Other (Sato-Umi Session)

Sato-umi Movement In Indonesia

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Fishery, coastal and marine resources are a potential, promising and can be relied to improve the economy of the people, especially fishermen. On the other hand, a logical consequence the resources as common property is open to the public access and often used by excessive pressure over the carrying capacity in almost all regions of Indonesia. The existence of various threats and pressures against the existence of fishery resources, coastal and oceans show that the management and utilization has not been balanced by the rate of recovery. To foster harmonious and mutually beneficial relationships between people and nature (symbiosis mutualistis), particularly in the management of fishery, coastal and marine resources, in 2007 the Japanese government has implemented a concept of wise management of natural resources between community whose life in the adjancent of the coastal and marine areas, known as SATO-UMI. SATO-UMI is the new concept of sustainable management of fishery resources in which human intervention in the management of fisheries resources in the coastal and marine areas can increase the productivity and diversity of fishery resources. In line with the growing global paradigm in the face of change and environmental damage caused by excessive exploitation of natural resources and the consequences of climate change and global warming, it is time for Indonesia to implement the concept of management and utilization of natural resources taking into account the balance and stability of the natural resources and the environment, such as the concept of SATO-UMI. To support those paradigm, it is necessary to develop a management and utilization concept of fishery, coastal and marine resources wisely, balanced, harmonious, integrated and more productive by actively involving the community as in the concept of SATO UMI and GEMPITA-SPL (Gerakkan Masyarakat Peduli Kelestarian Sumberdaya Perikanan, Pesisir dan Laut) or SFiCoMS (Sustainable Utilization of Fisheries, Coastal and Marine Resources for the Society) which is being developed by Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT). The SATO UMI and GEMPITA-SPL or SFiCoMS concept have been implemented in the Activities of the Northern Coastal Area of West Java (GAPURA) that is supported by BPPT and Local Government of the Department of Fisheries and Marine Affair of West Java Province, through the development and popularization of environmental friendly aguaculture technology that is called as "Integrated Multi-Trophic Aguaculture (IMTA)". The sustainable models of aquaculture and coastal management with the SATO UMI and

GEMPITA-SPL or SFiCoMS concept will be developed and expanded to some Indonesian regions as a demonstration model that can be adopted in the future. To socialize and disseminate the concept of SATO-UMI, GEMPITA-SPL/SFiCoMS, the international workshop has been delivered in Jakarta, Indonesia on March 2013. The workshop was organized by BPPT, PICES-MAFF (The North Pacific Marine Science Organization) and FRA (Fisheries Research Agency of Japan) is aim to inspire and give new spirit to manage and utilize fishery, coastal and marine resources optimally, harmonious and productive to ensure the sustainability of food supply from fisheries resources as well as improving the community welfare and local income / state. Keywords: Sato Umi, Movement, Indonesia