

A network of new links sets the tone for future culture conservation in the Sanriku Fukko (Reconstruction) National Park



Fukamachi K. & Watanabe T.

Background



At the Sanriku coast in northeastern Japan, satoyama rural landscape and satoumi marine landscape lie right next to each other. The interconnection between mountains, forests, and the sea has always been important in this area, something that also appears in the lifestyle and traditional events of each location in the region.

The Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami has greatly damaged and affected the area-- not only the natural landscapes and the ecosystems, but also the whole livelihood and daily work of the local people. With the goal to contribute to the reconstruction of the disaster area, the Ministry of The Environment of Japan is currently pursuing the reorganization of the existing coastal nature park into a national park that will carry the name Sanriku Fukko National Park.

In this process, it will be essential to make sure that cultural resources based on local lifestyle and work will be given due consideration as important elements in the conservation and use of the national park. The conservation management and park use programs should therefore be created with the goal in mind to proactively create links between the national park and the material and human resources of the surrounding rural and fishing villages. Verification of the state and role of the nature park before and at the time of the disaster will also be important.

Research goals



- We conducted a survey to identify historical changes in the planning of the park up to the time when it was decided to create the Sanriku Fukko National Park.
- We conducted case studies in Kesennuma and Minami-Sanriku in Miyagi Prefecture in order to determine the extension and role of previous natural parks, while also researching the surrounding areas that will be linked to the new national park.
- We then investigated the role played at the time of the disaster by facilities or institutions related to previous natural parks.
- We used the results of our case studies to discuss how “resources” or “people and institutions” that connect the park with the wider local area can be given due consideration in the conservation management and park use strategy of the new national park.

Earthquake Reconstruction and Natural Parks



Tanesashi-kaigan-hashikamidake

Rikuchu-kaigan

Kesennuma

Minami-sanriku-kinnkasan

Kenjousan-mangokuura

Matsushima

Matsukawaura

Iwaki-kaigan

Nakoso

The specifications for natural parks on the Sanriku Coast have been changing according to the norms and social issues of the time of their foundation.

Today, a new meaning, and new roles and functions for national parks emerge out of the Sanriku area with the foundation of the Sanriku Fukko National Park which will be based on three main specifications:

“Make good use of nature’s blessings,”

“Learn about the threats of nature,”

“Strengthen the link between forests, villages, rivers, and the sea.”



Kesennuma

Yasse

Kesennuma Prefectural Natural Park

Saniku Fukkou National Park

Oshima

Hashikami

flooded area





From the air
空から休暇村を見てみよう!

〈ふれあいプログラム〉

養殖筏体験

リアス式海岸に浮かぶ養殖筏で、地元の漁師さんの手ほどきを受けながら、牡蠣やホタテ、ホヤやワカメなど養殖過程を体験。試食、釣り、ウミネコの餌付けなども楽しめます。



気仙沼大島キャンプ場

〔コテージ〕

- 期間：4月下旬～10月下旬
- 定員：300名
- 環境：林間・海
- テントサイト：芝生
- 施設：シャワー男女各3室、炊事棟3棟、トイレ3棟、売店、レンタルコーナー、自動販売機



気仙沼湾内に浮かぶ気仙沼大島は周囲22km、東北最大級の有人離島。
気仙沼港から客船・フェリーで約25分の船旅で、
“緑の真珠”と呼ばれる自然豊かな美しい島へ。
龍舞崎や十八鳴浜など自然がつくりだしたリアス式海岸の造形美、
古来より島の人々に愛されてきた椿や桜、
ヤマユリなど四季の花々の見どころも豊富。
日本有数の港・気仙沼ならではの海の幸や珍味を使ったお料理も充実。
ここでしか味わえない、体験できない特別な“島の時間”を
心ゆくまでお楽しみください。

Oshima Island

大島 エリア

「緑の真珠」として知られ、美しい自然が残されていたが、津波と火災で被害を受ける。住民総出で観光地の再生に力を入れる。



◀壊滅状態となった浦の浜地区 (H23年3月)



22

▶ボランティアや住民総出の清掃活動で復旧を果した浦の浜海水浴場。コバルトブルーの絶景が広がる (H23年3月)

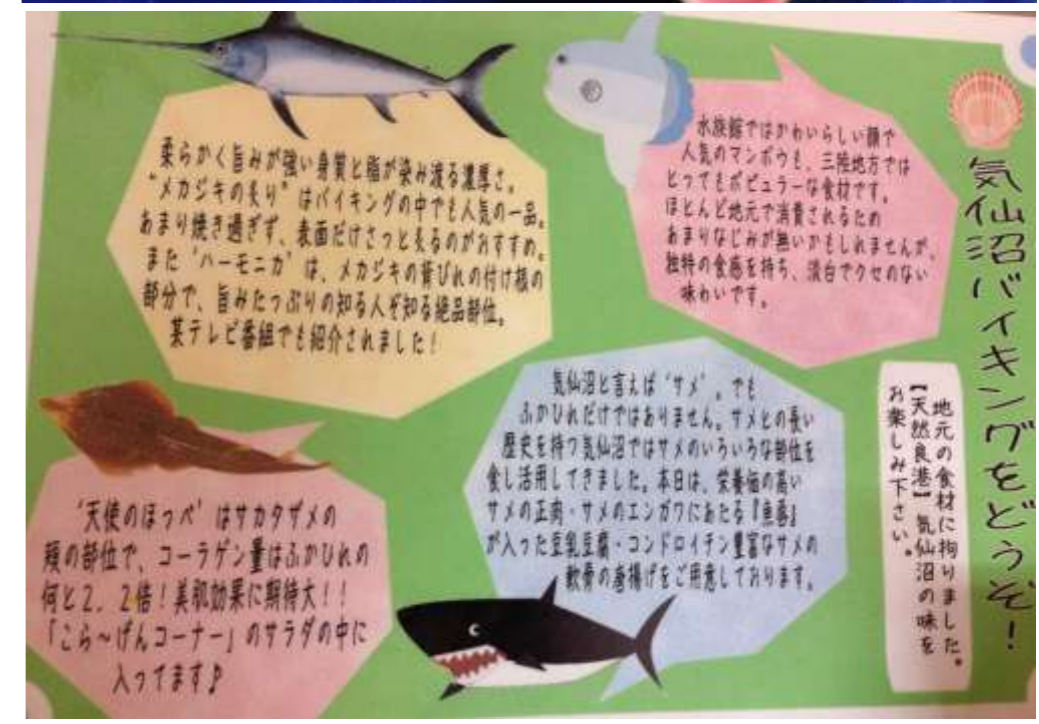


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大島観光の玄関口として岸壁復旧が急がれている







Hashikami





Yasse



Education Trip Guide of Hashikami and Yasse

気仙沼体験・教育旅行ガイド

階上エリア

HASHIKAMI AREA

エリアガイド

三陸復興国立公園の南端、岩井崎はペルム紀化石産地の標準地のひとつ。2億5千万年前のサンゴや有孔虫を含んだ石灰岩が波に洗われ現在の奇観を形成しています。震災によって奇跡的に表れた竜の松。ダイナミックに潮を噴き上げる潮吹き岩の付近には、江戸時代に活躍した郷土出身の第9代横綱「秀ノ山」の銅像が立っています。



おすすめの体験



塩づくり体験

岩井崎周辺は、かつて、仙台藩御塩場として塩作りが盛んに行なわれていました。塩作りを通して、海からの恵みを感じ、昔の塩作りの方法について学ぶことができます。体験終了後には自分が作った自分だけの塩を持ち帰ることができます。

三陸復興国立公園 岩井崎ガイド 他もあります!!

お問い合わせ先

気仙沼市階上観光協会

階上地区の観光案内や情報提供、体験メニューの手配などを行っています。

〒988-0241 宮城県気仙沼市階上岩井崎3-2

TEL 0226-27-5410



八瀬エリア



おすすめの体験



そば打ち体験

築約90年の旧月立小学校の校舎内で、八瀬のそば粉を使ってそばを作ります。自分自身でそば粉を「撻って、伸ばして、切って」を体験することにより、食事を作ってくれる人や作物に対する感謝の気持ちを学ぶことができます。

おすすめの体験

民泊体験



炭焼き体験、農業体験 他もあります!!

お問い合わせ先

八瀬・森の学校

八瀬地区の民泊の情報提供、体験メニューの手配を行っています。

〒988-0868 宮城県気仙沼市関根 240-1 TEL 0226-55-2323

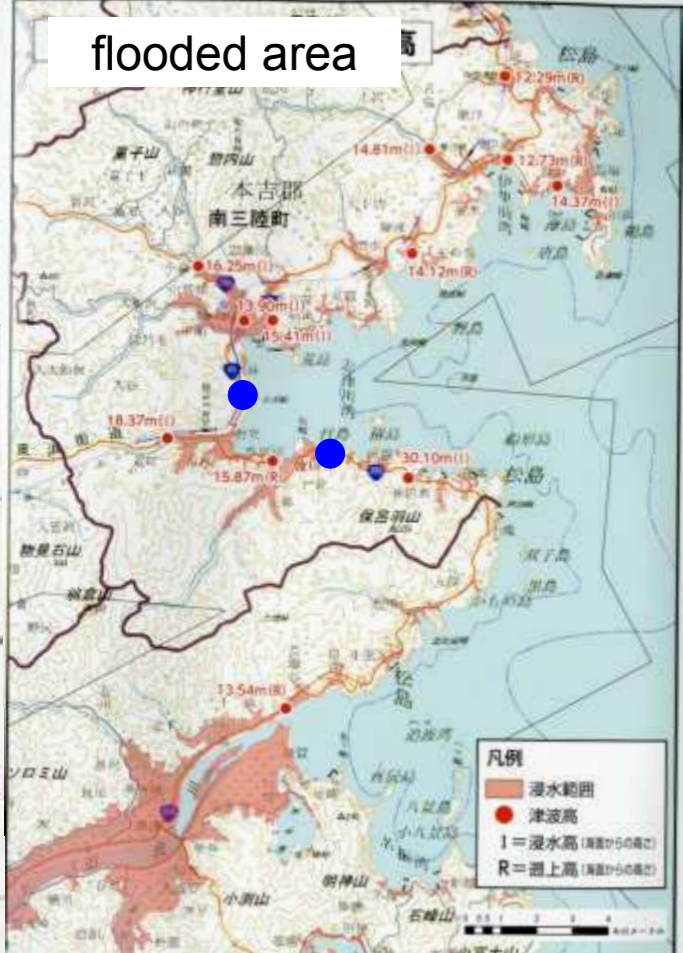
復興ing 気仙沼
体験・教育旅行ガイド
MIYAGI KESENNUMA
もしもの時の避難経路マップ付き

「海と生きる」を知る、学ぶ。

気仙沼観光コンベンション協会

れる地域住民が一丸となった受け入れ体制のなかでゆったりとした体験ができます。

Minami-sanriku





Shizugawa Minami-sanriku Hotel Kanyo



東北三陸半島に浮かぶ島の鼓
 動の中に居る自分に気づくと
 ここは誰にも知られていない私のオアシス

お風呂 お部屋 お食事 館内施設 ご予約

とまめきび子遊び最新一覧

南三陸キラキラ丼ヒストリー2013.11.23
 こんにちは、むっちゃんです(*^^*) 今週は水曜日に登場です！・(。・) 好評な南三陸では昨日、雪が降りましたよ！私

Twitter: ホテル観光の

ツイート
 南三陸ホテル観光のつぶやき



3.11 から

2011年3月11日 14時46分、東日本大震災発生以来
 ホテルスタッフと地元住民、ボランティアのみなさんと一緒にできた
 南三陸ホテル観光の記録です。
 私たちの記録を多くの皆様にお届けすることで、
 将来の防災・減災への取り組みにお役立ていただければ幸いです。

震災前の南三陸町	2011年7月
人口 17,006名	世帯数 5,362世帯
2013年3月末 15,066名	4,831世帯
15名未満世帯入居 15,783名	(1,882世帯)

震災前後の南三陸町の動向

震災前後の南三陸町の動向

震災前後の南三陸町の動向

情報発信—
 まずは知って
 いただくこと

震災直後から毎日更新し続けるブログ
 インターネットから全国へ情報発信

震災以降から毎日更新していたブログやTwitter、
 観光協会の発信が数々あった震災直後から、
 印刷物会社と連携しながら更新を始め、観光生活の
 状況を発信し続けていました。現在も毎日、ブログ
 やTwitter (@hote1kanyo)、Facebookにて本情報を発信中。
 詳しくは公式サイト <http://www.mtkanyo.jp/>にて。

ホテルのお客様へ実体験を伝える語り部バスを毎日運行

自宅を津波で壊されるなど、自らも被災者となったホテルスタッフが、「語り部」となって当時の様子をお伝えしながら、南三陸の現状をバスで見学する「語り部バス」を2012年よりスタート。2013年3月現在、ご案内したお客様は約4万人以上に。毎日の様子を見て知るだけでなく、実体験、生の声を伝えています。





Tokura-Hadenya, Keimeimaru



Before the Great East Japan Earthquake, Miura ran "Keimeimaru," a farmer's & fisherman's restaurant in the Togura district where she was born. The restaurant served home-made dishes and seasonal food collected from the nearby sea. "Keimeimaru" was the name of the Miura family vessel. In Japanese writing, "Keimeimaru" consists of three Chinese characters - "kei," "mei," and "maru." "kei" originates from one of the two characters that represent her husband's name "Keigo." At the restaurant sign, she used three large characters - "kei," "mei," and "maru" with one character on each float. However, the massive tsunami following the Japan Earthquake washed away and destroyed the restaurant full of sweet memories as well as the



Tokura-Hadenya, Kakurezato



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発見!
さいかい
再海!
大自然!
ふれ愛
磨き合い
出会い

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TEL 0226(46)9044 FAX 0226(46)9045
Eメール szseinn@pref.miyagi.jp
ホームページ http://www.pref.miyagi.jp/soshiki/sz-seinen/



野鳥の森案内

やさしい
野鳥を
静かに聞いて
いるか
1 何種類聞
(トビ、キ
ウグイス、
2 どこから
じつとしてい
1 大きさは
2 色や形、
3 見た季節
4 何を食へ
5 何羽位し

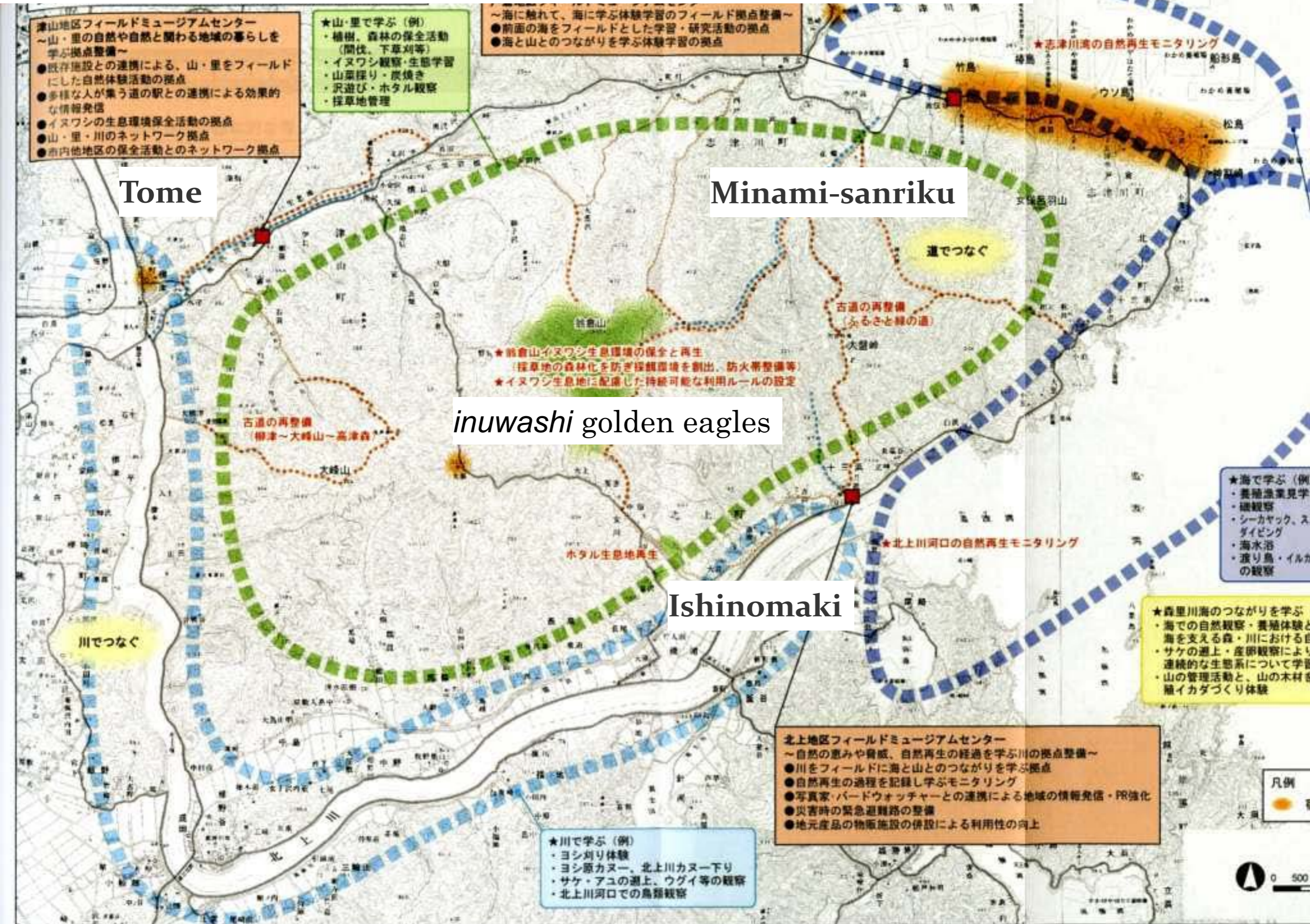
山火事に気をつけましょう

Shizugawa- Sizen-no-Ie /Nature Center



ネイチャーセンター準備室の始動

Future Plan of "Field Museum" by the Ministry of the Environment



Tome

Minami-sanriku

inuwashi golden eagles

Ishinomaki

- ★海で学ぶ (例)
- ・養殖漁業見学
 - ・磯観察
 - ・シーカヤック、スノーダイビング
 - ・海水浴
 - ・渡り鳥・イルカの観察

- ★山里川海をつなぐを学ぶ
- ・海での自然観察・養殖体験と海を支える森・川における自然観察
 - ・サケの遡上・産卵観察による連続的な生態系について学ぶ
 - ・山の管理活動と、山の木材を種イカダづくり体験

- 北上地区フィールドミュージアムセンター
～自然の恵みや脅威、自然再生の経過を学ぶ川の拠点整備～
- 川をフィールドに海と山とのつながりを学ぶ拠点
 - 自然再生の過程を記録し学ぶモニタリング
 - 写真家・バードウォッチャーとの連携による地域の情報発信・PR強化
 - 災害時の緊急避難路の整備
 - 地元産品の物販施設の併設による利用性の向上

- ★川で学ぶ (例)
- ・ヨシ刈り体験
 - ・ヨシ原カヌー、北上川カヌー下り
 - ・サケ・アユの遡上、ウグイ等の観察
 - ・北上川河口での鳥類観察

- ★山・里で学ぶ (例)
- ・植樹、森林の保全活動 (間伐、下草刈等)
 - ・イヌワシ観察・生態学習
 - ・山菜採り・炭焼き
 - ・沢遊び・ホテル観察
 - ・採草地管理

- ～海に触れて、海に学ぶ体験学習のフィールド拠点整備～
- 前面の海をフィールドとした学習・研究活動の拠点
 - 海と山とのつながりを学ぶ体験学習の拠点

- 津山地区フィールドミュージアムセンター
～山・里の自然や自然と関わる地域の暮らしを学ぶ拠点整備～
- 既存施設との連携による、山・里をフィールドにした自然体験活動の拠点
 - 多様な人が集う道の駅との連携による効果的な情報発信
 - イヌワシの生息環境保全活動の拠点
 - 山・里・川のネットワーク拠点
 - 市内他地区の保全活動とのネットワーク拠点

凡例



三陸復興国立公園フィールドミュージアム構想
～南三陸町戸倉地区イメージ図～



Field Museum System -the link between forests, villages, rivers, and the sea



Links and connections today



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Tel. 090-6977-8180 | E-mail info@swtjp.org

photo | 南三陸さんさん商店街「松原食堂」にて。メンバーと現地のみなさん

TAKE FREE

SWTJ Solidarity with Tohoku, Japan 活動趣旨

私たちは「文化を通じた復興支援活動」「震災を風化させない活動」「人的ネットワークを構築する活動」の3つの活動を柱に、被災地の一日も早い復興の支援をする京都のボランティア団体です。私たちの行動が、一人でも多くのお年寄りや子どもたちを始めとする被災地の方々の、笑顔と復興への活力を見いだす助けになることを願っています。

活動をご支援ください

SWTJでは茶話会や音楽イベント、子どもキャンプなど、被災地の地域交流を支える企画を現地の方々と共同企画運営しています。主な資金は活動に賛同する方々からの寄付によるものです。あなたのお気持ちも、私たちに託していただけませんか。詳しい活動内容や寄付の送り先などの情報は、ホームページ www.swtjp.org をご覧ください。

About SWTJ

SWTJ (Solidarity with Tohoku, Japan) is a disaster-relief organization based in Kyoto, Japan, that provides long-term support to victims of the March 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. See our website for details : <http://www.swtjp.org>

東北@通番

SWTJ Solidarity with Tohoku, Japan

<http://www.swtjp.org>

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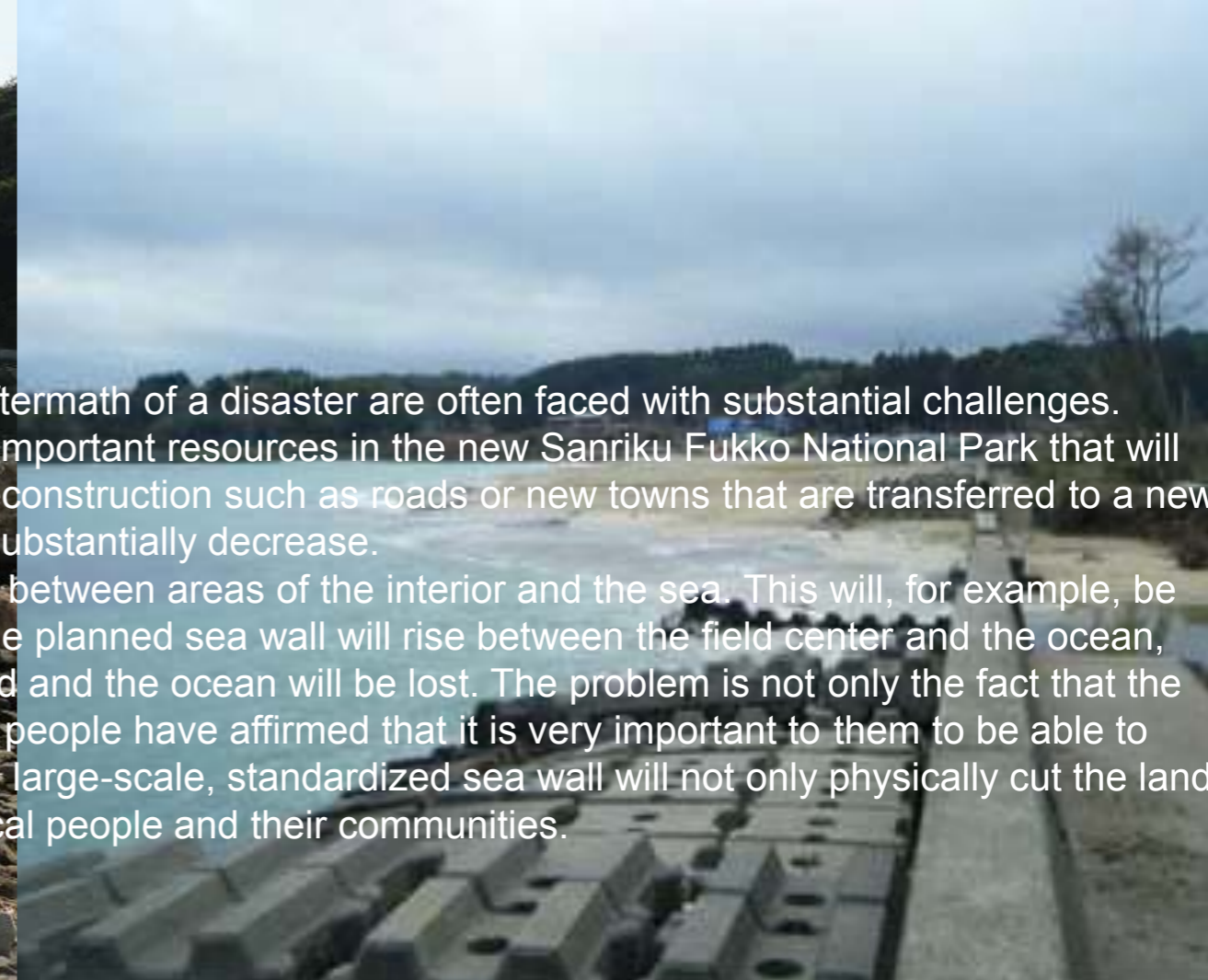


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Challenges

Efforts to build new links between forests, villages, and the ocean in the aftermath of a disaster are often faced with substantial challenges. There are, for instance, a number of places of natural beauty or culturally important resources in the new Sanriku Fukko National Park that will have to cede to new infrastructure planned in the frame of post-disaster reconstruction such as roads or new towns that are transferred to a new location. As a result, the value of these natural or cultural resources may substantially decrease. In addition, the planned construction of high sea walls will obstruct the link between areas of the interior and the sea. This will, for example, be the case for the area where the Minami-Sanriku field center is planned. The planned sea wall will rise between the field center and the ocean, and at this important location of the national park, the link between the land and the ocean will be lost. The problem is not only the fact that the link between land and sea will be cut by a sea wall. Again and again, local people have affirmed that it is very important to them to be able to actually see the ocean from their villages and towns. The construction of a large-scale, standardized sea wall will not only physically cut the land from the sea, but will also cut the spiritual link between the sea and the local people and their communities.



東日本太平洋沿岸から砂浜が消える?!

防潮堤計画

このままでもいいのか?!

防潮堤の建設計画が進んでいる。巨大な防潮堤が必要。一方、巨大なコンクリートの建造物もある。自然環境を失うことにはなかなかせん。沿岸の暮らしと自然環境の折り合いをどうつけていくのか。これからの地域の海辺の管理のあり方を考えます。

防潮堤の形状は台形で、まるでコンクリートの山

建設計画は日本全国にある!

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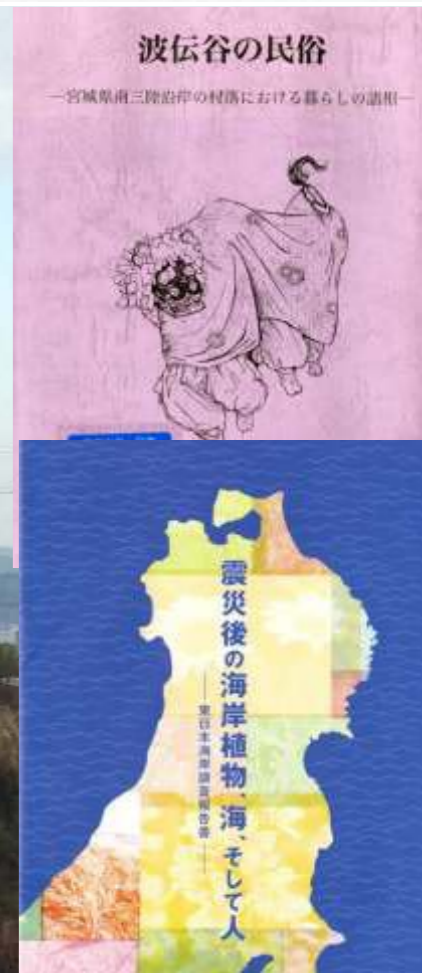
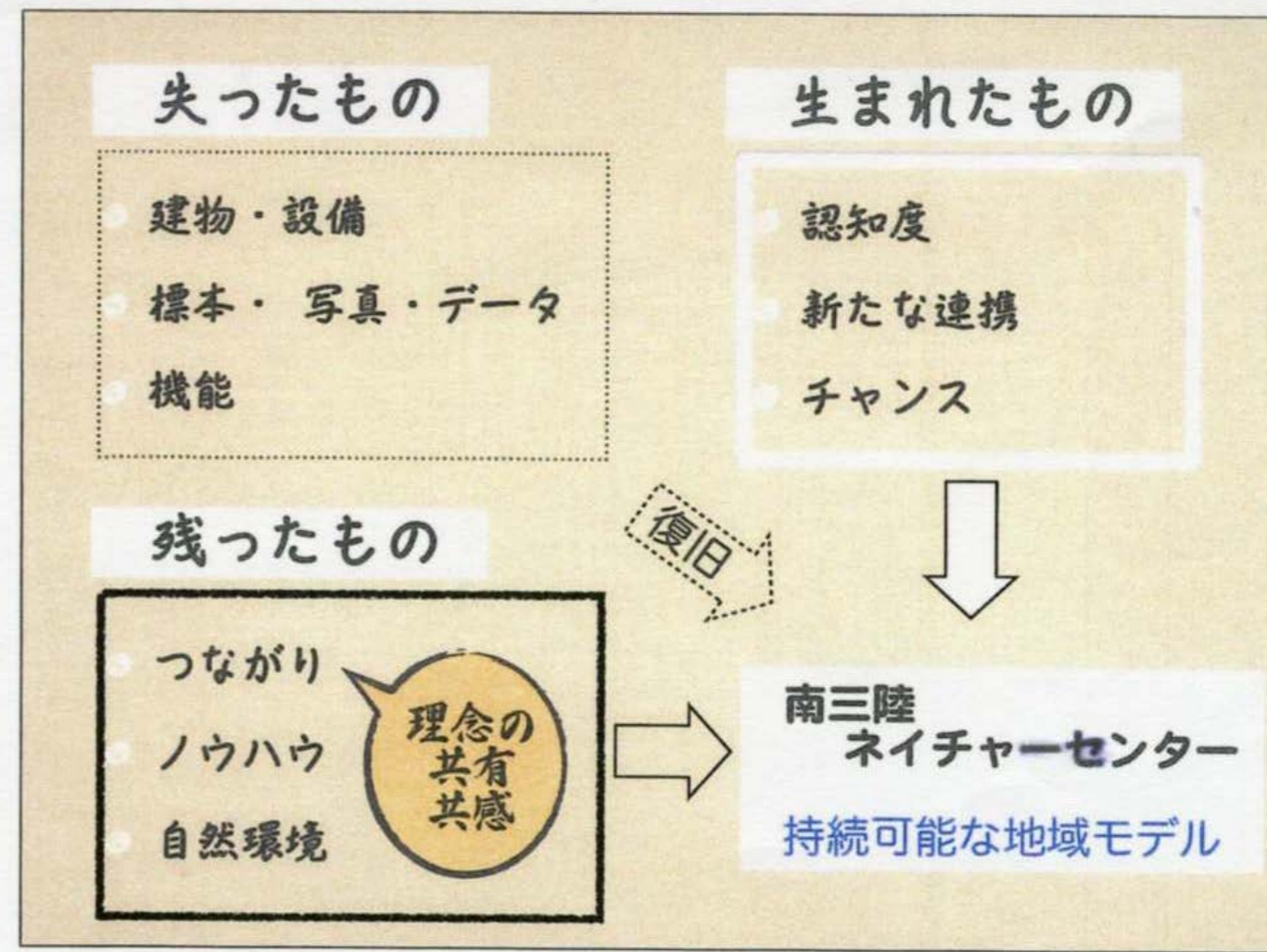
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Challenges





Interconnection between national parks and the surrounding area

Potential of the development of network of a network

We can see the potential of the development of a network for the use of resources in a manner that links the interior with the coast. In order to correctly assess resources, it will be necessary to examine whether the extension of the new national park will also include resources in prefectural natural parks or other areas. Indeed, the significance of the Sanriku Fukko National Park will substantially increase if full and sustainable use of natural, cultural, and human resources will be made.

Efforts to achieve local agreement for the extension of the national park

Efforts should be made to achieve local agreement for the extension of the national park from the current area, which is limited to the coast, to additional areas in the interior. Should areas in the interior remain outside the national park, however, the national park should still make efforts to establish close relations with villages and towns in the interior from the viewpoint of conservation management and resource use.

Construction of the new national park It is important to pursue the construction of the new national park in close cooperation with the local people, so that the resources that they have so carefully preserved up to now, and the priceless natural scenery in their surroundings, can be passed on to future generations. This is a region where people have been proudly living with both the blessings and threats of nature. Only if we return to them a place they will truly be proud of, can we speak of true reconstruction.



The role that Sanriku Fukko National Park may play in the case of a disaster

Locations in a National Park

Locations can serve as a place for evacuation, or as camping grounds, or as open spaces. Most importantly, a national park should have a number of forests or similar environments that provide water sources, firewood as fuel, and other resources that will be necessary for the local community. Such locations, small or large, should be spread over the whole national park, and they should be well connected.

Well-established Linear Connections of Various Scales

While the “ocean-village-mountain” link is important, there should also be smaller linear links such as a route that links a village to a shrine and thus connects cultural resources. Such routes will not only serve ordinary users of the national park, but will also serve as emergency roads in case of a disaster, or will be useful during post-disaster reconstruction.

A broad network between people and various organizations

Through the use and management of the national park, and through sustainable use of local resources and cultural exchange taking place in relation to the park, coastal and mountainous areas, and, on a larger scale, the Sanriku area and areas in other countries, will be linked, and will have a higher potential for mutual support in case of a disaster.

View on restoration by the use of natural parks in the Sanriku region

Report of the Central Environment Council (March 9, 2012); vision on green restoration centering on the establishment of the Sanriku Fukko (Reconstruction) National Park (May 7, 2012)

<Basic idea>

Green reconstruction centered around the establishment of a national park

-Reconstruction that progresses hand-in-hand with nature fostered by forests, rural communities, rivers and the sea-

<Basic policies>

- (1) Use natural blessings.
- (2) Study natural threats.
- (3) Strengthen the relationship between forests, rural communities, rivers and the sea



Green reconstruction projects

- (1) Establishment of Sanriku Fukko (Reconstruction) National Park
- (2) Development of Satoyama and Satoumi field museums and related facilities
- (3) Tours for deeply enjoying nature using local treasures (reconstruction ecotourism)
- (4) A trail which connects north and south to deepen exchanges (the Tohoku coastal trail between Kabushima, Aomori to Matukawaura, Fukushima)
- (5) Restoration of connections between forests, rural communities, rivers and the sea
- (6) Promotion of education for sustainable development (ESD)
- (7) Understanding the impacts of the earthquake and the tsunami on the natural environment (natural environment monitoring)



History of Natural Parks in Sanriku Coast

- In the project outline of the Rikuchu Kaigan National Park, the characteristics of the area designed as national park were noted as “areas of the coastal landscape in which the natural state is best preserved.”
- Regarding the coastline of Kesenuma, which is a typical ria coast, the characterization mentioned that except for protected natural scenery or areas needed for the use of the park, these coasts were except from the park in order to avoid friction with other industries.
- On the other hand, the Minami-Sanriku Kinkazan Quasi-National Park was established as a park characterized not only by its beautiful natural scenery, but also by its highly significant cultural scenery such as shrines and temples, and by the many recreational opportunities it offered.
- Finally, the Kesenuma Prefectural Natural Park is characterized as a park that stretches from the Kitayama Mountain Range to the coast, and comprises mountains, hills, rice terraces, villages and hamlets, coastal terraces, and coastal waters that form unified landscapes rich in variety.
- In this way, the specifications for natural parks on the Sanriku Coast have been changing according to the norms and social issues of the time of their foundation. Today, a new meaning, and new roles and functions for national parks emerge out of the Sanriku area with the foundation of the Sanriku Fukko National Park which will be based on three main specifications: “Make good use of nature’s blessings,” “Learn about the threats of nature,” and “Strengthen the link between forests, villages, rivers, and the sea.”