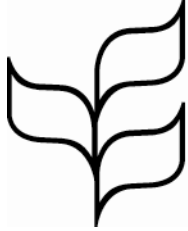




CBD



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Biological Diversity**

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**AD HOC OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON
REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
CONVENTION**

Fifth meeting
Montreal, 16-20 June 2014
Item 13 of the provisional agenda

**REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF JAPAN AS PRESIDENT AND THE HOST COUNTRY OF THE
TENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith the report of activities carried out by Japan as the President and the host country of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity for the information of participants in the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fifth meeting.
2. This report was produced by the Government of Japan. It describes the achievements that Japan made as President and as the host country of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including its collaborative work with various stakeholders.
3. The document is presented in the form and language in which it was provided to the Secretariat.

May 2014

Report on activities of Japan as President and the host country of COP10



Government of Japan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity decided at its ninth meeting (COP9) that COP10 will be held in Japan in October 2010. The host country of the meeting is customarily elected as President of the COP, thus the Minister of the Environment of Japan was elected as COP10 President at its opening session. Japan served as President until the Minister of India was elected as the new President at the opening session of COP11 in October 2012.

This report describes the achievements of Japan as President and host of COP10, including its collaborative work with various stakeholders.

Notable features of the COP10 Presidency can be summarized as follows;

- Demonstration of leadership towards active and smooth negotiations and successful outcomes at COP10 by encouraging the international community to discuss key biodiversity issues prior to COP10 at various international meetings and symposia,
- Close collaboration with domestic stakeholders in hosting COP10, including relevant ministries, local authorities, NGOs, businesses, and the general public. This collaboration was established not only for purpose of hosting the COP, but also served to encourage continuous participation of these stakeholders in subsequent activities to implement COP outcomes (such as the revision of the Japanese NBSAP, development of LBSAPs, elaboration of guidance documents on business engagement for biodiversity, promotion of the citizen biodiversity action list, etc.),
- Continuous support for the international implementation of COP outcomes through the establishment of the Japan Biodiversity Fund and other measures during and beyond the term of the COP Presidency, and
- Advanced implementation of the Convention at national level, which allowed the provision of concrete examples of implementation measures to other Parties.

Information on such activities may prove useful for the Secretariat of the Convention and for future host countries, and have thus been presented in detail in this report.

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Chapter 1 International Contribution as COP10 President

1.1 Expediting international discussion towards COP10

The Cabinet Office of the Japanese Government, at its meeting on 16 January 2007, approved Japan's candidature to host COP10 and COP-MOP5 in Nagoya, Japan in 2010. The Conference of the Parties then officially decided to hold COP10 in Japan at its ninth meeting in May 2008.

At the same time, the Government of Japan initiated measures to expedite international discussions on major biodiversity issues through international meetings and by organising symposia related to the COP10 agenda items in order to ensure smooth negotiations and successful outcomes at the meeting in Nagoya.

1.1.1 Before COP9

One of these measures was the organisation of the G8 Environment Ministers Meeting¹ (Kobe, Japan, 24-26 May 2008). Biodiversity was included as one of the three subjects for discussion under the initiative of Japan, and the G8 ministers adopted the "Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity" to urge all countries to work together to promote necessary actions. At the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit² subsequently held in the same year (7 to 9 July), this document was included in the Leaders Declaration. Based on this Kobe Call, the Government of Japan organized the Kobe Biodiversity Dialogue³ in 2009 to promote an exchange of views and collaboration among various stakeholders including those from the business sector, NGOs, researchers, governments, and international organizations.

Table 1.1: Outline of the "Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity"

Achievement of the 2010 Biodiversity Target and Follow up Actions

- Encourage implementation of the ten Activities included in the "Potsdam Initiative-Biological Diversity 2010."
- Promote international collaboration for development and implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).
- Promote international collaboration for preparation and publication of the 3rd Global Biodiversity Outlook.
- Initiate a dialogue process to consider options for following up the 2010 Target, including, for example, the development and adoption of a post-2010 target.

¹ <http://www.env.go.jp/earth/g8/en/meeting/Biodiversity.html>

² <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/index.html>

³ <http://www.biodic.go.jp/biodiversity/shiraberu/international/kobetaiwa/eng/index.html>
<http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1159>

Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

- Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity considering the models of sustainable natural resource management as recognized in *satoyama* landscapes in Japan (SATOYAMA Initiative).
- Promote sustainable forest management by addressing illegal logging and related trade, and reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries.

Biodiversity and Protected Areas

- Strengthen collaboration for the designation and management of protected areas and their integration into networks of globally important ecosystems for biodiversity conservation.
- Enhance the implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas under the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Welcome the International Year of the Reef 2008 as a means to raise awareness of the vital importance of coral reef ecosystems to people worldwide.

Private Sector Engagement

- Strengthen dialogue among various stakeholders including the business sector, NGOs and researchers.
- Work to mainstream the concept of biodiversity across society through, where appropriate, developing partnerships with the private sector and enhancing information exchange on successful experiences and practices.
- Encourage corporate social responsibility and promote private investment in sustainable management of biodiversity.

Strengthening Scientific Capabilities for Monitoring of Biodiversity

- Further promote international collaboration in research, monitoring, assessment and information sharing of biodiversity which would also allow monitoring of the impacts of climate change.

Original text:

<http://www.env.go.jp/earth/g8/en/meeting/img/G8EMM%202008%20BD%20Call%20for%20Action.pdf>

1.1.2 COP9

Japan actively participated in discussions at COP9, not only as a Party to the CBD, but also as the expected host of COP10, and pledged financial contribution to activities required for its success, such as the organisation of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing.

As a flagship of its COP Presidency, the Government of Japan had been planning to launch the Satoyama Initiative on the occasion of COP10 to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS), and a broader global recognition of their value. Thus the Government of Japan and the United Nations

University Institute of Advanced Studies jointly organized a side event⁴ on the national assessment of *satoyama* landscapes and *satoumi* seascapes, developed under the framework of the sub-global assessments of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.

Additionally, the Ministry of the Environment, the Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion committee, the Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) Committee on Nature Conservation, and the Japan Committee for IUCN jointly exhibited posters to inform Parties and other participants of Japan's efforts and its intention to host the COP10.

1.1.3 After COP9

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of the Environment of Japan, as representatives of the COP10 Presidency, made statements at the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly which coincided with the International Year of Biodiversity (September 2010, New York). The Government of Japan, in close collaboration with the Secretariat and other parties, also organized several events at the margin of this high-level meeting, including a press briefing and ministerial meetings to exchange views on major issues to be discussed at COP10, such as ABS. Details of these meetings and events are provided in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Meetings and events held alongside the high-level meeting of the UN General Assembly

Press briefing by the Government of Japan and the CBD Secretariat	
<<Date and venue>>	21 September 2010, UN headquarters
<<Organizers>>	Government of Japan and the CBD Secretariat
<<Event description>>	Environment Minister Matsumoto expressed his commitment to the successful hosting of COP10 as the incoming President. The UN Honorary Ambassador for COP10, MISIA, and the winners of the MIDORI Prize for Biodiversity were also introduced.
Ministerial working lunch	
<<Date and venue>>	21 September 2010, UN headquarters
<<Organizers>>	Government of Japan and the CBD Secretariat
<<Event description>>	Approx. 30 countries including previous COP host countries were invited to exchange views and seek cooperation towards a successful COP10.
ABS Ministerial working breakfast	
<<Date and venue>>	23 September 2010, UN headquarters

⁴ <http://www.cbd.int/cop9/side-events/?mtg=COP-09>

<<Organizers>>	Governments of Japan, Columbia and Germany, and the CBD Secretariat
<<Event description>>	The co-chairs of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing (ABS) reported on the current status of negotiations, followed by an exchange of views from ministerial level officials.

<http://www.un.org/en/ga/65/meetings/biodiversity.shtml>

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2010/pr-2010-09-21-unga-en.pdf>

The Government of Japan also organized numerous international meetings and symposia to foster discussions related to the COP10 agenda, including topics such as the new Strategic Plan, the Kobe Biodiversity Dialogue, the Satoyama Initiative, the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO), the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), the East and Southeast Asia Biodiversity Information Initiative (ESABII), the Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network (AP-BON), the International Decade of Biodiversity, as well as youth engagement in biodiversity issues. Major meetings and symposia are listed in Table 1.3. These meetings and symposia were organized under close collaboration between the Government of Japan, NGOs, businesses, academia, the CBD Secretariat and other stakeholders. In addition, Japan held numerous bilateral and multilateral meetings including high level dialogues with various countries to expedite negotiations on the main agenda items of COP10. Japan also initiated discussions on COP10 with foreign governments through its Embassies. Major meetings are listed in Table 1.4.

Regarding the new Strategic Plan, which was one of the major issues to be discussed at COP10, the inter-ministerial committee took the lead to prepare Japan's proposal on the new Strategic Plan, which was submitted to the CBD Secretariat in January 2010. This proposal was based on discussions held at a series of international meetings including the "Kobe Biodiversity Dialogue" (15-16 October 2009, Kobe, Japan) and the "Regional Workshop for East, South and Southeast Asia on Updating the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the post-2010 period" (co-organized by the Government of Japan and the CBD Secretariat, 15-17 December, Tokyo), on interviews and meetings with diverse experts and academics, NGOs, and other stakeholders, and on public comments and inter-ministerial dialogues including Vice-Ministerial meetings. This proposal has served as a basis of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and the long term goal of "Living in Harmony with Nature" as well as the individual targets of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, which were adopted at COP10.

Furthermore, the Ministry of the Environment, DIVERSITAS, Nagoya University and the CBD Secretariat co-organized the CBD-COP10 Pre-Conference⁵ (Nagoya, March 21-22, 2010) for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Approximately 300 participants including scientists, international organizations and NGOs discussed the post-2010 targets and the new Strategic Plan.

Japan also provided financial contribution to activities related to COP10, including the preparation of the Fourth National Reports, the Global Biodiversity Outlook 3 and the International Year of Biodiversity. The preparation of the Fourth National Reports was of particular importance, as they formed the basis of the Global Biodiversity Outlook 3 and the new Strategic Plan to be discussed at COP10.

Starting with hosting and financing a regional workshop for South, South-East and East Asia in 2008 (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=4NRCBW-ASI-01>), Japan also supported a number of workshops organized by the CBD Secretariat to facilitate the preparation and submission of the fourth national reports by developing countries before COP10. This project also supported the development of the national report guidelines.

This project has contributed largely to facilitating the preparation and submission of the fourth national reports⁶. By the middle of January 2010, a total of 93 countries had submitted their fourth national reports. The CBD Secretariat had also received advanced draft reports from 15 countries expressing their intent to submit their final reports shortly thereafter. At that time 85 countries were yet to submit their national reports. As a result of this project, COP 10 received a total of 165 fourth national reports, which was a record high number in the history of the Convention. In 2011, the number of Parties which had submitted their fourth national reports exceeded ninety percent of the Parties to the Convention. The quality of reports also improved through the technical assistance provided by this project.

⁵ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/strategic-plan/pre-cop-conference-summary.pdf>

⁶ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2011/pr-2011-08-08-nr4-en.pdf>

Table 1.3 International meetings and events to foster discussions toward COP10

Round-table conference between Minister of the Environment and the board members of Aichi-Nagoya COP 10 CBD Promotion Committee	
<p><<Date and venue>> <<Organizers>> <<Outline>></p>	<p>13 September 2008 (Aichi-Nagoya, Japan) Ministry of the Environment</p> <p>With the purpose of building good relationship with the relevant local players to smoothly implement COP 10, six people below had a meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tetsuo Saito, Minister of the Environment, Japan. - Board members of the Aichi-Nagoya COP 10 CBD Promotion Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kunihiko Okada, Head of the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry • Fumio Kawaguchi, Chairman of Chubu Economic Federation • Takashi Inagaki, • Takehisa Matsubara, Vice-governor of Aichi (as substitute for the Aichi governor) - Ahmed Djoghlafl, Executive Secretary, Convention on Biological Diversity
Establishment of an informational website on biodiversity	
<p><<Date>> << Administrator >> <<Outline>></p>	<p>18 October 2008 Ministry of the Environment</p> <p>With the opening of COP 10 in two years away, this website was set up to provide information on biodiversity for the public. This website provides the information on the significance of biodiversity and the historical back ground of the CBD negotiations, together with the countdown of day until COP 10. All other information such as the Basic Act on Biodiversity and National Biodiversity Strategies, participation and collaboration for various actors, measures and policies for diffusion of biodiversity, and relevant events at home and overseas, was uploaded. http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=892</p>
Informal meeting towards CBD COP 10	
<p><<Date and venue>> <<Organizers>> <<Outline>></p>	<p>23 October 2008 (Tokyo, Japan) Ministry of the Environment</p> <p>This meeting was held with the purpose of enhancing collaboration among governments, NGOs, researchers, business sector and others. Citizens with interest in this meeting were widely invited, and discussions for information sharing on efforts to be made for COP 10 in each sector, and exchange of opinions concerning possible mechanisms mainly for participation and collaboration, were hold.</p>

Workshop for East, South and Southeast Asia on guidance for preparation of CBD national reports

<<Date and venue>>	2-4 December 2008 (Tsukuba, Japan)
<<Organizers>>	Ministry of the Environment, the CBD Secretariat
<<Outline>>	<p>This workshop was organized for East, South and Southeast Asian countries with the purpose of facilitating the preparation of CBD forth national reports to be submitted in 2010 and of capacity building concerning monitoring, assessment and reporting for the implementation of the convention.</p> <p>Participants from 16 countries and experts from international organizations, international NGOs and other entities made discussions on the preparation process of the national report.</p>

Expert meeting on biodiversity assessment and the development of its index

<<Date and venue>>	5 December 2008 (Tokyo, Japan)
<<Organizers>>	Ministry of the Environment
<<Outline>>	<p>This meeting was organized in order to impel the biodiversity index development. Presentation of case studies on biodiversity assessment and the development of its index were given, and the discussions on better methodologies for index development and assessment to achieve 2010 goals, were hold. In addition, the CBD Secretariat shared the information on GBO3.</p>

International Workshop for Networking Biodiversity Observation Activities in the Asia Pacific Region

<<Date and venue>>	21-22 July 2009 (Aichi-Nagoya, Japan)
<<Organizers>>	Ministry of the Environment, Japan committee for GEO-BON, Nagoya University
<<Outline>>	<p>This International Workshop was held to review the existing biodiversity observation networks and to promote the networking of biodiversity observation activities in the Asia – Pacific region among researchers and relevant agencies, in order to achieve a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss.</p> <p>Participants from 13 countries in the Asian Region, the CBD Secretariat, GEO-BON, and ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity made presentations at this event.</p> <p>https://www.sites.google.com/site/asiapacificbon/home/meetings-3/international-workshop-for-networking-biodiversity-observation-activities-in-asia-pacific-region</p>

International Experts Meeting on the *Satoyama* Initiative Concept

<<Date and venue>>	25 July 2009 (Tokyo, Japan)
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<<Organized by>>	United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS)
<<Co-organized by>>	Ministry of the Environment of Japan, UNEP, the CBD Secretariat
<<In cooperation with>>	Utsunomiya University
<<Outline>>	International experts discussed the concept of the Satoyama Initiative. The discussions covered themes including the importance and significance of the <i>satoyama</i> landscape for human well-being and conservation of biodiversity, and the Satoyama Initiative's vision and approach for maximum effectiveness. http://satoyama-initiative.org/international-experts-meeting-on-the-satoyama-initiative-concept/ On the next day, those international experts joined the field trip to Japanese <i>satoyama</i> landscapes located in Mogi city and Nasukarasuyama city, Tochigi prefecture.

Conference of Asian Youth on Biodiversity in Aichi 2009

<<Date and venue>>	3-5 August 2009, (Aichi-Nagoya/ Komono, Japan)
<< Organizer>>	Ministry of the Environment, Japan
<< Co-organizer>>	Aichi Prefectural Government
<< Special Sponsor>>	AEON Environmental Foundation
<< Sponsor>>	Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited.
<< Supporter>>	Nagoya Municipal Government
<< Cooperation>>	Town of Komono and Japan Youth Ecology League
<<Outline>>	80 youths from 12 countries in the Asian Region learned about biodiversity issues through presentations, discussions, and excursions held at the conference. On the last day, participants presented their recommendations towards COP10 to the public audience in the "Asian Youth Biodiversity Forum". http://www.biodic.go.jp/biodiversity/shiraberu/international/youth/asian-youth/materials/summary.pdf http://www.biodic.go.jp/biodiversity/shiraberu/international/youth/asian-youth/index_e.html

Kobe Biodiversity Dialogue in 2009

<<Date and venue>>	15-16 October 2009 (Kobe, Japan)
<<Organized by>>	Ministry of the Environment of Japan
<< Co-organized by>>	Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) Committee on Nature Conservation
<<In cooperation with>>	The CBD Secretariat, IUCN, Hyogo Prefecture, Kobe City, the Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion Committee
<<Sponsored by>>	Japan Airlines
<<Outline>>	At the G8+5 environmental ministers meeting held in Kobe in 2008, the Government of Japan announced its commitment for the implementation of a "Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity". In that respect, the Japanese government organized this global forum just one year before COP10 in order to promote information exchange, dialogue, discussion, and collaboration among various stakeholders. Approximately 300 people participated in this forum including governments, businesses, NGOs, researchers, and international organizations to discuss key issues for COP10 such as private sector engagement in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or the formulation of the post 2010 targets under the CBD. The results of

this forum were reflected in the Japanese Government's recommendations towards the revision of the Strategic Plan and the discussions at COP10.

<http://www.biodic.go.jp/biodiversity/shiraberu/international/kobetaiwa/eng/index.html>

Regional Workshop for East, South and Southeast Asia on Updating the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the post-2010 period

<<Date and venue>>	15-17 December 2009 (Tokyo, Japan)
<<Organizers>>	Ministry of the Environment of Japan, the CBD Secretariat
<<Outline>>	As part of the process to draft the new Strategic Plan by February 2010, the CBD Secretariat co-organised this workshop with the Government of Japan. This workshop aimed to facilitate exchange of views among countries in East, South and Southeast Asia on updating the Strategic Plan including the post-2010 target which was one of the major issues for discussion at COP10. Participants from 16 countries, the CBD Secretariat, UNEP, UNU-IAS, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, Birdlife Asia, WWF, IUCN, and the Japan Committee for IUCN attended the workshop. http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1209 http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1223

International Symposium on Biodiversity for Economy and Business

<<Date and venue>>	18 February 2010 (Tokyo, Japan)
<<Organizers>>	IGES, Nagoya University EcoTopia Science Institute, Nippon Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) Committee on Nature Conservation, IUCN Japan Project Office
<<Co-organizers>>	Ministry of the Environment of Japan, Study Group on Biodiversity and Environmental Economics Policy
<<Sponsors>>	MOFA, METI, Civil Network for Convention on Biological Diversity, Aichi-Nagoya COP 10 CBD Promotion Committee
<<Outline>>	The latest status of international discussions on biodiversity and economy including updates on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) were introduced, and panellists exchanged views and analyzed related issues to be discussed at COP10 http://www.env.go.jp/press/press.php?serial=12091

Conference of International Youth on Biodiversity in Aichi 2010

<<Date and venue>>	23-27 August 2010 (Aichi, Japan)
<<Organizer>>	Ministry of the Environment of Japan
<<Co-organizers>>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Aichi Prefecture
<<Supported by>>	Aeon Environment Foundation, city of Nagoya, the CBD Secretariat, UNEP

<<Outline>> This event was held as a follow-up to the International Youth Conference held in 2008 in Germany prior to COP9, and the Conference of Asian Youth on Biodiversity held in Aichi in 2009. One hundred youths in total (70 individuals from outside Japan and 30 individuals from Japan) jointly discussed the theme of “biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use in the world.” On the final day, the International Youth Biodiversity Forum was held and a youth declaration and other discussion results were delivered to showcase the accomplishments of the conference. A representative of the participants also presented these results at COP10.
<http://www.biodic.go.jp/biodiversity/shiraberu/international/youth/yc/en/index.html>
http://greenwave.cbd.int/en/japan_youth_conference

CBD-COP10 Pre-Conference

<<Date and venue>> 21-22 March 2010 (Aichi-Nagoya, Japan)
 <<Co-organized by>> Ministry of the Environment of Japan, DIVERSITAS, Nagoya University, the CBD Secretariat
 <<Outline>> About 300 participants including scientists, international organizations and NGOs discussed the post-2010 targets and the new Strategic Plan.
<http://www.cbd.int/doc/strategic-plan/pre-cop-conference-summary.pdf>

International Symposium - Sub-global Assessment of *Satoyama* and *Satoumi* in Japan: Launching the Cluster Findings towards CBD-COP10

<<Date and venue>> 23 May 2010 (Tokyo, Japan)
 <<Organized by>> UNU-IAS
 <<Co-organized by>> Ministry of the Environment
 <<In collaboration with>> Global Environment Outreach Centre (GEOC)
 <<Outline>> The Sub-global Assessment of *Satoyama* and *Satoumi* in Japan (Japan SGA) was launched in 2007 to assess the ecosystem services derived from *satoyama* landscapes and *satoumi* seascapes, and to provide the scientific basis for actions to be taken towards their conservation and sustainable management. The findings from the cluster assessments and the national assessment are expected to be used in local and national plans, strategies and policies, and also to contribute to relevant international processes. In particular, it has contributed to the Satoyama Initiative, an international effort to promote the concept of socio-ecological production landscapes for worldwide application to realize societies in harmony with nature building on positive human-nature relationships, and through which the Japan SGA provided inputs to the COP10.
<http://videoportal.unu.edu/event/52>

Table 1.4 Participation in meetings and events in the run up towards COP10 (*in prep.*)

Date	Meeting name and venue	Participants
11 January 2010	Opening ceremony of the International Year of Biodiversity (Berlin)	Issei Tajima, Japan Senior Vice-Minister of the Environment
11 January 2010	Bilateral meeting with Germany (Berlin)	Issei Tajima, Japan Senior Vice-Minister of the Environment Norbert Röttgen, Germany Federal Minister for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety Jochen Flasbarth, President of the German Federal Environment Agency (UBA)
11 January 2010	Bilateral meeting with UNEP (Berlin)	Issei Tajima, Japan Senior Vice-Minister of the Environment Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director
23 May 2010	Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting (Hokkaido)	Sakihito Ozawa, Japan Minister of the Environment Maanee Lee, Republic of Korea Minister of Environment Zhou Shengxian, China Minister of Environment
20 July 2010	Bilateral meeting with Brazil (Brasilia)	Sakihito Ozawa, Japan Minister of the Environment Izabella Teixeira, Brazil Minister of Environment
22 July 2010	Bilateral meeting with Mexico (Mexico City)	Sakihito Ozawa, Japan Minister of the Environment Juan Rafael Elvira Quesada, Mexico Minister of Environment
22 July 2010	Bilateral meeting with Indonesia (Jakarta)	Nobumori Otani, Japan Vice-Minister of the Environment Gusti Muhammad Hatta, Indonesia Minister of Environment
23 July 2010	Bilateral meeting with USA (Washington DC)	Sakihito Ozawa, Japan Minister of the Environment Daniel Inouye, US Senator
24 July 2010	Meetings with International NGOs (Washington DC)	Sakihito Ozawa, Japan Minister of the Environment Russell Mittermeier, President of Conservation International Patricia Zurita, CEPF Executive Director
2 August 2010	Bilateral meeting with African Union (Tokyo)	Issei Tajima, Japan Senior Vice-Minister of the Environment Jean Ping, AU Chairperson of the Commission
27 August 2010	Bilateral meeting with China (Beijing)	Sakihito Ozawa, Japan Minister of the Environment

		Zhou Shengxian, China Minister of Environment
3 September 2010	Ministerial Forum of CBD COP Presidents (Geneva)	Issei Tajima, Japan Senior Vice-Minister of the Environment
3 September 2010	Bilateral meeting with Germany (Geneva)	Issei Tajima, Japan Senior Vice-Minister of the Environment Norbert Röttgen, Germany Federal Minister for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
3 September 2010	Bilateral meeting with India (Geneva)	Issei Tajima, Japan Senior Vice-Minister of the Environment Jairam Ramesh, India Minister of Environment and Forests
3 September 2010	Bilateral meeting with Malaysia (Geneva)	Issei Tajima, Japan Senior Vice-Minister of the Environment Joseph Kurup, Malaysia Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environment
21 September 2010	Ministerial Working Lunch hosted by Japan and the SCBD (New York)	Ryu Matsumoto, Japan Minister of the Environment
21 September 2010	Bilateral meeting with SCBD (New York)	Ryu Matsumoto, Japan Minister of the Environment Ahmed Djoghlaif, CBD Executive Secretary
21 September 2010	Bilateral meeting with EU (New York)	Ryu Matsumoto, Japan Minister of the Environment Janez Potočnik, EU European Commissioner for the Environment
22 September 2010	High-level meeting of the General Assembly as a contribution to the International Year of Biodiversity (New York)	Ryu Matsumoto, Japan Minister of the Environment
22 September 2010	Bilateral meeting with Denmark (New York)	Ryu Matsumoto, Japan Minister of the Environment Karen Elemann, Minister of Environment
22 September 2010	Bilateral meeting with Republic of Korea (New York)	Ryu Matsumoto, Japan Minister of the Environment Maanee Lee, Republic of Korea Minister of Environment
22 September 2010	Bilateral meeting with G77 representative from Yemen	Ryu Matsumoto, Japan Minister of the Environment Abdullah M. Alsaïdi, Ambassador of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations
23 September 2010	ABS Ministerial Working Breakfast hosted by Japan, Colombia, Germany and SCBD	Ryu Matsumoto, Japan Minister of the Environment

	(New York)	
23 September 2010	Bilateral meeting with Colombia	Ryu Matsumoto, Japan Minister of the Environment Carlos Castaño Uribe, Colombia Vice-Minister of Environment
23 September 2010	Bilateral meeting with Belgium (EU President of the Environment Council)	Ryu Matsumoto, Japan Minister of the Environment Joke Schauvliege, Flemish Minister for Environment, Nature and Culture,
23 September 2010	Bilateral meeting with India	Ryu Matsumoto, Japan Minister of the Environment Jairam Ramesh, India Minister of Environment and Forests
23 September 2010	Bilateral meeting with Sweden	Ryu Matsumoto, Japan Minister of the Environment Åsa-Britt Karlsson, Sweden State Secretary to the Minister for the Environment
23 September 2010	Bilateral meeting with UK	Ryu Matsumoto, Japan Minister of the Environment Caroline Spelman, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

1.2 COP10

1.2.1 Overview of the meeting

COP10 was held from 18 to 29 October, 2010, at the Nagoya Congress Center in Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture, under the slogan “Life in Harmony, into the Future”. A total of 13,000 people from around the world participated in the event, including 180 country parties, NGOs and other observers, media, and local staff. Prior to COP10, the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety was held from 11 to 15 October. As many as 350 official side-events were held during the period of COP10 and COP-MOP5, and both the number of participants and the number of events were the highest in the history of CBD COPs. Additionally, the Interactive Fair for Biodiversity was hosted around the venue by the COP 10 Promotion Committee consisting of Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture, corporate organizations, etc., with nearly 200 exhibiting booths set up by NGOs, corporations, and municipalities, attracting approximately 118,000 people during the conference.

1.2.2 Chairing of COP10

COP10/MOP5 was concluded with important outcomes such as the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing and the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. However, the road to this historic achievement was not smooth. The COP10 President’s efforts to conclude difficult negotiations included organizing an informal Ministerial meeting (October 28th) to provide guidance for discussions on major issues, as well as presenting a President’s proposal (last day) on the ABS Protocol during COP10.

In particular, the discussions on the Nagoya Protocol were extremely difficult to resolve. The Ministers of each country showed strong expectations for agreement on the protocol, but working level negotiations taking place into the late hours of the night over many consecutive days failed to make progress. On October 27, two days before the end of the conference, an informal ministerial consultation was called by the President of the COP10, Minister of the Environment Matsumoto, and political guidance was given to working level negotiations. Even then, agreement could not be reached. On the morning of the final day (October 29th), a draft protocol by President Matsumoto was presented to the Ministers representing each region, based on which another ministerial consultation was held, and finally the “Nagoya Protocol” was adopted through compromise by each of the parties to the convention. Japan thus chaired the meeting with emphasis on dialogue and flexibility both in terms of substance and logistics.

1.3 Other Japanese initiative at COP10

At the High-level Segment of COP10 (Ministerial meeting), Prime Minister Kan announced the “Life in Harmony Initiative” (USD 2 billion) as support for biodiversity related activities in developing countries for priority areas such as the pursuit of a balance between local livelihoods and the conservation of the natural environment, adequate management of protected areas, halting biodiversity loss caused by the excessive use of natural resources, and the exploration of the value and sharing of benefits from genetic resources. Under the said initiative, Japan’s Minister of the Environment Matsumoto also announced the establishment of the “Japan Biodiversity Fund” (JPY 1 billion) aimed at supporting the development of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, as well as another contribution (JPY 1 billion) to capacity building on ABS in developing countries. Moreover, the Vice Foreign Minister Banno announced specific assistance in relation to the use of genetic resources and the conservation of forests. As the COP President, Japan also actively participated in and contributed to discussions on each of the topics and was highly praised by various countries for its positive stance in leading the conference through smooth and fair business operations and for the “President’s proposal” related to the Nagoya Protocol. As for the Japan Biodiversity Fund provided to the CBD Secretariat, JPY 5 billion have been disbursed thus far, and projects for the capacity building of developing countries are being delivered toward the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Please see 1.5 for details.

The COP also decided to invite the United Nations General Assembly to consider declaring 2011-2020 as the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity. This was proposed by Japan based on an idea which had originated among the Japanese civil society.

The Ministry of the Environment of Japan and the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) jointly initiated the Satoyama Initiative to promote conservation and sustainable use of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being as mentioned in 1.1.2.

At the margin of COP10, the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) was launched as an international platform to accelerate such efforts by 51 diverse organizations (158 organizations as of March 2014) including government, non-government and community institutions, academic institutes and international organizations. COP decisions X/32 and XI/25 refer to this initiative, and related activities are also funded by the Japan Biodiversity Fund.

The Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI), a global platform to build partnerships and enhance capacity to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets related to marine and coastal biodiversity, was also born at the margins of COP 10 through the leadership of Japan as the COP 10 Presidency and in collaboration with various partners willing to provide the necessary expertise, technical and financial resources. The SOI is currently being funded by the Japan Biodiversity Fund and the French Agence des Aires Marines Protégées (marine protected areas agency), and its implementation is being coordinated by the CBD Secretariat in collaboration with various partners.

1.4 Activities during the intersessional period

1.4.1 Intersessional working groups

Mr. Kazuaki Hoshino, Advisor to the Minister of the Environment of Japan, chaired the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (31 October - 4 November 2011, Montreal) and the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention (WGRI-4, 7 - 11 May 2012, Montreal) as the representative of the COP10 Presidency.

1.4.2 Bureau meetings

Mr. Hoshino also chaired COP10 bureau meetings. He contributed as the bureau chair to the settlement of outstanding issues including the selection of ICNP co-chairs, revision of the administrative arrangement between UNEP and the CBD Secretariat, and personnel arrangements of the Executive Secretary of CBD as well as coordinating regular discussions to prepare for COP11.

1.4.3 Promoting implementation of COP10 outcomes

The Vice Minister of the Environment, on behalf of the COP10 President, attended the signing ceremonies of the Nagoya Protocol, which were held at the United Nations headquarters (11 May⁷ and 20 September⁸ 2011, New York). In close collaboration with the CBD Secretariat, the Government of Japan also organized press briefings and briefing meetings for UN member countries on the COP10 outcomes.

The Minister of the Environment of Japan, as COP10 President, the Minister of Environment and Forests of India as incoming COP host, and the Executive Secretary of the CBD issued a

⁷ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2011/pr-2011-05-11-nagoya-en.pdf>

⁸ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2011/pr-2011-09-20-NagoyaProtocol-en.pdf>

letter for the Parties dated 25 May 2011, inviting them to an early ratification of the Nagoya Protocol.

The CBD secretariat organized briefing sessions for representatives of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations Organizations and for Embassies of member countries regarding the COP10/MOP5 outcomes and follow-up activities. This activity aimed to raise high-level awareness of member countries and was funded by the Japan Biodiversity Fund. Japanese Ambassadors and other officials made opening remarks as the representative of the COP10 President at these briefings in order to invite Parties to implement the outcomes of COP10/MOP5 (Table 1.4).

The Government of Japan itself also organized symposia and informal meetings on the Nagoya Protocol and the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol to promote exchange of information and experiences among Parties in view of the early entry into force of these Protocols (Table 1.5).

Table 1.5 Briefing sessions on COP10/MOP5 outcomes and follow-up activities

Date	Venue and target audience	Notes
11 February 2011	Permanent Missions to the United Nations (New York)	
5 February 2011	Permanent Missions to the United Nations in Geneva (Geneva)	
25 February 2011	Permanent Missions to UNEP (Nairobi)	Back to back with a meeting of the UNEP Governing Council
7 April 2011	Permanent Missions to UNESCO (Paris)	Briefing on Rio+20 outcomes
27 March 2011	UNESCAP (Bangkok)	
14 June 2011	The Mission of Japan to the European Union (Brussels)	
24 June 2011	Back to back with the World Heritage Committee (Paris)	
30 June 2011	As a side event of the 37th session of the FAO Conference (Rome)	Briefing on ITPGRFA and Nagoya Protocol
18 July 2011	FAO headquarters (Rome)	
22 July 2011	Back to back with a workshop on the Nagoya-KL Supplementary Protocol (UNECA, Addis Ababa)	
18 August 2011	As a side event of the sixty-first meeting of the CITES standing committee (Geneva)	Under the initiative of the CITES Secretariat
(18 September 2012)	(Briefing on COP11) Permanent Missions to the United Nations in Geneva (Geneva)	

Table 1.6 Meetings and symposia organized by the Government of Japan to promote the implementation of the new protocols

International Symposium on the CBD COP10 and the Cartagena Protocol COP-MOP5	
<<Date and Venue>>	15-16 March 2011, Tokyo
<<Organized by>>	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/release/23/3/0304_01.html
International symposium on “Domestic Measures to Implement the Obligations under the Nagoya Protocol”	
<<Date and Venue>>	8 March 2012, Tokyo (UNU headquarters)
<<Co-organized by>>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the Institute for Sustainability and Peace of the United Nations University (UNU-ISP)
<<In collaboration with >>	CBD Secretariat http://isp.unu.edu/news/2012/symposium-on-nagoya-protocol.html http://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2012/pr-2012-02-23-NagoyaProtocol-MOFA-en.pdf
Informal meeting on the “Effective Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol”	
<<Date and Venue>>	9 March 2012, Tokyo
<<Co-organized by>>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the Institute for Sustainability and Peace of the United Nations University (UNU-ISP)
<<In collaboration with >>	CBD Secretariat http://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2012/pr-2012-02-23-NagoyaProtocol-MOFA-en.pdf
Workshop on the Implementation of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress	
<<Date and Venue>>	21-22 February 2013, Tokyo, Tsukuba
<<Organized by>>	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan
Informal Meeting on Articles 10 and 20 of the Nagoya Protocol	
<<Date and Venue>>	25-26 March 2013, Tokyo
<<Co-organized by>>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-ISP)
<<In collaboration with >>	CBD Secretariat http://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2013/pr-2013-03-01-abs-en.pdf http://unu.edu/events/upcoming/informal-meeting-for-the-implementation-of-articles-19-20-of-nagoya-protocol-tokyo.html#overview

1.4.4 International Year of Biodiversity and United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

Ishikawa Prefecture and Kanazawa City hosted the Closing Event of the International Year of Biodiversity in December 2010 and the Global Launch of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity in December 2011 in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and the CBD Secretariat. Mr. Masanori Tanimoto, Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture, visited the

CBD Secretariat in September 2010 to discuss the preparation of the Closing Event for the IYB with the Executive Secretary of the CBD.

The CBD Secretariat also organized regional launching events of UNDB on the occasion of various meetings and events. Japanese high level officials and Ambassadors attended such events as the representatives of the COP10 Presidency.

Table 1.7 Events for the International Year of Biodiversity and the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

Closing Event for the International Year of Biodiversity 18-19 December 2010, Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan	
<<Organized by>>	Executive Committee for the Closing Event for the International Year of Biodiversity (consisting of Ishikawa Prefecture, Kanagawa City, Government of Japan)
<<Outline>>	Closing Ceremony, symposium, welcome reception, excursion http://www.pref.ishikawa.jp/kikaku/closing2010/about_e.html
Global Launching of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020 17-19 December 2011, Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan	
<<Organizers>>	UNU, the CBD Secretariat, the Japanese Ministry of the Environment, Ishikawa Prefecture, Kanazawa City
<<Co-Organizers>>	Global Environmental Outreach Centre (GEOC), Japan Committee for UNDB, the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
<<Supported by>>	The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sustainability Science Consortium, Global Environment Facility
<<Outline>>	Commemorative Ceremony, symposium, Commemorative Forum, workshop on national biodiversity strategy and action plan, welcome reception, excursion http://isp.unu.edu/events/2011/global-launching-of-the-united-nations-decade-on-biodiversity.html http://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2011/pr-2011-12-19-undb-launch-en.pdf
Regional Launching	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First regional launch of the UN Decade for Asia regional group took place in India on 23 March 2011 • The regional launch for Africa was jointly organized with a regional observance of UN Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (UNDDD) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 22 July 2011. 	

1.4.5 Rio+20

The Convention on Biological Diversity was adopted in 1992 and opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Rio Earth Summit, which was held in the same year. During the COP10 Presidency, the United

Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) was held (20-22 June 2012, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), coinciding with the 20th anniversary of the convention. Because Rio+20 was an important opportunity to incorporate biodiversity issues into the development agenda, the Minister of the Environment of Japan as COP10 President sent a letter to the Secretary General of the Rio+20 in November 2011 introducing the Strategic Plan and Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted by COP10 which would be important elements of the outcome of Rio+20.

Based on a COP10 decision, WGRI-4 adopted a message to Rio+20. The COP10 President and bureau members requested the Secretariat to seek multiple opportunities to deliver this message to Rio+20 effectively. In response to this request, the Secretariat, in close collaboration with the President, created several opportunities to deliver the message. The COP10 President and the CBD Secretariat organized a press briefing to deliver the message at the Rio+20 venue and the Executive Secretary of the CBD introduced the message in his statements at the CSD prep-com 20th Anniversary special session and the CSD round table session. The representatives of the COP10 Presidency also introduced the message at the evening reception celebrating the 20th Anniversary of the Rio conventions and at the Rio Conventions Breakfast meeting.

Table 1.8 Major events related to the CBD at Rio+20

Events attended by the representatives of the COP10 Presidency	
Press Conference: BIODIVERSITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Message from the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to Rio + 20	
<<Date and venue>>	21 June 2012 11:00 to 11:30, Press Conference Room - Pavilion 3, Rio Centro
<<Panelists>>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Tatsushi Terada, Vice Minister of the Environment for Global Environmental Affairs, Japan - Mr. Edward Norton, United Nations Goodwill Ambassador for Biodiversity - Mr. Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity
<<video>>	http://webtv.un.org/search/secretariat-of-the-convention-on-biological-diversity-press-conference-rio20/1700707206001?term=biodiversity&sort=date
<<iisd report>>	http://www.iisd.ca/uncsd/rio20/enb/
Rio Conventions Breakfast	
<<Date and venue>>	21 June 2012, Sítio Santo Agostinho
Twentieth anniversary of the three Rio Conventions	
<<Date and venue>>	21 June 2012, Rio Conventions Pavilion, Athlete's Park
<<iisd report>>	http://www.iisd.ca/uncsd/rio20/pavilion/21jun.html

<<ENB>> <http://www.iisd.ca/download/pdf/sd/ymbvol200num9e.pdf>

Introductions of the Message by the Executive Secretary

Prepcom 20th Anniversary special session

<<Date and venue>> 15 June 2012, RioCentro
<<video>> Executive Secretary's statement: 38:28 - 44:06
[http://webtv.un.org/search/special-ceremony-to-commemorate-the-twentieth-anniversary-of-the-1992-rio-earth-summit-rio20/1691870443001?term=Preparatory committee](http://webtv.un.org/search/special-ceremony-to-commemorate-the-twentieth-anniversary-of-the-1992-rio-earth-summit-rio20/1691870443001?term=Preparatory+committee)

CSD round table

<<Date and venue>> 21 June 2012, RioCentro
<<video>> Executive Secretary's statement: 52:30-57:30
<http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/watch/institutional-framework-for-sustainable-development-high-level-round-table-rio20/1701120036001>

1.4.6 COP11

Mr. Ryu Matsumoto, former Minister of the Environment who chaired the COP10, attended the opening session of COP11 and handed over the gavel to the new President, Ms. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of Environment and Forests of India. Mr. Hiroyuki Nagahama, Minister of the Environment of Japan, attended the inauguration session of the high level segment as the representative of the COP10 Presidency.

The Government of Japan, in close collaboration with the CBD Secretariat, organized side events aiming to promote the implementation of COP10 outcomes, including those on exchanging information and experiences of parties on NBSAP development in line with the Strategic Plan and national measures to implement the Nagoya Protocol.

The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) organized the Third IPSI Assembly and public forum to introduce the activities of IPSI members.

<http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/top-2/ipsi3-cop11/#more-5308>

1.5 Financial contribution to the implementation of COP10 outcomes

The Government of Japan made a financial contribution of five billion yen as the “Japan Biodiversity Fund” to the CBD trust fund in view of supporting the implementation of COP10 outcomes in developing countries from 2011 to 2019.

One of its key objectives is to support Parties, at regional and sub-regional levels, to develop NBSAPs based on the new Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. For this purpose, 20

workshops attended by over 700 individuals from 160 countries had been held by the end of 2012. These capacity building activities led Parties to apply for GEF enabling activities to develop NBSAPs and over 100 projects had been approved by the end of 2012. Parties welcomed the establishment of the Japan Biodiversity Fund at WGRI-4 and COP11.

Japan also pledged one billion yen for supporting activities on the Nagoya Protocol. With this financial contribution, GEF established the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF), a multi-donor trust fund, and other Parties joined this pioneer contribution. The NPIF supports signatory countries and those in the process of signing the Nagoya Protocol and those that intend to ratify the Protocol in order to accelerate its ratification and implementation. The Fund supports, among others, existing opportunities leading to development and implementation of concrete ABS agreements with involvement of the private sector.

For the Cartagena Protocol, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan made financial contributions to activities based on COP-MOP5 decisions. A part of the Japan Biodiversity Fund also supported activities on biosafety.

Chapter 2 Hosting COP10/MOP5

2.1 Coordination among relevant ministries

Several Ministries are involved in the implementation of CBD in Japan, and collaboration among them was essential to host the COP10 and COP-MOP5 successfully. For this purpose, not only the “Liaison meeting for relevant government ministries for CBD COP10/MOP5” at administrative level but also the “Meeting of relevant Vice-Ministers for CBD COP10” was established in the Government. Details of these meetings are shown in Table 2.1.

In October 2009, relevant ministries established the “Secretariat of the Government of Japan for the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity” within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Staff and cost for this Secretariat were shared by relevant ministries, and two Executive Secretaries were appointed from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment. The Secretariat consisted of relevant government officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, and other Ministries and Agencies. The members of the Secretariat exceeded 100 during COP10, with more than 40 officials from Ministry of Foreign Affairs and 20 temporary staff. The Secretariat organized several teams including finance, general affairs, security, accommodation, press, visa application, airport, events and communication in preparation for COP10.

A liaison meeting of relevant agencies had already been established in Japan for the implementation of CBD and the revision of the NBSAP prior to the establishment of the above liaison meeting for COP10/MOP5, but establishing a high-level interagency coordination meeting (Meeting of relevant Vice-Ministers) and a joint Secretariat through staff and cost sharing among relevant Ministries allowed smooth coordination for hosting COP10/MOP5.

Table 2.1 Meetings for coordination among relevant ministries

[Administrative level]

Liaison meeting for relevant government ministries for CBD COP10/MOP5

The Director-General or Deputy Director General of relevant bureaus from the following Ministries were appointed members:

- the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Chair),
- the Ministry of the Environment (Vice-Chair),
- the Cabinet Secretariat,
- the Ministry of Finance,
- the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology,
- the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare,
- the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries,

- the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
- the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

The Directors of relevant divisions of these Ministries were appointed as secretaries and detailed matters were discussed by the meetings of secretaries.

The Chairman of the Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion Committee, a coordination mechanism of local host authorities and other sectors (explained in 2.2.2), was also invited to this inter-agency liaison meeting to ensure smooth coordination between national and local authorities for the preparation of COP10/MOP5.

After COP10, the liaison meeting was transformed into the “Liaison meeting for relevant government ministries for the implementation of outcomes of COP10 and MOP5” and currently functions as a coordination meeting among relevant ministries for national implementation of major outcomes including the Nagoya Protocol and the Nagoya-KL Supplementary Protocol.

[High level] Meeting of relevant Vice-Ministers for CBD COP10

The Vice-Ministers of relevant Ministries came together in response to a call from the Minister of the Environment Tajima in order to share information and to strengthen coordination towards the organization of COP10.

Vice-Ministers from following Ministries were members:

- the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
- the Ministry of the Environment,
- the Ministry of Finance,
- the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology,
- the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare,
- the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries,
- the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
- the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport

The Vice-Ministers met nine times to discuss the hosting of COP10/MOP5 between December 2009 and December 2010.

Up to COP10, briefings and information exchange were organized with experts and relevant organizations on subjects such as the post-2010 targets, ABS, and the Cartagena Protocol. At the last meeting held after COP10, the outcomes of COP10/MOP5 were summarized and the members decided on the establishment of the “Liaison meeting for relevant government ministries for the implementation of outcomes of COP10 and MOP5”.

2.2 Host prefecture and city

2.2.1 The Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion Committee and its Master Plan on inviting the COP to Nagoya city

Aichi Prefecture, Nagoya City, the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Chubu Economic Federation jointly established the “Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion committee” in June 2007 as a local coordination group for the invitation of the COP to Aichi Nagoya in response to the Cabinet approval in January 2007. The major roles of the committee consisted in implementing activities required to invite COP10 to Aichi-Nagoya in collaboration with the national government, developing a master plan for the related activities, and raising awareness of local communities. The organizational structure of the committee is shown in table 2.2.

The committee established an expert committee consisting of 13 members to develop a master plan for inviting COP10 to Aichi-Nagoya. The expert committee had met four times since September 2007 and the plan was developed in March 2008. The plan was drafted based on interviews with NGOs, universities in Aichi Prefecture, local branches of central government Agencies, neighboring prefectures, municipalities, economic organizations, and businesses in Aichi Prefecture.

In the plan, the promotion committee pledged not only to support the organization of a safe and green meeting but also to provide the local community with opportunities to think about the relationship between human and nature, and to encourage people to act for biodiversity through engaging various stakeholders in the COP preparation and in related events. The committee also pledged to contribute to international conservation issues by disseminating their local models for living in harmony with nature and for promoting cultural exchange between local and international communities.

The Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the Committee visited COP9 to introduce Aichi-Nagoya to the Parties and made statements at the closing session where the dates and venue of COP10/MOP5 were decided.

A notable feature of the Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion committee was that not only local authorities but also local economic organizations were involved as part of its core members. This resulted in a significant contribution from businesses and economic sectors to

the activities related to the invitation of the COP to Aichi-Nagoya and to the organization of the meetings, as well as to the mainstreaming of biodiversity among these sectors.

The Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion committee was a local coordination platform, but it also worked in close collaboration with the national government by inviting government officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment as advisors to the committee. The committee also collaborated with neighboring prefectures, municipalities and universities in Aichi Prefecture.

2.2.2 The Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion Committee for the organisation of COP10/MOP5 Meetings

In response to the COP9 decision on the dates and venue of COP10, the Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion committee which was originally established to invite COP10 to Aichi-Nagoya was reorganized as a new committee to support the organization of COP10/MOP5 (literal translation of Japanese name of the committee is “Committee for supporting and implementing the organization of CBD COP10” but the official English name was the same as the former committee: the Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion committee). It consisted of members from local authorities, local economic bodies and the national government, as shown in table 2.3. Coordination meetings with other local authorities and local offices of the national government in Chubu (central Japan) region were also held.

In March 2009, the Committee at its second meeting adopted the “COP10 Aichi-Nagoya Plan” (<http://kankyojoho.pref.aichi.jp/cop10/pdf/d-cop10plan.pdf>) which describes the local stakeholders’ role in organizing COP10/MOP5 and its work plan. Based on this plan, local stakeholders not only supported the organization of the meetings but also promoted awareness of the local community by organizing events before, during, and after COP10 and by developing communication materials. A list of activities conducted by the committee is provided on its website (http://kankyojoho.pref.aichi.jp/cop10/english_committee_activity.pdf). These activities were supported by many companies, as local economic bodies were among the core members of the Committee. Additionally, local prefectural assemblies, municipal assemblies, universities, NGOs, and ICLEI Japan were represented as advisors to the committee. Thus a wide range of stakeholders were engaged with the committee’s, leading to concrete actions on awareness raising and education.

Table2.2 Organizational structure of the Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion committee (source: official report of the Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion committee)



Table 2.3 Organizational Structure of the Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion committee (for the organization of the meetings)

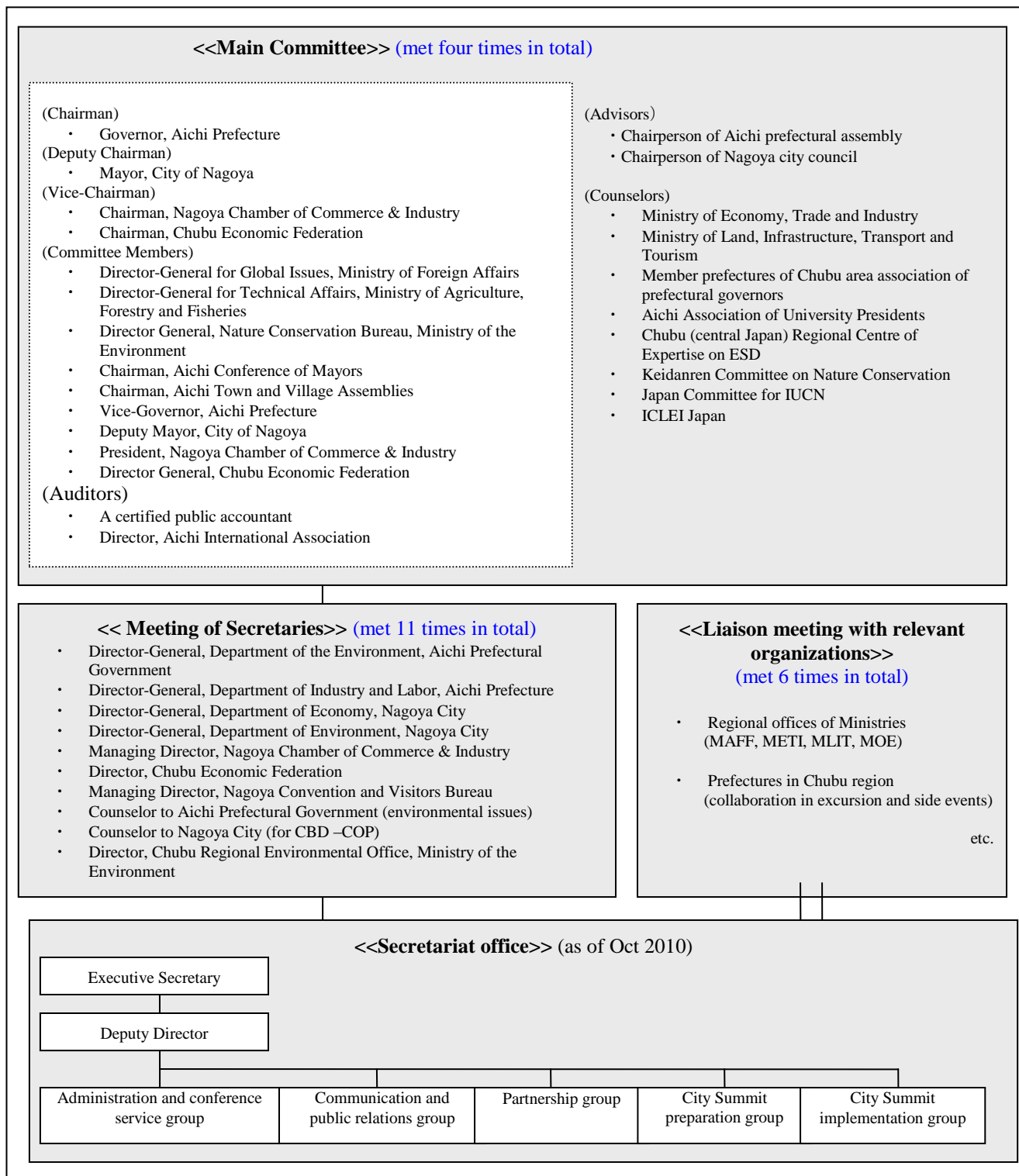


Table 2.4 Summary of COP10 “Aichi-Nagoya Plan”

(source: <http://kankyojoho.pref.aichi.jp/cop10/pdf/d-cop10plan.pdf>)

<p>Aichi-Nagoya roles for COP10</p>
<p>1 For successful of COP10, we will fully support the organization of the meetings Aichi-Nagoya as a whole local community will support organization of the international meetings so that the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and national government can smoothly conduct this event.</p> <p>2 Dissemination of the attractions of Aichi-Nagoya to the world By taking the opportunity of COP10, we will let people from around the world experience various attractions of Aichi-Nagoya and disseminate relevant information.</p> <p>3 To build a local society which coexists with nature, we will make a movement of local actions By taking the opportunity of COP10, we will make a movement of local action to create a biodiversity conscious local society which coexists with nature.</p> <p>4 Coordinate with various stakeholders, and deepen and expand exchange of information and collaboration among various stakeholders We will support and create opportunities of exchange and collaboration between various stakeholders including Aichi-Nagoya citizens, NGOs, educational institutions, private companies, participants of the conference etc.</p>
<p>1 Event Support</p> <p>Safety and security: security cooperation, food sanitation, disaster control, first-aid Providing comfortable services: transportation, guiding and attending visitors, improving accessibility for handicapped people Smooth operation: accommodations, media relations, volunteers Environmental consideration and food options: green procurement and distribution, efficient use of resources, providing local food with various options</p>
<p>2 Dissemination of the Attractions of Aichi-Nagoya</p> <p>Hospitality: excursion, official welcome events, providing local information, volunteers Exhibit local environmental technology: Messe Nagoya 2010 Publicity: press tour, provision of local information to the media</p>
<p>3 Local Action</p> <p>Promoting public awareness: painting and photo contest, nature observation tour, handicraft class using local thinned wood, symposia and lectures, events for International Day of Biodiversity, one year to COP10 event, six months to COP10 event Supporting organization of the meetings: City Biodiversity Summit, Children’s Conference on Environment, International Youth Conference for Protecting Biodiversity Supporting activities and collaboration of various stakeholders: providing support for businesses, academia, NGO etc., supporting communication and dissemination Partnership Projects: Implementation of Partnership Project</p>
<p>4 Providing stakeholders with opportunities for disseminate and exchange information</p> <p>Place “to gather” for biodiversity ... Shirotori Area Place to feel biodiversity and “to act” for it ... EXPO 2003 Aichi Commemorative Park Place “to disseminate” biodiversity and COP10 ... Sakae Area</p>

2.3 International coordination (SCBD and COP9 President)

The Government seconded a staff member to the CBD Secretariat to act as liaison officer for smooth coordination with the Secretariat and other relevant stakeholders in preparation for COP10. The Executive Secretary of the CBD visited Japan several times to attend meetings and events related to COP10 before the meeting. On these occasions he exchanged views with government officials and other stakeholders involved in the preparation of COP10, including local authorities, NGOs, and Businesses in order to build mutual understanding between the CBD Secretariat and the host country stakeholders.

The Government of Japan also seconded a staff member to the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany prior to COP10/MOP5 to ensure close communication with the COP9 President.

Nagoya City seconded a staff member to the Secretariat for smooth preparation of the City Biodiversity Summit.

Collaboration between the Government, the CBD Secretariat, and the United Nations University (which holds its headquarters in Tokyo), was promoted through many activities toward COP10, including the Satoyama Initiative, ABS, Sustainable Ocean Initiative and the International Decade on Biodiversity.

Chapter 3 Involvement of stakeholders in hosting COP10/MOP5 at national level

In addition to the engagement of local stakeholders including economic bodies through the Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion committee, the involvement of stakeholders was also sought at the national level. The Government of Japan, as well as inviting them to preparation of COP10/MOP5, tried to encourage stakeholders' continuous efforts on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity after the meetings.

3.1 Catalyzing involvement of national stakeholders

The Cabinet approved the third NBSAP in November 2007. This NBSAP was developed with consideration on the means to engage various stakeholders in biodiversity actions through the hosting of COP/MOP, as it had already been approved by the Cabinet in January 2007.

The NBSAP was developed through close consultation with stakeholders⁹: expert meetings, public consultations in various parts of the country, deliberations of the Central Environment Council including interviews with relevant Ministries, NGOs and businesses, and public comments. This process itself contributed to raising awareness of relevant stakeholders toward COP10/MOP5.

In June 2008, Basic Act on Biodiversity¹⁰ was enacted. This act aims to achieve a society which is capable of living in harmony with nature through comprehensive planning and promotion of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. In addition to providing a legal basis for developing the NBSAP, outlining the principles for the conservation and use of biodiversity, and listing 13 basic policies to be implemented at the national level, this act also specifies the expected roles of national government, local government, businesses and the general public, and encourages the development of local biodiversity strategies and action plans.

In March 2010, a revised NBSAP was adopted as the first NBSAP aligned with the Basic Act on Biodiversity, and updated with information such as the selection of Japan as the host country for COP10. As with previous revisions, this version was developed through close consultation with diverse stakeholders including interviews, regional consultation meetings and public comments.

⁹ <http://www.env.go.jp/en/focus/071210.html>

¹⁰ http://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/law/detail_main?re=2&vm=04&id=1950

Activities for “demonstrating international leadership for the success of COP10” and “Enriching and enhancing national measures on the occasion of COP10” were newly introduced into the NBSAP¹¹ while it inherited the basic format and contents of the third edition. International actions based on this NBSAP are detailed in section 1.1. For domestic measures, the following activities were included in the action plan and put into practice.

- Promoting the engagement of local authorities by providing a guidebook for the development of local BSAPs and financial support
- Promoting engagement of businesses through developing guideline for business activities, supporting the networking among businesses, and the organization of a biodiversity EXPO
- Promoting public awareness and participation through organizing celebrity supporters team, participatory natural survey project, supporting biodiversity award and other outreach events.

Japan’s leadership in implementing the Convention at the national level can be seen as another contribution to the Convention as the COP10 President. Such activities can provide other Parties with concrete examples of implementation measures, and are expected to motivating them in making efforts of their own.

Japan's efforts on NBSAP were notable in many ways: the number of updates, their quality (e.g. strategic focus, specificity to Japan, setting of targets), participatory developing process, and regular assessment of implementation. The Basic Act is also internationally recognized, and the World Future Council included it as one of six shortlisted candidates for the Future Policy Award 2010¹².

Individual activities and policy measures based on the NBSAP can also serve as a source of inspiration for other Parties. Among them are the Japan Biodiversity Outlook¹³, supporting measures for local authorities to develop local BSAPs, the resulting local BSAPs, and the promotion of stakeholder engagement including businesses.

¹¹ <http://www.env.go.jp/en/focus/100430.html>

¹² <http://www.worldfuturecouncil.org/3454.html>

¹³ <http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/events-2/global-biodiversity-outlook-3-japan-biodiversity-outlook/>

3.2 Coordination within each sector towards COP10/MOP5

Alongside the Government measures to promote the engagement of stakeholders, voluntary actions and networking activities were initiated within various sectors to prepare for COP10/MOP5.

3.2.1 Civil society (Japan Civil Network for CBD)

The “Japan Civil Network for CBD”, a network of national NGOs for the organization of COP10/MOP5, was established in January 2009 in order to share the knowledge and experience accumulated by the Japanese civil society groups, and to provide concrete recommendations on global challenges to the Parties to the CBD as well as other stakeholders. It had 88 member groups, 25 supporter groups and 25 individual members as of 1 January 2011.

The network’s objectives and main activities are as follows:

1. Providing information and a platform for communication

- Providing a platform for information sharing among various stakeholders in civil society
- Promoting communication, education, public awareness and studies related to biodiversity
- Appealing to relevant organizations to ensure public participation in meetings

[Examples of concrete activities]

... Task forces for various issues were developed and members discussed to coordinate Japanese NGOs’ position, including through online discussion. The result of discussion was delivered at meetings with the national government and through disclosure of a position paper.

... The network organized various events to raise awareness.

2. Coordinating NGOs for effective lobbying and negotiation

- Serving as a focal point to coordinate with civil societies from other countries
- Suggesting domestic and international policies on biodiversity conservation

[Examples of concrete activities]

... The network collaborated with CBD Alliance. The network had meetings with the Executive Secretary of the CBD when he visited Japan to exchange views.

3. Collaboration with various stakeholders

- Enhancing collaborations with domestic and international groups relevant to the CBD to achieve the above objectives
- Encouraging local actions for biodiversity and raising the standard of policy implementation at the local level
- Fostering mutual understanding by exchanging views and information with various stakeholders from Japan and other countries

[Examples of concrete activities]

... The network co-organized an event, “CBD-CBD”, with the CBD Alliance at the margin of COP10. The network also managed the NGO Forum as a part of the Interactive Fair for Biodiversity hosted by the Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion committee¹⁴.

These active interactions among various stakeholders in civil society led to the idea of the “United Nations Decade on Biodiversity”, which was originally developed among the Japanese civil society. The Japan Civil Network for CBD lobbied actively for the decision on UNDB at COP10.

The Network concluded its work in March 2011 but its function to network various NGOs in Japan were inherited by the Japan Committee for IUCN, CEPA Japan, and the Japan Civil Network for UNDB. These three groups continue to play an active role in jointly promoting the UNDB and implementing the COP10/MOP5 outcomes. A MOU on further collaboration on these issues was signed by these three groups and the CBD Secretariat in December 2011.

After COP10, these groups also worked with NGOs in India, the host country of COP11/MOP6, by sharing experience and lessons learnt as a civil society network of the host country of COP10/MOP5.

3.2.2 Business (Japan Business and Biodiversity Partnership and other movements)

Japan Business and Biodiversity Partnership

As mentioned in section 3.1, the responsibilities of the private sector with regards to biodiversity have been outlined in the Basic Act for Biodiversity, and the Government of Japan has also produced guidelines on promoting business engagement in biodiversity related

¹⁴ <http://www.cbdnetjp.org/en/>

activities. The Japan Business and Biodiversity Partnership was established during COP10 in October 2010 (invitation of partners to this partnership had been started in May 2010).

This partnership builds upon the Business and Biodiversity Initiative (B&B Initiative) advocated at COP9, and sought to promote private sector engagement in biodiversity in Japan through the establishment of a business engagement initiative on the occasion of COP10.

This partnership is a forum for companies and economic associations which support the business engagement “Action Policy¹⁵” of the Partnership, and which are implementing or which plan to implement more than one action among them. The partnership also includes NGOs, Researchers, local governments and other government agencies willing to support such efforts, and promotes the sharing of experiences and information through websites and newsletters.

Nippon Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) Committee on Nature Conservation, the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Japan Association of Corporate Executives took the leading role in establishment of this partnership in collaboration with IUCN Japan Project Office, the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

440 companies, 21 business associations were members as of December 2013, and it also has members from other stakeholders including NGOs and local governments as it is a multi-stakeholder framework¹⁶.

Progress of implementation by Partners is periodically monitored through appropriate measures such as questionnaire surveys.

Japan Business Initiative for Biodiversity (JBIB)

Alongside these efforts, the Japan Business Initiative for Biodiversity (JBIB)¹⁷ was launched in April 2008 with 14 companies as a voluntary group of Japanese corporations committed to biodiversity conservation. It has now grown to a group of 54 leading companies representing many different business fields (as of September 2013).

Objectives of the initiative are as follows:

¹⁵ <http://www.bd-partner.org/english/action-policy/>

¹⁶ <http://www.bd-partner.org/english/>

¹⁷ <http://www.jbib.org/en/>

1. To explore links between business and biodiversity and to use that knowledge in our business practices
2. To promote dialogue and collaboration with stakeholders
3. To share good practices within Japan and abroad
4. To advocate and undertake educational efforts for the promotion of biodiversity conservation
5. To conduct projects to fulfill the aforementioned objectives

The business sector played an important role in hosting the COP10/MOP5 by being a part of the Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion committee, and by supporting and organizing relevant events including the biodiversity EXPO. Hosting the COP10/MOP5 provided a good opportunity to attract business sector interest to biodiversity issues and to encourage continuous leadership by the business sector after COP10/MOP5. For example, Keidanren Committee on Nature Conservation hosted the First Meeting of the Global Platform for Business and Biodiversity¹⁸ (15 - 16 December 2011, Tokyo, Japan) in collaboration with IUCN and the Ministry of the Environment.

3.2.3 Local authorities (City Biodiversity Summit 2010)

The City Biodiversity Summit 2010 was held concurrently with COP 10 from 24 to 26 October, 2010 (Organizers: Aichi Prefecture, City of Nagoya, and the Aichi-Nagoya COP 10 CBD Promotion Committee, Co-organizers: the CBD Secretariat, ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability).

679 representatives from 249 organizations of 30 countries (129 Local governments from Japan, 56 Local governments from overseas, 64 International organizations) attended the Summit, exchanged information and views, and adopted the “Aichi / Nagoya Declaration on Local Authorities and Biodiversity”, which supports the Plan of Action on Sub-national Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity (2011 - 2020) to be considered at the COP¹⁹. The Plan of Action was endorsed by the Conference of the Parties in decision X/22.

For the preparation and organization of the City Summit, special groups were established in the Secretariat Office of the Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion Committee as shown in Table 2.3. Nagoya City seconded a staff member to the CBD Secretariat as previously mentioned in section 2.3.

¹⁸ <http://www.bd-partner.org/english/meetings/>

¹⁹ <http://www.kankyo-net.city.nagoya.jp/citysummit2010/english/index.html>

Aichi Prefecture and Nagoya City have continued to work actively in the field of biodiversity, both domestically and internationally after COP10. The “Local governments’ network for biodiversity” was established in Japan in October 2011 and Aichi Prefecture became the first chair. Nagoya City hosted the “Third meeting on the Implementation of the Plan of Action on Sub-National Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity 2011-2020” (22 - 23 March 2012, Nagoya, Japan) and Aichi Prefecture was elected as a co-chair of the Committee of Subnational Governments for Biodiversity at the Meeting of Subnational Governments in support of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (24 - 27 April 2012, Curitiba, Brazil).

As mentioned in 1.4.4, Ishikawa Prefecture and Kanazawa City which hosted IYB and UNDB events have also been active in international exchange in the field of biodiversity.

3.2.4 Other sectors (parliamentarian and academia)

The Global Legislators Organisation (GLOBE International) is known as an international organization comprising national parliamentarians committed to developing and overseeing the implementation of laws in pursuit of sustainable development. The representatives from GLOBE Japan participated in the G8 Environment Ministers Meeting held in Kobe, Japan in May 2008, and moreover they submitted recommendations in which the need for the conservation of forest and biodiversity is included, to the Chair of the Hokkaido Toyako G8 Summit in July 2008. Concurrently with COP 10, the Parliamentarians and Biodiversity Forum was held on 25 and 26 October 2010, which was co-organized by GLOBE Japan, GLOBE International, Ministry of the Environment and the CBD Secretariat. 120 legislators from 38 Parties to the Convention participated in this Forum which was opened by Mr. Naoto Kan, Prime Minister of Japan, and Professor Wangari Maathai, Nobel Peace Prize Winner in 2004. After productive discussions, participants adopted the Nagoya Declaration on Parliamentarians and Biodiversity (which offers their political support to the goals of the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan of the Convention and calls for a transition to a new global economy where biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital are integrated into policy making processes at all levels of government and the private sector) and the GLOBE Natural Capital Action Plan²⁰.

²⁰ <http://www.cbd.int/nagoya/outcomes/other/>

In the academic world, the integral biodiversity committee of the Science Council of Japan submitted a proposal report on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in February 2010 as an outcome of its deliberation.

Hosting COP10/MOP5 provided a good opportunity to attract attention of various stakeholders to biodiversity issues and to expedite their concrete actions domestically and internationally.

3.3 Coordination among various sectors (Roundtable for COP10)

As explained in section 3.2, internal networks within each sector in Japan were developed in preparation for COP10/MOP5. The Government of Japan took initiative in promoting collaborations among these sectors by providing a platform for exchanging information and fostering collaboration toward COP10/MOP5.

As a first step, a meeting was organized for an exchange of views on hosting COP10 by the Ministry of the Environment in October 2008 to allow various stakeholders including governments, NGOs, researchers and businesses to exchange information and to seek further collaboration.

In February 2009, a “Round table meeting on CBD COP10 and the MOP5 of the Cartagena Protocol” was established and the members met six times up to September 2010. Members consisted of up to about five representatives from each sector: (1) relevant ministries, (2) local authorities, (3) Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion Committee, (4) businesses, (5) NGOs, (6) academic and research institutes, and (7) international organizations. Public observers were invited to the meetings and the representative of the Ministry of the Environment served as a moderator. A list of participants of the first roundtable meeting is provided in table 3.1.

In Chubu (central Japan) region where Aichi-Nagoya is located, the “Chubu Regional Roundtable Meeting on COP10 and the Cartagena Protocol MOP5” was organized by the Chubu Regional Environmental Office of the Ministry of the Environment for the purpose of information exchange among local stakeholders (the first meeting was held in April 2010). Representatives of the local Ministry offices (Regional Environmental Office, Regional Agricultural Administration Office, Regional Forest Office, Regional Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry, and Regional Development Bureau), Aichi Prefecture, Nagoya City, the Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion Committee, the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce &

Industry, the Chubu Economic Federation, Japan Civil Network for CBD, and the Environmental Partnership Office Chubu participated in the event. A representative of the Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo HQ) also attended the meetings and public observers were invited.

Through such platforms, exchange of information and collaboration among various stakeholders were promoted at national and local levels.

Roundtable meetings were also held in Chugoku and Shikoku regions in 2010, organized by the Chugoku Shikoku Regional Environmental Office. These meetings were not directly related to the preparation work for COP10/MOP5 but they aimed to stimulate local discussions and activities on biodiversity conservation on the occasion of the COP10/MOP5 (the first meeting was held in Kagawa Prefecture in May 2010, followed by another in June 2010 in Okayama Prefecture).

The Ministry of the Environment organized briefing meetings on COP10 outcomes for the general public in several parts of Japan after COP10 as a follow-up activity. The momentum of various stakeholders' engagement was maintained, and carried over into the activities of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020.

Table 3.1 List of participants of the first roundtable meeting on CBD COP10 and Cartagena Protocol MOP5

<p>(1) Relevant Ministries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Director-General, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment• Director, Biodiversity Policy Division, Ministry of the Environment• Director, Global Environment Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs• Bio-Industry Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry• Environment and Biomass Policy Division, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries• Environmental Policy Division, Policy Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism <p>(2) Local Authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chiba Prefecture• Aichi Prefecture• Ishikawa Prefecture• Nagoya City <p>(3) Aichi-Nagoya COP10 CBD Promotion Committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Representatives of Secretariat Office

(4) Businesses

- Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) Committee on Nature Conservation
- Nagoya Chamber of Commerce & Industry
- Chubu Economic Federation

(5) NGOs

- Co-chairs of the Japan Civil Network for CBD

(6) Academic and research institutes

- The Science Council of Japan
- The Ecological Society of Japan
- Japanese Institute of Landscape Architecture

(7) International Organizations and others

- United Nations University, Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS)
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Moderator

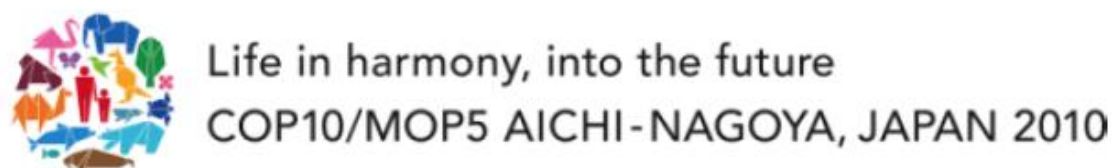
- Ministry of the Environment

Chapter 4 Other issues

4.1 Communication

4.1.1 Promotion by the Government of Japan

As the host country, Japan developed a logo and a slogan for the COP10/MOP5 in consultation with the CBD Secretariat.



The logo illustrates the harmony of humanity and diverse living beings, with a human parent and child at the center of a circle of origami plants and animals. The parent and child express the desire to pass on abundant biodiversity to future generations. The origami symbolizes the wisdom and culture of human beings.

The vision of the Aichi Targets, which is one of the major outcomes of COP10, includes a phrase “Living in Harmony with Nature”.

4.1.2 Non-governmental initiatives for promoting COP10

UN Honorary Ambassador for COP10

MISIA, a Japanese singer song writer, was appointed as the UN Honorary Ambassador for COP10 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in March 2010. She produced the official song of COP10 entitled “LIFE IN HARMONY” in collaboration with David Foster, a world-famous music producer. She performed the song at the opening ceremony of COP10 and at the closing event of the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity. She also delivered her message in various forms including press conferences taking place at the margin of COP10 and at the high level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2010, by attending various events and providing video and written messages.

MIDORI Prize for Biodiversity

The AEON Environmental Foundation based in Japan established the MIDORI Prize, a biennial international prize to honour individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at global, regional or local levels. The aims of this Prize are to extend individual efforts to various projects throughout the world relating to biodiversity, and to raise awareness about biodiversity issues. The Prize is organized by the AEON Environmental Foundation in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat based on a MOU. The first Prize was awarded at the high level segment of COP10, and the second prize was awarded at a ceremony which was part of the high level luncheon hosted by the Government of India, the host country of COP11.

JAL eco-Jet

Japan Airlines (JAL) added the logo and slogan of COP10, *Life in Harmony, into the future*, to its Boeing 777-200 Eco Jet. The slogan was also featured in the airline's in-flight magazine, videos, and on various origami and picture books distributed onboard²¹.

In 2011, JAL added the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity (UNDB) logo to its JAL Eco Jet "Nature", a Boeing 777-200 scheduled to fly domestic routes, in order to convey the importance of protecting Japan's natural beauty through various environmental activities.

²¹ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2011/pr-2011-10-12-undb-jp.pdf>

Conclusion

The achievements of Japan as the host country of COP10/MOP5 not only served to fulfil its role as the COP10 Presidency, but also to support the COP/MOP outcomes and to make the best use of the opportunity of hosting this event to attract attention from various stakeholders in Japan and to promote their continuous activities and collaboration on biodiversity related issues. The momentum of engagement of various stakeholders was maintained²² and inherited in the activities on the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020. The Government revised its NBSAP based on the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the National Committee for UNDB was established as a platform for information exchange and collaboration among various sectors. Furthermore, the Japan Committee for IUCN launched the Nijumaru project which encourages commitment by stakeholders in Japan to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and local governments across Japan also came together to establish the Local Governments' Network for Biodiversity.

At the Rio Conventions Breakfast meeting co-organized at the margin of Rio +20 by the Secretariats of the three Rio Conventions, Mr. Hoshino, Chair of the COP10 Bureau, attending the meeting as the representative of the COP10 Presidency, acknowledged the positive effect brought by COP10 by commenting that “the best way to mainstream the issue in a country is to host a COP”.

²² <http://www.cbd.int/2011-2020/country/?country=jp>
<http://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2011/pr-2011-12-20-iucnj-en.pdf>