

Satoyama–Satoumi Ecosystems and Human Well-Being

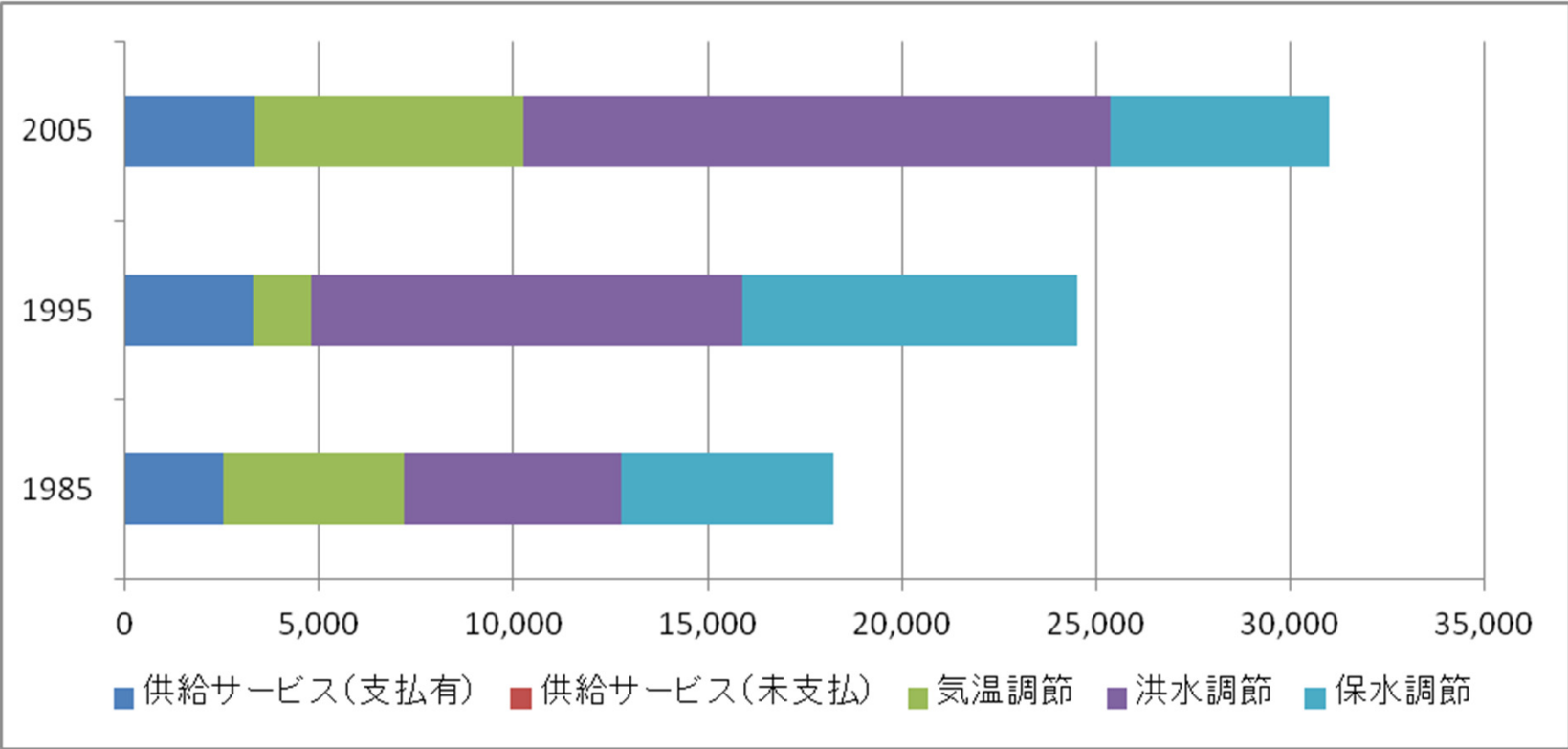
Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes of Japan



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- Satoyama: landscapes comprise a mosaic of different ecosystem types including secondary forests, agricultural lands, irrigation ponds, along with human settlements.
- 40% of Japan's total land.
- Production of food, fuel wood, timber and water
- Management of water use in paddy field is bases for traditional commons.
- Degradation of Satoyama due to globalization, trade, import of food and timber from abroad resulted decay in traditional commons.
- New commons based on multi-user participation in larger scale of catchment from forest to coastal seas are proposed for better water management
- Regulating services have much higher economic values than provisional services .
- Stewardship payment to regulating services increase resilience to climate change and as a result increase in productivity of paddy field.

Economical values of ecosystem services provided by water (\$10million/year)



Production capital is included but effect of supply chain is not included.