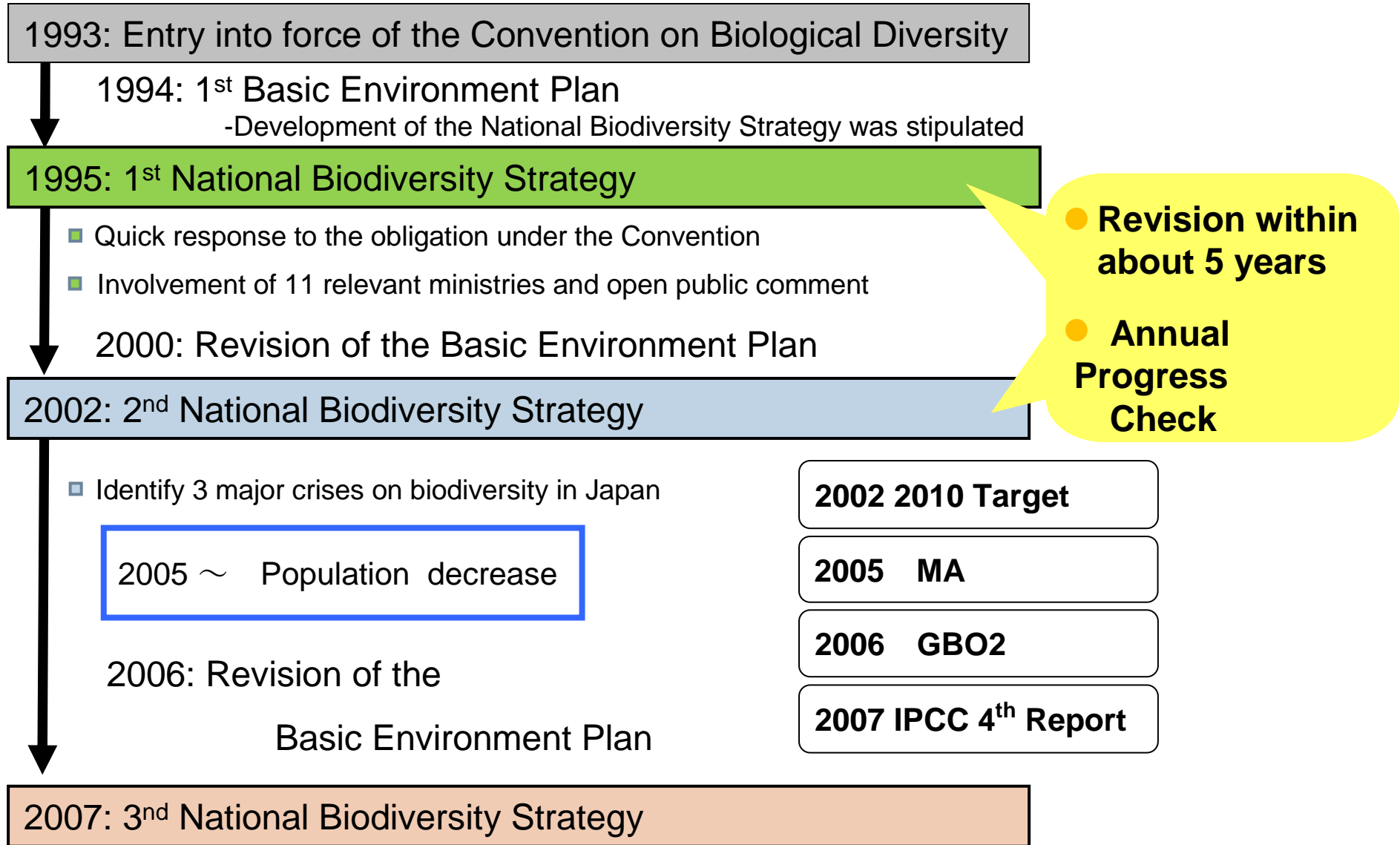




# The 3<sup>rd</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

Ministry of the Environment , JAPAN

# Brief History of Japan's National Biodiversity Strategies



# Progress under the 2nd National Biodiversity Strategy

## - Institutional Progress -

- Law for Promotion of Nature Restoration
- Invasive Alien Species Act
- Law Concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity through Regulations on the Use of Living Modified Organisms
- National Land Sustainability Plan Act
- Amendment of Law for Protection of Cultural Properties (cultural landscapes)

## - Progress in Measure -

Annual Progress check

	【 Mar. 2002 】 2nd NBSJ	【 Dec. 2006 】 4th Check
National Wildlife Protection Area	5 4	6 6
Protected forest (National Forest : ha)	Approx. 5 5 0,0 0 0 ha	Approx. 6 6 0,0 0 0 ha
Monitoring Sites 1000	-	6 1 8
Designation of Invasive Alien Species	-	8 3
Number of Programmes for Rehabilitation of Natural Habitats and Maintenance of Viable Populations	2 1	3 8
Nature Restoration Committee	-	1 9

# Process of Making the 3rd NBSAP



**Public hearing**

**Local meetings (8 cities)**

**Public Comment (Sep. 14 ~ Oct. 14)**

**Submitters : 200 approx.**

**Total number of comments 1100 approx.**

# Points of the 3<sup>rd</sup> NBSAP

## 【Importance of Biodiversity】

Importance of biological diversity (biodiversity), which supports our livelihood, is described in plain language

## 【Long-term perspective】

Grand design; presents a desirable future image of the national land and adjacent sea area

"Centennial Plan" is proposed, which aims to recover the nation's ecosystems destroyed in the past hundred years, in coming centennial

## 【Involvement of various stakeholders】

The need for the involvement of local governments and the private sector is also emphasized

## 【Global aspect】

Enforce Global Aspect

### Global Warming

Description of the adverse effects of global warming on biodiversity was newly added as an inevitable and serious crisis

Importing Resource ; food, timber etc.

Migratory birds, Marine mammals, coral reef

These measures include some numerical targets:

- Improving the awareness of "biodiversity" from 30% to over 50%;
- Increasing the number of designated wetlands under the Ramsar Convention by ten.

# Four basic Strategies of the 3<sup>rd</sup> NBSAP

The direction of measures which should be addressed in the next five years was organized in the four basic strategies.

## ● Mainstreaming Biodiversity in our daily life

- ① Launching "Our Life on biodiversity" project which aims to enhance the involvement of local governments, businesses, NGOs and the public
- ② Hands-on nature experiences for school kids

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

- ① Realizing the ecological network at national scale
- ② Promoting a comprehensive review of National and Quasi-National Parks, and promoting nature restoration
- ③ Studies on marine protected areas to secure sustainable fishery activities

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

- ① Selecting "Important SATOYAMA" to develop management models
- ② Developing communities coexisting with wildlife through separating habitat and capacity building
- ③ Promoting sound activities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries which contribute to the conservation of biodiversity
- ④ Habitat management for endangered fauna and flora; combating alien species issues

## ● Taking action with global perspective

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



# Work with Asian Friends through Implementing the 3<sup>rd</sup> NBSAP

## "SATOYAMA Initiative"

Promote "SATOYAMA Initiative" which is a community based model of sustainable and efficient use of natural resources.

Gather and share the wisdom and experiences of local community to be in harmony with Nature.

## Network building

- Flyway Partnership
- Important Biodiversity Area Network (Coral Reef, National Parks, Protected Areas etc.)

## Scientific understanding

Monitoring site network (utilizing satellite image)  
ecosystem assessment

## Involving business sectors

Dialogue among various sectors



Local Community consider the surrounding ecosystem (forest, mountains, lakes etc) as their common property and thus ensure its sustainable management in order to keep receiving benefits from nature.

## Achieving 2010 target

Sharing Japan's experiences and expertises to develop and implement NBSAP

G8

Eco Asia

COP10