Satoyama Online:
The University of the Philippines Open University Experience

Inocencio E. Buot Jr.
Maripres U. Sarinas
IPSi Strategic Objective 1:
Increase knowledge and understanding of SEPLS that are addressed by the Satoyama Initiative and make information widely accessible
**Priority Actions** under IPSI Strategic Objective 1:

- Develop a comprehensive communications and knowledge management strategy targeting a range of levels including policy and decision makers, and local stakeholders.

- Promote mechanisms for effective knowledge sharing, utilizing the full range of communication materials from organizations working with SEPLS.

- Share information and material on IPSI and the Satoyama Initiative at relevant meetings and other events.
Environment is devastated, people impoverished, exhausted, some feeling exploited...
What is satoyama (capacity building) in the 21st century?
Internet Users in the World
Distribution by World Regions - 2013 Q4

Source: Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm
Basis: 2,802,478,934 Internet users on Dec 31, 2013
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2014 Internet Users in the Philippines
40,608,606
Source: www.InternetLiveStats.com
Role of this digital unit of UP to promote satoyama in the 21st century??

Republic Act No. 10650
(2014)

“Open Distance Learning Act”
University of the Philippines
Open University

Open and Distance e-Learning (ODeL) in offering:

29 degree programs
13 continuing education program

to reach out the marginalized Filipinos and even non-Filipinos worldwide
Satoyama Online (Living in Harmony with Nature)

Satoyama Online (Living in Harmony with Nature) is a non-formal course offered by the Faculty of Management and Development Studies, University of the Philippines Open University through the UP Open University Foundation, Inc. as part of its Human Resources Development Program for the Sustainable Development of Important Agricultural Heritage Systems.

The course stresses the urgent need for a harmonious relationship between human and nature. Satoyama which is a socio-ecological production landscape has been approved as a global initiative intended to address challenges in biodiversity conservation.

Duration of the course is from 12 to 16 weeks.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. Getting to know what satoyama landscape is and its relevance in solving today’s environmental problems
2. Identifying satoyama landscapes in the Philippines and reflecting on the possible ecological concepts and lessons we can learn from them.
3. Determining ecologically and socioculturally sound strategies in rehabilitating degraded satoyama landscapes
4. Conduct a field study to enhance satoyama landscape, livelihood and the environment

COURSE DELIVERY AND MATERIALS

This 12-week course is delivered through distance education. The course package includes course guide, online discussion boards, as well as related and selected readings that will be uploaded in the course site.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Participants should have at least a high school diploma, and a good command of standard English. Basic computer literacy, particularly the ability to work with the Internet, is a must for online students.

FEES: ₱5,500

COURSE MODULES

Module 1 Introduction to satoyama and GIAHS
Module 2 Practical ecology
Module 3 Sustainable agriculture
Module 4 Nature, culture and heritage

Announcements

New Continuing Education Programs
05 September-14 November 2015
- Financial Management in Nursing Practice
- Research Utilization in Nursing Administration

Start of Classes
29 August 2015

Deadline for Submission of Application for Comprehensive Exam
4 September 2015

Deadline for Submission of Application for Graduation
5 September 2015

Comprehensive Examinations

Master of Public Management
- 6 October 2015 - General Field
- 8 October 2015 - Major Field (PPPA/LGRA)
- 10 October 2015 - Major Field (VSM)

Master of Environment and Natural Resources Management
- 9 October 2015 - General Field
- 10 October 2015 - Major Field (URM/CRM)
01. getting to know what satoyama landscape is and its relevance in solving today’s environmental problems

02. identifying satoyama landscapes in the Philippines and in Asia and reflecting on the possible ecological concepts, world views and Lessons we can learn from

03. determining ecologically and socioculturally sound strategies in rehabilitating degraded satoyama landscapes

04. enhancing satoyama landscape, livelihood and the environment through a case/field study
Module 1: Satoyama and Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems

Module 2: Practical Ecology and Biodiversity Conservation

Module 3: Sustainable Agriculture

Module 4: Nature, Culture and Heritage

Module 5: Making it happen - Satoyama in the 21st Century (Field Study)
OPEN AND DISTANCE e-LEARNING (ODeL) (Alfonso 2014)

Open Learning

Access and equity
Resource sharing
Learner-centeredness
Flexibility
Active learning
Interactivity
Ubiquity
Connectivity
Constructivism

Distance education

eLearning

ETHOS
Excellence
Academic freedom
Humanism
Intellectual Pluralism
Cultural Diversity
Service to Society

World view

Social Transformation

NETWORKED INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

World view

Social Transformation
Hello everybody! Welcome to this new and seemingly different course on Satoyama Online. Indeed it is different!

Satoyama is a Japanese word referring to a traditional agroecological production landscape existing not only in Japan, but in other parts of the globe as well, including the Philippines where it is named miyong, laaang, kalon, etc.

In 2010, satoyama was approved as a global initiative known as the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) of the United Nations during the Conference of the Parties 2010 (COP 10).

Why bother about satoyama landscape? Suffice it to say at this juncture that it is such an intriguing landscape where human and nature interaction is expected to be at its best... there is harmony, there is no destruction, there is sustainability... there is resiliency...

Hence, the bother... You will find out more reasons as you go along...

Inocencio E. Buot, Jr., PhD
Dean
Faculty of Management and Development Studies
UP Open University
## Satoyama Thoughts

Hi! Kindly post your satoyama thought discussions here. How does satoyama affect the life of everyone?

Thanks.

### Add a new discussion topic

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**Re: Satoyama Thoughts**

by Manuel Perez de Tallo - Friday, 1 August 2014, 10:33 AM

The essence of Satoyama. I have long heard of the word Satoyama but have confused it with Saitama and thought it's another city or prefecture in Japan. When I enrolled in this course, I learned the real meaning of Satoyama. Satoyama as I discovered, is taking from nature what it has graciously given for other creatures to use for them to develop. In return nature only asks us to protect and preserve it. This is a give and take situation that has been perpetuated for several even hundreds of generations ago. In satoyama all creatures have the right to live a full life and that every creature is dependent on others for their development and sustenance. All disciplines encompassed by geography are touched by the satoyama system. All are interconnected in the web called life. Above all, the central figure in a Satoyama is man. Without him, satoyama will not flourish because the former has grown accustomed to his tender hands. Man serves as the bridge among all other living creatures. He processes the gifts of nature for himself and unselfishly shares those. In return, other creatures do their part in helping man and thus a harmonious system of life is born, this is Satoyama. Being a conservationist and an enthusiast of nature even though I hail from the metropolis, I can apply the satoyama concept by encouraging more the development of tree planting in our area, the protection of wildlife that found shelter among the century-old trees particularly in Acacia Lane, and by imparting my knowledge, skills, and resources to further improve and enhance Mandaluyong's botanical garden.

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**Ro: Satoyama Thoughts**

by Inasembe Jr Buot - Tuesday, 5 August 2014, 4:22 PM

Hi nolie,

true indeed... everyone can apply the satoyama framework whether in the rural or urban scene... it is the give and take relationship that occurs regardless of whether you’re in the rural or urban landscape...

how about the rest of the students? can you post your THOUGHT PAPERS asap?

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**Re: Satoyama Thoughts**

by Jareh Joseph Dida - Saturday, 23 August 2014, 11:05 PM

When I looked upon the definition of Satoyama, the concept of sustainable development and land use came to my mind. In Japan, areas that consist of agricultural land and settlements as well as secondary forests, grassland and the reservoirs surrounding them, are known as Satoyama (Satoyama Initiative, 2012). The Satoyama features, especially in Japan, are quite the same as the one found in agroforestry landscapes. Satoyama and agroforestry landscapes both have agriculture and forestry components. In the Ishikawa prefecture, rice paddies are developed together with coppice woodlots for charcoal production.

This is also the case in the Philippines’ Banaue rice terraces except that the forestry component or Muyong are preserved rather than extracted. Both the landscapes of Ishikawa and Banaue live in harmony with their respective ecosystem components making it sustainable.

Given the sustainability of Satoyama, the areas where it is practiced can be regarded as areas of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems based on the FAO definition.

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**Re: Satoyama Thoughts**

by Jeana Pesto - Monday, 26 July 2014, 7:04 AM

Sustainable Development and Satoyama

I first encountered the word “Satoyama” in this class and I am glad to understand that this concept will really be of importance in my career as Environmental Management Specialist- Forrester in the Environment Office of Batangas City.

Satoyama is an integrated approach that encompasses concepts including agriculture, forestry and natural resources management, ecology, economics, sociology, anthropology, and engineering among others. If this concept will be adopted by every local government unit (LGU) in our country, this will be a strong antidote against poverty, degradation of natural resources, and marginalization of the less empowered citizens especially residing in the rural areas.

Satoyama is an important mechanism in achieving sustainable development since this is ecologically possible, economically feasible, and socially acceptable. It is providing a livelihood source to a local community without destroying the natural environment and taking into consideration the needs of the future generation.

As a forrester and a development communication student, I will be honored to share Satoyama. I am hoping that this concept if introduced to the government of Batangas City will be accepted and implemented later on. Fingers crossed.
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Student Profile

**LOCATION**
- 92% local
- 8% international

**AGE**
- 45% 30-39
- 22% 40-49
- 33% 50-59

**CIVIL STATUS**
- 56% Single
- 44% Married
Student Profile (Occupation)

- Education
- Engineering
- Farming
- Health
- Others
Applying and practicing satoyama principle in my field of work is very interesting and rewarding... **As a Horticulturist, I am dealing with nature every day of my life.** I am part of conserving, protecting and sustaining our natural resources... **after completing Satoyama course. I have increased my knowledge, and deepen my understanding, sincere respect to environment and the need to promote environmental literacy worldwide.**
This term I took Satoyama Online. *Is it going to be useful in my dealings?* Certainly. A lot of my business deals are anchored on profit with emphasis on social and environmental impacts. No business should harm the *environment*. The amount of money gained from destructive business dealings cannot justify the irreversible effects they bring upon Mother Earth.
I realized that Satoyama can also be applied in landscapes other than rice fields and forest lands. In an urban area, satoyama can be practiced by incorporating fruit bearing trees and crops in small green spaces. People are able to benefit from these green spaces while doing conservation activities. A local conservation culture will be established that will link people with nature. The activities will eventually lead to a sustainable and ecologically-sound community.
My commitment is to share with rural women and women in the informal sector. Appreciating the value may one day make them realize to go back where we come from or where we started when water, air, soil are clean and consumption is less. Organizing communities can make a difference as bayanihan spirit is also the spirit of SATOYAMA.
In taking Satoyama, I have two objectives; the first one is to have additional knowledge resources in my graduate studies and secondly is to apply what I have learned in my personal and professional undertakings. ... it takes a lot effort and a changing mindset in order to attain the “living in harmony with nature” mantra that is being espoused in the course. But we need to start somewhere. ..... I act now more mindful on what will be the repercussions of my actions it will make to the environment and if I am doing the right thing in balancing my needs with the needs of nature
OPEN AND DISTANCE e-LEARNING (ODeL) (Alfonso 2014)

- Open Learning
- Access and equity
- Resource sharing
- Learner-centeredness
- Flexibility
- Active learning
- Interactivity
- Ubiquity
- Connectivity
- Constructivism

ETHOS
- Excellence
- Academic freedom
- Humanism
- Intellectual Pluralism
- Cultural Diversity
- Service to Society

World view

Social Transformation

NETWORKED INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
Satoyama education in the 21st century should be:

1. Networked, borderless, global whether physical or virtual
2. Interdisciplinary and intergenerational
3. Mobile and has urgency of purpose
OUR HOPE: There should be respect for the land as a living entity
Thank you!

fmds.upou.edu.ph
upou.edu.ph