

# Abstract

## **A Consideration of MPA management from the perspective of Japan's experiences and lessons learned.**

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Nature conservation is not the only reason for marine protected areas (MPAs); they also function as a resource base for sustainable fisheries.

The 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the "Aichi Target", which sets up a quantitative goal of designating 10 percent of the sea's surface as protected area. Though it is important for us to discuss percentages of area to be protected, our knowledge of related failures leads us to hope for deeper discussions of protected area content and case studies of actual management regimes.

Mere delineation of a marine protected area's extent is a completely inadequate way to protect its biological diversity.

To maintain an ecosystem's dynamic equilibrium in a particular area, it is essential to practically manage impacts from adjacent areas, water and material cycles, and biota. Principles of nature conservation must be inherent in management mechanisms for coastal zones. Most particularly, specific management techniques such as those included in legal systems governing development activities are needed for both fisheries and nature conservation.

Japan went through a variety of experiences and was taught many lessons about protecting seacoasts during its century-long history of modernization. The Japanese archipelago extends from the subarctic zone to the tropics, and its variegated climate formerly gave rise to a mosaic of traditional protection techniques. By introducing and integrating occidental ideas and techniques through a process of trial and error, and by making comparisons with case studies from other countries of the Asia/Pacific region, ways are now being discovered to create marine protected areas well-suited to each country and locale.

Especially, the basis and formation of the concept of 'SATOUMI' will be discussed. This may be a viable alternative to paper national parks.