

Evolving socio-ecological policy formulation and field dialogue for sustainable development: A role of in-house scientist of UNU-IAS OUIK, Ishikawa, Japan

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In Ishikawa prefecture, centered in Japan, there are several international designated areas such as Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) in Noto peninsula, UNESCO Creative Cities (Craft & Folk art) in Kanazawa city, UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in Hakusan city. UNU-IAS OUIK located in Kanazawa city has contributed to these related municipalities in the international designations in order to formulate local conservation policy of biocultural diversity since 2008.

In this paper, I aim to discuss on the role of scientist on policy formulation in the context of international conservation activities of natural and cultural resources and sustainable development through the case of UNU-IAS OUIK.

The scientists should be expected for finding something new not only in the paper-based research but also in the social implementation such as policy formulation.

The scientists can be an information focal point in terms of academic skills and critical thinking.

The scientists can organize and promote a field dialogue among international organizations, national governments, local governments such as prefectures and municipalities, local residents.

The scientists can support interactive communications between global community and local society with communication tools.

Keywords: Multi-stakeholders, Academic skills, Local empowerment, Global contribution