# Abstract

**SESSION 2:**

**Accelerating Actions for Sustainable Development and Climate Change**

**WORKSHOP 2.1:**

**Scaling up ICM: Innovations and Impacts at Local, National, and Regional Levels**

# A Hypothesis of Multistage Management for *Satoumi* as Integrated Coastal Management

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This presentation introduces a hypothesis of multistage management scheme to manage wider coastal areas covering material circulation, referring to some *Satoumi* initiatives and some precedent experiments by prefecture governments in Japan.

Coastal areas have complicated and challenging problems requiring the involvement of various stakeholders and where various government divisions share responsibility for their management. To resolve these problems, Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) has been introduced in various parts of the world. In Japan, ICM has been proposed by the central government. However, instead of ICM led by governments, *Satoumi* initiatives led by regional residents or users cooperating with relevant local governments have been increasing. *Satoumi* initiatives can be regarded as community-based management or co-management with local governments. As the initiatives are realistically responding to a particular situation, they have been spreading within Japan widely. However, it is difficult for *Satoumi* to cover all coastal areas and resolve all problems because its effectivity is confined in small areas. With *Satoumi* as a basic component of ICM, a hypothesis of multi-staged management scheme is formulated.

Coastal management has a hierarchical governance structure of four management levels; regional residents, local governments, prefecture governments and the central government, responding to the characteristics of each management bodies and targeting coastal areas. Firstly, *Satoumi* initiatives serve as the most basic layer led by regional residents supported by or cooperating with local governments. The second layer comprises of the network of *Satoumi* initiatives covering a critical point of the prefecture area. The third layer, the prefecture government, supplies infrastructure for the coastal environment through regulations and protective measures. Complex of these three layers covers each prefecture area. In the case of the wider area beyond the prefectural jurisdiction, the central government has a role in coordinating and facilitating collaboration between relevant prefectures.

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## About Takeshi Hidaka:

Professor Takeshi Hidaka joined the Fukuoka Prefecture Government in 1985 to 1998. He served as a Lecturer in the Faculty of Agriculture at Kinki University since 1998. He stayed in Queensland University as a visiting fellow from 2003 to 2004. Since 2010, he is a Professor at Kinki University.