Enhancing Social Capital for Sustainable Coastal Development; Is Satoumi the answer?

Satoumi Session
EMECS 9 Conference
Baltimore, 27-31 August 2011

Yves Henocque, Nature & Society, IFREMER
Social-ecological system: a sum of capitals

- Social Capital
- Human Capital
- Natural Capital
- Physical Capital
- Financial Capital

Natural capital
Financial and physical capital
Human and social capital
Strong connection between social capital and natural resources management

Networks – Norms – Trust

the way these allow agents and institutions to be more effective in achieving common objectives

collaborative management
Adaptive co-management

In a cross-scale and iterative approach

About

Power sharing
Institution building
Trust building
Social learning
Problem solving
Good governance
Satoyama Satoumi Ecosystem services

Ecosystem services

Provisioning

Regulating

Cultural

Human well-being

Security

Basic material For good life

Health

Freedom of choice and action

Social relations

City Urban Areas

Satoyama

Satoumi

Japan Satoyama Satoumi Assessment, 2010
Social-Ecological System and its Interconnections

Drivers of change

- Coastal ecosystems
  - Ex: Bay, Estuary...
- Large marine ecosystems
  - Ex: the Seto Inland Sea

Ecosystem Services

- Benefits (Human Well-being)

Indirect pressures

- Demography
- Economics (globalisation, market, commerce)
- Socio-political
- Scientific & technological
- Cultural (consumers’ choice)

Direct pressures

- Land-use management
- Introduction or elimination of species
- Use and adaptation to technology
- Use of resources
- Climate change

Environmental processes

- Hydrology
- Materials fluxes
- Energy
- Nutrients fluxes

PROVISIONING
- Food, water, fibres, combustibles, genes

REGULATION
- Climate, water, disease

CULTURAL
- Spiritual, education, recreation

SUPPORTING
- Photosynthesis, soil constitution, Nutrients cycle

Coastal and ocean stakeholders

- Civil society
  - (Consumers)
- NGOs
- « Knowledge » communities
- Institutions (G-PS-CV)

Integrated ecosystem-based management practices

Governance
What relation to natural capital?

In the Western world: nature is something separate from, and something victimized by, human beings…

Ecological problems as consequences of human violations of nature (PASSIVE / ACTIVE)


→ Preventing the bad, not creating the good….

E.g.: is climate change a problem of pollution or a problem of evolution, or even revolution?
In the Eastern world and particularly in Japan:

*Intimate relation between man and nature*

*Both are ACTIVE, they cooperate*
*Work being one of the forms of cooperation*

*Underpinning the concept of Satoyama - Satoumi*
The idea of conquest is abhorrent. If we succeed in climbing a high mountain, why not say, « We have made a good friend of it »

*Daisetz T. Suzuki, Zen and Nature*
UPSCALING FROM LOCAL TO NATIONAL
Adaptive co-management / Satoumi
Spread the word for scaling up

Local projects or initiatives

Building the strength of local projects

ICZM national dialogue

Spreading the word about local resources management

Factors and conditions for spreading the word to other sites

Maritime policy: a matter of ownership
a matter of networks
a matter of scale
a matter of nested governance
BUILDING ON EXISTING SOCIAL CAPITAL AND FRAMEWORKS

National scale (EEZ)

Marine Ecoregions

Engagement of Prefectures

Local scale (municipalities)
EXISTING SOCIAL CAPITAL?

A MULTIPLICITY OF FUNCTIONING SCHEMES

FIND OUT HOW TO CONNECT THEM

THE MORE DIVERSIFIED OUR POLITICAL ECONOMY
THE MORE CERTAIN OUR FUTURE
Provided we have...

Common rules

Appropriate institutional arrangement

Places to meet, debate and share *(at all scales)*
THANK YOU !