Green Reconstruction Project and the new Sanriku Fukko (reconstruction) National Park

Tohoku Regional Environment Office

Ministry of the Environment

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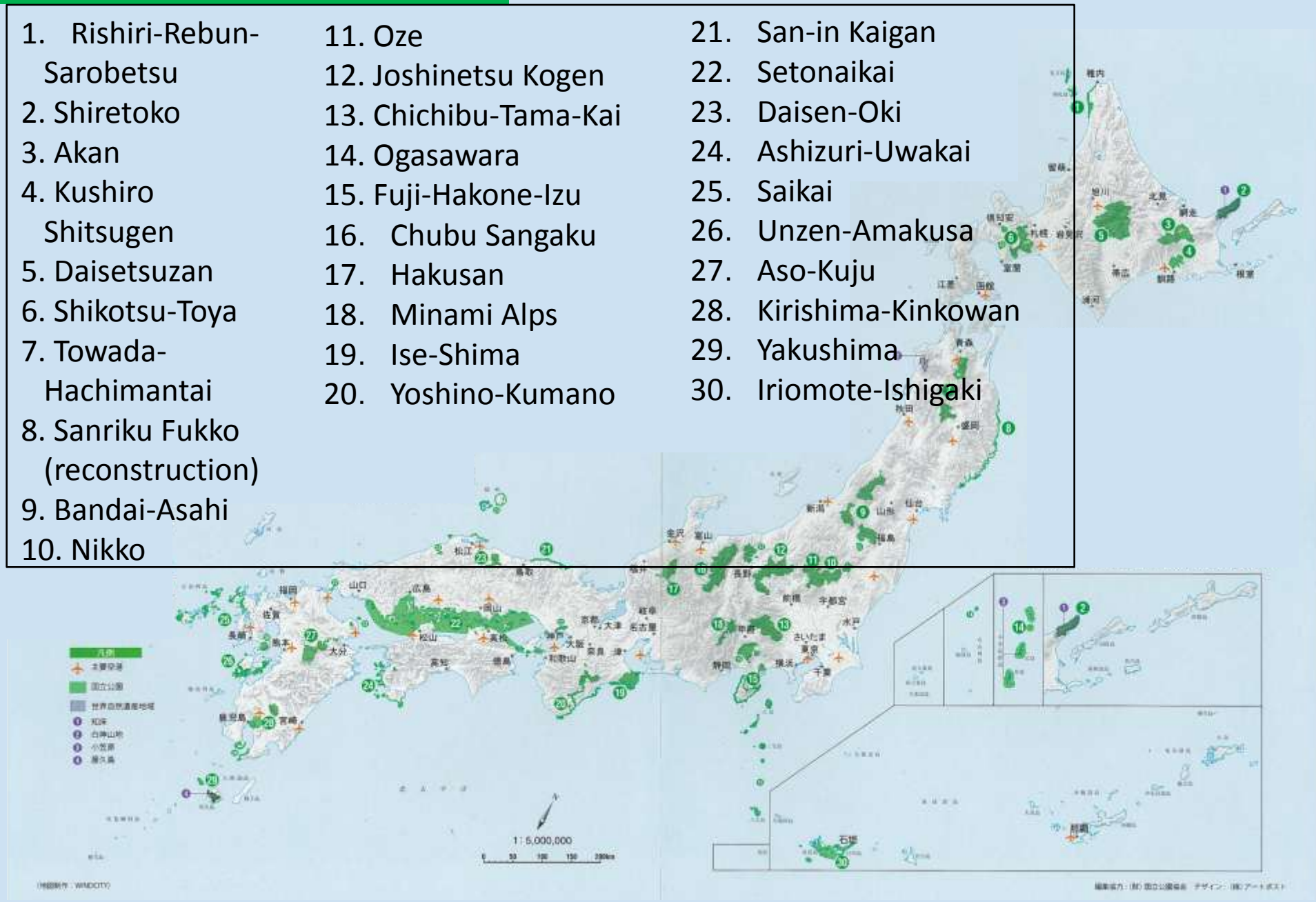
United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

The history of Japanese Park System

- In 1931 — The National Parks Law was enacted.
- In 1934 (March) — Unzen, Kirishima and Setonaikai
  In 1934 (December) — Akan, Daisetsuzan, Nikko, Chubu Sangaku and Aso
- In 1957 — The Natural Parks Law was enacted and the following system of natural parks was organized.
  - National Parks
  - Quasi-National Parks
  - Prefectural Natural Parks
- In 2013 — Sanriku Fukko (reconstruction) National Park
- In 2014 (plan) — Kerama Shoto National Park

National Parks of Japan

1. Rishiri-Rebun-Sarobetsu
2. Shiretoko
3. Akan
4. Kushiro Shitsugen
5. Daisetsuzan
6. Shikotsu-Toya
7. Towada-Hachimantai
8. Sanriku Fukko (reconstruction)
9. Bandai-Asahi
10. Nikko
11. Oze
12. Joshinetsu Kogen
13. Chichibu-Tama-Kai
14. Ogasawara
15. Fuji-Hakone-Izu
16. Chubu Sangaku
17. Hakusan
18. Minami Alps
19. Ise-Shima
20. Yoshino-Kumano
21. San-in Kaigan
22. Setonaikai
23. Daisen-Oki
24. Ashizuri-Uwakai
25. Saikai
26. Unzen-Amakusa
27. Aso-Kuju
28. Kirishima-Kinkowan
29. Yakushima
30. Iriomote-Ishigaki



National Parks of Tohoku region in Japan

Established in May 24, 2013

Sanriku Fukko (reconstruction)

Kerama Shoto National Park

(It is scheduled to be designated in FY 2013.)

The system of Natural Park

Classification	Object Area for Designation	Administrator	Number of Natural Parks	Area (The ratio to Japan's total land area)
National Park	Outstanding natural scenic areas representing Japan	Directly managed by the nation	30	2.09 million ha (5.5%)
Quasi-National Park	Outstanding natural scenic areas as equivalent to National Parks	Each Prefecture	56	1.36 million ha (3.6%)
Prefectural Natural Park	Outstanding natural scenic areas	Each Prefecture	314	1.98 million ha (5.2%)

(As of November, 2013)

The purpose of The Natural Parks Law

Article 1

This Act shall aim at the protection of the places of natural scenic beauty and also, through the promoted utilization thereof, at the contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity as well as to the health, recreation and culture of the people.

The landscapes of National Parks

- Primeval and unspoiled landscapes
- Landscapes that have been traditionally maintained by local people
- Landscapes of mountains, rivers, Satoyama, sea and islands

- Landscapes including historic buildings, which look as if they were a part of nature
- 30 National Parks in Japan
- 5.5% of a total land area

Aso-Kuju (Aso's meadow) Designated in 1934

Seto Inland Se a (Miyajima) Designated in 1934

The characteristics of National Park of Japan

Japan's National Park system

- Restriction on a private right in National Parks
- Diversity of land owning
- Diversity of land use

Fuji-Hakone-Izu (Mt. Fuji) Designated in 1936

Chubu Sangaku (Kamikochi) Designated in 1934

The promotion of Green Reconstruction Project

Walking together with the natural environment towards the reconstruction

The reconstruction aims to maintain the natural environment, which has been fostered through linkages among the Forests, Rivers, Sea & Satoyama, and traditional lifestyle of the region for our future generations while studying both blessings and threats of nature.

The basic concept of Green Reconstruction Project

Make the most of the blessings that Nature provides	Strive for a tourism industry that emphasizes the uniqueness of Tohoku, as seen in the harmony existing between Nature and the people's lifestyle, as well the cultural value placed on the bounty that Nature provides.
Study the Threats from Nature	Study and promote the natural threats to the region learned from this recent earthquake and tsunami, to better prepare for the recurrence of such natural disasters in the future.
Strengthen interconnections between the forests, rivers, sea and Satoyama	Following the Fukko (reconstruction),restore and protect the natural ecosystems that sustain the livelihoods of the region, and strengthen the interconnections between the forests, rivers, sea and Satoyama.

The aim of Green Reconstruction Project

Green Reconstruction Project

Long distance nature trail
(Michinoku Coastal Trail)

Restoration the
park facilities

Fukko
Eco-tourism

Designation of the new
Sanriku Fukko National Park
May 24, 2013

Nature
conservation &
restoration

Environmental
education

Environmental
monitoring

A Promoting tourism

B Promoting exchanges within and beyond the affected areas

C Raising the appeal of the region

D Creating a form of tourism unique to Tohoku

E Reactivating the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries

F Continuing to study about nature's threats and blessing

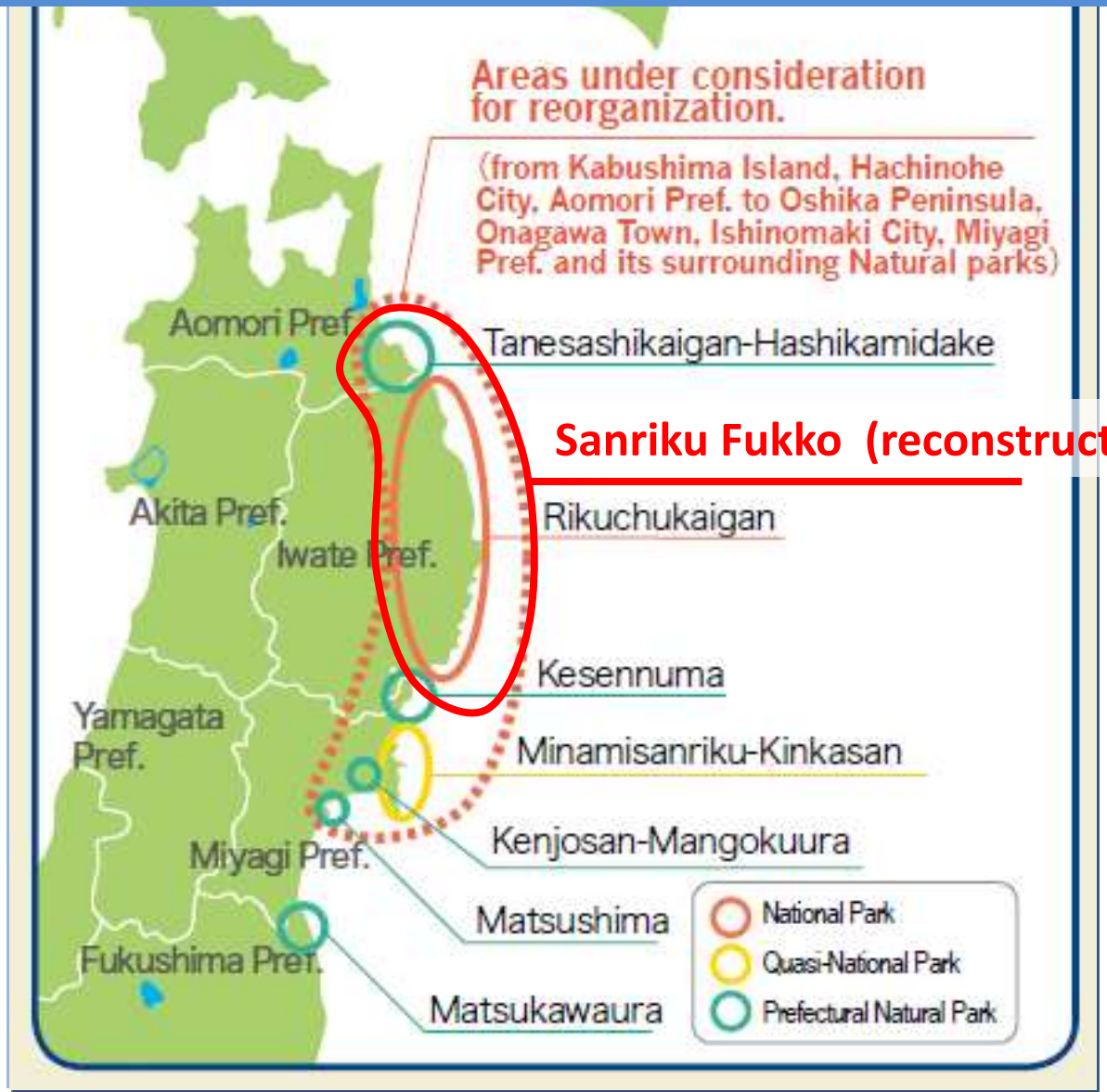
G Conservation of the natural environment supporting the people's lifestyle

H Fostering a sense of pride and belongings in the region

Contributing to the reconstruction!

The establishment of The New Sanriku Fukko (reconstruction) National Park

Designated on May 24, 2013



Kabushima (Hachinohe city, Aomori Pref.)

Tanesashikaigan coast (Hachinohe city, Aomori Pref.)

Cape Kitayamazaki (Tanohata village, Iwate Pref.)

Jodogahama Beach (Tanohata village, Iwate Pref.)

Kinkasan Island (Ishinomaki city, Miyagi Pref.)

Matsushima Islands (Matsushima town, Miyagi Pref.)

The Michinoku Coastal Trail

- The “Trail “ that connects various things and people : natural environment, local people’s livelihood, scars left by the earthquake, etc.
- The long distance nature trail (assumed approximately 700 km) as a symbol of reconstruction from the disaster
- Providing trail users the opportunity to learn and experience the surrounding environment and its deep history and culture by travelling on foot
- Aiming for local revitalization

The Michinoku Coastal Trail

Sanno-iwa (Miyako city, Iwate Pref.)

Sanriku-hamakaido (Iwate Pref.)

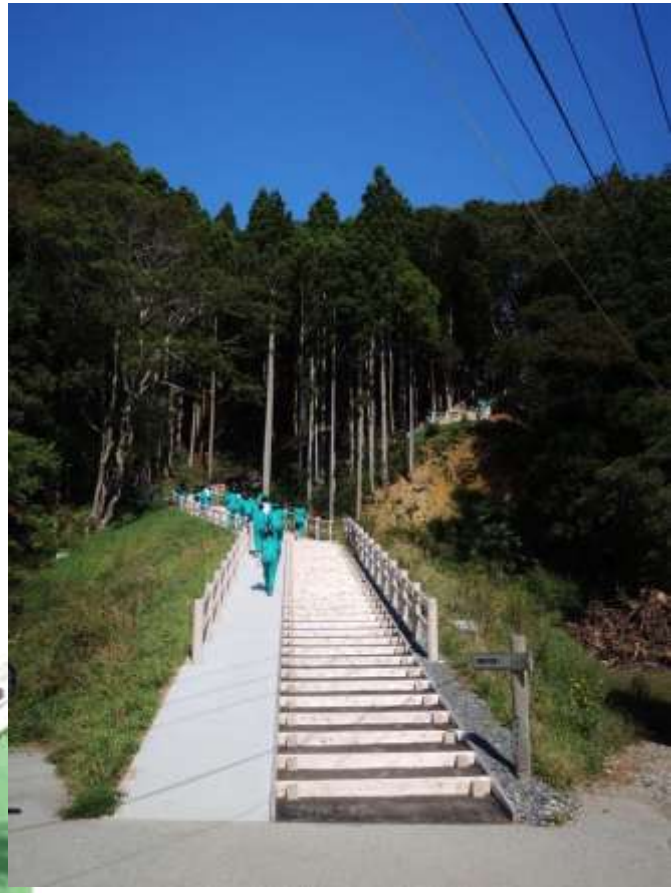
Nature trail of Kitayamazaki (Tanohata village, Iwate Pref.)

Seaweed harvest (Ofunato city, Iwate Pref.)

Restoration of Park Facilities

Jodogahama coastline walkway (Miyako city, Iwate Pref.)

Evacuation route (Kesennuma city, Miyagi Pref.)



Information Center (Hachinohe city, Aomori)

The park conveying Threat of Nature

Nakanohama Camp Site (before)

Nakanohama Camp Site (after)

Nakanohama Camp Site
(Miyako city, Iwate Pref.)

A part of the park facilities damaged by the tsunami is preserved as the remains.

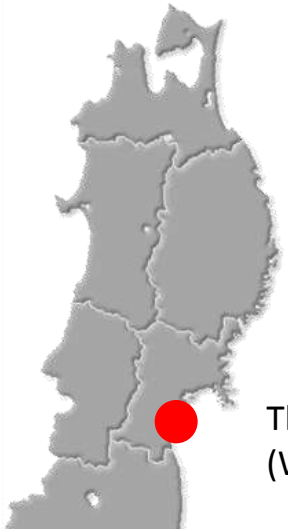
Monitoring of Natural Environment

- Monitoring of environmental changes after the Great East Japan's Earthquake
- Whole area observation：vegetation map and topographical change of coast line
- Fixed point observation：

Seaweed bed (5), Zostera bed (6)

Tidal flat (16) ,Breeding place of sea birds (4)

- Sharing the information between researchers and NGO



The mouth of Abukumagawa River
(Watari town, Miyagi Pref.)

Restoration of Natural Environment

Otomoura tidal flat
(Rikuzentakata city, Iwate Pref.)

Restoration of Natural Environment

- A reclaimed tidal flat reemerged due to the tsunami and the ground subsidence.
- It is planned to conserve as a tidal flat and to be used for natural environment monitoring and environmental education.

The Fukko (reconstruction) Ecotourism

Natural environment fostered through linkages among the Forests, Rivers, Sea & Satoyama.

Thank you for your kind attention.

地球のいのち、つないでいこう

生物多様性