

National targets set out in this NBSAP and their correspondence with the KM-GBF

goal/target
(A~D, T1~23)

Basic Strategy 1 Restoration of Healthy Ecosystems

S-target 1-1	Healthy ecosystems are restored through the enlargement of the scale and the improvement of the quality of ecosystems as a whole.	A
S-target 1-2	Extinction risk is reduced at the level of species.	A
S-target 1-3	The genetic diversity is maintained.	A
A-target 1-1	Conserve at least 30% of terrestrial and inland waters, and of marine and coastal areas through OECM, and improve the effectiveness of the management of those areas.	T3, T12.
A-target 1-2	Halt the degradation of ecosystems by reducing the negative impacts of land- and sea-use and restore at least 30% of degraded ecosystems to implement policies that can facilitate the establishment of ecosystem networks.	T2, T10, T11, T12
A-target 1-3	Reduce pollution (by controlling the discharge, aiming to reduce the impact on biodiversity to the acceptable level with carrying capacity in consideration), and implement policies that support the prevention and reduction of the negative impacts of invasive alien species (reducing the rate of establishment of invasive alien species by 50%, among others).	T6, T7
A-target 1-4	Minimize the negative impact of climate change on biodiversity.	T8
A-target 1-5	Implement measures to conserve endangered species of wild species in accordance with the law concerning endangered species of wild fauna and flora and make the efforts to improve the status of inhabitation or growth of individuals of wild species.	T4, T5
A-target 1-6	Implement measures with consideration given to the genetic diversity, among others.	T4, T17

Basic Strategy 2: Nature-based Solution to Address Societal Challenges

S-target 2-1	More improvement of ecosystem services is achieved, where people and regions in Japan can live with vitality by utilizing their natural resources and culture in each region.	B
S-target 2-2	The impact of measures against climate change on ecosystems is mitigated, and the developed synergies and mitigated trade-offs, between measures against climate change and biodiversity/ecosystem services fulfill their function.	T8
S-target 2-3	Appropriate distance between human beings and wildlife is maintained, and damages by wildlife are controlled.	T4
A-target 2-1	Visualize and further utilize the functions of ecosystems.	B, T10, T11
A-target 2-2	Promote regional growth, utilizing nature, with consideration given to the connection of forest, village, river and sea and the continuation of traditional culture.	T9, T10, T12
A-target 2-3	Promote nature restoration that can also contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and conserve and utilize further ecosystems in the light of addressing carbon dioxide sink and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	T8
A-target 2-4	Promote consideration given to biodiversity in introducing renewable energy.	T8
A-target 2-5	Strengthen the efforts for mitigation of human-wildlife conflict.	T4, T5

Basic Strategy 3: Realization of Nature Positive Economy

S-target 3-1	ESG investing that contributes to the conservation of biodiversity is promoted, and resources are appropriately allocated to measures that contribute to the conservation of biodiversity.	D, T15, T19
S-target 3-2	Steady progress in reducing negative impacts and increasing positive impacts are made, on biodiversity by business, reducing biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promoting actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.	B, T15, T16
S-target 3-3	Sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries are promoted.	B, T5, T7, T10
A-target 3-1	Encourage business to implement quantitative assessment of dependencies and analysis of the status quo, target setting based on science, and information disclosure, develop a basis that facilitates investment and lending by investors and financial institutions, for the promotion of actions to conserve and restore biodiversity	T15, T19
A-target 3-2	Provide support for techniques and services that contribute to the conservation of biodiversity.	T9, T19, T20
A-target 3-3	Implement ABS on the utilization of genetic resources.	C, T13, T15
A-target 3-4	Enhance environment-oriented sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries, including the reduction in risk-weighted use of chemical pesticides and in chemical fertilizer use and the promotion of organic farming as stated in the "Strategy for Sustainable Food Systems, MeaDRI"	T5, T7, T10, T19

Basic strategy 4 Recognition of and Action for Biodiversity in Everyday Life and Consumption (Each Person's Behavioral Change)

S-target 4-1	The values that put a premium on biodiversity and the connection between human and nature are formed through education and awareness-raising.	B, T14, T21
S-target 4-2	Consideration is given to biodiversity in consumption activities.	T16
S-target 4-3	People actively involve in activities for the conservation and restoration of natural environment.	T19, T21
A-target 4-1	Promote environmental education on biodiversity in schools.	T21
A-target 4-2	Ensure acquirement of the various knowledge, including nature's contribution to people and the connection between nature and human beings, awareness, and fertile minds through experiences in natural environment. Disseminate the knowledge of the proper relation between human beings and wild and domesticated species.	T12
A-target 4-3	Encourage people to take positive action to achieve their behavioral change on their own initiative.	T21
A-target 4-4	Raise awareness and show people about the alternatives with consideration given to biodiversity, broaden the scope of selection, and offer incentives, to encourage them to give consideration to biodiversity in their consumption activities, including halving food waste and reducing other wastes.	T15, T16, T18
A-target 4-5	Promote regional activities for the conservation and the restoration of natural environment, utilizing traditional culture and knowledge in each region.	T3, T19, T21

Basic Strategy 5: Development of a Base that Underpins Activities for Biodiversity and Promotion of International Coordination

S-target 5-1	An information infrastructure for biodiversity is developed, surveying results, research findings and data and tools that are available are utilized, and coordination on diverse spatial scale among various entities are promoted under the spatial planning with consideration given to biodiversity.	T1, T21
S-target 5-2	Financial resources for the conservation of biodiversity are secured to improve biodiversity global finance gap.	D, T18
S-target 5-3	Capacity-buildings, among others in developing countries by Japan's support are further implemented, and those countries' measures are reflective of the outcomes, which moves forward with the conservation of biodiversity.	D
A-target 5-1	Promote academic studies related to biodiversity, including the integration of biodiversity and social economy and the integration of natural capital into national accounting, and implement long-term fundamental inquiries and monitoring based on a robust system.	T14, T20, T21
A-target 5-2	Develop human resources who work on providing and utilizing data, and make necessary tools available to people, for the effective and efficient conservation of biodiversity, the appropriate policy and decision making, and the citizen involvement in the activities.	T21, T22, T23
A-target 5-3	Strengthen the support for the development of plans to promote integrated efforts with participation of various entities, including regional biodiversity strategy.	T14, T22, T23
A-target 5-4	Make efforts to enhance resource mobilization, including considering about identification and reforms of subsidies harmful for biodiversity.	D, T18, T19
A-target 5-5	Move forward with international cooperation based on Japan's expertise.	T20

*S-target : State-oriented target, A-target : Action-oriented target
*Correspondence is provisionally organised and may be reviewed in the future.

April 2023 Edited and published by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, Nature Conservation Bureau.



Ministry of the Environment

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Japan 2023-2030

Roadmap for the Realisation of Nature Positive
Provisional translation for G7 participants
(updated English-version to be published soon)



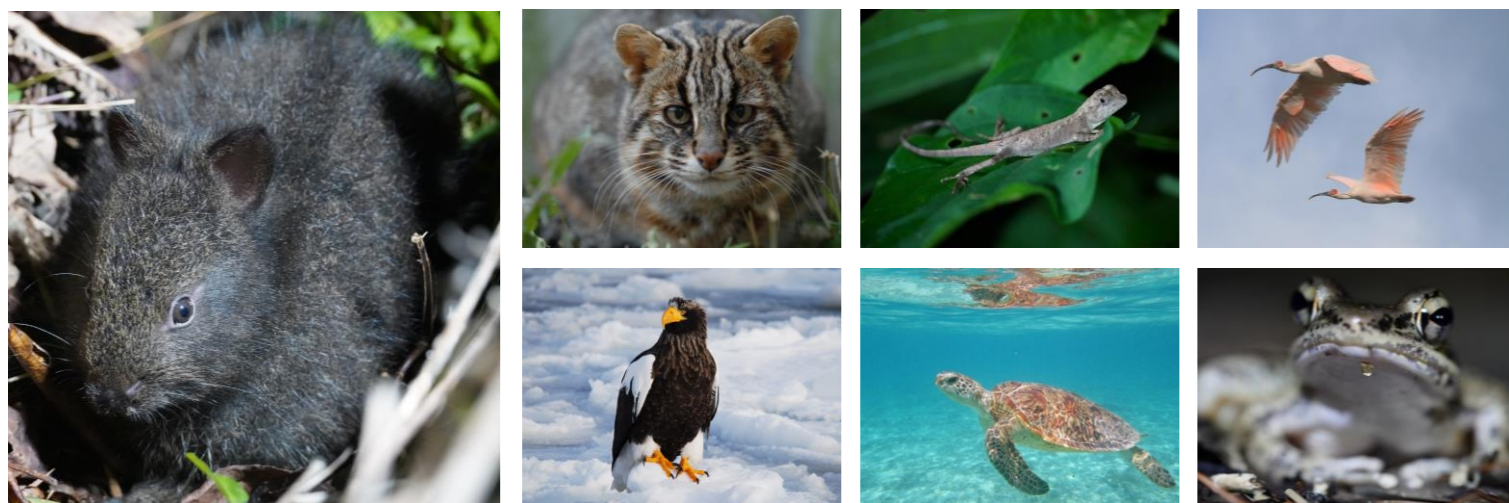
Current status and trends of biodiversity in Japan

Characteristics of Japanese biodiversity

Japan geographically stretches from north to south, varies greatly in height above sea level, has a climate with four distinct seasons under the influence of the monsoon, influenced by various disturbances such as river floods and typhoons, has a variety of environments in marine area down to the deep sea, and thousands of islands of various sizes. Due to those factors, it has a wide range of habitats for a diverse range of living organisms. In addition, secondary nature, which has been intervened by humans, has provided habitats for the flora and fauna that prefer areas with high insolation. The feature of the species in Japan is a high proportion of endemic species. Furthermore, some wildlife, such as migratory birds, sea turtles and marine mammals, cross the border from Pacific Rim countries into Japan, making Japan an important breeding and staging areas for species that migrate over wide areas.

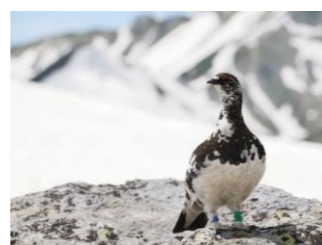


Rate of endemic species in Japan



Biodiversity and ecosystem services in Japan

Japan's biodiversity has been lost continuously for the past five decades. While the rate of loss is slowing down in some ecosystems, the trend of loss is still continuing on the whole. The results of assessments by ecosystem indicate an ongoing reduction in size and quality of them as well as an ongoing declining trend in the number of species and population that inhabit those habitats. In addition, while people's lives have been materially enriched by the enjoyment of various blessings of nature, the ecosystem services have been on a deteriorating trend over the past five decades.



Drivers of biodiversity loss in Japan

The direct drivers of biodiversity loss in Japan can be classified under 'four crises' described below.

First Crisis: crisis caused by human activities, such as development



Currently, the pressure on biodiversity from large-scale development and alteration has lowered, but biodiversity has been affected by relatively small-scale development and alteration. In addition, excessive hunting and illegal digging have also led to declines in plant and animal populations.

Second Crisis: crisis caused by decline in human intervention in nature



Currently, the disappearance of rice paddies and reservoirs has led to a rapid decline of water and waterside species that used to be familiar. Deer and wild boars have, as a result of expansion of their distribution, increased its negative impacts on agriculture and forestry as well as on the ecosystem.

Third Crisis: crisis caused by things brought by humans



The expansion of distribution of various alien species such as raccoons, which causes ecological damage has been recognized. Currently, there has also been an increase in the number of cases of fire ants introduced in Japan, and there is growing concern about the impact of alien species on the human living environment.

Fourth Crisis: crisis caused by global environment change



The population increase and northward expansion of the distribution area of southern butterflies, and coral bleaching, which is caused by increased water temperature, have been observed. Further negative impacts on various ecosystems are expected to increase in the future.

Socio-economic situation in the context of the crises

Behind these 'four crises' are changes in society and economics as indirect drivers of the crises, and values of society and human behaviours also affect the whole changes. In order to change society's values and behaviour, it is necessary that each and every member of society understands the importance of biodiversity and act accordingly, and that biodiversity is integrated into activities by business, which, however, are currently insufficient. Accordingly, this NBSAP emphasises the need for measures to realise Nature Positive.



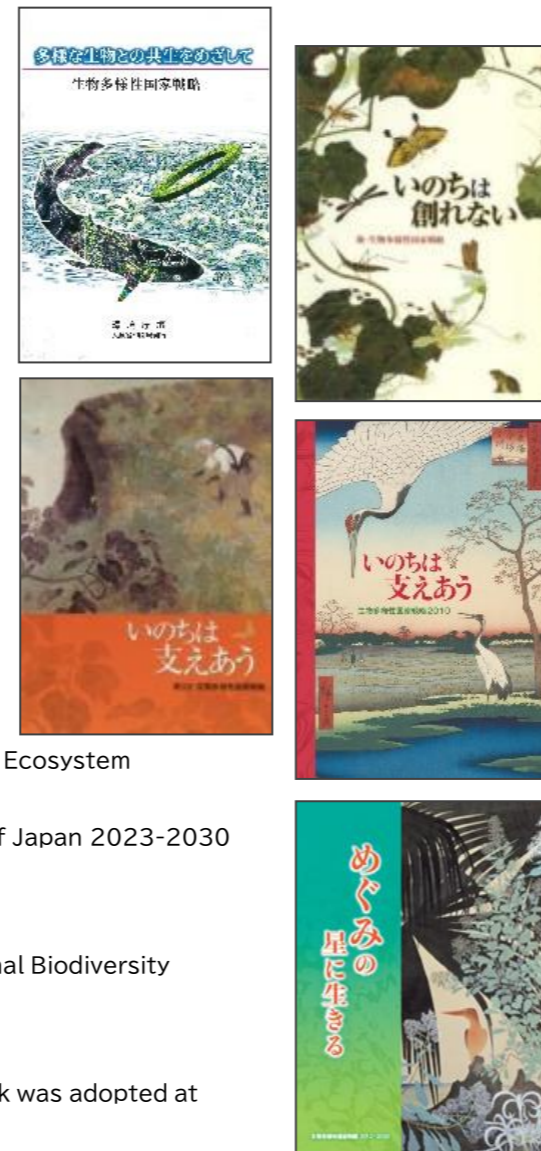
Photo provided by : Toyooka city



Photo provided by : Sado city

Process of the development of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Japan 2023-2030

- May. 1993 Japan concluded the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Oct. 1995 'National Strategy of Japan on Biological Diversity'
- Mar. 2002 'National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan'
- Nov. 2007 'Third National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan'
Jun. 2008 Basic Act on Biodiversity came into force.
- Mar. 2010 'National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2010'
Oct. 2010 The Aichi Biodiversity Targets was adopted at COP10 (Nagoya, Aichi).
- Sep. 2012 'National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2012-2020'
- 2015 SDGs & Paris Agreement
- May. 2019 IPBES Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
- Jan. 2020 Consideration of the National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2023-2030 started.
- Sep. 2020 Global Biodiversity Outlook 5
- Jan. 2021 Final assessment of the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2012-2020 was published.
- Oct. 2021 COP 15 Part I (Kunming, online)
- Dec. 2022 The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework was adopted at COP15 Part II (Montreal)

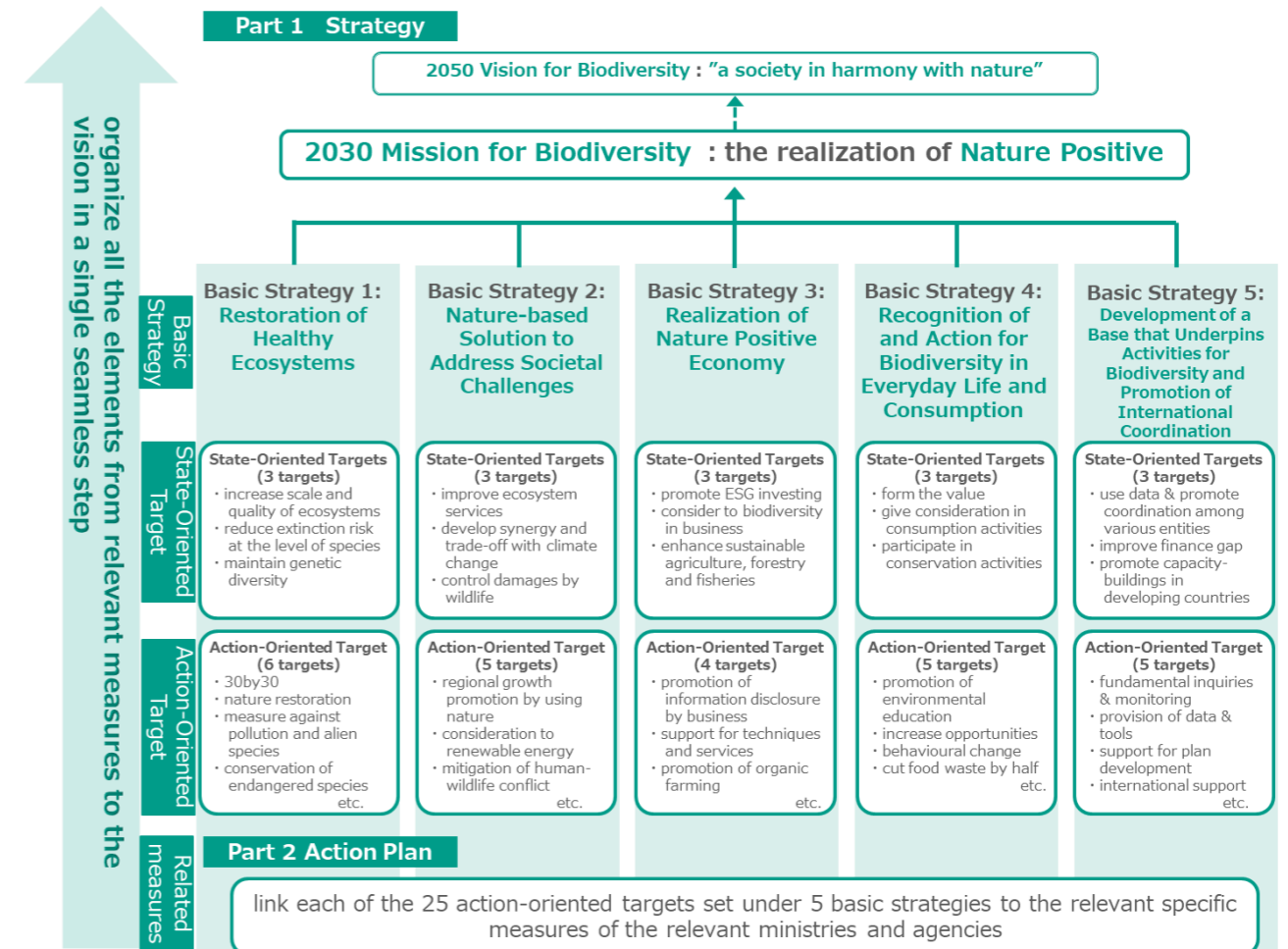


Mar. 2023 'National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Japan 2023-2030'

Structure and review mechanisms of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Japan 2023-2030

Structure of the NBSAP of Japan 2023-2030

This NBSAP has significantly changed its structure and indicators compared to the previous strategy in order to achieve the targets. In Part 1 (Strategy), State-Oriented Targets (ideal state) (15 in total) and Action-Oriented Targets (actions to be taken) (25 in total) are set under five basic strategies, with the aim of realizing Nature Positive in 2030. Part 2 (Action Plan) links each of the 25 action targets set in the first part to the relevant specific measures (367 measures) of the relevant ministries and agencies, thus creating a structure that organizes individual measures, action targets and the realisation of Nature Positive in 2030 in a single seamless step.



Review mechanisms of the NBSAP of Japan 2023-2030

This NBSAP also seeks to improve the review and assessment mechanisms to ensure that they are in line with the review mechanisms of the KM-GBF. Specifically, carefully considered indicators are set to assess the achievement of the state-oriented targets and action-oriented targets, which are national targets, and indicators and related measures (see Part 2) are to be reviewed and assessed every two years. Based on these reviews and assessments, indicators and related measures will be revised or updated, as necessary.

Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

Biodiversity has a regional character, and for its conservation, it is extremely important that coordinated efforts are made based on biodiversity characteristics and social conditions in each region, and the role local governments and local private companies and organisations play is quite significant in these efforts. It is expected that the convergence of these local efforts will contribute not only to the achievement of this NBSAP, but also to the KM-GBF. Therefore, this NBSAP will promote the development and the revision of local strategies with the set of local targets in alignment with the NBSAP and KM-GBF.

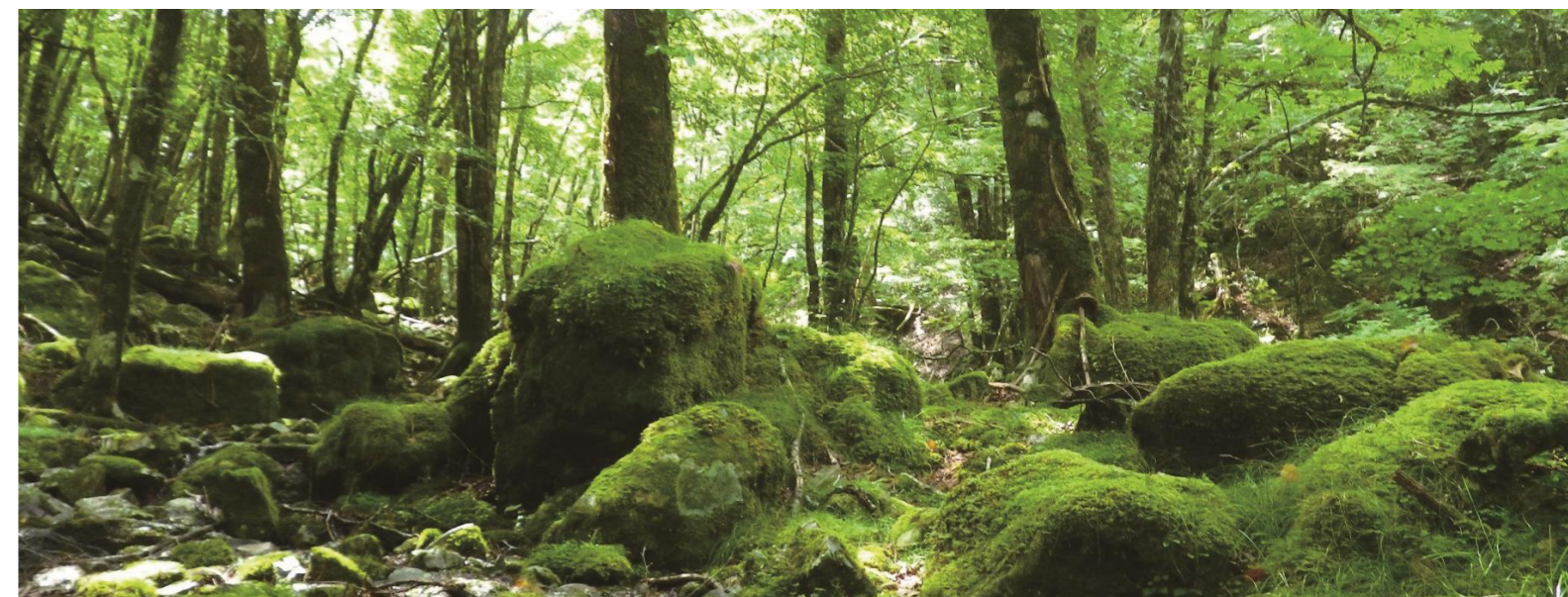
Outline of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Japan 2023-2030



This NBSAP is a strategy developed in response to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF), that treats both conservation and the utilization of biodiversity and natural capital, which are the foundation of the sustainability of this planet and of human security, aiming to realize nature positive in 2030.

The strategy emphasises the need for an integrated efforts for the 'two environmental crises' of biodiversity loss and the climate crisis, as well as a fundamental transformation of society towards the realisation of nature positive. To this end, it places emphasis on ensuring healthy ecosystems and maintaining and restoring blessings of nature through efforts, such as the achievement of the 30by30 target, and on promoting socio-economic activities that protect and utilize natural capital.

Full text
(Japanese ver.)



Basic strategy 1 Restoration of Healthy Ecosystems

Previous biodiversity conservation efforts have mitigated the rate of biodiversity loss in Japan, but it is still not on a recovery track. In addition, the impact of the four crises facing biodiversity remains substantial, and there are also concerns over the increasing impact of climate change and other factors in the years ahead. Restoring the healthy ecosystems is required for the full performance of the diverse functions that support our way of life.

Topic: 30 by 30 Roadmap

To achieve the 30by30 target at national level, the 30by30 Roadmap was published in April 2022, ahead of COP15. This roadmap states the establishment and management of OECMs, as well as the expansion of protected areas, including national parks and the improvement of the quality of their management. In addition, in April 2022, the 30by30 Alliance for Biodiversity was launched as a coalition of volunteers to promote 30by30, initiated by the Ministry of the Environment, Keidanren (Japan Business Federation), NGOs, etc. As of 31 March 2023, a total of 419 companies, local governments, NPOs, etc. are participating in this alliance.



"30by30 Alliance for Biodiversity" Logo



Basic strategy 2 Nature-based Solution to Address Societal Challenges

In Japan, social challenges associated with population decline and climate change have come to light and given also the experience the COVID-19 pandemic, how the relationship between people and nature ought to be and how nature can be utilised are now being called into question. Accordingly, what is required is to use nature sustainably and to solve diverse social problems, while ensuring an appropriate distance between human beings and nature.

Topic: Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration Potential Map for Eco-DRR

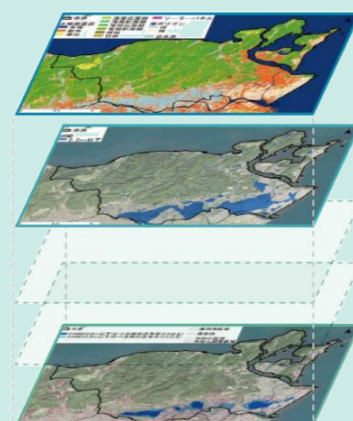
This potential map is a tool for visualising areas where conservation and restoration of ecosystems could contribute not only to biodiversity conservation but also to disaster risk reduction (areas with Eco-DRR potential).

- Assessing the current situation and considering the direction of the project
- Evaluating potential
- Overlapping information

A map is created in the above three steps.

In March 2023, a guide outlining how to create an 'Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration Potential Map for Eco-DRR' and how to utilise it, as well as a national scale base map, were published.

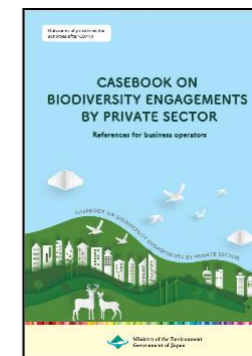
The image of ecosystem conservation and restoration potential map for Eco-DRR



Basic strategy 3 Realization of Nature Positive Economy

We cannot halt biodiversity loss unless we address the loads caused by direct factors as well as indirect ones, such as economic systems and technological developments that create unsustainable production and consumption patterns.

To develop, deploy and select technologies, products and services that contribute to conservation, with recognition that biodiversity conservation in business is an opportunity rather than a risk will help maintain and enhance the foundations of sustainable economic activity. Sustainable business also requires the integration of biodiversity and natural capital perspectives into business activities.



CASEBOOK ON BIODIVERSITY ENGAGEMENTS BY PRIVATE SECTOR, 2nd edn (Mar. 2021)



Guidelines for Private Sector Engagement in Biodiversity, 3rd edn (Apr. 2023)

In April 2023, a guideline was developed to promote goal settings and information disclosure by companies, taking into account international efforts, such as the TNFD disclosure framework.

Basic strategy 4 Recognition of and Action for Biodiversity in Everyday Life and Consumption (Each Person's Behavioral Change)

Underlying the biodiversity crisis is a lack of knowledge and indifference to its importance and a social structure in which the values of biodiversity are not integrated.

It is necessary to widely spread the value that nature is indispensable for people's existence and livelihood and is the basis of the social economy in society, and to establish a framework that encourages action, by which each person will make a move of his/her accord.



Environmental education



Ministry of the Environment staff who were promoting biodiversity at events

Basic strategy 5 Development of a Base that Underpins Activities for Biodiversity and Promotion of International Coordination

Biodiversity conservation is supported by the efforts of various entities and requires the development and dissemination of information and technology to facilitate their efforts and coordination, the development of plans at regional level and of human resource, support for activities, and legal, financial and/or tax measures.

In addition, taking into account the situation of Japan's dependence on resources abroad and the impact of international logistics on biodiversity in Japan, concerted efforts and information and technology sharing on conservation and sustainable use beyond national borders are necessary.

Topic: the Satoyama Initiative

The Satoyama Initiative is an initiative to internationally promote the importance of areas, where Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) is sustainably used. Japan's experience in those areas, such as Satochi-Satoyama is one of the key elements in the promotion. The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), which promotes this initiative, has 298 participating organisations (as of March 2023) from 74 countries and regions.



IPSI Plenary