Satoyama and Satoumi production landscapes can be found in various parts of Thailand under various local terms. They have long been maintained and managed sustainably through generations of an indigenous and local communities. The landscapes relies on traditional knowledge with joint-efforts among villagers centered on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery.
Following H.M. The King’s Theory of Sufficiency Economy.

Local communities are very active, adapting Way of Life in Harmony with Nature (e.g. community forest, practice sustainable production model such as agro-forestry, organic farming, tree banks check dam) with less emphasis on short term gains and practice sustainable consumption.
A Working Group has been set up under the National Committee on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

The Working Group designated to perform the following tasks:

• Collecting SATOYAMA – like landscape case study from all regions of the Kingdom of Thailand.

• Analyzing, synthesizing and comparing case studies, and distilling lessons learned.

• Develop a national guidelines for selection of the Satoyama -like landscape sites (the guideline developed based on existing SATOYAMA guidelines.)

• Undertake activities to strengthen collaboration and synergies among agencies concerned and other existing programs and initiatives.
• Facilitating collaboration and coordination among relevant national and local governments, academic institutions NGOs private and private and business sector, on the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in SATOYAMA-Like landscapes in Thailand.

• Providing policy guidance and directions, and undertaking overall supervision of the implementation on SATOYAMA-Like landscapes in Thailand.

• At the celebration of the International Day of Biodiversity (23-24 May, 2011), the Ministry will be presenting awards to local communities who have been selected as the best SATOYAMA-Like landscapes in Thailand.
Koh Klang village in Krabi Province
Southern Thailand
Agro-forestry or “Suan som rom” in Southern Thailand
Case Study: A production landscape in Northeastern Thailand
Nakorn Phanom Province
Satoyama – like landscape: Northern Thailand
Measures to conserve and Protect SATOYAMA-like landscape in Thailand

- Legal instrument, indicators, guidelines
- Regulate community rules or public rules for sustainable Resource Management and Utilization (e.g. community forest and fishery agreement).
- Human Resource Development and Networks (e.g. leadership development and learning process).
- Strengthen better quality of life and welfare based on sufficiency economy, linking with PES and ecotourism in socio economic landscape
Human Resource Development and Networks (e.g. leadership development and learning process).

- Land use map with the community
- Application of Local Wisdom and Innovation (e.g. check dam, man-made coastal barrier, tree bank or tree pension).
- Recognition of Carrying Capacity and Ecological Balance (fallow, compose and organic manure).
- Strengthening the role of local administration develop agreement among the local communities
- Extensive networking activities have been formed, and expanded with other communities
- Local database
• The future task would be distilling those lessons learnt and the measures derived from case studies from the case study and dissemination through a searchable online database.

• The research program will also be conducted to further explore other possibilities to link the initiative to other sector. (tourism and others)

• Regional Organization (RECOFTC), business and private sector will be involved in the program.

• *Satoyama – like landscape Partnership* will be a mechanism for networking, communication and information-sharing among partners.

• An internet-based portal site will be developed.

• Educational materials such as videos conveying information about the Satoyama Initiative, will also be posted on the portal site.
Satoyama is considered as a heritage which has been created and maintained in the past, and passed on to the present. Today’s generation needs ensure that it persists for future generations.