

ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF MPAS IN CHINA



2013.3

Outline

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The Management of MPAs

Catalog of MPAs in China

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❖ **Marine Nature Reserve:**

Strictly protected area, includes islands, estuary, coastal area, etc... Only for scientific research.

❖ **Marine Special Protected Area:**

With typical geographic conditions, ecological & biological resources or special utilization, and require special management area.

Catalog of MPAs by IUCN

Catalog MPAs in China:
Marine Nature Reserve : Strict Nature Reserve: similar to Catalog I in IUCN catalog

Marine Special Protected Area Protection & sustainable exploitation, Similar to Catalog II to VI in IUCN catalog

IA	Strict Nature Reserve	Strictly protected areas to protect biodiversity and possibly geological / geomorphological features. Human visitation, use and impacts are strictly controlled and limited to ensure preservation of the conservation values. These areas can serve as indispensable reference areas for scientific research and monitoring.
IB	Wilderness Area	Large or slightly modified areas, retaining their natural character and influence, without permanent or significant human habitation, which are protected and managed so as to preserve their natural condition.
II	National Park	Large natural or near natural areas set aside to protect large-scale ecological processes, along with the complement of species and ecosystems characteristic of the area, to provide a foundation for environmentally and culturally compatible spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities.
III	Natural Monument	Set aside to protect a specific natural monument, which can be a landform, sea mount, submarine caverns, geological feature such as caves or even a living feature such as an ancient grove. They are generally quite small protected areas and often have high visitor value.
IV	Habitat/Species Management Area	Protect particular species or habitats and management reflects this priority. Regular, active interventions often needed to address the requirements of particular species or to maintain habitats.
V	Protected Landscape/ Seascape	Where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant ecological, biological, cultural and scenic value; and where safeguarding the integrity of this interaction is vital to protecting and sustaining the area and its associated nature conservation and other values.
VI	Managed Resource Protected Area	Large, with much of the area in a natural condition and where a proportion is under sustainable natural resource management. Exploitation is a main aim of the area.

Objectives

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Objectives of MPAs:

- ① **Protection, restoration and sustainable use of marine resources**
- ② **Effectively ease the contradictions of development and protection, to establish a harmonious relationship between man and nature**
- ③ **Establish eco-mode development and utilization of resource, promote a sustainable development of the marine economy**

Protected objects

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❖ Marine Nature Reserve :

Marine and coastal natural ecosystems , Marine Species, The coastal natural heritage and non-living resources.

❖ Marine Special Protected Area :

Special geographical conditions protected area, marine ecological reserves, marine parks, marine resources protected area.

Based on the status of resources, environment, geographic location and exploitation, socio-economic development.

Zonation of MPAs

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❖ For Marine Nature Reserve

Core zone: with natural ecology, rare species, and endangered species,

Buffer zone: Outside of core zone

Experimental zone: Outside buffer zone

❖ For Marine Special Protected Area

Ecological protection zone、

Resource recovery zone

Environmental remediation zone

Development and utilization of zone

Management of each zone

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- ❖ **In the marine nature reserve taking or exploitation is strictly prohibited, but in each zone the following activities are permitted:**
 - Core zone:** No human activity is allowed, But for scientific research, you may get permission from department of the State council(national level reserves, Ministry of agriculture) or provisional government (provisioanl level reserves)
 - ❖ **Buffer zone:** No activities is allowed, only education and scientific research, or specimen collection
 - ❖ **Experimental zone:** Scientific experiments, education, study tours, tourism, domestication and breeding of rare and end angereded wild animals and plants

Management of Each Zone

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- ❖ **For Marine Special Protected Area, the management depends on the function of each zone.**

For ecological protection zone,

Protect the biodiversity, Coastal and seabed topography, Migratory passage, spawning grounds, feeding grounds, wintering grounds and habitat. And also base line point

Development and utilization of zone

Ecologically exploitation, Sustainable development and exploitation .

History of Reserve Areas

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Marine reserve area :

The first marine reserve area was established in 1963, and until 2009, there were 157 Marine reserve areas, Of which 33 belong to the central government, and 124 belong to local government.

Marine special protected area:

There are 16 at the national level, and 27 at local levels.

Most of these areas aim to protect rare species, typically marine ecology, marine heritage, and natural landscapes.

Area:

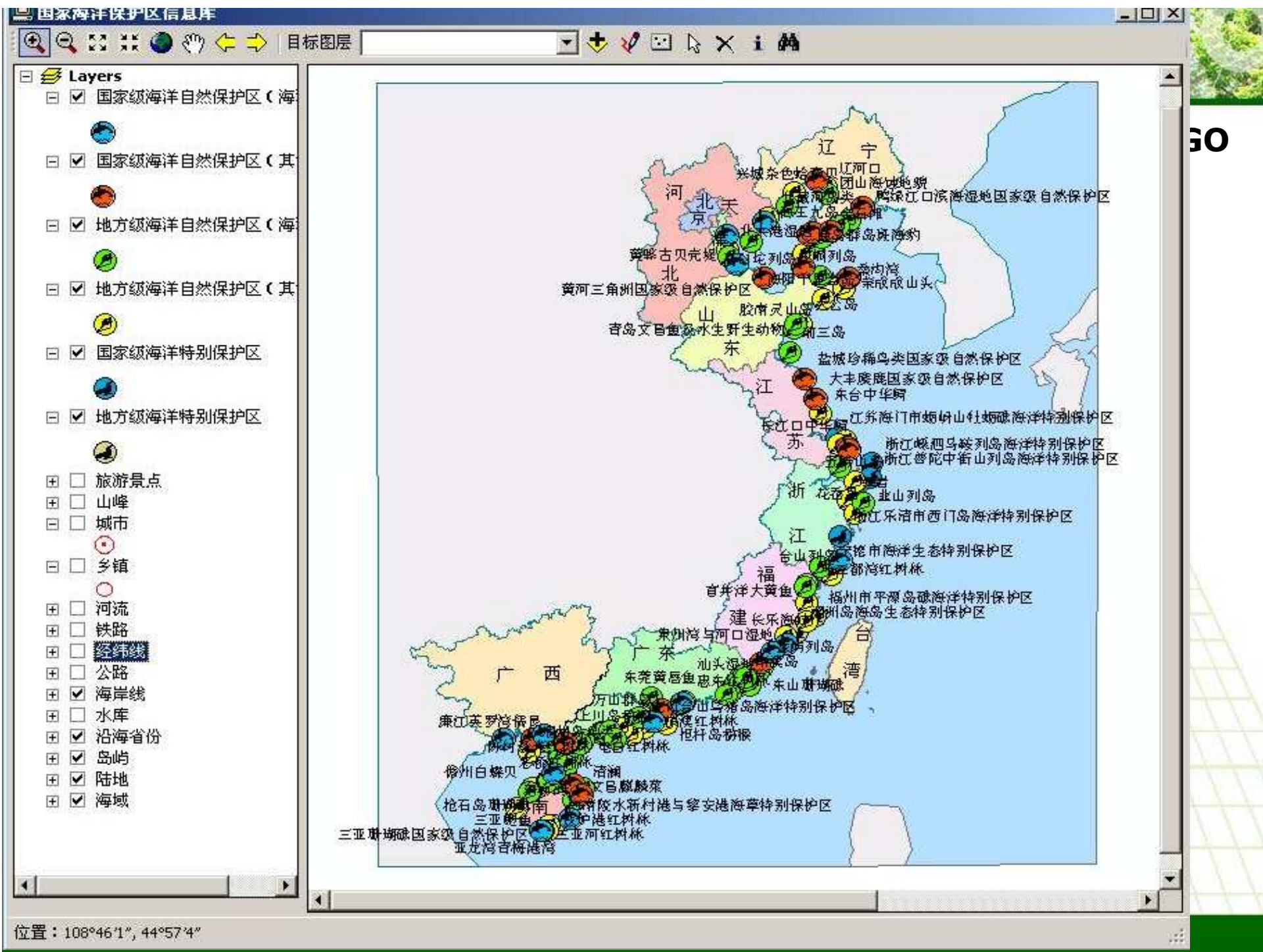
Up to 2009, the marine reserve area was 22950 sq. km

[Table 1] MNRs and SMPAs in China, August 2008

		MNR	SMPA	Total
Number	National level	32	7	39
	Local level	114	5	119
	Total	146	12	158
Area (million ha)	National level	2.29	0.13	2.42
	Local level	1.27	0.08	1.35
	Total	3.56	0.21	3.77
Average size of individual sites (million ha)	National level	0.072	0.018	0.063
	Local level	0.011	0.016	0.011
	Total	0.024	0.018	0.024
% of China's total marine area		1.19	0.07	1.26

Adapted from UNEP-WCMC (2008)

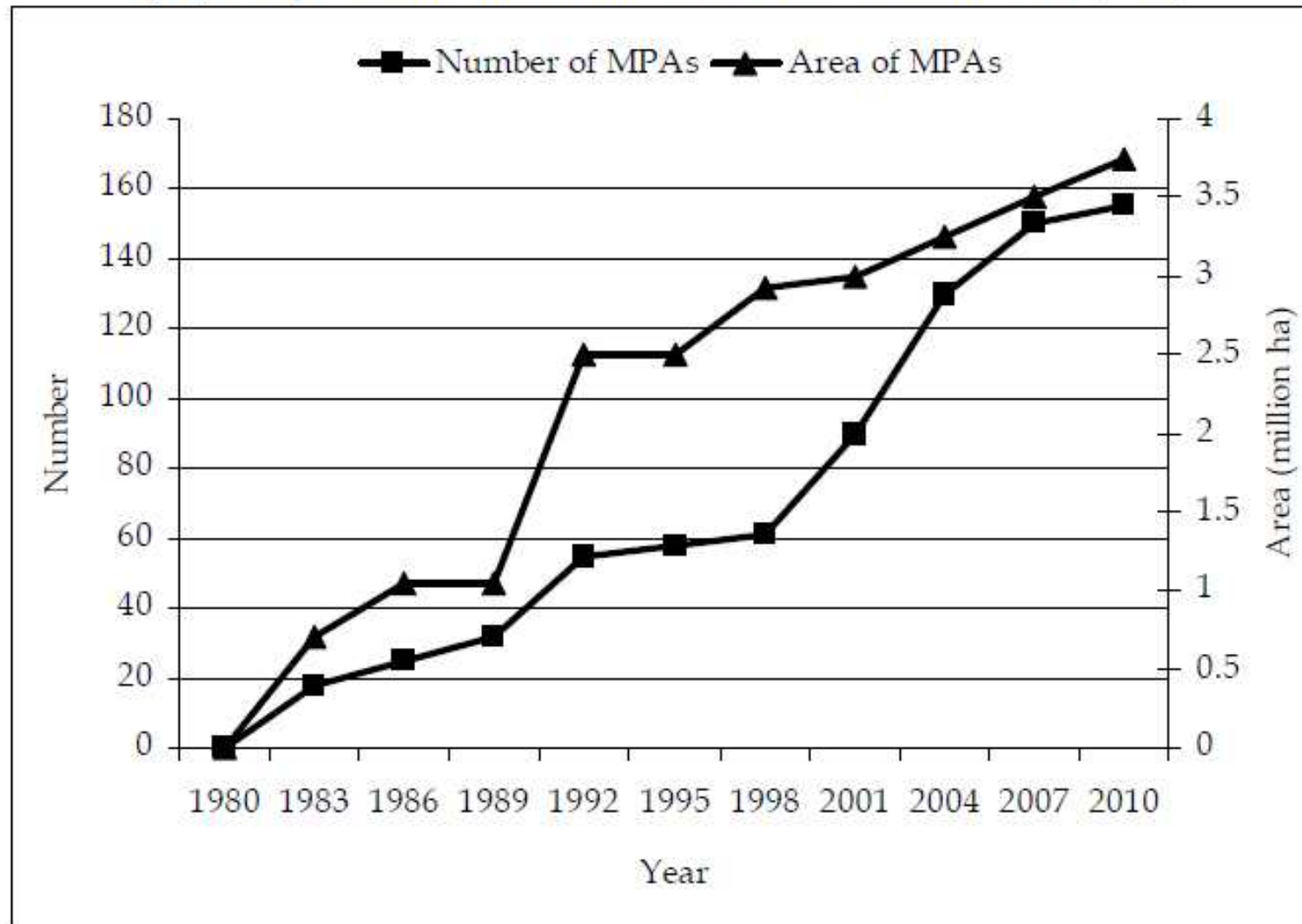




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Grow in the total number of the MPAs

[Figure 1] Growth in the number and area of MPAs in China (2009)



Reproduced from Qiu et al. (2009)

Management of the MPAs—LAW

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- ❖ **Environmental Protection Law** (implemented 1989) , Basic law for environmental protection
- ❖ **Marine Environmental Protection Law** (implemented 1999) Basic law for marine environmental protection;
- ❖ **Wild Animal Protection Law** (implemented in 1998, revised in 2004);
- ❖ **Environmental Impact Assessment Law** (implemented in 2002) ;
- ❖ **Fisheries Law** (implemented in 1986, revised in 2004) ;

Relevant Regulations and Department rules

- ❖ *Nature Reserves Regulation (1994)*
- ❖ *Wild Plant Conservation Regulation(1996)*
- ❖ *Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Import and Export Administration Regulation (2006)*
- ❖ *Marine Nature Reserve Management Regulation (1995)*
- ❖ **Interim Measures for the Administration of Special Marine Protected Area (2005)**

Plan & Action

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- ❖ **China Biodiversity Conservation Action & Plan (1994) ;**
- ❖ **China Nature Reserve Development Plan (1996—2010) ;**
- ❖ ***China Wetland Conservation Action Plan* (2000) ;**
- ❖ **China Marine Biodiversity Conservation Action & Plan (1992) ;**

Departmental Management System

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At the national level, four government agencies are responsible for the administration of MPAs:

the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP),

the State Oceanic Administration (SOA),

the States Forestry Administration (SFA)

the Bureau of Fisheries under the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA).

Among the number of administering bodies, SOA carries the overall supervision and manages 56% of the MPAs.

Departmental Management System

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- ❖ The MPAs are managed by the Department of Marine , Fishery , Forestry, Land and Resource ...

SOA: Marine species, marine heritage

Fishery Department: Aquatic resources

Ministry of Forestry: Mangrove, coastal wetland

Ministry of Land and Resources: Coastal landscape area

**For Marine Special area (island) :
Managed by SOA**

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Thank you!

