

THE CRAFTING OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP



TOWARDS INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT

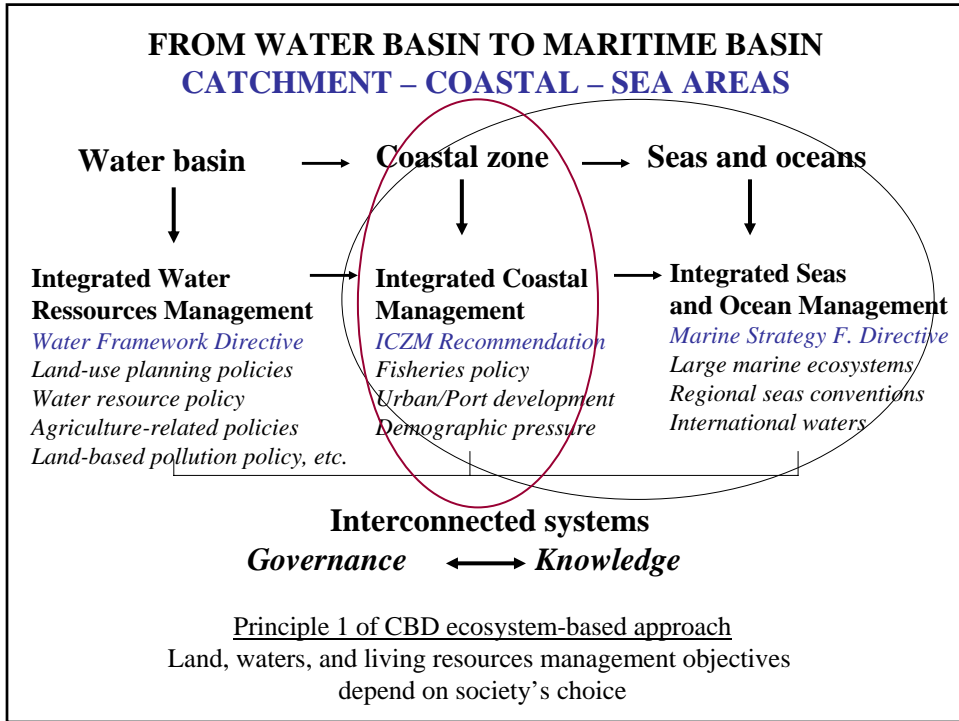
Ocean Policy Research Foundation Forum, Tokyo, 7 October 2009

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**A public policy,
a programme,
a project...**

A process,

- **founded on societal values;**
- **addressing issues of concern;**
- **defining a vision, principle, objectives and actions;**
- **specifying institutional and legal arrangements to achieve the desired outcomes.**



Okayama case and the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy

Addressing 8 measures:

1. Development and use of marine resources
2. Preservation of marine environment
4. Securing maritime transport
6. Marine surveys
7. R&D in marine science and technology
9. Integrated management of coastal zones
10. Preservation of islands
12. Citizen's awareness and education

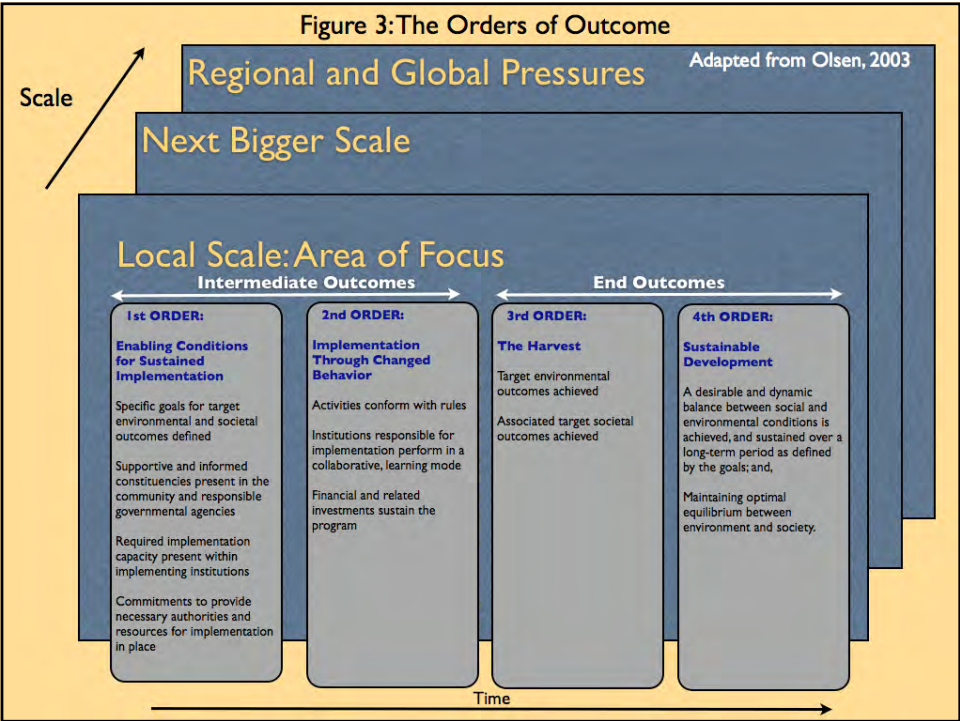
AIMING AT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH

INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT

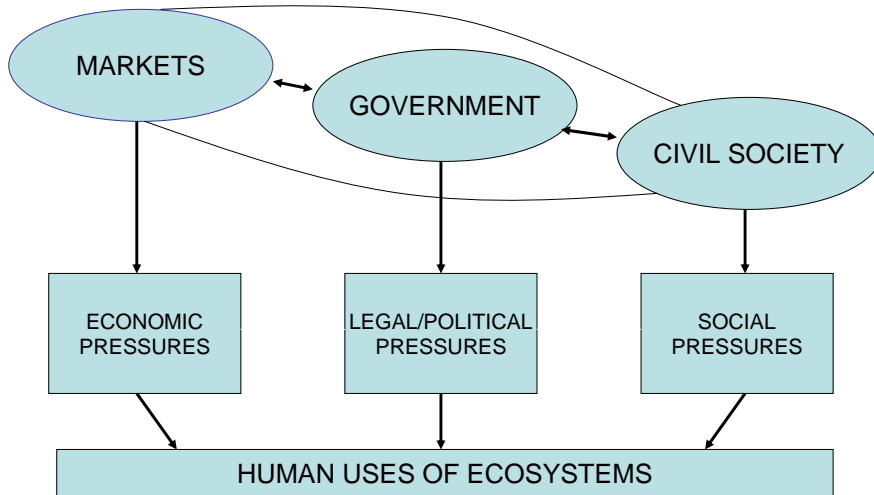
Adaptive management
Plan, implement, assess, and re-do

Integration and inter-relationships
Linking for better coherence

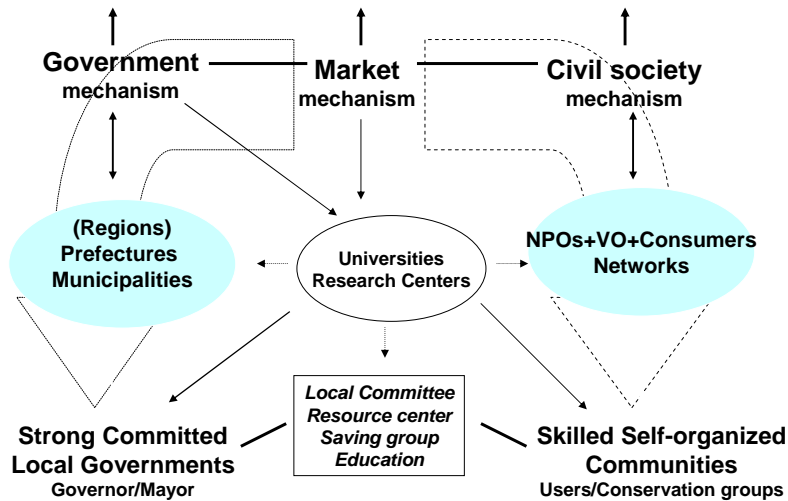
Ecosystem-based management
Ecosystem services-Human well-being relationship
(Nutrients recycling / Nori culture/ Fishers' livelihood)
(Seascape / Historic and cultural scenery)



Three key governance mechanisms



ICM: IMPROVED COASTAL GOVERNANCE



Promoting meaningful public participation

The partner's give-and-take (e.g. fisheries)

Fishers want the rights to manage their resources; are they ready to **manage their ecosystem** ?

Doing that their attitude and compliance also need to **change in regard to the social-ecological system**

→ communities should not wait for the perfect enabling environment but become **agents of change** by spontaneously supplying their **own management institutions and networking** with government agencies and other communities

Promoting meaningful public participation

Build-up ownership

Create opportunities using existing meeting points

Encourage interactions between different groups

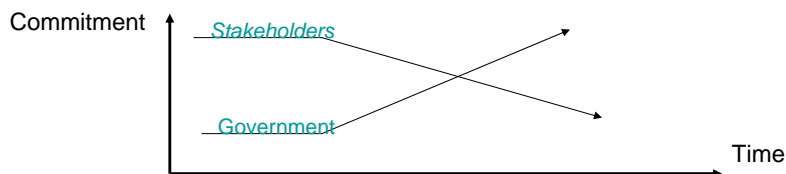
Feedback what you have been said

Follow-up actions for a lasting and deeper sense of ownership

Integrate technical and process considerations

Make accessible, informative and well-presented communication products and capacity building material

Maintaining stakeholder interest and momentum



GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY

The performance of a provincial government is somehow very closely related to the civic character of social and political life within the province (*Putnam, 1994. About Italy Regions*)

Provinces with many civic associations, many newspaper readers, many issue-oriented voters, and few patron-client networks seem to nourish more effective governments

→ Provincial politics: clientelistic / programmatic

Has sustainable coastal development the same meaning for everybody ?

NGOs concerned that **conservation** will happen as long as it did not affect economic development

Private sector including fisheries express the opposite that nature conservation would take precedence over **economic development** and large areas of the sea would be closed to activity

The need for a **cost-benefit analysis** based on sound science

Need for appropriate and « **fit for purpose** » **scientific data** for policy making.

**DIFFERENT GROUPS,
DIFFERENT PERCEPTIONS...
COMMON LANGUAGE ?...**

SHARING THE SAME INFORMATION...

(Based on existing data)

**TO START NEGOTIATING
WITH THE SAME OVERALL VISION OF THE SYSTEM**

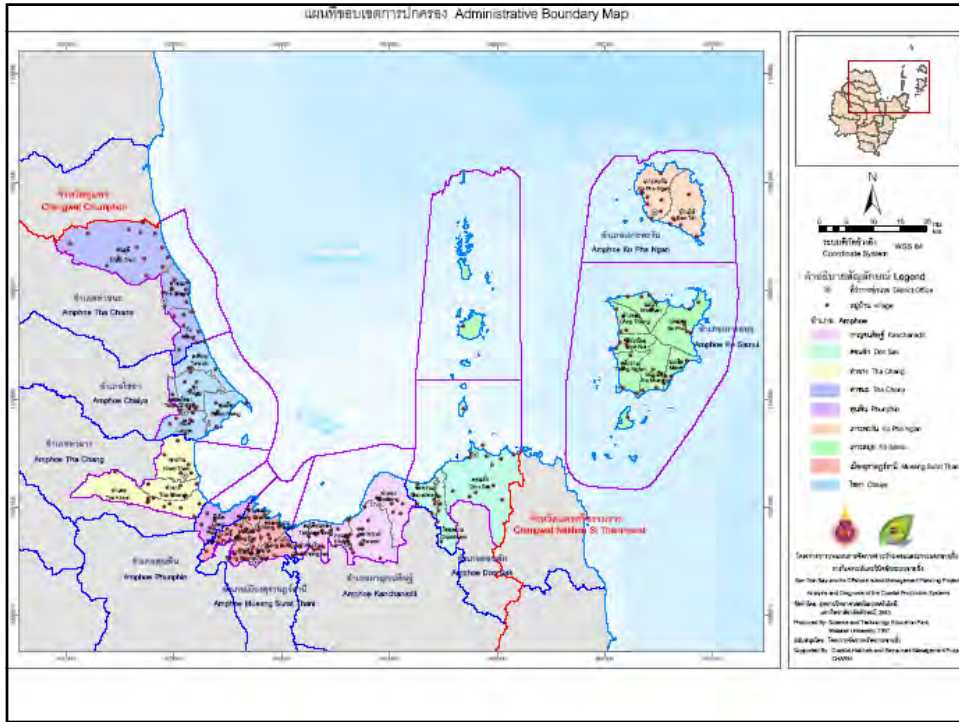
**BAN DON BAY AND ITS OFFSHORE
ISLANDS MANAGEMENT PLANNING**

**Analysis and diagnosis of the coastal
production system**

Ban Don Bay vulnerability mapping

<http://www.charmproject.org>





Information that all agree on.

- General description
- Physical characteristics
- Biological characteristics
- Marine chemical characteristics
- Socio-economic characteristics
- Quality of life and human use value
- Man's impact

→ 33 indicators

EVI by SOPAC (South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission)

IRI	Intrinsic Resilience Index Natural resilience of a system based on its innate characteristics; characteristics of natural systems that make them more or less able to cope with natural or anthropogenic hazards.
innate 5 indicators	
EDI	Environmental Degradation Index Damages sustained by the natural systems as a signal to predict how well those systems might (extrinsic resilience) be able to resist damages from future hazards.
environment 10 indicators	
REI	Risk Exposure Index Frequency and intensity of potential risks of natural and anthropogenic hazards.
risk 18 indicators	

OUTPUTS FOR EACH COASTAL UNIT

1. QUALITY S

2.

3.

4.

General description

- Location and size
- Boundary
- Physical geography and geomorphology
- Climate
- Population and density
- Land use

Socio Economic

Physical oceanography

- Bottom topography
- Physical oceanography
- Anthropogenic modification of coasts

Biological characteristic

- Terrestrial biology
- Marine biology

Marine chemical characteristic

Man's impact

- Impact on ecosystem
- Pollution and environmental contamination

QSR

OUTPUTS FOR EACH COASTAL UNIT

1. QUALITY STATUS REPORT

2. **SUMMARY**

3. ATLAS

4. EVI CALCULATION



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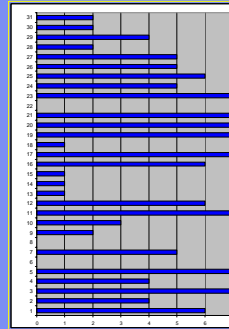
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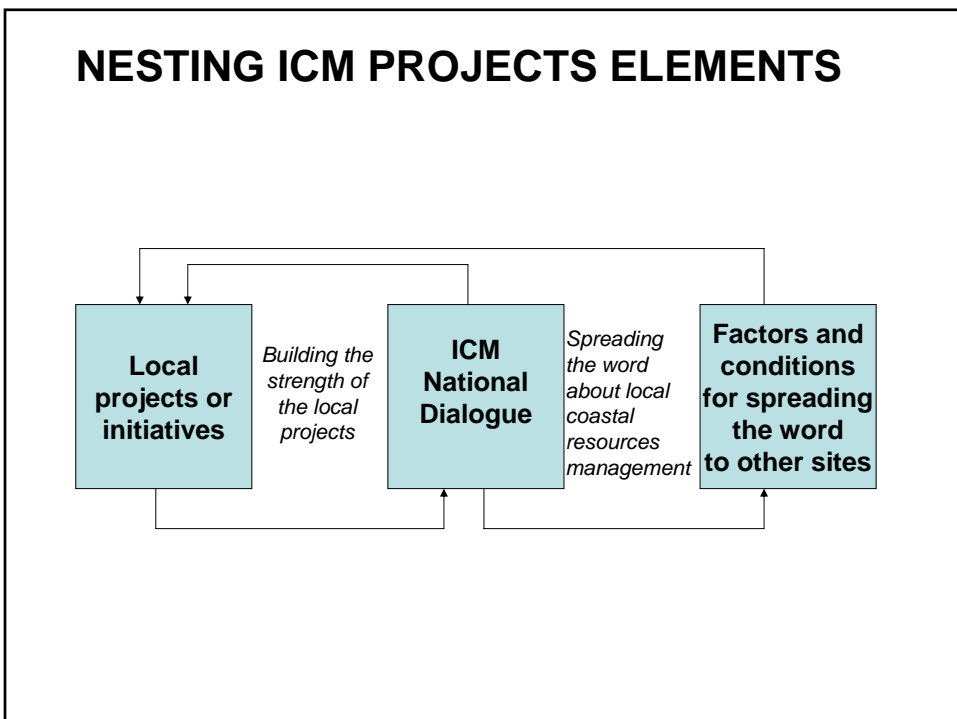
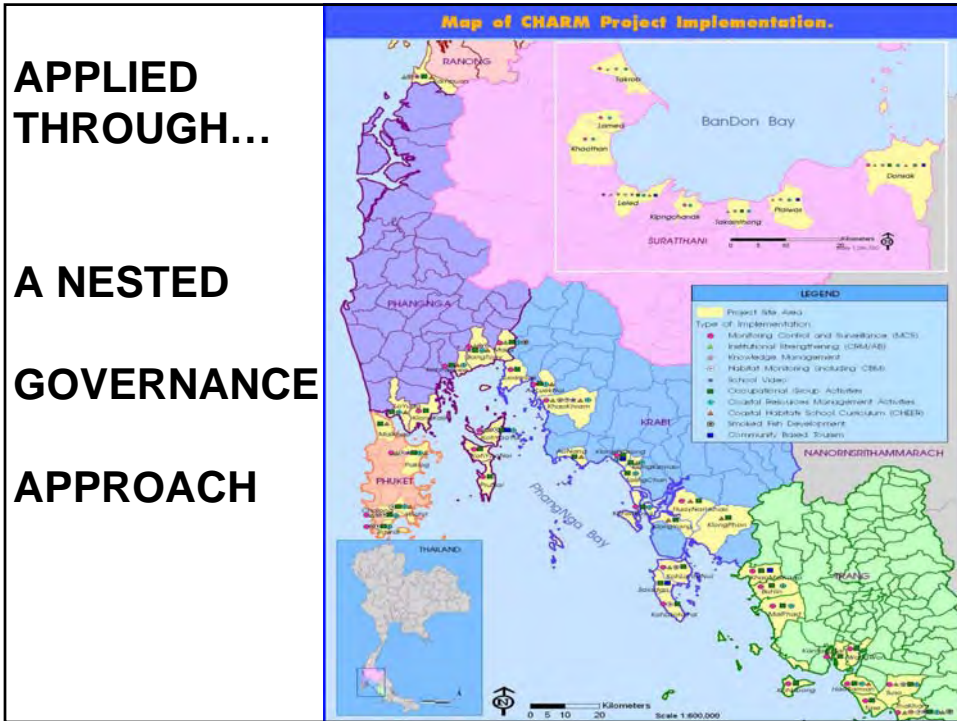


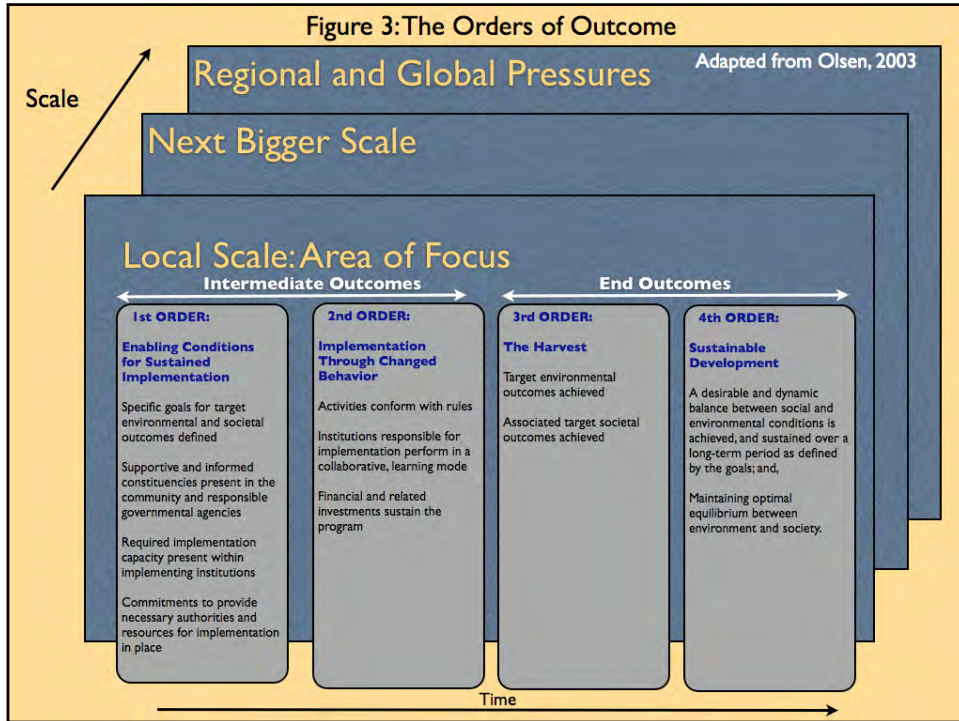
Feeling concerned: the condition for participation



How ?

- Seminars to exchange ideas
- Human capacity Development
- Implementing Activities





FOCUSING ON SPECIFIC ISSUES

Political context

New national policy involving government regional offices and prefectural administration

Institutional mechanism

Organization chart of prefectures' administration

Communication channels between sectoral divisions

At regional level: the most effective inter-prefectures collaboration mechanism ?

Integration of knowledge

Collaboration between the scientific community and stakeholders ?

Awareness and actual transfer of knowledge

Partnership and participation

How each group is organized ?

Where do they meet or don't ?

A common long-term vision ?

