

CURRENT STATUS OF MPAs IN JAPAN

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Marine Protected Areas in the Northwest Pacific

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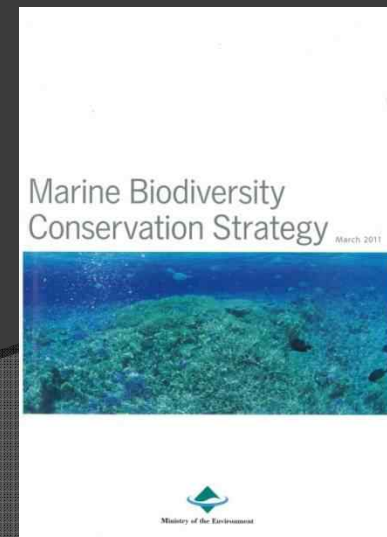
Toyama, Japan

Policies on marine biodiversity conservation in Japan

- Basic Act on Ocean Policy (April 2007)
- Basic Plan on Ocean Policy (March 2008)
- Basic Act on Biodiversity (May 2008)
- National Biodiversity Strategy (March 2010)
 COP10 (October 2010)
- Marine Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (March 2011)
 Clarification of MPA definition in Japan
- National Biodiversity Strategy 2012-2020 (September 2012)

Marine Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (March 2011)

Objectives: To conserve biodiversity which supports the sound structure and function of marine ecosystems, and to utilize ecological services of the ocean, or blessings from the ocean, in a sustainable manner



Marine Protected Areas in Japan

Definition: Marine areas designated and managed by law or other effective means, in consideration of use modalities, aimed at the conservation of marine biodiversity supporting the sound structure and function of marine ecosystems and ensuring the sustainable use of marine ecosystem services

Existing Systems that may correspond with MPAs

- Protection of natural scenery

Natural Parks (Natural Park Act)

Natural Coastal Protected Zone (Act on Special Measures Concerning Conservation of the Environment of the Seto Inland Sea)

- Protection of natural environment or habitats and growing areas for organisms

Nature Conservation Area (Nature Conservation Law)

Wildlife Protection Area (Wildlife Protection and Proper Hunting Act)

Natural Habitat Conservation Areas (Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora)

Natural Monument (Act on Protection of Cultural Properties)

Existing Systems that may correspond with MPAs

- Protection, cultivation , etc. of aquatic animals and plants

Protected Water Surface (Act on the Protection of Fishery Resources)

Coastline Marine Resource Development Area, designated sea area (Marine Resources Development Promotion Act)

Area designated by prefecture, fishery operator group, etc. (Fishery Act, Act on the Protection of Fishery Resources, Fishery Cooperative Act)

Common fishery right area (Fishery Act)

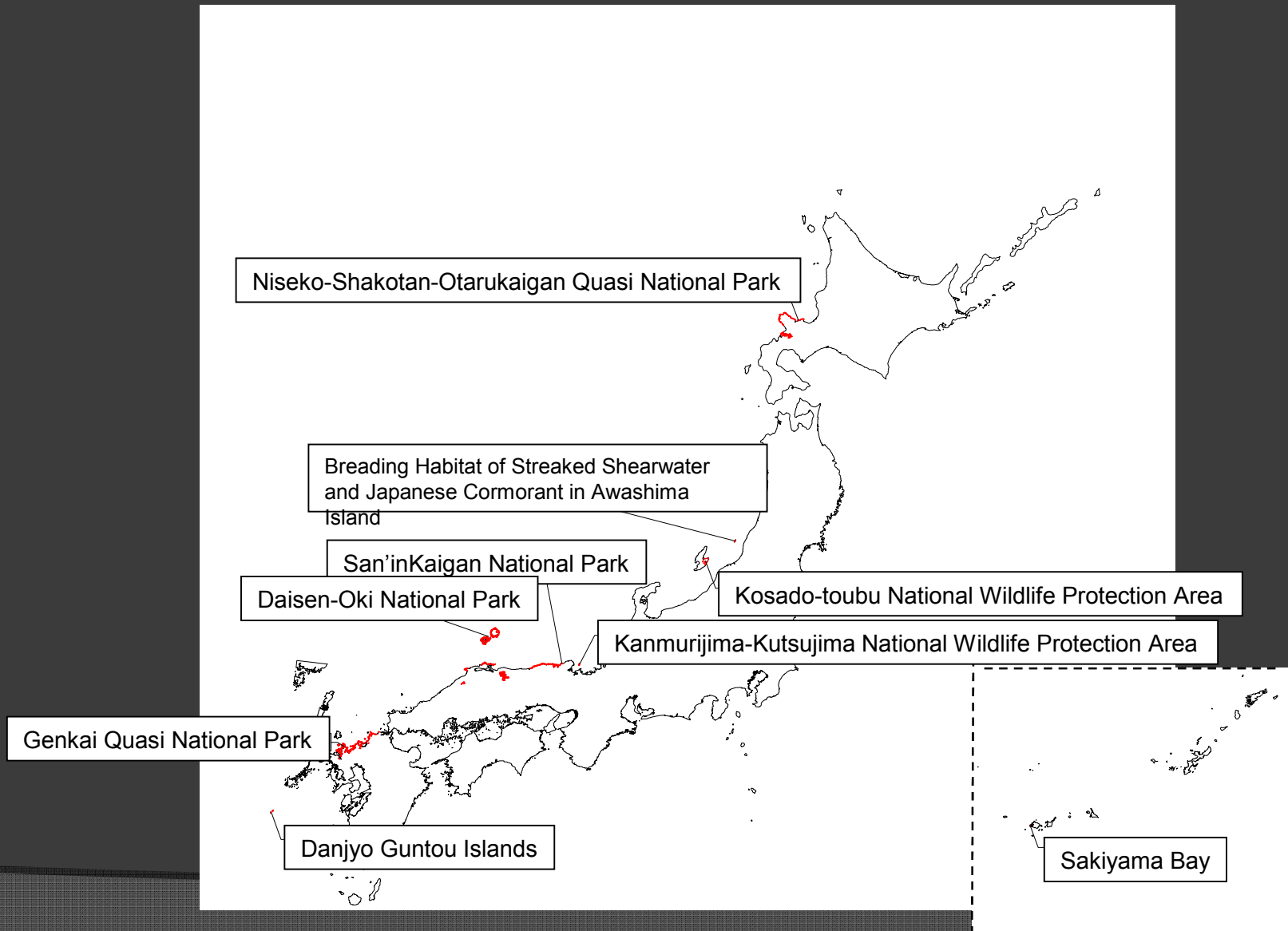
Comparison of MPA categories between IUCN and Japan

MPA Categories by IUCN		MPA Categories in Japan
Ia	Strict Nature Reserve	Nature Conservation Area
Ib	Wildness Area	-
II	National Park	Natural Park
III	Natural Monument	Natural Monument
IV	Habitat and Species Management	Wildlife Protection Area; Protected Water Surface
V	Protected Landscape and Seascape	Natural Park; Natural Coastal Protected Zone
VI	Protected Area with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	Protected Water Surface; Coastal Marine Resource Development Area, designated sea area; Area designated by prefecture, fishery operator group, etc.; Common fishery right area

Target MPAs in Japan

Natural Monument	Danjo Guntou Islands Breeding Habitat of Streaked Shearwater and Japanese Cormorant in Awashima Island
National Park	Daisen-Oki National Park San'inKaigan National Park
Quasi National Park	Niseko-Shakotan-Otarukaigan Quasi National Park Genkai Quasi National Park
Wildlife Protection Area	Kanmurijima-Kutsujima National Wildlife Protection Area Kosado-toubu National Wildlife Protection Area
Nature Conservation Area	Sakiyama Bay
Coastal Marine Resource Development Area, Common Fishery Right Area	Toyama Bay

Location of Targeted MPAs

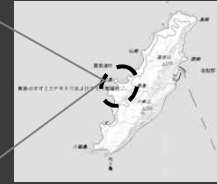


➤ **Natural Monument**

Objective: Protection of animals, plants, geographic features and minerals for high scientific value

Major regulation: License systems on acts that change the current state or adversely affect its conservation

Breeding Habitat of Streaked Shearwater and Japanese Cormorant in Awashima Island



Designated date: 12 July 1972

Regulation: Change of current status and action impact to conservation

Harvest regulation: All species

Manager: Awashima Village

Monitoring: Annual monitoring on Streaked Shearwater by University

Impediments to conservation: Predation by cat, marine litter

➤ **Natural Park:**

National Park and Quasi National Park

Objective: Protection of outstanding natural scenery and promotion its use

Major regulation: Mainly on development, such as landfills. A special area (license system) may be set in brackish water zones.

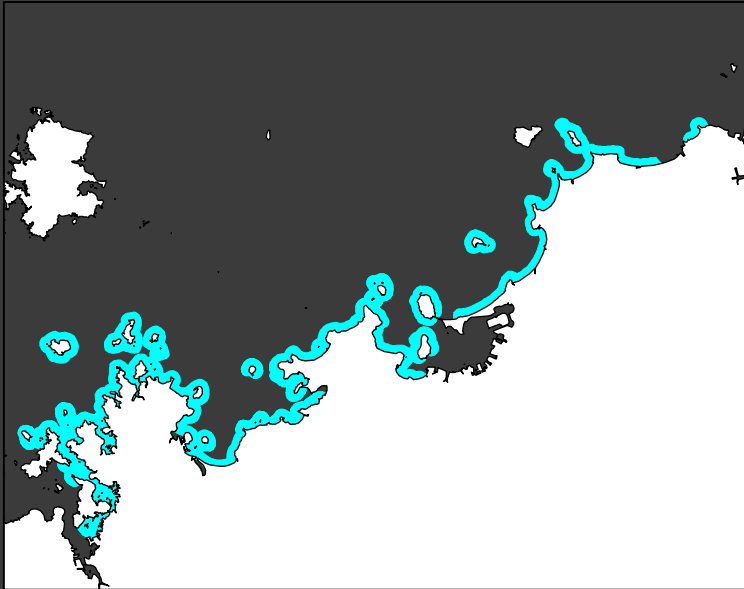
National Park (29, 4 in the NOWPAP region):

Designated and managed by MOE

Quasi National Park (56, 13 in the NOWPAP region):

Designated by MOE and managed by prefectural governments

Genkai Quasi National Park



Designated date: 1 June 1956

Regulations: Development of new structures, mining of minerals, harvest of designated fauna and flora, landfill of sea surface, transformation of sea bottom, and emission of waste water, etc.

Harvest regulation: *Lytocarpia nigra*, *Aglaophenia whiteleggei*, etc.

Manager: Fukuoka and Saga Prefecture

➤ Wildlife Protection Area

Objective: Protection of wildlife

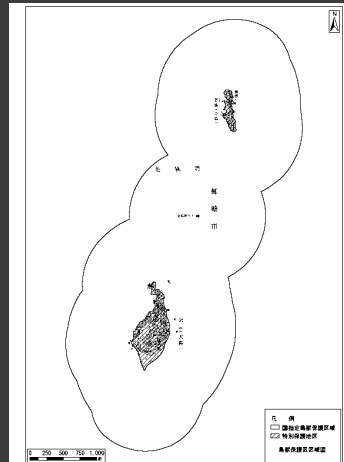
Major regulations: Hunting is controlled.

Development, such as construction of structures, is also controlled in Special Protection Zones, and the use of power-driven vessels is additionally controlled in Special Protection Designated Zones.

82 sites are designated by MOE

3,759 sites are designated by prefectural governments

Kanmurijima-Kutsujima National Wildlife Protection Area



Designated date: 1 November 2010

Regulation: Harvest, harm, and killing of designated fauna and flora; development of new structures; and landfill of sea surface, etc.

Harvest regulation: *Lytocarpia nigra*, *Aglaophenia whiteleggei*, etc.

Manager: MOE

Monitoring: Annual bird banding

➤ Nature Conservation Area

Objective: Conservation of outstanding natural environments requiring particular conservation

Major regulation: Development, such as land transformation, is mainly controlled

Only 1 area is designated in sea area:
Sakiyama Bay (Okinawa Pref.)

Sakiyama Bay



Designated date: 28 June 1983

Regulations: Development of new structures, reform and expansion of structures, mining of minerals, harvest of designated fauna and flora, landfill of sea surface, transformation of sea bottom, and mooring

Harvest regulation: *Lytocarpia nigra*, *Aglaophenia whiteleggei*, etc.

Manager: MOE

Monitoring: Annual monitoring by MOE, biologically monitoring once a decade

➤ **Natural Coastal Protected Zone**

Objective: to maintain the state of nature so that seashores and ponds, could be used for bathing, shellfish gathering and so forth in the future

Major regulation: Development, such as construction of new structures, transformation of land properties, mining of minerals, and earth and rock quarrying are regulated.

91 areas are designated only in Seto Inland Sea

➤ Protected Water Surface

Objective: Protection and cultivation of aquatic animals and plants

Major regulation: Development, such as landfill and dredging (license system), and harvest of designated aquatic animals and plants are controlled for water surfaces suitable for egg laying and the growth of juvenile fish

55 sites are designated

➤ Coastline Marine Resource Development Area, designated sea area

Objective: to promote streamlining of the development and use of marine fishery resources through measures to promote the multiplication and aquaculture of aquatic animals and plants systematically

Major regulations: Development, such as sea bed transformation and digging, is controlled.

Each prefecture must formulate a “Coastline Marine Resource Development Plan”

The number is not clear,
The the total area covers 310,000km²



➤ **Area designated by prefecture, fishery operator group, etc.**

Objective: to protect and cultivate aquatic animals and plants, and to secure their sustainable use

Major regulation: Controlling harvest of specified aquatic animals and plants

The number and area are unknown

➤ Common Fishery Right Area

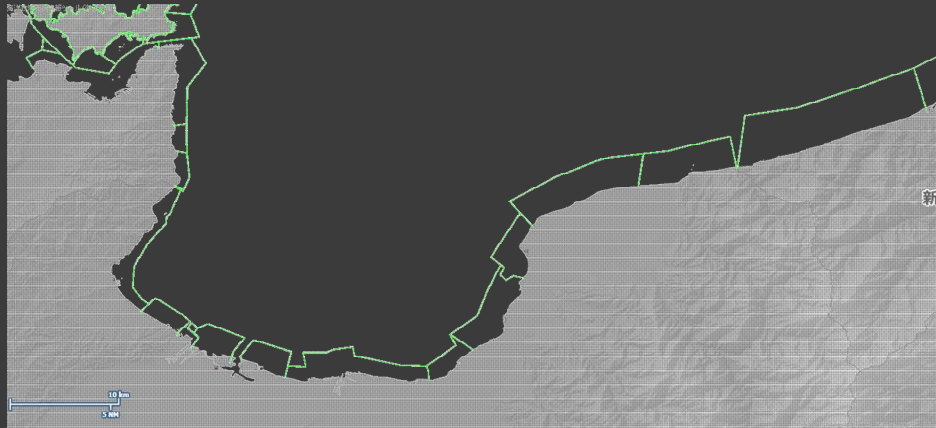
Objective: to enhance fisheries productivity

Major regulations: Harvest of aquatic animals and plants is controlled by the rules about the Exercise of Fishery Rights.

A right to petition based on real rights, a right to claim compensation or damages, and, at the same time, a charge for infringement on fishery rights will be applied to infringement by any third party

The area covers 90,000km²

Toyama Bay



Designated as coastal marine resource development designated sea area and common fishery right area.

Regulations: Several kinds of fishery method,

Harvest regulation: Sea cucumber (*May-Oct.*), *Gelidiaceae* (*Sep.-Oct.*), Ayu (*Dec.- Jun.*), *Chionoecetes japonicus* Rathbun (*male Jun.-Aug., female all year*)

Manager: Toyama Prefecture

Monitoring: Physical and biological monitoring by local fishery agency



Thank you for your attention