O115. AN ATTEMPT OF MULTISTAGE MANAGEMENT FOR COASTAL AREAS BASED ON SATOUMI

Takeshi Hidaka

1Kindai University, Japan
hidaka@fuk.kindai.ac.jp

The purpose of this study is to propose a hypothesis of a multistage management model for coastal areas consisting of Satoumi and Satoumi-network, referring to case studies. Satoumi, which is a type of Coastal Management, has been increasing from the 2000s in Japan. As Satoumi is mainly created and managed by local residents and local governments, its activities is called a bottom-up approach. Through this study, we could follow the developing processes and changing organizations. For example, in Hinase, activities for seagrass bed conservation and enhancement have been carried out since 1985. As a result, the range of seagrass bed has increased dramatically and the management organization has become including diverse sectors of the region. So we can call these activities a whole of region approach. On the other hand, Satoumi cannot cover wider coastal areas like a prefecture jurisdiction and provide coastal infrastructure like water quality regulations and coast protecting facilities. Such coastal infrastructure should be provided by prefecture governments as ICM through integrated and top-down management process. In Omura Bay, the Nagasaki prefecture government has established such a management system. Whole projects relating to Omura Bay are to be collected and adjusted through its management process. So I’d like to call this a whole of government approach. Unfortunately, this system is not good at networking voluntary activities by local residents. In Kagawa Prefecture, to resolve this weakness, an intermediary activities are provided by the Kagawa prefecture government. The government has established “Kagawa Satoumi Creating Vision” whose main theme is to connect and network relating activities. It is called a support providing approach or intermediating approach.