

Assessing policy implementation and social networks for sustainable management of agricultural landscapes in Japanese urban regions

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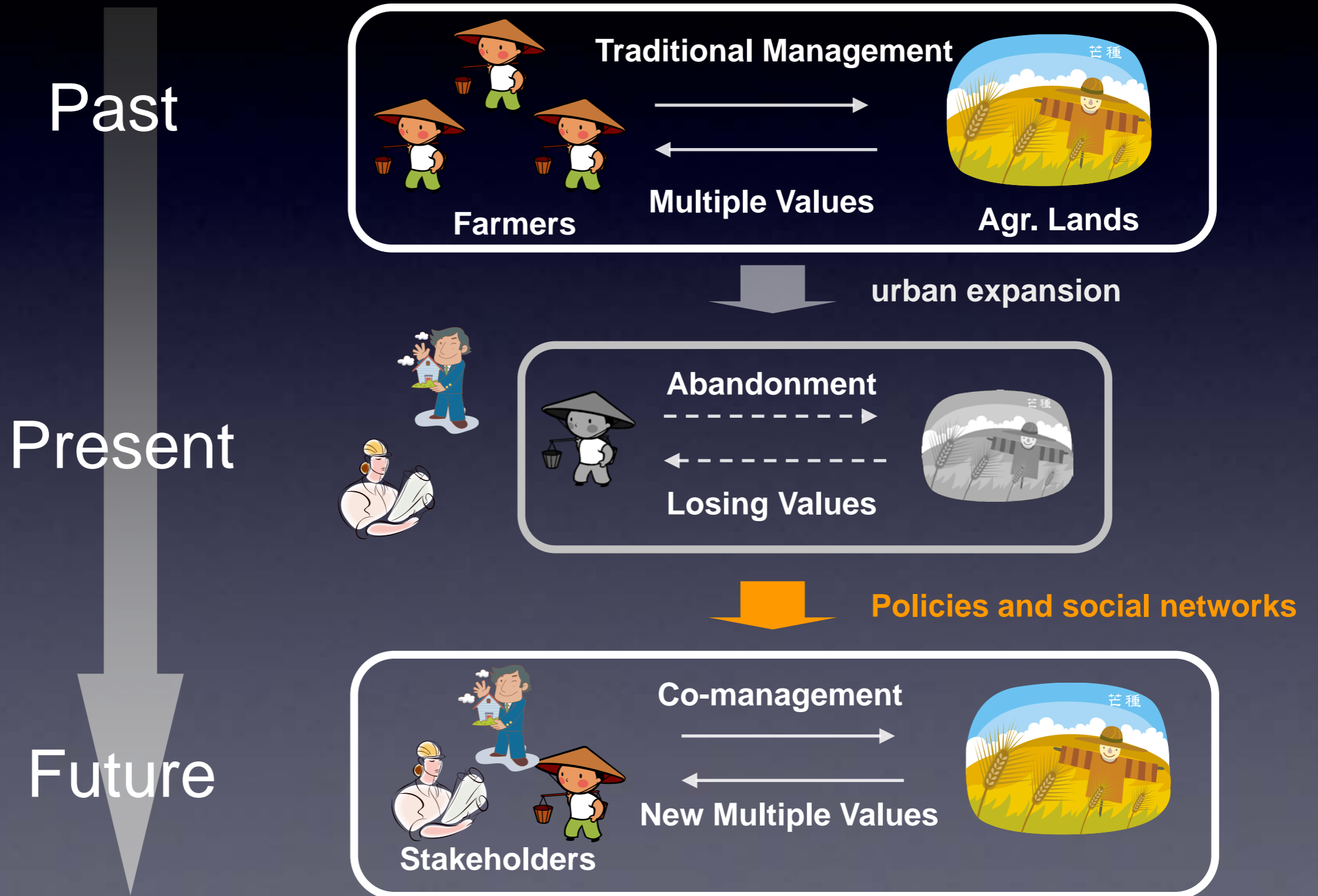
Objective

To illustrate how society is trying to regenerate management systems of agricultural landscapes in expanded urban spaces

Contribution to SCR

By providing perspectives for the development of policies which enhance multiple values generated by agro-ecosystems in urban regions

Background



Materials and Methods

Data sources

Quantitative

Aerial photo / maps
Field measurement

Qualitative

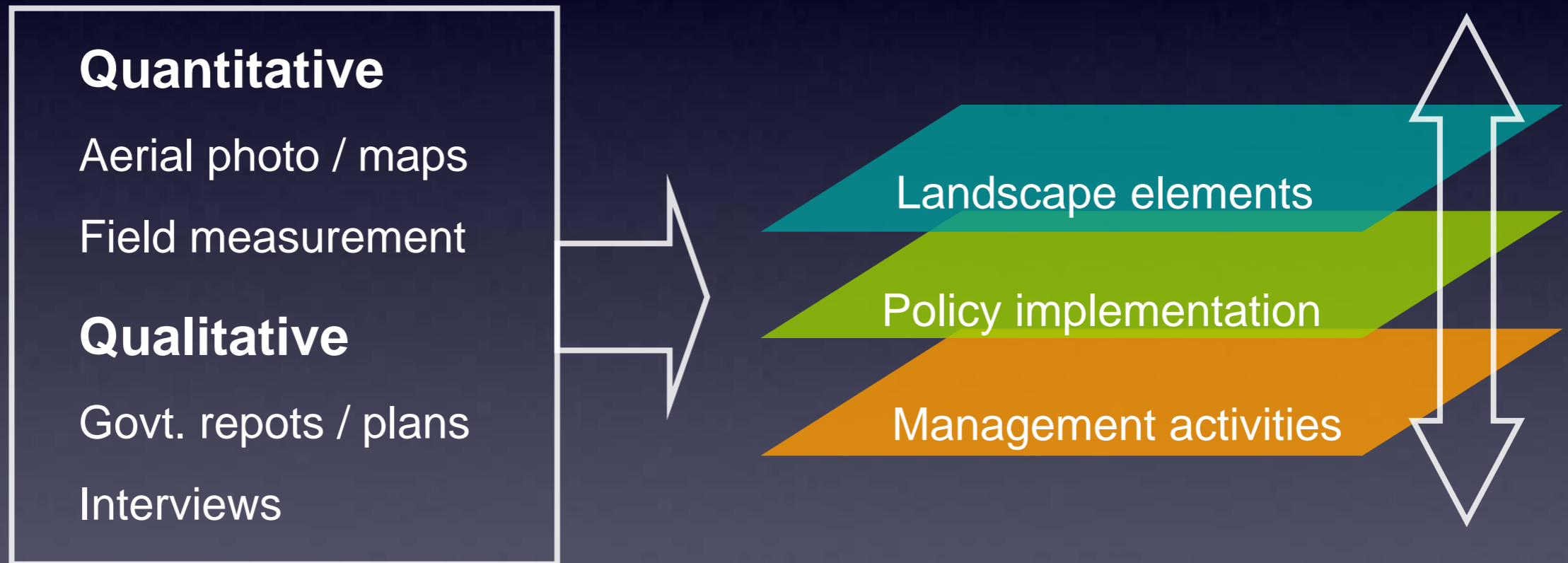
Govt. repots / plans
Interviews

Analysis

Landscape elements

Policy implementation

Management activities



Case 1

Management of irrigation waterways



Management of Waterways



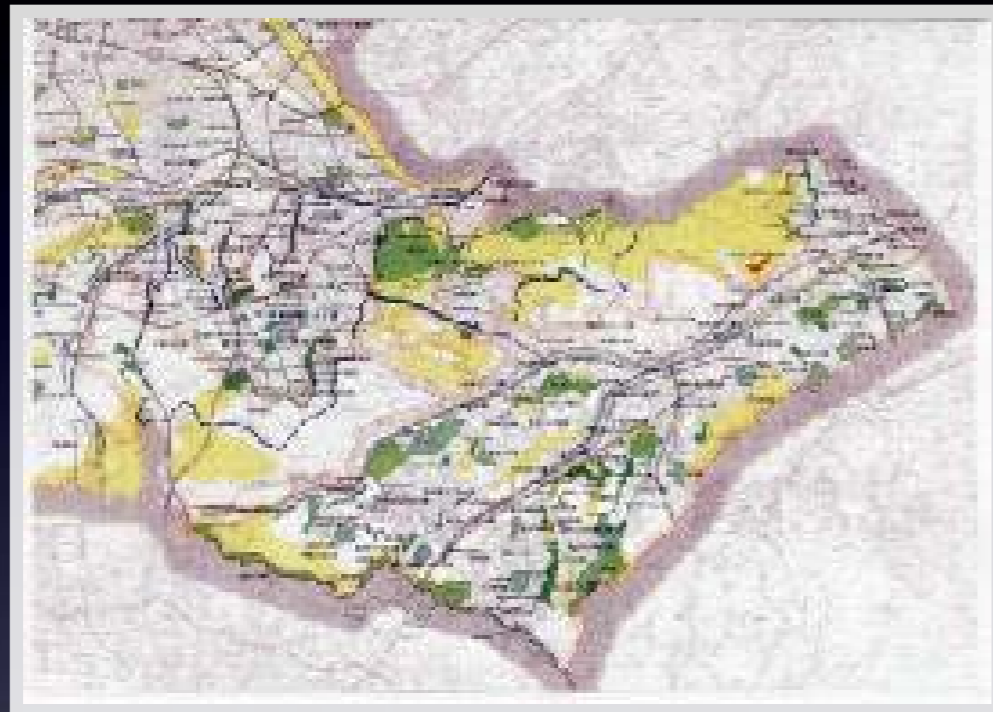
Conservation by local government (1996~)

Findings

- Conservation: limited to “historical” city center
- Lack of communications among stakeholders

Case 2

Management of secondary woodlands



Zoning for green space protection



management by multiple stakeholders

Key questions

- Effect of Institutional environments
- Management costs of individual activities
- Interaction between stakeholders



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Introduction

"Landscape"
means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors
(Definition in Sustainable Landscape Convention, 2000)

Human factors → Natural factors

Objective
To illustrate how society is trying to regenerate management systems of agricultural landscapes in expanded urban regions

Main Question
To regenerate landscapes, how public policies (top-down approach) and social networks (bottom-up approach) work together?

Method

Cooperation sites

Public and private cooperation (e.g., farmer's cooperative, etc.)

Clear responsibility and control (e.g., farmer's cooperative, etc.)

High cost (e.g., farmer's cooperative, etc.)

The area (e.g., farmer's cooperative, etc.)

Map of Study Sites

Case 1: Conservation policy and management of riparian wetlands in Maruoka urban region

Case 2: Conservation policy and management of secondary woodlands in Hara urban region

Results and Discussions (Case 1 Irrigation Waterway)

-Loss of historical waterways under urbanization

Changes in scale patterns of waterways and land use

-Effects of conservation policy is limited to "historic" areas

-Lack of communication among stakeholders

Spatial distribution of management areas

Future study (Case 2 Secondary Woodlands)

Public Policies
Zoning in public acquisition of lands are used to protect waterways in cooperation in and around urban areas

Social Networks
Citizen groups actively manage woodlands in cooperation with farmers and local governments

How do public policies and social networks contribute for land to regenerate management of riparian agricultural landscape?

Research Framework

1. How institutional environment affected composition of management types (by public, citizen, and farmer)?
2. Which factors determine management costs of individual activities?
3. How stakeholders interact with others for better management implementations?