



Japan's NBSAP and Satoyama Landscape Policies

Biodiversity Strategy Office
Nature Conservation Bureau
Ministry of the Environment

A photograph of a water body, possibly a wetland or a natural water body, with several yellow flowers (likely water hyacinths) growing in the water. The background shows a dense forest and a wooden structure, possibly a bridge or a fence, made of logs and posts. The water is dark and reflects the surrounding greenery.

**1. Process of incorporation of
the target policies/projects into the
NBSAP**

NBSAPs of Japan

1993: Convention on Biological Diversity

Convention on Biological Diversity

“Develop national strategies, plans or programs for the sustainable use of biological diversity”

“The necessity of conservation of secondary natural ecosystems”

“Second crisis”
“Satochi-Satoyama ecosystem”

1995: 1st National Biodiversity Strategy

2002: 2nd National Biodiversity Strategy

2007: 3rd National Biodiversity Strategy

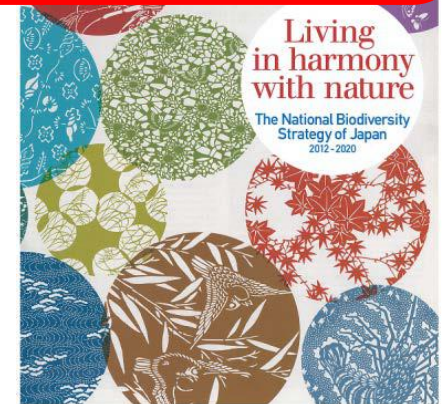
2008: Basic Act on Biodiversity

2010: 4th National Biodiversity Strategy
(Statutory strategy)

2010: Adoption of Aichi Biodiversity Targets at COP10

2012: Revision of NBSAP based on COP10 outcomes

2012: 5th National Biodiversity Strategy



Process of Development of NBSAP 2012-2020



Local meetings (8 cities)

Public Comment (Jul. 6 ~ Aug. 5)
Submitters : 170 approx.
Total number of comments 1,300 approx.

Japan's policy described in NBSAP

■ Long-term goal (2050)

Improve the current situation of biodiversity in Japan by promoting maintenance/recovery and sustainable use of biodiversity and realize a “nature-harmonious society” in which ecosystem services can be enjoyed now and in the future.

■ Short-term goal (2020)

Strive to achieve our country-specific targets focusing on the achievement of Aichi Targets, and take effective and urgent actions in order to halt the loss of biodiversity.

Japan's policy described in NBSAP

5 Basic Strategies

1. **Mainstreaming Biodiversity in our daily life**
2. **Reviewing and re-building sound relationship between human and nature in local communities**
3. **Securing linkages among forests, countryside, rivers and the sea**
4. **Taking action with global perspective**
5. **Strengthening Scientific Basis for Policy Making**

Japan's policy described in NBSAP

Sub-strategy

- Promoting efforts for the conservation and utilization of SEPLS
- Promoting the development of communities that coexist with wildlife
- Promoting agriculture, forestry and fisheries that contribute to the conservation of biodiversity
- Promoting efforts to conserve wildlife endemic to local areas

National targets B-2

Aichi Target 6&7

Engage in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries that ensure the conservation of biodiversity in a sustainable manner by 2020.

Key Action Goal

Promote initiatives that seek a balance between production-related activities and the conservation of biodiversity such as sustaining agricultural production and managing production bases that can be operated sustainably (MAFF).

Progress of the relevant project

Direct support is offered for the dissemination and entrenchment of norms for agricultural environments, the certification of eco farmers, and environmentally-friendly farming such as organic farming. One example of the results of this is that there has been a rise in the cumulative number of new eco farmer certifications, with this reaching 278,540 certifications as of the end of FY2012.

National targets E-2

Aichi Target 18,19,20

Have respect for local communities' traditional knowledge related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity mainstreamed by 2020. Moreover, strengthen scientific grounds pertaining to biodiversity as well as the connections between science and policy. Effectively and efficiently mobilize the resources (funds, human resources, technologies, etc.) needed to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020 at the latest.

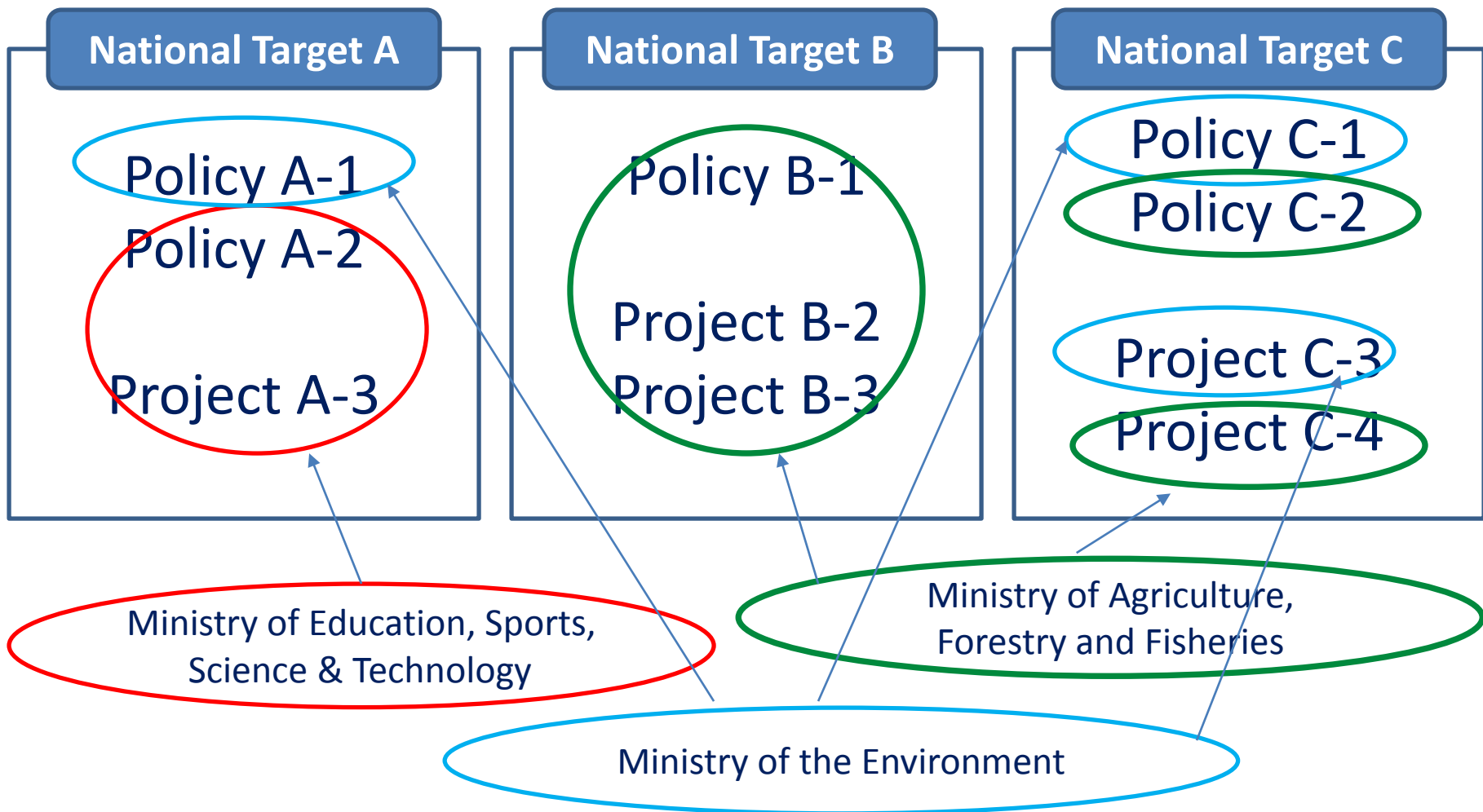
Key Action Goal

Reevaluate the wisdom on traditional knowledge and techniques for resource usage that have been cultivated in response to the natural characteristics of local regions, and strive to pass them down and promote their use (MOE, MEXT).

Progress of the relevant project

Japan has been considering methods for effectively using the grass and wood-based biomass resources that are generated through its conservation activities for Satoyama areas.

Success factors and obstacles to incorporation into NBSAP



2. Implementation status, challenges and future considerations



4 Crises of Biodiversity

■ First crisis

Crisis due to human activities including development



■ Second crisis

Crisis due to reduced or discontinued human activities in nature



■ Third crisis

Crisis due to artificially-introduced factors



■ Fourth crisis

Crisis due to changes in the global environment



Mosaic Pattern of Satoyama



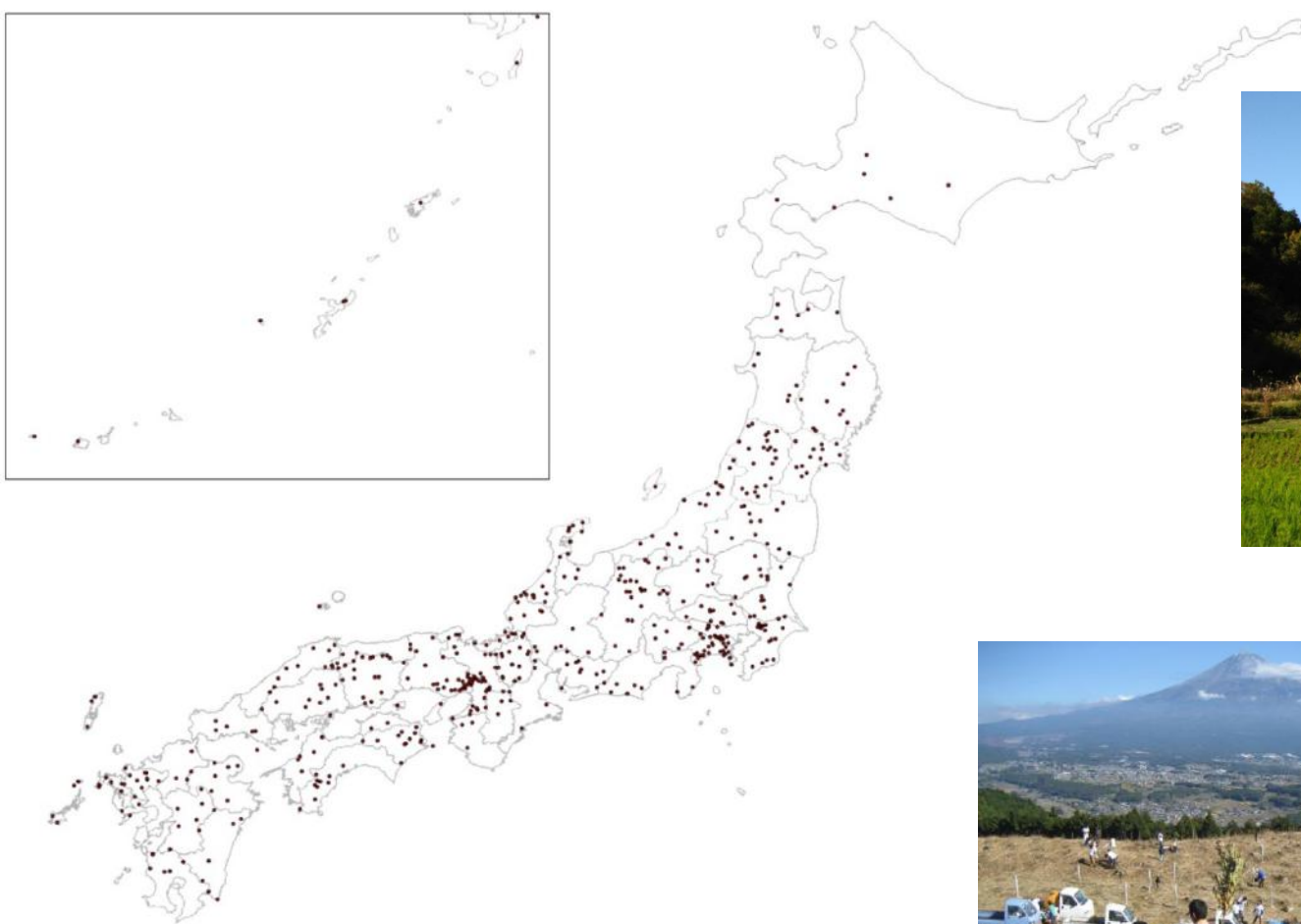
Wildlife in Satoyama



Relationships between humans and nature



Ecologically significant Satochi-Satoyama



Akiruno, Tokyo



Fujinomiya,
Shizuoka

500 sites were selected in 2005

Ecologically significant Satochi-Satoyama

■ Background : Significance of Satochi-Satoyama

- Account for approximately 40% of Japan's total land area
- Provide habitats, natural resources and excellent natural landscape
- Nurture local endemic culture

■ Purpose

- To identify Satochi-Satoyama areas which are significant from the perspective of biodiversity conservation
- To conserve and to inherit Satochi-Satoyama through generations

Ecologically significant Satochi-Satoyama

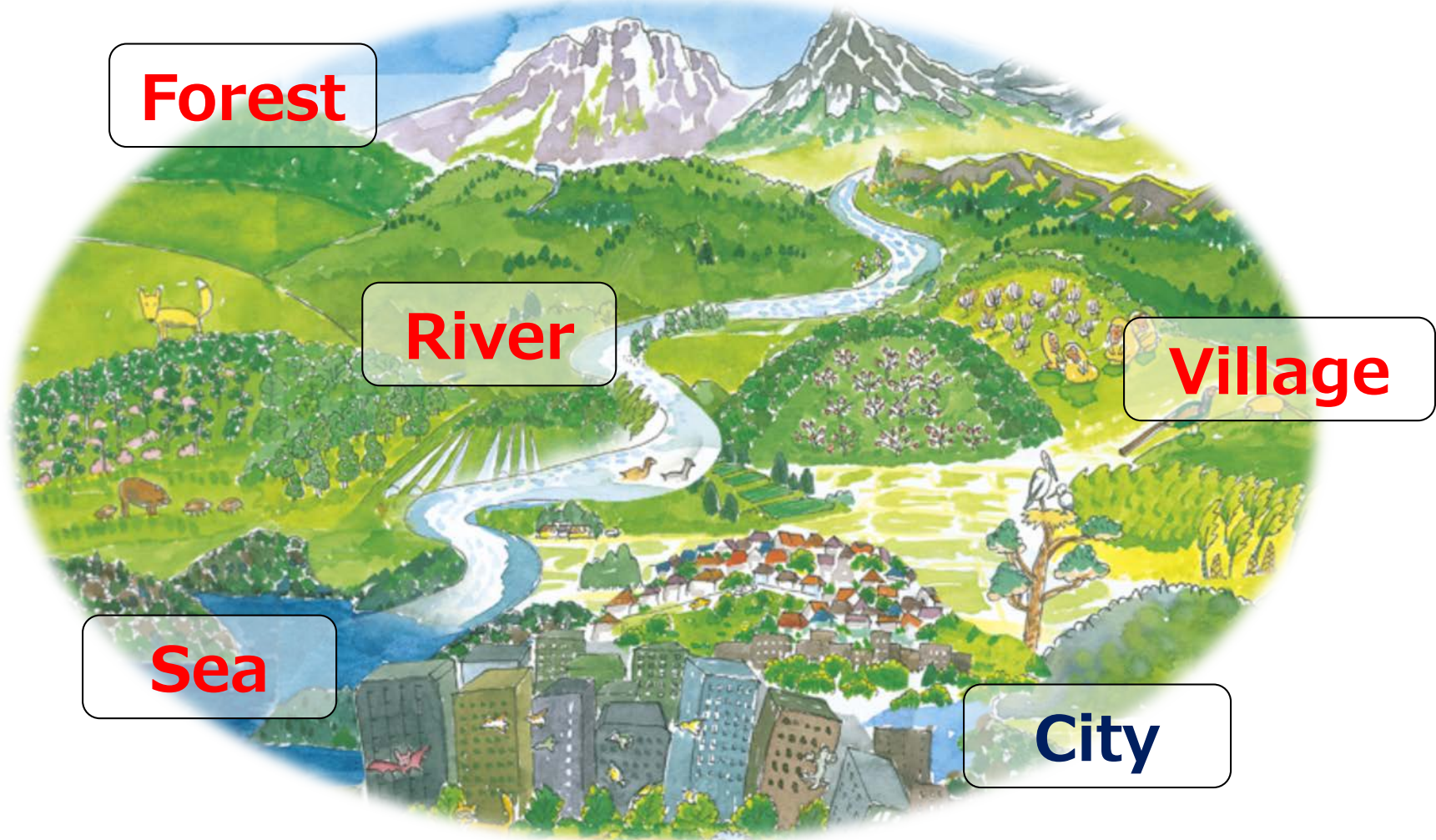
■ Selection Standards

1. Mosaic patterns made up of various ecosystems
2. Habitats for various wildlife
3. Contribution to ecological networks

■ Selection Process

- Experts meetings (national/regional level)
- Ecological assessment data (national/regional level)

Connecting and Supporting of “Forests, Villages, Rivers and the Sea” project



Securing linkages among forests, the countryside, rivers and the sea

Connecting and Supporting of “Forests, Villages, Rivers and the Sea” project

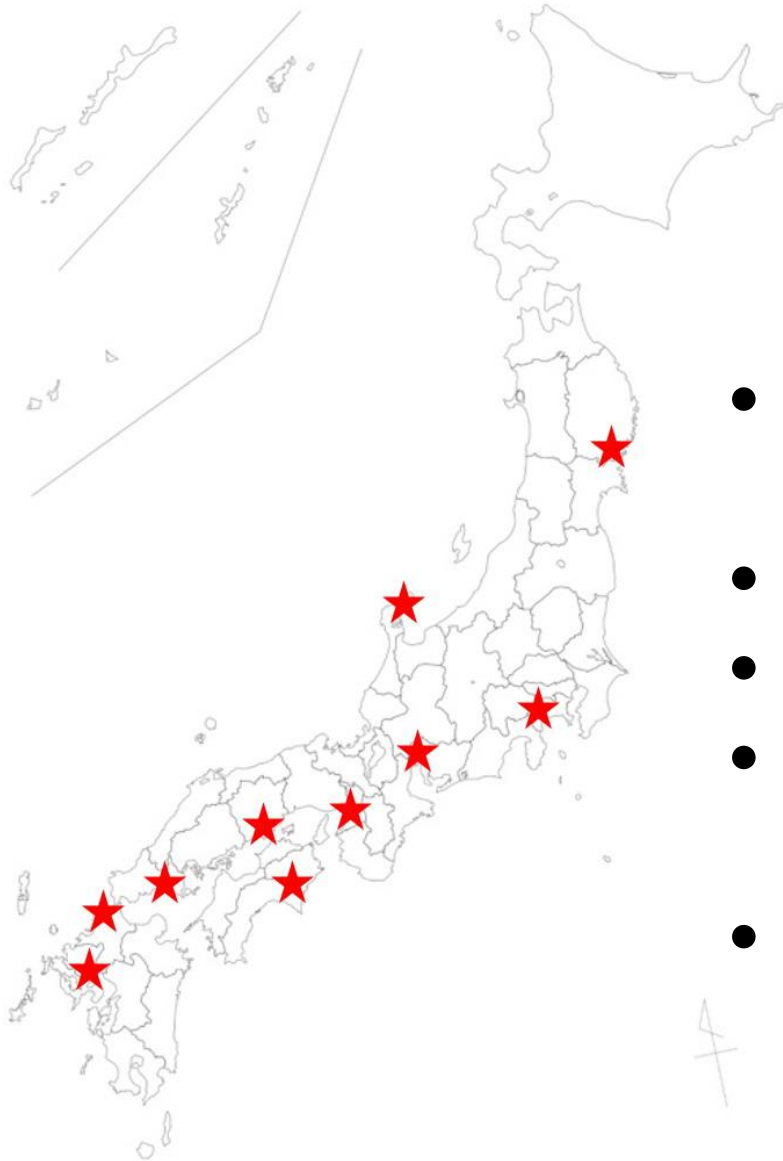
■ Problems to be solved

- Securing linkages among forests, villages, rivers and the sea
- Transitioning to Post-Carbon Society
- Ecosystem management at watershed level based on cooperation between public and private sectors

■ Goals

- To enrich forests, villages, rivers and the sea where we can benefit from “blessings of nature”
- To realize a society where everybody contributes to conservation of blessings of forests, villages, rivers and the sea

Connecting and Supporting of “Forests, Villages, Rivers and the Sea” project



10 Pilot projects

- Forestry/Fishery/Agriculture products certification
- Human resources development
- Community business
- Circulation of resources within the community
- Restoration of tidal wetlands

Connecting and Supporting of “Forests, Villages, Rivers and the Sea” project

Pilot project in Minami-Sanriku

Appropriate management of natural resources

- Forest management
- Quality assurance of the products

Sustainable forestry, fishery and agriculture

- Increase in market demands
- Rise in product price

The community recognize the value of FSC/ASC Certified products

Widely recognized for the certified products

- Strategic product development
- Market development



A scenic view of a tropical coastline. The foreground shows lush green trees. The middle ground features a vast expanse of turquoise water with a small boat visible. In the background, there are green, forested hills and mountains under a blue sky with scattered white clouds.

3. Contributions to achievement of relevant national targets and Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Aichi Target 7

By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity

Relevant national target

- Engage in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries that ensure the conservation of biodiversity in a sustainable manner by 2020.

Aichi Target 14

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Relevant national target

- Strengthen the benefits received from biodiversity and ecosystem services in Japan and elsewhere by giving consideration to the needs of women and local communities through the conservation and restoration of ecosystems by 2020. Carry out initiatives for each species with an awareness of the importance of the sustainable use of natural resources found in Satochi-Satoyama areas in particular.

4. Future steps and lessons learned



Future plans

The Post-2020 Global Targets

**Review and assessment
of the progress**

Future plans

NBSAP



Lessons learned

