

# Japan's Experience in revising its NBSAP and recent developments



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# National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan

1993: The Convention on Biological Diversity entry into force

## ○ The Convention on Biological Diversity: Article 6

"Develop national strategies, plans or programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity ..."

1995: 1st National Biodiversity Strategy

2002: 2nd National Biodiversity Strategy

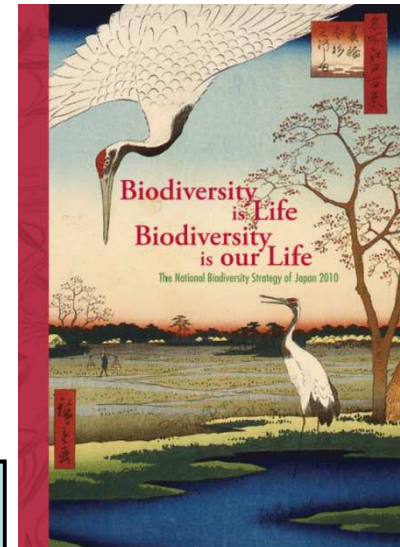
2007: 3rd National Biodiversity Strategy

2008: Basic Act on Biodiversity

2010: 4<sup>th</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy  
(Statutory strategy)

2010: Adoption of Aichi Biodiversity Targets at COP10

Revision of NBSAP based on COP10 outcomes



# Basic Act on Biodiversity (enforced in June 2008)

## <Objectives >

This Act is a basic act to promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and to aim at realization of a society in harmony with nature in order to enjoy the benefits from the rich biodiversity for many years to come.

## <Outline>

- Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity linked to prevention of global warming
- Long-term viewpoint
- Responsibilities of businesses, citizens and private bodies in addition to the national government and local governments.
- Provision for national and local biodiversity strategy.
- Annual report
- Preventive and adaptive approach

# Outline of 4th National Biodiversity Strategy

## Part 1: Strategy

Biodiversity Supporting Life and Livelihood

- 4 Crises**
- ① Human activities and development
  - ② Reduction of human activities
  - ③ Artificially introduced factor
  - ④ Climate Change

### Targets

- Mid-to-long term targets (2050)
- Short term targets (2020)

Long-term perspective: Grand-design, targeting 100 years ahead

Prioritized issues to be tackled by around 2012

### 4 Basic Strategies

## Part 2: Action Plan

About **720** specific measures with **35** numerical indicators

# Target of 4th National Biodiversity Strategy

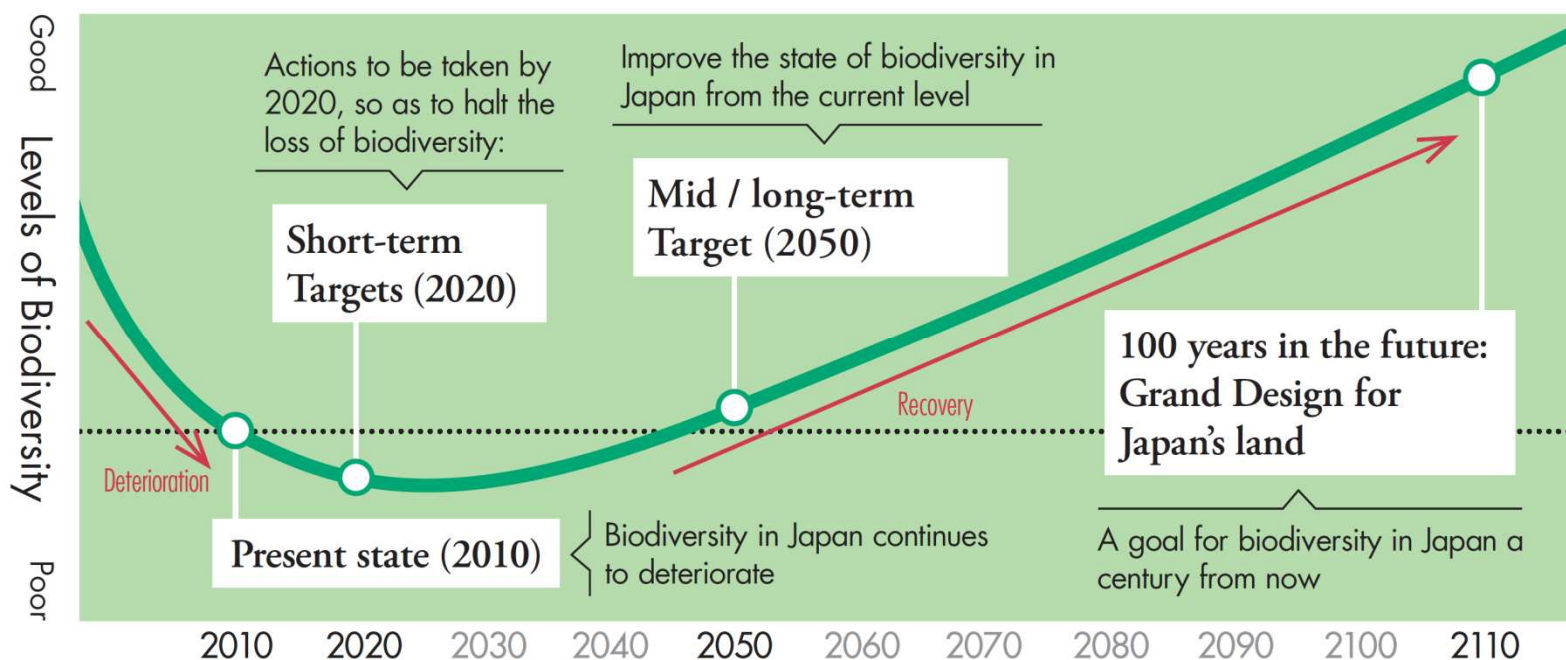
### Mid-to-long term targets (by 2050)

To improve the state of biodiversity from the current level

### Short term targets (by 2020)

To have the following actions by 2020 in order to halt biodiversity loss,

- To conduct full observations and analyses on the state of biodiversity and to expand activities for biodiversity conservation
- To establish mechanisms for reducing adverse effects of human activities on biodiversity, and to promote practical methods for sustainable use of biodiversity
- To mainstream biodiversity by ensuring new steps to be taken by various individuals



## Four Basic Strategies of the 4<sup>th</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy

### ① Mainstreaming Biodiversity in our daily life

- Mainstreaming Biodiversity in our daily life
- Promoting and supporting the measures at local level

### ② Re-building sound relationship between man and nature in local communities

- Enriching the measures to conserve rare wild fauna and flora
- Promoting the integrated measures of natural symbiosis, material-recycling, and low carbon society

### ③ Securing linkages among forests, countryside, rivers and the sea

- Enhancing conservation and restoration of marine biodiversity

### ④ Taking action with global perspective

- Success of CBD COP10
- Strengthening of Scientific base
- Introduction of Economic perspective
- Assistance to developing nations
- Promotion of Satoyama Initiative
- Enhancing the Science-Policy Interface

# Progress check of 4<sup>th</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy

- 4<sup>th</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy defines that the relevant ministries and agencies conduct annual progress check on their measures on a voluntary basis and call for public views on them.
- Progress between March 2010 to July 2011 was reviewed and made public in Feb 2012.

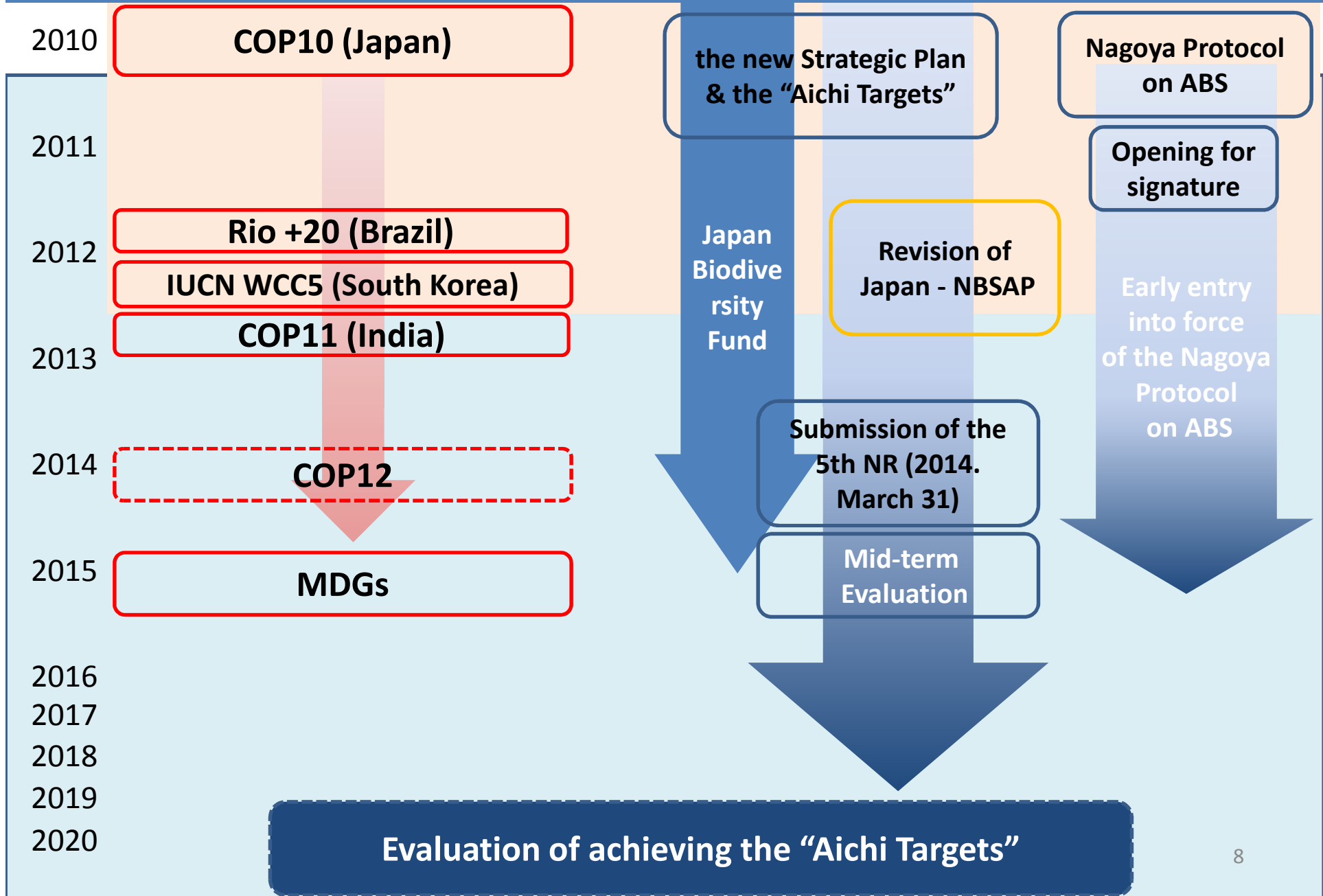
## Major features on progress check of 4<sup>th</sup> NBSAP

- Achievements are categorized according to the 4 basic strategies of NBSAP
- Progress and challenges are analyzed for each of approx. 720 measures
- Achievements are analyzed against the 35 numerical targets

### Examples of numerical targets

	Initial value	Current value	Target value	Achievement Rate
# of Local Biodiversity Strategy development process initiated	20 pref. [Mar 2010]	22 pref. [Jul 2011]	47 pref. [Oct 2012]	47%
# of Biomass Town Concept developed	237 areas [Feb 2010]	318 areas [Apr 2011]	300 areas [Mar 2011]	128%
# of Nature Restoration Committee established	—	Increase of 2 [Jul 2011]	Increase of 8 [Mar 2013]	25%
Coverage of vegetation map 1/25,000	50% [Mar 2010]	55% [Mar 2011]	60% [Mar 2012]	50%

# Outline image of UN Decade on Biodiversity





# Key issues for consideration of next NBSAP

## ■ A roadmap for achieving the Aichi Targets

- Setting national targets according to the status of biodiversity and priorities
- Developing indicators to assess the achievement of national targets

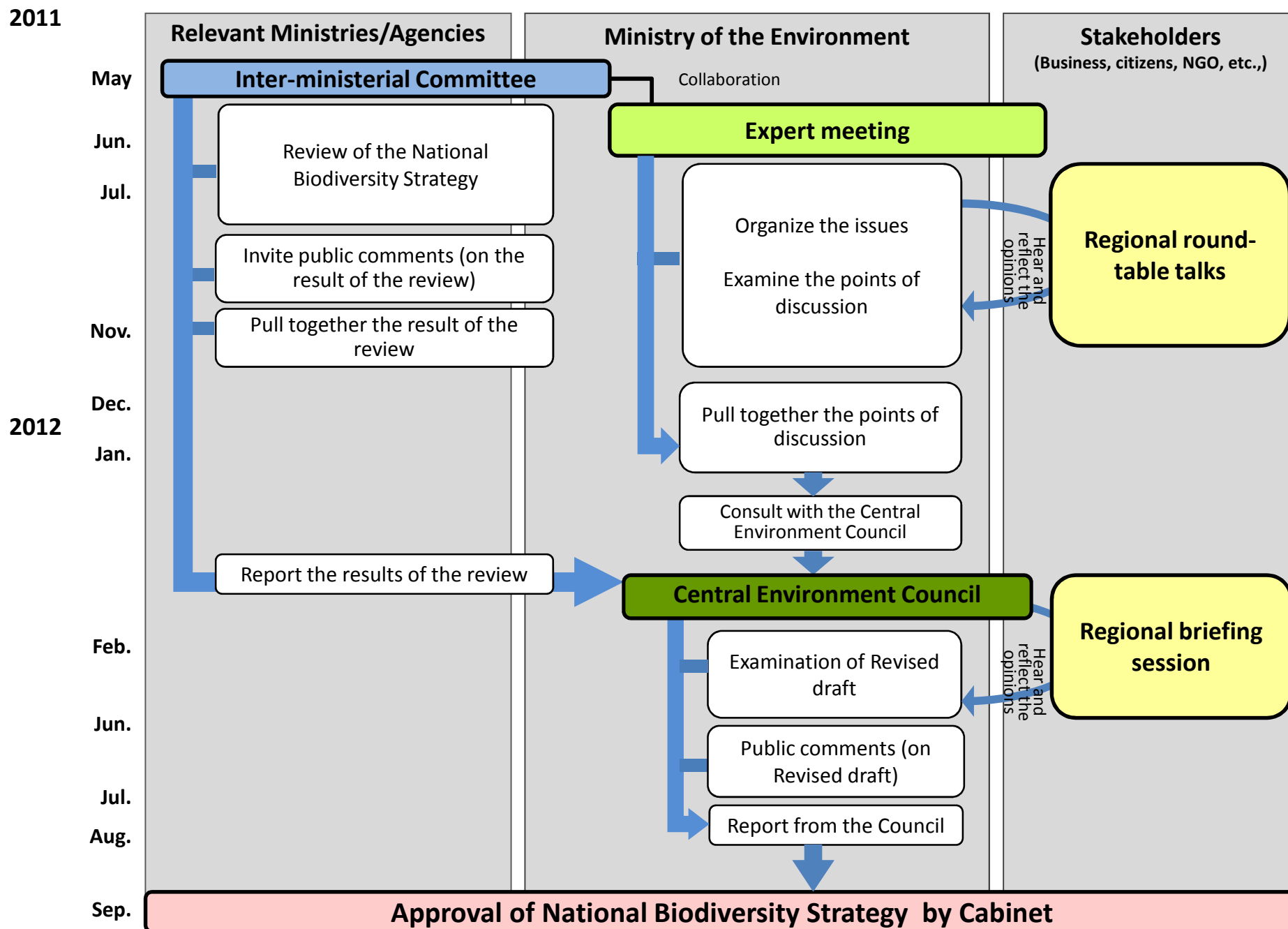
## ■ Development of a guidance for local Biodiversity Strategy

- According to the Basic Act for Biodiversity, the local governments are encouraged to develop their local Biodiversity Strategy
- Currently, only 14 Prefectures and 9 municipalities have completed their local BSAP
- To take bottom-up approach and promote actions on the ground, the revised NBSAP will include a guidance on development of local BSAPs

## ■ Easily comprehensive and readable contents

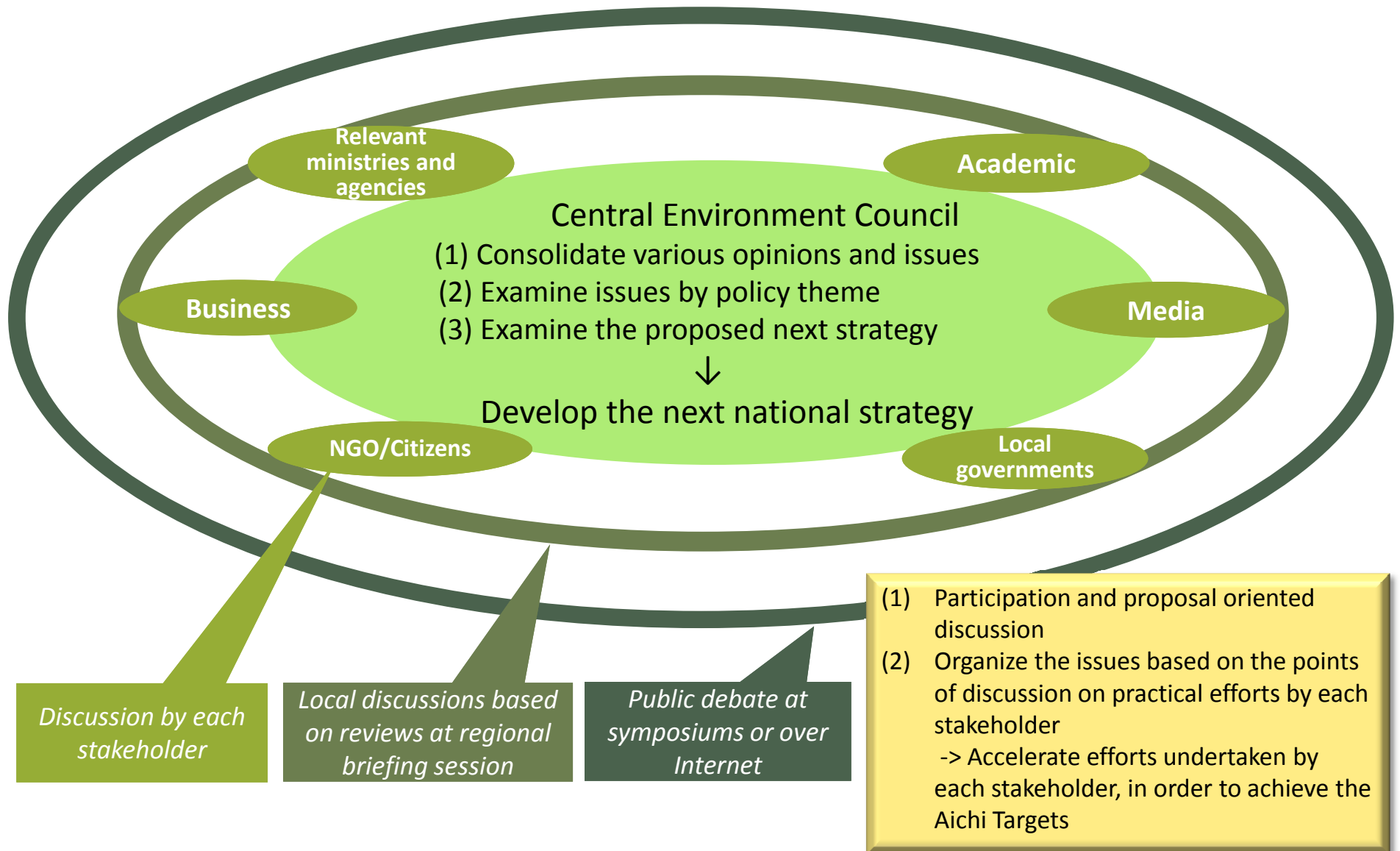
- Revise the contents as needed, and reduce the volume to make it more comprehensive and readable

# Timeline for Review and Revision of the National Biodiversity Strategy (Draft)



# Organization for revision of 4<sup>th</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy

**National Biodiversity Strategy that we develop, fulfill and support in tandem.**



# Local Biodiversity Strategies

## Basic Act on Biodiversity (June 2008)

Prefectures and municipalities **shall endeavor to independently or jointly set a basic plan on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity** within their areas.

## CBD COP9 (May 2007)

Decided the promotion of involvement of cities and local governments

## 3<sup>rd</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy

Basic Strategy 1

**“Mainstream biodiversity in society”**

## “Guide to Local Biodiversity Strategy” (September 2009)

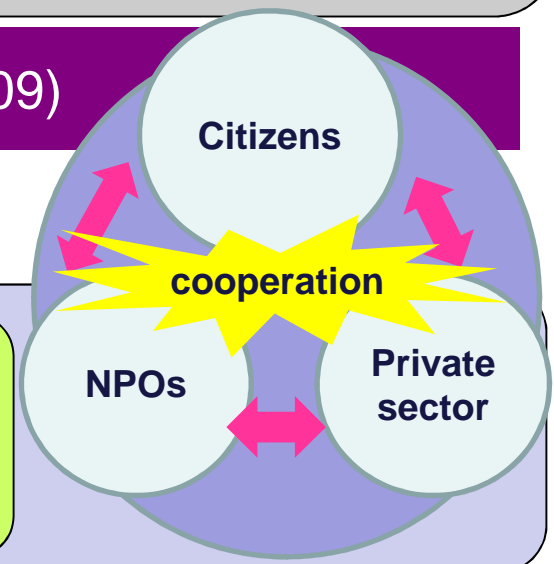
### Current Status (as of Feb 2012)

already developed:

15 Prefectures  
11 municipalities

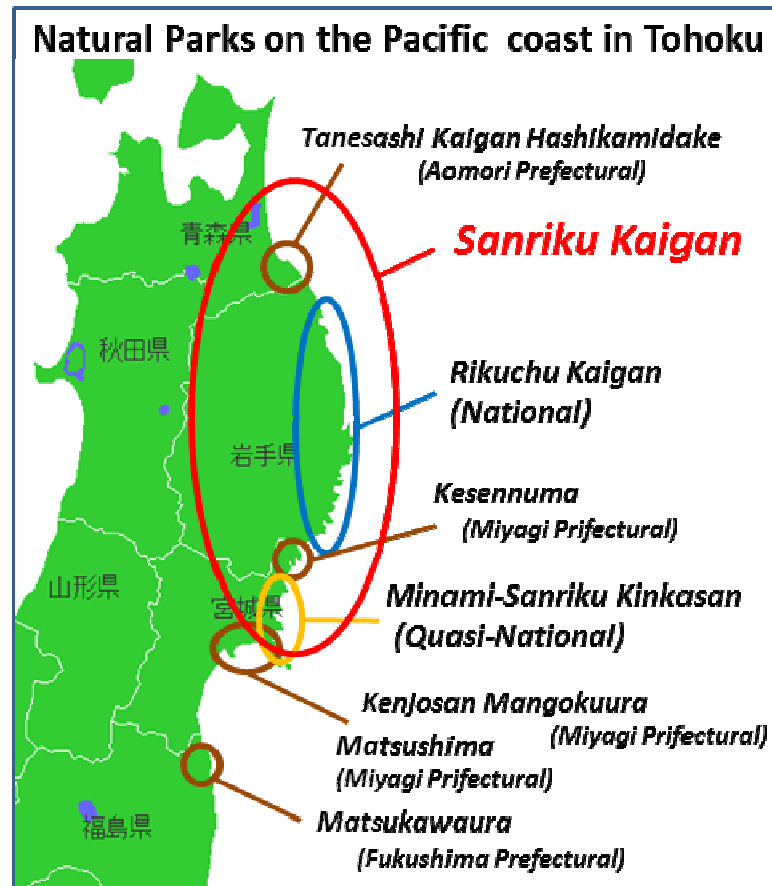
in preparation:

27 Prefectures  
26 municipalities



# Sanriku Reconstruction (*Fukko*) National Park Initiative

—Re-formation of natural parks in the disaster-affected area—



Contribute to the Recovery of disaster-affected areas by establishing a new type of National Park, which will be closely connected with disaster prevention/mitigation and revival of fisheries industry



# Satoyama Initiative

## ■ Background

### ● For conservation of biological diversity

Not only the conservation of primitive areas, but also conservation or Revitalization of human-influenced natural environments such as *satoyama*, which are formed and maintained through human activities, are important as well.



### ● *Such* landscapes can be seen throughout the world

Most of such areas are under threat from increased urbanization, industrialization, and rapid population increase and decrease, or have already lost.



## ■ Vision

To promote sustainable use and management of natural resources in human-influenced natural environments through realization of societies in harmony with nature, thereby contributing to the improvement of human well-being and achievement of the objectives of the CBD





# Japan Biodiversity Fund

The Japan Biodiversity Fund was established by the Government of Japan, as the CBD COP10 Presidency.

The Japan Fund is now fully operational and administered by the Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD).

## **Objectives:**

To build capacity to support implementation of the Nagoya Biodiversity Outcomes towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in developing countries

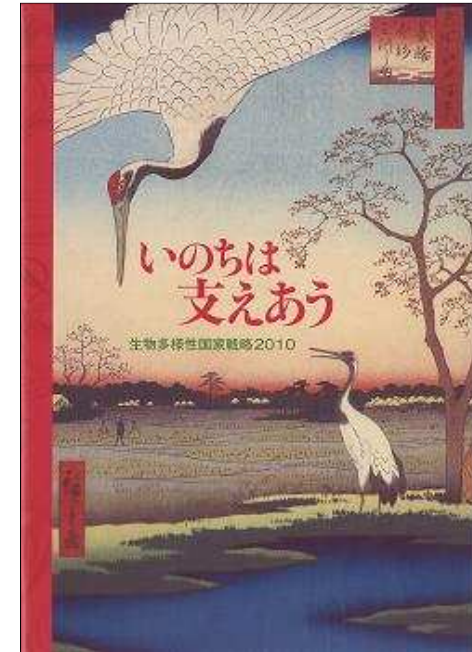
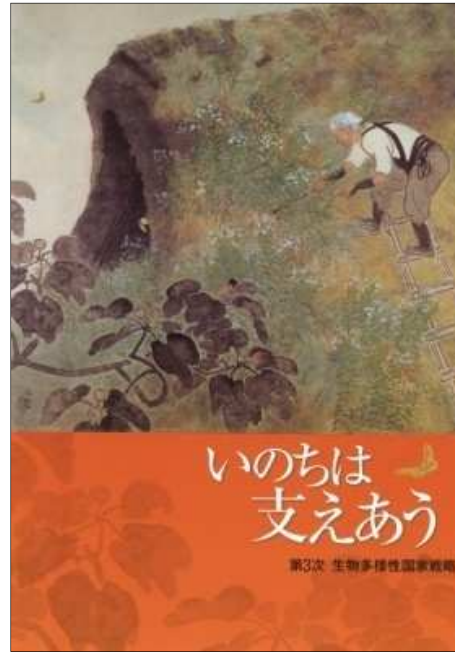
## **Activities:**

Japan Fund supports CBD to assist countries to:

- Implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- Revise their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to include national targets in accordance with the Strategic Plan
- Strengthen their capacity to implement the Convention

**NBSAPs workshops (core activity)** : Regional capacity-building workshops are organized to support countries to update and revise their NBSAPs based on the Aichi Targets. To date, the workshops have been held in 16 regions and participated by 700+ participants in total.





Thank you!