

LBSAPs in JAPAN

NBSAP Workshop
for
South, East and South-East Asia



Life in Harmony,
into the Future

Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Legal Framework for Nature Conservation in Japan

Basic Act on Biodiversity

The National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2010

National Survey on the Natural Environment

Nature Conservation Law

Natural Parks Law

Law for the Promotion of Nature Restoration

Law for the Promotion of Biodiversity conservation activities

Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Wildlife Protection and Proper Hunting Law

Invasive Alien Species Act

Law Concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity through Regulations on the Use of Living Modified Organisms

Conservation and sustainable use of natural environment

Protection and management of wildlife

Basic Act on Biodiversity (enforced 6 June 2008)

<Outline >

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

Points of the Basic Act on Biodiversity:

- 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/regional/local biodiversity strategy.**
- Annual report
- Preventive and adoptive approach

Basic Act on Biodiversity (General rules)

Article 1 (Objective)

The purpose of this Act is to set fundamental principles for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity....**to clarify the responsibility of the government, local governments, businesses, citizens and private bodies,** and to promote policies for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in a comprehensive and planned manner by developing the National Biodiversity Strategy

Article 4 (Responsibility of the Government)

The government shall be responsible for formulating and implementing basic and comprehensive policies for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity....

Article 5 (Responsibility of Local Governments)

Local governments shall be responsible for formulating and implementing ...policies pursuant to the government's policies and other policies according to the natural and social conditions of their areas with regard to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Legal basis for LBSAPs

Article 11 (NBSAP)

- (1) The government shall set a basic plan for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity ...for the purpose of promoting policies for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in a comprehensive and planned manner.

Article 13 (LBSAPs)

- (1) **Local governments shall endeavor to independently or jointly set a basic plan on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within their areas**based on the National Biodiversity Strategy.

Article 27 (Implementation of LBSAPs)

Local governments shall implement policies pursuant to the policies of the government prescribed in the preceding Section and other policies for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity...

Elements of LBSAP (Article 13 (2) of the Basic Act)

A regional biodiversity strategy shall provide for the following matters:

- i. **The area covered** by the regional biodiversity strategy;
- ii. **Targets** for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within the relevant area;
- iii. **Policies** that should be implemented **in a comprehensive and planned manner** with regard to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within the relevant area;
- iv. In addition to what is listed in the preceding three items, **necessary matters to promote policies** for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity **in a comprehensive and planned manner**.

Coordination and cooperation with Local governments

Article 21(1)

The government shall, for the purpose of properly formulating and implementing policies for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, **aim at strengthening mutual coordination among relevant ministries and agencies, and endeavor to coordinate and cooperate with diversified bodies, including local governments,** businesses, citizens, private bodies and persons who have expert knowledge about conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

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

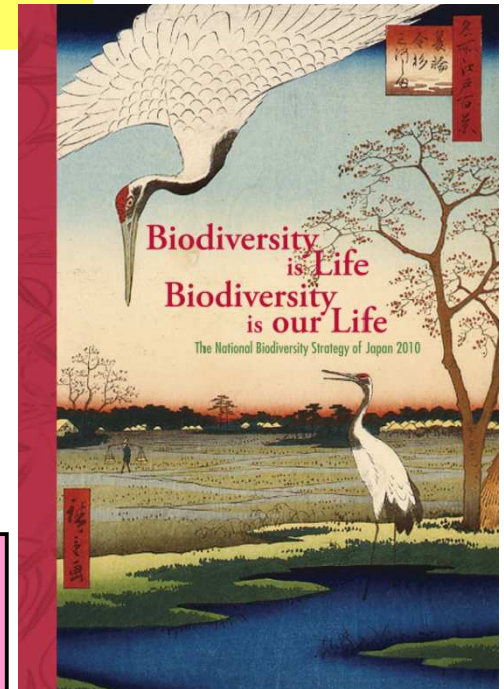
- Revision within about 5 years
- Annual Progress Check

2002: 2nd National Biodiversity Strategy

2007: 3rd National Biodiversity Strategy

2008: Basic Act on Biodiversity

2010: 4th National Biodiversity Strategy
(Statutory strategy)



NBSAP Japan 2010

Part1 :Strategy

-Four Basic Strategies

1. **Mainstreaming biodiversity into our daily life**
 - It is crucial that Local governments formulate their BSAPs in accordance with local circumstances...
 - It is also possible and desirable to formulate regional BSAPs in collaboration with other local governments in a same watershed/mountain region...
2. **Rebuilding sound relationship between human being and nature in local communities**
3. **Securing linkages among forests, country-sides, rivers and the sea**
4. **Taking actions with global perspective**

Part 2: Action Plan (contains 720 specific plans)

- All Prefectures have initiated formulation of their BSAPs by the COP11, 2012

LBSAPs (as of Oct. 2011)

14 Sub-national level (Prefectures) BSAPs

2008: Saitama, Chiba

2009: Shiga (rev), Aichi, Hyogo, Nagasaki

2010: Hokkaido, Tochigi

2011: Kumamoto, Fukushima, Ishikawa, Oita, Gifu, Saga

9 Municipality level (Cities) BSAPs

2010: Nagareyama, Tkayama, Nagoya, Kitakyushu

2011: Kobe, Saitama, Kashiwa, Akashi, Yokohama

Examples of LBSAPs

LBSAP in Chiba (2010)

- Citizens participation from the planning stage
- Integrated view of global warming and biodiversity
- Establishment of Center for Biological Diversity

LBSAP in Aichi (2011)

- Formation of the ecological network
- Promotion of nature environment-friendly agriculture
- To present the direction of harmonization of business activity and biodiversity
- Appropriate guidelines for regional development as the venue for COP10



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