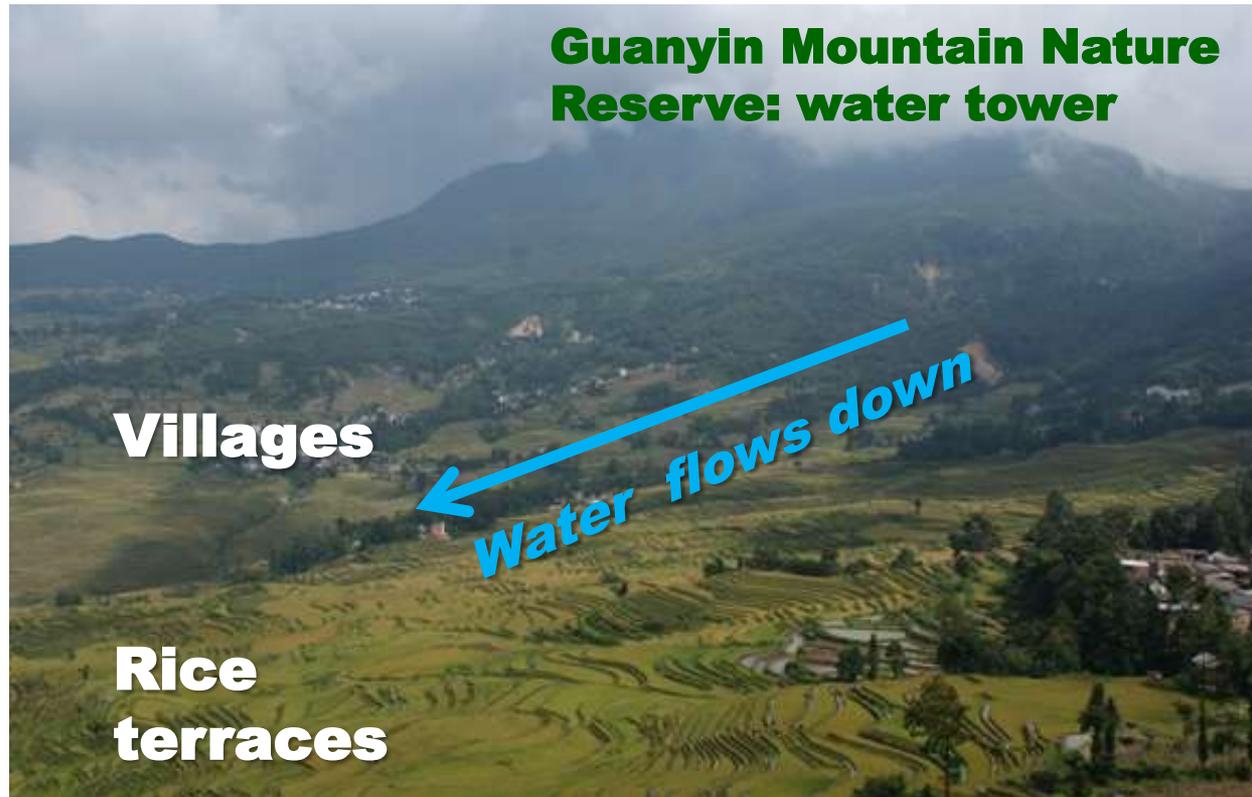


- Designated as a **Ramsar site** in 1989
- Covered with **mangroves** that support many **aquatic and other species**, providing **food and livelihoods** for the poor people of the area
- Have suffered from **intensified shrimp aquaculture**
- **Responsible fishery** (fish, crab, shrimp, clams, etc.) has been implemented in **surrounding areas**

Production Activities in/around PAs:

Hani Rice Terraces in Yunnan, China

- Designated as a **Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS)** in 2010, and a **World Heritage Site** in 2013
- Demonstrate a **harmony between people and their environment** in spiritual, ecological and visual terms
- Have **resilience** against drought and climate change
- Mountaintop forests have been **traditionally conserved**, and partially designated as **Nature Reserves**

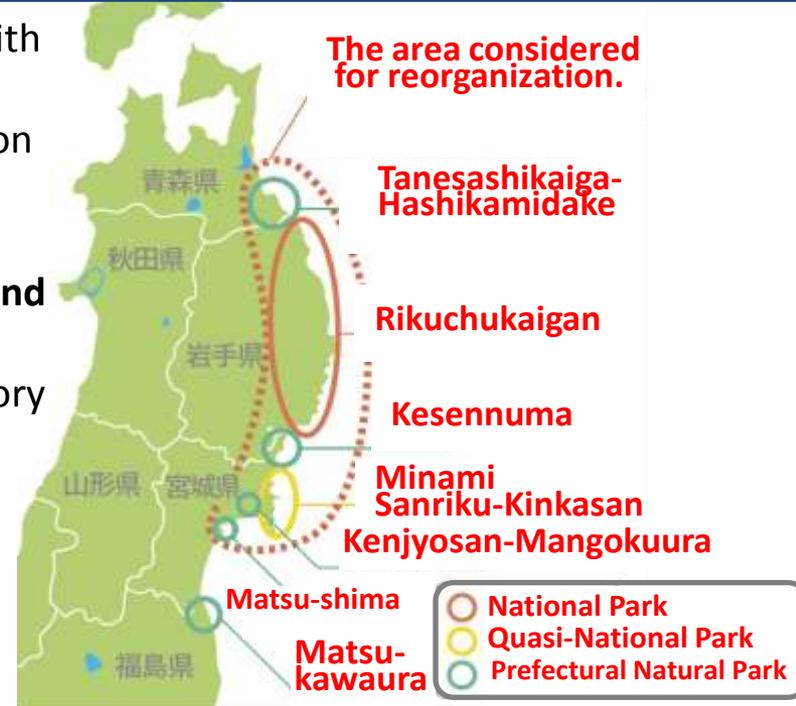


Land use mosaic of Hani Rice Terraces

Forested mountaintop; villages below the mountaintop; extensive rice terraces below villages; river system below the rice terraces

Sanriku Fukko National Park in the Disaster Affected Area of Tohoku Region, Japan

- The Sanriku coast boasts many national parks, abundant with nature.
- Expansion of the Rikuchu Kaigan National Park, and inclusion of *satoyama* and *satoumi* for the creation of a “**Sanriku Fukko (Reconstruction) National Park**”.
- Raise the issue of the **close relationship between people and nature**, based on the threats and blessings of nature.
- “**Sanriku Geopark**” for education and preserving the memory of the earthquake and tsunami.
- Examination of possibilities for developing sustainable and **renewable energy** including solar, wind, biomass, and geothermal, in harmony with national parks and environmental protection.



Green Reconstruction Project

1. Establishment of the new Sanriku Fukko (Reconstruction) National Park
2. Satoyama Satoumi Field Museum
3. Fukko (reconstruction) ecotourism
4. Long Trail “Michinoku Coastal Trail”
5. Natural environment monitoring
6. Regenerating the connection between forest, *satoyama*, river and sea
7. Promoting development of human resources to play a major role in creating a sustainable society (ESD)

Satoyama Satoumi Field Museum



What is Asked for Future National Parks



Conservation of Natural Environments

- Preservation of **wilderness area**
- Protection from **large-scale development**



- Covering **biodiversity and cultural assets**
- Conservation and use of *satoyama* and *satoumi*
- **Restoration** of natural ecosystem

National Park Management

- **Government-led** management
- **Administrative authority-led** management

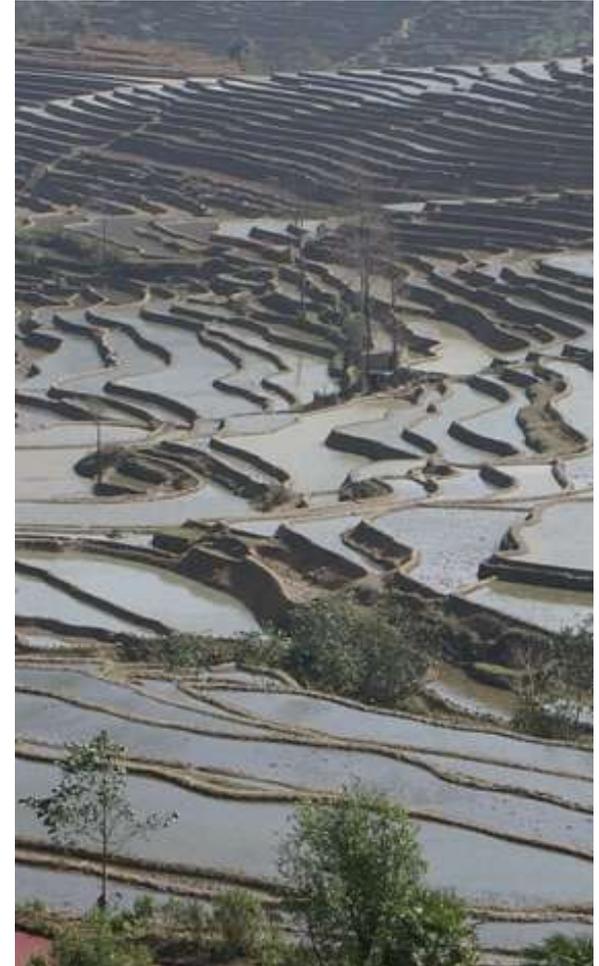


- Collaboration with **local people and other stakeholders**
- Linkages with **regional revitalization** activities

Conclusion



- Management of protected areas and production landscapes partially overlap and link with each other
- Sustainable management of production landscapes contributes to enhancement of quality and benefit of the protected areas
- There are various ways to interact for creating mutual benefits depending on context, but holistic and innovative approaches should be employed.



Thank you for your attention!