

# Acknowledging Local Stakeholders in Sustaining Okinawa

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# Introduction

- Common pool resources ---> Okinawa
- There is a growing discourse concerning the recognition and inclusion of local and indigenous beliefs and practices in sustainable ecological management
- Okinawa offers a nuanced case for analysis
- Struggles with external actors disrupting local efforts



# 70%

of all United States bases in Japan  
are located in Okinawa.



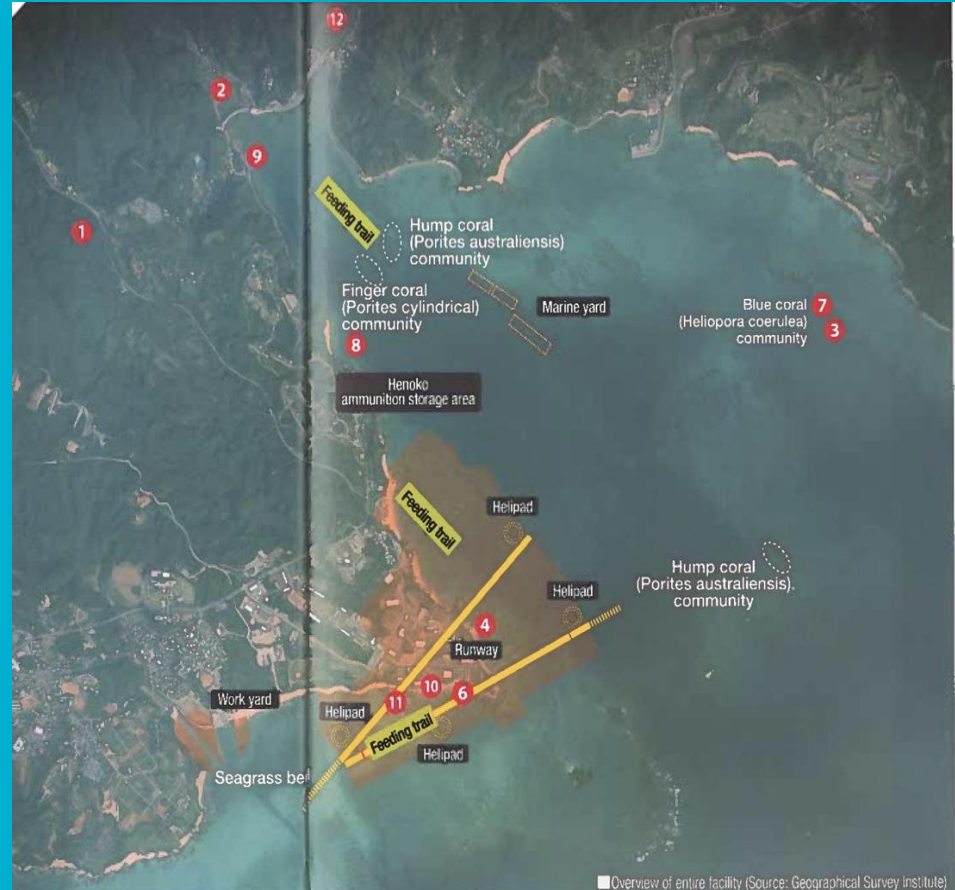
# Henoko and Oura Bay

1995 Resolution to local protests and demands to close Futenma after a violent assault on a child by military personnel

Extends military base camp Schwab into the bay through the process of land reclamation

Threatens key species and marine environments in the immediate area

78% of residents have formally contested the project and protests continue daily





Yambaru Forest

Henoko Village

Oura Bay



Cont. land reclamation

**BEFORE**

Camp Schwab

**AFTER**

# Ostrom's 8 Design Principles

1. Clearly defined boundaries
2. Rules congruent with local conditions
3. Individuals affected can participate in modifying operational rules
4. Monitors are accountable to the appropriators
5. Graduated sanctions against violators
6. Ready access to conflict-resolution mechanisms
7. Recognition of rights to organize, by external government authorities
- (8). Nested enterprises, where the resource is part of a larger system

## *An institutional approach to CPR self-governance*

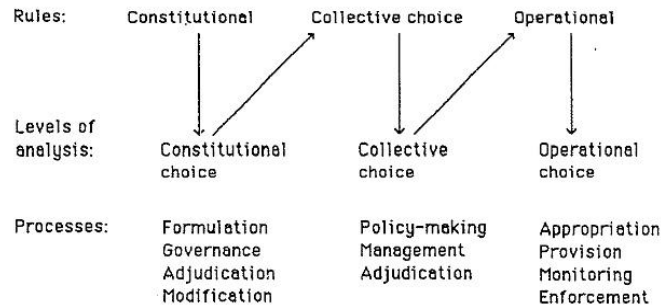


Figure 2.2. Linkages among rules and levels of analysis.

Okinawa has never of its own volition allowed the U.S. military to occupy its land.



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