

Key Concepts for the Autonomy of Local Community Groups and their Activities: The Structure of Support Systems in Australian Landcare and A Decision Making Process Grounded in East Asian Culture

地域グループとその活動における自立・自律の条件：
豪州ランドケア運動にみる支えとなる社会構造と東アジア文化・思想に基づく意志決定プロセス

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Introduction

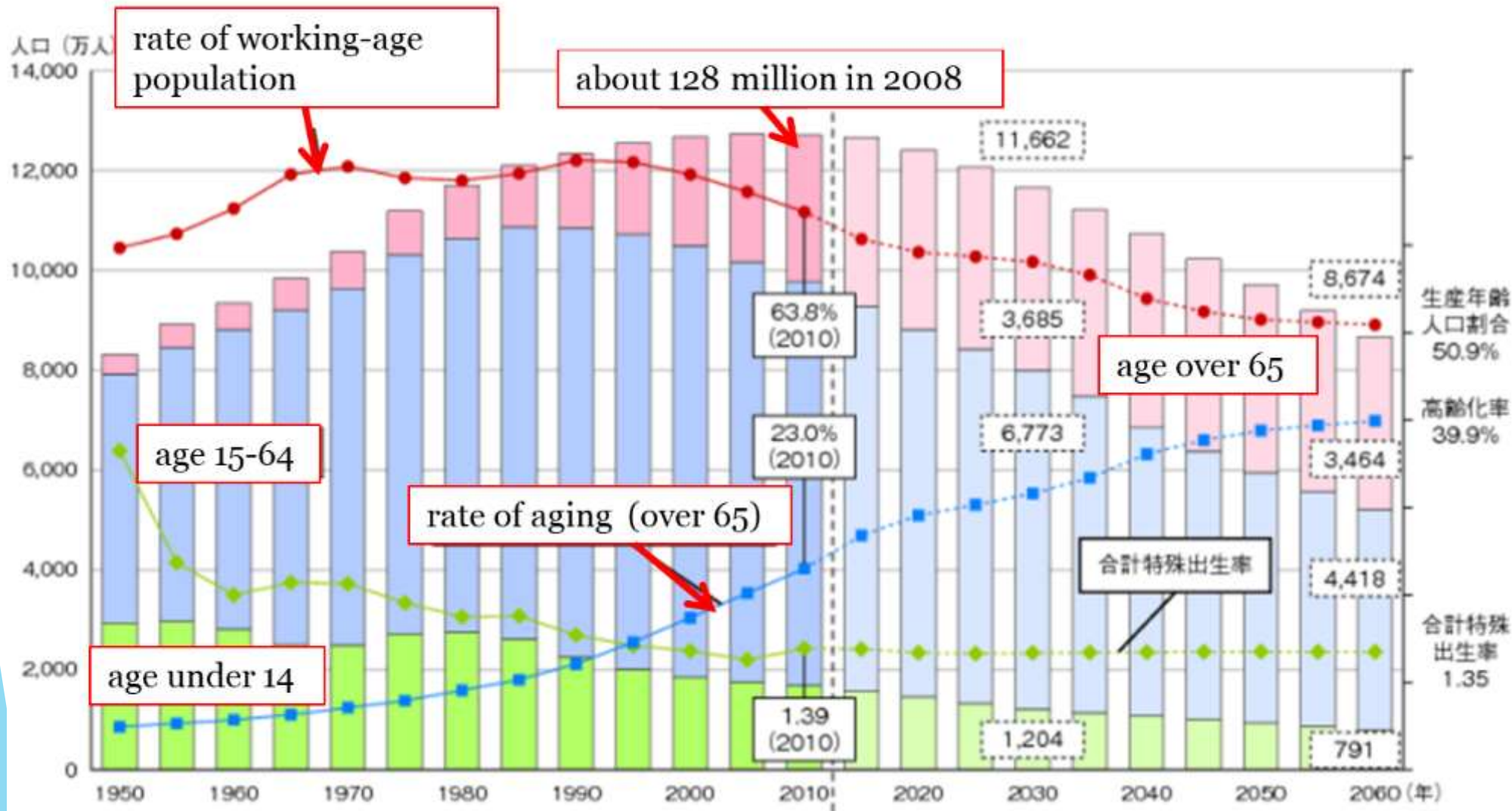
—Challenges of Current and Requirements for Future on NRM in Japan

Satoyama – a traditional style of natural resource management



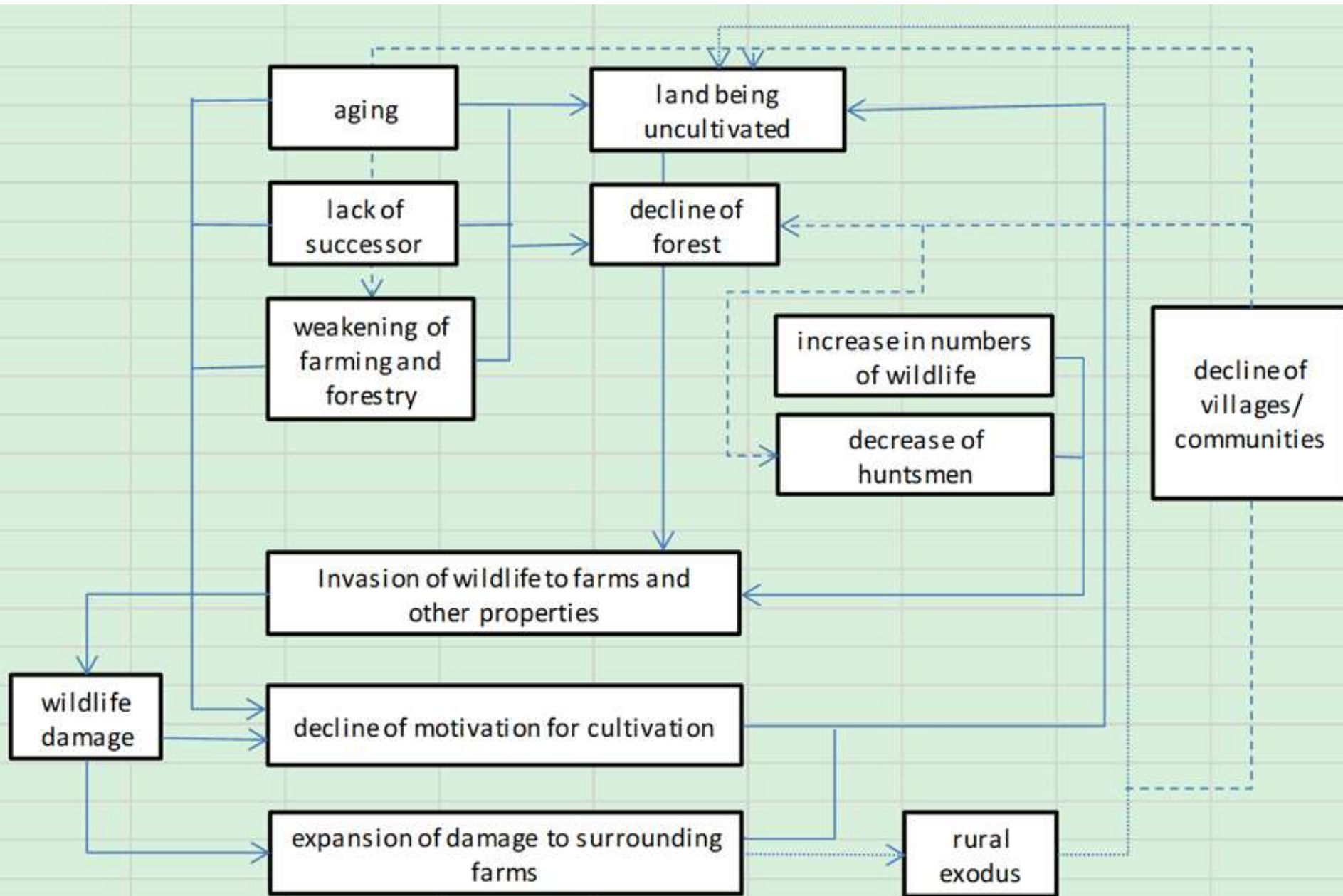
Okirai, Sanriku-cho, Oofunato, Iwate Prefecture

Population Decline and Ageing in Japan



Changes in the population of Japan (From the White Paper: Information and Communication in Japan, 2012, Census and Population Estimate, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication, etc.)

Negative Cycle of Issues in *Satoyama*



Relationship between uncultivated lands and related issues in mountain villages (Original figure in Japanese is in Kuki, Y. 2011, p274.)

Landcare —as a model of new NRM system for Japan...

- We are in the process of seeking for a NRM system with flexibility and adaptability to the situation of each locale under the situation of population decline and ageing.
 - A system that allows the variety of the goals and methods of local NRM and that supports local groups to have their own processes and to achieve their own goals.
 - A system that promote interaction among the local groups of NRM through establishing a network of cooperation among them.
- What we can learn from the Australian Landcare
 - what are the characteristic elements of its structure ?
 - How we can apply them to Japan ?

Structure of Community Support System in Landcare

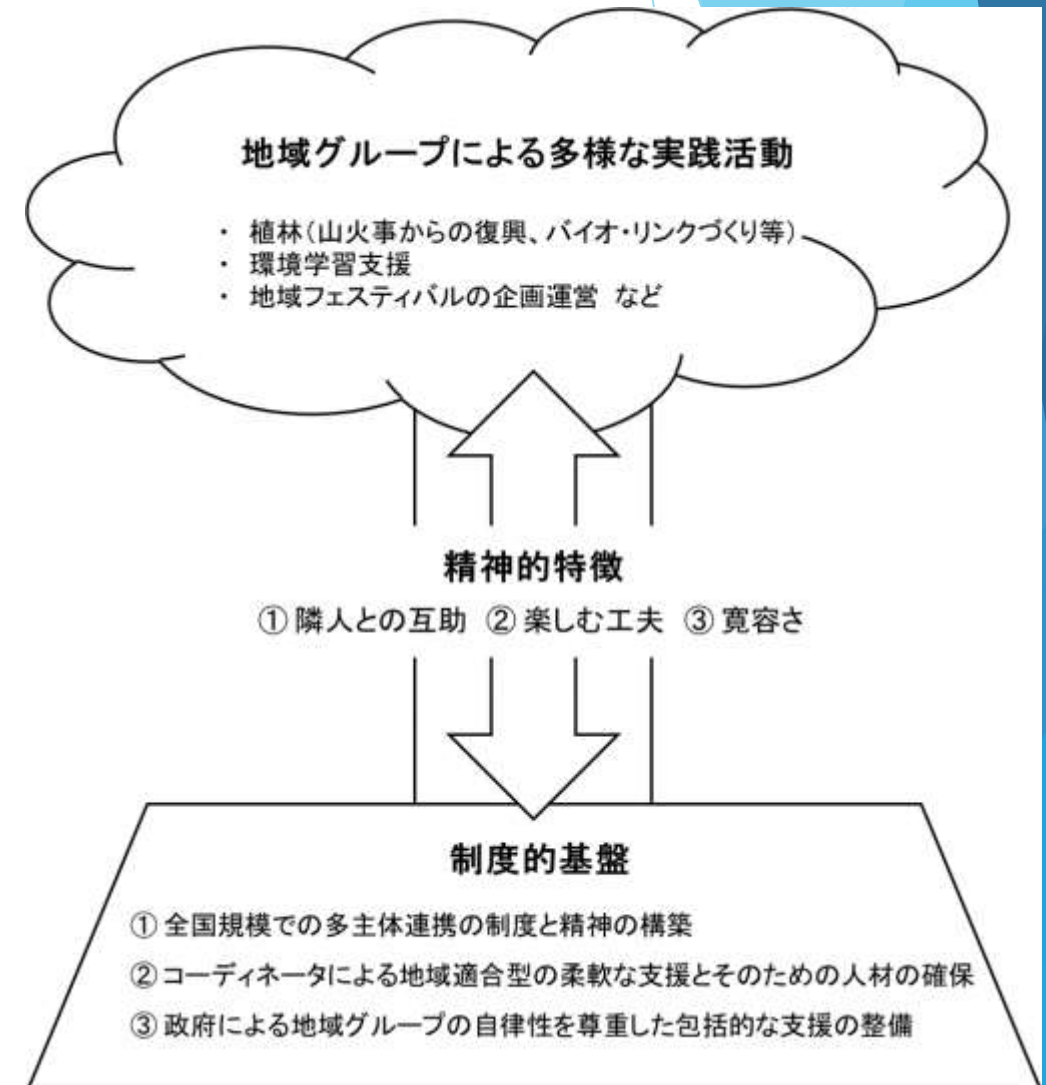
—Learning from Australia

Various Activities of Australian Landcare where I visited (2012-2014)

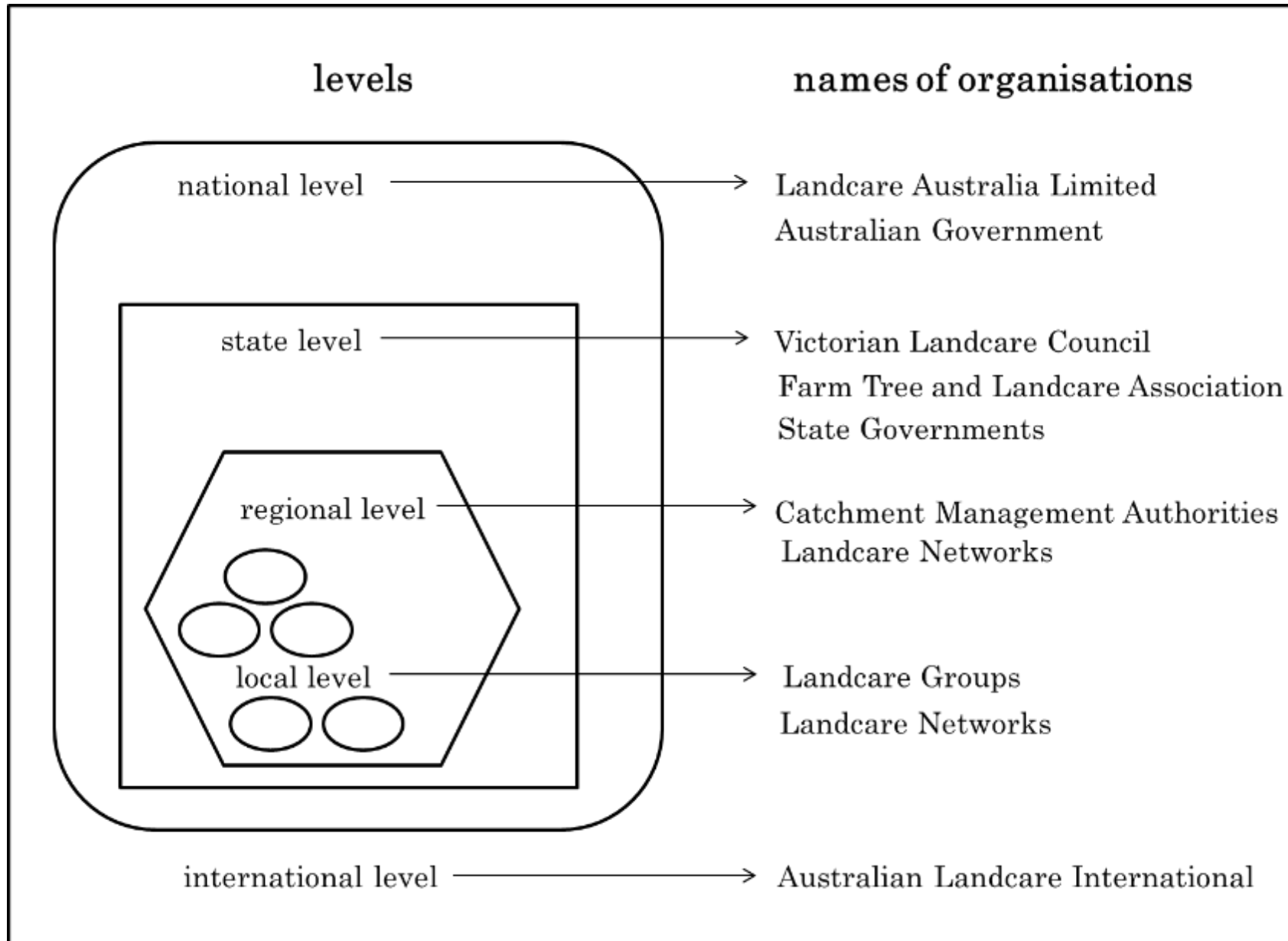


Characteristic Elements Comprising the Structure of Landcare

1. Establishing a system and a spirit of multi-party partnership throughout the nation
2. Maintaining a holistic support system from governments who respect the autonomy of local groups
3. Securing human resources who, with flexibility to adjust to each locale, act as coordinators supporting local groups



Multi-party Partnership among Multi-sectors



Landcare Facilitators/Coordinators and other Skilled Staff

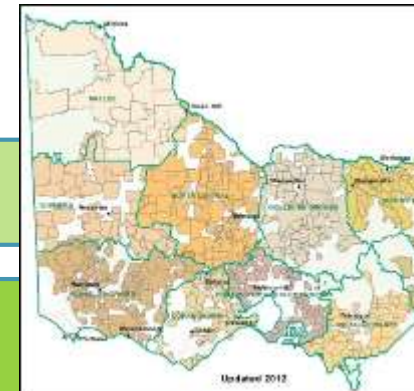
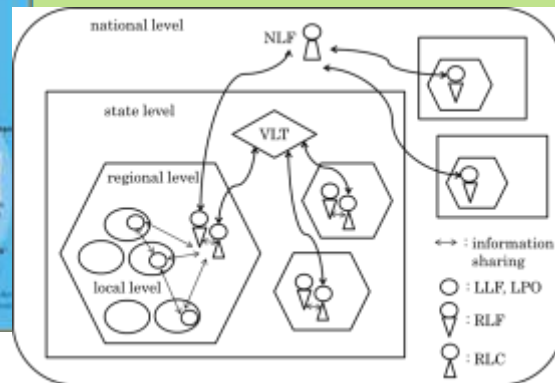
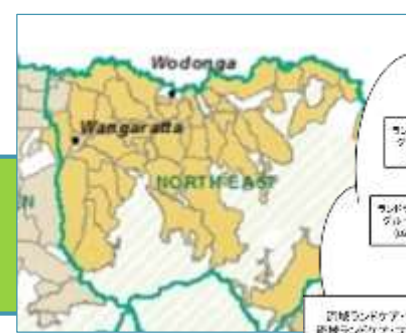
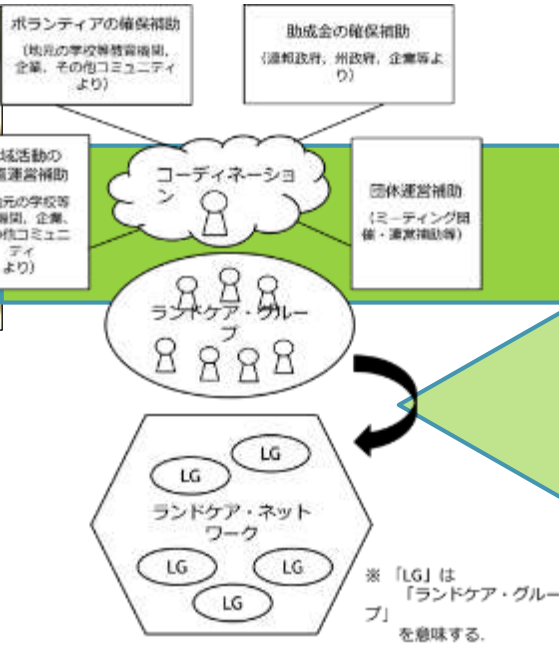
Names of positions	Levels
Local Landcare Facilitator (LLF)	local
Landcare Project Officer (LPO) / Project Officer / Project Manager	local
Regional Landcare Coordinator (RLC)	regional
Regional Landcare Facilitator (RLF)	regional
Victorian Landcare Team (VLT)*	state
National Landcare Facilitator (NLF)	national

*The VLT comprises the 10 RLCs, 2 theme based state-wide coordinators and the members of the relevant unit in the Victorian State Department of Environment and Primary Industries.



- 人柄：話しやすさ、ユーモア、寛容さ
- 技術：俯瞰的な分析、ニーズの把握、適度な距離感

Map of North America with a callout box containing the text: 地 企 (地 教育 其の



Motivating Local Groups to Appoint Coordinators and Providing Training Programs



(Left and Right)

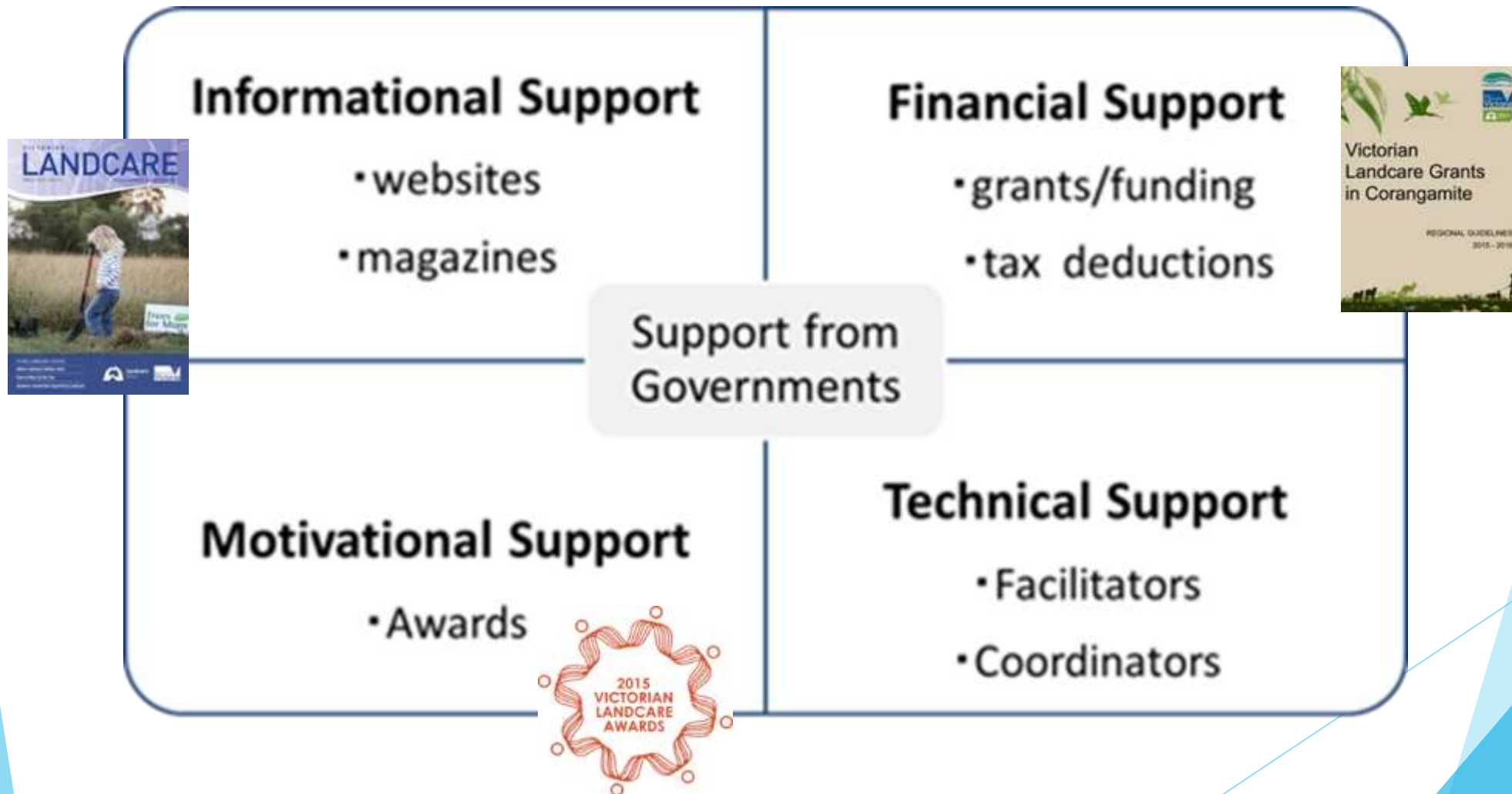
Photos of a training program provided by FTLA held at a local hall in Yackandandah, Victoria



Lectures at the training program focus on topics such as:

- Effective Decision-Making
- Legal Duties of Committee¹Members
- Volunteer Recruitment

Four Types of Government Support



Spiritual Elements

- Having fun (楽しんで実践する姿勢と工夫)
- Helping each other with neighbours (他者と共有する、助け合う精神)
- Being open-minded and generous to outsiders
(グループ/地域外の人を受け入れる寛容さ)



Consensus Building Process Raising Motivation towards Goals and Creating Legitimacy for Decisions Made within Communities

—Based on Experiences in Japan

What is “Consensus Building” ?

■ Definition

- Process of creative dialogue for achieving problem solutions

with effort to avoid conflicts among the various values and ideas of participants

（価値観と意見の多様性を前提として、多様性に対立や紛争に発展することを回避しながら課題解決を導くための創造的な話し合いのプロセス。）

■ Distinguished from the similar concepts

× discussion, compromise, persuasion （説得、妥協、討論とは異なる。）

○ The way of dialogue for creating solutions where all the participants get satisfaction

（関係者の**誰もが納得する**解決策を創造するための協働的な努力としておこなわれる。）

Focusing on Making Satisfaction about the Process of Dialogue, NOT on the Result

- For achieving making satisfaction of all the attendees at the dialogue

→ It is necessary to make satisfaction about **the process of the dialogue**, NOT about the result of the dialogue.

- Key for the satisfaction about the process of the dialogue:

→ Designing and Managing the process of the dialogue from the perspective of **ethical values such as the fairness and accountability**, which build the basis of the legitimacy for the decision.

(話し合いのプロセスを、透明性や公平性などの倫理的価値に則ってデザイン（設計・運営・進行）。)

Through...

- Providing opportunities for stakeholders to get and work together on the ground.
(ステークホルダーのあいだに現場での協働の経験をつくる。)
- Turning the risk of conflicts raised from the variety and complexity among the stakeholders into the resources of creativity. (多様性、複雑性がもつリスクをリソースに。)

Case Study in Sado Island for Regenerating Local Community ①

■ Purpose of the field-workshop

- To get the local residents together in order to provide them an opportunity to start activities for regenerating their local community.

(地域住民が集まり、活発な地域をつくっていくための活動のきっかけと仕組みをつくる)

■ The field-workshop included...

- field tour to learn on the local natural environment and history (地域の自然や歴史を体験)
- dialogue to share the ideas of each participant for creating plans towards regeneration of the local community (アイデアを持ち寄り、具体的な地域づくりの方策を創り出す)



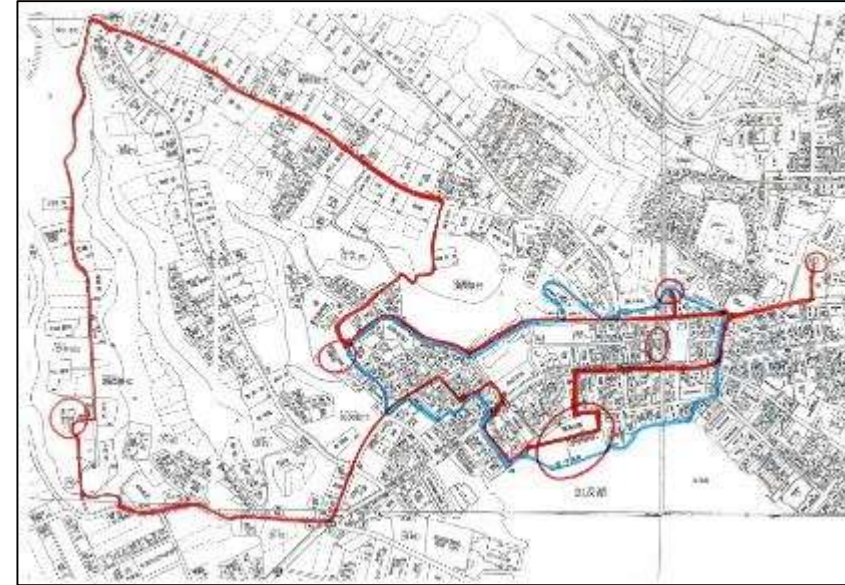
Case Study in Sado Island for Regenerating Local Community ②

■ What we need in advance

- Team formation (チームの組織と役割分担)
facilitator(ファシリテータ)、secretary(記録係)、etc.
- Tools for the workshop(道具の準備)
blank paper (模造紙)、sticky notes(ポストイット)、
pens(サインペン)、name tags(名札).
- Documents(資料の作成)
map of the area and the history of the area
(地域の地図や歴史年表など)

■ Designing the venue at the locale

- Locate the seats of participants and the blank paper
(参加者の座席の配置と模造紙の位置)
- 場の雰囲気や和らげるお茶、お茶菓子、草花の配置



←
route of the
field work
(about 1.5
hours walk)



←
preparation
for the
workshop at a
community
house

Case Study in Sado Island for Regenerating Local Community ③

■ the field-workshop (field work & workshop)

① field work

walking tour visiting historically important locations in the area, such as temples or shrines, where participating local residents share findings on the value of these locations in their own local area.

(地域で大切にされてきた場所をめぐり参加者で発見を共有する。)



←
Visiting a
local
shrine
(God of
water) at
the field
work

② workshop — facilitator's role

- to grasp the ideas and their reasons, and to clarify the issues.(意見と理由の把握. 問題の明確化)
- to promote constructive ideas (建設的な発言の促進)
- to distribute time for speech equally to the participants (平等に発言時間を分配する)



← Dialogue
among the
local
residents
with
facilitation
at the
workshop
after the
field

For starting and maintaining groups/activities of community regeneration...

It is important to....

- create opportunities/places to express what the local people have in their mind about their own local environment, including the challenges they are facing and the hope for the future.

(同じ空間を共に体験して、等しく意見を言え、課題や希望を共有できる場をもつことが大切.)

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to deep navy blue. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect.

What We Need to Consider for Next Step in Japan?

Activities of SPELJ since Winter of 2012 (to Spring of 2016)

- Publishing Newsletters
- Managing the Website
- Visiting Local Leaders or Groups
- Joining Promotional Events Held by Other Groups or Organisations
- Running Trial Projects
- Carrying out in-field Research in Australia and in Other Countries
- Meetings within SPELJ
- Attempts at Fundraising



Strengths and Challenges in Landcare

Strengths

1. Offering opportunities for various stakeholders to contribute to their local environment
2. Protecting and enhancing local knowledge about the natural environment and culture
3. Improving cost efficiency for governments
4. Encouraging sustainable management and development of the local groups and networks

Challenges

1. Aging of local group members and limited number of younger participants
2. Excessive workload of coordinators
3. Increased difficulty for local groups and networks to employ coordinators
4. Increasing tendency to depend on government support



Thank you for listening

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Case Study in Sado Island for Regenerating Local Community ④

□ フィールドワークショップの振り返り

- ・ チーム内での役割分担
- ・ スケジュールの組み方・こなし方
- ・ 参加者の参加意識・主体性
- ・ 資料やその他用意するもの



□ 成果

- ・ 有志住民により地域活動団体が発足・活動開始(2013年)
- ・ 地域の防災道整備工事の実施と完成(2014年)、維持管理.
- ・ かつぱ祭りの復活(2015年)、継続.

