



Title	" Satoyama-Satoumi " regional management : a universal cognition and practice for green economy, ecosystem health and sustainable society in indigenous communities of the world [an abstract of dissertation and a summary of dissertation review]
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学位論文内容の要旨

博士 (環境科学)

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学位論文題名

” Satoyama-Satoumi” regional management: a universal cognition and practice for green economy, ecosystem health and sustainable society in indigenous communities of the world

(” 里山里海” 地域管理：世界の先住民族のグリーン経済、エコシステムヘルス、持続的社会に資する実践と普遍的な認識)

In 2010, the International Partnership for Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) was launched to revitalize the concept of Satoyama in Japan and promote it but no mechanism exists in which it can be thoroughly evaluated. Because of a combination of factors, the existence of indigenous peoples can no longer be based on a hunter-gatherer tradition and requires agriculture to guarantee their food supply and livelihood. This thesis aims to fill these gaps and explore the possibility of arriving at a Satoyama developmental model for promoting sustainable agriculture in indigenous communities.

Preliminary research was conducted in the Noto Peninsula, Japan with a view of determining the social origins and evolutions of Satoyama. This study was followed by a comparative analysis between Satoyama and the past Ainu way of life. The results demonstrate its usefulness for achieving sustainable development in their communities and the other world's indigenous communities as well.

Further, the Satoyama Agriculture Development Tool (SADT) was created based on the five perspectives identified by the IPSI. SADT allows communities to be classified as Satoyama Like (SL), In Transition (IT), or Non Compliant (NC). The utility of the SADT has been tested in Guyana, Indonesia, Malaysia, Gabon and Thailand. The results indicate that the SADT can act as an orientation for professionals to determine the shortcomings present; the correct approach needed to assist the community; and serve as a guide for determining the priority measures to achieve sustainable development. Results also proves that it could be suitably designed for future use by members of the indigenous communities.