

2. Background and Focus

Brief Introduction to “Sato-umi”

What is “Sato-umi”? Why much attention is paid to “Sato-umi” nowadays? Since in Japanese “Sato” means local village or community where people live their life and “Umi” means the sea, simple literal meaning of “Sato-umi” is the sea associated with village. In many seas of that kind, sustainable community-based management of the sea had long been made historically in Japan with traditional manner. However, during the phase of nation’s high economic growth after the World War II, this type of traditional coastal management was gradually deteriorated affected by changes of local community and life style of the people. During the same time, coastal environment, habitat and living resources were also seriously damaged by water pollution, eutrophication and land transformation based on urbanization and industrialization of coastal area. As a result, social demand to create and establish new type of “Sato-umi” defined as high biological productivity and high biological diversity in the coastal sea with human interaction has arisen and been strong. In other word, “Sato-umi Renaissance” is taking place to realize rich and healthy coastal sea. In Japan, community-based habitat restoration activities have been gaining ground in recent years partly because concept of “Sato-umi” was incorporated into official institutional systems of national policy.

The term and concept of “Sato-umi” is relatively new compared with “Sato-yama” in which “Yama” means forest and mountain in Japanese. “Sato-yama” is traditional land management system including local village, agricultural field and forest near by and therefore “Sato yama” is a term indicating such landscape including those components. So, although “Sato-yama” and “Sato-umi” have different historical and socioeconomic background, nowadays “Sato-yama” and “Sato-umi” is often used in pairs as a similar term indicating sustainable coastal and terrestrial management, respectively.

“Sato-umi” is originally one of the traditional Japanese practices of the coastal communities co-existing with nature at which people’s livelihood and their culture are deeply involved, productivity is sustained, biodiversity is protected and conserved while ecosystems are able to function and material cycling is maintained. These community efforts were undertaken through comprehensive and integrated management from land to coastal area. Combination of “Sato-yama” that focuses on forest and agricultural area with “Sato-umi” is expected to develop a Japanese model of integrated coastal management (ICM).

“Sato-umi” in the international society

New concept for coastal sea management called “Sato-umi” has been recently noticed

not only in its originated place of Japan but also in some international meetings held in both western and Asian countries. New concept of “Sato-umi” and some cases of its implementation had been presented in the 7th International EMECS conference held in Caen, France in 2006 and the new concept was highly evaluated in the reviewing session as “symbiosis among human communities and coastal/marine area - a more rational vision of co-existence”. As a next step, “Sato-umi Workshop” was held in the 8th International EMECS conference held in Shanghai, China in 2008 in order to deepen the concept collecting many similar cases of management and good practices from many countries. As a result of this workshop, it was made clear that there were many similar types of sustainable coastal management and community-based practices in the world. Indigenous knowledge, traditional culture and community actions have already contributed significantly in protecting and restoring several coastal, island environment and natural resources in several countries. And finally, outcome of the workshop was incorporated into the Shanghai Declaration adopted on the final day of the conference.

And then another “Sato-umi Workshop” was organized in the EAS Congress 2009 which was held in Manila in 2009 in order to discuss “Sato-umi” from the view point of indigenous knowledge in Asian countries for farther understandings of “Sato-umi” and related practices. This “Sato-umi Workshop” in the EAS Congress was cooperatively organized by both PEMSEA and International EMECS Center with financial support of Nippon Foundation. From the view point of organization system, it is noticeable that PEMSEA tied an official non-state partnership with International EMECS Center in 2008, after that official cooperation and collaboration between both organizations started in many ways. Since PEMSEA has long experience in the implementation of ICM and International EMECS Center has some experiences in “Sato-umi” related activities, cooperation by both was expected to provide a good opportunity to find new approaches towards sustainable coastal management.

Background of “Sato-umi Workshop” in the EAS Congress

It might be quite significant in the process of internationalization of “Sato-Umi” that “Sato-umi Workshop” titled “Indigenous Approaches to Habitat Protection and Restoration: Experiences in Sato-umi and other Community Initiatives” was held in EAS Congress 2009 in the theme of “Habitat Protection, Restoration and Management (Theme 3)”. Thinking about overall theme of the Congress “Partnership at Work: Local Implementation and Good Practice”, the standpoint of “Sato-umi Workshop” can be made more clear.

Communities living along coasts and small islands have acquired invaluable

indigenous knowledge on how to live in harmony with nature in Japan. With long lasted traditional knowledge, these communities are able to sustain the continuous supply of natural resources without deteriorating the habitat and ecosystem. However, unfortunately, rapid economic development and indiscriminate exploitation of primary products and unsustainable consumption over the last several decades have seriously damaged the functional integrity of ecosystem and specific habitat such as seaweed bed and tidal flat demonstrated by decreasing biodiversity and fish catch and degraded social well being of these communities. These experiences in Japan may be applicable to many countries although the time of drastic change is different. Under these circumstances, “Sato-umi Workshop” was designed as one of well-timed program of the EAS Congress 2009.

Major focuses of the workshop

Major objectives of this workshop is to deepen the understandings on indigenous approaches to habitat protection and restoration through experiences in “Sato-umi” and other related community-based initiatives in many countries. The workshop was divided into three parts. In Part 1 titled as “the Sato-umi Concept and its Application in Japan: Lessons and Application” were presented in Part 1 by 7 presenters. 7 presentations included concept, 4 case studies in Japan, supporting activities for the creation of Sato-umi in Japan by central government and Satoyama Sato-umi Sub-Global Assessment in Japan. In Part 2 titled as “Indigenous knowledge and community based approaches in protecting, restoring and managing key habitats”, 9 presentations were made from varieties of groups and countries. Part 3 was discussion and conclusive session titled as “Interactive session/wrap-up: Institutionalizing community-based efforts in habitat protection, restoration and management within an ICM framework”. This interactive session was chaired by Prof. Osamu Matsuda with 3 invited panelists of Prof. Tetsuo Yanagi, Director Anne McDonald and Prof. Elmer Ferrer including the discussion with floor participants. This session aimed to seek applicability of “Sato-umi” from the international viewpoint and to strengthen the effective implementation of “Sato-umi” and related community-based activities under the variety of natural and socioeconomic conditions.

Chair of the Workshop

Osamu MATSUDA, Ph. D

Professor Emeritus, Hiroshima University, Japan

3. Program

10:30-10:35 Opening Address by Int'l EMECS Center

Introduction by Workshop Chair

Chair: Matsuda O., *Hiroshima University (Professor Emeritus), Japan*

Co-Chair: Yanagi T., *Research Institute for Applied Mechanics, Kyushu University, Japan*

Co-Chair: McDonald A., *United Nations University, Institute of Advanced Studies, Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa, Japan*

10:35-13:00 Part 1: The Sato-umi concept and its application in Japan: lessons and application

Chair: Yanagi T., Co-Chair: Matsuda O.

10:35-10:55 Concept and practices of Sato-umi in Japan and lessons learned
Yanagi T., *Research Institute for Applied Mechanics, Kyushu University, Japan*

10:55-11:15 Concept and practices of Satoyama Sato-umi Sub-Global Assessment in Japan
McDonald A., *United Nations University, Institute of Advanced Studies, Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa, Japan*

11: 15-11:35 Case of Fushino River Estuary Initiatives in Japan
Ukita M.*, **Sekine M.***, **Yamamoto H.**** , *Yamaguchi University, **Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan*

11:35-11:55 The Ago Bay Management Initiatives in Japan
Maegawa M.*, **Uranaka H.***, *Mie University, Japan*

11:55-12:15 Potential of urban wetland as a target of habitat restoration and management
Furukawa K., *National Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management, Japan*

12: 15-12:35 Community-based sea grass bed restoration and management in Seto Inland Sea: Case of Akou Coast in Japan
Matsuda O., *Hiroshima University (Professor Emeritus), Japan*

12: 35-12:55 Supporting activities for the creation of Sato-umi in Japan
Muroishi Y., **Yamada T.**, **Ogawa N.**, *Office of Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas, Ministry of the Environment, Japan*

13:00-14:00 Lunch

14:00-16:20 Part 2: Indigenous knowledge and community based approaches in protecting, restoring and managing key habitats

Chair: McDonald A., Co-Chair: Yanagi T.

- 14:00-14:15 Implementing an ecosystem approach to coastal management through community based organizations: An example from the Andaman coast of Thailand
Soonthornnawaphat S., Silva J., IUCN, Thailand Programme, Thailand
- 14:15-14:30 Implementation of *Tri Hita Karana*, a local wisdom of Bali to maintain agricultural resources
Suprpta D. N., Director School of Postgraduate Udayana University, Indonesia
- 14:30-14:45 Developing a mechanism of mobilization of various human and material resources in planting, taking care and protecting urban green trees in Danang city
Hai T. C., Danang Department of Natural Resource and Environment, Vietnam
- 14:45-15:00 Community Involvement in Coral Reef Restoration Projects in the Gulf of Thailand
Yeemin T., Saenghaisuk C., Pongsakun S., Sutthacheep M., Marine Biodiversity Research Group, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science Ramkhamhaeng University, Thailand
- 15:00-15:15 Evaluation of Artificial Reefs in West Coast, Peninsular Malaysia
Ismail I., Noh K. M., Arshad F. M., Noh A. F. M., Institute of Agricultural and Food Policy Studies Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia
- 15:15-15:30 Community-based management approach at work in the Muan Wetland Protection Area: Changing perception, changing practice and changing policy
Jang J. Y., Choi Y. R., Eco-Horizon Institute, Korea
- 15:30-15:45 When the cradle falls: A case of management failure in a community marine reserve in southern Philippines
Guzman A. B., Mindanao State University at Naawan, Philippines
- 15:45-16:00 Conceptual framework of organizing communities for effective mangrove management
Savaris J. P., Joven R., Rodney Golbeque and Edison Advincula Zoological Society of London, Philippines

16:00-16:15 Indigenous approaches to access, control and protection of coastal resources: A review of some Philippine Experiences
Ferrer E., *University of the Philippines, College of Social Work and Community Development, Philippines*

16:20-16:40 Coffee Break

16:40-18:10 Part 3: Discussion panel:

Interactive session/wrap-up: Institutionalizing community-based efforts in habitat protection, restoration and management within an ICM framework

Chair: Matsuda O.

Panelists: Yanagi T., McDonald A., Ferrer E.